Project Report

A PROJECT SUBMITTED TO

Noble University

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

Master Of Computer Application

SUBMITTED BY

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(Enrolment Number:220441013)

UNDER THE ESTEEMED GUIDANCE OF

Mr. Ezaz Shaikh

Faculty of MCA

Noble University

Certificate

This is to certify that the Project report entitled _____ is a bonafide record of research work done by _____

Enrollment No.: _____ under my supervision and submitted to **Noble University** in partial fulfilment for MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATION (MCA) SEMESTER 2.

Signature of the Guide

Designation:

PREFACE

There is a wide difference between theory and practical. If one has only theoretical background of any subject, one would not succeed in own aim thereforeit is necessary for any person to have acceptable practical knowledge of the concerned subject. As I know MCA is a course based on “Information Technology”and it is totally practical field. With only theoretical knowledge one can’t be succeeded or one can’t be on the peak position.

In the course of MCA designed by the “Noble University” they have taken full care of these things and designed the course in such a manner with which student can get theoretical and practical both type of knowledge perfectly. According to the rules & regulation of “Web Development”, I have a subject named **“Study”.** In which we have to create a web project that provide information about e-learning.

As a MCA student, I have gathered general information about Numbers of Courses. Then I decidedto develop the site for that. In this site you can Learn, Watch different subjective videos. You can also put any query and create user account with the help of sign up, on this site.

In this project report I have covered all the information, which is requiredfor the web project of MCA student.

I have tried as my best present this project report in such a way that it makes easy to understand the project work.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am thankful to all, who have helped me in preparing this project. I am very much happy to present this “Project Report”. Before you, expecting that you will acknowledgement it. It is a matter of great pleasure for me that I had an opportunity to express my view on the same.

As a part of my academic study as the student of MCA 2nd – semester. I am required to experienced training web project an institute or industry in order to obtain practical knowledge and inform regarding the same.

At first, I would like to express my& humble thanks & gratitude to the who has provided me such a great, Co-operative & progressive environment.

Secondly at this moment, I would like to express my deepest sense of gratitude to my professor as well as project guides and who have contributed their precious time for the purpose of giving me the correct information with special interest & guidance throughout my project work.

I am also thankful to my classmate and few others who helped me directly or indirectly in solving problem & in making my software project more efficient & good working.

Study

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Chapter – 1

Introduction and Object of Project

Introduction

This project is specially designed for Students, because in this project Students Can Find online Books, Video and many Courses and also can registered as a User in this project **"Study".**

.

Students can find their best faculty or best book for any doubts and take information about courses through our project **"Study"**.

The **"Study"** project is a multi-user system.

It has been developed in a way that allows user to perform the function smoothly and with proper accuracy.

The system is developed in **HTML, CSS, PHP, Bootstrap** and some other software for designing purpose.

So, this system is very useful for all types of Students.

How It Works

- In this project first of all a homepage is displayed for all visitor, Students as well as registered Students.
- This page will give information about **Study** details etc.
- If user wants to place their inquiry, then they have to Login first. If the user is not a Registered User, He / She will have to click on the Signup Button and fill all fields in the registration form.
- After registering in **"Study"** there you can see login button.
- Users will have to login with registered username and password.
- After login, user will see User-Panel of **"Study"** Website.
- There are various information about Our Website, Various Courses in details, Faculty details and etc.

Study

Chapter – 2

Tools Or Platform

Requirements Details

- **SOFTWARE : -**
  - XAMPP Server
  - Any Browser Like (Google Chrome, Internet Explorer, Mozilla etc.)

- **HARDWARE** : -
  - **Processor** : P3 or higher
  - **RAM** : 512 MB or higher
  - **Hard Disk** : 50 GB or higher

- **TOOLS USED** : -
  - **Front End** : HTML, CSS, JavaScript, Bootstrap
  - **Back End** : PHP
  - **Operating System** : Windows 7 or higher

Chapter – 3

System Analysis

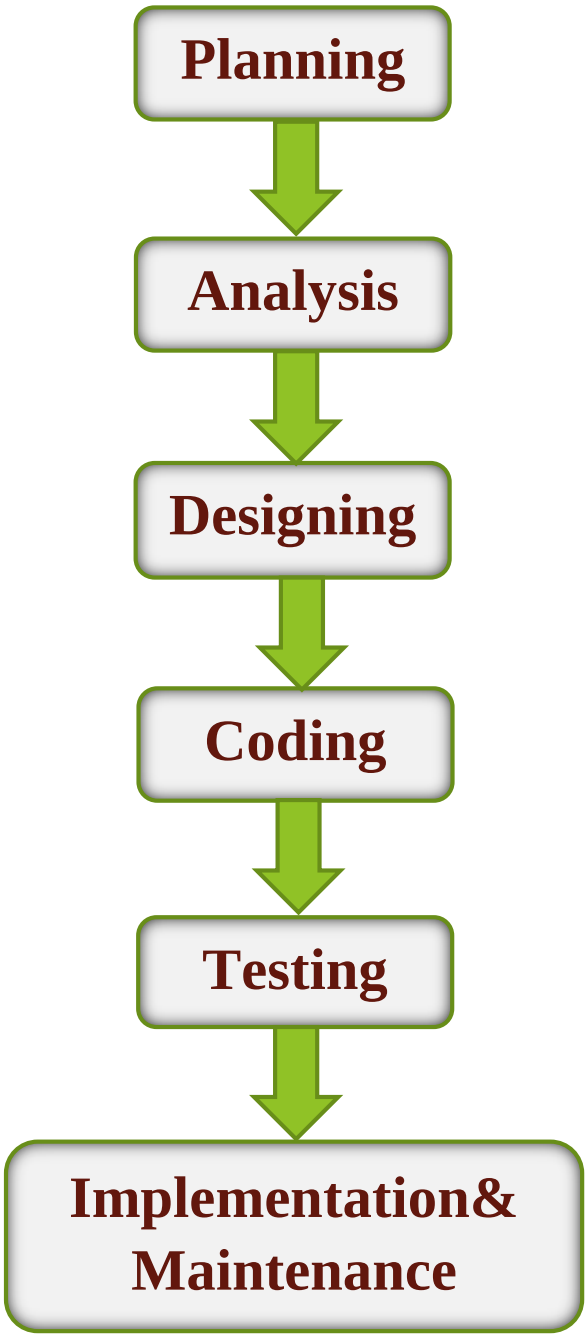
3.1 – Identification Of Needs

- The viewer of our system needs to login as long as User wants to get all Information. But User wants to view courses and many more things with Study they must be registered to our website.

- User need to provides user name, e-mail and password when creating an account.

Study

SDLC Model



Study

SDLC Steps

1) **Requirement Gathering**
2) **Requirement Specification and Analysis**
3) **Design**
4) **Coding**
5) **Testing**
6) **Maintenance**

REQUIREMENT GATHERING: -

In this phase of SDLC necessary information are collected. We collect the information in this phase through questionnaire and online websites also. We are also note down the requirements of the User.

REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION AND ANALYSIS: -

The requirements are being specify in this phase. Analyst checks how the current system is working and then plans how to develop the proposed system and implement it.

DESIGN: -

In this phase the design of both front-end and back-end is decided. In this phase we using HTML, CSS, BOOTSTRAP for designing, and designing of tables are also done properly in this phase.

- **CODING: -**

After the completion of designing there is a turn for coding. Coding is completed in various files. In most case coding takes the more time than the design.

- **TESTING: -**

In testing phase first unit level testing is done. In unit level testing the software is tested in an individual file. After the unit testing of each file the integration testing done. In integration testing the files are tested into their own package. At last, in the system testing the whole system is run on the INTERNET ENVIRONMENT.

- **MAINTENANCE: -**

The proper maintenance is given as indicate in the SRS (Software Requirement Specification). It is a responsibility of Developer to maintain the software during its criteria mentioned in SRS document.

3.2 – Preliminary Investigation

OUR OBJECTIVES: -

- Admin can add new, Delete and Update records.
- User can browse category wise.
- User can handle all type of information easily
- Easy updating, time saving, quick process.
- User can update their registration details.
- User can get guidance of whole Study different steps.

PLATFORM SPECIFICATION: -

- We have used windows based developing graphical based applications our website will provide support GUI efficiently. It must for our system because for our project.
- It is very useful and support of PHP and Java Script control and component.
- Use of Table for menu create and display Form in it.
- It is easy to integrity database report use with Data Report.
- PHP platform is mostly use for development Web Based Application
- Regular version of operating system use with it.
- Always need to Back end tool for developed web Application with front tool.

3.3 – Feasibility Study

- A feasibility analysis usually involves a thorough assessment of the operational (need), financial and technical aspects of a proposal.
- Feasibility study is the test of the system proposal made to identify whether the user needs may be satisfied using the current software and hardware technologies, whether the system will be cost effective from a business point of view and whether it can be developed with the given budgetary constraints.
- A feasibility study should be relatively cheap and done at the earliest possible time.
- Depending on the study, the decision is made whether to go ahead with a more detailed analysis.
- When a new project is proposed, it normally goes through feasibility assessment.
- Feasibility study is carried out to determine whether the proposed system is possible to develop with available resources and what should be the cost consideration.
- Facts considered in the feasibility analysis were.

1) TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY: -

- Technical feasibility is considered. In terms of technical requirements and their availability in the market. It determines whether the current level of technology supports the proposed system or not. The technical possibility of proposed system is as follows.

- The unit does possess the hardware as well as related software for the project.

- The proposed system does not require much technical detail.
  - ✓ It just requires window operating system.
  - ✓ The organization has already purchased all the enough devices for latest technical.
  - ✓ These technical specifications are easily available in the market.

- Hence, the proposed system is technically feasible.

2) ECONOMICAL FEASIBILITY STUDY: -

- Economic justification is generally the "Bottom Line" consideration for most systems.
- Economic justification includes a broad range of concerns that includes cost benefit analysis.
- In this we weight the cost and the benefits associated with the candidate system and if it suits the basic purpose of the organization i.e. profit making, the project is making to the analysis and design phase.
- The financial and the economic questions during the preliminary investigation are.

Verified to Estimate the Following:

- ✓ The cost to conduct a full system investigation.
- ✓ The cost of hardware and software for the class of application being considered.
- ✓ The benefits in the form of reduced cost.
- ✓ The proposed system will give the minute information; as a result, the performance is improved which in turn may be expected to provide increased profits.

- This feasibility checks whether the system can be developed with the available funds. This can be done economically if planned judicially, so it is economically feasible. The cost of project depends upon the number of man hours required.

3) OPERATIONAL FEASIBILITY STUDY: -

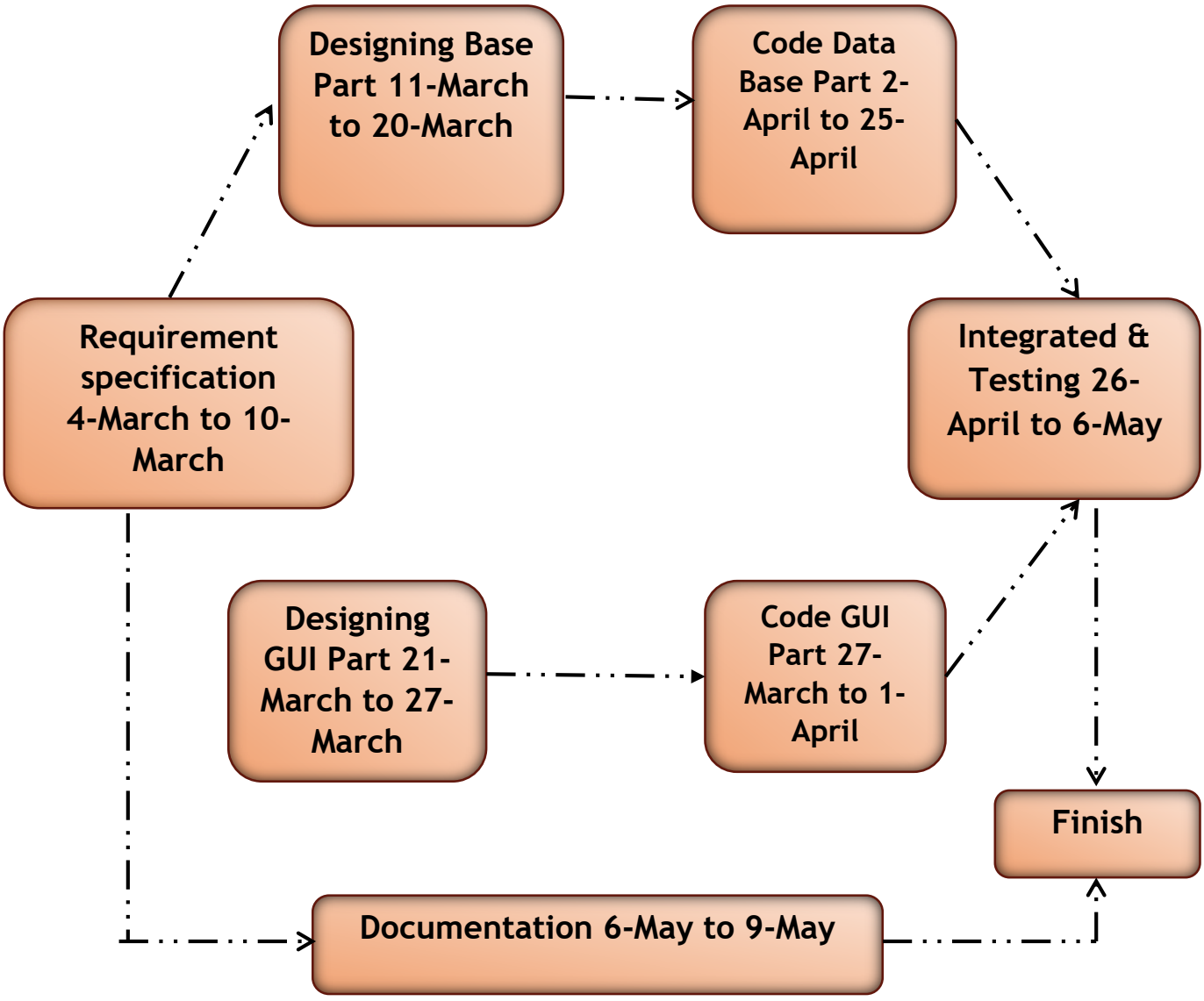
- It is mainly related to human organizations and political aspects. The points to be considered are:
  - ✓ What changes will be brought with the system?
  - ✓ What organization structures are disturbed?
  - ✓ What new skills will be required?
  - ✓ Do the existing staff members have these skills? If not, can they be trained in due course of time?
- The system is operationally feasible as it very easy for the End users to operate it. It only needs basic information about Windows platform.

3.4 – Project Planning

No.	Task Name	Start	Finish	Duration
1.	Planning	04-March	10-March	7 Days
2	Analysis	11-March	20-March	10 Days
3	Designing	21-March	01-April	12 Days
4	Coding	02-April	25-April	24 Days
5	Implementation	26-April	01-May	6 Days
6	Testing	02-May	06-May	5 Days
	TOTAL			**64 DAYS**

3.5 – Project Scheduling

PERT CHART: - This chart represents the development of our system Date wise



GANTT CHART: -

This is a graphical representation of the date wise development of our project system. It is very similar to the PERT chart except that it is represented graphically.

ID	TASK NAME	March 23	March 23	March/April 23	April/May 23
1	Planning	04-March to 10-March			
2	Analysis		11-March to 20-March		
3	Designing			21-March to 01-April	
4	Coding				02-April to 25-April
5	Implementation				26-April to 01-May
6	Testing				02-May to 06-May

3.6 – Software Requirement

PHP: -

- PHP is a widely-used general-purpose scripting language that is especially suited for Web development and can be embedded into HTML.
- PHP generally runs on a web server, taking PHP code as its input and creating Web pages as output.
- However, it can also be used for command-line scripting and client-side GUI applications.
- PHP can be deployed on most web servers and on almost every operating system and platform free of charge.
- The PHP Group also provides the complete source code for users to build, customize and extend for their own use.
- PHP primarily acts as a filter. The PHP program takes input from a file or stream containing text and special PHP instructions and outputs another stream of data for display.
- From PHP 4, the PHP parser compiles input to produce byte code for processing by the Send Engine, giving improved performance over its interpreter predecessor. PHP 5 uses the Send Engine II.
- Originally designed to create dynamic web pages, PHP's principal focus is server-side scripting.

My SQL: -

- *MySQL is a database management system.*

  - A database is a structured collection of data. It may be anything from a simple shopping list to a picture gallery or the vast amounts of information in a corporate network. To add, access, and process data stored in a computer database, you need a database management system such as MySQL Server. Since computers are very good at handling large amounts of data, database management systems play a central role in computing, as standalone utilities, or as parts of other applications.

- *MySQL databases are relational.*

  - A relational database stores data in separate tables rather than putting all the data in one big storeroom. The database structures are organized into physical files optimized for speed. The logical model, with objects such as databases, tables, views, rows, and columns, offers a flexible programming environment. You set up rules governing the relationships between different data fields, such as one-to-one, one-to-many, unique, required or optional, and "pointers" between different tables. The database enforces these rules, so that with a well-designed database, your application never sees inconsistent, duplicate, orphan, out-of-date, or missing data.

- ❖ The SQL part of "MySQL" stands for "Structured Query Language". SQL is the most common standardized language used to access databases. Depending on your programming environment, you might enter SQL directly (for example, to generate reports), embed SQL statements into code written in another language, or use a language-specific API that hides the SQL syntax.
- ❖ SQL is defined by the ANSI/ISO SQL Standard. The SQL standard has been evolving since 1986 and several versions exist.

➢ *MySQL software is Open Source.*

- ❖ Open-Source means that it is possible for anyone to use and modify the software. Anybody can download the MySQL software from the Internet and use it without paying anything. If you wish, you may study the source code and change it to suit your needs. The MySQL software uses the GPL (GNU General Public License), http://www.fsf.org/licenses/, to define what you may and may not do with the software in different situations. If you feel uncomfortable with the GPL or need to embed MySQL code into a commercial application, you can buy a commercially licensed version from us.

➢ ***The MySQL Database Server is very fast, reliable, scalable, and easy to use.***

➢ ***MySQL Server works in client/server or embedded systems***

JAVA Script: -

♣ *JAVA SCRIPT ORIGINS: -*

- ✓ JavaScript was released by Netscape and Sun Microsystems in 1995.
- ✓ However, JavaScript is not the same thing as Java. o It is a programming language. o It is an interpreted language. o It is object-based programming. o It is widely used and supported o It is accessible to the beginner.

♣ *USES OF JAVA SCRIPT: -*

- ✓ Use it to add multimedia elements with JavaScript you can show, hide, change, resize images, and create image rollovers. You can create scrolling text across the status bar.

- ✓ Create pages dynamically Based on the user's choices, the date, or other external data, JavaScript can produce pages that are customized to the user.

HTML: -

- **HTML** is the standard Mark-up language for creating web pages and CSS and JavaScript it forms a triad of cornerstone technologies for the WWW.

- Web browsers receive HTML documents from a web server or from local storage and render them into multimedia web pages.

- HTML describes the structure of a web page semantically and originally included cues for the appearance of the document.

- **Hyper Text Mark-up Language (HTML)** can embed programs written in a scripting language such as JavaScript which affect the behavior and content of web pages.

- Inclusion of CSS defines the look and layout of content. The World Wide Web consortium (W3C), maintainer of both the HTML and the CSS standards, has encouraged the use of CSS over explicit presentational HTML since 1997.

CSS: -

- **Cascading Style Sheet (CSS)** is a Style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a document written in a Mark-up language. Although most often used to set the visual style of web pages and user interfaces written in HTML and XHTML, the language can be applied to any XML document, including plain XML, SVG and XUL, and is applicable to rendering in speech, or on other media. Along with HTML and JavaScript, CSS is a cornerstone technology used by most websites to create visually engaging web pages, user interfaces for web applications, and user interfaces for many mobile applications.

- CSS is designed primarily to enable the separation of presentation and content, including aspects such as the layout, colors, and fonts.

Bootstrap: -

- Bootstrap is a powerful and widely used front-end framework that offers a range of tools and components to streamline web development. This section of the project report provides an introduction to Bootstrap, its features, and its significance in the context of the project.

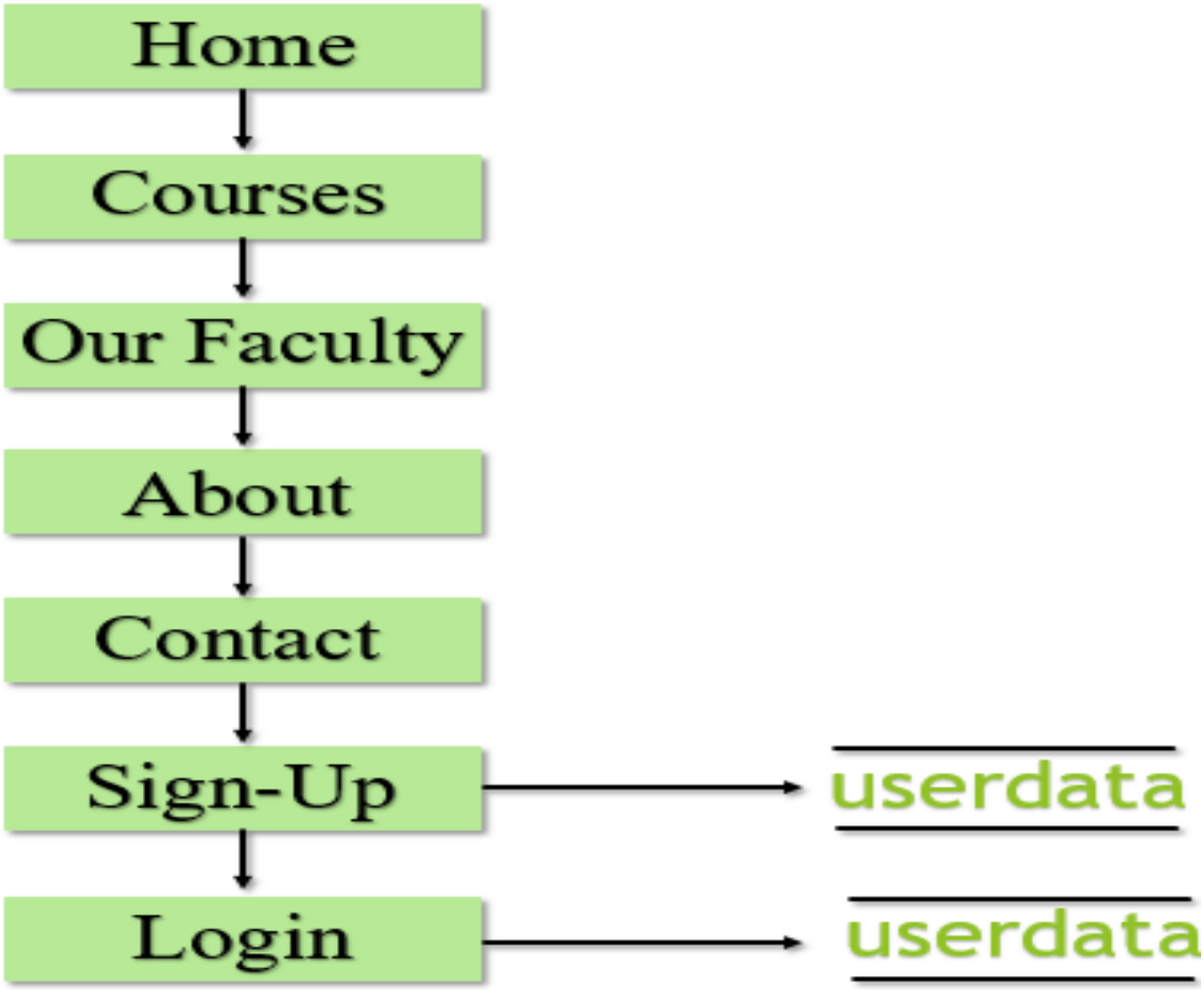
- Bootstrap was initially developed by Twitter with the aim of simplifying the process of creating responsive and mobile-friendly websites. It has gained immense popularity among developers due to its ease of use, extensive documentation, and robust set of features.

- The framework utilizes HTML, CSS, and JavaScript to provide a comprehensive set of pre-designed components and layouts. These components include navigation bars, buttons, forms, modals, carousels, and much more. By leveraging these pre-built elements, developers can save time and effort in creating visually appealing and consistent user interfaces.

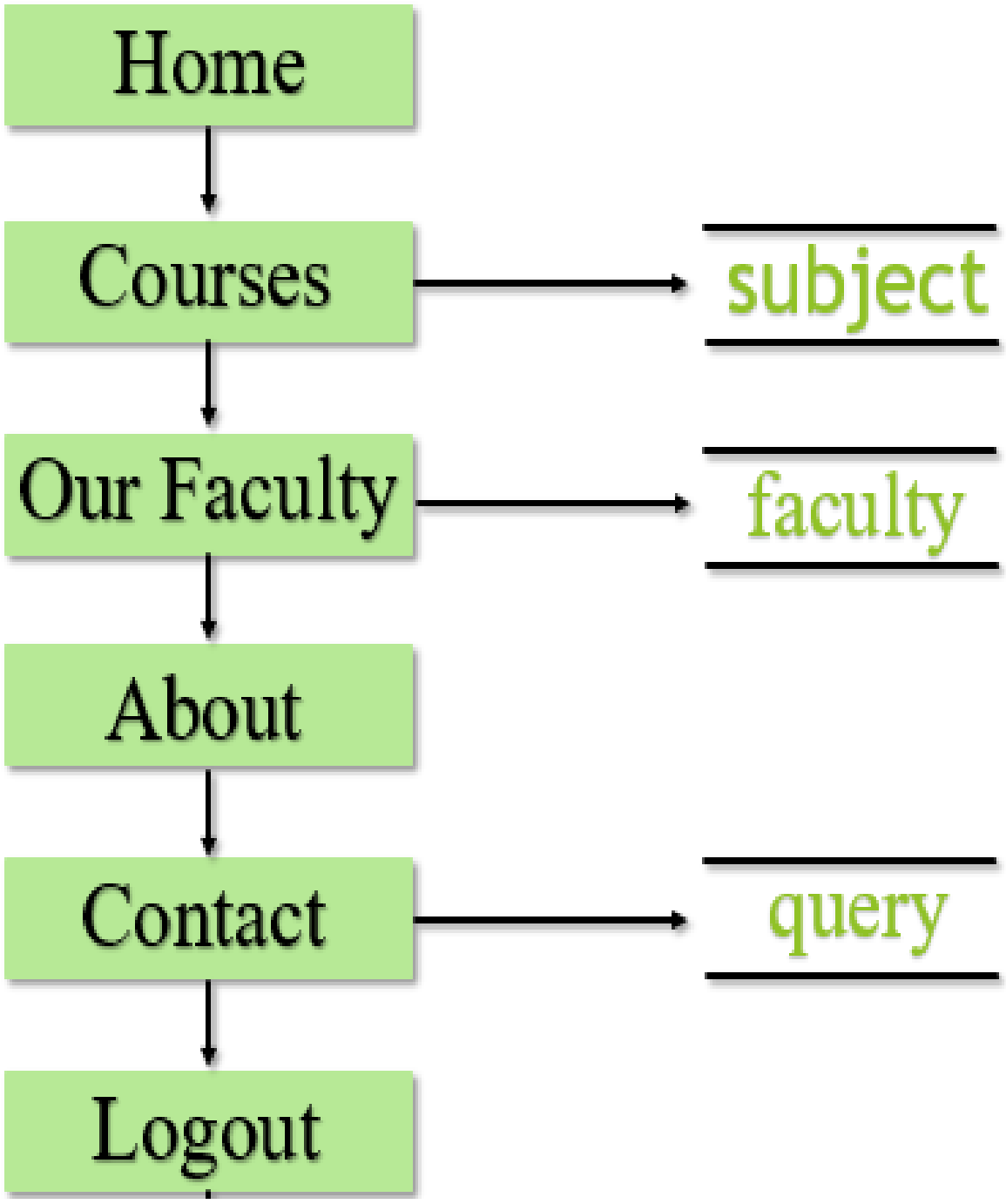
3.7 – Data Model

- **Data Flow Diagram: -**

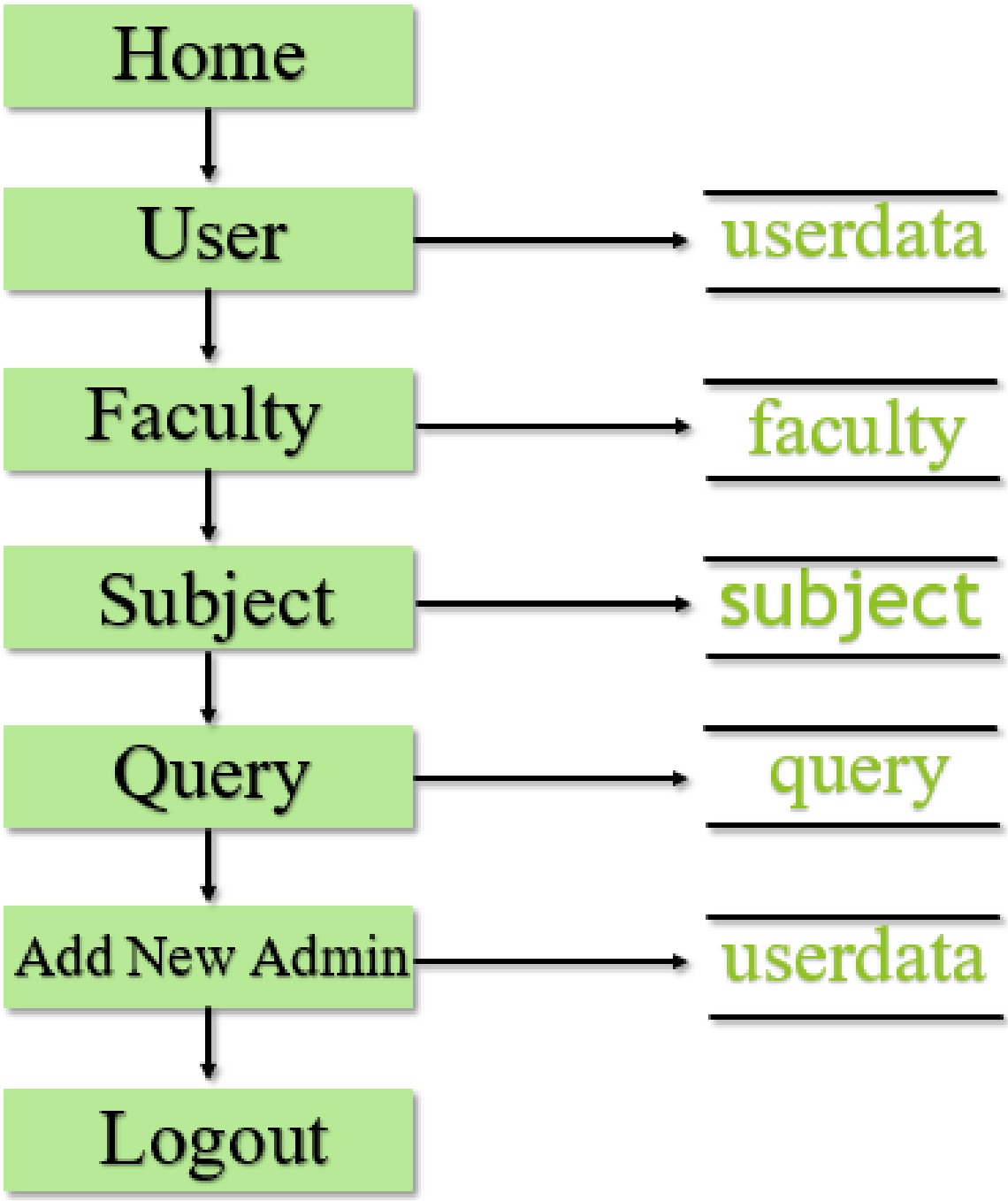
1) **Visitor Data Flow Diagram: -**



2) User Data Flow Diagram:-

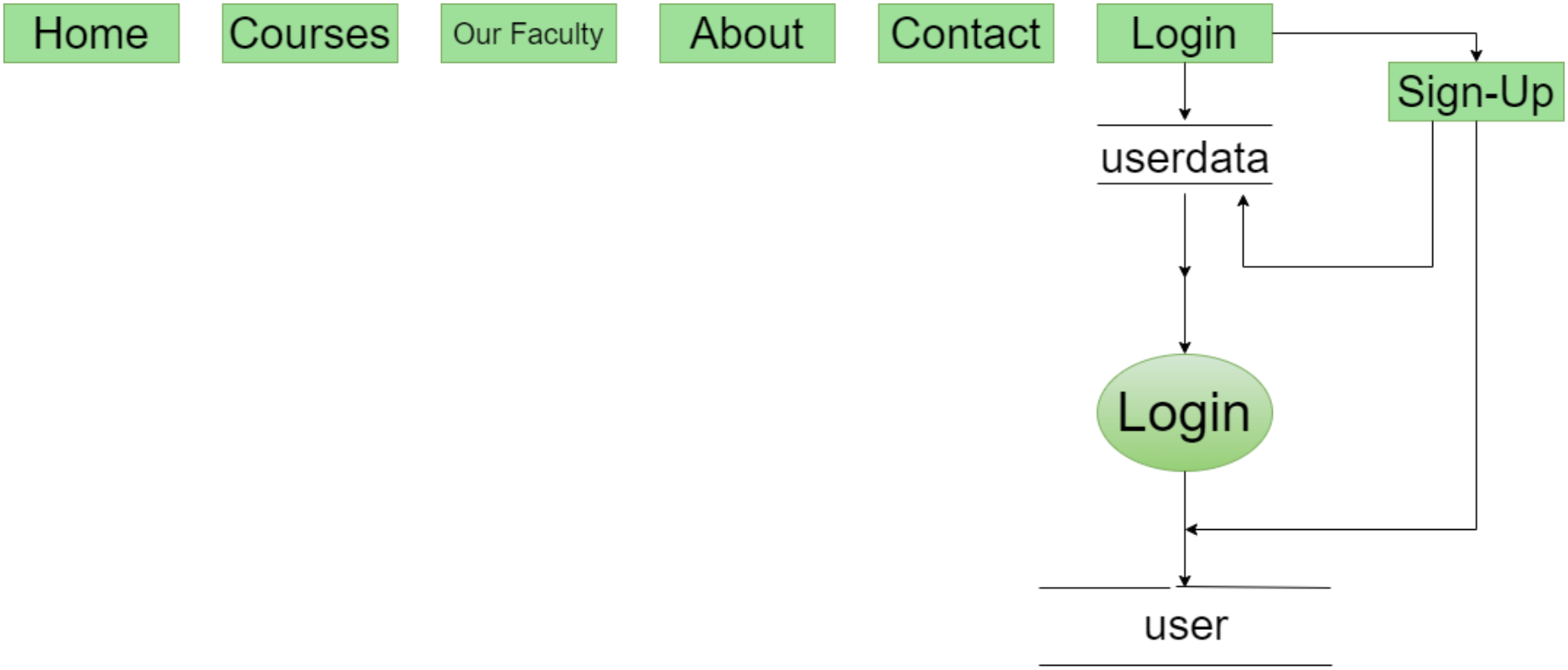


3) Admin Data Flow Diagram :-

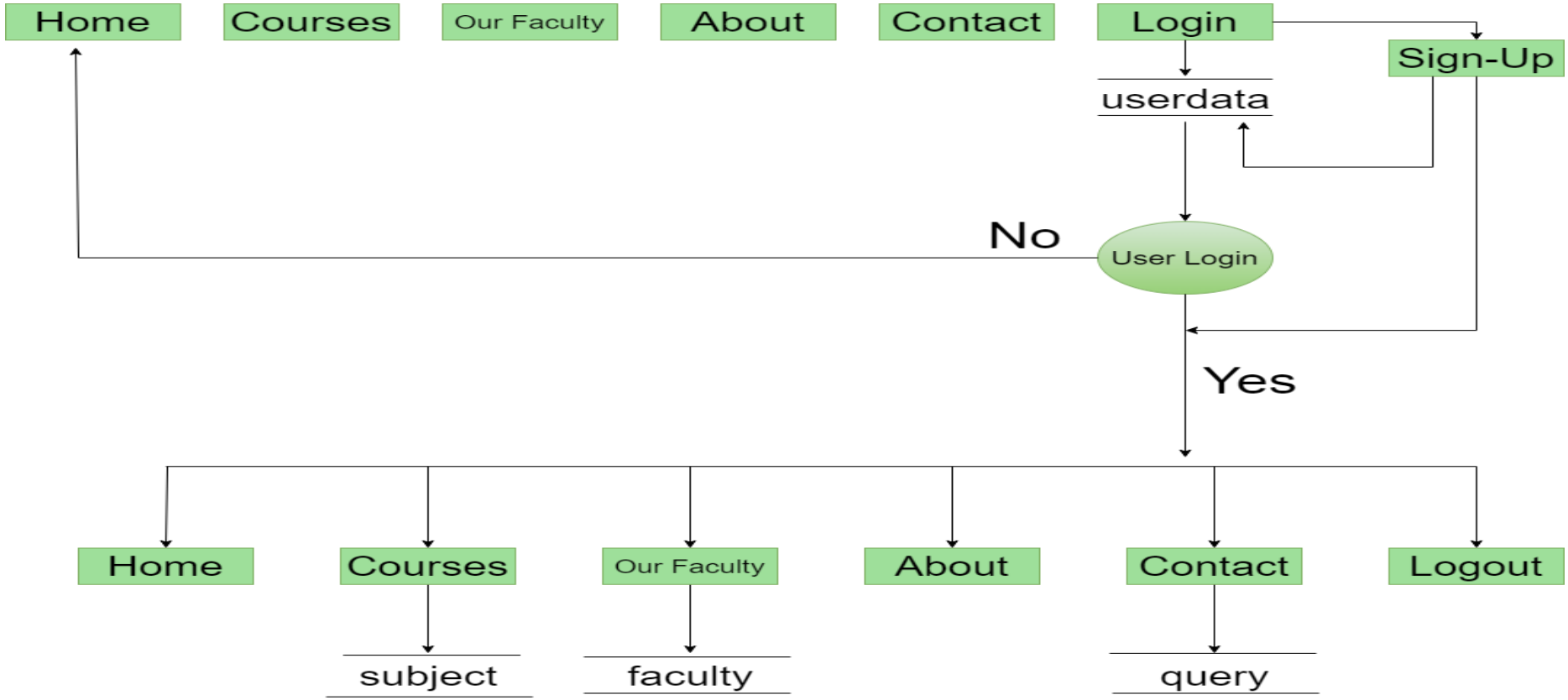


- **Data Flow Diagrams:**

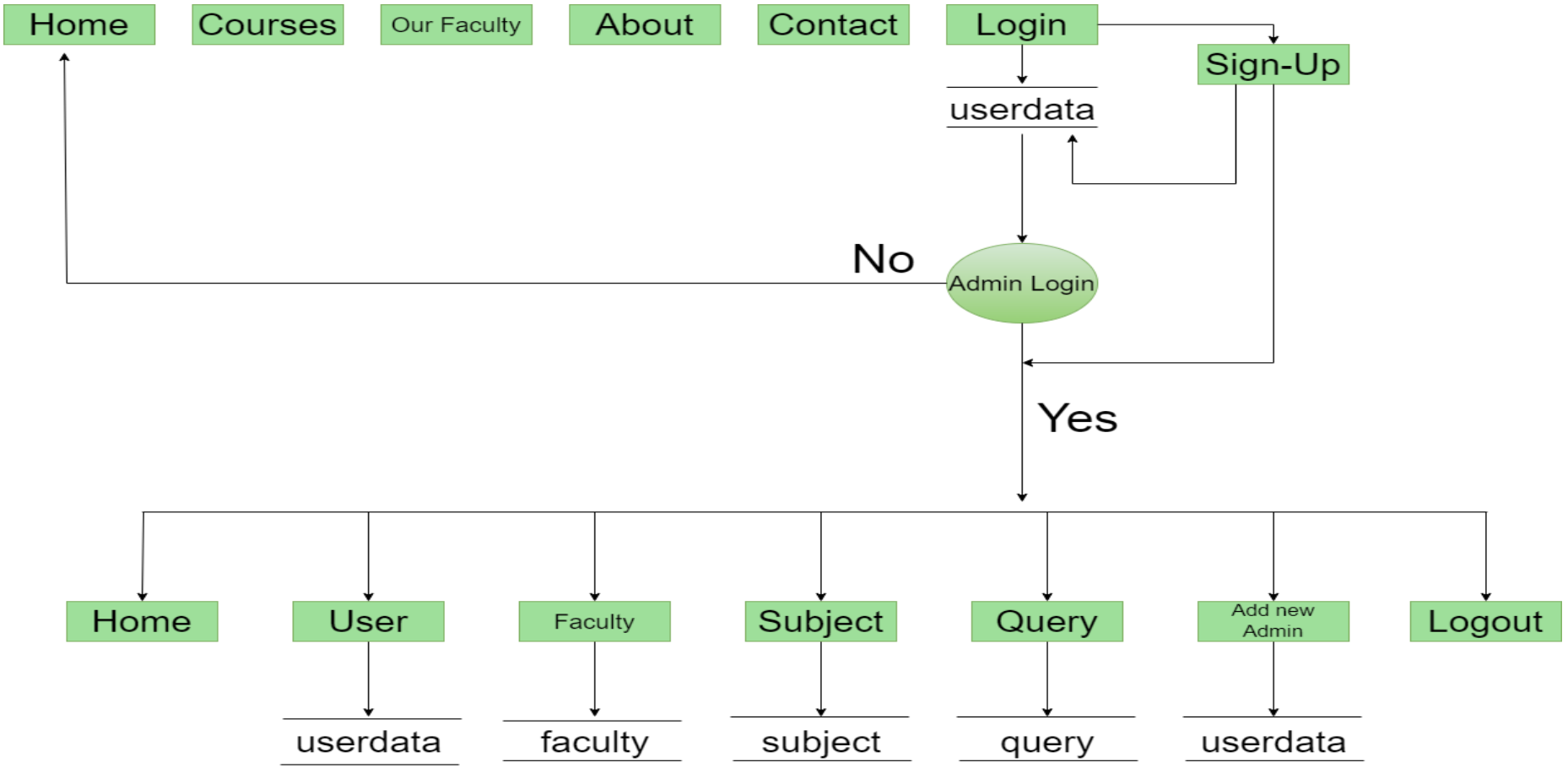
1) Visitor Data Flow Diagram:-



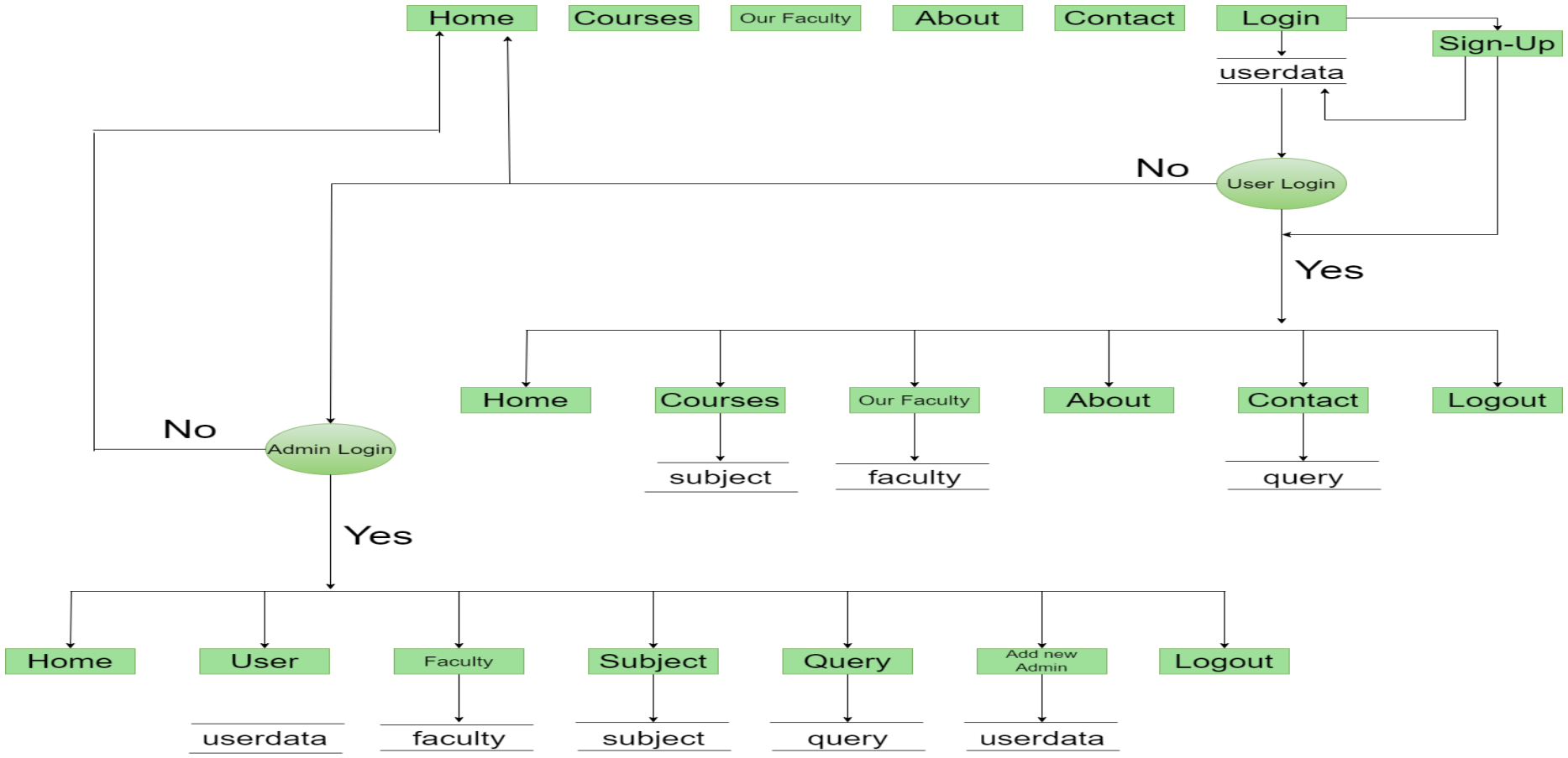
2) User Data Flow Diagram:-



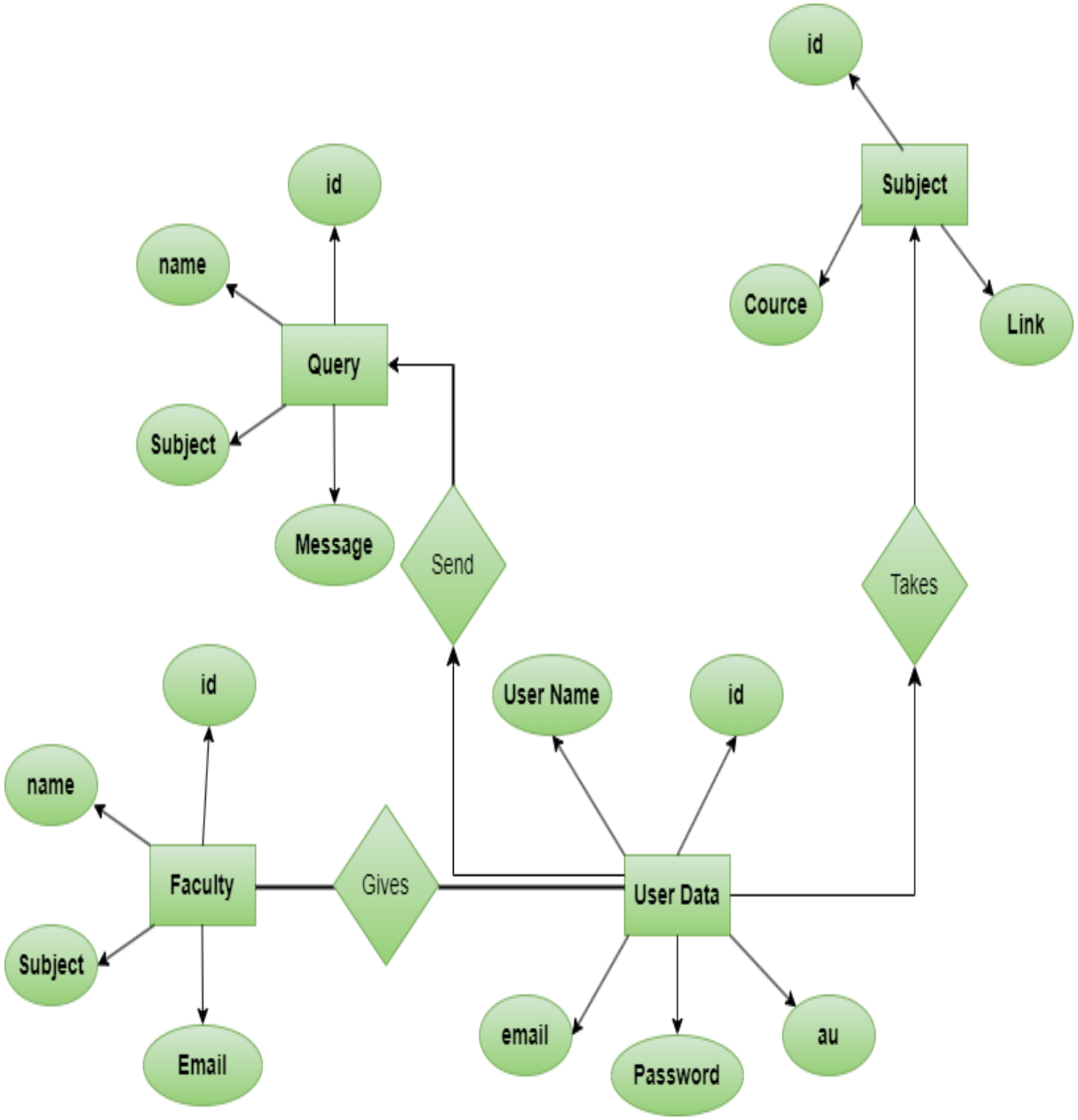
3) Admin Data Flow Diagram:-



4) Visitor , User And Admin Data Flow Diagram:-



ER Diagrams: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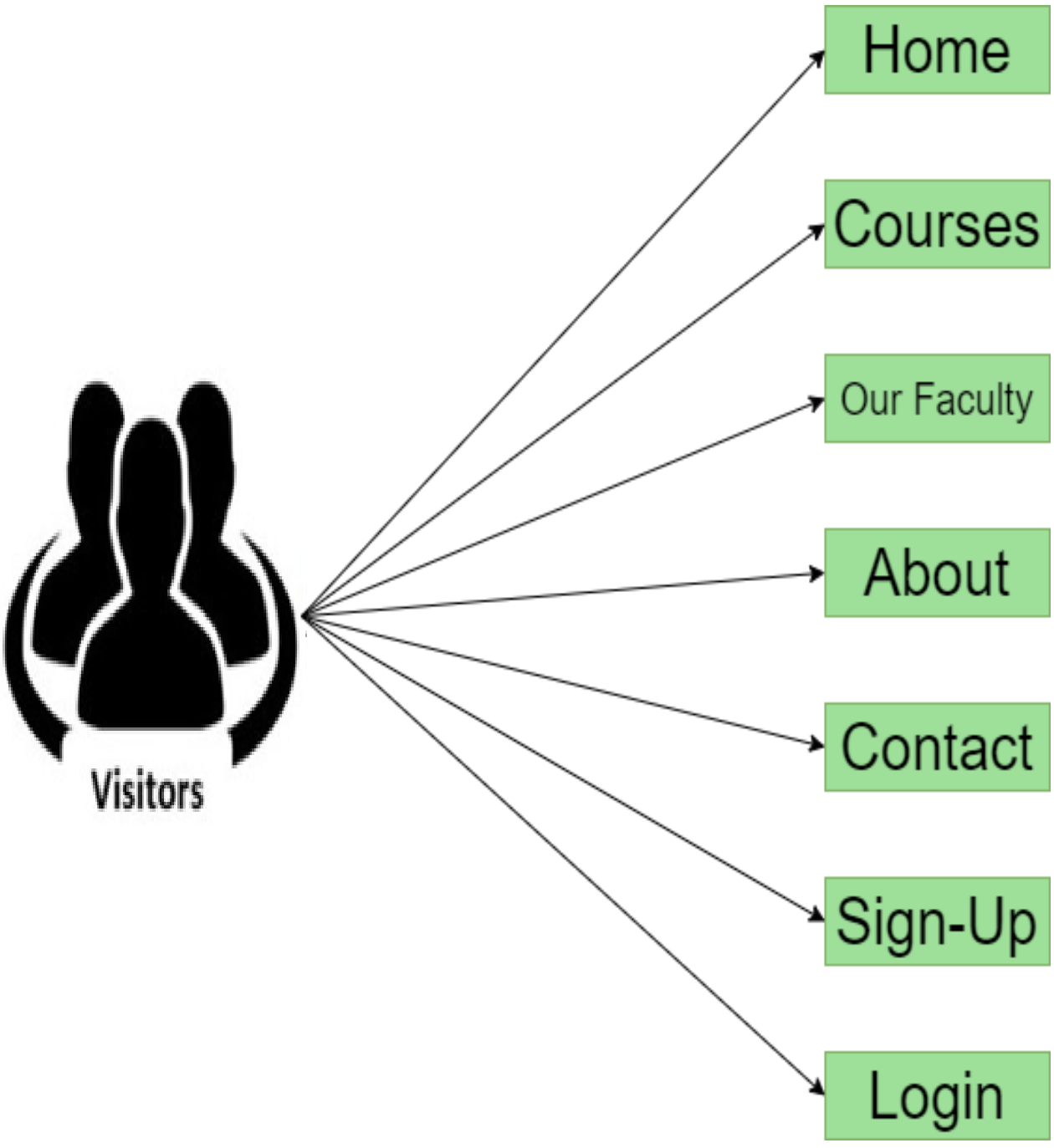
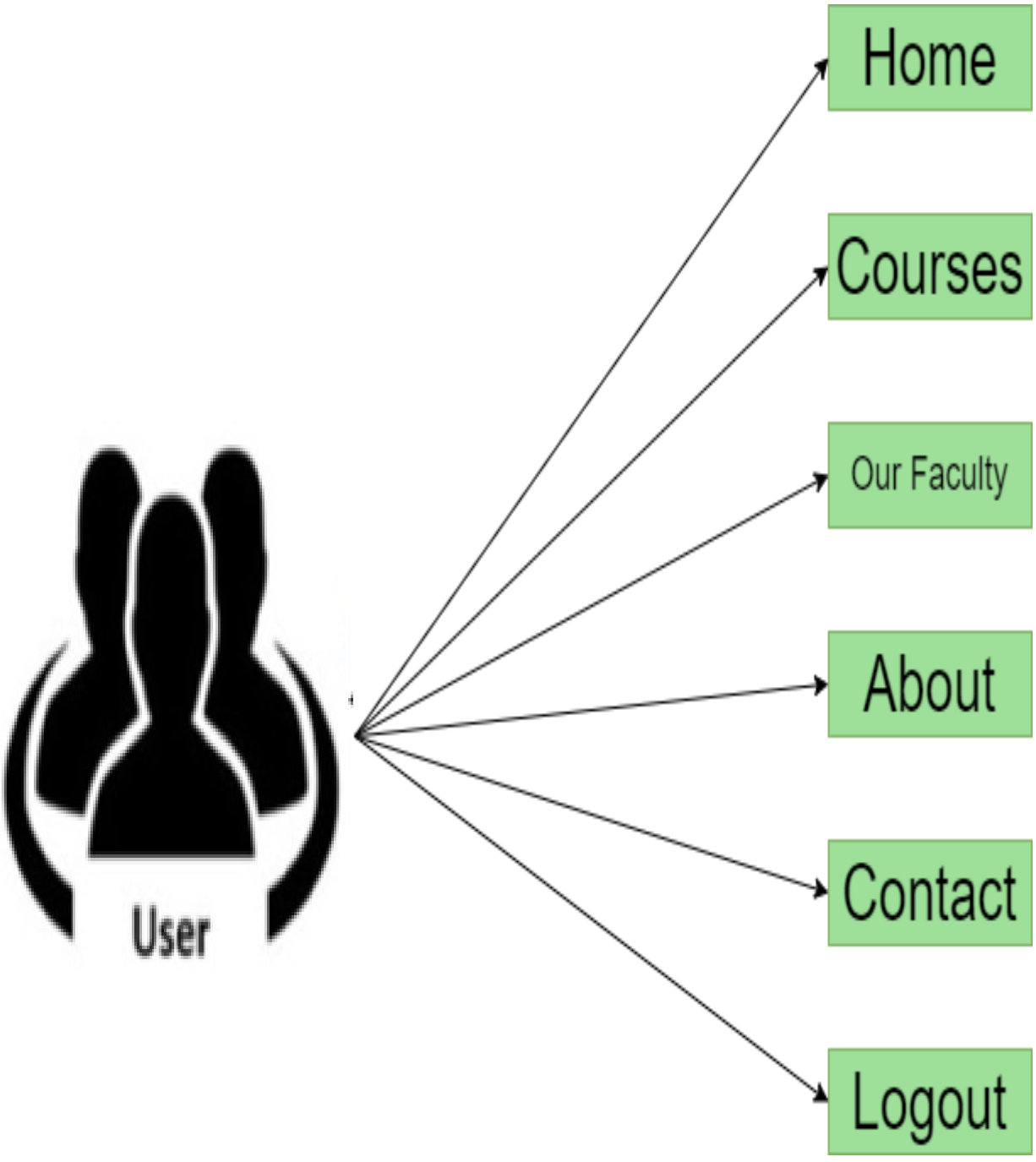
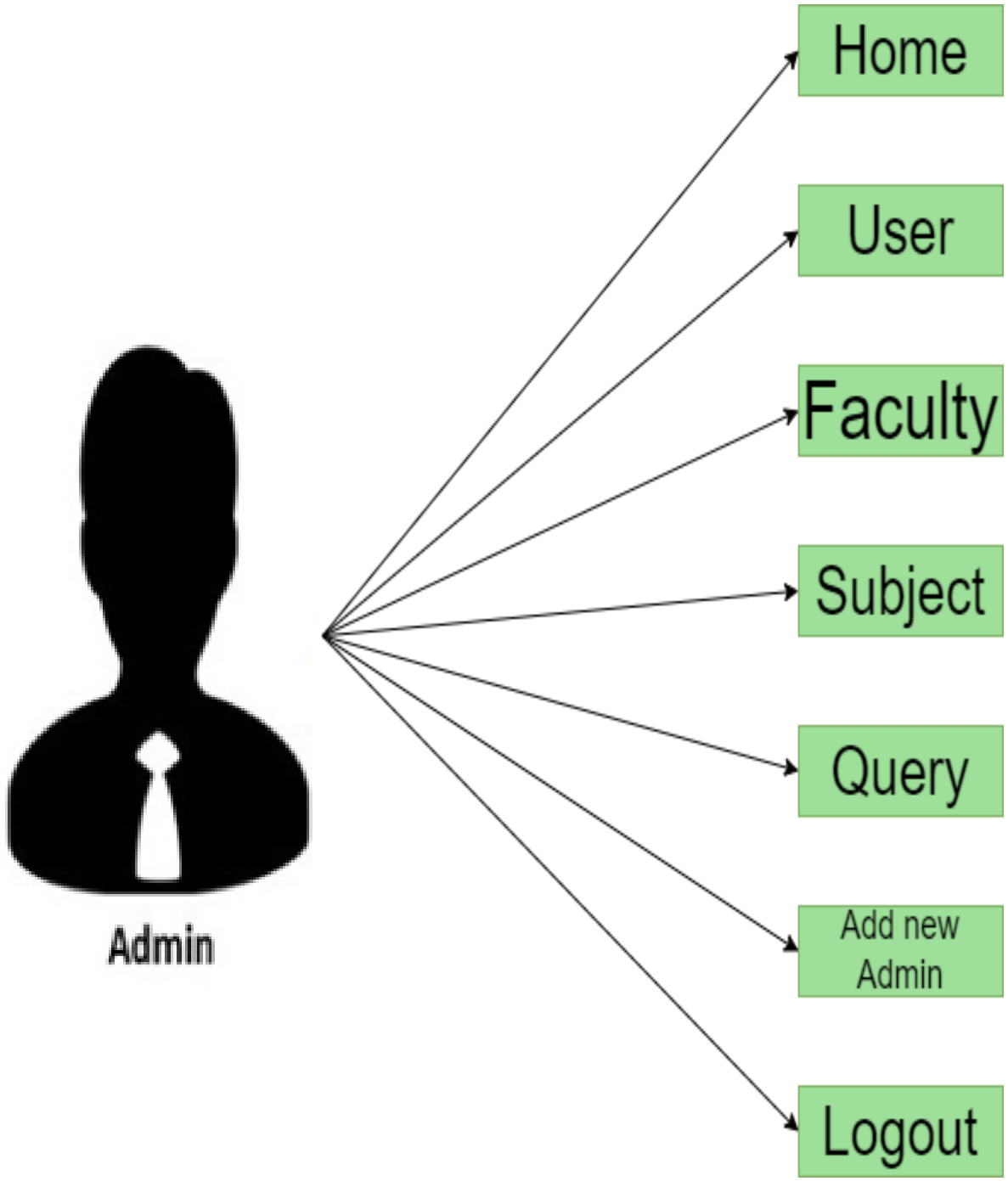
- **Use Case Diagrams:**



- **Use Case Diagrams:**



- **Use Case Diagrams:**



Study

3.8 – Normalization

Normalization rules are divided into following normal form.

1. First Normal Form
2. Second Normal Form
3. Third Normal Form

1) **First Normal Form (1NF): -** As per First Normal Form, no two Rows of data must contain repeating group of information id each set of columns must have a unique value, such that multiple columns cannot be used to fetch the same row. Each table should be organized into rows, and each row should have a primary key that distinguishes it as unique. The Primary key is usually a single column, but sometimes more than one column can be combined to create a single primary key. For example, consider a table which is not in First normal form.

2) **Second Normal Form (2NF): -** As per the Second Normal Form there must not be any partial dependency of any column on primary key. It means that for a table that has concatenated primary key, each column in the table that is not part of the primary key must depend upon the entire concatenated key for its existence. If any column depends only on one part of the concatenated key, then the table fails Second normal form.

In User Table the candidate key will be column. Now, both the above tables qualify for Second Normal Form and will never suffer from Update Anomalies. Although there are a few complex cases in which table in Second Normal Form suffers Update Anomalies, and to handle those scenarios Third Normal Form is there.

3) **Third Normal Form (3NF): -** Third Normal form applies that every non-prime attribute of table must be dependent on primary key, or we can say that, there should not be the case that a non-prime attribute is determined by another non-prime attribute. So, this transitive functional dependency should be removed from the table and also the table must be in Second Normal form. For example, consider a table with following fields.

In this table User id is Primary key, but street, city and state depend upon Zip. The dependency between zip and other fields is called transitive dependency. Hence to apply 3NF, we need to move the street, city and state to new table, with Zip as primary key.

→The advantage of removing transitive dependency is,

- Amount of data duplication is reduced.
- Data integrity achieved.

Study

Chapter – 4

System Design

4.1 Tables

4.2 Database Structure

4.3 User Interface

4.1 – Tables

Visitor Table:-

1) login/Sign Up:

	#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
☐	1	id	int(50)			No	None		AUTO_INCREMENT	Change Drop More
☐	2	email	varchar(50)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change Drop More
☐	3	username	varchar(50)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change Drop More
☐	4	password	varchar(50)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change Drop More
☐	5	au	varchar(50)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change Drop More

Check all *With selected:* Browse Change Drop Primary Unique Index Spatial Fulltext

User Tables:-

1) Subject:

	#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
☐	1	id	int(11)			No	None		AUTO_INCREMENT	Change Drop More
☐	2	course	varchar(50)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change Drop More
☐	3	link	varchar(10000)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change Drop More

Check all With selected: Browse Change Drop Primary Unique Index Spatial Fulltext

2) Query:

	#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
☐	1	id	int(3)			No	None		AUTO_INCREMENT	Change Drop More
☐	2	name	varchar(20)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change Drop More
☐	3	subject	varchar(50)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change Drop More
☐	4	message	varchar(5000)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change Drop More

Check all With selected: Browse Change Drop Primary Unique Index Spatial Fulltext

3) Faculty:

	#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
☐	1	id	int(10)			No	*None*		AUTO_INCREMENT	Change Drop More
☐	2	name	varchar(20)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	*None*			Change Drop More
☐	3	subject	varchar(20)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	*None*			Change Drop More
☐	4	email	varchar(50)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	*None*			Change Drop More

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Admin Tables:-

1) Subject:

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
1	id	int(11)			No	None		AUTO_INCREMENT	Change Drop More
2	course	varchar(50)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change Drop More
3	link	varchar(10000)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change Drop More

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2) Query:

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
1	id	int(3)			No	None		AUTO_INCREMENT	Change Drop More
2	name	varchar(20)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change Drop More
3	subject	varchar(50)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change Drop More
4	message	varchar(5000)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change Drop More

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3) Faculty:

	#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
☐	1	id	int(10)			No	*None*		AUTO_INCREMENT	Change Drop More
☐	2	name	varchar(20)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	*None*			Change Drop More
☐	3	subject	varchar(20)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	*None*			Change Drop More
☐	4	email	varchar(50)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	*None*			Change Drop More

Check all *With selected:* Browse Change Drop Primary Unique Index Spatial Fulltext

4) login/Sign Up:

	#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
☐	1	id	int(50)			No	*None*		AUTO_INCREMENT	Change Drop More
☐	2	email	varchar(50)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	*None*			Change Drop More
☐	3	username	varchar(50)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	*None*			Change Drop More
☐	4	password	varchar(50)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	*None*			Change Drop More
☐	5	au	varchar(50)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	*None*			Change Drop More

Check all *With selected:* Browse Change Drop Primary Unique Index Spatial Fulltext

Study

4.2 – Database Structeure

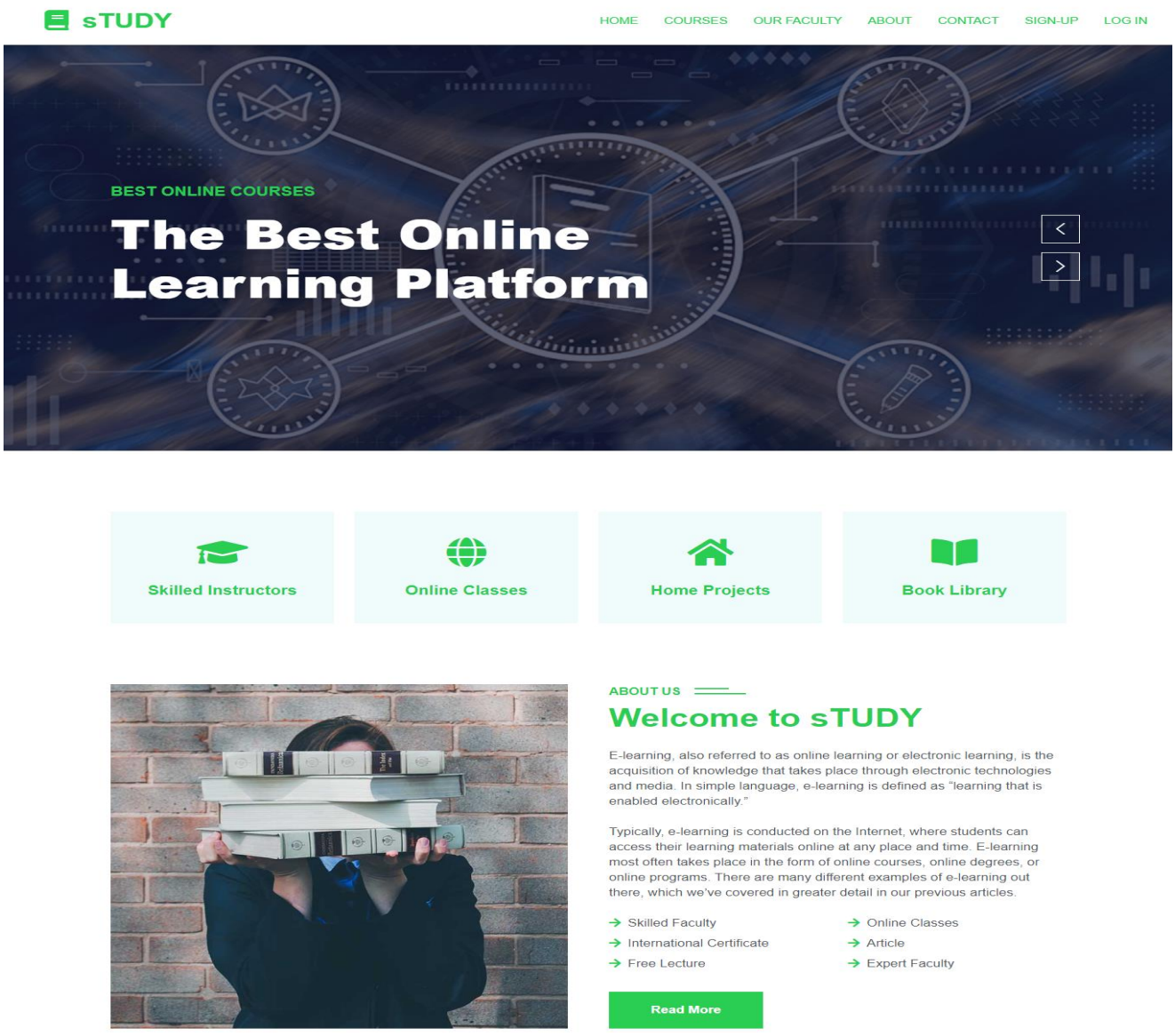
	Table	Action	Rows	Type	Collation	Size	Overhead
☐	faculty	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	8	InnoDB	utf8mb4_general_ci	16.0 KiB	-
☐	query	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	1	InnoDB	utf8mb4_general_ci	16.0 KiB	-
☐	subject	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	8	InnoDB	utf8mb4_general_ci	32.0 KiB	-
☐	userdata	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	4	InnoDB	utf8mb4_general_ci	48.0 KiB	-
	4 tables	Sum	21	InnoDB	utf8mb4_general_ci	112.0 KiB	0 B

Check all With selected:

4.3 – User Interface

1) Visitor Side Screenshots: -

- **Index Page:**

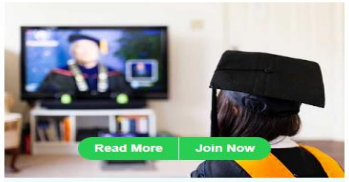


Study

COURSES

COURSES

Popular Courses



₹185.00

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₹233.00

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Expert Faculty

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Expert In Web Design

Prof. Kishan Thakor
Expert In Development

Prof. Krishna Parmar
Expert In C & C++

Prof. Jay Shah
Expert In Java Language

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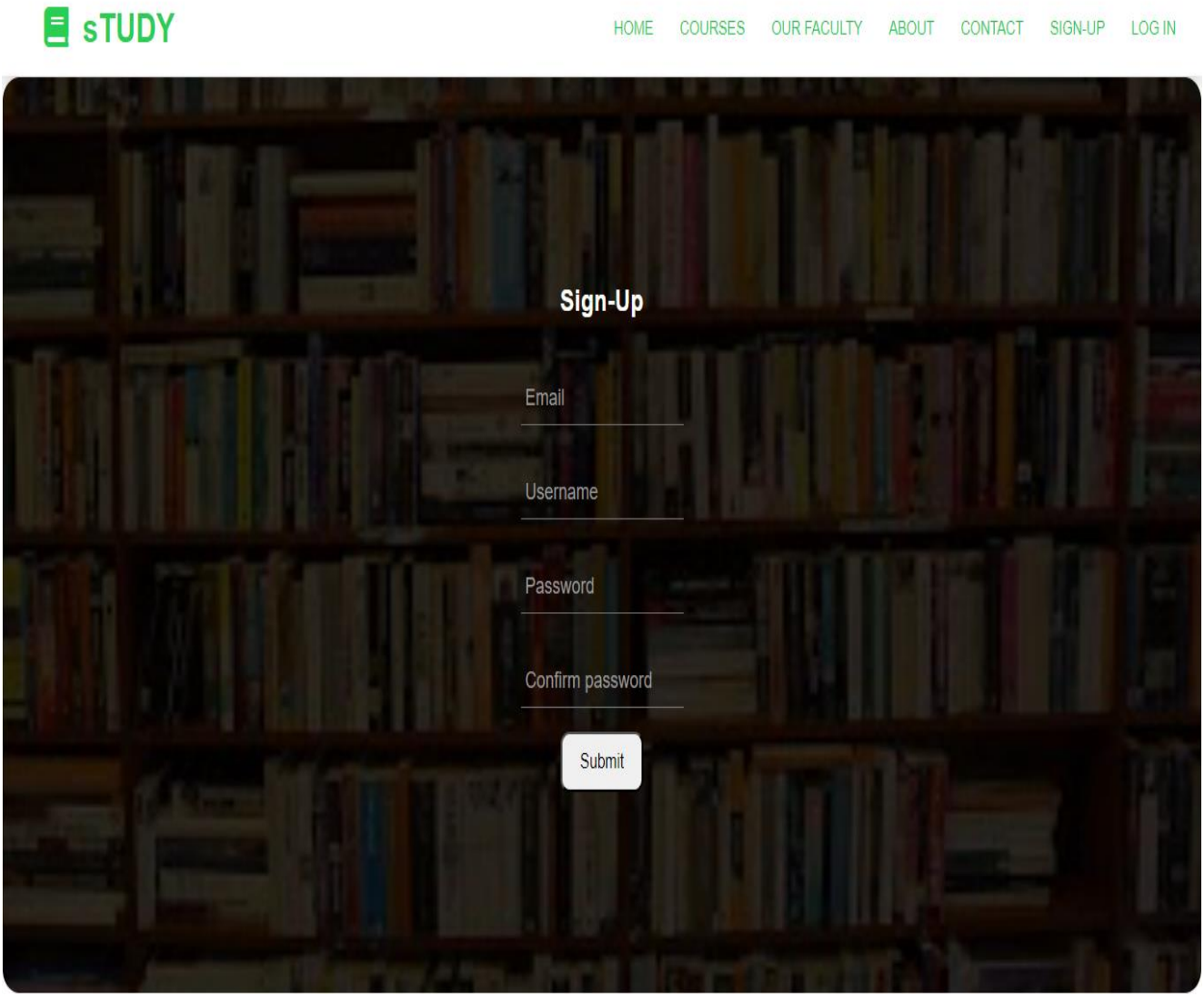
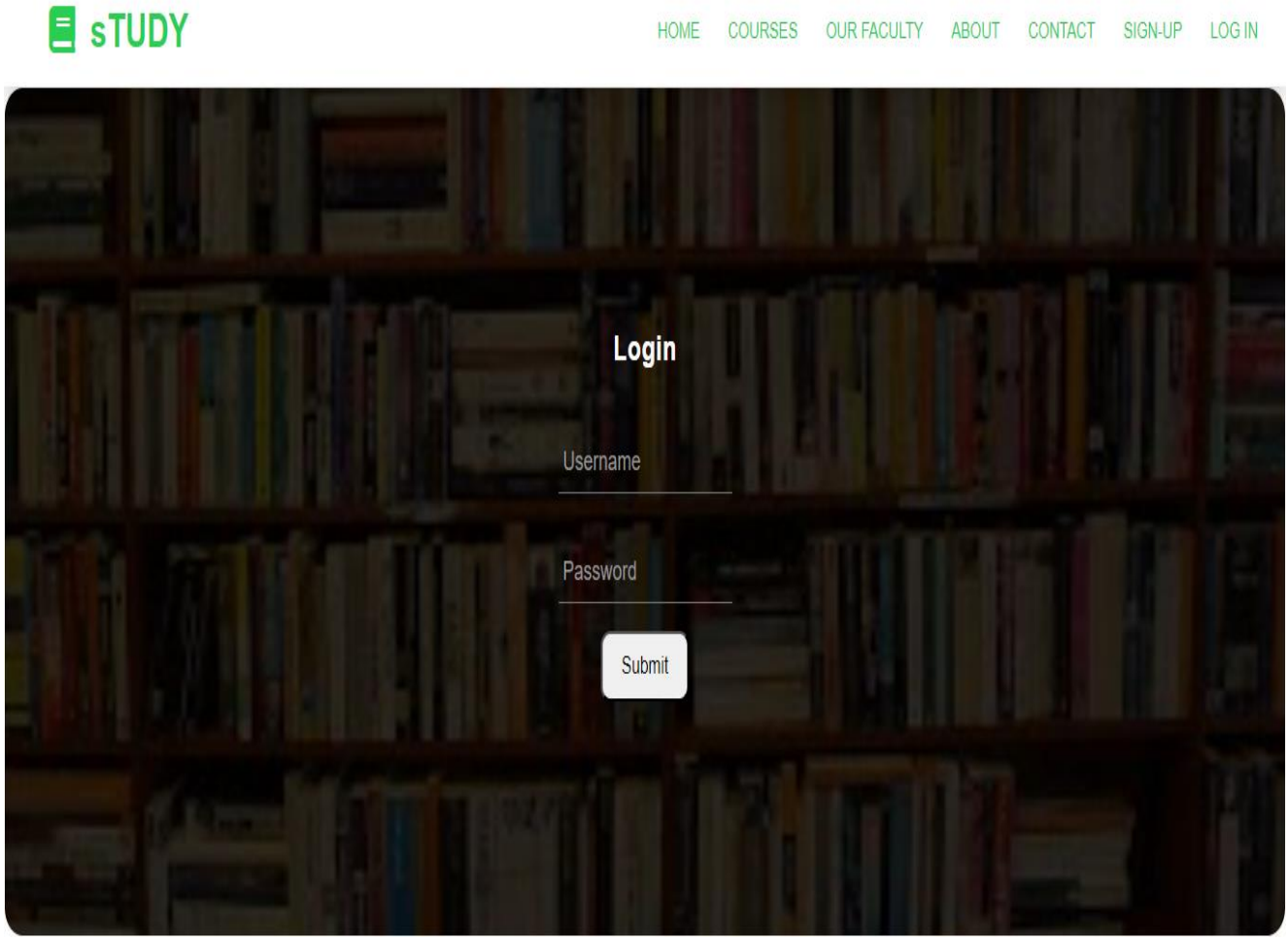

sTUDY
HOME
COURSES
OUR FACULTY
ABOUT
CONTACT
SIGN-UP
LOG IN
Sign-Up
Email
Username
Password
Confirm password
Submit

- **Login Form:**


sTUDY
HOME
COURSES
OUR FACULTY
ABOUT
CONTACT
SIGN-UP
LOG IN
Login
Username
Password
Submit

2) User Side Screenshots: -

- **User Index Page:**

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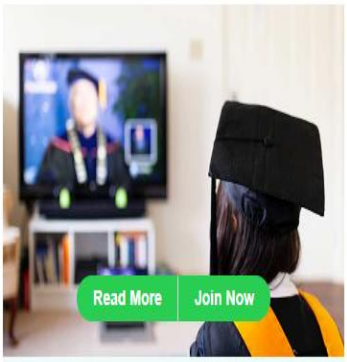

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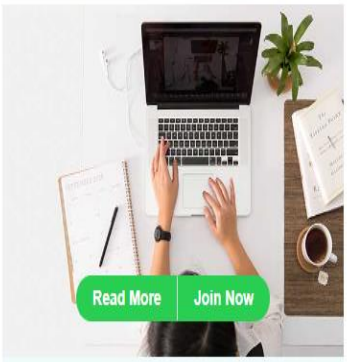

₹233.00

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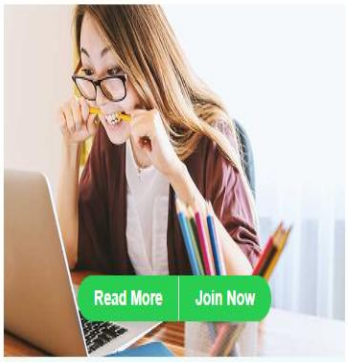

₹289.00

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Video Editing Course for Beginners

Prof. Ajay Mer | 3.55 Hrs | 555 Students

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User Courses Page:

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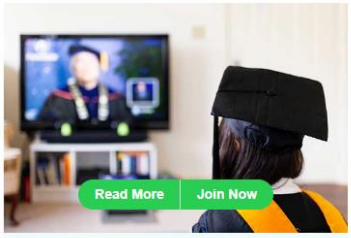

₹185.00

★★★★★ (589)

Angular Course for Beginners

Prof. Raj Shukla | 1.50 Hrs | 330 Students

₹233.00

★★★★★ (647)

Python Course for Beginners

Prof. Kishan Thakor | 2.20 Hrs | 415 Students

₹289.00

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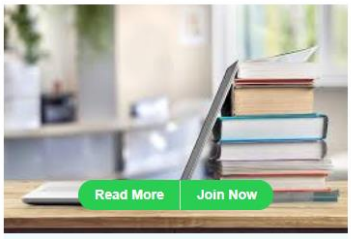
Java Course for Beginners

Prof. Ajay Mer | 3.55 Hrs | 555 Students



₹169.00

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Account Course for Beginners

Prof. Amit Rathod | 1.50 Hrs | 330 Students

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Prof. Bhavesh Trivedi | 2.20 Hrs | 415 Students

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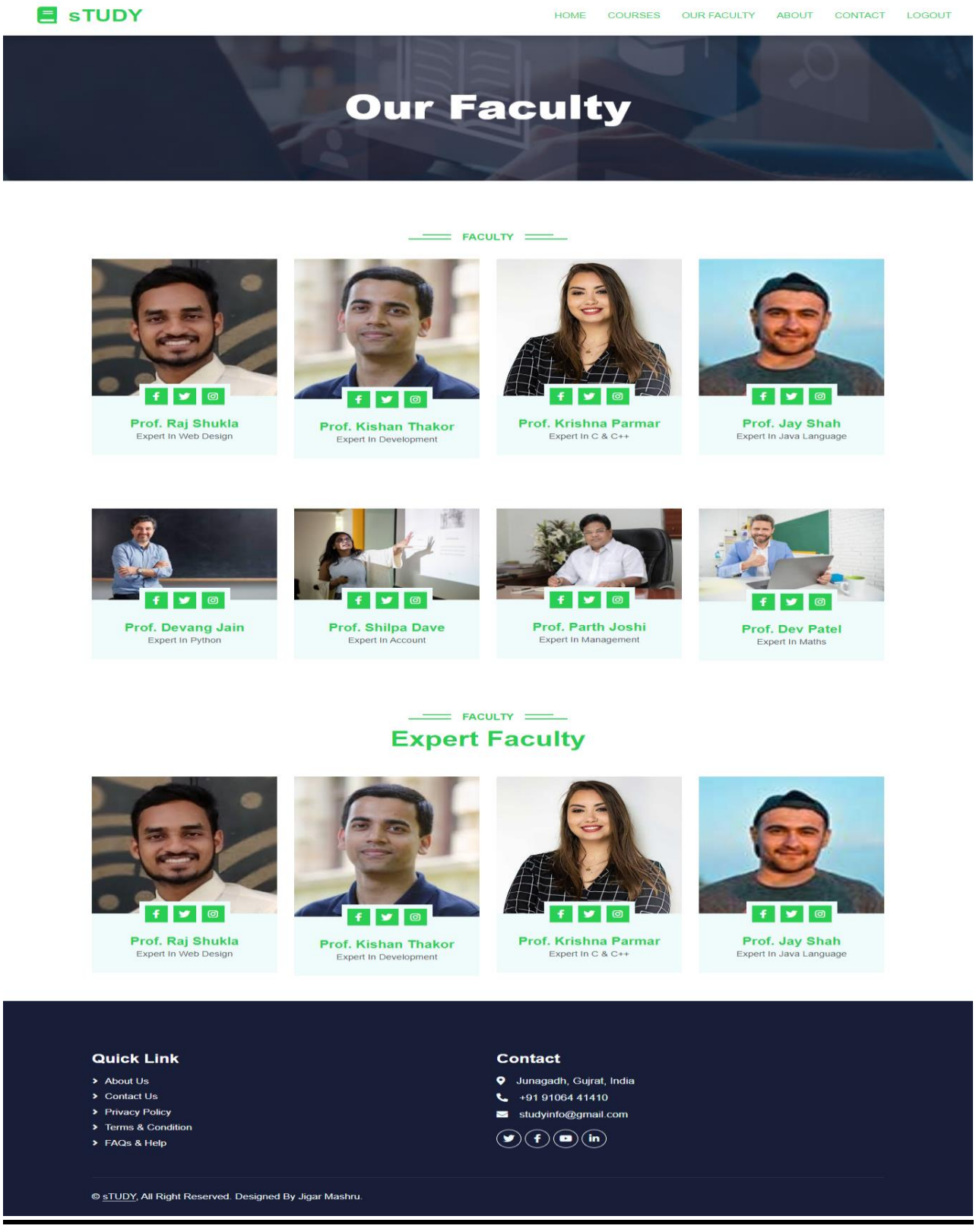
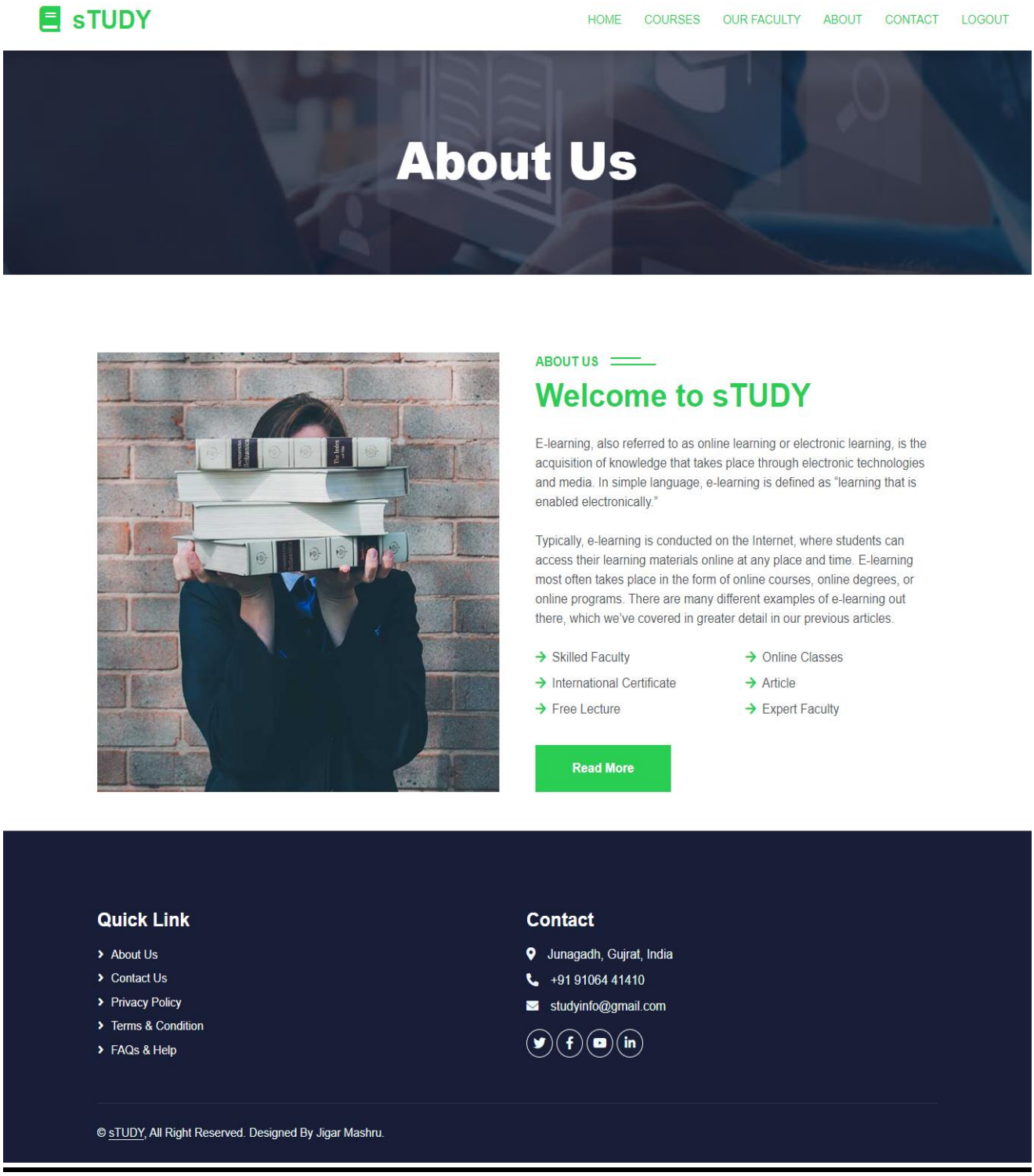
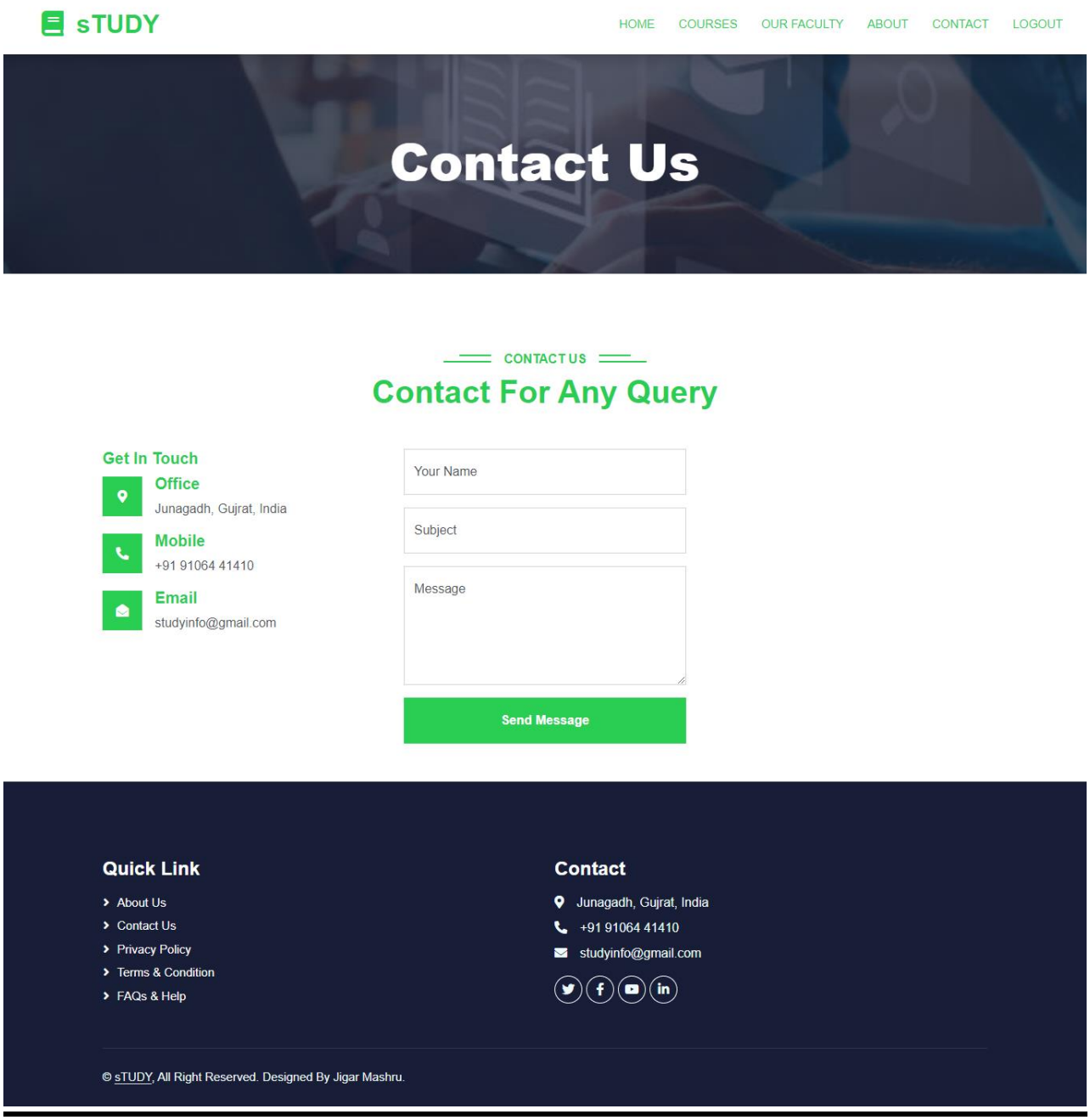
Faculty Page:



About Us Page:

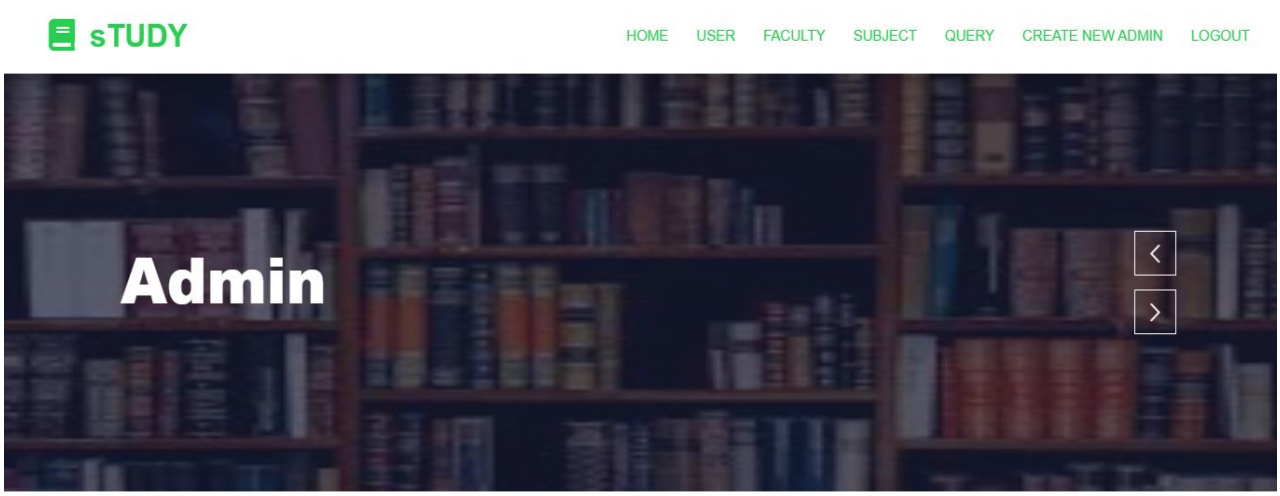


Contact Us Page:



3) Admin Side Screenshots: -

- **Admin Index Page:**



User Information

Id	Userame	Email	Password	Admin-User	Delete	Update
1	admin	admin@gmail.com	admin	a		
2	user	user@gmail.com	user	u		
3	abc	abc@gmail.com	abc	u		
4	jigar	jigar@gmail.com	jigar	u		

Faculty

Id	Name	Email	Subject	Delete
1	Raj Shukla	rajshukla@gmail.com	Web Design	
2	Kishan Thakor	kishanthakor@gmail.com	Development	
3	Krishna Parmar	krishnaparmar@gmail.com	C & C++	
4	Jay Shah	jayshah@gmail.com	Java Language	
5	Devang Jain	devangjain@gmail.com	Python	
6	Shilpa Dave	shilpadave@gmail.com	Account	
7	Parth Joshi	parthjoshi@gmail.com	Management	
8	Dev Patel	devpatel@gmail.com	Maths	

Subject Details

Id	Course Name	Link	Delete
1	it/w	https://www.youtube.com/embed/MkcfB7S4fq0	
2	it/g	https://www.youtube.com/embed/Mo3pTNv8YDc	
3	it/p	https://www.youtube.com/embed/iJblwyN0c0M	
4	it/j	https://www.youtube.com/embed/UmnCZ7-9yDY	
5	c/t	https://www.youtube.com/embed/gOmL4-sUJ2g	
6	c/s	https://www.youtube.com/embed/kyjlxsLW1Is	
7	c/m	https://www.youtube.com/embed/ZRaZVLRXctU	
8	c/o	https://www.youtube.com/embed/bixR-KIJKYM	

Add Course Link

Query

Id	Name	Subject	Message	Delete
1	jigar	python	all	

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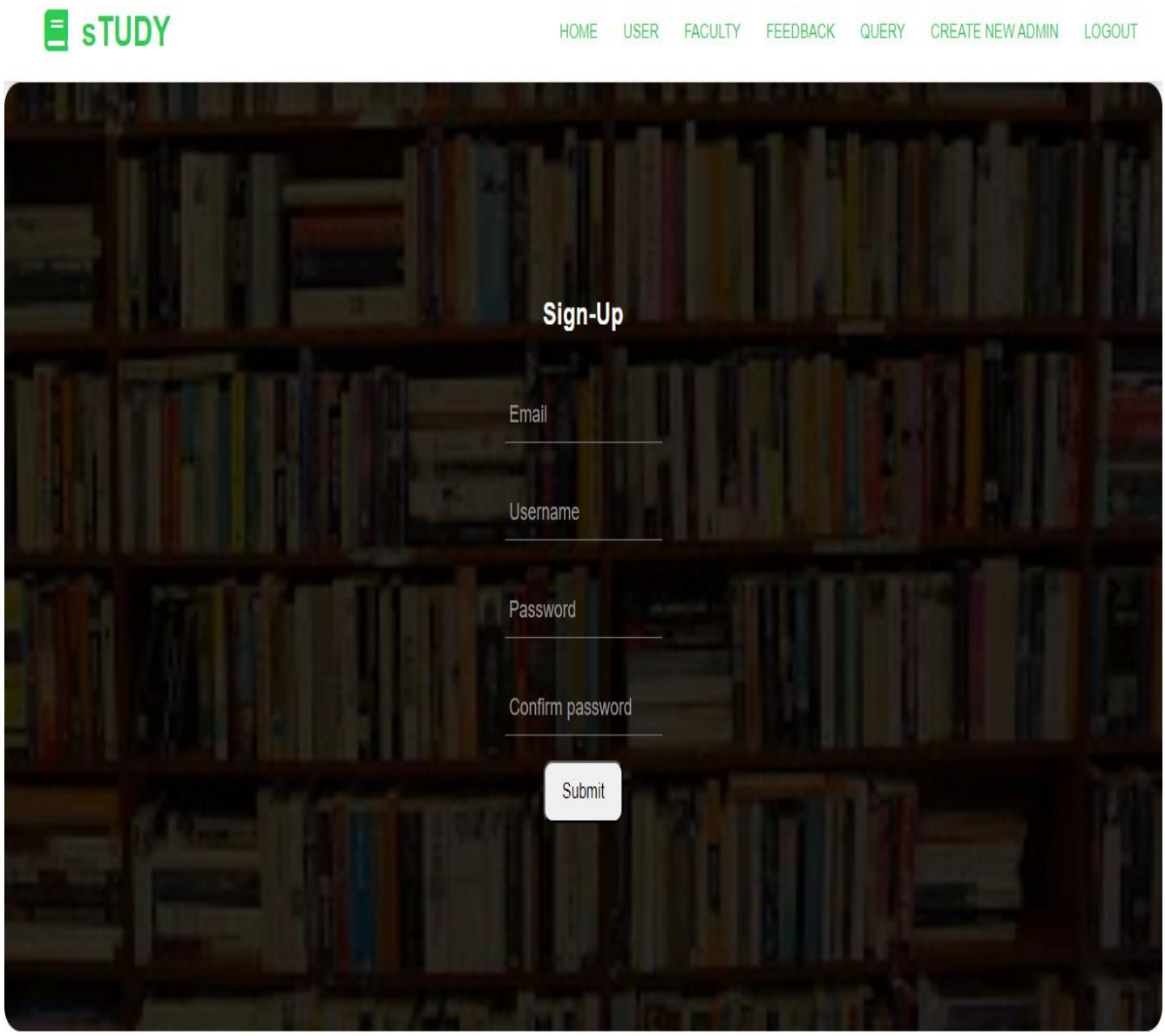
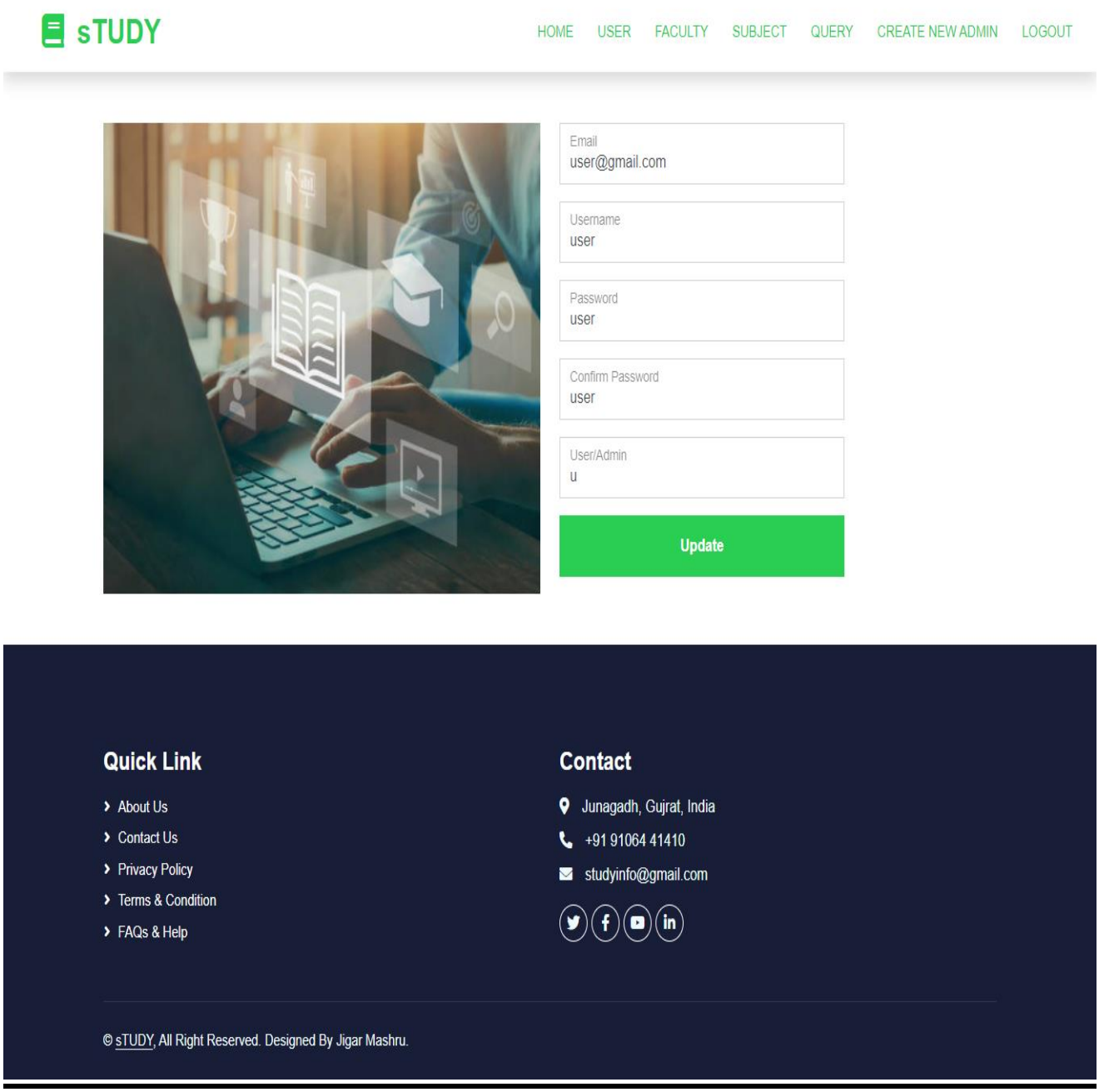
- **Create New Admin Page:**



Update Page:


sTUDY
HOME
USER
FACULTY
SUBJECT
QUERY
CREATE NEW ADMIN
LOGOUT
Email
user@gmail.com
Username
user
Password
user
Confirm Password
user
User/Admin
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Chapter – 5

Coding Screenshots

1) Visitor Side Screenshots: -

❖ Login: -

```
<?php
//Login Database Code Start

if(isset($_POST['ok']))
{
    $con=mysqli_connect("localhost","root","","userinfo");
    $query="select * from userdata where username='".$_POST['uname']."' and password='".$_POST['psw']."'";
    $result=mysqli_query($con,$query);
    $checkau=mysqli_fetch_array($result);
    $row=mysqli_affected_rows($con);

    if($row>0)
    {
     if($checkau["au"] === 'u')
     {
      session_start();
      $_SESSION['user']=$_POST['uname'];
      echo "<script> alert('Login Successfully.');window.location.assign('user/user.php');</script>";
     }
     else
     {
      session_start();
      $_SESSION['admin']=$_POST['uname'];
      echo "<script> alert('Login Successfully.');window.location.assign('admin/admin.php');</script>";
     }

    }
    else
    {
       echo "<script> alert('Invalid Username Or Password.'); </script>";
    }
}

//Login Database Code End
?>
```

❖ Signup:-

```
<?php
//Signup Database Code Start

if(isset($_POST['ok']))
{
	if($_POST['psw'] == $_POST['cpsw'])
	{
		$con = mysqli_connect("localhost","root","","userinfo");
		$email = $_POST['email'];
		$unm = $_POST['uname'];
		$pwd = $_POST['psw'];
		$query = "insert into userdata (email,username,password,au) values('$email','$unm','$pwd','u')";
		$result = mysqli_query($con,$query);
		$row = mysqli_affected_rows($con);
		if($row>0)
		{
			echo "<script> alert('Record Added Successfully.'); window.location.assign('login.php');</script>";
			mysqli_close($con);
		}
		else
		{
			echo "<script> alert('Already Available Username Please Change Username.'); </script>";
		}
	}
	else
	{
		echo "<script> alert('Password Must Be Same.'); </script>";
	}
}
//Signup Database Code End
?>
```

2) User Side Screenshots: -

❖ Query(Doubt) Code :-

```
<?php
//query Database Code Start

if(isset($_POST['ok']))
{
        $con = mysqli_connect("localhost","root","","userinfo");
        $nm = $_POST['name'];
        $sub = $_POST['subject'];
        $msg = $_POST['message'];
        $query = "insert into query (name,subject,message) values('$nm','$sub','$msg')";
        $result = mysqli_query($con,$query);
        $row = mysqli_affected_rows($con);
        if($row>0)
        {
                echo "<script> alert('Query Added Successfully.');</script>";
                mysqli_close($con);
        }
        else
        {
          echo "<script> alert('Something Wrong Please Try Again...'); </script>";
        }
}
//query Database Code End
?>
```

❖ **Course(Video) Code :-**

```
<?php
    $cn = mysqli_connect("localhost", "root", "", "userinfo");
    $use = mysqli_query($cn, "SELECT * FROM `subject` where course='it/g'");
    while($u = mysqli_fetch_array($use))
    {
       echo "<iframe class='col-lg-12' width='1000' height='320'  src='".$u['link']."'></iframe>
                    <hr style='color:#2ace53;border-style: dotted;border-width: 9px;'>";
    }
?>
```

❖ **Logout Code :-**

```
<?php
session_start();
if(isset($_SESSION['user']))
{
   unset($_SESSION['user']);
   header("location:../index.php");
}
?>
```

3) User Side Screenshots: -

❖ Add Video Link Code :-

```
<?php
//addlink Database Code Start

if(isset($_POST['ok']))
{
        $con = mysqli_connect("localhost","root","","userinfo");
        $cn = $_POST['cnm'];
        $lk = $_POST['link'];
        $query = "insert into subject (course,link) values('$cn','$lk')";
        $result = mysqli_query($con,$query);
        $row = mysqli_affected_rows($con);
        if($row>0)
        {
                echo "<script> alert('Link Added Successfully.');</script>";
                mysqli_close($con);
        }
        else
        {
           echo "<script> alert('Something Wrong Please Try Again...'); </script>";
        }
}
//addlink Database Code End
?>
```

❖ Delete Code :-

```
<?php
session_start();
$cn = mysqli_connect("localhost", "root", "", "userinfo");
if (isset($_GET['key']) && $_GET['key'] == "user") {
  if ($_GET['id'] == 1) {
    echo "<script>alert('Admin Can Not Deleted.');window.location.assign('admin.php');</script>";
  }
  else {
    $query = "DELETE FROM `userdata` WHERE id=" . $_GET['id'];
    $result = mysqli_query($cn, $query);
    $row = mysqli_affected_rows($cn);
    if ($row > 0) {
      echo "<script>alert('Record Deleted Successfully.');window.location.assign('admin.php');</script>";
    }
  }
}
if (isset($_GET['key']) && $_GET['key'] == "faculty") {
    $query = "DELETE FROM `faculty` WHERE id=" . $_GET['id'];
    $result = mysqli_query($cn, $query);
    $row = mysqli_affected_rows($cn);
    if ($row > 0) {
      echo "<script>alert('Record Deleted Successfully.');window.location.assign('admin.php');</script>";
    }
}
if (isset($_GET['key']) && $_GET['key'] == "subject") {
    $query = "DELETE FROM `subject` WHERE id=" . $_GET['id'];
    $result = mysqli_query($cn, $query);
    $row = mysqli_affected_rows($cn);
    if ($row > 0) {
      echo "<script>alert('Record Deleted Successfully.');window.location.assign('admin.php');</script>";
    }
}
if (isset($_GET['key']) && $_GET['key'] == "query") {
  $query = "DELETE FROM `query` WHERE id=" . $_GET['id'];
  $result = mysqli_query($cn, $query);
  $row = mysqli_affected_rows($cn);
  if ($row > 0) {
    echo "<script>alert('Record Deleted Successfully.');window.location.assign('admin.php');</script>";
  }
}
?>
```

❖ Admin Code :-

```
<!– User Information Code –>
<?php
	$cn = mysqli_connect("localhost", "root", "", "userinfo");
	$use = mysqli_query($cn, "SELECT * FROM `userdata`");
	while($u = mysqli_fetch_array($use))
	{
		echo "<tr><th scope='row'>".$u['id']."</td>
		<td>".$u['username']."</td>
		<td>".$u['email']."</td>
		<td>".$u['password']."</td>
		<td>".$u['au']."</td>
		<td><a href='admin.php?key=user&id=" . $u['id'] . "'><img src='delete.png' width='20'></a></td>
		<td><a href='edit.php?key=eu&id=" . $u['id'] . "'><img src='update.png' width='20'></a></td></tr>";
	}
?>

<!– Faculty Details Code –>
<?php
	$cn = mysqli_connect("localhost", "root", "", "userinfo");
	$use = mysqli_query($cn, "SELECT * FROM `faculty`");
	while($u = mysqli_fetch_array($use))
	{
		echo "<tr><th scope='row'>".$u['id']."</td>
		<td>".$u['name']."</td>
		<td>".$u['email']."</td>
		<td>".$u['subject']."</td>
		<td><a href='admin.php?key=faculty&id=" . $u['id'] . "'><img src='delete.png' width='20'></a></td>
		</tr>";
	}
?>

<!– Subject Details Code –>
<?php
	$cn = mysqli_connect("localhost", "root", "", "userinfo");
	$use = mysqli_query($cn, "SELECT * FROM `subject`");
	while($u = mysqli_fetch_array($use))
	{
		echo "<tr><th scope='row'>".$u['id']."</td>
		<td>".$u['course']."</td>
		<td>".$u['link']."</td>
		<td><a href='admin.php?key=subject&id=" . $u['id'] . "'><img src='delete.png' width='20'></a></td>
		</tr>";
	}
?>

<!– User Query Code –>
<?php
	$cn = mysqli_connect("localhost", "root", "", "userinfo");
	$use = mysqli_query($cn, "SELECT * FROM `query`");
	while($u = mysqli_fetch_array($use))
	{
		echo "<tr><th scope='row' style='width:300px'>".$u['id']."</td>
		<td style='width:300px'>".$u['name']."</td>
		<td style='width:300px'>".$u['subject']."</td>
		<td><textarea readonly style='width:300px;height:70px'>".$u['message']."</textarea></td>
		<td><a href='admin.php?key=query&id=" . $u['id'] . "'><img src='delete.png' width='20'></a></td></tr>";
	}
?>
```

❖ **Update Code :-**

```
<?php
session_start();
$con = mysqli_connect("localhost","root","","userinfo");
$uid = $_GET['id'];
$u1 = mysqli_fetch_array(mysqli_query($con, "SELECT * FROM `userdata` WHERE id='$uid'"));

if (isset($_POST["ok"])) {
 $uid = $_GET['id'];
 $u1 = mysqli_fetch_array(mysqli_query($con, "SELECT * FROM `userdata` WHERE id='$uid'"));

 $email = $_POST["email"];
 $unm = $_POST["unm"];
 $psw = $_POST["psw"];
 $cpsw = $_POST["cpsw"];
 $au = $_POST["au"];
 if ($psw == $cpsw)
  {
   $sql = "UPDATE `userdata` SET `email`='$email',`username`='$unm',`password`='$psw',`au`='$au' where id = '$uid'";
   mysqli_query($con, $sql);
   echo "<script> alert('Update Successful'); </script>";
   echo "<script> window.location.assign('admin.php'); </script>";
  }
  else
  {
   echo
    "<script> alert('Password Does Not Match'); </script>";
  }
}
?>
```

❖ Add New Admin Code :-

```
<?php
//Add new admin Code Start

if(isset($_POST['ok']))
{
	if($_POST['psw'] == $_POST['cpsw'])
	{
		$con = mysqli_connect("localhost","root","","userinfo");
		$email = $_POST['email'];
		$unm = $_POST['uname'];
		$pwd = $_POST['psw'];
		$query = "insert into userdata (email,username,password,au) values('$email','$unm','$pwd','a')";
		$result = mysqli_query($con,$query);
		$row = mysqli_affected_rows($con);
		if($row>0)
		{
			echo "<script> alert('Record Added Successfully.');</script>";
			mysqli_close($con);
		}
		else
		{
			echo "<script> alert('Already Available Admin.'); </script>";
		}
	}
	else
	{
		echo "<script> alert('Password Must Be Same.'); </script>";
	}
}
//Add new admin Code End
?>
```

❖ Signout Code :-

```
<?php
session_start();
if(isset($_SESSION['admin']))
{
   unset($_SESSION['admin']);
   header("location:../index.php");
}
?>
```

Study

Chapter – 6

Testing

6.1 – Techniques And Strategies

Testing is a process to show the corrections of the program. Testing is needed to show completeness, to improve the quality of the software and to provide the maintenance aid. Some testing standards are therefore necessary reduce the testing costs and operation time.

Testing software extends throughout the coding phase and it represents the ultimate review of configurations, design and coding. Based on the way the software reacts to these testing.

Study

We can decide whether the configuration that has been built is study or not. All components of an application are tested, as the failure to do so many results in a series of bugs after the software is put to use.

White Box testing: -

White Box (or glass box) testing is the process of giving input to the system and checking how the system processes input to generate output.

It refers to the testing a system with full knowledge and access to all source code and other architecture documents. This testing enables to reveal bugs and vulnerabilities quickly in comparison with trial and error method. More complete testing coverage is ensured by exactly knowing what to test.

White box testing involves thorough testing of the application. It requires knowledge of code and the test cases chosen verifies if the system is implemented as expected. It typically includes checking with the data flow, exceptions, and errors, how they are handled, comparing if the code produces the expected results.

Black Box testing: -

Black Box testing is the process of giving input to the system and checking the output of the system without bothering how the output is generated.

It refers to testing a system without knowledge of specification to the internal workings of the system, access to the source code, and knowledge of the architecture.

Essentially this approach mimics in a close approach, how an attacker typically follows approach to the application. However, the uncovering of issues or vulnerabilities could be further longer, because of lacking internal application knowledge.

Black box testing is done at an outer level of the system. Test cases merely check if the output is correct for the given input. User is not expected to the internal flow or design of the system.

Grey Box testing: -

Grey Box testing is a combination of White Box and Glass Box Testing. In this, the tester has little knowledge about the internal working of the software.

So, he tests the output as well as process carried out to generate the output.

It refers to a testing system by knowing limited information about the internals of the system. The knowledge is always limited for detailed design documents and architecture diagrams. In concise, it is a good blend of black and white box testing, which leverages the strengths of each of the testing.

Grey box testing is a combination of both black box and white box testing. This is because it involves access to the system; however, at an outer level. A little knowledge of the system is expected in Grey box testing.

Non-functional testing: -

Non-functional testing is the testing of a software application or system for its non-functional Requirements: the way a system operates, rather than specific behaviours of that system. This is contrast to functional testing, which tests against functional requirements that describe the functions of a system and its components. The names of many non-functional tests are often used interchangeably because of the overlap in scope between various non-functional requirements. For example, software performance is a broad term that includes many specific requirements like reliability and scalability.

Software testing strategies: -

Testing Involves:

A. Unit Testing
B. Integration Testing
C. Acceptance testing

A. Unit Testing: -

The unit testing is purpose of unit testing is to ensure that each program is fully tested.

B. Integration Testing: -

The integration testing is individual program units or programs are integrated and tested as a complete system to ensure that the software.

C. Acceptance Testing: -

This testing involves planning and the execution of various types of test in order to demonstrate that the implemented software system satisfied the requirements. Finally, our project meets the requirements after going through all the levels of testing.

Study

6.2 – Cost Estimation Model

Costing Objectives: -

- **To ensure viability:**
  - Feasibility study
  - Resource planning
  - Cost/benefit analysis

- **Provide input for pricing (including bidding negotiations etc.)**

- **To serve as a management tool:**
  - Cost Control and Management
  - Risk management
  - Budget planning

- **Criteria for good project costing:**
  - Accurate
  - Realistic (good procurement and engineering practice)
  - Consistent
  - Transparent
  - self-effective
  - Good Documentation.

Many looks upon project testing as a cost. While it is true that software testing does cost money, in many cases significant amounts of money, it is also an activity that an organization to avoid costly failures further on in the development process.

Most understand this relationship project testing is spending money to save money. What many do not also realize is that software testing also produces valuable assets for the organization. This article will discuss those assets of software testing.

- **Cost Estimation:**

Working time estimation is as given,

2 months + 4 days = 64 days

5 hr / 64 day = 320hours

Now, the expenses & cost estimation are given below:

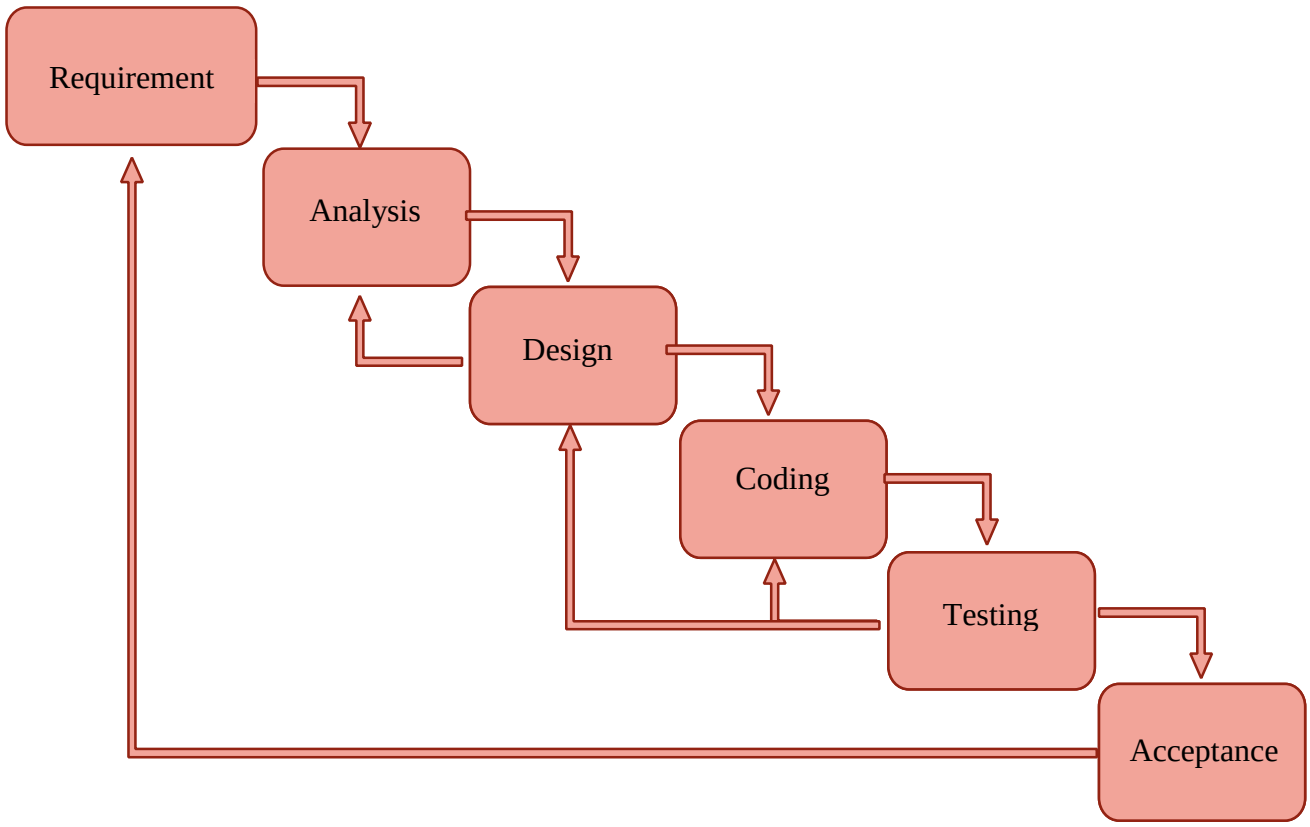
Computer rent	= 2 ,000 /-
+ Light Bill Rs. 7 / unit	
Worth 400 units	= 2,800 /-
+ Database design & creation	= 4,200 /-
+ Coding& Validation	= 5000 /-
Amount	= 14,000 /-
Total	= 14,000 /-

Study

SDLC Model

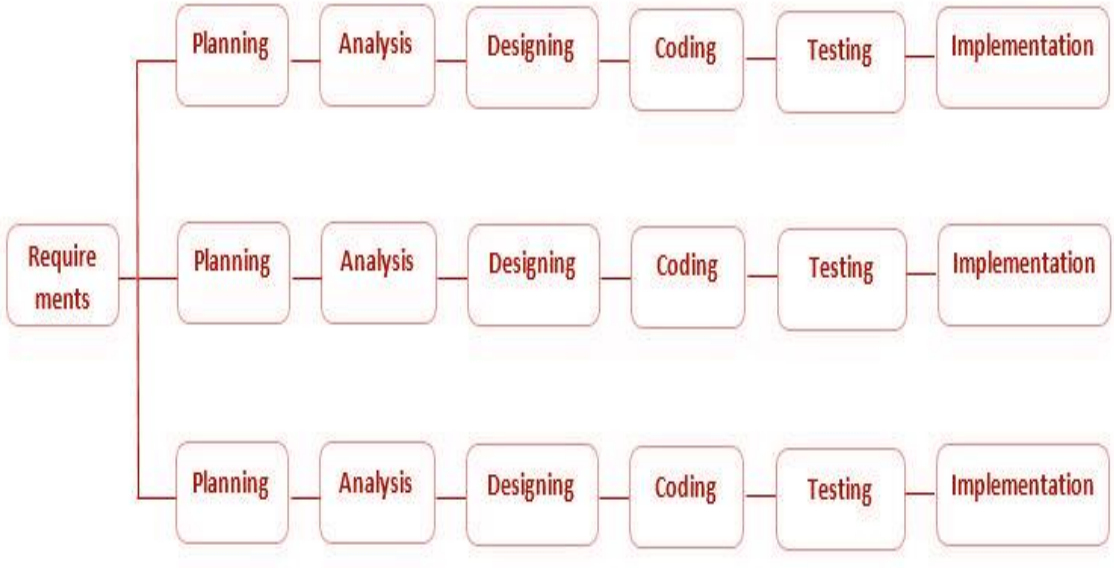
Waterfall Model: -

Waterfall approach was first SDLC Model to be used widely in Software Engineering to ensure success of the project. In "The Waterfall" approach, the whole process of software development is divided into separate phases. In Waterfall model, typically, the outcome of one phase acts as the input for the next phase sequentially. Following is a diagrammatic representation of different phases of waterfall model.



Iterative Model: -

In Iterative model, iterative process starts with a simple implementation of a small set of the software requirements and iteratively enhances the evolving versions until the complete system is implemented and ready to be deployed. An iterative life cycle model does not attempt to start with a full specification of requirements. Instead, development begins by specifying and implementing just part of the software, which is then reviewed in order to identify further requirements. This process is then repeated, producing a new version of the software at the end of each iteration of the model.



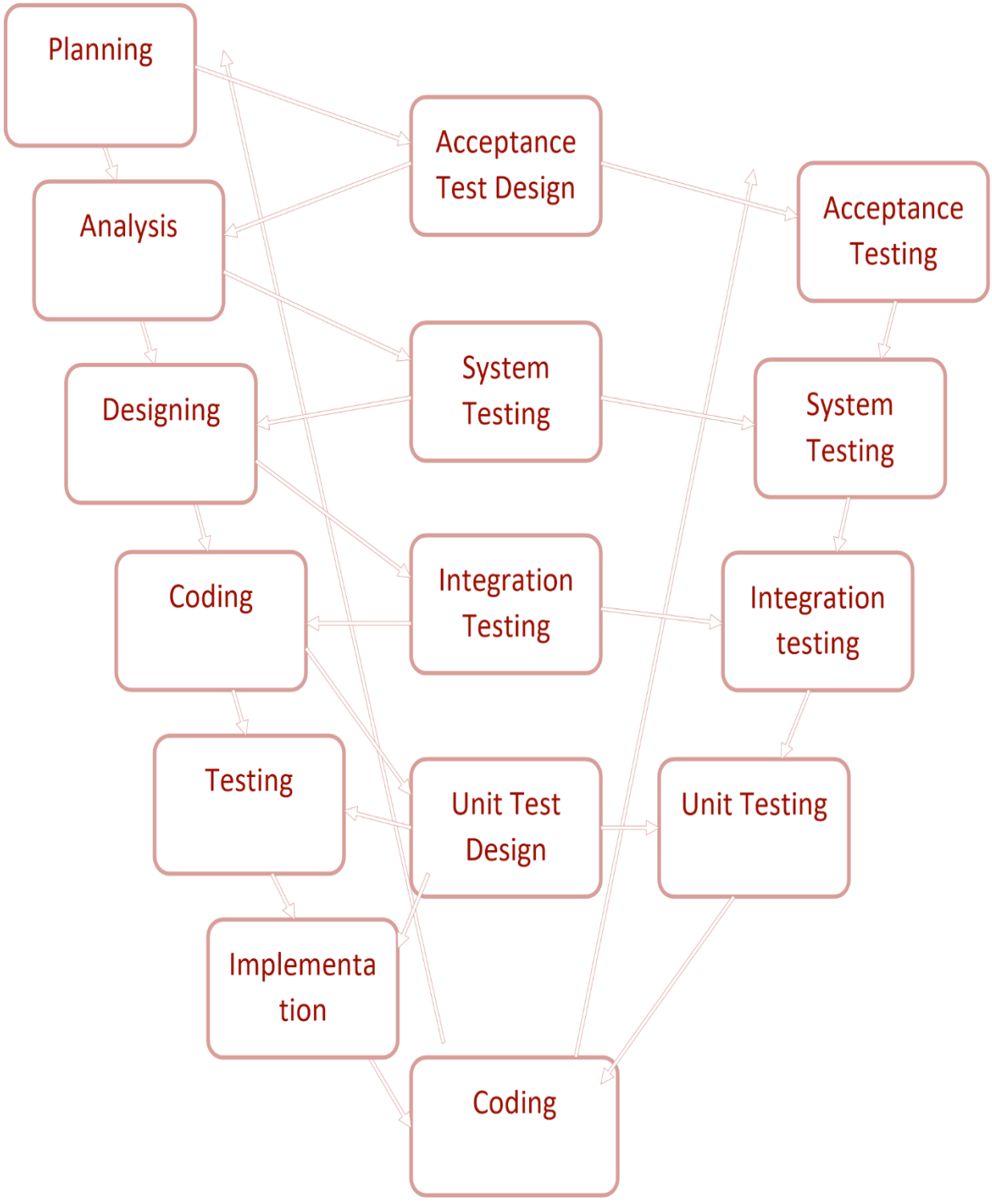
V Model: -

The V - model is SDLC model where execution of processes happens in a sequential manner in V-shape. It is also known as Verification and Validation model. V - Model is an extension of the waterfall model and is based on association of a testing phase for each corresponding development stage. This means that for every single phase in the development cycle there is a directly associated testing phase. This is a highly disciplined model and next phase starts only after completion of the previous phase.

V Model Design: -

Under V-Model, the corresponding testing phase of the development phase is planned in parallel. So there are Verification phases on one side of the .V. and Validation phases on the other side. Coding phase joins the two sides of the V-Model. The below figure illustrates the different phases in V-Model of SDLC.

Study


Planning
Analysis
Designing
Coding
Testing
Implementa tion
Acceptance Test Design
System Testing
Integration Testing
Unit Test Design
Coding
Acceptance Testing
System Testing
Integration testing
Unit Testing

Spiral Model: -

The spiral model combines the idea of iterative development with the systematic, controlled aspects of the waterfall model. Spiral model is a combination of iterative development process model and sequential linear development model i.e. waterfall model with very high emphasis on risk analysis. It allows for incremental releases of the product, or incremental refinement through each iteration around the spiral.

Spiral Model Design: -

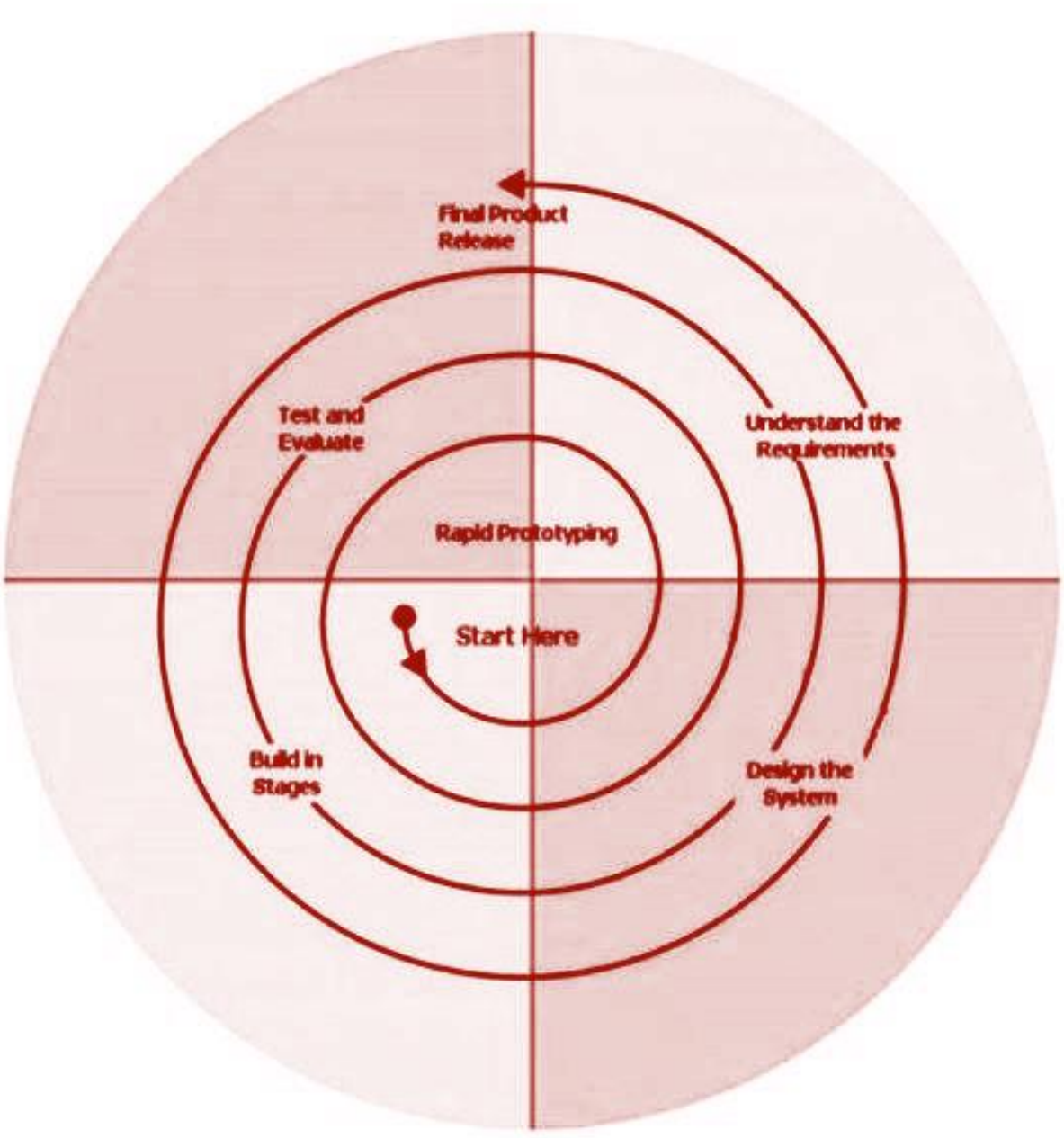
The spiral model has four phases. A software project repeatedly passes through these phases in iterations called Spirals.

Identification:

This phase starts with gathering the business requirements in the baseline spiral. In the subsequent spirals as the product matures, identification of system requirements, subsystem requirements and unit requirements are all done in. This phase.

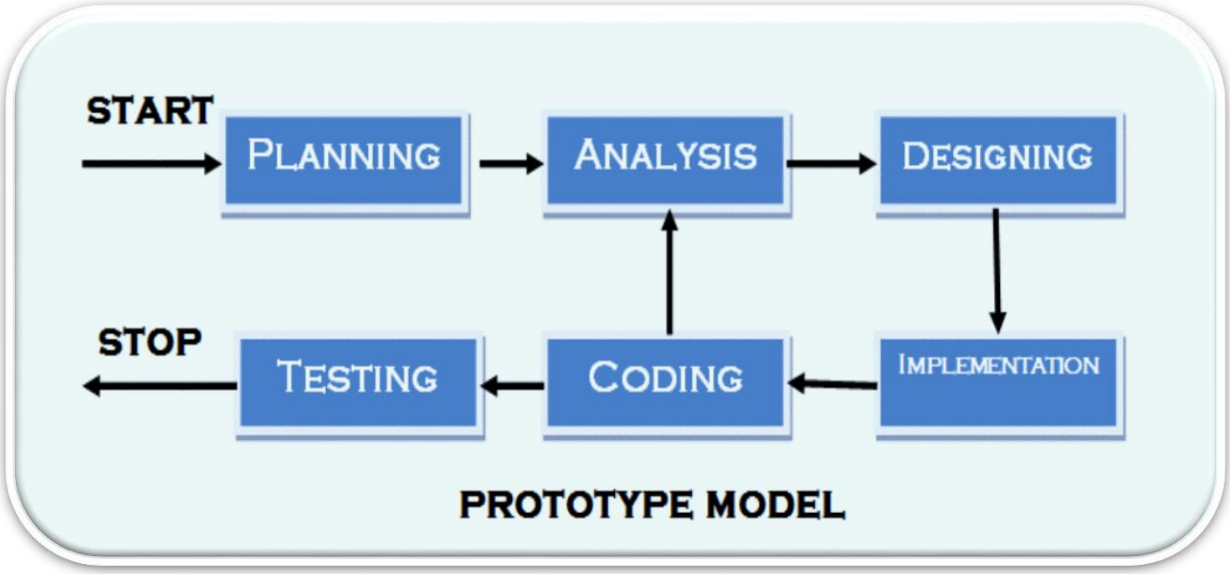
This also includes understanding the system requirements by continuous communication between the customer and the system analyst. At the end of the spiral the product is deployed in the identified market.

- **Spiral Model Design: -**



Prototype Model: -

The basic idea here is that instead of freezing the requirements before a design or coding can proceed, a throwaway prototype is built to understand the requirements. This prototype is developed based on the currently known requirements. By using this prototype, the client can get an "actual feel" of the system, since the interactions with prototype can enable the client to better understand the requirements of the desired system. Prototyping is an attractive idea for complicated and large systems for which there is no manual process or existing system to help determining the requirements. The prototype is usually not complete systems and many of the details are not built in the prototype. The goal is to provide a system with overall functionality.



6.3 – Future Enhancement

A good project is one which never stops developing according to the changing situations and technologies there is a lot of scope of future enhancements.

- ✓ Make it Fully Dynamic Website.
- ✓ Purchasing Any Book Or Any Lecture.
- ✓ User Search History.
- ✓ Update Their Profile.
- ✓ Notifications to users.
- ✓ Change password option for users.
- ✓ Alert Notification message to user on email or SMS.

6.4 – Bibliography

For the successful working of my project I have referred many sources for the code snippets, logic and tips and tricks from the various books as well as web sites. Most I searched for the required possessions on the google.com search engine.

Web Links:

- ➢ W3school
- ➢ Bootstrap.com

6.5 – Appendices

- The project Study is the customize working on Education Information Provider.
- The web application gives to all requirements points and helps to the students for any query.
- We have successfully designed, coded and implemented our project with a lot of Hard work.
- Finally, I would like to thank our project guide **Mr. Ezaz Shaikh** helpful guidelines for our project. Also given suggestion when difficulties raised in our project.

6.6 – Glossary

❖ **Full Form: -**

D.F.D.	Data Flow Diagram
S.R.S.	Software Requirement Specification
C.S.S	Cascading Style Sheet
P.E.R.T.	Program Evaluation and Review Technique
S.D.L.C	Software Development Life Cycle
P.H.P.	Personal Home Page / Hypertext Pre-processor
E.R	Entity Relationship
My S.Q.L.	My Structure Query Language
H.T.M.L.	Hyper Text Mark-up Language
XML	Extensible Mark-up Language.

THANK YOU