

**BASELIOS POULOSE II CATHOLICOS COLLEGE**  
**BASELIOS MOUNT, PIRAVOM**  
**Re-accredited with ‘A’ Grade by NAAC**  
**(Affiliated to Mahatma Gandhi University)**

**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS**



**2020-21**

**Project Report**

**on**

**MUSIC GURU**  
**(ONLINE MUSIC TEACHER HIRING)**

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**MUSIC GURU(ONLINE MUSIC TEACHER HIRING)**

**Submitted in partial fulfillment of the**

**Requirements for the award of the degree of**

**BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATION**

**Guided by: Dr. Jeeva Jose  
(Dept. of Computer Applications)**

**Submitted by:  
Nandu Sasikumar  
(180021098671)**

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**Certificate**

*This is to certify that the project entitled “MUSIC GURU” submitted in partial fulfillment for the award of the degree of BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATION is a bonafide report of the project done by Nandu Sasikumar (Reg no: 180021098671) during the year 2020-21.*

**Internal Guide:**  
**Dr. Jeeva Jose**

**Head of the department**  
**Dr. Kurian M J**

**Examiner: 1.**  
**College Seal**

**Department Seal**

## **DECLARATION**

*I hereby declare that the this project work entitled “MUSIC GURU” is a record of original work done by me under the guidance of Dr. Jeeva Jose, Associate Professor, Department of Computer Applications and the work has not formed the basis for the award of any degree or diploma or similar title to any candidate of any university subject.*

**Internal Guide**

**Dr. Jeeva Jose**

**Signature of Student**

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

At the outset, I thank God Almighty for making endeavor a success.

I express my gratitude to **Dr. Tiji Zacharia**, Principal, Baselios Poulose II Catholicos College, for providing me with adequate facilities, ways and means by which I was able to complete the project work. I express my sincere thanks to my internal guide **Dr. Jeeva Jose**, who guide me properly from the beginning to the end of my project. With immense pleasure I take this opportunity to record out sincere thanks to my Guide and Head of the Department **Dr. Kurian M J**, Associate Professor, Department of Computer Applications in examining the draft of this project and suggestions and modifications.

Last but not the least, I also express my gratitude to all other members of the faculty and well wishers who assisted me in various occasions during the project work.

**:- Nandu Sasikumar**

## **ABSTRACT**

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The Web application entitled “MUSIC GURU” is an online platform for finding and hiring music teachers. The system is specially designed for people who wish to learn music and for people who are much passionate in teaching music.

The system consists of three users : Admin, Client user, Teacher. The admin has the sole control on the system. The admin can verify and edit the information provided by all users. The admin verifies all users of the system. Client users are general users who can simply register with basic details and login to search for music teaching services from teachers based on different categories. They can then enroll for a course and review the service of teacher. Teachers can register for taking classes. They could register with basic details. They also have a detailed profile mentioning their subject, experience, qualifications if any and fees. They could edit their profile.

At present there are many web applications available for online teaching for many categories, but this system is specially designed for learning music courses. Also anyone with knowledge in music and passionate in teaching others music can use this opportunity as a step in their profession if they are not capable of starting a music class by own.

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## **SYSTEM STUDY**

# **1.SYSTEM STUDY**

## **1.1 EXISTING SYSTEM**

The study about the existing system helps to know as much information as possible about the system. We can find many faults in the existing system. The existing system runs under manual actions. It includes a lot of paper works and calculations. This may consume a lot time of the user.

The main limitation of the system is that it is time consuming process. In the existing system the data entry is made on papers and it become a tedious process; resulting over use of manpower. There is no security and a great chance for loss of valuable data stored in paper files due to hazards like fire and improper storage. Error detection is very difficult in this system. While carrying out error correction methods, the whole process may have to be repeated. All accounting processes are done on paper with the help of a calculator, this often leads to inaccurate results and cash mismatch. So an alternative solution is needed.

### **1.1.1 Drawbacks of Existing System**

- 1. Data storage:-** In manual system paper files require a huge amount of storage space and paper storage creates several problems like spoilage, deterioration by way of aging, humidity etc... Paper based systems are generally very bulky both to handle to store and office space are expensive.
- 2. Speed of processing:-** The speed of execution of data is slow in the existing system. Processing is slower where large volumes of data need to be dealt with. Slower processing means that some information that could be provided if computerized systems were used will not be provided at all, because there is no time.
- 3. Speed of retrieval of information:-** The speed of retrieval information is very slow in this system. Since all details are entered on registers, if we want to retrieve the information about an old customer, we want to go through all the past records until

we find the right one.

4. **Time and manpower consuming:-** A considerable amount of time is required for recording details into the system. Report generation of various areas is done manually using great amount of manpower and time. Erroneous records may lead to misleading information, which is more likely in manual system.
5. **Accuracy:-** In the existing system the error rate is high and it is difficult to locate the errors and correct them. Calculations made on papers often leads to cash mismatch and inaccurate results.
6. **Alternations:-** It is difficult to make corrections. If a manual document contains errors or need updating it is often necessary to recreate the whole document from scratch, rather than just a new version with the relevant details changed.
7. **Redundancy:-** If a customer gives different works at different time, each time the customer arrives, the administrator want to store the personnel details repeatedly with each work.
8. **User friendliness:-** In the existing system, the degree of user friendliness is considerably low. This system involves readability of the records and maintenance of different details. The technique used in the system is more complicated and there is a lack of technical background towards the system.
9. **Back up:-** Back up of data cannot be done easily since all data are in different registers and are written on paper.

## 1.1.2 System Analysis

### 1.1.2.1 Identifying Needs of the System

The work that was being carried out with the help of the manual system has to be transferred to that of an automated one for a variety of reasons,

1. The manual system is slowly being phased out and all the activities that are being carried out by the manual system could easily and efficiently been alone by the automated system.
2. There are many functions that demanded computerization, but were not being covered by the manual system.
3. The throughout time is high for processing.

4. As information is very voluminous and it is not possible to run systematically and accurately considering the time factor.

The system also needs easy access with a computer system we can easily access any records in it. But when it is in manual systems it is difficult to find it using its serial numbers or something like that. So now a day the need of the automated system is important.

### **1.1.2.2 Preliminary Investigation**

While designing any system preliminary investigation is very important. It is the essential part of the requirement analysis. The purpose of preliminary investigation is to clarify the problems in existing system and strengthening the analyst's idea and background in the problem area. In my system investigation, I visited many websites which offers online teacher finding on various categories.

I realized that there are many websites available but taking into consideration the category music, there are not much websites. So this system is specific for the category music. So it will be more easier to find a music teacher.

## **1.2 PROPOSED SYSTEM**

The objective of the proposed system is to make more efficient and less amount of storage and retrieval of data and to assist the decision making process. The system is menu driven and it has higher user friendliness which makes the user to handle the application more conveniently. So that the user can enter error free data. There are separate provisions for data entry and report generation. This system helps everyone to search for music courses offered by teachers anywhere . The system is very specific on that criteria, specially for music courses. Admin monitors the data provided by all the users and he verifies all user accounts before they can do any transactions or processes in the system.

### **1.2.1 Advantages of Proposed System**

Data entry screens are designed such that they are very user friendly and minimum typing is required from the user,

- Not much training required
- System provides various information's report quickly and accurately in easily understandable formats.
- The new Web application is more user friendly.
- The system supports security at operational level i.e., it gives access to view and manipulate the information based on user login
- It aims on paperless work.
- Fast access information.
- Efficient traceability.
- Talking into the speed of computer access, large data in less time and facilities provided by the access.
- Duplication of data will be avoided.
- Menu driven interface provides ease to use.
- Availability of previous data for future reference.

### **1.3 FEASIBILITY STUDY**

During the system analysis, a feasibility study of the proposed system was carried out to see whether it was beneficial to the organization or not. The existing system is manual. Some data are currently recorded in books. The books have to be referred every time when a new item is added or an item is removed. The existing system is compared with the merits of the new system. If there is no loss for the organization then the proposed system is considered as financially feasible.

The results of the feasibility study are:-

1. Economic feasibility
2. Technical feasibility
3. Behavior feasibility

### **1.3.1 Economic Feasibility**

Economic analysis is the most frequently used method for evaluating the effectiveness of the proposed system. It is more commonly known as cost benefit analysis, the procedure is to determine the benefit and saving that are expected from the proposed system and compare them with the cost of the existing system. If the benefits outweigh cost then a decision is made to design and implement the system. Otherwise make alterations in the proposed system. The system can be developed technically and if used would still be good for the organization. The cost is found to be lesser as compared to the benefits of the proposed system. The work load of the user will decrease to half of the current work load. Hence the proposed system is found to be economically feasible.

### **1.3.2 Technical Feasibility**

Technical study is a study of hardware and software requirements. Technical feasibility concentrates on the organization to what extend it and support the proposed system. The question to be answered is whether the organization is technically capable to operate the system.

#### **1.3.2.1 Hardware Requirements:**

- Pentium IV
- 256MB RAM
- 500MB HDD

### **1.3.2.2 Software Requirements:**

- Windows 2000 or above
- Web browser with active Internet connectivity

### **1.3.3 Behavior Feasibility**

The developed system is completely driven and user friendly. Also the system is developed using HTML, CSS and JavaScript as front end, which is user interface. There is no need of skill for new user to open this Website and use it. Reports will be exactly as per our requirements.

# **SYSTEM SPECIFICATION**

## **2. SYSTEM SPECIFICATION**

### **2.1 ABOUT THE FRONT END**

The system is created using HTML, CSS, Ajax, jQuery, Bootstrap and JavaScript as front end.

#### **HTML**

HTML is a computer language devised to allow Website creation. These Websites can then be viewed by anyone else connected to the Internet. It is relatively easy to learn, with the basics being accessible to most people in one sitting; and quite powerful in what it allows you to create. It is constantly undergoing revision and evolution to meet the demands and requirements of the growing Internet audience under the direction of the W3C, the organization charged with designing and maintaining the language.

HTML consists of a series of short codes typed into a text-file by the site author - these are the tags. The text is then saved as a HTML file, and viewed through a browser, like Internet Explorer. This browser reads the file and translates the text into a visible form, hopefully rendering the page as the author had intended. Writing your own HTML entails using tags correctly to create your vision. You can use anything from a rudimentary text-editor to a powerful graphical editor to create HTML pages.

#### **CSS**

Stands for "Cascading Style Sheet." Cascading style sheets are used to format the layout of Web pages. They can be used to define text styles, table sizes, and other aspects of Web pages that previously could only be defined in a page's HTML. CSS helps Web developers create a uniform look across several pages of a Web site. Instead of defining the style of each table and each block of text within a page's HTML, commonly used styles need to be defined only once in a CSS document. Once the style is defined in cascading style sheet, it can be used by any page that references the CSS file. Plus, CSS makes it easy to change styles across several pages at once. For example, a Web developer may want to increase the default text size from 10pt to 12pt for fifty pages of a Web site. If the pages all

reference the same style sheet, the text size only needs to be changed on the style sheet and all the pages will show the larger text.

While CSS is great for creating text styles, it is helpful for formatting other aspects of Web page layout as well. For example, CSS can be used to define the cell padding of table cells, the style, thickness, and color of a table's border, and the padding around images or other objects. CSS gives Web developers more exact control over how Web pages will look than HTML does. This is why most Web pages today incorporate cascading style sheets.

## Ajax

Ajax is a set of web development techniques using many web technologies on the client side to create asynchronous web applications. With Ajax, web applications can send and retrieve data from a server asynchronously (in the background) without interfering with the display and behavior of the existing page. By decoupling the data interchange layer from the presentation layer, Ajax allows web pages and, by extension, web applications, to change content dynamically without the need to reload the entire page. In practice, modern implementations commonly utilize JSON instead of XML.

## jQuery

jQuery is a JavaScript library designed to simplify HTML DOM tree traversal and manipulation, as well as event handling, CSS animation, and Ajax. It is free, open source software using the permissive MIT License. As of May 2019, jQuery is used by 73% of the 10 million most popular websites. Web analysis indicates that it is the most widely deployed JavaScript library by a large margin, having 3 to 4 times more usage than any other JavaScript library.

## Bootstrap

Bootstrap is a free and open-source CSS framework directed at responsive, mobile first front-end web development. It contains CSS- and (optionally) JavaScript-based design templates for typography, forms, buttons, navigation and other interface components.

## **JavaScript**

JavaScript is a dynamic computer programming language. It is lightweight and most commonly used as a part of Web pages, whose implementations allow client-side script to interact with the user and make dynamic pages. It is an interpreted programming language with object-oriented capabilities.

JavaScript was first known as LiveScript, but Netscape changed its name to JavaScript, possibly because of the excitement being generated by Java. JavaScript made its first appearance in Netscape 2.0 in 1995 with the name LiveScript. The general-purpose core of the language has been embedded in Netscape, Internet Explorer, and other Web browsers.

## **2.2 ABOUT THE BACK END**

The system is created with PHP , MySQL and XAMPP Server as back end.

### **PHP**

PHP started out as a small open source project that evolved as more and more people found out how useful it was. Rasmus Lerdorf unleashed the first version of PHP way back in 1994.

PHP is a MUST for students and working professionals to become a great Software Engineer specially when they are working in Web Development Domain. The key advantages of learning PHP are:

PHP is a recursive acronym for "PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor". PHP is a server side scripting language that is embedded in HTML. It is used to manage dynamic content, databases, session tracking, even build entire e-commerce sites. It is integrated with a number of popular databases, including MySQL, PostgreSQL, Oracle, Sybase, Informix, and Microsoft SQL Server. PHP is pleasingly zippy in its execution, especially when compiled as an Apache module on the Unix side. The MySQL server, once started, executes even very complex queries with huge result sets in record-setting time. PHP supports a large number of major protocols such as POP3, IMAP, and LDAP. PHP4 added support for Java and distributed object architectures (COM and CORBA), making n-tier development a

possibility for the first time. PHP is forgiving: PHP language tries to be as forgiving as possible. PHP Syntax is C-Like.

## **MySQL**

MySQL is an open-source relational database management system (RDBMS). Its name is a combination of "My", the name of co-founder Michael Widenius's daughter and "SQL", the abbreviation for Structured Query Language. MySQL is free and open-source software under the terms of the GNU General Public License, and is also available under a variety of proprietary licenses. MySQL was owned and sponsored by the Swedish company MySQL AB, which was bought by Sun Microsystems (now Oracle Corporation). In 2010, when Oracle acquired Sun, Widenius forked the open-source MySQL project to create MariaDB. MySQL is a component of the LAMP web application software stack (and others), which is an acronym for Linux, Apache, MySQL, Perl/PHP/Python. MySQL is used by many database-driven web applications, including Drupal, Joomla, phpBB, and WordPress. MySQL is also used by many popular websites, including Facebook, Flickr, MediaWiki, Twitter, and YouTube

## **XAMPP Server**

XAMPP is a free and open-source cross-platform web server solution stack package developed by Apache Friends, consisting mainly of the Apache HTTP Server, MariaDB database, and interpreters for scripts written in the PHP and Perl programming languages. Since most actual web server deployments use the same components as XAMPP, it makes transitioning from a local test server to a live server possible.

XAMPP's ease of deployment means a WAMP or LAMP stack can be installed quickly and simply on an operating system by a developer. With the advantage of common add-in applications such as WordPress and Joomla! can also be installed with similar ease using Bitnami.

A database system is an overall collection of different database software components and database containing the part viz. Database application programs, front-end components, Database management systems and Database.

## **A database system must provide the following features:**

- A variety of user interfaces
- Physical data independence
- Logical data independence
- Query optimization
- Data integrity
- Concurrency control
- Backup and recovery
- Security and authentication

When creating a database, the main concept is to know how the database is structured in SQL. SQL stands for Structured Query Language. It is a language that enables us to create and operate on relational database, which are sets of related information stored in tables. Because of its elegance and independence.

## **2.3 ABOUT THE OS**

The OS used is Windows Operating System.

### **WINDOWS OS**

The hallmark software of Microsoft, which had created a new wave of graphical user interface in the industry, WINDOWS XP stands at the top of its popularity. The advent of Microsoft plus has cured whatever faults were there in the original WINDOWS XP version and made it a useful tool to work with the memory resident programs of it, make the reloading of WINDOWS XP easier, its plug and play connectivity for input output devices makes a new dimension towards the use of computer system. Connectivity to the information network slice Internet through modems makes it overstate software. Almost all new software have their windows version also. The programmer and file manager facilities of it had made a leap way towards giving a new dimension towards the operation of computer systems.

**SYSTEM ANALYSIS**  
**AND**  
**DESIGN**

### **3.SYSTEM ANALYSIS AND DESIGN**

System design's main aim is to identify the modules that should be in the system, and the specifications of these modules and how they interact with each other to produce the desired results. At the end of the system design all the major data structures, file formats and the major modules in the system and their specification are decided.

#### **3.1 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM**

A DFD has the purpose of clarifying system requirements and identifying major transformations that will become programs in system design.

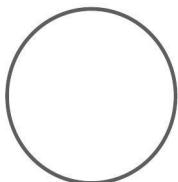
These symbols are used in the DFD:



Source or destination of data



Data Flow

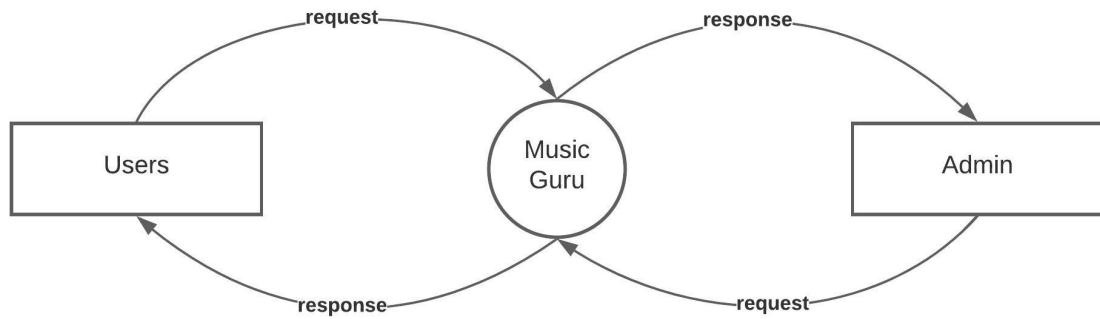


Process that transforms data flow

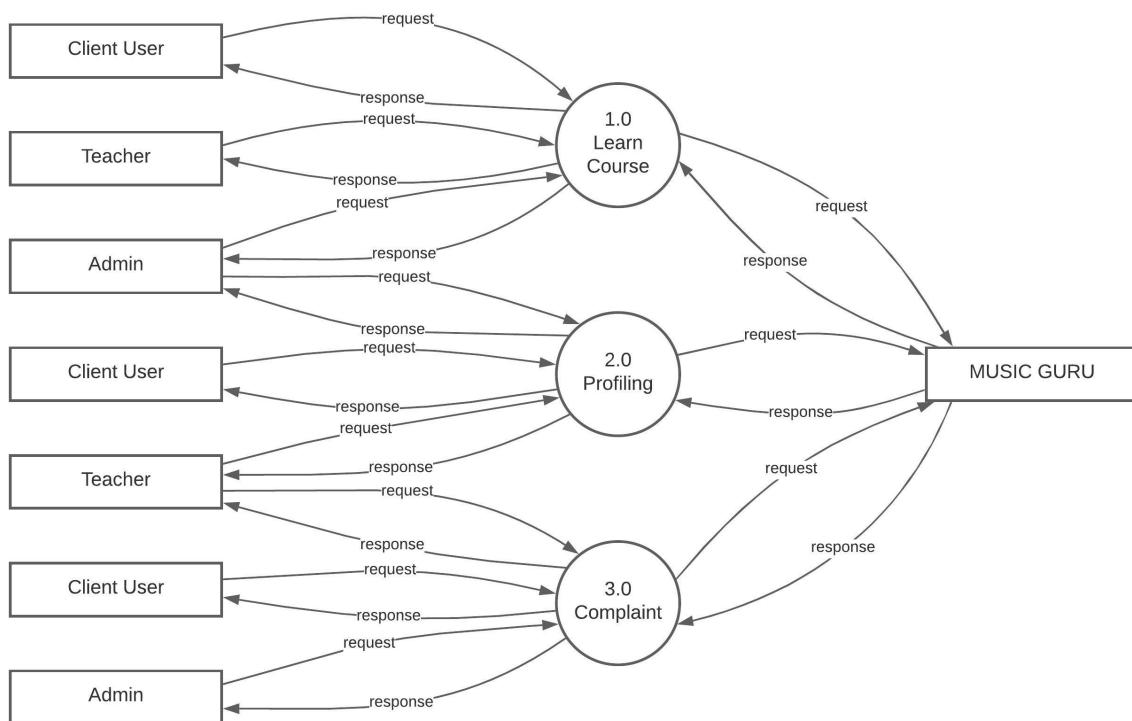


Data store

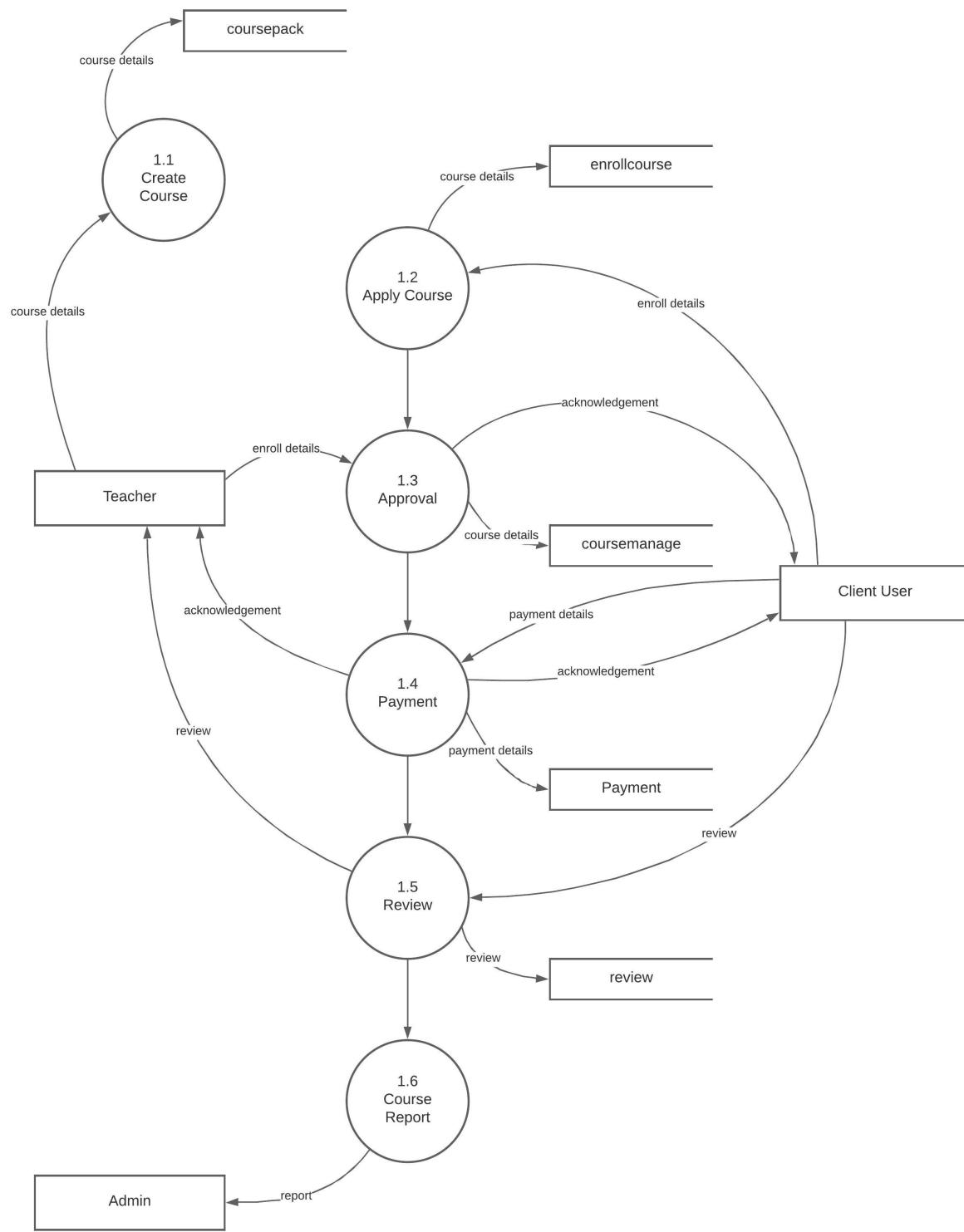
## CONTEXT LEVEL DFD

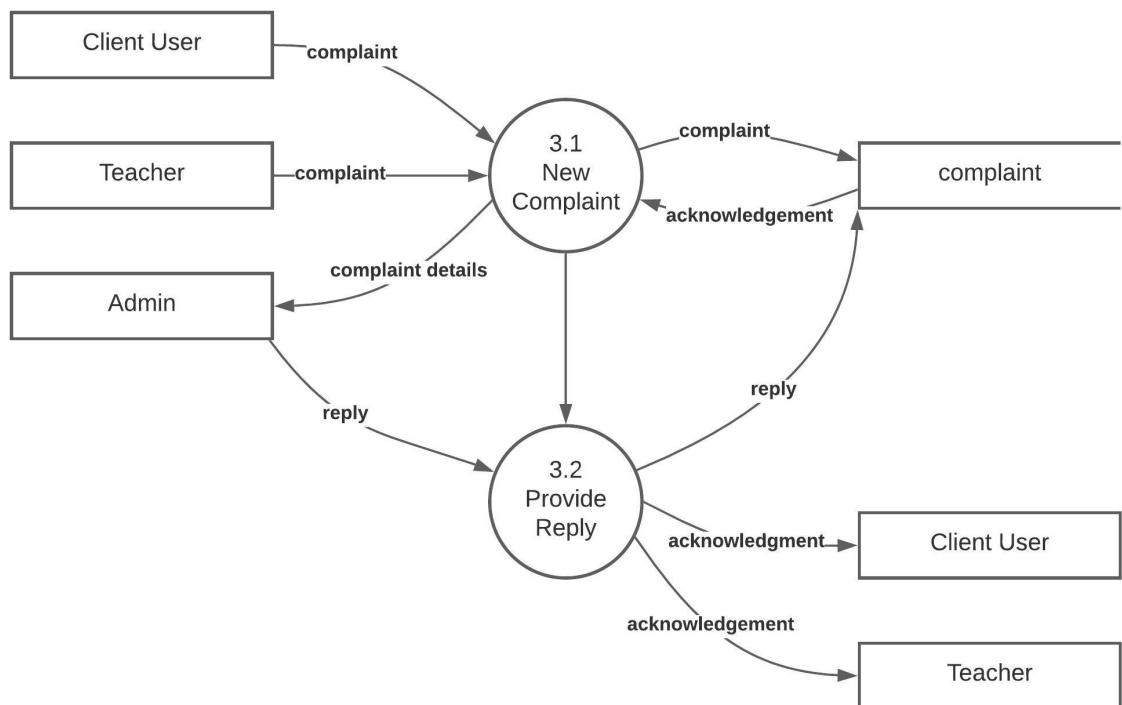
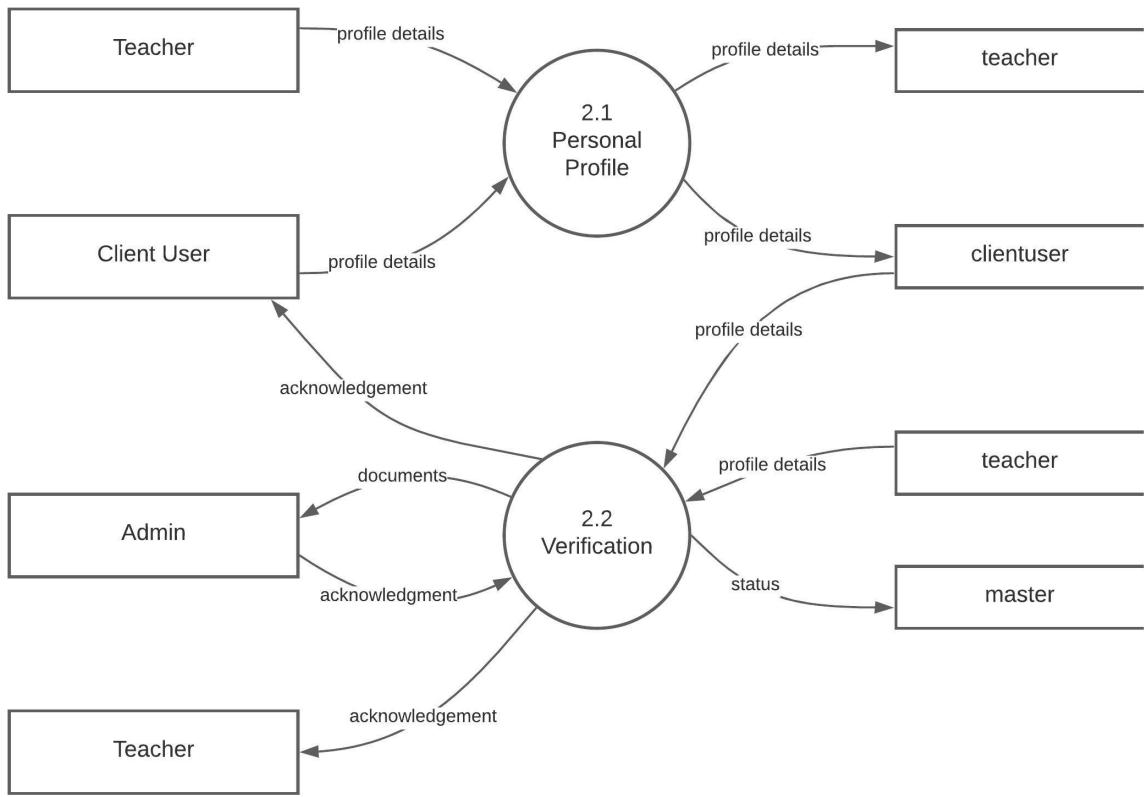


## LEVEL 1.0 DFD



## LEVEL 2.0 DFD





## 3.2 TABLE DESIGN

The general theme behind a database is to handle information as an integrated whole. A database is a collection of interrelated data stored with minimum redundancy to serve quick access and effective storage. The database is a collection of stored data organized in such a way that all the data requirements are satisfied by the database.

The aim of database design is to improve the existing system situation. A number of database files were designed to hold the data requirements for running their systems. Here we have 10 major tables, described below:

### DATABASE: musicguru

#### TABLE OVERVIEW

Sl. No	Table Name	Description
1	master	To store login credentials.
2	admin	To store admin details.
3	clientuser	To store details of client users.
4	teacher	To store details of teachers.
5	coursepack	To store course package details of teachers.
6	enrollcourse	To store enrolled course details.
7	coursemanage	To store course details for managing.
8	payment	To store payment details.
9	review	To store reviews to service of teacher.
10	complaint	To store user complaints.

**Table No: 1**

Table Name : master  
Description : To store login credentials.  
Primary Key : username  
Foreign Key : nil

Sl. No	Field Name	Data Type	Description
1	username	varchar(50)	User name
2	password	varchar(50)	Password
3	usertype	varchar(2)	User type
4	verifystatus	integer	Verification Status

**Table No: 2**

Table Name : admin  
 Description : To store admin details.  
 Primary Key : username  
 Foreign Key : nil

Sl. No	Field Name	Data Type	Description
1	adminid	integer	Admin Id
2	username	varchar(50)	User name
3	firstname	varchar(50)	First Name
4	lastname	varchar(50)	Last Name
5	role	integer	Admin role

**Table No: 3**

Table Name : clientuser  
 Description : To store details of client users.  
 Primary Key : userid  
 Foreign Key : username (master)

No	Field Name	Data Type	Description
1	userid	integer	User Id
2	username	varchar(50)	User name
3	firstname	varchar(50)	First name
4	lastname	varchar(50)	Last name
5	housename	varchar(50)	House name
6	city	varchar(50)	City
7	district	varchar(50)	District
8	pincode	varchar(10)	Pin Code
9	dateofbirth	date	Date of birth
10	phone	varchar(10)	Phone Number
11	gender	char(8)	Gender
12	accnum	varchar(50)	Bank Account

			Number
13	ifscnum	varchar(50)	Bank IFSC Number
14	profilepic	varchar(50)	Profile picture file name
15	doctype	varchar(50)	Verification Document Type
16	docname	varchar(50)	Verification Document

**Table No: 4**

Table Name : teacher  
 Description : To store details of teachers and artist.  
 Primary Key : username  
 Foreign Key : username(master)

Sl. No	Field Name	Data Type	Description
1	username	varchar(50)	User name
2	firstname	varchar(50)	First name
3	lastname	varchar(50)	Last name
4	gender	char(8)	Gender
5	dateofbirth	date	Date of birth
6	housename	varchar(50)	House name
7	city	varchar(50)	City
8	district	varchar(50)	District
9	pincode	varchar(10)	Pin Code
10	phone	varchar(10)	Phone Number
11	accnum	varchar(50)	Bank Account Number
12	ifscnum	varchar(50)	Bank IFSC Number
13	experience	integer	Experience
14	qualification	varchar(50)	Qualification
15	profiledesc	varchar(500)	Profile description
16	profilepic	varchar(50)	Profile picture file name
17	doctype	varchar(50)	Verification Document Type
18	docname	varchar(50)	Verification Document

**Table No: 5**

Table Name : coursepack  
 Description : To store course package details of teachers and academies.  
 Primary Key : cpackid  
 Foreign Key : username(master)

Sl. No	Field Name	Data Type	Description
1	cpackid	integer	Course pack id
2	username	varchar(50)	User name of user offering the course
3	ctitle	varchar(50)	Course title
	category	varchar(50)	Course category
4	cdesc	varchar(200)	Course description
5	hours	float	Hours per day
6	duration	integer	Course duration in days
7	afee	decimal(10,2)	Advance fee
8	tfee	decimal(10,2)	Total fee

**Table No: 6**

Table Name : enrollcourse  
 Description : To store enrolled course details.  
 Primary Key : cbookid  
 Foreign Key : userid(clientuser)

Sl. No	Field Name	Data Type	Description
1	cbookid	integer	Booking id
2	userid	integer	User id
3	cpackid	integer	Course package id
4	bdate	date	Date booked
5	sdate	date	Course start date
6	timeslot	varchar(50)	Time slot booked
7	appstatus	int	Approval status
8	status	int	Fee status
9	advdate	date	Advance paid date
10	baldate	date	Balance paid date
11	amount	decimal(10,2)	Amount paid

**Table No: 7**

Table Name : coursemanage  
 Description : To store course details for managing.  
 Primary Key : courseid  
 Foreign Key : cbookid(enrollcourse), teacher(teacher)

Sl. No	Field Name	Data Type	Description
1	courseid	integer	Course id
2	cbookid	integer	Booking id
3	teacher	varchar(50)	Teacher Email
4	coursetitle	varchar(50)	Course Title
5	coursecat	varchar(50)	Course Category
6	stime	varchar(6)	Course start time
7	etime	varchar(6)	Course end time
8	sdate	date	Course start date
9	cday	integer	Completed days
10	tday	integer	Total days
11	status	integer	Course status
12	reason	varchar(100)	Amount paid
13	attdate	date	Attendance date

**Table No: 8**

Table Name : payment  
 Description : To store payment details.  
 Primary Key : payid  
 Foreign Key : userid(clientuser)

Sl. No	Field Name	Data Type	Description
1	payid	integer	Payment id
2	courseid	integer	Course id
3	payor	varchar(50)	Payor email
4	payee	varchar(50)	Payee email
5	pamount	decimal(10,2)	Amount paid
6	pdate	date	Date of payment
7	pstatus	integer	Payment status

**Table No: 9**

Table Name : review  
 Description : To store reviews to service providing users.  
 Primary Key : reviewid  
 Foreign Key : userid(clientuser)

Sl. No	Field Name	Data Type	Description
1	reviewid	integer	Review id
2	courseid	varchar(50)	Course id
3	cemail	integer	User email
4	tmail	integer	Teacher email
5	review	varchar(500)	Feedback
6	date	date	Date
7	rating	integer	Star rating

**Table No: 10**

Table Name : complaint  
 Description : To store user complaints.  
 Primary Key : compid  
 Foreign Key : username(master)

Sl. No	Field Name	Data Type	Description
1	compid	integer	Complaint id
2	username	varchar(10)	User name of user complaining
3	subject	varchar(50)	Subject of complaint
4	cdesc	varchar(500)	Complaint decription
5	datetime	datetime	Date and time
6	reply	varchar(500)	Admin reply

### 3.3 INPUT DESIGN

Input is the process of converting user inputs computer based format. The project requires a set of information from the user to prepare a report. In the order, when organized input data are needed.

In the system design phase, the expanded DFD identifies logical data flow, data stores and destination. Input data is collected and organized into groups of similar data. The goal behind designing input data is to make the data entry easy and make it free from logical error. So the input screens in the system should be really flexible and faster to use. The input entry to all type of user is the Email and password. If they are valid the user is allowed to enter into the Web page. (Refer Appendix 8.1)

### Objectives

- To produce a cost-effective method of input
- To achieve the highest possible level of accuracy.
- To ensure that the input is acceptable and understandable
- To make clutter free screens
- The prevention of irrelevant data entry
- To make a user friendly input screen

Here in my system, ‘MUSIC GURU’, interactive input screens ensure the reliability and accuracy of the system. The intended input details, course details, attendance details, fee details etc..

Entry and modification of personal details can be done easily. All data entry screens should be interactive nature. The input design determines whether the user can interact directly with the computer. Without input design, we can say that it is more user friendly as compared to the existing manual system containing paper operations.

### 3.4 OUTPUT DESIGN

Outputs are the most important direct source of information to the user and to the management. Efficient and eligible output design should improve the system’s relationship with the user and help in decision making, (Refer Appendix 8.2)

Output design generally deals with the results generated by the system i.e, reports. These reports can be generated from stored or calculated values. Reports are displayed either as screen window preview or printed form. Most end users will not actually operate the information system or enter data through workstation, but they will use the output from

the system.

### **3.5 MENU DESIGN**

Menus are designed for the manipulation of the screen. Menu is universal interface for any type of environment. The menu allows the user's choice of response but reduce the chances of error in data.

There is a main window, which contain main menu. By using the appropriate menu option we select screens or windows for input data entry. Access protection is achieved through the password. The user can enter into main window only by giving the correct email and password. Menu provides a set of options on the screen. Cursor movements can select the options. The application consists of number of data manipulation screens. By clicking in the options or menu items we can go to the desired form.

## **SYSTEM DESCRIPTION**

## **4. SYSTEM DESCRIPTION**

The new system is intended to perform the following tasks,

- Anyone can make an account providing their basic personal details and a soft copy of an Id proof for verification purpose.
- The admin verifies each users with the details and verification document uploaded by them.
- The user account will only get activated once the verification is success.
- Then client users can search for courses of different categories and enroll for that.
- Teachers can add course packages and approve course enroll request.
- When the teacher approves a request client can then do the advance payment and balance at the end of the course.
- The system also provides attendance system which will be useful for both the users.
- Admin can see all the transactions in the system.
- User can make complaints or feedback to the admin and he can give reply.

# **SYSTEM TESTING**

## **AND**

# **IMPLEMENTATION**

## **5. SYSTEM TESTING AND IMPLEMENTATION**

Software testing is a critical element of system quality assurance and represents the ultimate reviews of specification, design and coding. Testing presents an interesting anomaly for the software. Testing is vital to the success of the system. Errors can be injected at any stage during development. System testing makes a logical assumption that if all the parts of the system are correct, the goal will be successfully achieved.

During testing, the program to be tested is executed with set of test data and the output of the program for the test data is evaluated to determine if the program is performing as expected. A series of testing are performed for the proposed system before the system is ready for the user acceptance testing.

### **TYPES OF TESTING:**

- Unit Testing
- Integration Testing
- Validation Testing
- Output Testing

### **5.1 SYSTEM TESTING**

#### **5.1.1. UNIT TESTING**

Unit testing focuses verification effort on the smallest unit of the software design, the module this is known as module testing. Since the proposed system has modules the testing is individually performed on each module. Using the details description as a guide, important control paths are tested to uncover errors within the boundary of The modules. This testing was carried out during programming stage itself. In This testing step each module is found to be working satisfactorily as regards to the expected output from the module. In our system, we want to check the information like whether the inputs are saved to back end correctly. So every form includes this testing because

we want to maintain our database because information like document to be saved, the personal information, security features are so sensitive and should check it perfectly by each

module from the beginning. These are checked in the programming step itself.

### **5.1.2 INTEGRATION TESTING**

Data can be tested across an interface, one module can have adverse effect on another, sub function when combined may not produce the desired function. Integration testing is a systematic technique for constructing the program structure while at the same time conducting test to uncover errors associated within the interface. The objective is to take unit tested modules and build a program structure that has been dictated by design. All modules are combined in this testing step. The entire

program is tested as a whole. Correction is difficult at this stage because the isolation of causes is complicated by the vast expense of the program. Thus in the integration testing step all the errors uncovered are corrected for the next testing step. Primarily we have met with several errors like data save and table linking. These are corrected well.

### **5.1.3 VALIDATION TESTING**

At the culmination of integration testing, software is completely assembled as a package. Interfacing errors have been uncovered and corrected and a final series of software test-validation testing begins. Validation testing can be defined in many ways, but a simple definition is that validation succeeds when the software functions in manner that is reasonably expected

by the user. Software validation is achieved through a series of tests that demonstrate conformity with requirement. After validation test has been conducted, one of two conditions exists.

- The function or performance characteristics conform to specifications and are accepted.
- A validation from specification is uncovered and a deficiency created.

Deviation or error discovered at this step in this project is corrected prior to completion of the project with the help of the user. Thus the proposed system under consideration has been tested by using validation testing and found to be working satisfactorily.

#### **5.1.4 OUTPUT TESTING**

After performing the validation testing, the next step is output testing of the proposed system since no system could be useful if it does not produce the required output in the specific format. The output generated or displayed by the system under consideration is tested asking the users about the format required by them.

In the first test, we saw that our services are disordered and not interactive. We made it in this step. The output format on the screen is found to be correct as the format designed according to the user needs. For the hard copy also, the output comes out as specified by the user. Hence output testing doesn't result in any connection in the system.

### **5.2 SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION**

Implementation is the stage in the project where the theoretical design is turned into a working system and is giving confidence on the new system for the users, that it will work efficiently and effectively. It involves careful planning, investigation of the current system and its constraints implementation, design of methods to achieve the change over, an evaluation, of change over methods.

Implementation is the final and important phase. The most critical stage in achieving a successful new system and in giving the users confidence that the new system will work and be effective. The system can be implemented only after through testing is done and if it found to working according to the specification. This method also offers the greatest security since the old system can

take over if the errors are found or inability to handle certain type of transactions while using the new system.

At the beginning of the development phase a preliminary implementation plan is created to schedule and manage the many different activities must be integrated into plan. The implementation plan is updated throughout the development phase, culminating in A changeover plan for the operation

phase. The major elements of implementation plan are test plan, training plan,

equipment installation plan and A conversion plan.

There are three types of implementation:

- Implementation of a computer system to replace a manual system.
- Implementation of a new computer system to replace an existing one.
- Implementation of a modified application to replace an existing one,using the same computer.

# **CONCLUSION**

## **6. CONCLUSION**

The project entitled “MUSIC GURU” was completed on time. This project provided maximum interaction and flexibility. The system was tested and the performance of the system was provided to be much efficient and data maintenance is achieved partially. The system has been developed in attractive fashion. The modules in the system help in faster development, implementation and maintenance of the software. This system has been developed as versatile and user friendly as possible keeping in mind the advanced features. Using HTML, CSS, Bootstrap, Ajax, jQuery, JavaScript, PHP, MySQL and XAMPP Server, the system was developed and tested with all possible samples of data. As a whole, the system was well planned and designed. The performance of the system is proved to be efficient. And it already provide all the objectives we have identified before. All modules are tested separately and put together to form the main system. Finally the system is tested with the real data and everything worked successfully. Thus the system has fulfilled the entire objective identified. The system required least hardware requirement to work on. So I can state, I have developed such a good environment for communication, to connect with more people. And it provides a number of advantages too as I described in the previous sections. To conclude this, I thank all people who help me to complete this project work successfully.

# **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

## **7.BIBLIOGRAPHY**

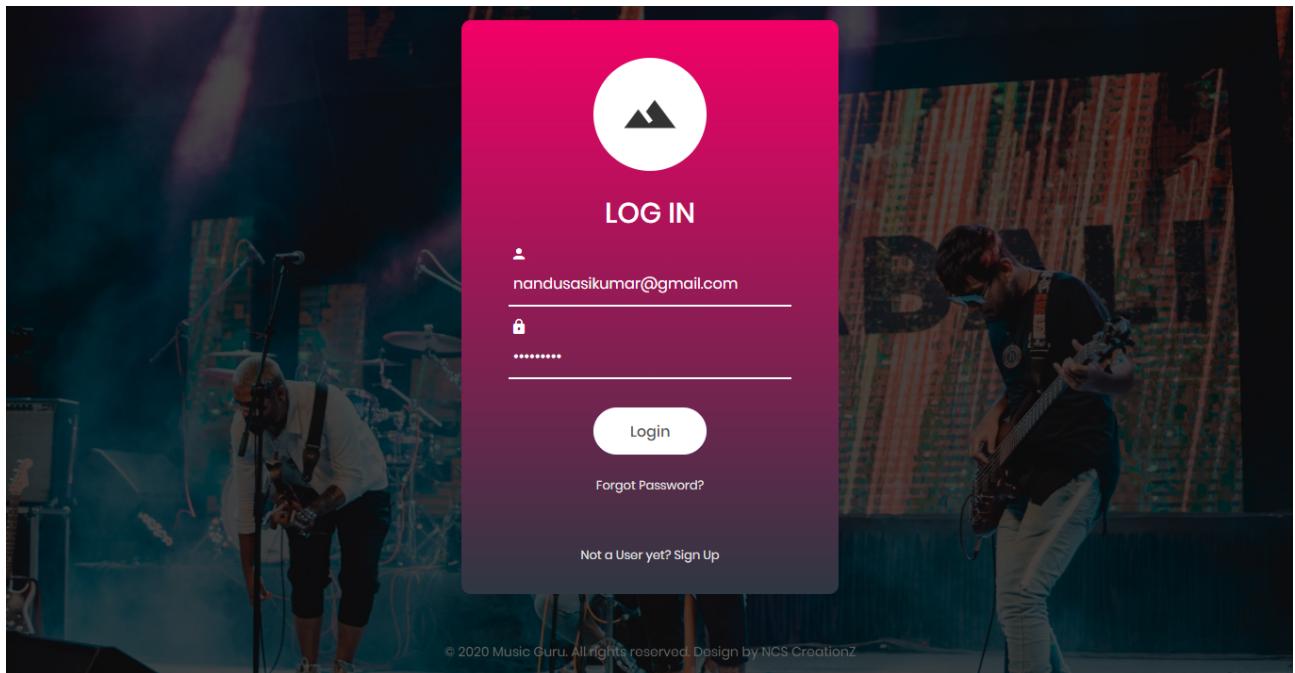
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Edition.
- **WEB PROGRAMMING USING PHP,**  
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Kalyani Publication

## **APPENDIX**

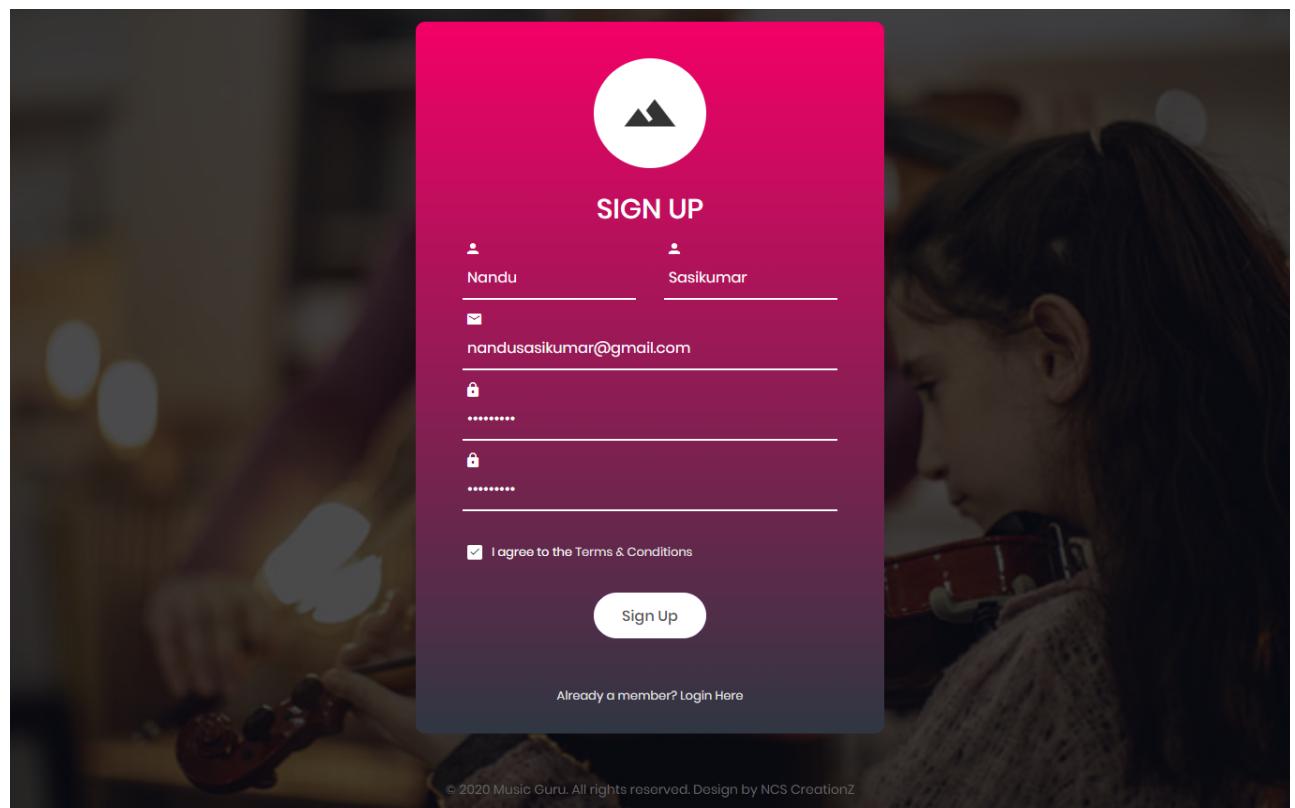
## 8.Appendix

### 8.1 INPUT FORMS DESIGN

#### FORM 2-Login



#### FORM 3- SignUp



## FORM 4-SignUp-Basic Details



### BASIC DETAILS

Cherukunnel  10/11/1999

Puthencruz  Male  Female  Other

Ernakulam  682308

8281235427

Adhaar

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## FORM 5-User Profile



HOME    MY PROFILE    REQUESTS    COURSES    PAYMENTS    LOGOUT

### My account

User information



**Nandana Sasikumar**

**E-mail** nandana@gmail.com  
**Phone** 8281235427  
**Gender** Female  
**Date of Birth** 18/9/2001  
**Age** 19

### Edit Profile

User

First Name	Last Name
Nandana	Sasikumar

Contact Information

E-mail	Phone
nandana@gmail.com	8281235427

Address

House Name	City
Cherukunnel	Puthencruz
District	Pin Code
Idukki	682308

Bank Account Details

Account Number	IFSC Number
4354645345	ubio0233432

## FORM 6-Booking

The screenshot shows the MusicGuru website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for HOME, MY PROFILE, REQUESTS, COURSES, PAYMENTS, and LOGOUT. The main content area is titled "Welcome Nandana Sasikumar". On the left, there are two buttons: "Courses" and "Teachers". Below these are filters for "No: of Courses : 5", "Search by Category", and a search bar with "Search" and "Show All" buttons. In the center, a modal window titled "Book Now..." is open. It asks for "Course start date (Atleast 3 days after today)" and "Time Slot (Available : 01:00 PM - 06:00 PM)". There are "View Profile" and "Book" buttons at the bottom of the modal. To the right of the modal, there are four course categories displayed in cards: "Beginners" (music), "Intermediate" (piano), "Advanced" (piano), and "Baby" (piano). Each card shows details like hours, duration, advance fee, and total fee.

## FORM 7-Add Course Package

The screenshot shows the MusicGuru website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for HOME, MY PROFILE, COURSES, REQUESTS, PAYMENTS, and LOGOUT. The main content area is titled "Edit Courses". On the left, there is a sidebar with "Info" (No: of courses : 4) and buttons for "Edit Courses", "Upcoming Courses", "Active Courses", and "Completed Courses". In the center, there are four course packages listed: "Beginners" (music), "Beginners" (piano), "Advanced" (piano), and "Intermediate" (piano). Each package has edit and delete buttons. A modal window titled "Add Course..." is open, prompting for "Course Title" (Advanced), "Category" (music), "Course Description" (Advanced course for people with good knowledge in music. This course will help them to improve their knowledge and learn more), "Hours" (2), "Duration" (90), "Advance Fees" (500), and "Total Fees" (1500). At the bottom right of the modal, there is a "Close" button and a green "+ Add" button. The footer contains links for "Pages", "Address" (Ernakulam,Kerala,Pin-682308), "Email" (info@musicguru.com), and "Phone" (+484 2255 333).

## FORM 8-Edit Course Package

**Edit Courses**

**Beginners** music

An ideal course for beginners especially for c...

**Course Title:** Interediate

**Category:** piano

**Course Description:** intermediate course for people with basic knowledge in piano

**Hours:** 2

**Duration:** 60

**Advance Fees:** 500.00

**Total Fees:** 2000.00

**Pages:** Home My Prof Courses Events Register Complaints

**Address :** Ernakulam,Kerala,Pin-682308

**Email :** info@musicguru.com

**Phone :** +484 2255 333

**Newsletter**

Subscribe Here Now

Email Address

Subscribe to our mailing list and get updates to your email inbox.

## FORM 9-Adding Attendance

**Active Course**

**Beginners** piano

Client : Nandu Sasikumar

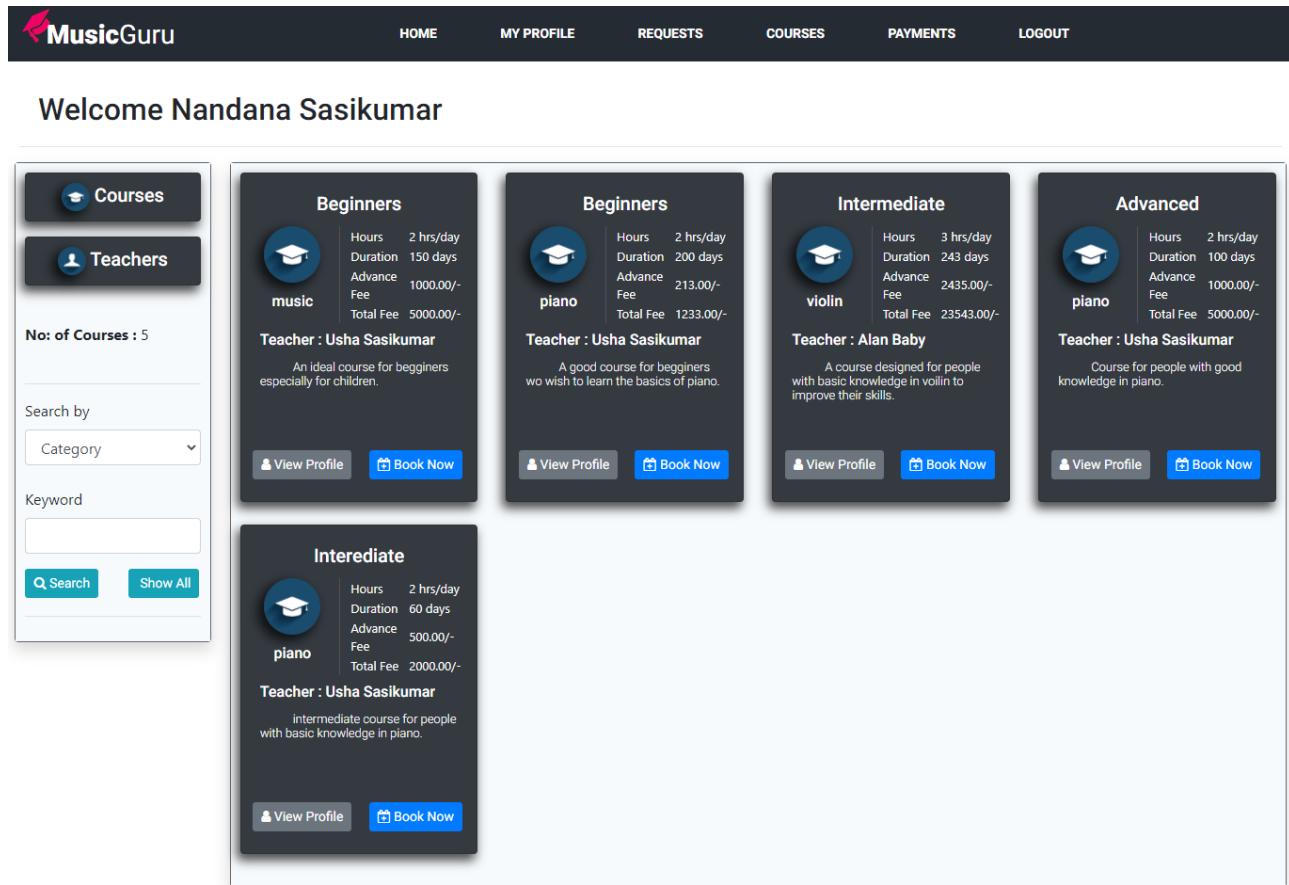
Time : 03.00 PM - 05.00 PM

Days Remaining : 140

+ Add Attendance

## 8.2. OUTPUT FORM DESIGN

### 1-Client User Home Page



Welcome Nandana Sasikumar

Courses

Teachers

No: of Courses : 5

Search by Category

Keyword

Q Search Show All

**Beginners**

**music**

Hours 2 hrs/day  
Duration 150 days  
Advance Fee 1000.00/-  
Total Fee 5000.00/-

Teacher : Usha Sasikumar

An ideal course for beginners especially for children.

**piano**

Hours 2 hrs/day  
Duration 200 days  
Advance Fee 213.00/-  
Total Fee 1233.00/-

Teacher : Usha Sasikumar

A good course for beginners who wish to learn the basics of piano.

**View Profile Book Now**

**Beginners**

**piano**

Hours 2 hrs/day  
Duration 200 days  
Advance Fee 213.00/-  
Total Fee 1233.00/-

Teacher : Usha Sasikumar

A good course for beginners who wish to learn the basics of piano.

**View Profile Book Now**

**Intermediate**

**violin**

Hours 3 hrs/day  
Duration 243 days  
Advance Fee 2435.00/-  
Total Fee 23543.00/-

Teacher : Alan Baby

A course designed for people with basic knowledge in violin to improve their skills.

**View Profile Book Now**

**Advanced**

**piano**

Hours 2 hrs/day  
Duration 100 days  
Advance Fee 1000.00/-  
Total Fee 5000.00/-

Teacher : Usha Sasikumar

Course for people with good knowledge in piano.

**View Profile Book Now**

**Interediate**

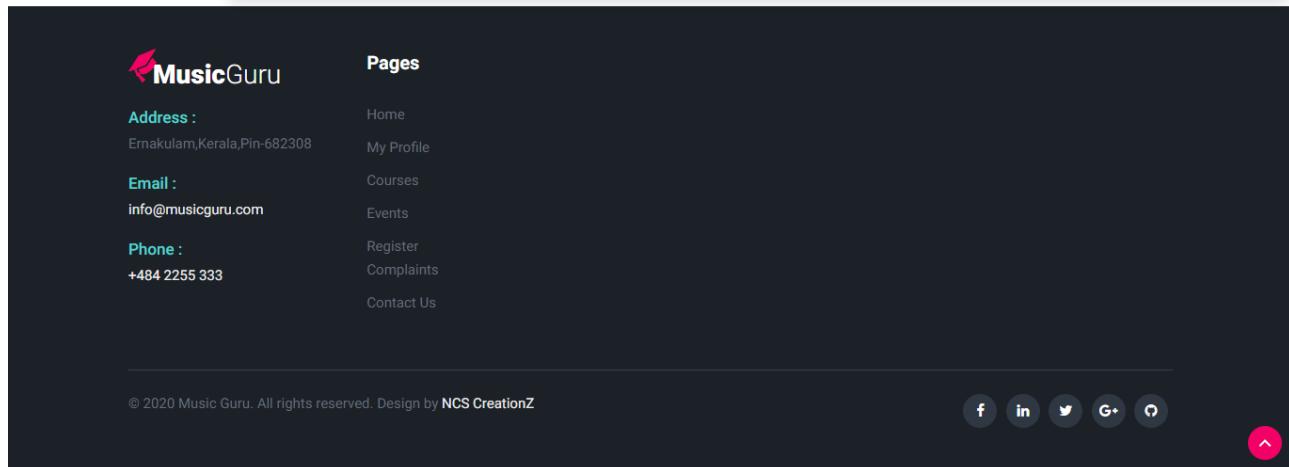
**piano**

Hours 2 hrs/day  
Duration 60 days  
Advance Fee 500.00/-  
Total Fee 2000.00/-

Teacher : Usha Sasikumar

intermediate course for people with basic knowledge in piano.

**View Profile Book Now**



**MusicGuru**

**Pages**

**Address :** Home  
Ernakulam,Kerala,Pin-682308 My Profile

**Email :** Courses  
info@musicguru.com Events

**Phone :** Register  
+484 2255 333 Complaints  
Contact Us

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f in tw G+ Q

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## 2-Client User Payment Details

The screenshot shows the 'Payments' section of the MusicGuru website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for HOME, MY PROFILE, REQUESTS, COURSES, PAYMENTS, and LOGOUT. Below the navigation bar, a dark header bar displays the text '₹ Payments'. The main content area shows a table of payment records. The table has columns for Teacher Name, Course Title, As, Date, Amount, and Invoice. Two entries are listed:

Teacher Name	Course Title	As	Date	Amount	Invoice
Usha Sasikumar	Beginners	Advance	23-12-2020	213.00	<a href="#">View</a>
Usha Sasikumar	Beginners	Balance Fee	01-01-2021	1020.00	<a href="#">View</a>

Below the table, it says 'Showing 1 to 2 of 2 entries'. There are buttons for 'Previous' and 'Next'. A search bar is also present at the top of the table area.

## 3-Invoice

The screenshot shows an invoice page for MusicGuru. At the top, it displays the company details: 'MusicGuru', 'Ernakulam, Kerala, Pin-682308', 'musicguru2020@gmail.com', and '+91 828 123 5427'. To the right, it shows 'Invoice #1002' and the date '24 Feb, 2021'. The page is divided into two main sections: 'Client Information' and 'Payment Details'. Under 'Client Information', it lists the client's name as 'Nandana Sasikumar' and her address as 'Cherukunnel, Puthencruz, Idukki'. Under 'Payment Details', it shows the payment mode as 'Online' and the payee as 'Usha Sasikumar'. Below these sections is a table of payment details:

PAY ID	COURSE TITLE	CATEGORY	BOOKED DATE	PAID DATE	AMOUNT
1002	Beginners	piano	05-12-2020	01-01-2021	1020.00

At the bottom of the page, there is a large green stamp-like graphic containing the word 'PAID'. To the right of the stamp, it says 'Total ₹1020.00'. At the very bottom, there is a small copyright notice: '© 2020 Music Guru. All rights reserved. Design by NCS CreationZ'.

## 4-Admin Dashboard

