

REPORT on
INTERNSHIP / TRAINING at
DIRECTORATE OF ORDNANCE (COORDINATION & SERVICES),
KOLKATA

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Introduction :

I, SREEJIT DAS, am a student of KIIT, Bhubaneswar. I have just completed 2nd year of my B. Tech in Computer Science and Communication Engineering. I feel proud to get the chance to do internship/ training at **Directorate of Ordnance (C&S), Kolkata under Ministry of Defence, Government of India.**

During my internship, I was assigned with two jobs:

1. To study and obtain an overall conception regarding the **Cyber Security Policy** followed by a big Organisation like DoO(C&S). I studied the same and prepared a Report on the same.
2. There is a big guest house of DoO(C&S) at Rajarhaat, New Town, Kolkata. I was assigned to make a **Web Page for booking of room at that guest house.** I prepared the web page and a Report thereon.

Both the Reports are submitted here with for perusal as well as approval of the competent authority of DoO(C&S), Kolkata.

A report on
Cyber Security Policy of
DoO(C&S), Kolkata
Ministry of Defence
Government of India

By Sreejit Das

CYBER SECURITY OF DoO(C&S):

Abbreviation table

POST NAME	FULL FORM
CIRA	Centre for Intelligence Research and Analyses
CERT-IN	Indian Computer Emergency Response Team
CCMG	Cyber Crisis Management Group
CCMP	Cyber Crisis Management Plan
CISO	Chief Information security officer
CSG-DDP	Cyber security group - DDP
DDP	Department of Defense Production, Ministry of Defense
NDA	Non disclosure agreement
IT	Information Technology
IT/OFBHQ	IT section of OFB Headquarter
LCSC	Local Cyber Security Cell
LCSO	Local Cyber Security Officer
SCSC	Sectoral Cyber Security Cell
SCSO	Sectoral Cyber Security Officer
ISO	International Organization for Standardization

Cyber Security

Aim:

The main objective of cyber security is to protect organizations from cyber threats and ensure the CIA (**Confidentiality, Integrity, Availability**)

- **Confidentiality:**

Confidentiality is the protection of information in the system so that an unauthorized person is unable to access it. This type of protection is most important in military and government organizations that need to keep plans and capabilities secret from adversaries and enemies.

- **Integrity:**

Integrity is the protection of system data from intentional or accidental unauthorized changes. The challenges of the security program are to ensure that data is maintained in the state expected by the users.

- **Availability:**

Availability is the assertion that a computer system is available or accessible by an authorized user whenever it is needed.

How does it work:

- **Governance:**

Cyber security governance is the process of establishing the architecture that ensures that a company's security programs are aligned with business objectives, comply with regulations and standards, and achieve objectives for managing security and risk.

◎ Technology: operations:

Technology is vital for cyber security, offering tools to safeguard information and networks. Firewalls, encryption, and biometric authentication are key examples of this kind. AI and machine learning improve threat detection, while block-chain ensures data integrity. As the cyber landscape evolves, innovative technologies are crucial in the ongoing fight against threats.

The latest technologies in cyber security include :

- Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML)
- Block-chain
- Cloud Security
- IoT Security

◎ Operation

In cyber security, operations involve protecting systems, networks, and data from threats through tasks like monitoring, analyzing logs, implementing controls, and responding to incidents.

SCOPE:

The scope of cyber security is wide, covering network security, application security, data protection, incident response, risk management, and compliance. It also includes emerging technologies and the protection of sensitive information.

There are various steps which can be taken by the organizations to save the data

- ◎ Protecting and recovering networks, devices and programs from any kind of cyber attacks

- ⦿ Saving personal data as well as business data
- ⦿ Planning, designing, and implementing security measures and controls
- ⦿ cryptographic controls

Cyber Security Policy:

A cyber security policy is a set of guidelines that outlines how an organization protects its information systems and data from cyber threats. It defines roles, security controls, incident response, and employee training.

Some Terminology used in Cyber Security:

Asset:

In cyber security, assets are valuable resources that organizations protect. These include data, systems, applications, networks, intellectual property, and physical devices.

Threats:

In cyber security, threats refer to potential risks or dangers that can exploit vulnerabilities in systems, networks, or data, resulting in harm or damage.

Risk:

Risks in cyber security are potential negative consequences from vulnerabilities being exploited. They include data breaches, service disruptions, financial loss, reputational damage, and regulatory non-compliance.

Controls:

Controls in cyber security are measures to mitigate risks and protect against threats. They include preventive, detective, and corrective controls. Administrative controls establish policies and procedures, while technical controls use technology like encryption and authentication.

Cyber Security Policies of DoO(C&S):

Cyber Security of DoO(C&S) is maintained by

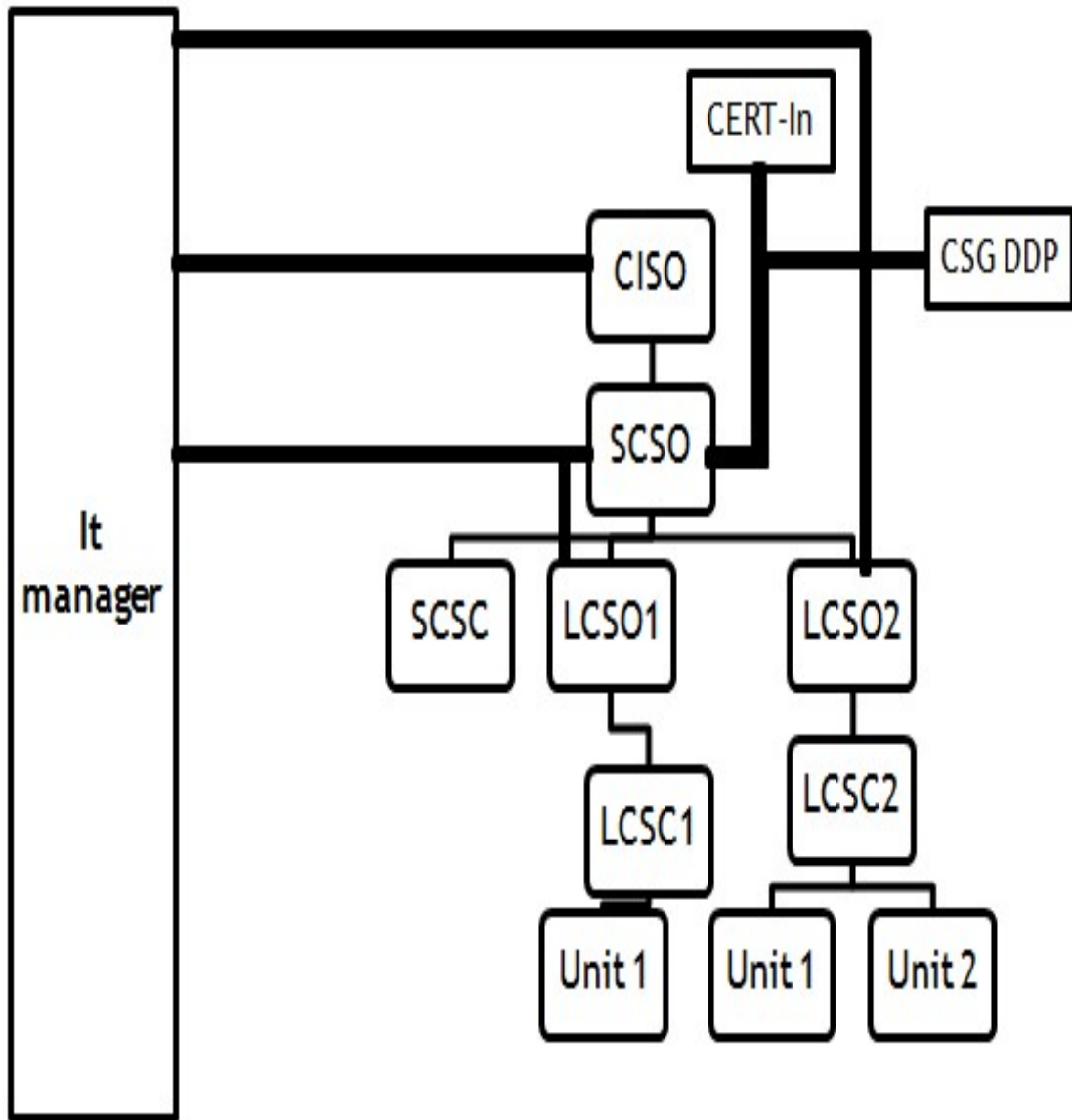
- ◎ **Cyber Security Policy 4:** It maintains ISO27001 and ISO27002
 - **ISO 27001:** Defines the requirement of an ISMS
 - **ISO 27002:** It tells more about physical element security
- ◎ **Cyber Crisis Management Plan 4.0**
- ◎ **CSF-DDP:** It is a framework structure maintained, followed and responded by the Security system created by CSGDDP
 - It mainly works as target fixing and achieving guideline.

ISMS: ISMS stands for Information Security Management System. It is a systematic approach to managing sensitive information and protecting it from unauthorized access, disclosure, alteration, or destruction.

Cyber Security Policy 4

<u>Direction by</u> DDP(Department of Defence Production)	<u>Approved by:</u> Member CISO Chairman
<u>Revised by</u> SCSC	
<u>Aligned with</u> ISO 27001 ISO 27002.	

Hierarchical structure :



<u>POST/Sec Name</u> <u>/Organization</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>WORK</u>
<u>LCSC</u>	Cyber security cell for every unit	1)Reply to the advisories from SCSC 2)Implementation of best IT practices 3)Intra factory Audit conduction

<u>LCSO</u>	Head of LCSC	1)Reporting officer of LCSC 2)Head auditor of Intra Unit audit
<u>SCSC</u>	Central Cyber Security cell	1)Organization-wise Cyber security program 2)Directives to conduct AUDIT 3)Training of Technical employees 4) Following CSG DDP given IT security protocol.
<u>SCSO</u>	Head of SCSC	1)Reporting officer of SCSC 2)Cyber Crisis Management response
<u>CISO</u>	A Member nominated by Chairman Head of Cyber Security	1)Brief the Progress in every 4 months 2)Commanding officer of SCSC LCSC & IT 3)Audit monitoring 4)Review observation 5)Disaster Recovery
<u>IT managers</u>	Managers working at IT	1)Report CISO, SCSO, LCSO 2)Do risk assessment 3)Prepare plans 4)Cyber Security awareness
<u>CSG DDP</u>	Central Cyber security group	1)Passing different policies 2)Reporting Incidents
<u>CERT-In</u>	Central Cyber Emergency Response Team	1) It is the national agency responsible for dealing with cyber security incidents in India. 2) Its primary role is to provide timely warnings, detection, and response to cyber security incidents and coordinate with various stakeholders.

Some points mentioned in the policy:

- **Safety of assets** (control mentioned in ISO27001 A.8)
 - Record of assets should be kept with all details like owner details and the details of asset.
 - Asset owners are responsible for safe custody of asset.

- **Safety of mobile devices** (control mentioned in ISO27001 A.6.2)
 - Mobile Devices should not be lost or compromised.
 - Mobile Devices Should not be connected with any external source except intranet or internet of organization.
 - A Sop must be there for covering damage, theft protection and unauthorized access.

- **Safety of Human resources** (control mentioned in ISO27001 A.7)
 - The organization
 - ✓ Spread Awareness among new human resource
 - ✓ educate and train them.
 - ✓ Introduce them to policy updates
 - Only the necessary documents for work are provided to new human resources.
 - Every working personnel should Get it/ict /ot resource in ethical manner
 - All violations in rules are tracked in
 - Negligence by any personnel is not allowed

- **Media management** (control mentioned in ISO27001 A.8.3)
 - Media is made unrecoverable and removed when it is no longer required.
 - Record of the removed media is maintained.
 - Cryptographic method is used on media to keep it safe if needed.
 - The data is transferred to new media before removal of that media.
 - Important data is stored in different media.
 - Identification of media is required for secure disposal.

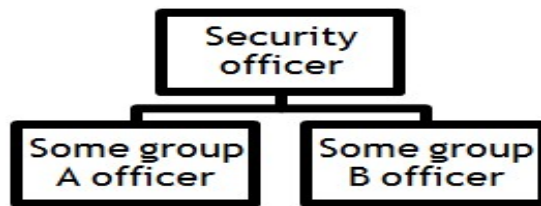
- Damaged media devices are preferably destroyed rather than being taken to repair.
- Encryption is used to stop unauthorized access

- **Access control** (control mentioned in ISO27001 A.9)
 - Access control plan, made by IT contains
 - Data of User and their privileges.
 - Only the necessary network access is given to the user
 - Different accesses & privileges can be given to the users & also can be taken up
 - User access rights are reviewed at regular intervals.
 - All source code are secured by password

- **Communication safety** (control mentioned in ISO27001 A.13)
 - All the systems are connected to the scanner and printer by the a common network and that network is secured.
 - Only authenticated systems are allowed to connect with the network
 - CD writers and USB ports are monitored/removed

- **System development and maintenance** (control mentioned in ISO27001)
 - Any formal changes go to the IT section before making it Final.
 - Record is kept of the changes made.
 - In case of changes to OS of Servers no OS facilities should be compromised.
 - If outsourcing is done, it should be monitored comprehensively.

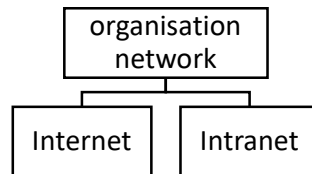
- **Audit**
 - Audit is a process in which it is checked that if the system is working maintaining the security and security policy norms or not in every certain period of time.
 - Audit is done in three ways Intra Unit, Inter Unit and External.
- **Physical equipment safety** (control mentioned in ISO27001 A.15)
 - One Security officer is kept with the responsibility of physical equipment



- A Secure area plan is made by IT section & Security officers approved by CISO
- The Security strength of perimeter is measured (ex:CCTV, electric fence)
- The organization security makes sure that only the authorized person gets entry & no-one else
- The organization security makes sure that visitors are authenticated.
- Keep a track of medias which are assigned to the employees
- Keeping detailed log for Audits
- Protection is taken against environmental and external threats

Security Elements:

- Organization Network Security:



Internet: The internet is a global network connecting computers and devices, allowing communication, information sharing, and access to services worldwide.

Intranet: Intranet is a private network for internal communication, collaboration, and information sharing within an organization. Confidential data is kept here.

- Air gap is maintained between Internet and Intranet

- Antivirus:

Antivirus software detects and eliminates malware, protecting devices from online threats. Regular updates are essential to maintain its effectiveness against emerging risks, making it a critical component for safeguarding system security.

- Anti virus is Installed in System
- It gets updated as per daily patch
- It blocks malicious virus and negates it
- Only White listed USBs are allowed in any computer

- Firewall:

A firewall is a network security device that filters and monitors network traffic, protecting against unauthorized access and malicious activities, serving as a crucial defence mechanism for network security.

- Blocks certain websites and gives report to the authorized person through its policies when anyone tries to access them.
- The authorized personal can edit/change the list of blocked/locked websites.

- If there is any malicious virus in the computer, firewall takes care that the whole network doesn't get infected.

- **Centrally controlled all client computers(Domain Controller):**

A domain controller is a server that manages security, authentication, and access control within a Windows domain, allowing centralized management of users, computers, and resources.

- 435 Intranet computers and 160 Internet computers all are observed by the administrator.
- The administrator can observe invalid requests; if necessary allow some requests or block them.
- It is used to grant different requests to different users.

Audit:

Audit is a process in which it is checked that if the system is working maintaining the security and security policy norms or not in every certain period of time.

- ◎ Audit is done in three ways - Intra Unit, Inter Unit and External.

Type	Auditor	Co-opt	Frequency
Intra Unit Audit	LCSO	Officers of Junior Works Manager level	1/year
Inter Unit Audit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nominated by SCSC • Not in audit unit 	--	1/year
External Audit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CERT-in given auditor • From any PSU or Government office 	---	1/year

Some points of Audit:

- ⦿ External Auditor must sign NDA promising making things confidential.
- ⦿ The auditor reports to the head of audit unit and CISO.
- ⦿ Audit logs are restricted to CISO, SCSO, LCSO .
- ⦿ To minimize disruption of the regular work, flow audit is done only on ROM
- ⦿ Work
- ⦿ Audit team Checks all cyber security measures are taken or not
- ⦿ If any problem is there audit team and auditor decide what action has to be taken.
- ⦿ Audit team and auditor give recommendations for improvement.

CYBER CRISIS MANAGEMENT PLAN(CCMP):

Released by:

- ⦿ CERT In
- ⦿ Meity
- ⦿ Government of India

Signed by:

- ⦿ JWM/IT
- ⦿ JWM/e-Admin
- ⦿ Assistant Director/IT
- ⦿ Deputy Director/IT
- ⦿ Director/BSG
- ⦿ DDG/IT
- ⦿ CISO

Cyber Events, Incidents, Crisis:

Event:

- ⦿ Any observable occurrence in a system or a network is called a cyber Event

Incidents:

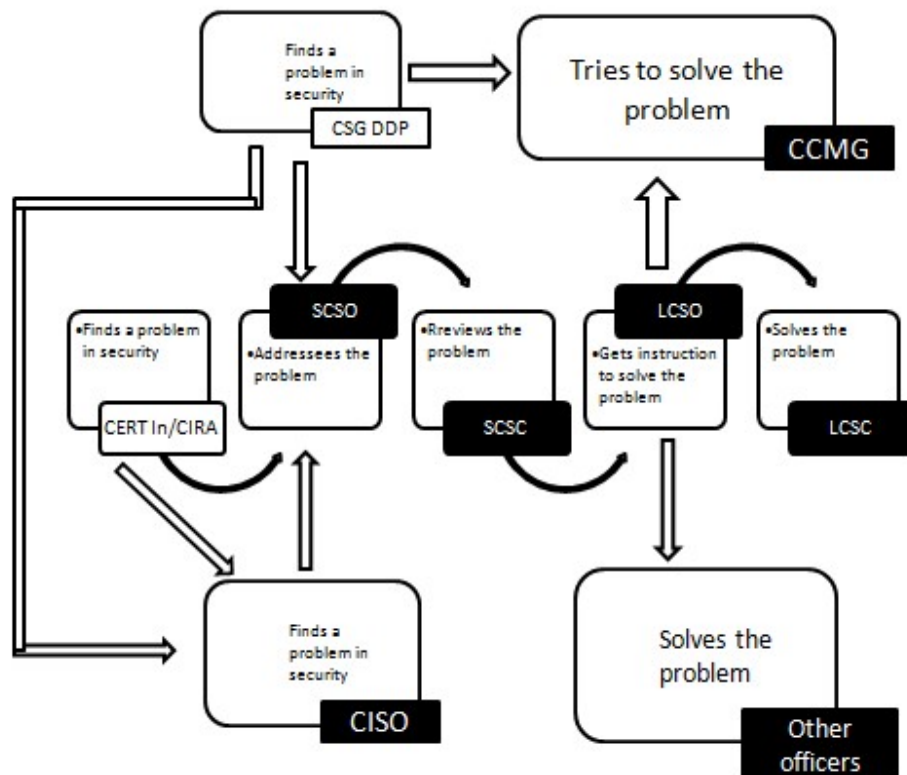
- ⦿ A cyber incident is a cyber event.
- ⦿ A cyber incident causes, or may cause a breach of information security in respect of availability, integrity & confidentiality.

Crisis:

- ⦿ In a cyber crisis breach of information happens.
- ⦿ In a cyber crisis breach of security communication with CSG-DDP happens.
- ⦿ Organization Internet based applications are compromised in a cyber crisis.

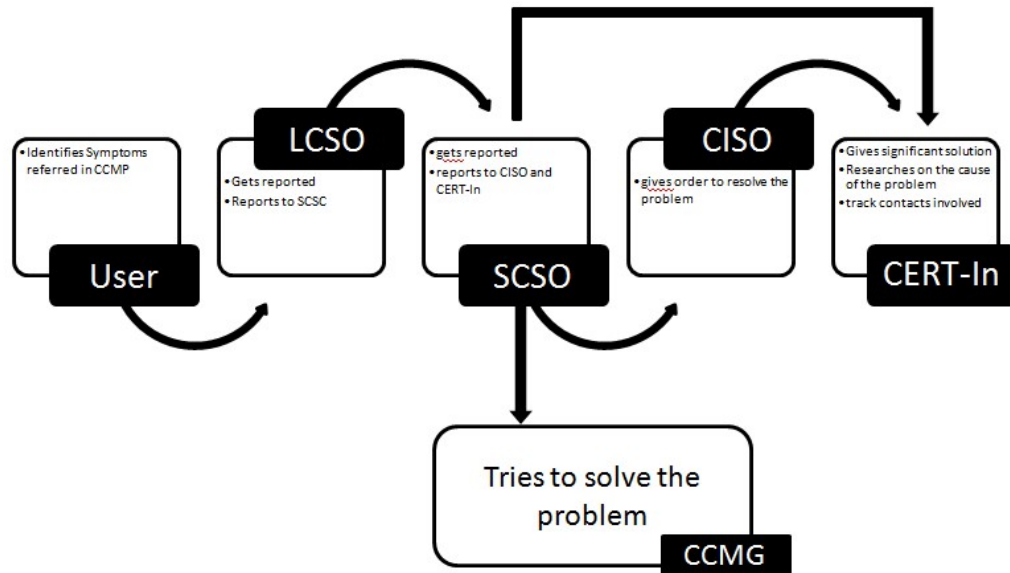
When a high authority finds security problem:

1. CERT In or CIRA reports CISO or SCSO with the problem (and sometimes the direction to solve it)
2. If CSG-DDP finds any problem they reports CISO or SCSO and they also inform CCMG
3. CISO reports to SCSO
4. SCSO informs SCSC about this
5. LCSO of the unit(in which the problem has been found) is reported
6. LCSO tries to resolve the problem following the directions given with the help of LCSC , CCMG and a group of chosen officers



When a user finds a security problem:

1. User finds a problem and reports to the LCSC & LCSO of the unit
2. LCSO reports the SCSO if it is really a security problem
3. SCSO reports CISO and also inform CCMG(sometimes CERT-In also) about the problem
4. CISO reports CERT-In for remedy and further research
5. LCSC & LCSO receives directives from CCMG/ CERT-In and then they implement it to solve the problem



Connection with external government organizations:

- ◎ **CERT-In**: Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT) is a group of information security experts responsible for the protection against, detection of and response to an organization's cyber security incidents in India.

- They inform us when a cyber problem appears.
- We report them about occurrence of a cyber problem.

- ◎ **CIRA**: The Centre for Intelligence Research and Analyses (CIRA) seeks to promote thought leadership and research in the field of intelligence studies.

- They inform us about threats.
- CIRA gives us advisory about tech.
- We reply them

CSG DDP: Cyber Security Group Of Department of Defence Production

- They intimate of instructions to follow

- They conduct the ministerial audit.
- We contact them in times of cyber-crisis/cyber
- They inform us about any cyber incident they find out.

◎ MEITY: Ministry of Electronics and Information technology

- They helped issuing CCMP4.0
- ISO: International Organization for Standardization
- We maintain ISO27001 and ISO27002.

Creating Web Page
For booking of guest house of
Directorate of Ordnance (C&S)

situated at
Rajarhaat, New Town, Kolkata

By Sreejit Das

1) WORK PROCESS:

Website:

A website is a collection of web pages on the Internet that you can access using a web browser. It's like an online location where you can find information, shop, connect with others, or enjoy entertainment. Websites can have different purposes and can contain text, images, videos, and interactive elements.

MVC Framework:

The *MVC (Model-View-Controller)* framework in *PHP* is a structured approach to web application development. It separates the application's data and business logic (model), user interface (view), and application logic (controller). By using an MVC framework like Laravel, Symfony, or CodeIgniter, developers can organize code, improve maintainability, and build scalable applications more efficiently. These frameworks provide tools for data handling, user interface rendering, and application flow coordination, allowing developers to focus on building robust and modular PHP applications.

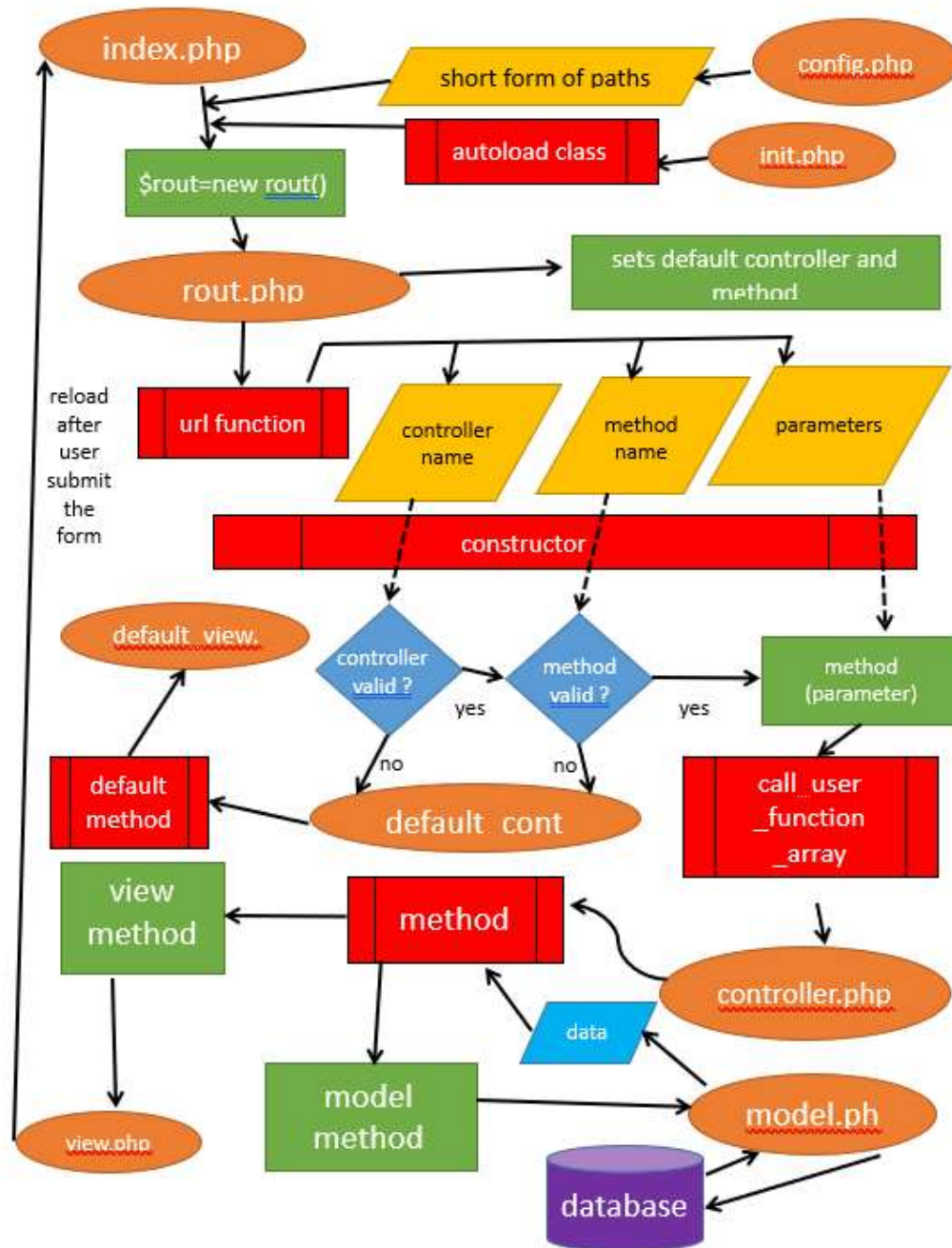
MVC framework has three main pillars

MODEL: This part connects with the database via *my-sql* code. This is accessed through controller part whenever needed.

VIEW: This part shows the view part of the website. This part takes input from user and gives it to the controller through url.

CONTROLLER: This part takes input method from url. According to the input it takes data from model and submits it to view or it directly goes to the view site.

FLOW-CHART FOR MVC FRAMEWORK



“index.php”:

This is the first file where a search engine comes to find the web- page. Here we load

1. “autoload_class” function from “init.php”
2. Path shortcuts from “config.php”

Then We load rout class.

“init.php”:

This file includes “autoload_class” function. We call this file in “index.php”.

“config.php”:

This file includes shortcut paths so that programmer can use these shortcut paths later in programme whenever is needed

Ex: Define ('DOCUMENTROOT', \$_SERVER['DOCUMENT_ROOT'] . "/p1");
\$_SERVER['DOCUMENT_ROOT'] . "/p1"

this will be referred as DOCUMENTROOT in the programme.

We call this file in “index.php”.

“rout.php”:

This file

1. defines the default controller and the default method
2. Then, breaks the url in three parts by using “url” method the parts are designed as an array
 - a) Url[0] controller
 - b) Url[1] method
 - c) Url[2] parameter
3. If the controller(Url[0]) file doesn't exist it calls the default controller and default method
4. If the method(Url[1]) doesn't exist inside the controller file it calls the default controller and default method
5. If both the controller and method both exist then it goes to the controller and call the method with the given parameters by using “call_user_function_array” method

“framework.php”:

This file defines the structure of “view” function and “model” function & fixes the maximum number of attribute they can have.

1. **View function:** This function leads to the view file causing the show of the webpage
2. **Model function:** This function leads to the model file which interacts with the database.

“database.php”:

This file contains the information of the database We have to connect with. It also defines the “Query” function and

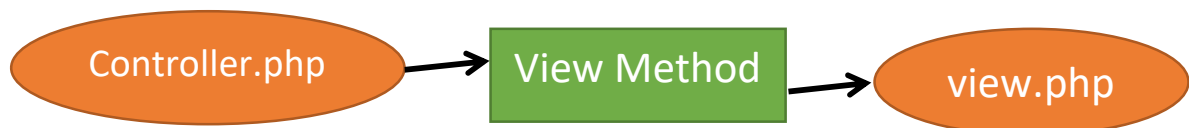
“Fetch_all” function

1. **“Query” function:** This tells us that the sql command executed successfully or not
2. **“Fetch_all” function:** This fetches all the information from the database

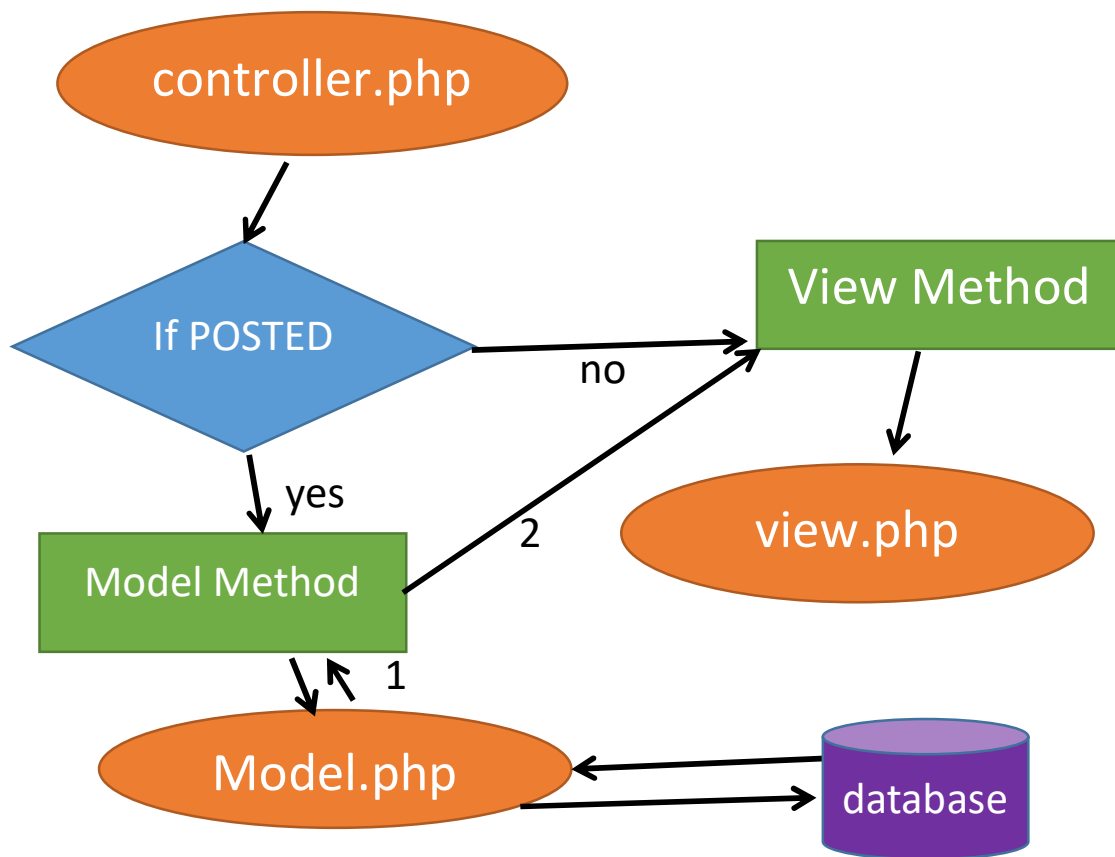
“controller.php” extends framework:

The “controller” class is the subclass of framework class. So It can use “view” and “model” function when it is needed. This file works as a connector between viewport, database and user according to the url method request it opens the particular method. That method can have various things like

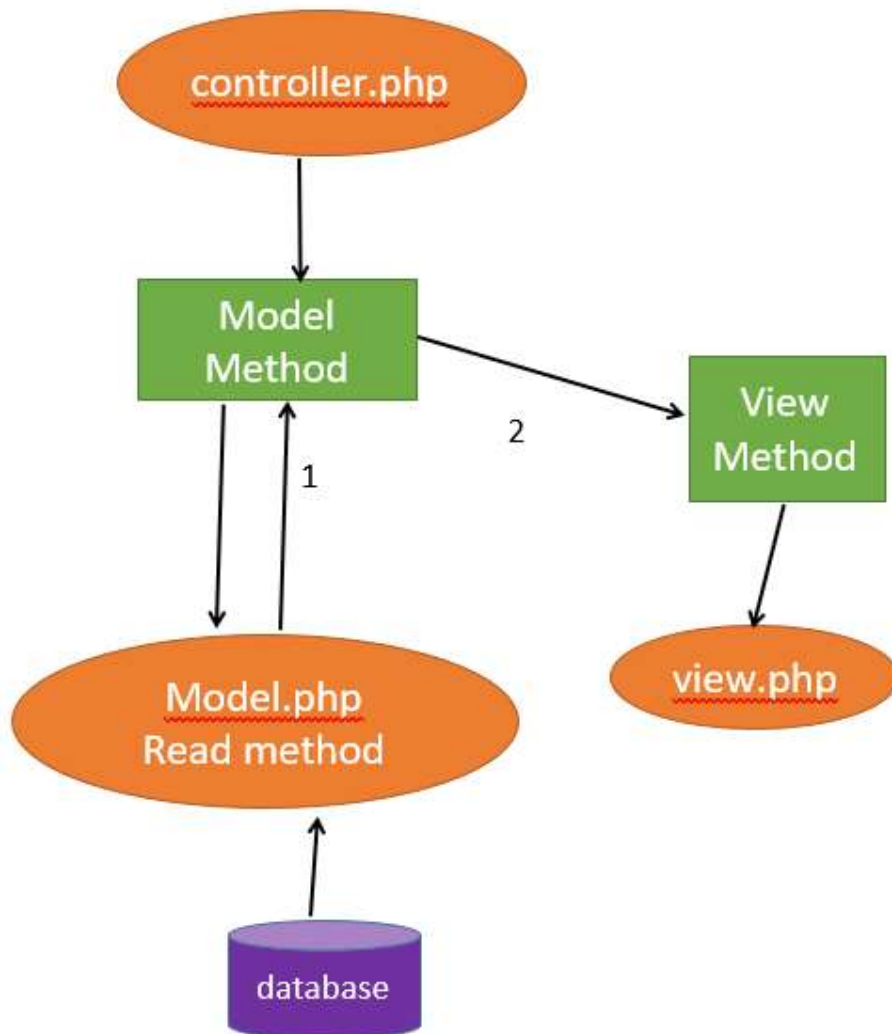
1. **Go to viewport:** The method can go to a view file to show the web-page.



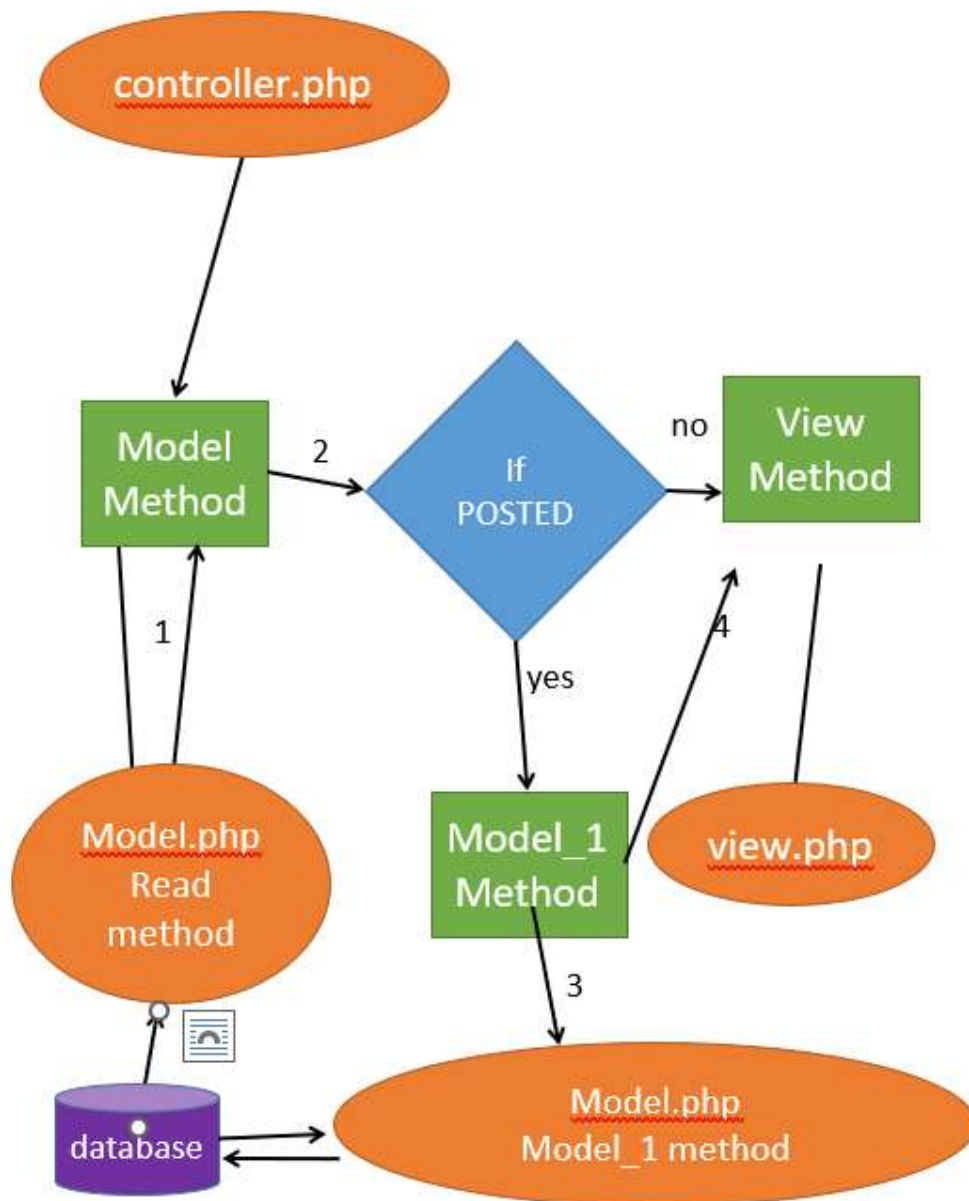
2. **POST Forms:** These type of methods have two parts. First it checks that the form is posted or not when we first open the site no form is posted so it goes to the second part and opens the view file to show the webpage which have the form. When The form is submitted by the user the page is reloaded then the first part of the method runs again. It finds that the form is submitted. Then it goes to the model to interact with the database. The model submits the data collected from the user to the database and collects “Query”. Then the second part runs again which leads us to the view file which shows the form and text according the “Query” given by the model.



3. **Read Database:** This type of methods also have two parts. The first part goes to the model to read elements from database by “Fetch_all” function then it comes back to controller goes to the “view” method and shows the data taken from the database in the view file.



4. **Both Read Database and Post Forms:** Firstly It reads data from the database and then it executes the same algorithm as Post Forms.



“Model.php” extends database:

The “Model” class is the subclass of database class. The data posted by the user first go to the controller. The controller designs it as an array and posts it to particular model method. By model methods we can do four types of Operation on a Database

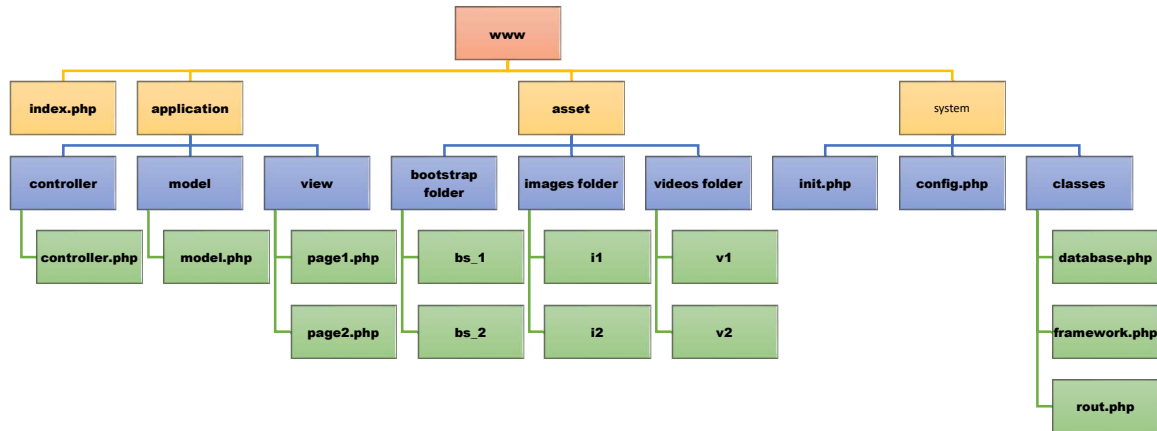
1. **ADD:** We can add new data to the database
2. **DELETE:** We can delete existing data from the database
3. **UPDATE:** We can change/update existing data in the database
4. **SHOW:** We can show all the data / requested data in the viewport.

“View.php”:

This is the file which shows the viewport to us. All the front-end works are done here.

How to design structure:

The whole website file exist inside www folder. It has many folders to organize the website properly



2) PROJECT:

Directorate of Ordnance (coordination & Services) [DoO (C&S)] is a prominent organization overseeing Defence Public Sector Undertakings (DPSUs) who are crucial public sector entities dedicated to the production of defence equipment of India. One of the integral components of DoO (C&S) is Intranet, a personal network extensively utilized by headquarters and its units across India. Located in Rajarhaat, their guesthouse provides visitors a comfortable and convenient stay. **As part of my project, I was assigned with creating a website in the Comnet with room booking facilities of the guesthouse online .**

My website follows the “work process” mentioned above. Details of my work is as follows:

I. Controller file “example.php”:

This file contains different controller methods

1. **index**: This is the default method. This is a “**go to viewport**” type of method. This goes to view file “**not_found.php**”

2. **home:** This is a “go to viewport” type of method. This leads to “**home.php**” which is the homepage of the website.

3. **contact:** This is a “go to viewport” type of method. This leads to “**contact.php**” which is the contact-page of the website.

4. **booking:** This is a “POST Forms” type of method. This leads to “**booking.php**” which is the booking-page of the website. When the user submit the form then the method leads to design the submitted data as an array. Then the array is posted to file “**model.php**” to method “**fill_data**”. When the booking is done the id of that booking is returned to the view.

5. **photo_galary:** This is a “go to viewport” type of method. This leads to “**photo_galary.php**” which is the gallery page of the website.

6. **approvl sts:** This is a “POST Forms” type of method. This leads to view file “**approvl_sts.php**” which is the approval status page of the website. When the user submit the form to see approval status then the method leads to design the submitted data as an array. Then the array is posted to file “**model.php**” to method “**approval**”. The approval status is taken from the database and then posted and printed in “**approvl_sts.php**”.

7. **review:** This is a “**Both Read Database and Post Forms**” type of method. Firsts this leads to “**model.php**” to method “**show_reviews.php**”. It takes all the reviews from the database then shows it to the “**review.php**”. When user submits the “review form” then the controller leads to “**model.php**” to method “**reviews**” it submits the review to the database and shows the file “**review.php**”.

8. **admin:** This is a “**Both Read Database and Post Forms**” type of method. First It goes to view file “**admin.php**” which is only accessible by any admin member when the password is put after putting the password in the view file and submitting the form the controller creates the “**msg**” according to the password is right or wrong. Then the message is showed in the view function. Then it brings all the data from database by “**model.php**” method “**admin**” and shows it in the view function “**admin.php**”. When any of the application is approved or not approved by the admin-user then the data given by the user is updated in the database by “**model.php**” method “**admin_fill**” and the query is shown in “**admin.php**”

II. Model file “model.php”:

This file contains different controller methods

1. fill_data: This takes the array data from the controller method “**booking**”. The data got from controller is included in the database table “**bookingapplication**” by sql command and the query is returned.
2. approval: This takes id from the controller method “**approval_sts**” and provides the approval status from the database table “**bookingapplication**” to the controller which is to be viewed at view file “**approval_sts.php**”
3. admin: This takes all the data from the database table “**bookingapplication**” and provides the data to the controller method “**admin**”.
4. admin fill: This update the data at the database table “**bookingapplication**” when any application is approved or not approved.
5. show reviews: This file takes all the data from the database table “**review**” and gives it to the controller method “**review**” which is shown in the view file “**review.php**”
6. reviews: This file takes input from the “**review .php**” and includes that in the database table “**review**”

III. View files :

1. **Header.php:** This file includes all the bootstrap functions which can be used in the programs. This file is included in every view file
2. **Heading.php:** This file includes the heading of the website actually the name of the website. This file is included in every view file except the admin file
3. **Menu.php:** This file is the navigation of the user side to explore the website as follows:

Menu	It leads to
Home	home.php
Booking	booking.php
Approval status	approval_sts.php
Review	review.php
Contact	contact.php
Photo Gallery	photo_gallery.php

4. **home.php:** This view file is called by the controller method “**home**”. This shows the homepage of the site

5. **booking.php:** This is the main part of the website. This part contains a form by submitting which to the controller method “**booking**” user get uniquely generated booking id.
6. **approval_sts.php:** This file contains a form where user can put their booking id to check the approval status of their application. The form is posted to the controller method “**booking**”
7. **review.php:** This is a view file which shows the previous reviews and gives user a form to put review. The form get submitted at controller method “**review**”
8. **contact.php:** This view file is called by the controller method “**contact**”. This shows the contact page of the site.
9. **photo_galary.php:** This view file is called by the controller method “**photo_galary**”. This shows the contact page of the site.
10. **admin.php:** This view file is only for admin users who can enter the Website by giving a password. Which will be submitted to controller method “**admin**”. Then if it gets the right “**msg**” from the controller method It shows a table with all the details of the application and beside each application there is a place to allot rooms , approve and disapprove booking. The approval buttons ‘gets posted to controller method “**admin**”.

Website pictures

Home page



Contacts



Booking Page

DoO(C&S) Guest House Rajarhaat					
Name	Building	Contact	Room	Approval Status	Photo
Book rooms					
Name	<input type="text"/>				
Cell Name	<input type="text"/>				
Designation	<input type="text"/>				
Address	<input type="text"/>				
Number of people staying	<input type="text"/>				
Number of rooms needed	<input type="text"/>				
Check-in Date	<input type="text" value="dd-mm-yyyy"/>				
Check-out Date	<input type="text" value="dd-mm-yyyy"/>				
Contact Number	<input type="text"/>				
Email	<input type="text"/>				
<input type="button" value="Apply for room"/>					

Booking Page when Id is generated for the user

DoO(C&S) Guest House Rajarhaat					
Name	Building	Contact	Room	Approval Status	Photo
Book rooms					
*Please enter your M&S details with this as approval status					
Name	<input type="text"/>				
Cell Name	<input type="text"/>				
Designation	<input type="text"/>				
Address	<input type="text"/>				
Number of people staying	<input type="text"/>				
Number of rooms needed	<input type="text"/>				
Check-in Date	<input type="text" value="dd-mm-yyyy"/>				
Check-out Date	<input type="text" value="dd-mm-yyyy"/>				
Contact Number	<input type="text"/>				
Email	<input type="text"/>				
<input type="button" value="Apply for room"/>					

Review page

DoO(C&S) Guest House Rajarhaat					
Name	Rooming	Contact	Review	Approval status	Photo
Give your review					
Name:	<input type="text" value="Sankar Sengupta"/>				
Room Number:	<input type="text" value="101"/>				
Rooming Name:	<input type="text" value="101"/>				
Review:	<input type="text" value="The service was very good food was amazing"/>				
<input type="button" value="Post review"/>					
Reviews					
Sreejit Das					
Room at 101					
It is a very good stay					

Review page when new review is submitted

DoO(C&S) Guest House Rajarhaat					
Name	Rooming	Contact	Review	Approval status	Photo
Give your review					
Name:	<input type="text"/>				
Room Number:	<input type="text"/>				
Rooming Name:	<input type="text"/>				
Review:	<input type="text"/>				
<input type="button" value="Post review"/>					
Reviews					
Sreejit Das					
Room at 101					
It is a very good stay					
Sankar Sengupta					
Room at 101					
The service was very good food was amazing					

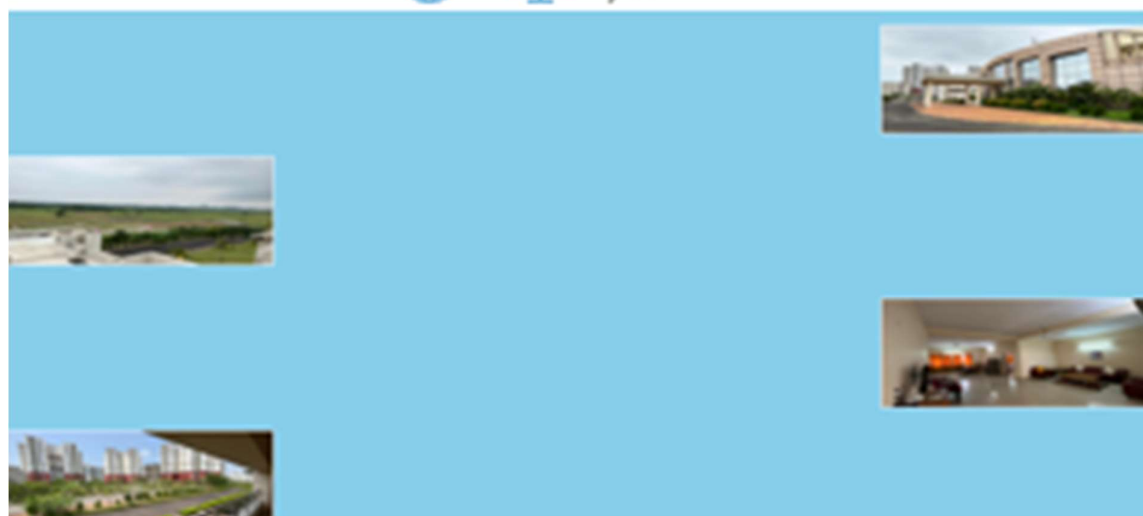
Approval Status page

DoO(C&S) Guest House Rajarhaat					
Name	Booking	Contact	Review	Approval status	Photos
Approval Status					
Guest ID:	<input type="text"/>				
<input type="button" value="Submit"/>					

Approval Status page when it shows the approval status

DoO(C&S) Guest House Rajarhaat									
Name	Booking	Contact	Review	Approval status	Photos				
Approval Status									
Guest ID:	<input type="text"/>								
<input type="button" value="Submit"/>									
<table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Name</th><th>Approval Status</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Sankar Sengupta</td><td>pending</td></tr></tbody></table>						Name	Approval Status	Sankar Sengupta	pending
Name	Approval Status								
Sankar Sengupta	pending								

Photo Gallery



Admin page to be opened with password



Admin page for giving approval/non-approval

A screenshot of an admin dashboard. At the top, there is a green header bar with the text 'Admin' and a blue 'logout' button. Below the header is a table with 13 columns: Name, Email, Designation, Address, No. of people meeting, No. of items needed, Check in Date, Check out Date, Contact number, Email, Approval status, Items added, Approve, and Not Approve. The table contains two rows of data. Each row has a 'Approve' button and a 'Not Approve' button. The 'Approve' buttons are currently disabled, indicated by a greyed-out state.

Name	Email	Designation	Address	No. of people meeting	No. of items needed	Check in Date	Check out Date	Contact number	Email	Approval status	Items added	Approve	Not Approve
Suraj Das	Suraj	owner	123/ New road, Ind. St.	2	3	2023-08-15	2023-08-16	7890123456	suraj12345@gmail.com	approved	0	<input type="button" value="Approve"/>	<input type="button" value="Not Approve"/>
Suraj Das	Suraj	owner	123/ New road, Ind. St.	2	3	2023-08-15	2023-08-17	7890123456	suraj12345@gmail.com	pending	0	<input type="button" value="Approve"/>	<input type="button" value="Not Approve"/>

Admin page allotting rooms

Admin

Name	Unit Name	Designation/Address	No. of people existing	No. of rooms needed	Check in Date	Check out Date	Contact number	Email	Approval status	Room allotted	Approve	Not Approve
Joseph Doe	Unit 1	123 Main Street, New York	2	2	2023-08-01	2023-08-02	789012345	joe12345@gmail.com	approved	01	<input type="button" value="Approve"/> <input type="button" value="Not Approve"/>	<input type="button" value="Approve"/> <input type="button" value="Not Approve"/>
John Doe	Unit 2	456 Main Street, New York	2	2	2023-08-01	2023-08-02	789012345	joe12345@gmail.com	approved	01	<input type="button" value="Approve"/> <input type="button" value="Not Approve"/>	<input type="button" value="Approve"/> <input type="button" value="Not Approve"/>

Admin page rooms allotted

Admin

Name	Unit Name	Designation/Address	No. of people existing	No. of rooms needed	Check in Date	Check out Date	Contact number	Email	Approval status	Room allotted	Approve	Not Approve
Joseph Doe	Unit 1	123 Main Street, New York	2	2	2023-08-01	2023-08-02	789012345	joe12345@gmail.com	approved	01	<input type="button" value="Approve"/> <input type="button" value="Not Approve"/>	<input type="button" value="Approve"/> <input type="button" value="Not Approve"/>
John Doe	Unit 2	456 Main Street, New York	2	2	2023-08-01	2023-08-02	789012345	joe12345@gmail.com	approved	01	<input type="button" value="Approve"/> <input type="button" value="Not Approve"/>	<input type="button" value="Approve"/> <input type="button" value="Not Approve"/>

A Few Words:

I, SREEJIT DAS, am a student of KIIT, Bhubaneswar. I have just completed 2nd year of my B. Tech in Computer Science and Communication Engineering. I feel proud to get the chance to do internship/ training at **Directorate of Ordnance (C&S), Kolkata under Ministry of Defence, Government of India.**

During my internship, I was assigned with two jobs:

3. To study and obtain an overall conception regarding the **Cyber Security Policy** followed by a big Organisation like DoO(C&S). I studied the same and prepared a Report on the same.
4. There is a big guest house of DoO(C&S) at Rajarhaat, New Town, Kolkata. I was assigned to make a Web Page for booking of room at that guest house. I prepared the web page and a Report thereon.

During my internship/training, I was guided by the extremely proficient and expert officers of IT division of DoO(C&S). I am thankful for the whole hearted support and skillful guidance of the following mentor/Officers:

1. DDG/IT
2. DDG/N&I
3. DD/IT
4. HOS/IT

While doing this internship/training at DoO(C&S), Kolkata, I had to study a new computer language “php” which helped me to prepare the Website. During my training, I was stuck at different levels and I could overcome those difficulties with the help of my mentors. I learnt several new things during this training, which will definitely help me in my future work area.

I again convey my heartfelt thanks to everyone of DoO(C&S), Kolkata who helped me a lot in executing my entrusted jobs.

SREEJIT DAS
Student of KIIT, Bhubaneswar
Computer Science & Communication Engineering
2nd year, Roll no. 2129141

The 23rd June, 2023