A

Project Report

On

“STUDENT DISCUSSION BOARD”

INDEX

Project Profile

Project Title	:	Student Help Discussion Board
Project Guide	:	Ms. Anjana bagdai
Project Team	:	
Languages Used	:	PHP, HTML, CSS, JQuery, JavaScript
Database	:	MYSQL

Project Definition

"Student Help" Discussion Board"

Student Help Discussion Board as its name implies it is a Discussion Board and covers most of areas. Here a user can register his/her name with this site and can throw their views and also can get others too. We have tried to cover most of areas which can attract many users to this site.

The objective and scope of my Project Student Forum System is to record the details various activities of user. It will simplifies the task and reduse the paper work. During implementation every user will be given appropriate training to suit their specific needs. Specific support will also be provided at key points within the academic calendar. Training will be provided on a timely basis, and you will be trained as the new is Student Forum System rolled out to your area of responsibility.

Abstraction

The client uses MS Excel, and maintains their records, however it is not possible them to share the data from multiple system in multi user environment, there is lot of duplicate work, and chance of mistake. When the records are changed they need to update each and every excel file. There is no option to find and print previous saved records.

There is no security; any body can access any report and sensitive data, also no reports to summary report. This Student Discussion Board is used to overcome the entire problem which they are facing currently, and making complete atomization of manual system to computerized system.

Front End & Back End tools introduction/features :

Front End:-PHP
Back End:-MySQL

What is PHP?

The full form of PHP is “Hypertext Preprocessor” it’s original name was “Personal Home Page”. Resume Lerdorf software engineer, Apache team member is the creator and original driving force behind PHP. The first part of PHP was developed for his personal use in late 1994.By the middle of 1997, PHP was beginning used approximately 50,000 sites worldwide.PHP is server side scripting Language like ASP, which can be embedded in HTML Tags or used as stand-alone. PHP is an open source software (OSS) PHP

files have a file extension of ". Php" or ". Php3" or "phtml". PHP doesn't do anything about what a page looks and sound like. In fact, most of what PHP does is invisible to the end user.Someone looking at a PHP page will necessarily be able to tell that it was not written purely in HTML, because usually the result of PHP is HML. PHP supports many advantages.

Advantage of PHP:

Cost: PHP costs you nothing. It is open source software and doesn't need to purchase it for development.
Ease of Use: PHP is easy to learn, compared to the others. A lot of Ready-made PHP scripts are freely available in market so, you can use them in your project or get some help from them.

HTML- Support: PHP is embedded within HTML; In other words, PHP pages are ordinary HTML pages that escape into PHP mode only when necessary. When a client requests thispage, the web server preprocesses it. This means it goes through the page from top to bottom, looking for sections of PHP, which it will try to resolve.

Cross-platform compatibility: MySQL run native on every popular flavor of Unix and windows. A huge percentage PHP and of the world's HTTP servers run on one of these two classes of operating system.

PHP is compatible with the three leading Web servers: Apache HTTP Server for Unix and Windows, Microsoft Internet Information Server, and Netscape Enterprise Server.It also works with several lesser-known servers, including Alex Blits' fhttpd, Microsoft's Personal Web Server,
AOL Server and Omnicentrix's Omni server application server.

Stability: The word stable means two different things in this context:

- The server doesn't need to be rebooted often
- The software doesn't change radically and incompatibly from release to release.

Speed: PHP is pleasingly zippy in its execution, especially when compiled as and Apache module on the Unix side. Although it takes a slight performance hit by being interpreted rather than compiled, this is far outweighed by the benefits PHP drives from its status as a Web server module.

What is MySQL?

MySQL, the most popular open source SQL database management system, is developed, distributed, and supported by MYSQL AB.MYSQL AB is a commercial company, founded by the MYSQL developers. It is second-generation open source company that unities open source values and methodology with a successful business model.The MYSQL web site (“http://www.MySQL.com/”) provides the latest information about the MYSQL software and MYSQL AB.

Feature of MYSQL

- MySQL is a Database Management System.
- MySQL is a relational Database Management System.
- MySQL software is Open Source.
- The MySQL Database server is very fast, reliable, and easy to use.
- MySQL server works in client/server or embedded system environment.
- A large amount of contributed MySQL software is Available.

What is Apache ?

Apache is one of the world's mostly widely used web servers.origionally developed in 1995 by a group that was to go to on become the apache group,the apache HTTP server is open source software,and considered by proponents to be fast,scalable and secure.

Apache is unix based, Open source web server that is used to host about half the sites on the internet. Originally Apache was a UNIX product,but now versions for windows,OS and other plateform exists. As with most open souse software projects,there are numerous add-ones and tailored versions of the server available,which are created using the apache module API. The name comes from its origins as a series of 'patch files'.

What is Javascript ?

JavaScript is a scripting language developed by Netscape Navigator to enable web authors interactivity sites. Although it shares many of the features and structures of the full java language, it was developed independently. JavaScript can interact with HTML source code, enabling web authors to spice up their sites with dynamic content.

JavaScript is endorse by a number of software companies and is an open language that anyone can use without purchasing a license. It is supported by recent browsers from Netscape and Microsoft, though internet explorer supports only a subset, which

Microsoft calls JavaScript. Scripts return with JavaScript can be embedded into HTML documents.

H/W & S/W Requirements

Hard Ware Requirements:-

- Modem 56 Kbps.
- Internet connection through D.O.T.or through I.S.P.
- Free Disk space 2 G.B.
- Minimum RAM 256 MB.
- 486 DX2 or Higher Microprocessor.

Soft Ware Requirements:-

- Operating System (WIN 2000 or Higher)
- Internet Browser (Mozilla Firefox, Netscape Navigator, Opera)
- PHP as a Front-end Tool
- MYSQL as a Back-end Tool

Scope of the Project

It may help collecting perfect management in details. In a very short time, the collection will be obvious, simple and sensible. It will help a person to know the management of passed year perfectly and vidly. It also helps in current all works relative to College. It will be also reduced the cost of collecting the management & collection procedure will go on smoothly.

The present project has been developed to meet the aspirations indicated in the modern age. An attempt has been made through this project to do all work easy & fast. It provide current add, Update, MoveNext, MovePrevious, MoveLast, Find & Delete all facilities to accomplish the desired objectives. The facility Include in this project and the suggested activities have been organized to impart knowledge & develop skill & attitude in the College official works.

Proposed System

External Users

Without Login:

View Discussion Board

View topics

View posts

View site information

View board rules

Can register

View FAQ

Make simple search

With Login:

View board

View topics

View posts

Can start new topic

Can make a new post

Can delete his/her posts

Can edit hie/her profile

Can see others member's profile

View site information

View board rules

Special Users(called moderator in forum websites)

A moderator can enjoy all the rights which can be enjoyed by the registered users. Moreover he/she has been given some special rights as mention below:

A moderator will have one category to moderate.

A moderator will have rights like delete all thread, delete all posts, lock a particular thread in his/her category area.

Admin User:

Block user

View all board

View all Topic

View all posts

Can start new category

Can delete category

Can delete all topics

Can delete all posts

Can inactive categorys

Can make ban on users

Can promote a user from common user to moderator

Can demote a user from moderator to common user

Can see all moderator lists

Can inactive moderator for a particular time

Can make an announcement

Can edit site profile

Scope of the System

“Software scope describes the data and control to be processed, function, performance, user management, access control management”

- **Data and Control**

The input data to the system will be customer detail, as well as document detail for order. The output data will be different reports and reports usable in order and inquiry analysis. With the help of various reports, easy to make any needed decision.

- **Functions**

Basic functions of the system authenticate the user and user inputs document details, customer details and inquiry details as needed. It processes the input data to make the output information presented as reports.

- **Performance**

The performance of the system requires the project to take low resources from Server and present more information in smallest memory utilization.

- **User Management**

Each user should have its own password to log in to the system and based on the rolls and rights allocated to the user by the administrator of the system, user will be allowed to open the different forms and perform required operations.

Project Plan & Scheduling

The waterfall model is a popular version of the systems development life cycle model for software engineering. Often considered the classic approach to the systems development life cycle, the waterfall model describes a development method that is linear and sequential.
Waterfall development has distinct goals for each phase of development. Imagine a waterfall on the cliff of a steep mountain.

Once the water has flowed over the edge of the cliff and has begun its journey down the side of the mountain, it cannot turn back. It is the same with waterfall development. Once a phase of development is completed, the development proceeds to the next phase and there is no turning back.

The advantage of waterfall development is that it allows for departmentalization and managerial control. A schedule can be set with deadlines for each stage of development and a product can proceed through the development process like a car in a carwash, and theoretically, be delivered on time.

Development moves from concept, through design, implementation, testing, installation, troubleshooting, and ends up at operation and maintenance. Each phase of development proceeds in strict order, without any overlapping or iterative steps. The disadvantage of waterfall development is that it does not allow for much reflection or revision.

Once an application is in the testing stage, it is very difficult to go back and change something that was not well thought out in the concept stage. This is the classical system development model. It consists of discontinuous phases:

1. Concept
2. Requirements
3. Architectural design
4. Detailed design
5. Coding and development
6. Testing and implementation

Strengths

Minimizes planning overhead since it can be done up front.

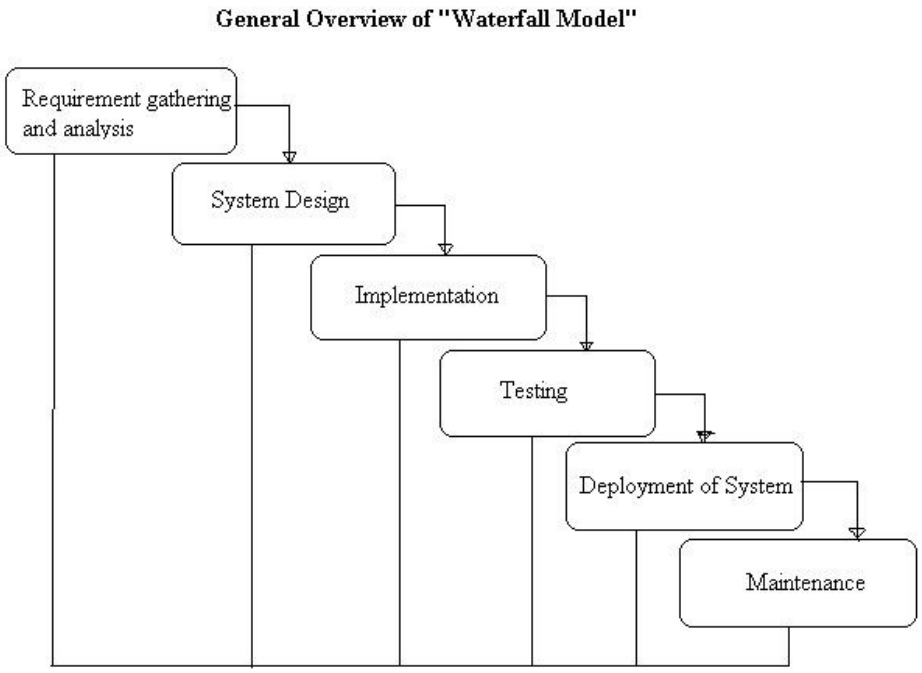
Structure minimizes wasted effort, so it works well for technically weak or inexperienced staff.

Weaknesses

Inflexible

Only the final phase produces a non-documentation deliverable.

Backing up to address mistakes is difficult.



Project Plan

The project plan sets out the resources available to the project, the work breakdown and a schedule for carrying out the work. This is the plan which we have been following through the development of our products i.e. Document Management System.

The planning process starts with an assessment of the constraints affecting the project. This is carried out in conjunction with as estimation of project parameters such as its structure, size and distribution of functions. The project milestones and deliverables are then defined. The process then enters a loop.

A schedule for the project is drawn up and the activities defined in the schedule are initiated or given permission to continue. After sometime, progress is reviewed and discrepancies noted. Because initial estimates of project parameters are tentative, the plan will always need to be modified

Risk Management

Risk management is concerned with identifying risks and drawing up plans to minimize their effect on a project. A risk is a probability that some adverse Circumstance will occur. Project risks affect schedule or resources.

Risk Management Strategies:

Requirements Changes:

Derive traceability information to assess requirements change impact, maximize information hiding in the design.

Organizational Restructuring:

Prepare a briefing document for senior management showing how the project is making a very important contribution to the goals of the business.

Risk management includes four major parts as follows:

1. **Risk Identification**
2. **Risk Analysis**
3. **Risk Planning**
4. **Risk Monitoring**

Risk Identification

RISK IDENTIFICATION

1. Technology risks.
2. People risks.
3. Organizational risks.
4. Requirements risks.
5. Estimation risks.

Technology Risks:

The database used in the system cannot process as many transactions per second as expected. Software components that should be reused contain defects that limit their functionality.

People Risks:

It is impossible to recruit staff with the skills required. Key staff is ill and unavailable at critical times. Required training for staff is not available.

Organizational Risks:

The organization is restructured so that different management is responsible for the project. Organizational financial problems force reductions in the project budget. Tools the code generated by CASE tools is inefficient. CASE tools cannot be integrated.

Requirements Risks:

Changes to requirements that require major design rework are proposed. Customers fail to understand the impact of requirements changes.

Estimation Risks:

The time required to develop the software is underestimated. The rate of defect repair is underestimated. The size of the software is underestimated.

Risk Analysis:

Assess the likelihood and consequences of these risks.

Assess probability and seriousness of each risk.

Probability may be very low, low, moderate, high or very high.

Risk effects might be catastrophic, serious, tolerable or insignificant.

Risk Planning:

Draw up plans to avoid or minimize the effects of the risk. Consider each risk and develop a strategy to manage that risk.

Risk Monitoring:

Assess each identified risks regularly to decide whether or not it is becoming less or more probable. Also assess whether the effects of the risk have changed. Each key risk should be discussed at management progress meetings.

Feasibility Study

A feasibility study is a preliminary study undertaken to determine and document a project's viability. The results of this study are used to make a decision whether to proceed with the project, or table it. If it indeed leads to a project being approved, it will - before the real work of the proposed project starts - be used to ascertain the likelihood of the project's success.

It is an analysis of possible alternative solutions to a problem and a recommendation on the best alternative. A feasibility study could be used to test a new working system, which could be used because:

The current system may no longer suit its purpose.

Technological advancement may have rendered the current system

The business is expanding, allowing it to cope with extra work load.

Customers are complaining about the speed and quality of work the usiness it provides.

Competitors are now winning a big enough market share due to an effective integration of a computerized system.

Operational Feasibility:

Operational Feasibility measures how well the solution will work in the organization and how will end user and management feels about the system. On studying the operational feasibility of the project, following could be derived:

Aspects of Operational Feasibility

Is the problem worth solving?

Will the solution serve problem.

Political acceptability

Computerized system for searching in the database will provide all the necessary information to employees and users in timely and efficient manner and in useful format.

Technical Feasibility:

This involves questions such as whether the technology needed for the system exists, how difficult it will be to build, and whether the firm has enough experience using that technology. The assessment is based on an outline design of system requirements in terms of Input, Output, Fields, Programs, and Procedures. This can be qualified in terms of volumes of data, trends, frequency of updating, etc.

Economical Feasibility:

This involves questions such as whether the firm can afford to build the system, whether its benefits should substantially exceed its costs, and whether the project has higher priority and profits than other projects that might use the same resources. This includes whether the project is in the condition to fulfil all the eligibility criteria and the responsibility of both sides in case there are two parties involved in performing any project.

OUTPUT DESIGN (Introduction)

Presenting the data processed by a computer-based information system in an attractive and usable form has become very essential these days' success and acceptance of a system to some extent depends on good presentation.

Therefore, system analyst must know fully how to design output report in an attractive way. Many new output devices are being introduced in the market because of recent development in computer technology.

System analyst must be aware of these new technologies and try to use these new output devices if possible. Currently, excellent graphic displays are widely available. Speech output systems are also fast emerging.

There are three main reasons why outputs from the computer are required. They are:

- For communication to the persons concerned.
- For re-input to the computer for being connected with other data and further processing.
- For permanent storage.

Types of Output:

Outputs of a system can take different forms. The most common are reports, displays on screen, printed forms etc. the outputs also vary in terms of their contents, type of stationery. Frequency and timing etc. besides, due consideration also need to be given as to who will use the output and for what purpose. All these points must be kept in mind while designing outputs so that the objectives of the system are met in the best possible way.

Outputs of a data-processing system can be placed into two categories:

- Application Output
- Operating Output

Application Output

These are the outputs desired out of the system to meet its objectives. These are of three types:

- Output as a basis for decision-making. This type of output is generally required by management for decision-making purposes.
- Output as a requirement to meet a functional objective. Invoices, Excise Gate Pass, Purchase Orders are the examples of such output.
- Statutory outputs: All organization is required to produce a certain amount of reports and forms as required by law.

Operating Output

These outputs are mainly generated for use of EDP staff and give various indications as to how the system operates. System logs, error messages, status indicators etc. are the examples of such output. These types of output are not concerned for the users.

Tables

db_user:

	Field	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Extra
	UserID	int(8)			No	*None*	auto_increment
	UserName	varchar(255)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	*None*	
	password	varchar(40)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	*None*	
	first_name	varchar(255)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	*None*	
	last_name	varchar(255)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	*None*	
	show_name	char(2)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	y	
	email	varchar(255)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	*None*	
	show_email	char(1)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	y	
	gender	char(1)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	*None*	
	dob	date			No	*None*	
	date_last_active	datetime			Yes	*NULL*	
	reg_date	datetime			No	*None*	
	rank	int(255)			No	0	
	banned	int(1)			No	0	
	banned_reason	text	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	*NULL*	
	AvatarID	int(11)			Yes	*NULL*	
	hide_userinfo	int(11)			Yes	1	
	count_new_topic	int(5)			No	0	
	count_post	int(5)			No	0	
	count_replies	int(5)			No	0	
	count_visits	int(10)			No	0	
	signature	text	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	*NULL*	
	location	varchar(255)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	*None*	
	country	varchar(255)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	*NULL*	
	occupation	varchar(255)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	*NULL*	
	interests	varchar(255)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	*NULL*	
	age	int(2)			No	*None*	
	phoneno	int(10)			No	0	

db_icons:

	Field	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Extra
☐	IconID	mediumint(8)		UNSIGNED	No	*None*	auto_increment
☐	icons_url	varchar(255)	utf8_bin		No		
☐	icons_width	tinyint(4)			No	0	
☐	icons_height	tinyint(4)			No	0	
☐	icons_order	mediumint(8)		UNSIGNED	No	0	
☐	display_on_posting	tinyint(1)		UNSIGNED	No	1	
☐	iconType	varchar(50)	utf8_bin		No	post	

db_cats:

	Field	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Extra
☐	CategoryID	int(8)			No	*None*	auto_increment
☐	Name	varchar(255)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	*None*	
☐	Description	varchar(255)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	*NULL*	
☐	Sort	int(11)			Yes	*NULL*	
☐	CountDiscussions	int(5)			No	0	
☐	AllowDiscussions	int(4)			No	1	

db_visits:

	Field	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Extra
☐	VisitID	int(11)			No	*None*	auto_increment
☐	SessionID	varchar(255)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	*None*	
☐	UserID	int(8)			No	*None*	
☐	pages	text	latin1_swedish_ci		No	*None*	
☐	time_spend	int(3)			No	*None*	

db_posts:

	Field	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Extra
	PostID	int(8)			No	None	auto_increment
	TopicID	int(8)			No	None	
	PosterID	int(8)			No	None	
	Name	varchar(255)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	None	
	poster_ip_address	varchar(255)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	None	
	detail	longtext	latin1_swedish_ci		No	None	
	IconID	int(8)			No	5	
	post_time	datetime			No	None	
	lastReplyID	int(8)			No	0	
	count_replies	int(5)			No	0	
	count_views	int(5)			No	None	

db_sessions:

	Field	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Extra
	SessID	varchar(255)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	None	
	UserID	int(8)			No	None	
	started	datetime			No	None	
	pages	text	latin1_swedish_ci		No	None	

db_subscription:

	Field	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Extra
	TopicID	int(8)			No	None	
	UserID	int(8)			No	None	

db_reply:

	Field	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Extra
	ReplyID	int(8)			No	*None*	auto_increment
	PostID	int(8)			No	*None*	
	PosterID	int(8)			No	*None*	
	poster_ip_address	varchar(255)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	*None*	
	detail	longtext	latin1_swedish_ci		No	*None*	
	reply_time	datetime			No	*None*	
	count_views	int(5)			No	*None*	
	allow	char(2)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	p	

db_topic:

	Field	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Extra
	TopicID	int(8)			No	*None*	auto_increment
	CategoryID	int(8)			No	0	
	topic_title	text	latin1_swedish_ci		No	*None*	
	IconID	int(8)			No	0	
	topicPosterID	int(8)			No	*None*	
	last_PostID	int(11)			No	0	
	count_post	int(5)			No	0	
	count_replies	int(5)			No	0	
	count_views	int(5)			No	0	

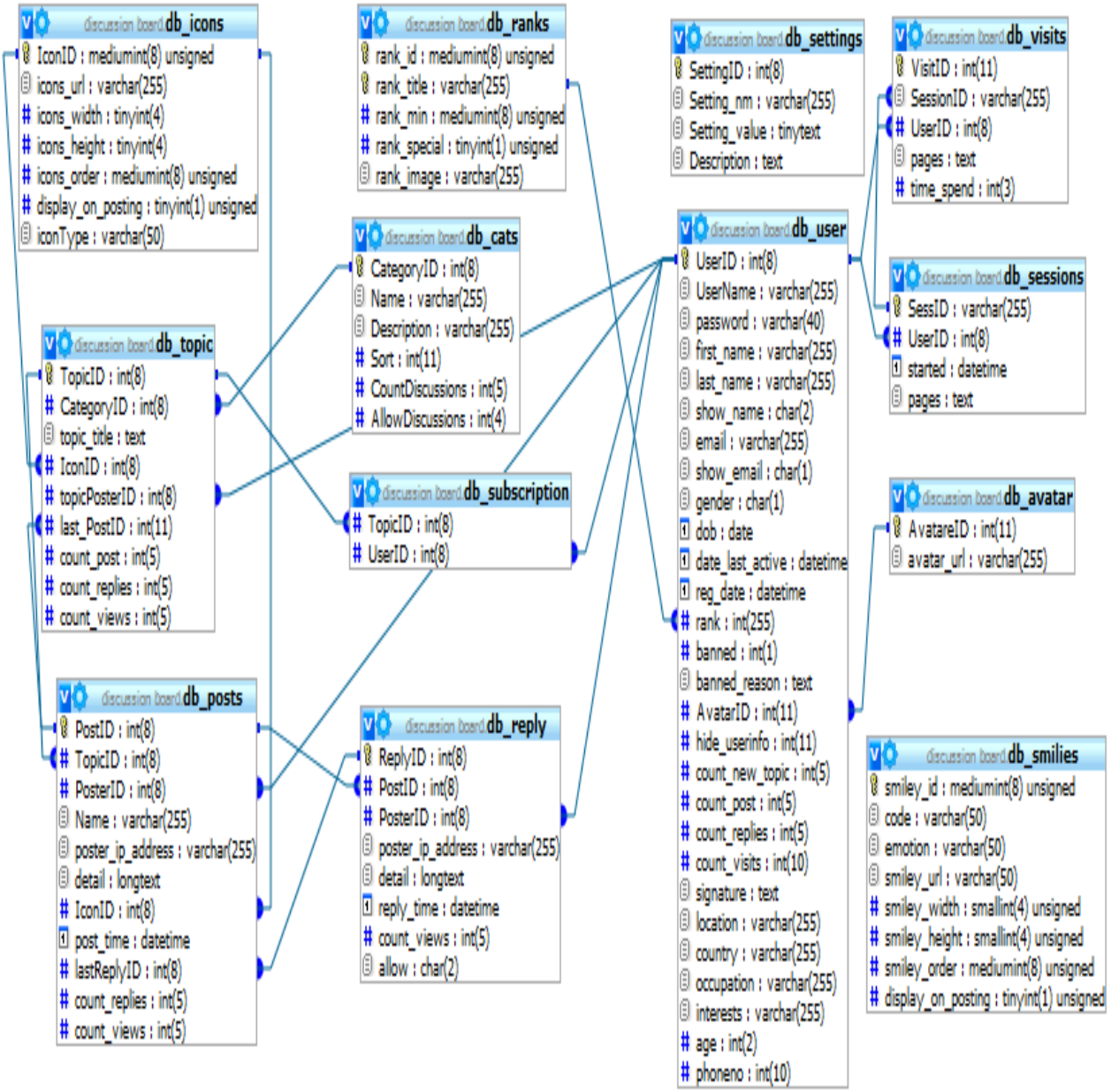
db_settings:

	Field	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Extra
	SettingID	int(8)			No	*None*	auto_increment
	Setting_nm	varchar(255)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	*None*	
	Setting_value	tinytext	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	*NULL*	
	Description	text	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	*NULL*	

db_smilies:

	Field	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Extra
☐	smiley_id	mediumint(8)		UNSIGNED	No	*None*	auto_increment
☐	code	varchar(50)	utf8_bin		No		
☐	emotion	varchar(50)	utf8_bin		No		
☐	smiley_url	varchar(50)	utf8_bin		No		
☐	smiley_width	smallint(4)		UNSIGNED	No	0	
☐	smiley_height	smallint(4)		UNSIGNED	No	0	
☐	smiley_order	mediumint(8)		UNSIGNED	No	0	
☐	display_on_posting	tinyint(1)		UNSIGNED	No	1	

E-R Diagram


discussion board.db_icons
IconID : mediumint(8) unsigned
icons_url : varchar(255)
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icons_height : tinyint(4)
icons_order : mediumint(8) unsigned
display_on_posting : tinyint(1) unsigned
iconType : varchar(50)
discussion board.db_ranks
rank_id : mediumint(8) unsigned
rank_title : varchar(255)
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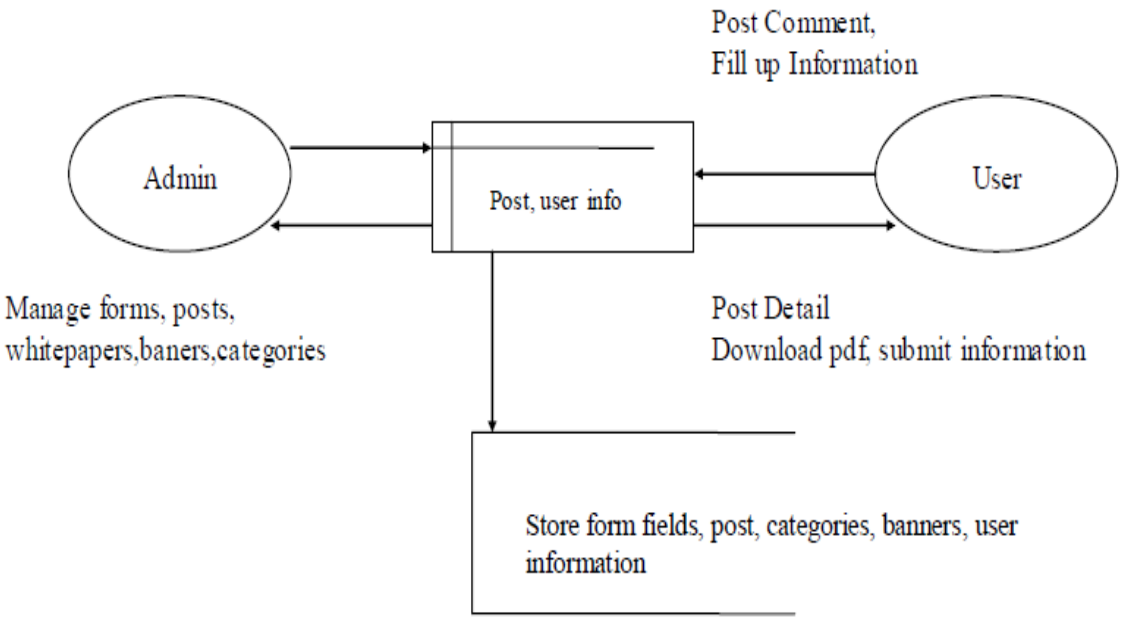
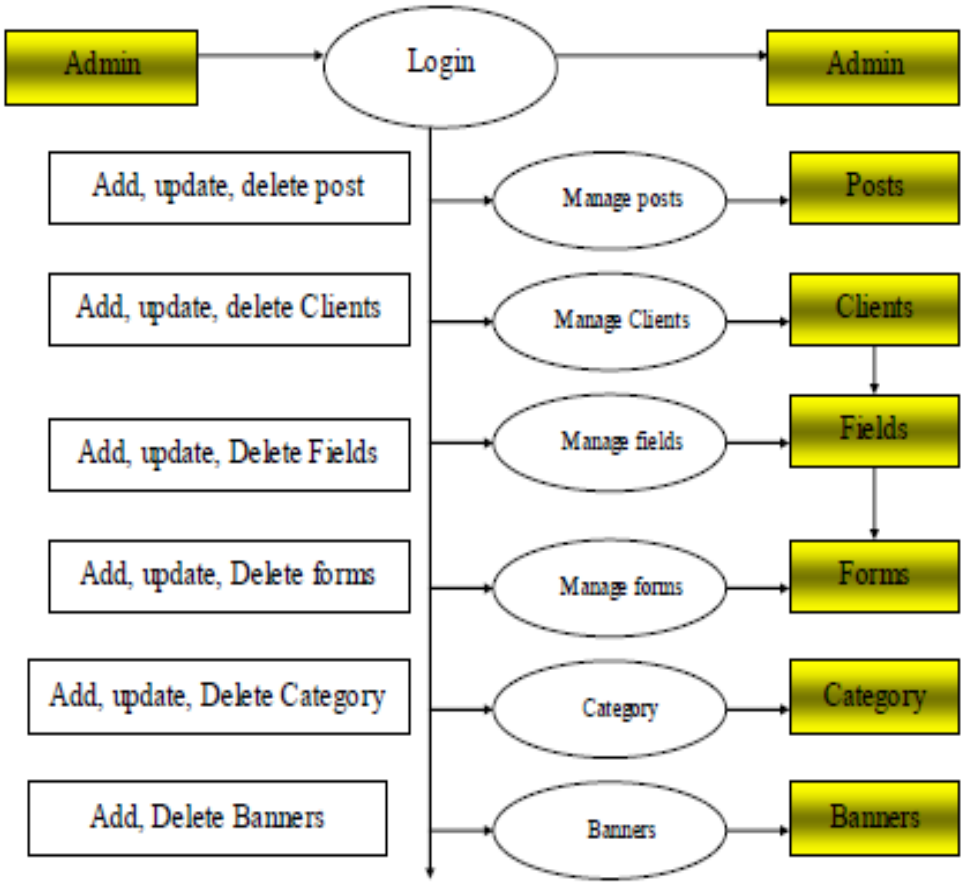
rank_special : tinyint(1) unsigned
rank_image : varchar(255)
discussion board.db_settings
SettingID : int(8)
Setting_nm : varchar(255)
Setting_value : tinytext
Description : text
discussion board.db_visits
VisitID : int(11)
SessionID : varchar(255)
UserID : int(8)
pages : text
time_spend : int(3)
discussion board.db_cats
CategoryID : int(8)
Name : varchar(255)
Description : varchar(255)
Sort : int(11)
CountDiscussions : int(5)
AllowDiscussions : int(4)
discussion board.db_user
UserID : int(8)
UserName : varchar(255)
password : varchar(40)
first_name : varchar(255)
last_name : varchar(255)
show_name : char(2)
email : varchar(255)
show_email : char(1)
gender : char(1)
dob : date
date_last_active : datetime
reg_date : datetime
rank : int(255)
banned : int(1)
banned_reason : text
AvatarID : int(11)
hide_userinfo : int(11)
count_new_topic : int(5)
count_post : int(5)
count_replies : int(5)
count_visits : int(10)
signature : text
location : varchar(255)
country : varchar(255)
occupation : varchar(255)
interests : varchar(255)
age : int(2)
phoneno : int(10)
discussion board.db_sessions
SessID : varchar(255)
UserID : int(8)
started : datetime
pages : text
discussion board.db_topic
TopicID : int(8)
CategoryID : int(8)
topic_title : text
IconID : int(8)
topicPosterID : int(8)
last_PostID : int(11)
count_post : int(5)
count_replies : int(5)
count_views : int(5)
discussion board.db_subscription
TopicID : int(8)
UserID : int(8)
discussion board.db_avatar
AvatareID : int(11)
avatar_url : varchar(255)
discussion board.db_posts
PostID : int(8)
TopicID : int(8)
PosterID : int(8)
Name : varchar(255)
poster_ip_address : varchar(255)
detail : longtext
IconID : int(8)
post_time : datetime
lastReplyID : int(8)
count_replies : int(5)
count_views : int(5)
discussion board.db_reply
ReplyID : int(8)
PostID : int(8)
PosterID : int(8)
poster_ip_address : varchar(255)
detail : longtext
reply_time : datetime
count_views : int(5)
allow : char(2)
discussion board.db_smilies
smiley_id : mediumint(8) unsigned
code : varchar(50)
emotion : varchar(50)
smiley_url : varchar(50)
smiley_width : smallint(4) unsigned
smiley_height : smallint(4) unsigned
smiley_order : mediumint(8) unsigned
display_on_posting : tinyint(1) unsigned

Data Flow Diagram

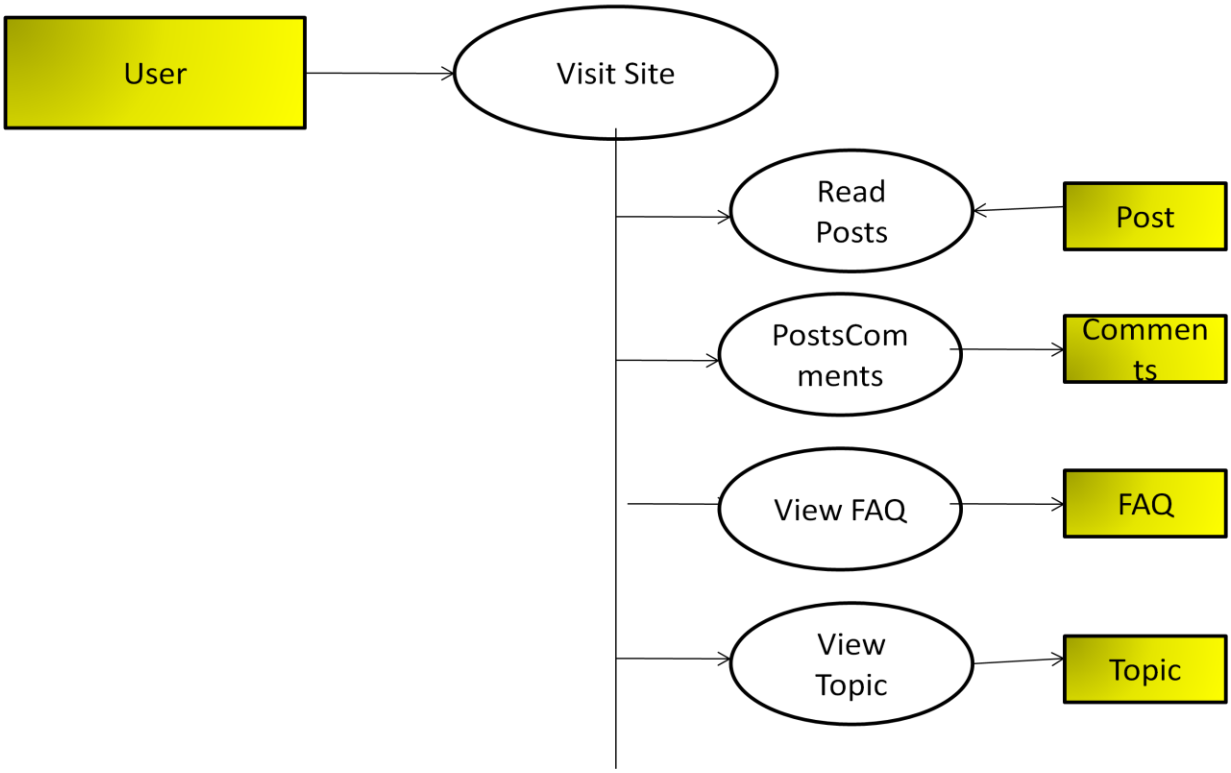
Context Diagram:



DFD 2nd level Admin



DFD 2nd level User



Security Features

As security is a prime importance to any software today, so we have also taken care to make system secure. We have provided two types of login users: one is Administrator i.e. Secured Users login and other is User login.

For secured users, we provide a strong password, which is a combination of number, date and characters. This password of Super user can change anytime as it is combination of number and character. For e.g. if today is 31st March 2013, then password would be “31JAMES2013DMS03”. This type of combination is known to Administrator, so that anyone can’t change secured information.

Also, we have provided special Access Rights to various users at Module level. The entire users will be given rights for each and every Module. This right contains No Rights, View Rights, Edit Rights, Add / Edit Rights, Approved Rights, Exports Rights, Print Rights and Delete Rights (All Rights).

Buttons on common toolbar will be enabled / disabled according to the rights assigned to current user i.e. if user does not have Edit and Delete rights for particular module then for that user Edit and Delete button will not be enabled. This two buttons will remain disabled so user cannot make any modification or deletion and so on.

Types of Testing

Testing is an integral part of software development. It is broadly deployed in every phase in the software development cycle. Typically, more than 50% of the development time is spent in testing. It is not just limited to, the process of executing a program or application with the intent of finding errors.

Software testing aims at evaluating an attribute or the capability of the project or the system in order to determine that the system meets its required result.

White Box Testing:

The purpose of any security testing method is to ensure the robustness of a system in the face of malicious attacks or regular software failures. White box testing is performed based on the knowledge of *how* the system is implemented.

White box testing includes analysing data flow, control flow, information flow, coding practices, and exception and error handling within the system, to test the intended and unintended software behaviour. White box testing can be performed to validate whether code implementation follows intended design, to validate implemented security functionality, and to uncover exploitable vulnerabilities.

White box testing requires access to the source code. Though white box testing can be performed any time in the life cycle after the code is developed, it is a good practice to perform white box testing during the unit testing phase. White box testing requires knowing what makes software secure or insecure, how to think like an attacker, and how to use different testing tools and techniques.

The first step in white box testing is to comprehend and analyse source code, so knowing what makes software secure is a fundamental

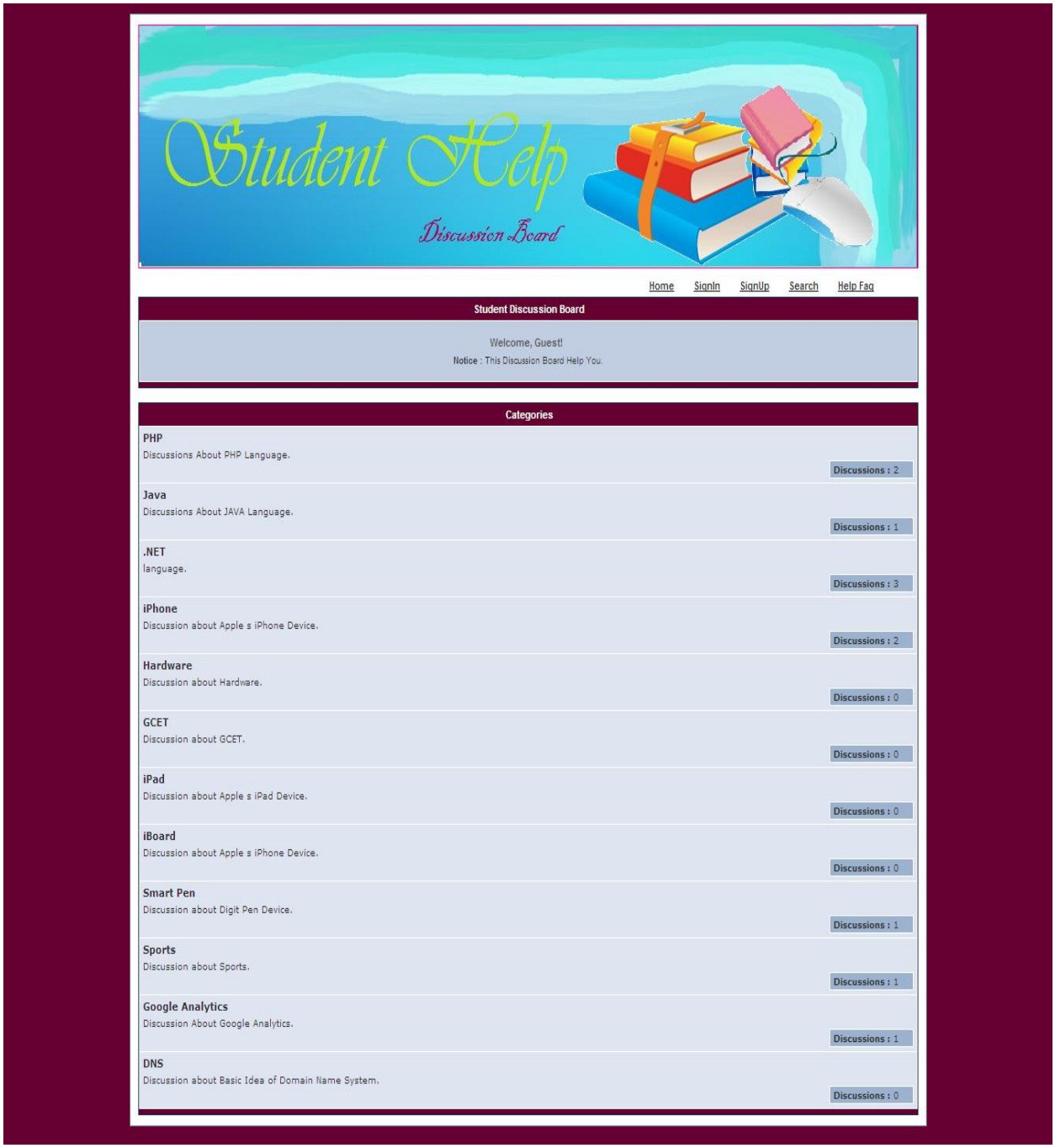
requirement. Second, to create tests that exploit software, a tester must think like an attacker. Third, to perform testing effectively, testers need to know the different tools and techniques available for white box testing. The three requirements do not work in isolation, but together.

Black Box Testing:

Black box testing is based on the software's specifications or requirements, without reference to its internal workings. Grey box testing combines white box techniques with black box input testing. This method of testing explores paths that are directly accessible from user inputs or external interfaces to the software. In a typical case, white box analysis is used to find vulnerable areas, and black box testing is then used to develop working attacks against these areas. The use of grey box techniques combines both white box and black box testing methods in a powerful way.

Screen Shots

Home page:



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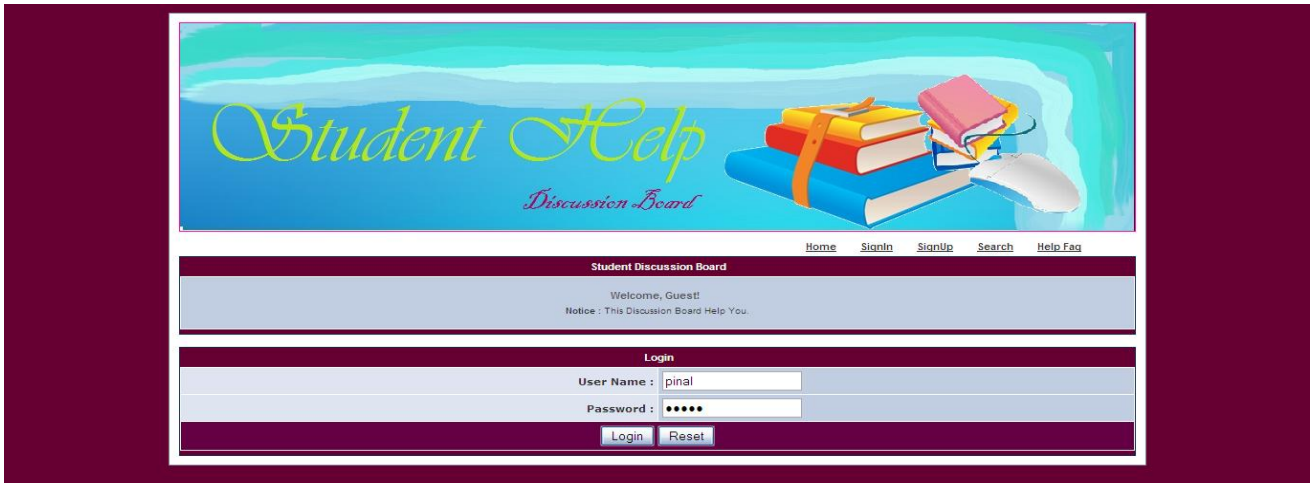
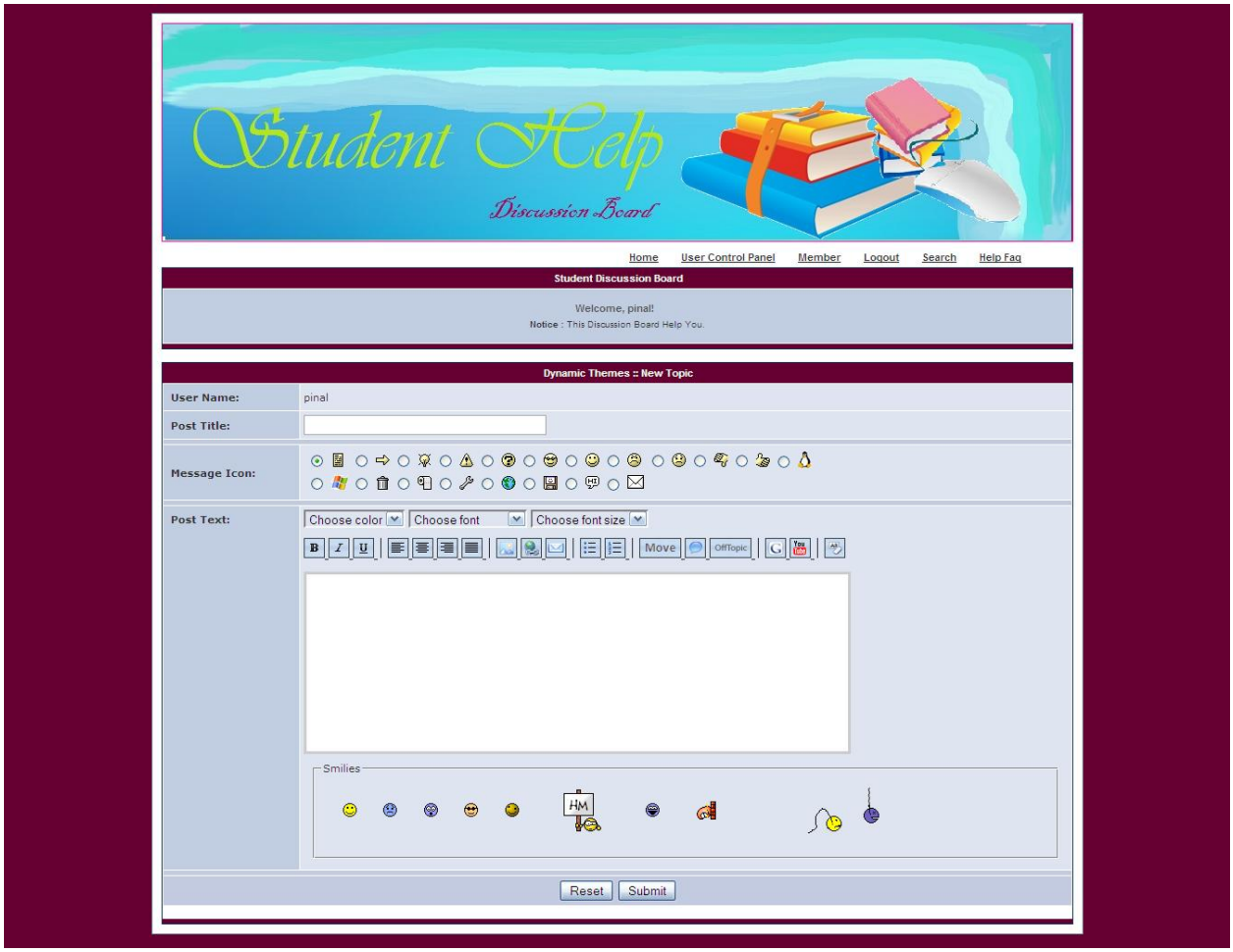
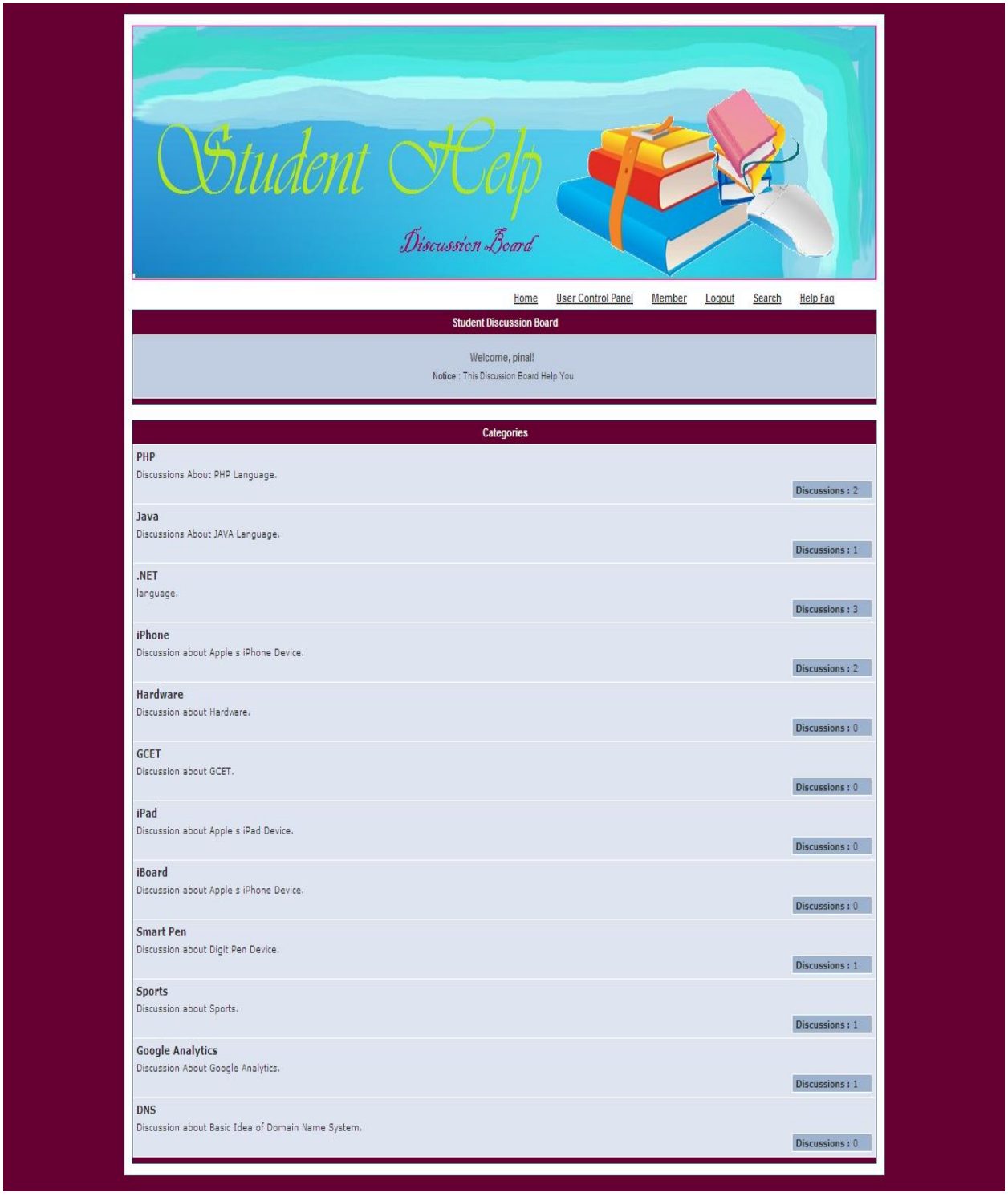


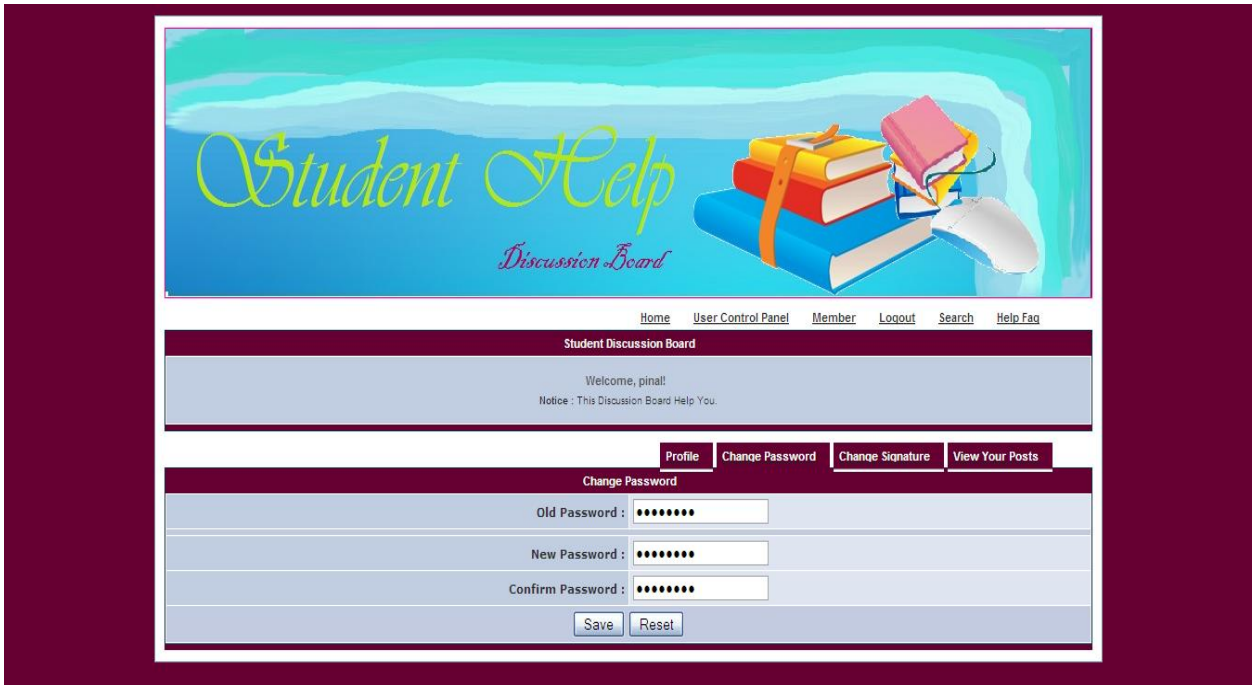
Add Post:



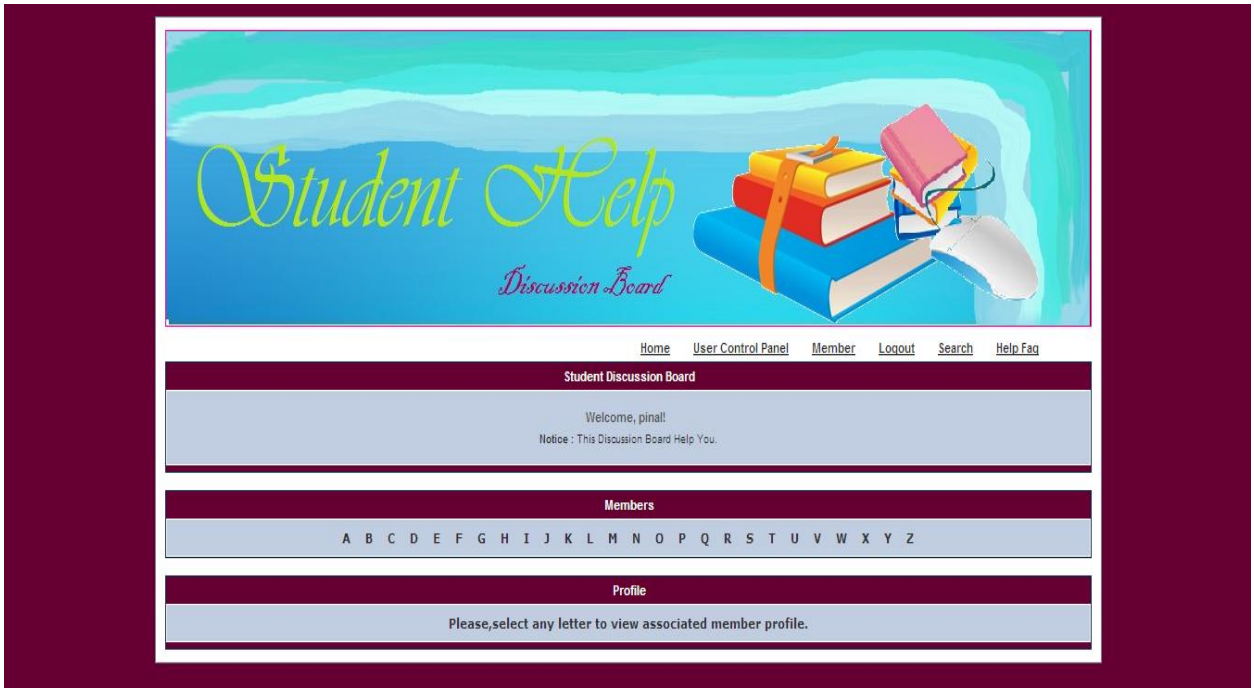
Category:


Student Help
Discussion Board
Home
User Control Panel
Member
Logout
Search
Help Faq
Student Discussion Board
Welcome, pinal!
Notice : This Discussion Board Help You.
Categories
PHP
Discussions About PHP Language.
Discussions : 2
Java
Discussions About JAVA Language.
Discussions : 1
.NET
language.
Discussions : 3
iPhone
Discussion about Apple s iPhone Device.
Discussions : 2
Hardware
Discussion about Hardware.
Discussions : 0
GCET
Discussion about GCET.
Discussions : 0
iPad
Discussion about Apple s iPad Device.
Discussions : 0
iBoard
Discussion about Apple s iPhone Device.
Discussions : 0
Smart Pen
Discussion about Digit Pen Device.
Discussions : 1
Sports
Discussion about Sports.
Discussions : 1
Google Analytics
Discussion About Google Analytics.
Discussions : 1
DNS
Discussion about Basic Idea of Domain Name System.
Discussions : 0

Change Password:



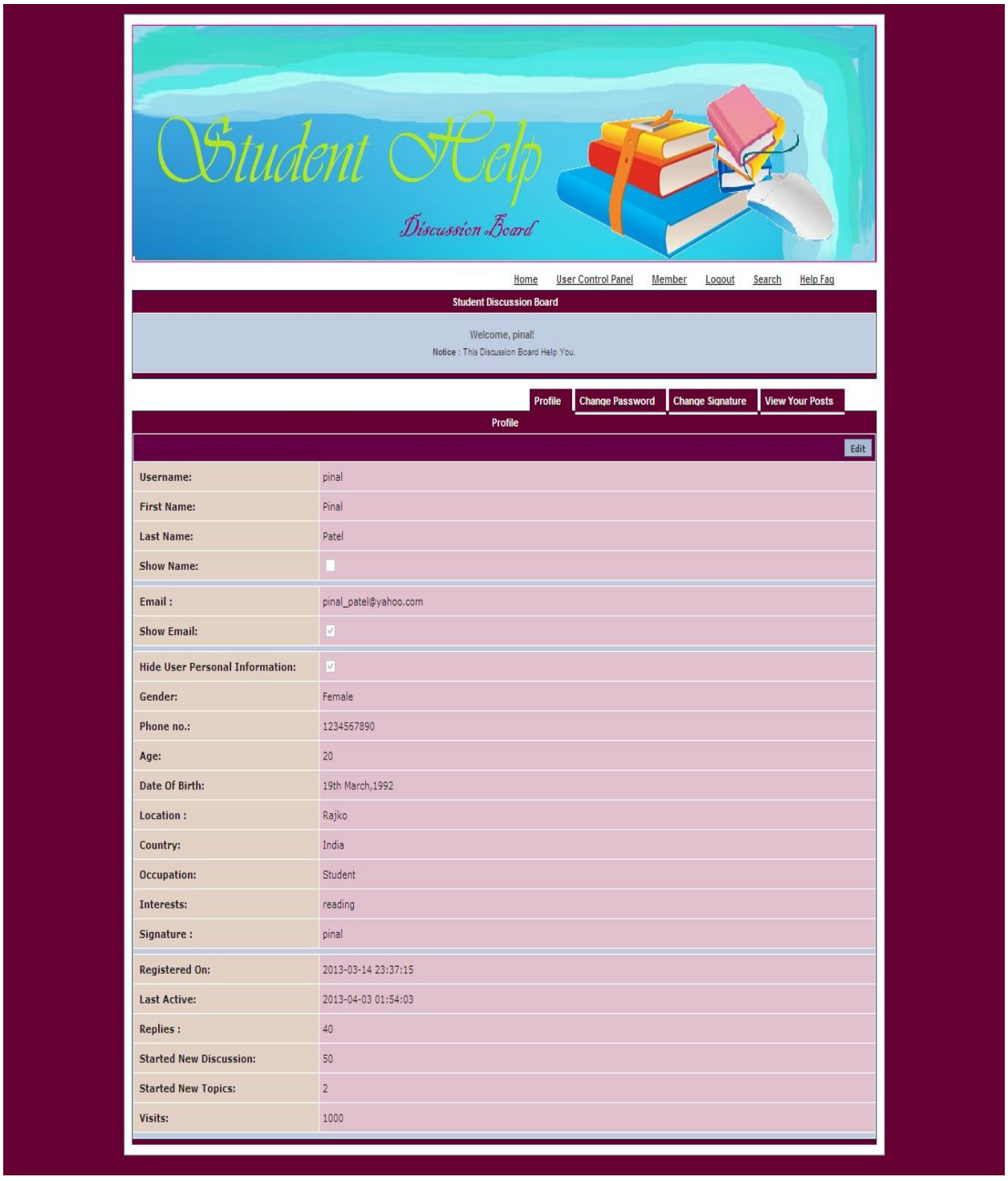
Edit View Member Page:



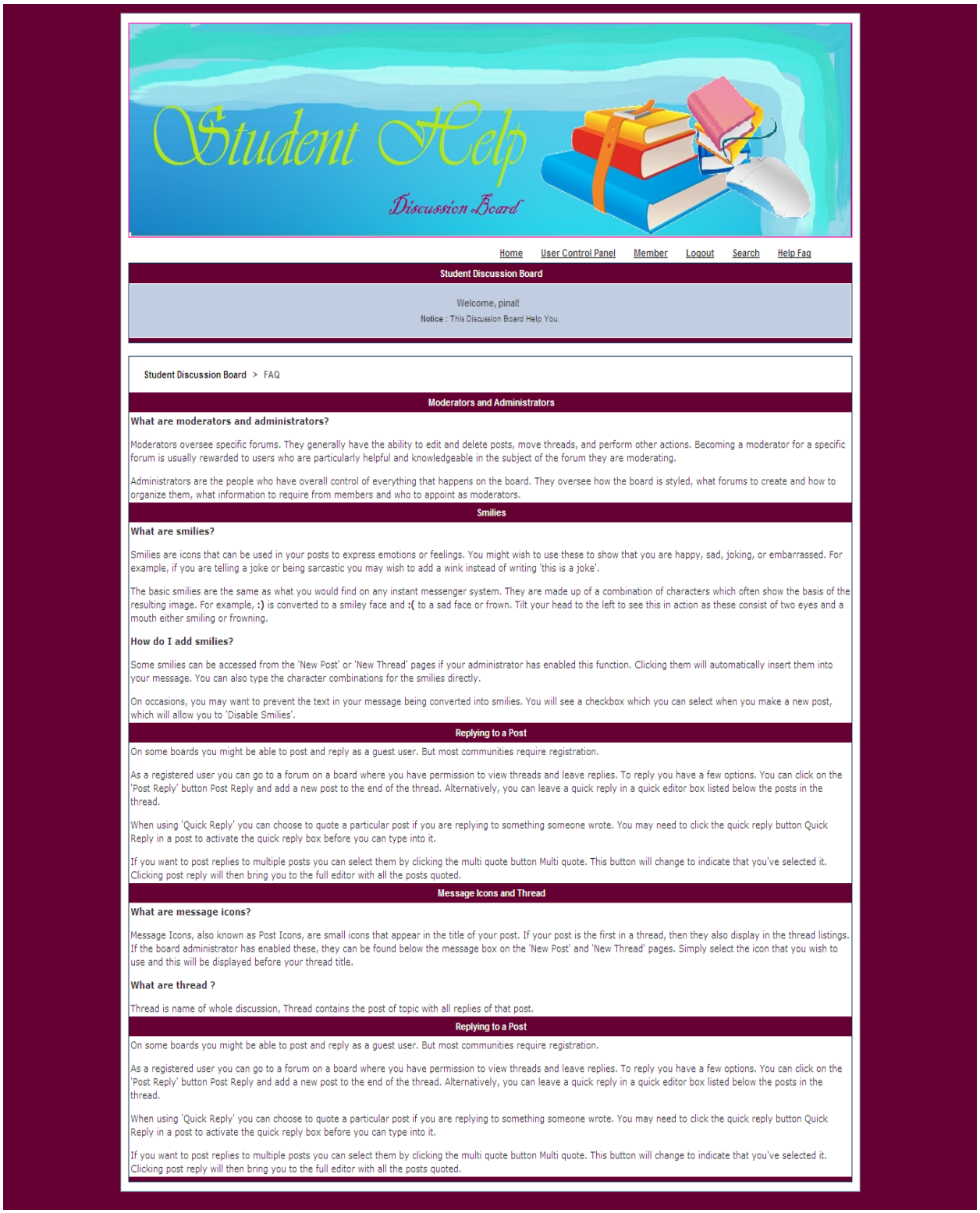
Search:

Registration:

Profile:


Student Help
Discussion Board
Home
User Control Panel
Member
Logout
Search
Help Faq
Student Discussion Board
Welcome, pinal!
Notice : This Discussion Board Help You.
Profile
Change Password
Change Signature
View Your Posts
Profile
Edit
Username: pinal
First Name: Pinal
Last Name: Patel
Show Name:
Email : pinal_patel@yahoo.com
Show Email:
Hide User Personal Information:
Gender: Female
Phone no.: 1234567890
Age: 20
Date Of Birth: 19th March,1992
Location : Rajko
Country: India
Occupation: Student
Interests: reading
Signature : pinal
Registered On: 2013-03-14 23:37:15
Last Active: 2013-04-03 01:54:03
Replies : 40
Started New Discussion: 50
Started New Topics: 2
Visits: 1000

FAQ:


Student Help
Discussion Board
Home
User Control Panel
Member
Logout
Search
Help Faq
Student Discussion Board
Welcome, pinal!
Notice : This Discussion Board Help You.
Student Discussion Board > FAQ
Moderators and Administrators
What are moderators and administrators?
Moderators oversee specific forums. They generally have the ability to edit and delete posts, move threads, and perform other actions. Becoming a moderator for a specific forum is usually rewarded to users who are particularly helpful and knowledgeable in the subject of the forum they are moderating.
Administrators are the people who have overall control of everything that happens on the board. They oversee how the board is styled, what forums to create and how to organize them, what information to require from members and who to appoint as moderators.
Smilies
What are smilies?
Smilies are icons that can be used in your posts to express emotions or feelings. You might wish to use these to show that you are happy, sad, joking, or embarrassed. For example, if you are telling a joke or being sarcastic you may wish to add a wink instead of writing 'this is a joke'.
The basic smilies are the same as what you would find on any instant messenger system. They are made up of a combination of characters which often show the basis of the resulting image. For example, :) is converted to a smiley face and :(to a sad face or frown. Tilt your head to the left to see this in action as these consist of two eyes and a mouth either smiling or frowning.
How do I add smilies?
Some smilies can be accessed from the 'New Post' or 'New Thread' pages if your administrator has enabled this function. Clicking them will automatically insert them into your message. You can also type the character combinations for the smilies directly.
On occasions, you may want to prevent the text in your message being converted into smilies. You will see a checkbox which you can select when you make a new post, which will allow you to 'Disable Smilies'.
Replying to a Post
On some boards you might be able to post and reply as a guest user. But most communities require registration.
As a registered user you can go to a forum on a board where you have permission to view threads and leave replies. To reply you have a few options. You can click on the 'Post Reply' button Post Reply and add a new post to the end of the thread. Alternatively, you can leave a quick reply in a quick editor box listed below the posts in the thread.
When using 'Quick Reply' you can choose to quote a particular post if you are replying to something someone wrote. You may need to click the quick reply button Quick Reply in a post to activate the quick reply box before you can type into it.
If you want to post replies to multiple posts you can select them by clicking the multi quote button Multi quote. This button will change to indicate that you've selected it. Clicking post reply will then bring you to the full editor with all the posts quoted.
Message Icons and Thread
What are message icons?
Message Icons, also known as Post Icons, are small icons that appear in the title of your post. If your post is the first in a thread, then they also display in the thread listings. If the board administrator has enabled these, they can be found below the message box on the 'New Post' and 'New Thread' pages. Simply select the icon that you wish to use and this will be displayed before your thread title.
What are thread ?
Thread is name of whole discussion, Thread contains the post of topic with all replies of that post.
Replying to a Post
On some boards you might be able to post and reply as a guest user. But most communities require registration.
As a registered user you can go to a forum on a board where you have permission to view threads and leave replies. To reply you have a few options. You can click on the 'Post Reply' button Post Reply and add a new post to the end of the thread. Alternatively, you can leave a quick reply in a quick editor box listed below the posts in the thread.
When using 'Quick Reply' you can choose to quote a particular post if you are replying to something someone wrote. You may need to click the quick reply button Quick Reply in a post to activate the quick reply box before you can type into it.
If you want to post replies to multiple posts you can select them by clicking the multi quote button Multi quote. This button will change to indicate that you've selected it. Clicking post reply will then bring you to the full editor with all the posts quoted.

View Thread:

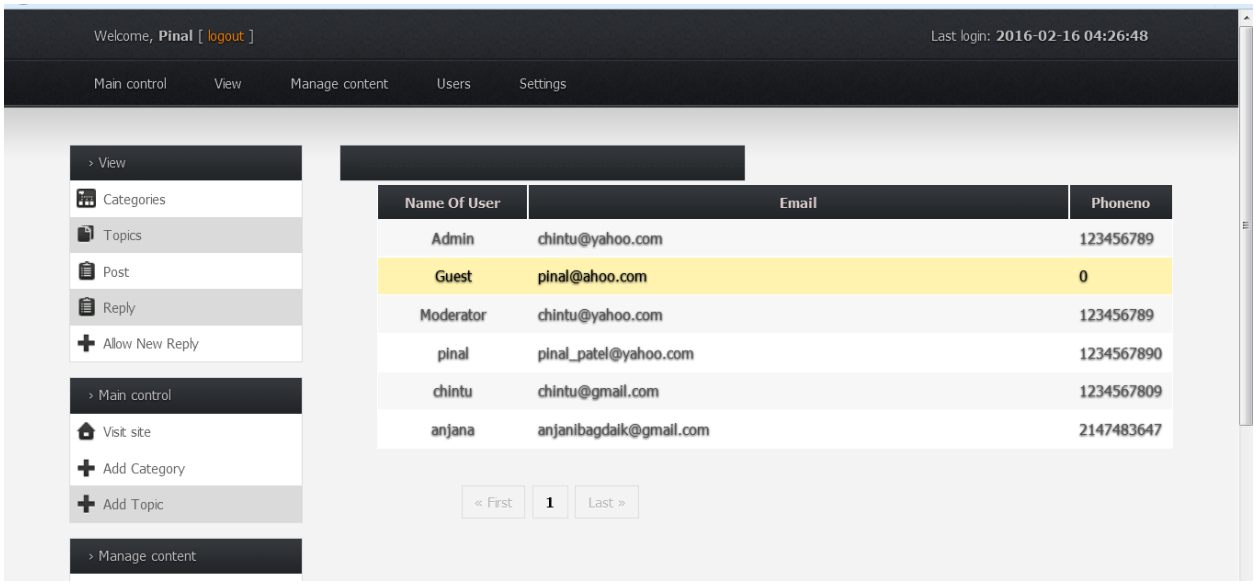
Member Profile:


Student Help
Discussion Board
Home
User Control Panel
Member
Logout
Search
Help Faq
Student Discussion Board
Welcome, pinal!
Notice : This Discussion Board Help You.
Profile
User Name :
Guest
First Name :
pinal
Last Name :
Gender:
Female
Birth Date:
1991-03-07
Registered Date:
2013-03-15 12:19:53
Rank:
0

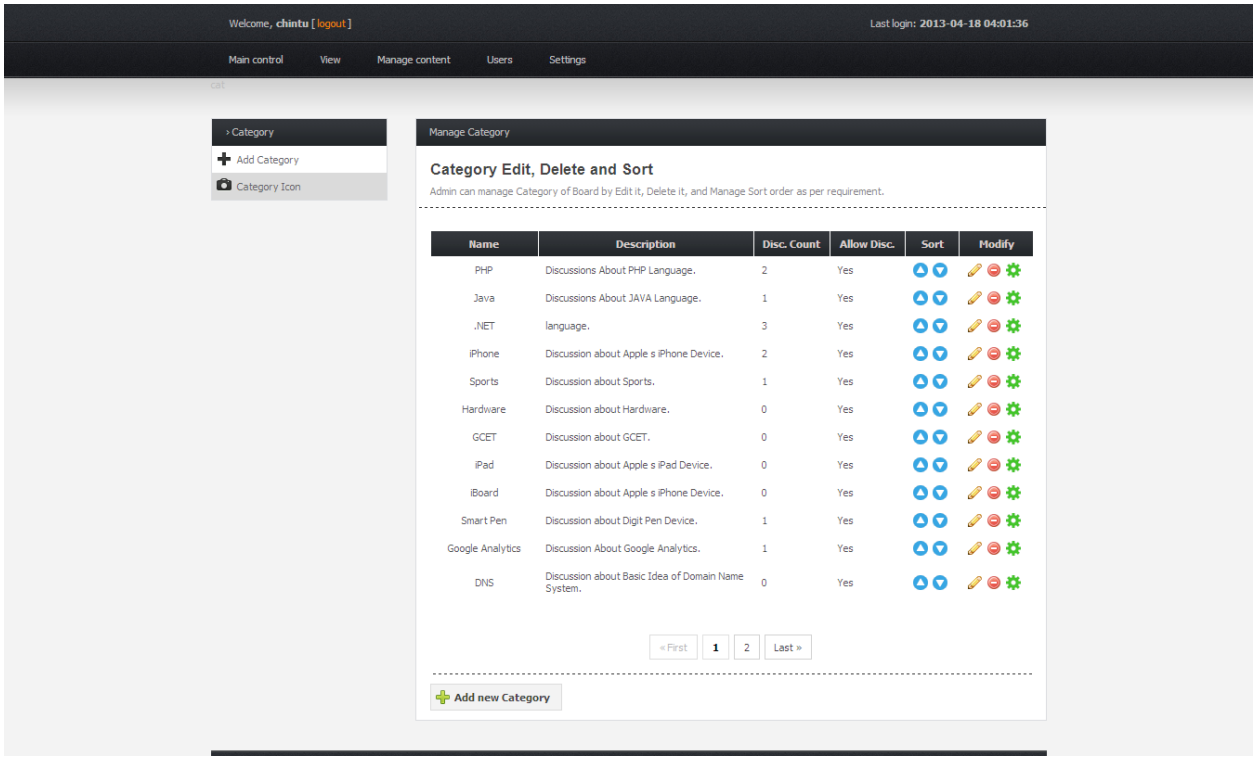
Admin

Login:

ACP(Admin Control Panel)

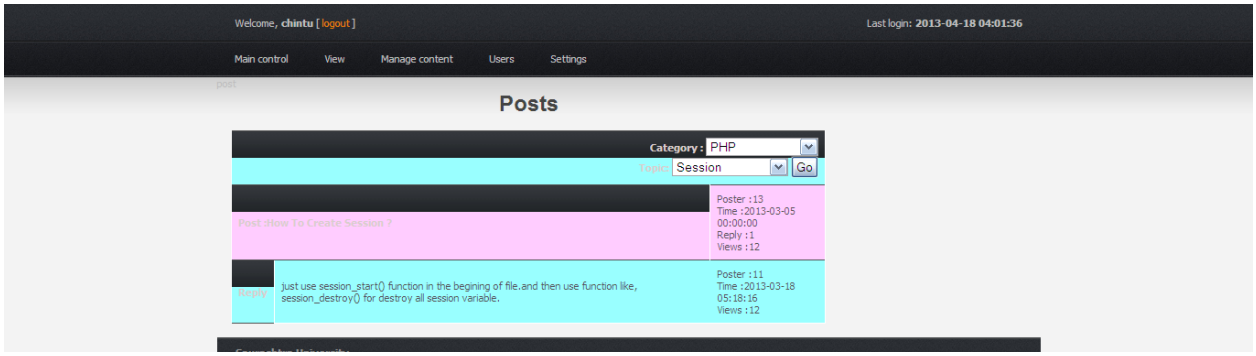


Edit ,Delete Category :

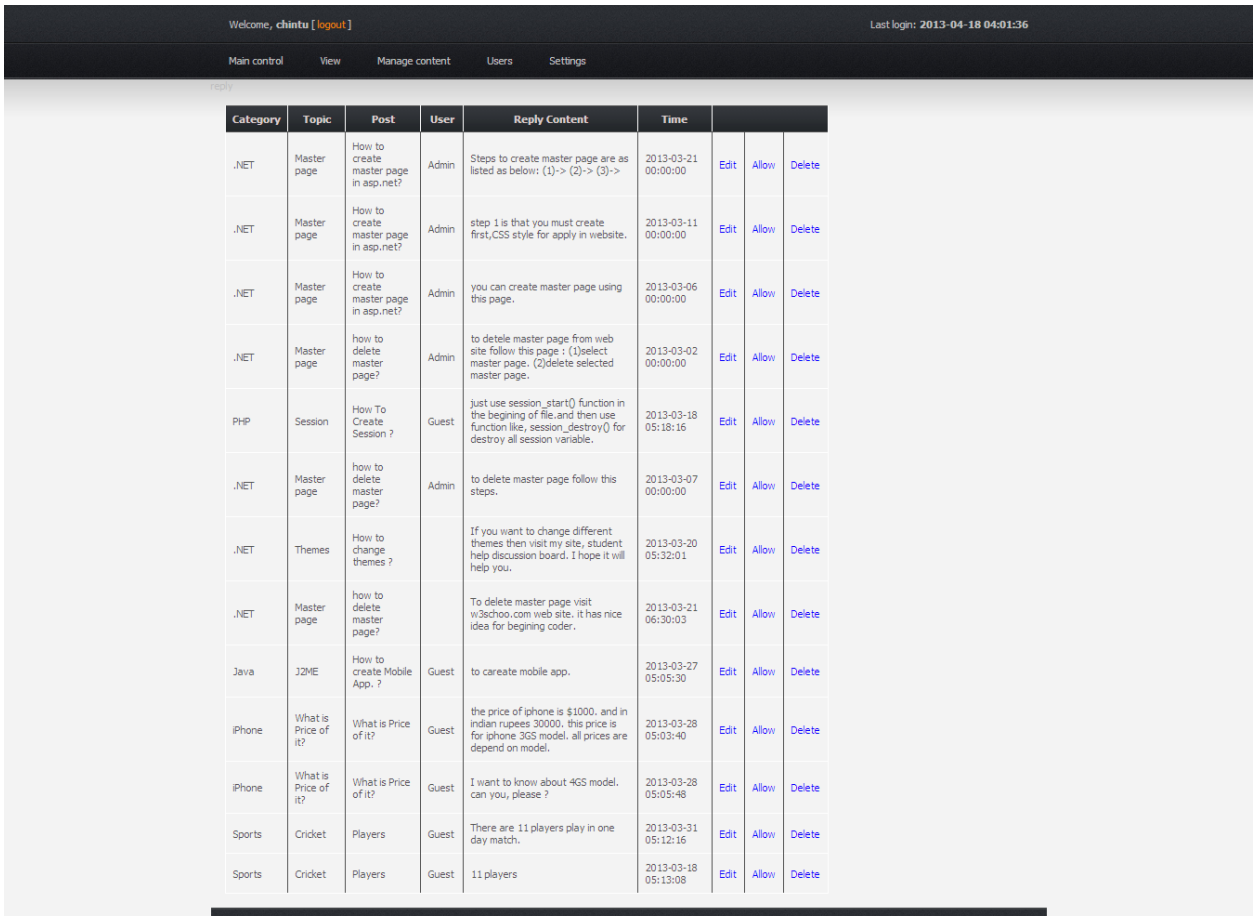


Topic:

Post:

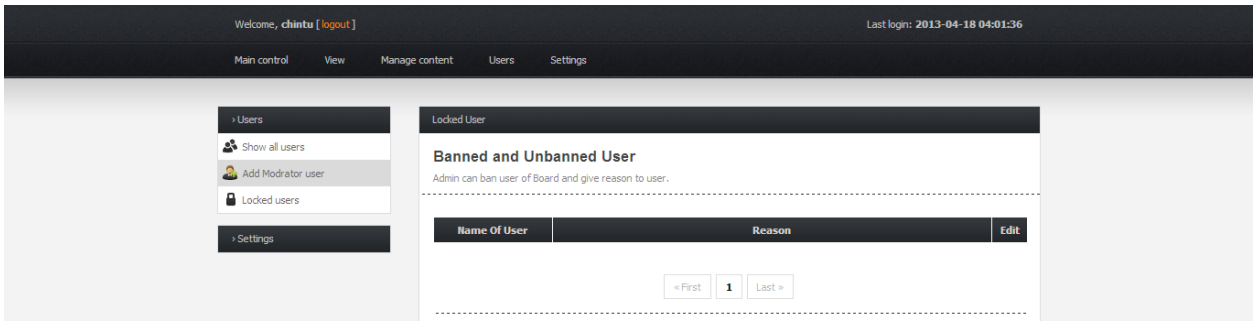


Reply:

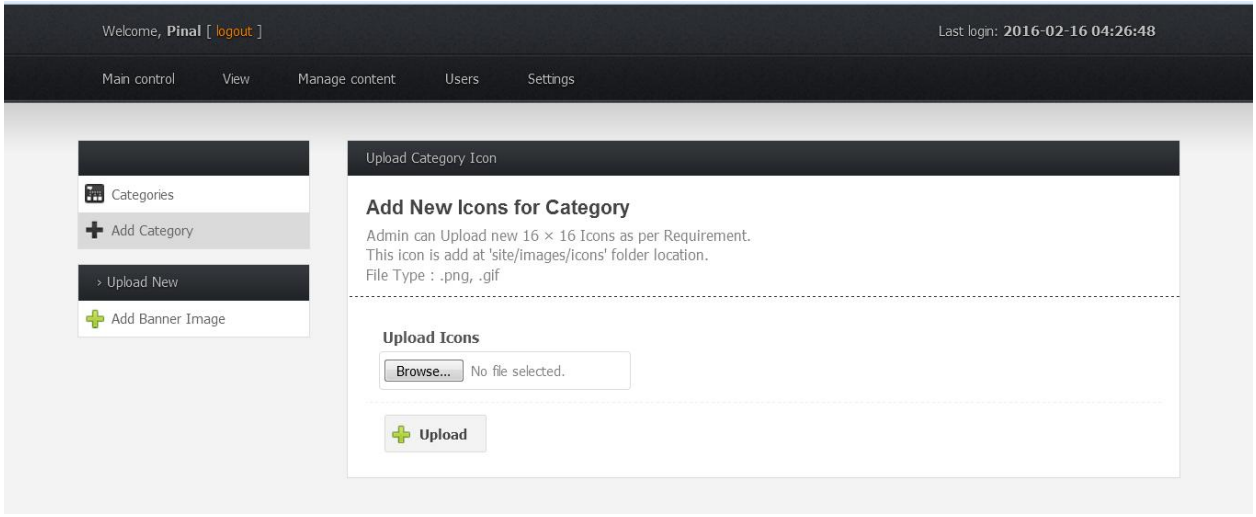


Category	Topic	Post	User	Reply Content	Time			
.NET	Master page	How to create master page in asp.net?	Admin	Steps to create master page are as listed as below: (1)-> (2)-> (3)->	2013-03-21 00:00:00	Edit	Allow	Delete
.NET	Master page	How to create master page in asp.net?	Admin	step 1 is that you must create first,CSS style for apply in website.	2013-03-11 00:00:00	Edit	Allow	Delete
.NET	Master page	How to create master page in asp.net?	Admin	you can create master page using this page.	2013-03-06 00:00:00	Edit	Allow	Delete
.NET	Master page	how to delete master page?	Admin	to detele master page from web site follow this page : (1)select master page. (2)delete selected master page.	2013-03-02 00:00:00	Edit	Allow	Delete
PHP	Session	How To Create Session ?	Guest	just use session_start() function in the begining of file.and then use function like, session_destroy() for destroy all session variable.	2013-03-18 05:18:16	Edit	Allow	Delete
.NET	Master page	how to delete master page?	Admin	to delete master page follow this steps.	2013-03-07 00:00:00	Edit	Allow	Delete
.NET	Themes	How to change themes ?		If you want to change different themes then visit my site, student help discussion board. I hope it will help you.	2013-03-20 05:32:01	Edit	Allow	Delete
.NET	Master page	how to delete master page?		To delete master page visit w3schoo.com web site. it has nice idea for begining coder.	2013-03-21 06:30:03	Edit	Allow	Delete
Java	J2ME	How to create Mobile App. ?	Guest	to careate mobile app.	2013-03-27 05:05:30	Edit	Allow	Delete
iPhone	What is Price of it?	What is Price of it?	Guest	the price of iphone is $1000. and in indian rupees 30000. this price is for iphone 3GS model. all prices are depend on model.	2013-03-28 05:03:40	Edit	Allow	Delete
iPhone	What is Price of it?	What is Price of it?	Guest	I want to know about 4GS model. can you, please ?	2013-03-28 05:05:48	Edit	Allow	Delete
Sports	Cricket	Players	Guest	There are 11 players play in one day match.	2013-03-31 05:12:16	Edit	Allow	Delete
Sports	Cricket	Players	Guest	11 players	2013-03-18 05:13:08	Edit	Allow	Delete

Banned user:



Upload Icon:


Welcome, Pinal [logout]
Last login: 2016-02-16 04:26:48
Main control
View
Manage content
Users
Settings
Categories
Add Category
› Upload New
Add Banner Image
Upload Category Icon
Add New Icons for Category
Admin can Upload new 16 × 16 Icons as per Requirement.
This icon is add at 'site/images/icons' folder location.
File Type : .png, .gif
Upload Icons
Browse...
No file selected.
Upload

Future Enhancement

In future we want to add much new functionality to “Student Help Discussion Board”. We want to add more chats, blog facility. In short we want to give power to our site like as other social networking sites have. So “Student Help Discussion Board” will be more better then other forum sites.

Disclaimer

Any work may not always be perfect. There may be some error or some defect in the work. We have taken enough care to make project user friendly and more interactive. I hope that “Student Help Discussion Board” will be useful to user.

We never claim that this system may fulfil all the requirement of the entire user in every condition.

Conclusion

The **"Student Help Discussion Board"** has been developed by us through applying our knowledge gained in class room, referring to certain books, browsing some sites and through the help of external and internal guides and using our own knowledge related to the subject itself. No project can be termed as "perfect" in real sense and there always remains scope for further improvement and so that helps to develop a new version.

We are always eager to know some new points and validations related to the projects and which give us more knowledge and help us to create new version. We would like to thank the project guides that extended all their support and helped us in completing this project successfully.

BiblioGraphy

Sites:

http://www.google.com

http://www.w3school.com

http://www.dynamicdrive.com

Books:

PHP Manual

JavaScript Manual

MySQL Manual