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Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India

"JOB-PREP PORTAL"

A

MINI PROJECT REPORT

Submitted By

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Under the guidance of,

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In partial fulfillment for the award of the degree of

BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING

IN

INFORMATION SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

FOR

COURSE NAME: MINI PROJECT

COURSE CODE :20ISE59

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CERTIFICATE

Certified that the project work entitled 'Job-Prep Portal' carried out by Ms. JNANA P J, 1NH18IS041, a bonafide student of V semester in partial fulfilment for the award of Bachelor of Engineering in Information Science and Engineering of the Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belgaum during the year 2020-21. It is certified that all corrections/suggestions indicated for Internal Assessment have been incorporated. The project report has been approved as it satisfies the academic requirements in respect of Mini Project work prescribed for the said Degree.

Signature of the Guide	**Signature of the HOD**	**Signature of the Principal**
[Dr. Arvind Shivappa Kapse]	[Dr. R.J Anandhi]	[Dr.Manjunatha]

Examiners:

	Name	**Signature**
1.	……	……
2.	……	……

ABSTRACT

Job-Prep Portal is a web-based project that can be accessed and effectively utilized by the job seekers for their job interview preparations. Users have an option to register themselves to the portal. The registered user will have access to the technical questions of the subjects they prefer. The user is also provided an option to access the concepts of certain topic of a subject. In addition to this, the user will also get information on company specific questions that are asked during the interviews. Portal also has a resume section that guides the job seekers to build their resume. Accordingly, the admin will have control on the contents that gets displayed on the portal. The admin has a facility to add/edit/delete the content displayed. The admin will have an option to manage the registered users.

The main objective of this project is to assist the job seekers in their interview preparation. The project is developed using the front-end technologies such as HTML, CSS, JavaScript and PHP as the back-end technology. MySQL database is used for data management.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Any achievement, be it scholastic or otherwise does not depend solely on the individual efforts but on the guidance, encouragement and corporation of intellectual, elders and friends. A number of personalities, in their own capacities have helped me in carrying out this mini project. I would like to take this opportunity to thank them all.

I thank the management **Dr. Mohan Manghnani**, Chairman, New Horizon Educational Institutions for providing necessary infrastructure and creating good environment.

I also record here the constant encouragement and facilities extended to us by **Dr.Manjunatha**, Principal, New Horizon College of Engineering.

I extend sincere gratitude for constant encouragement and facilities provided to us by **Dr.R.J.Anandhi**, Head of the Department, Department of Information Science and Engineering.

I sincerely acknowledge the encouragement, timely help and guidance to me by

Dr. Arvind Shivappa Kapse, Professor, Department of Information Science and Engineering to complete the mini project within stipulated time successfully.

Finally, a note of thanks to the teaching and non-teaching staff of Information Science and Engineering department for their corporation and my friends, who helped me directly or indirectly in the successful completion of the project.

JNANA P J

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Finding jobs that suits the interests and skill set is quite a challenging task for the job seekers. The difficulties arise from not having proper knowledge and lacking preparation for the interviews. Hiring managers decide whom to hire based on the seekers interview performance. The resume helps to get an interview, and references checks and assessment tests are used to validate and provide conclusion of the interview. The most important step in landing a job is being prepared for the interviews.

Job-Prep Portal is a web-based project that can be effectively utilized by the job seekers for their interview preparation. The registered user is allowed to access the aptitude and company-specific questions, key concepts of certain subjects, resume building tips from the portal. The admin manages the contents of web page and also controls the registered users.

1.1 Objective

The main objective of the Job-Prep portal is to assist the job seekers in their interview preparation. In addition to this, the portal helps job seekers to upgrade their technical knowledge. Job seekers will get an insight about the expected interview questions for a specific company. It also guides the users in building an efficient resume.

1.2 Methodology to be followed

- The user or the admin who need to visit the website can do so by entering http://localhost/web address in the browser.
- In the portal, the new user can register by clicking on the register option. Once the registration is successful, user can get logged-in into the portal using login option.
- The admin can get logged-in using admin option in the portal.
- The user who has logged-in can now access various sections of the portal.
- On selecting ‘aptitude’ from the portal, the portal displays various topics on which the user can attempt test. Once the test gets completed, the score gets displayed along with the answers.

- If the user selects 'subjects' from the portal, the user can get access to the important concepts of the subject.
- If the user selects 'company' from the portal, the user gets access to various company specific question from the portal.
- On selecting 'Resume', the user can review few sample CV's and can get some tips on building the resume.
- In addition to this, the user can update the profile if necessary. If the user wishes to sign out from the portal, he can do so by selecting logout option from the dropdown menu.
- On the other side, the admin can manage the contents that gets displayed on the portal.
- The admin can add/edit/delete various contents of the webpage and also can control the registered users.
- The admin can log out using logout option from the side bar.

1.3 System Requirements

Hardware Requirements

Processor: Intel core i5

RAM: 8GB or 4GB

Hard disk:120 GB

Software Requirements

Operating System- Windows 10

Notepad

Xampp-7.4.10, Apache 2.4.46, MariaDB 10.4.14

phpMyAdmin-5.0.2

Google chrome/ Microsoft edge/ Mozilla Firefox

CHAPTER 2

ANALYSIS AND DESIGN

2.1 Flowchart

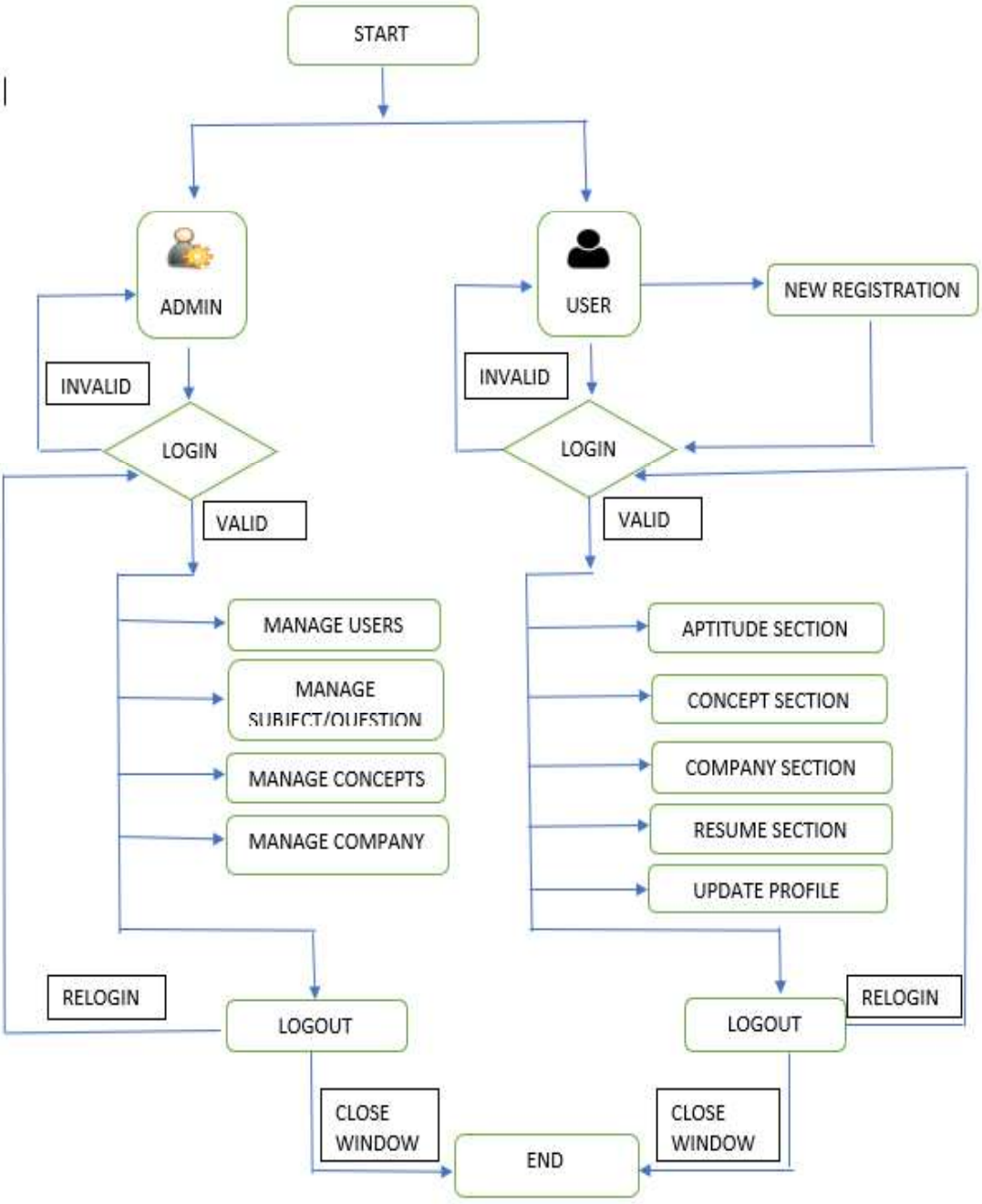

Figure no- 2.1 Flowchart

2.2 Algorithm

1. Start Apache and MySQL server on the XAMPP localhost.
2. Create the project folder in the location xampp/htdocs/.
3. Connect to the MySQL for the database connection.
4. Create a database and then create necessary tables such as admin, registered, question, option, subject, data, category, company used in the project.
5. Insert values to the table.
6. Once the database connection is successful the same can be verified by logging in to phpMyAdmin which is an open-source tool for dealing up with the database.
7. Create a homepage called index.php with necessary header having admin, sign-in, register options.
8. Create login.php to validate the credentials of the users and the admin. When the user or the admin has entered invalid credentials, an alert message has to be displayed stating incorrect credentials. If the credentials are validated, then the user/admin has to be allowed to access the portal respectively.
9. Create aptitude.php, subject.php, company.php and resume.php. These pages have to contain the aptitude questions, concept description of certain subjects, company-specific questions and resume building tips for the user portal respectively.
10. Create necessary pages for the admin portal that can control the contents that gets displayed on the portal.
11. Retrieve the data from the database so that the admin can add/edit/delete contents.
12. Include necessary CSS files for styling the portal.
13. Include datatable plugin and nicEdit plugin of jQuery in order to create table and text editor respectively.

CHAPTER 3

IMPLEMENTATION

3.1 Software Used

- **XAMPP- Cross-Platform Apache MySQL PHP Perl**

XAMPP helps a local host or server to test its website and clients via computers and laptops before releasing it to the main server. It is a platform that furnishes a suitable environment to test and verify the working of projects based on Apache, Perl, MySQL database, and PHP through the system of the host itself. Among these technologies, Perl is a programming language used for web development, PHP is a backend scripting language, and MariaDB is the most vividly used database developed by MySQL.

Cross-Platform: Different local systems have different configurations of operating systems installed in it. The component of cross-platform has been included to increase the utility and audience for this package of Apache distributions. It supports various platforms such as packages of Windows, Linus, and MAC OS.

Apache: It is an HTTP, a cross-platform web server. It is used worldwide for delivering web content. The server application has made free for installation and used for the community of developers under the aegis of Apache Software Foundation. The remote server of Apache delivers the requested files, images, and other documents to the user.

MariaDB: Originally, MySQL DBMS was a part of XAMPP, but now it has been replaced by MariaDB. It is one of the most widely used relational DBMS, developed by MySQL. It offers online services of data storage, manipulation, retrieval, arrangement, and deletion.

PHP: It is the backend scripting language primarily used for web development. PHP allows users to create dynamic websites and applications. It can be installed on every platform and supports a variety of database management systems. It was implemented using C language. PHP stands for Hypertext Processor. It is said to be derived from Personal Home Page tools, which explains its simplicity and functionality.

Perl: It is a combination of two high-level dynamic languages, namely Perl 5 and Perl 6. Perl can be applied for finding solutions for problems based on system

administration, web development, and networking. Perl allows its users to program dynamic web applications. It is very flexible and robust.

phpMyAdmin: It is a tool used for dealing with MariaDB. Its version 4.0.4 is currently being used in XAMPP. Administration of DBMS is its main role.

3.2 Technologies used

Since the advent of the World Wide Web (WWW) much of the focus in computing has been on technologies that work with, or on, the World Wide Web. This includes W3C technologies as HTML, CSS and XML and also programming languages such as Java, Ruby, Python that allow to build applications that rely on or use the World Wide Web.

These technologies can be grouped into three main layers:

- Languages for structuring the content (such as HTML5 or XML)
- Languages to style the web pages (such as CSS)
- Languages to manage the interaction of the user structure and with the presentation (such as JavaScript or PHP)

3.2.1 HTML- Hyper Text Markup Language

HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language. It uses markup language to design web pages. HTML is the mixture of Hypertext and Markup language. Hypertext creates the link between the web pages. Markup language is used to define the text document within tag which represents the structure of web pages. This language is used to annotate text so that a machine can understand it and manipulate the text easily. Most of the markup languages like HTML are human readable. Tags are used to manipulate the text.

The structure of an HTML page is shown below:

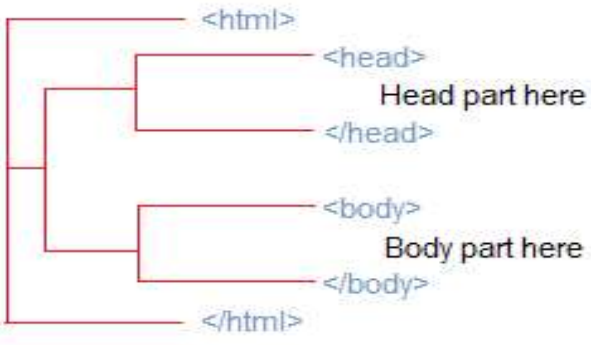

Figure no- 3.1 HTML page structure

- The <!DOCTYPE html> declaration specifies that the document is a HTML 5 document.
- The <html> is the root element of an HTML page.
- The <head> element contains meta information about the HTML page.
- The <title> element specifies a title for the HTML page.
- The <body> element defines the document's body, it acts as a container for the contents that get displayed on the web page such as list, paragraph, links.
- The <h1> element defines a large heading. The size of the other header tags <h2>, <h3>, <h4>, <h5>, <h6> decreases respectively.
- The <p> element is used to define a paragraph.

3.2.2 CSS- Cascading Style Sheet

CSS or Cascading Style Sheet allows to control the layout of the HTML document. It is a simple way to add style such as font colours or spacing to the web page. CSS is a text file that is separate from the HTML file. HTML is used to define the content of the page while CSS is used to define how the content should appear or look in the web page.

Structure of CSS is shown below,

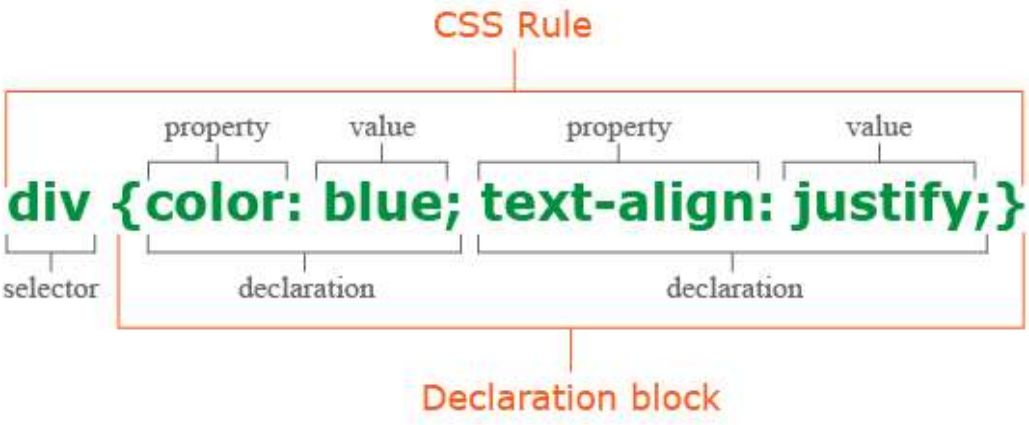

Figure no- 3.2 Structure of CSS

There are three kinds of CSS

- Inline style sheets: These are used for isolated changes to a headline, paragraph, picture or other element. Inline style sheets override external and embedded style sheets.

  Ex: <p style=" background-color:blue;"> #changes the background colour to blue only for the <p> tag.
- Embedded style sheets or Internal style sheets: These are used for creating document-wide style rule. They are placed within an HTML document, between the <head> and </head>

  Ex:

  <style type="text/css">

  p{ background-color: blue;} </style>
- External Style Sheets: These are the most global of the three kinds of CSS because it allows to apply the same stylings to an unlimited number of pages. They allow to develop a consistent style across pages. External CSS file includes a .css file extension.

  Ex:

  <link rel="css" href="style.css" type="text/css">

3.2.3 JavaScript

JavaScript is a language that is largely used in the World Wide Web to add client-side interactivity to web pages. JavaScript can be used for both client and server side.

Client-side JavaScript

Client-side JavaScript is simply a JavaScript that runs on the client. There are some client-side JavaScript methods, some of which are mentioned below,

- document.write() – to write in a document
- alert() – to open a pop-up window.
- prompt() – to capture user input
- confirm() – to get a yes/no answer from the user

Server-side JavaScript

Server-side scripting is used to retrieve and generate content for the dynamic pages. For example, to retrieve the content from database. Server-side scripting differs from client-side scripting which runs on the client-side in the web browser.

Working of Server-side scripting

- The user requests a web page from the web server,
- The web server executes the code in the web page and generates on HTML content for that page.
- Output is sent back to the browser so that it can be displayed to the user.

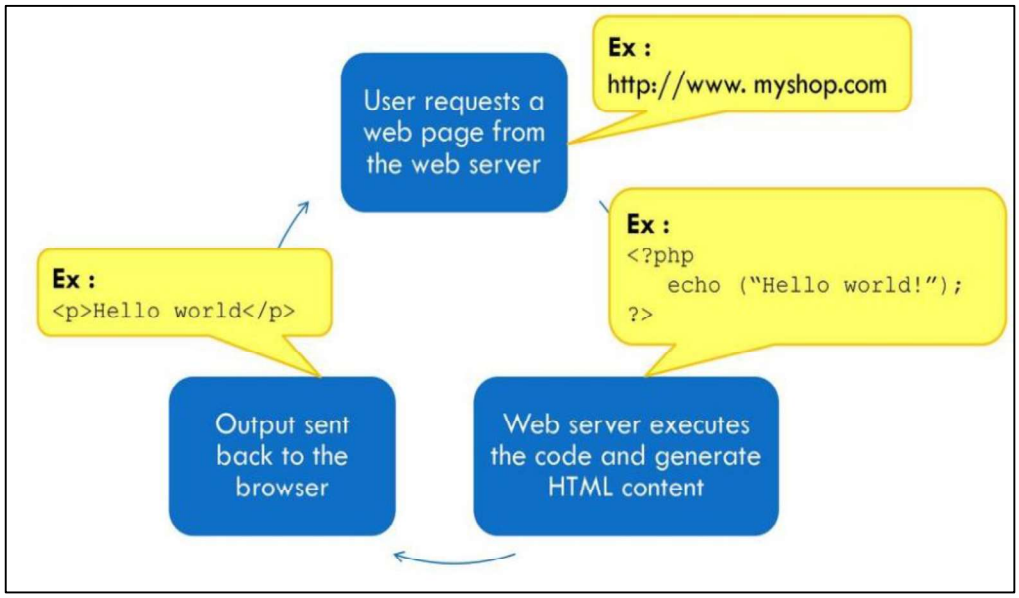

Figure no- 3.3 Working of server-side scripting

Inserting JavaScript in a web page

There are three common ways of inserting JavaScript code in a web page:

- Inside an HTML tag script

  For Example,

  <script type="text/javascript">

  // javascript code

  </script>

- In an external file

  File can be created with .js extension that contains only JavaScript code. Later the external .js file can be linked in a HTML file using src attribute inside a <script> tag. For example,

  <script type="text/javascript" src="path/to/file.js"></script>

jQuery

jQuery is said to be a lightweight, "write less, do more", JavaScript library. It is an open-source library of JavaScript that simplifies the interaction between HTML and JavaScript. jQuery is easy to learn and master.

jQuery allows to select(query) HTML elements and perform actions on them.

Basic syntax is: $(selector).action()

- $ is used to define/access jQuery.
- (selector) to query HTML elements.
- action() specifies the type of actions that has to be performed on the element(s)

3.2.4 PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor

PHP stands for Hypertext Preprocessor. PHP is a widely used, open-source scripting language. These scripts are executed on the server. Usually PHP files contains text, HTML, JavaScript code, and PHP code. PHP code gets executed on the server, and the result will be returned to the browser as plain HTML. The default file extension of PHP is .php.

Advantages of PHP are as follows,

- PHP can generate dynamic page content.
- It can create, open, read, write, and close the files on the server.
- It can collect data from the form.
- It can send and receive cookies.
- It can add, delete, modify data in your database.

- It restricts users to access some pages on the website.
- PHP can encrypt data.

A PHP script can be placed anywhere in the document. A PHP script starts with <?php and ends with ?>

3.2.5 MySQL

MySQL is open-source SQL database management system. It provides the best open-source RDBMS used for developing web-based software applications. MySQL uses a standard form of the well-known SQL data language.

Some of the basic MySQL commands

- **CREATE (DDL):** Allows to create a database or table.

  CREATE database <database name>;

  CREATE Table <table name> (column name datatype constraint,….);
- **DROP (DDL):** Allows to remove database or entire objects from the database.

  DROP database <database name>;
- **USE database:** Before creating a table it is important to specify the database in which the table has to be created.

  USE <database name>;
- **INSERT (DML):** To insert data into MySQL table

  INSERT <table name> (column1, column2, ……) values (……);
- **SELECT:** Use to retrieve the data from database. Used for selecting various attributes or columns of a table.

  SELECT * FROM <table name>;

3.3 Database Design

The database that is used to design the web application is MySQL. MySQL workbench is used to create tables and run queries. In this project MySQL is used to store the details of the admin, users, questions, subjects, company and text data. Hence, there are eight tables created to achieve the desired functionality.

i. **Admin table:** holds details of the admin such as name, phone number, email, password.

Figure no- 3.4 Admin table

ii. **User table:** holds details of user getting registered to the portal.

Figure no- 3.5 User table

iii. **Company table:** holds details of the company like name, image/logo, text data that contains interview questions.

Figure no- 3.6 Company table

iv. **Question table:** holds details of the questions.

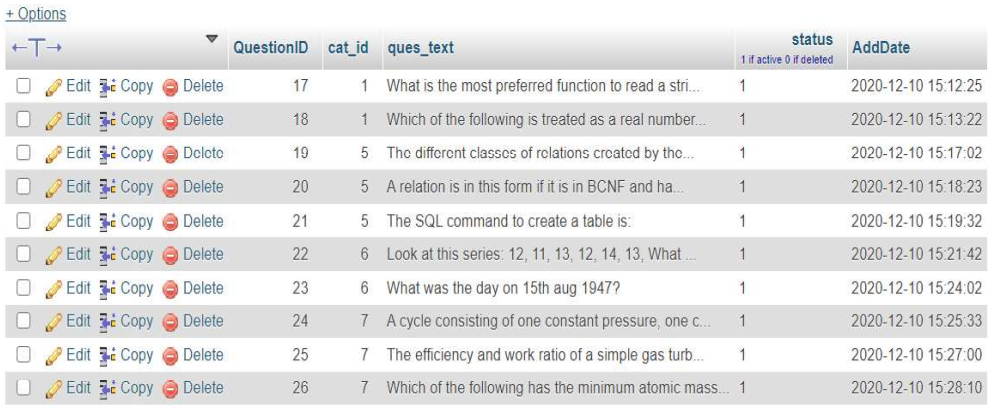

Figure no- 3.7 Question table

v. **Subject table:** holds the details of the subject whose key concepts has to get displayed in the portal.

+ Options

	id	subject_name	status
Edit Copy Delete	1	DBMS	1
Edit Copy Delete	8	Operating System	1
Edit Copy Delete	9	Object Oriented Programming Language-OOPs	1

Figure no- 3.8 Subject table

vi. **Category table:** stores the details of the topics on which the users can take aptitude test.

+ Options

	id	category_name	theory	status
Edit Copy Delete	1	c	This section on C interview questions and answers ...	1
Edit Copy Delete	5	DBMS	This section on DBMS interview questions and answe...	1
Edit Copy Delete	6	Reasoning	This section on reasoning questions and answers	1
Edit Copy Delete	7	Thermodynamics	This section on thermodynamics interview questions...	1

Figure no- 3.9 Category table

vii. **Option table:** stores the options for the question. This table has to be linked with question table using the foreign key questionID.

+ Options

	OptionID	QuestionID	option_1	option_2	option_3	option_4	Correct (1 if correct 0 if wrong)	ans	AddDate
Edit Copy Delete	14	16	switch	goto	go back	return	return	4	2020-12-10 15:09:33
Edit Copy Delete	15	17	scanf	gets	fgets	strcpy	fgets	3	2020-12-10 15:12:25
Edit Copy Delete	16	18	float	long	double	long double	double	3	2020-12-10 15:13:22
Edit Copy Delete	17	19	normal forms	referential integrity constraints.	functional dependencies	none of the above	normal forms	1	2020-12-10 15:17:02
Edit Copy Delete	18	20	Second normal form	Third normal form	Fourth normal form	none	Fourth normal form	3	2020-12-10 15:18:23
Edit Copy Delete	19	21	MAKE TABLE	ALTER TABLE	DEFINE TABLE	CREATE TABLE	CREATE TABLE	4	2020-12-10 15:19:32
Edit Copy Delete	20	22	10	16	13	15	15	4	2020-12-10 15:21:42
Edit Copy Delete	21	23	Sunday	Monday	Saturday	Friday	Friday	4	2020-12-10 15:24:02
Edit Copy Delete	22	24	Carnot cycle	Stirling cycle	Otto cycle	Diesel cycle	Diesel cycle	4	2020-12-10 15:25:33
Edit Copy Delete	23	25	low	very low	high	very high	very low	2	2020-12-10 15:27:00
Edit Copy Delete	24	26	Oxygen	Sulphur	Nitrogen	Carbon	Carbon	4	2020-12-10 15:28:10

Figure no- 3.10 Option table

viii. **Data table:** Stores the key concepts of the subject. This table has to be linked with subject table using foreign key subjectID.

+ Options

	id	subject_id	title	description
Edit Copy Delete	2	1	ER Model	<header class="entry-header" style="margin: 0px; p...
Edit Copy Delete	3	1	Enhanced ER Model	<header class="entry-header" style="margin: 0px; p...
Edit Copy Delete	4	8	Deadlock Concept	<p style="padding: 0px; border: 0px; vertical-alig...
Edit Copy Delete	5	9	Inheritance in Java	<p style="padding: 0px; border: 0px; vertical-alig...

Figure no- 3.11 Data table

When a user creates an account, his/her details will be inserted into the user table. When user searches for the aptitude section, concept section, company section the data has to be retrieved from the database and should get displayed on the portal. Similarly, on the backend admin should have an access to database in order to preform add/edit/delete the contents.

The Entity Relationship diagram of the database is depicted below.

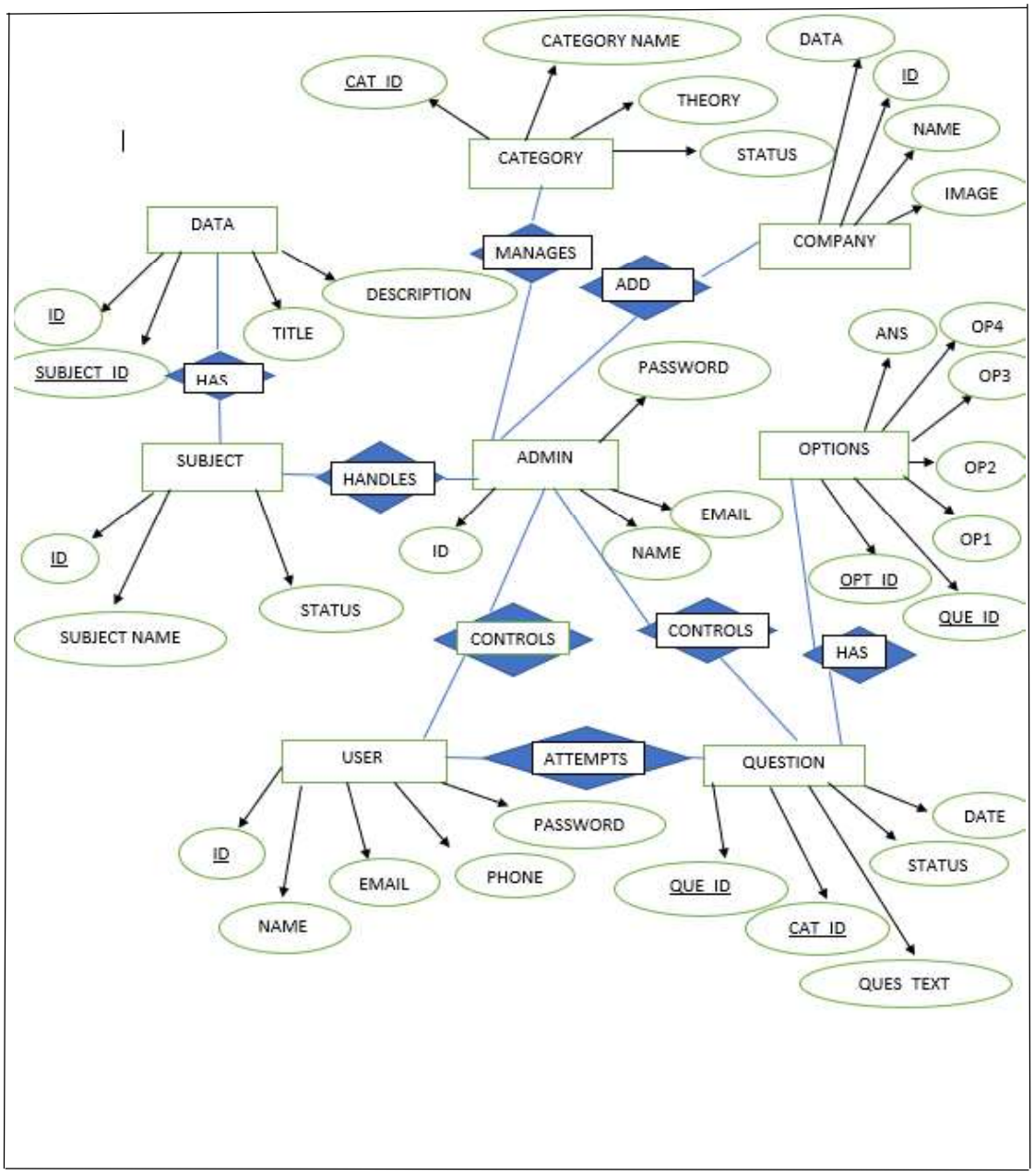

Figure no- 3.12 Entity Relationship Diagram

CHAPTER 4

PROJECT CODE

4.1 Database Configuration

In order to perform a database configuration session_start() method is called. This methods will create a session or resume an old session based upon the session identifier that is passed in GET and POST request. A very important step is to create a connection to the MySQL server. Hence mysqli_connect() is used. The parameters passed in this method is hostname, username, dbname, password.

```
<?php
session_start();
$cid=mysqli_connect("localhost","root","","placementdb1") or die ("connection error") ;
function iud($query)
{
    $cid=mysqli_connect("localhost","root","","placementdb1") or die ("connection error") ;
    $result=mysqli_query($cid,$query);
    $n=mysqli_affected_rows($cid);
    mysqli_close($cid);
    return $n;
}
function select($query)
{
$cid=mysqli_connect("localhost","root","","placementdb1") or die ("connection error") ;
    $result=mysqli_query($cid,$query);
    mysqli_close($cid);
    return $result;

}
?>
```

4.2 Admin login

Using HTML form, the admin login credentials are collected. It is necessary for the credentials to be evaluated before letting in the admin. Here, using ajax the form data is collected and sent to the page myphp.php. In myphp.php the credentials are compared with the data stored in the database. If the credentials are matched an alert message should be popped up stating login is successful, if not a message with Invalid credentials has to be displayed.

login.php

```
var mymethod="post";
var myurl="myphp.php";
var mydata="email="+email+"&password="+password+"&login=yes";
$.ajax({
    method:mymethod,
    url:myurl,
    data:mydata,
    success:function(result)
    {
        if(result==1)
        {
            alert("Login successful!");
            window.location="index.php";
        }
        else
        {
            alert(result);
        }    }
```

myphp.php

```
if(isset($_REQUEST['login']))
    {
    $email=trim($_REQUEST['email']);
```

```
$password=trim($_REQUEST['password']);
$valid=true;
$query="select * from admin where email='$email' and password='$password'";

if(!checkemail($email))
{
        echo"invalid email";
        $valid=false;
}
if(checklength($password, 6))
{
        echo"invalid password";
        $valid=false;
}
if($valid)
{
$login_data=select($query);
$n=mysqli_num_rows($login_data);
if($n==1)
{
        while($data=mysqli_fetch_array($login_data))
        {
        extract($data);
        }
        $_SESSION['userid']=$id;
        $_SESSION['name']=$name;
        //$_SESSION['image']=$image;
        $_SESSION['login']="yes";
        echo"1";
}
else
{
```

```
            echo"email or password is incorrect";
    }
    }    }
```

4.3 User registration

User has to provide information such as name, phone number, email address, password. The email and phone number format are checked so that the user doesn't register using invalid credentials. Once the user entered credentials are validated, the data collected from the form is sent to myphp.php file. In this file, the data is inserted to the table so that it can be retrieved at the time of login for validating the credentials.

myphp.php

```
if(isset($_REQUEST['register']))
{
extract($_REQUEST);
$t="INSERT INTO `register`( `name`, `email`, `mobile`, `password`) VALUES ('$name','$email','$mobile','$password')";
$n=iud($t);
if($n==1)
{
echo"<script>alert('Registration Successful');
window.location='login.php';
</script>";
} else
{
echo"<script>alert('Something Wrong');
window.location='index.php';
</script>";
}
}
```

4.4 User login

In order to allow the user to access the portal, the data collected from the user through the form is validated in myphp.php file. Once the credentials are validated a message with login success has to be displayed and the user should be allowed to access the portal else a message with invalid credentials has to be displayed.

```
if(isset($_REQUEST['login']))

{

$email=trim($_REQUEST['email']);

$password=trim($_REQUEST['password']);

$valid=true;

$query="select * from register where email='$email' and password='$password'";

if($valid)

{

$login_data=select($query);

$n=mysqli_num_rows($login_data);

if($n==1)

{

while($data=mysqli_fetch_array($login_data))

{

extract($data);

}

$_SESSION['id']=$id;

$_SESSION['name']=$name;

$_SESSION['login']="yes";

echo"<script>alert('Login success');
```

```
 window.location='index.php';
</script>";
}
else
{
echo"<script>alert('email or password is incorrect');
 window.location='index.php';
</script>";
}
}
}
```

4.5 Category

Add Category

Admin can add category by providing the category name and a small insight about the category. Once the admin clicks submit, the admin entered details will be fetched through GET/POST method. The data collected from the admin will be inserted to the category table using INSERT SQL query.

add_cat.php

```
<?php
if(isset($_REQUEST['category']))
{
extract($_REQUEST);
$n=iud("insert into category (`category_name`,`theory`) values
('$categoryname','$theory')");
if($n==1)
```

```
{
echo'<script>alert("Category Added");
window.location="view_cat.php";
</script>'; } } ?>
```

Edit category

The categories inserted into the table can be edited by the admin. This can be done using UPDATE SQL command.

edit_cat.php

```
<?php
}
if(isset($_REQUEST['ucategory']))
{
extract($_REQUEST);
$n=iud("update category set `category_name`= '$categoryname',`theory`='$theory' where
id='".$_REQUEST['id']."'");
if($n==1)
{   echo'<script>alert("Updated Successfully!");
    window.location="view_cat.php";
    </script>';
}
else
{
    echo'<script>alert("No changes made.Please do necessary changes.");
```

```
    </script>';
}
} ?>
```

Delete Category

Admin has the permission to delete the category from the database. This is done using DELETE command.

```
if(@$_REQUEST['catdelete']=='yes')
{
$id=$_REQUEST['id'];
$p="Update  `category` set `status`=b'0' WHERE id='$id'";
$n=iud($p);
if($n==1)
{
echo"<script>alert('Deleted Successfully!');
window.location='view_cat.php';
</script>";
}
else
{
echo"<script>alert('Something Wrong');
window.location='view_cat.php';
</script>";
} }
```

4.6 Subject

Add Subject

Admin can add subjects whose concepts has to be displayed on the portal. The data collected from the admin will be inserted into the table subject.

add_sub.php

```
<?php
if(isset($_REQUEST['category']))
{
extract($_REQUEST);
$n=iud("insert into subject (`subject_name`) values ('$categoryname')");
if($n==1)
{
echo'<script>alert("Subject is added");
window.location="view_subject.php";
</script>';
}
else
{
echo'<script>alert("Please fill in the details");
</script>';
}
}
?>
```

Edit subject

Admin can edit the subject details using UPDATE SQL command.

edit_sub.php

```
<?php
$re=select("select * from subject where id='".$_REQUEST['id']."'");
while($r=mysqli_fetch_array($re))
{
extract($r);
```

```
?>
<form method="post">
<input type="text" name="categoryname" value="<?=$subject_name?>" class="form-control" placeholder="Type category.." style="color:black;">
<input type="submit" class="btn btn-success" name="ucategory" value="Update" style="background-color:#002561">
</form>
<?php
}
if(isset($_REQUEST['ucategory']))
{
extract($_REQUEST);
$n=iud("update subject set `subject_name`= '$categoryname' where id='".$_REQUEST['id']."'");
if($n==1)
{
echo'<script>alert("Updated Successfully");
window.location="view_subject.php";
</script>';
}
else
{
echo'<script>alert("No changes made. Please do necessary changes.");
</script>';
}
}
?>
```

Delete subject

Admin has the permission to delete the subject from the database.

```
if(@$_REQUEST['delete']=='yes')
{
$id=$_REQUEST['id'];
```

```
$p="Update  `subject` set `status`=b'0' WHERE id='$id'";


$n=iud($p);
if($n==1)
{
echo"<script>alert('Successfully Deleted!');
window.location='view_subject.php';
</script>";
}
else
{
echo"<script>alert('Something Wrong');
window.location='view_subject.php';
</script>";
}
}
```

4.7 Company

Add Company

The admin can add company by providing company details. Here, admin can add company logo. The image added will be validated in order to check if the extensions/size are supported or not. Once the image is validated the admin entered data is inserted into the company table.

add_company.php

```
<?php
if(isset($_REQUEST['category']))
{
extract($_REQUEST);
$error=$_FILES["myfile"]["error"];
$name=$_FILES["myfile"]["name"];
$type=$_FILES["myfile"]["type"];
$size=$_FILES["myfile"]["size"];
```

```
$tmp_name=$_FILES["myfile"]["tmp_name"];
if(move_uploaded_file($tmp_name,"images/$name"))
{
$n=iud("insert into company (`name`,`image`,`description`) values
('$categoryname','$name','$projectdis')");
if($n==1)
{
echo'<script>alert("Company Added");
window.location="view_company.php";
</script>';
}

}
else
{
echo'<script>alert("Please fill in the details.");
</script>';
}
}
?>
```

Edit Company

The admin can edit the company information using UPDATE command.

edit_company.php

```
<?php
if(isset($_REQUEST['category']))
{
extract($_REQUEST);
$error=$_FILES["myfile"]["error"];
$name=$_FILES["myfile"]["name"];
$type=$_FILES["myfile"]["type"];
$size=$_FILES["myfile"]["size"];
$tmp_name=$_FILES["myfile"]["tmp_name"];
```

```
if(move_uploaded_file($tmp_name,"images/$name"))
{
$n=iud("update company set `name`='$categoryname',`image`='$name',`description`='$projectdis' where id='".$_REQUEST['id']."'");
if($n==1)
{
echo'<script>alert("Company Updated");
window.location="view_company.php";
</script>';
}
}
else
{
echo'<script>alert("No changes made.Please do necessary changes.");
</script>';
}
}
?>
```

Delete company

```
if(@$_REQUEST['comdelete']=='yes')
{
$id=$_REQUEST['id'];
$n=iud("DELETE FROM `company` WHERE id='$id'");
if($n==1)
{
echo"<script>alert('Deletion Successful');
window.location='view_company.php';
</script>";
}
else
{
```

```
echo"<script>alert('Something Wrong');
window.location='view_company.php';
</script>";
}
}
```

4.8 Data

Add Data

The concept that has to get displayed on the portal can be added by the admin. The admin has to select the subject, specify company name and data. The data can be added using a rich editor implemented by nicEdit plugin. The information entered by the admin will be inserted into the data table.

add_data.php

```
<?php
if(isset($_REQUEST['price']))
{
extract($_REQUEST);
$q="INSERT INTO `data`( `subject_id`, `title`, `description`) VALUES
('$subject','$title','$projectdis')";
$n=iud($q);
if($n==1)
{
echo'<script>alert(" Added");
window.location="view_text.php";
</script>';
}
} ?>
```

Edit data

Admin can make changes in the data/text entered using SQL command UPDATE.

edit_data.php

```
<?php
if(isset($_REQUEST['price']))
{
extract($_REQUEST);
$q="update `data` set  `subject_id`='$subject', `title`='$title', `description`='$project' where
id='".$_REQUEST['id']."'";
$n=iud($q);
if($n==1)
{
echo'<script>alert(" Updated");
window.location="view_text.php";
</script>';
}
}
?>
```

Delete data

Admin can delete the data/text entered from the database using delete command. Here inner join is used to get the data id and subject id from data and subject table respectively. Later using the data id, the text is deleted from the database.

```
if(@$_REQUEST['textdelete']=='yes')
```

```
{
$id=$_REQUEST['id'];
$n=iud("DELETE FROM `data` WHERE id='$id'");
if($n==1)
{
    echo"<script>alert('Successful ');
    window.location='view_text.php';
    </script>";
}
else
{
    echo"<script>alert('Something Wrong');
    window.location='view_text.php';
    </script>";
}
}
```

4.9 Aptitude questions

Add question

Admin has the permission to add questions to the database by selecting a category on which questions are based.

add_question.php

```
<?php
if(isset($_REQUEST['submit']))
{
extract($_REQUEST);
$query="INSERT INTO question (`cat_id`,`ques_text`) VALUES ('$category','$english')";
```

```
$n=iud($query);
if($n==1)
{
$result=select("select QuestionID from question where QuestionID=(select
max(QuestionID) from question)");
while($r=mysqli_fetch_array($result))
{
extract($r);
}
$q=$QuestionID;
if($n==1)
{
$query="INSERT INTO `options`(`QuestionID`,
 `option_1`,`option_2`,`option_3`,`option_4`,`Correct`,`ans`)
VALUES ('$q','$engopone','$engoptwo','$engopthree','$engopfour','$correct','$ans')";
$n=iud($query);
 if($n>=1)
 {
 echo"<script>alert('Uploaded Successfully');</script>";
 echo "<script>window.location.href='ques_view_eng.php'</script>";
}
else
{
echo"Something Wrong Try Again wwwwww";
}
}
else
{
echo"Something Wrong Try Again vvvvvv";
}
}
else
```

```
{
echo"Something Wrong Try Again";
}
}
?>
```

Edit Question

Admin can edit the question using UPDATE SQL command.

edit_question.php

```
<?php
if(isset($_REQUEST['submit']))
{
extract($_REQUEST);
echo $english;
$query="UPDATE `question` SET `ques_text`='$english' WHERE QuestionID='".$qid."'";
$n=iud($query);
$q=$qid;
?>
</br>
<?php $upe1="update options set
option_1='$option_1',`option_2`='$option_2', `option_3`='$option_3'
,`option_4`='$option_4',`Correct`='$correct' ,`ans`='$ans' where  QuestionID='$qid'";
$n1=iud($upe1);
 if($n1>=0){
echo"<script>alert(' Update successfully');</script>";
echo "<script>window.location.href='ques_view_eng.php'</script>";
}
else
{
echo"Something Wrong Try Again wwwwww4";
}
}
```

```
?>
```

Delete question

Admin has the permission to delete the question from the database.

myphp.php

```
if(@$_REQUEST['deleteq']=='yes')
{
$id=$_REQUEST['qid'];
$q="UPDATE `question` SET `status`=b'0' WHERE QuestionID='$id'";
$n=iud($q);
if($n==1)
{
    echo"<script>alert('Deletion
successful!');window.location='ques_view_eng.php';</script>";
    //header("location:select_view_lang.php");
}
}
```

CHAPTER 5

OUTPUT

5.1 Homepage

In order to open the Job-Prep portal, enter http://localhost/web/ in the browser (google chrome is used here).

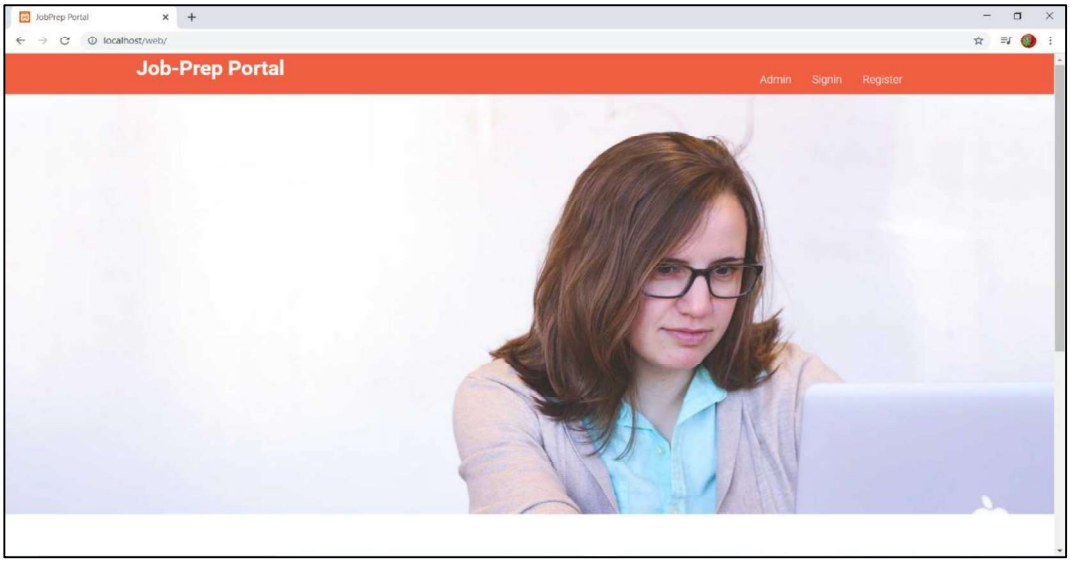

Figure no- 5.1 Homepage

5.2 User Registration Page

The user who wants to get the access of the portal has to register using name, email, phone number and password.

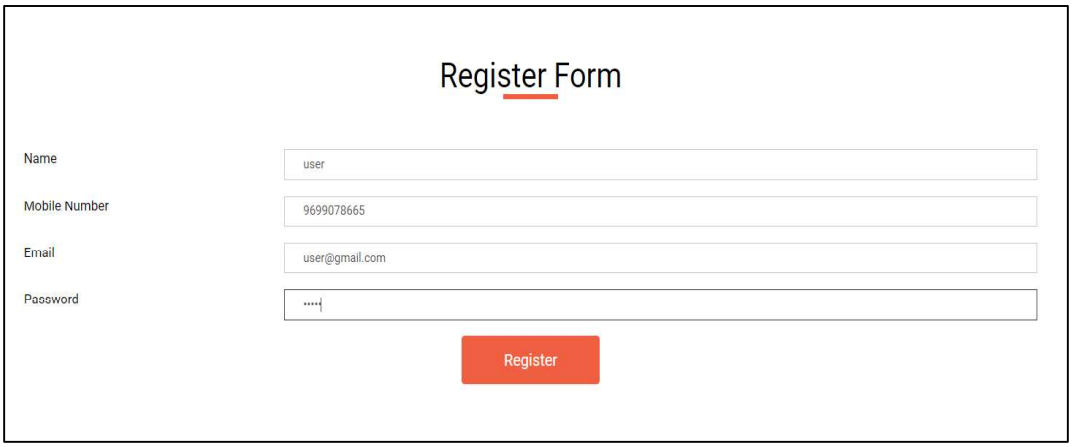

Figure no- 5.2 User Registration Page

5.3 User Login Page

Once the registration is successful, the user can login to the portal using valid credentials. The user gets the access of the portal only when the credentials entered by the user are validated correctly.

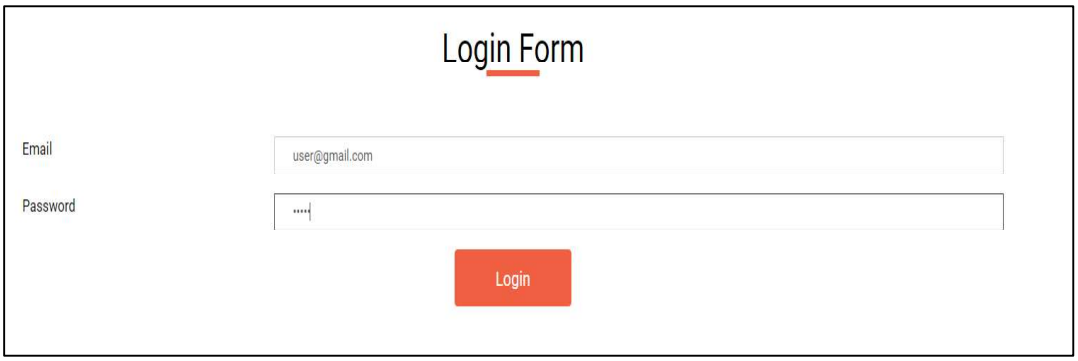

Figure no- 5.3 User Login Page

5.4 User Portal

The user logged in using valid credentials will be allowed to access the portal.

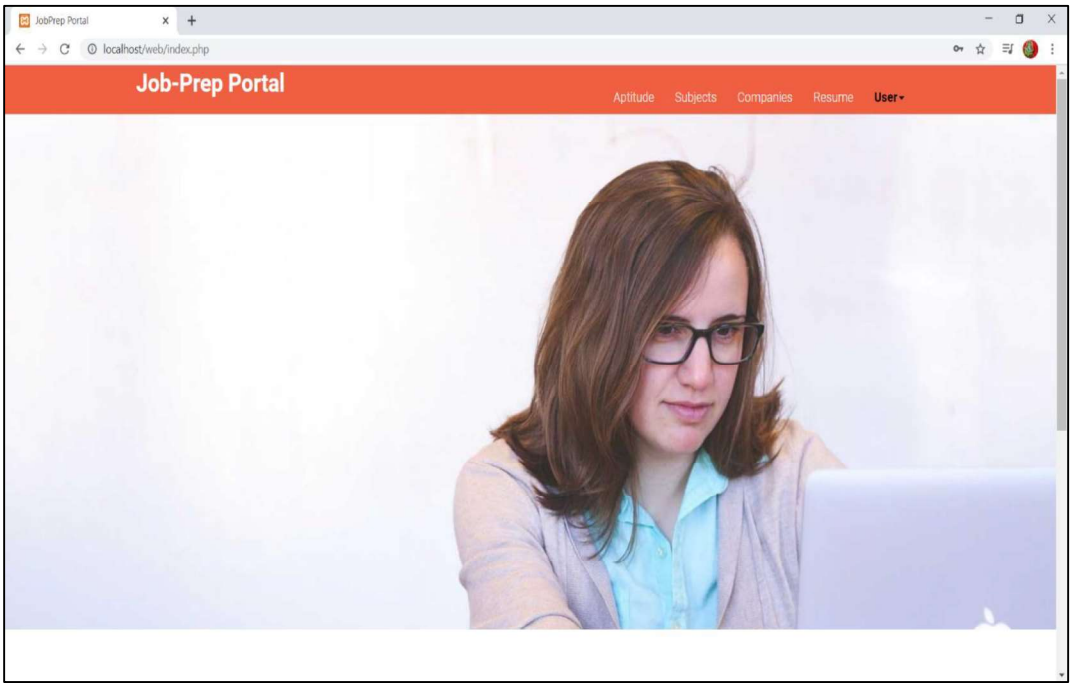

Figure no- 5.4 User Portal

5.5 Aptitude section

The user can attempt aptitude question. 'show answer' displays the correct answers. On submitting the test, the score is displayed along with the questions and its correct answers.

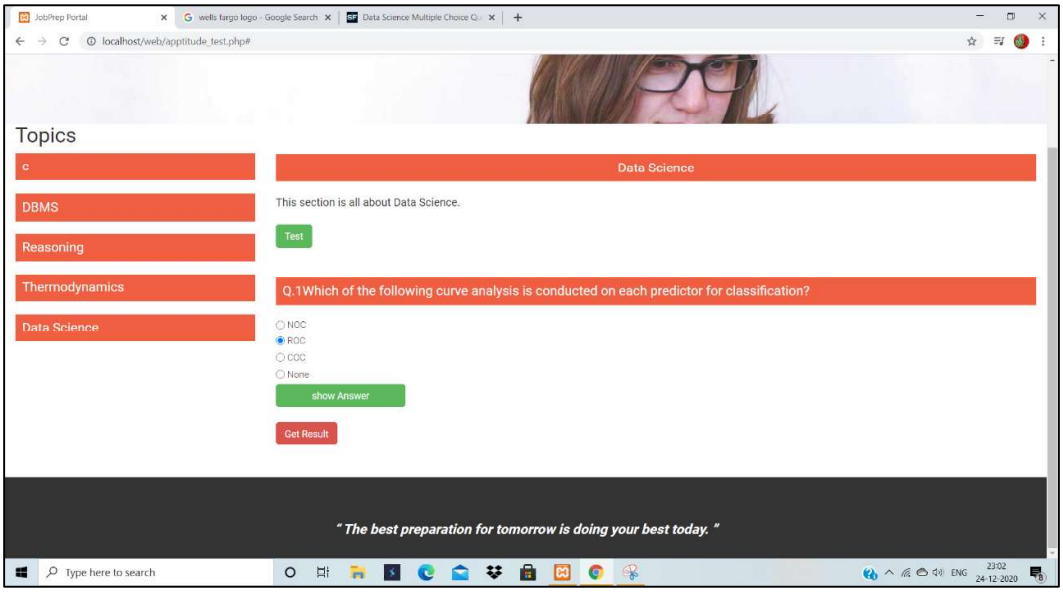

Figure no- 5.5 Aptitude test page

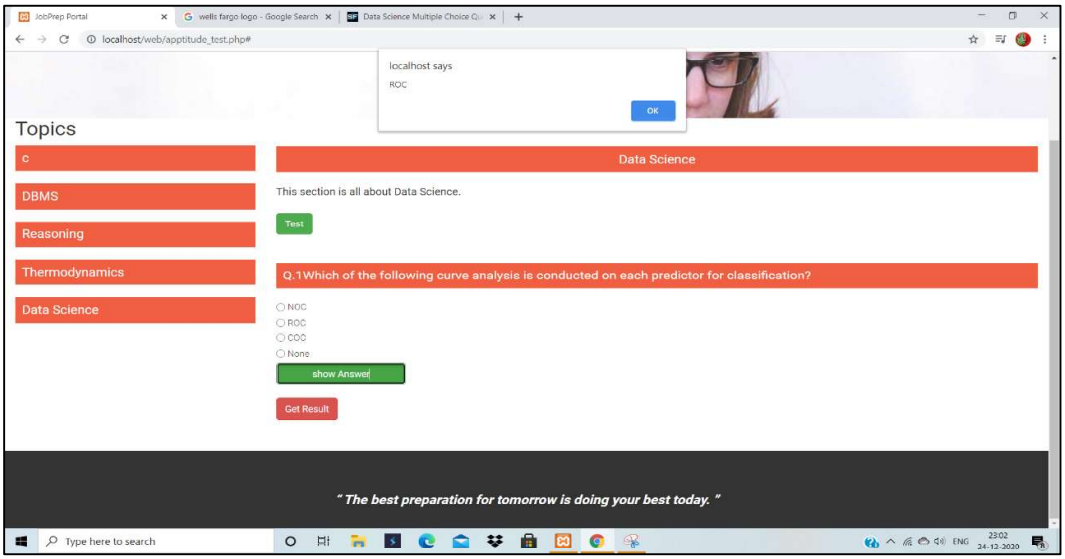

Figure no- 5.6 Show correct answer

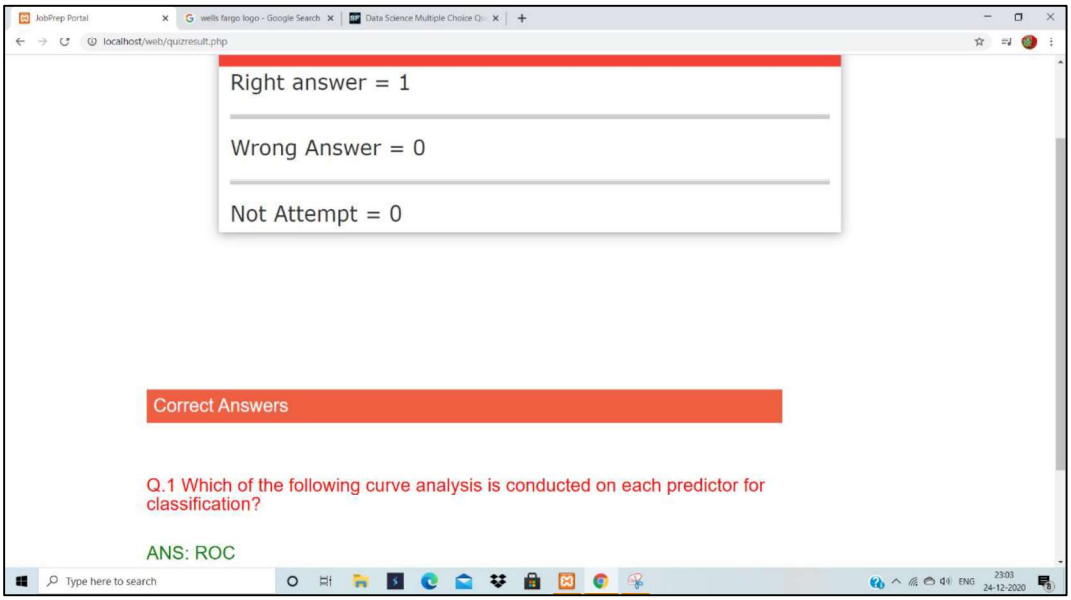

Figure no- 5.7 Aptitude results

5.6 Concept Section

The portal has a feature to display the topic of certain subjects.

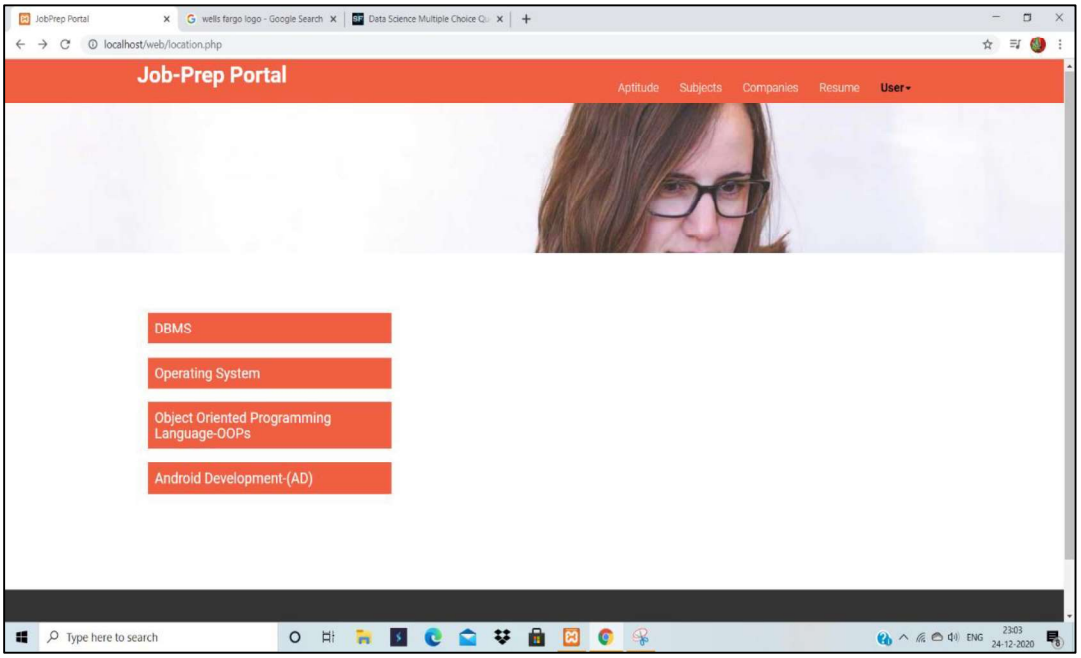

Figure no- 5.8 Subject list

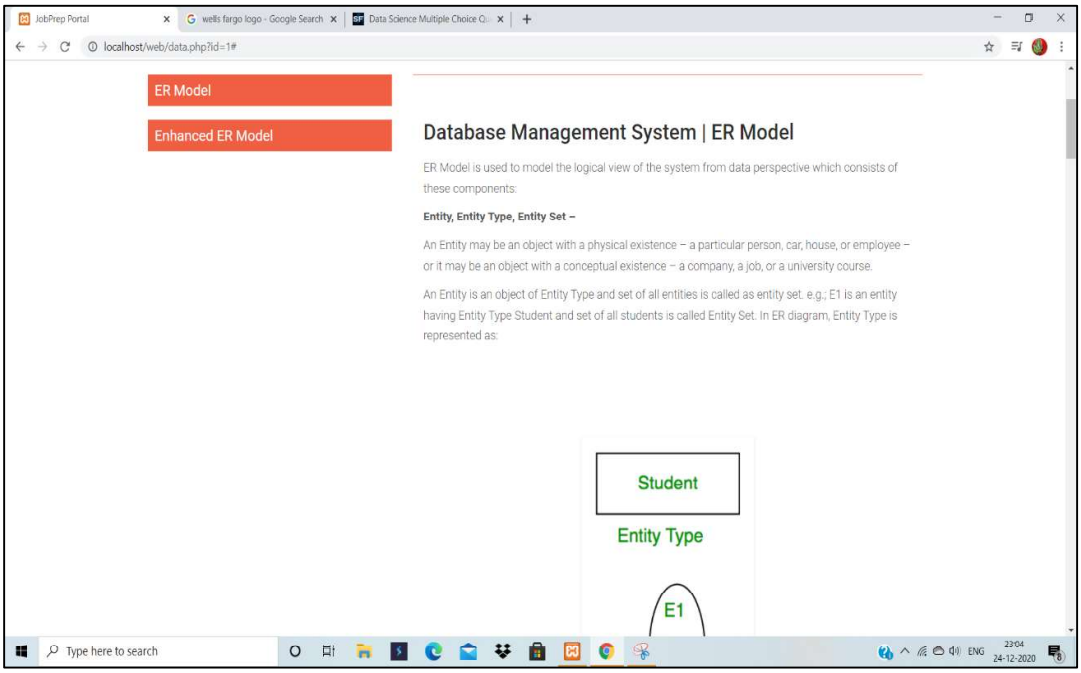

Figure no- 5.9 Concepts of the subject

5.7 Company Section

The company section provides important interview questions to the user.

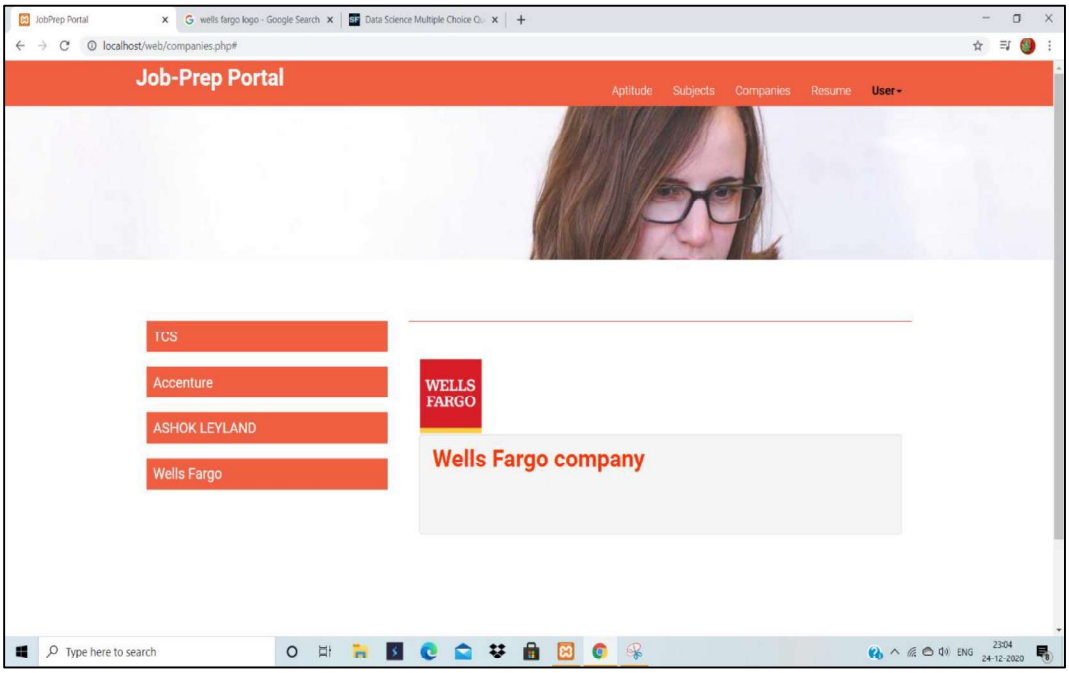

Figure no- 5.10 Company section

5.8 Resume section

The user gets the tips to build an efficient resume. The portal also displays some sample resumes.

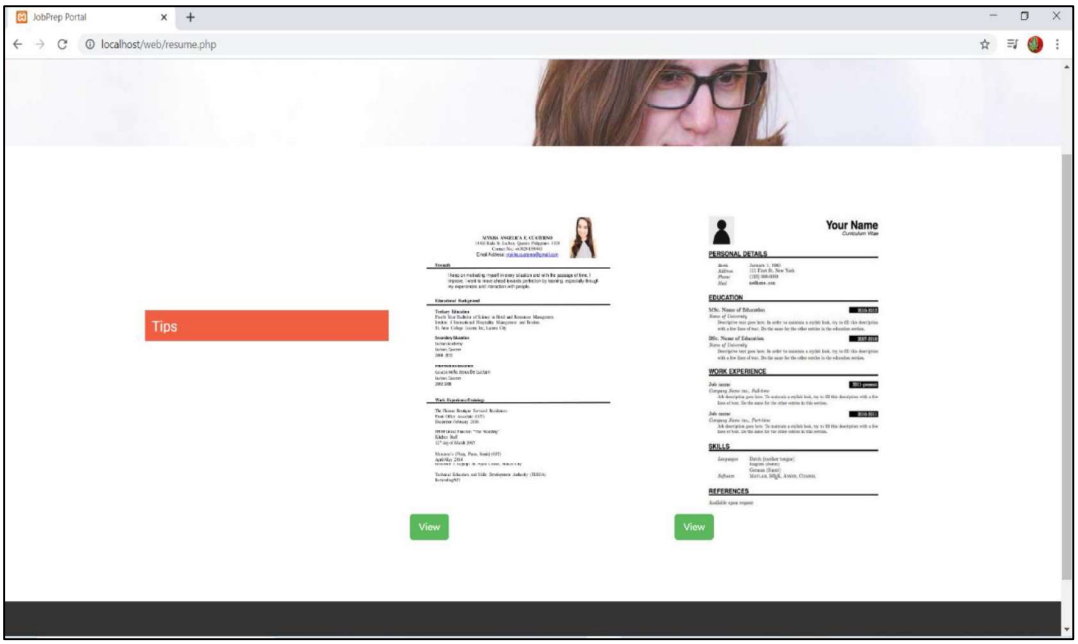

Figure no- 5.11 Resume section

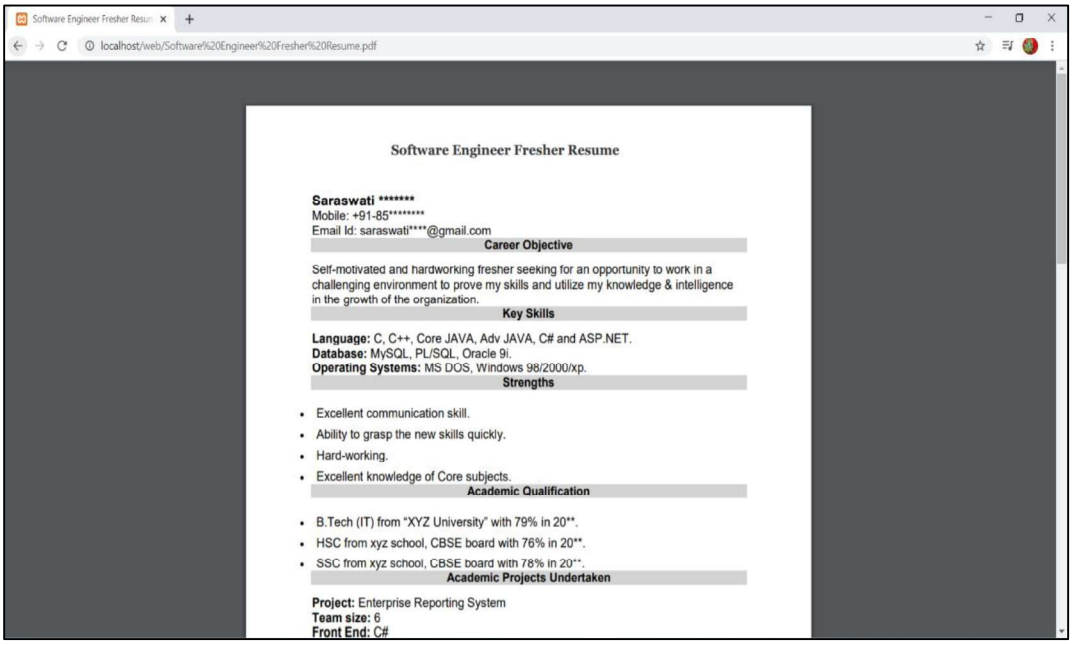

Figure no- 5.12 Sample resume

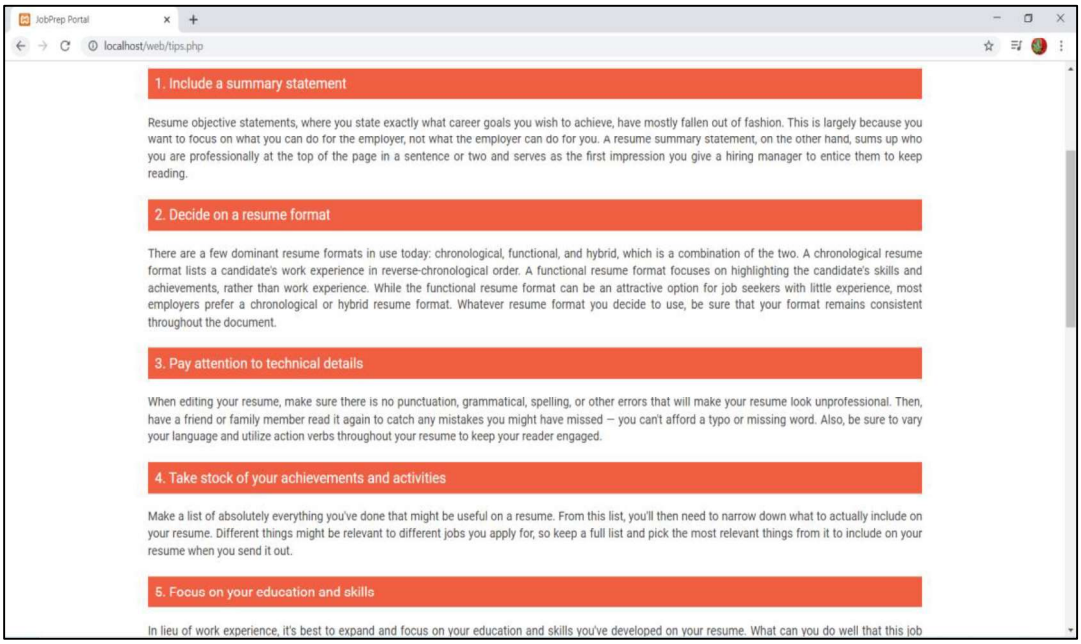

Figure no- 5.13 Resume building tips

5.9 Update profile

The user can edit/update his information. The changes made by the user can be seen in the database.

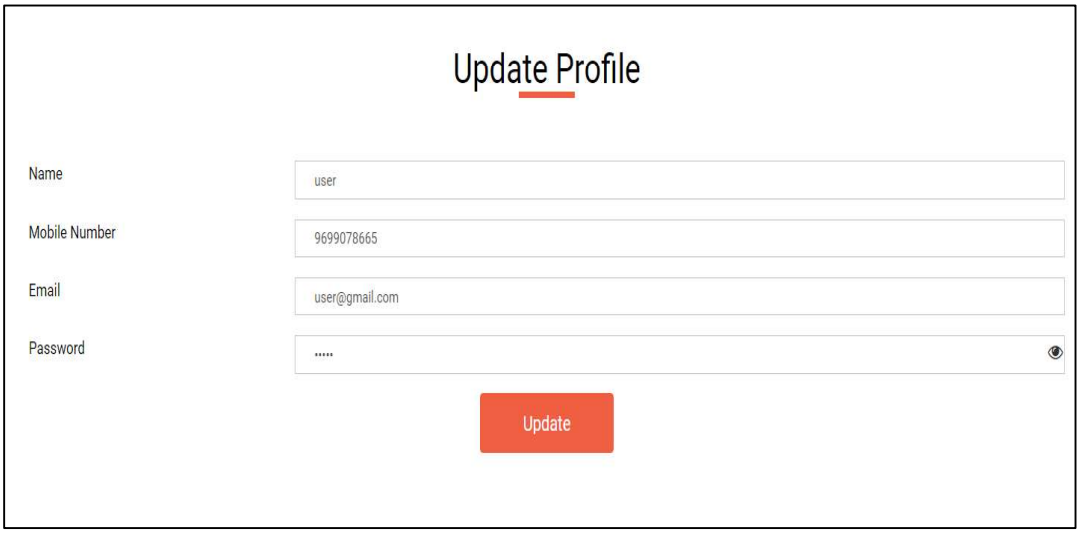

Figure no- 5.14 Update profile

5.10 Admin login page

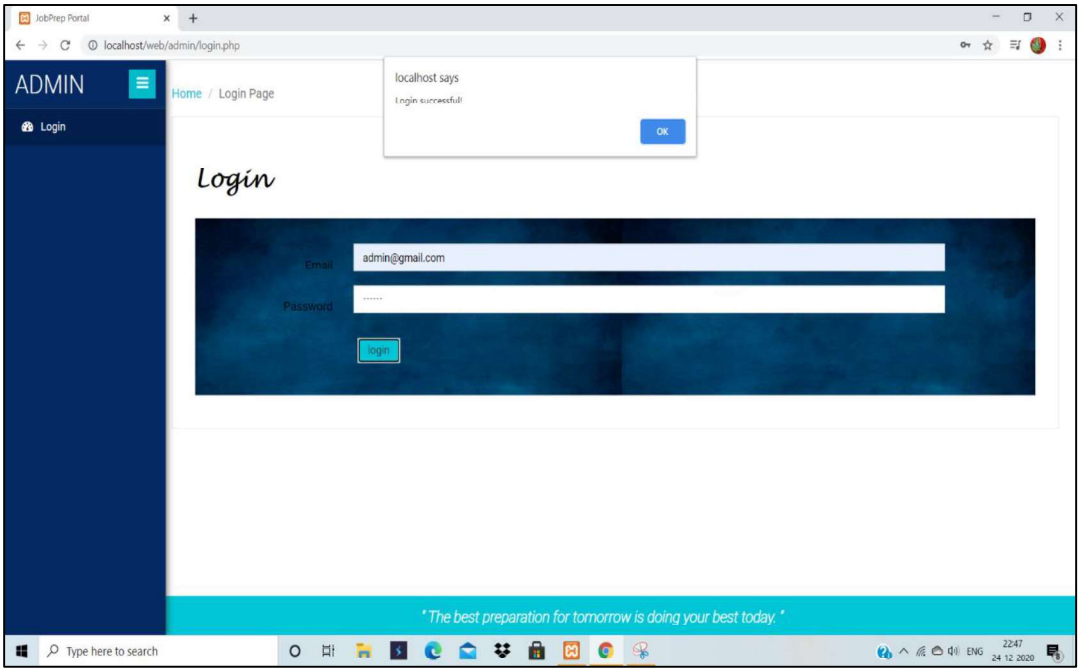

Figure no- 5.15 Admin login page

5.11 Manage registered users

Admin can manage the user registered to the portal.

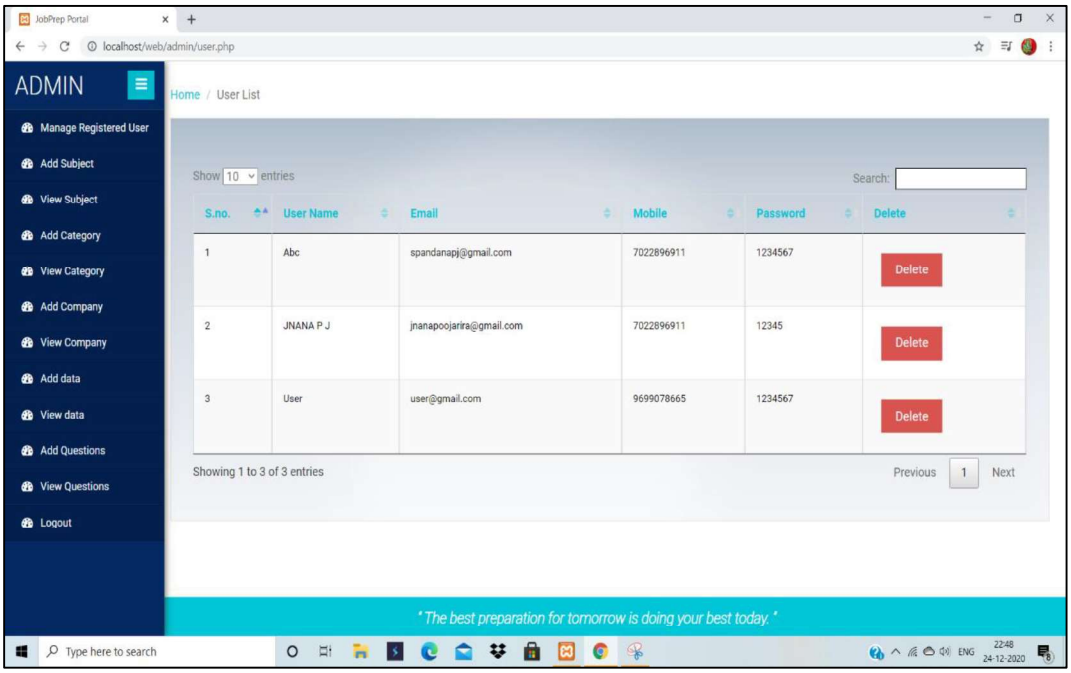

Figure no- 5.16 Manage registered users

5.12 Add, edit and delete the subject

Admin has the control to add subject, edit the subject that was created before and delete the subject. The changes made will be reflected in the database.

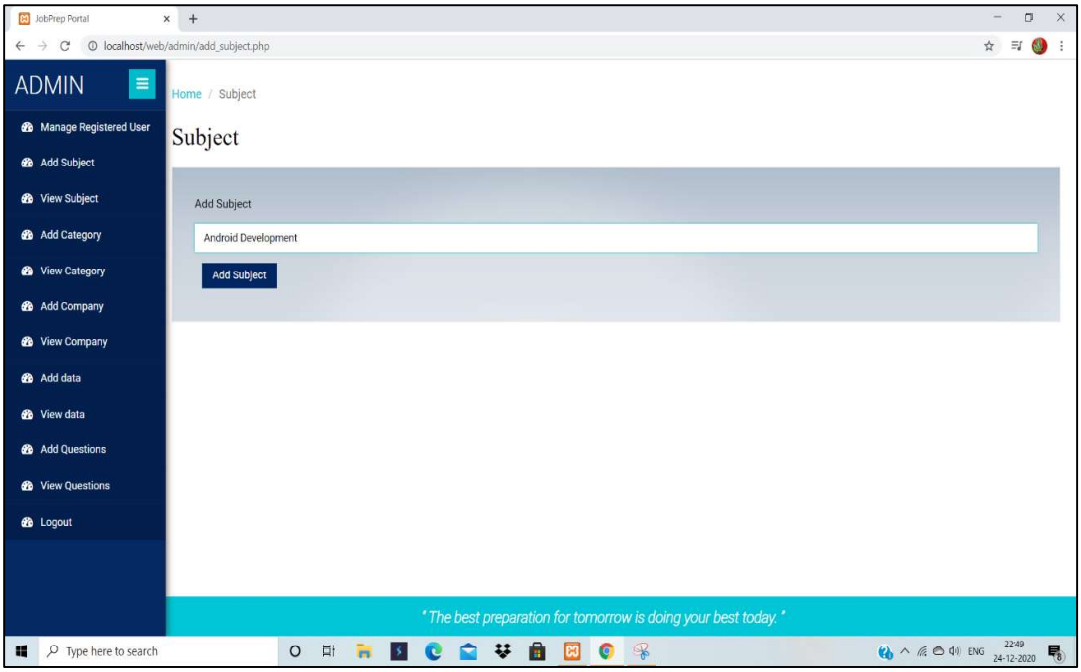

Figure no- 5.17 Add subject

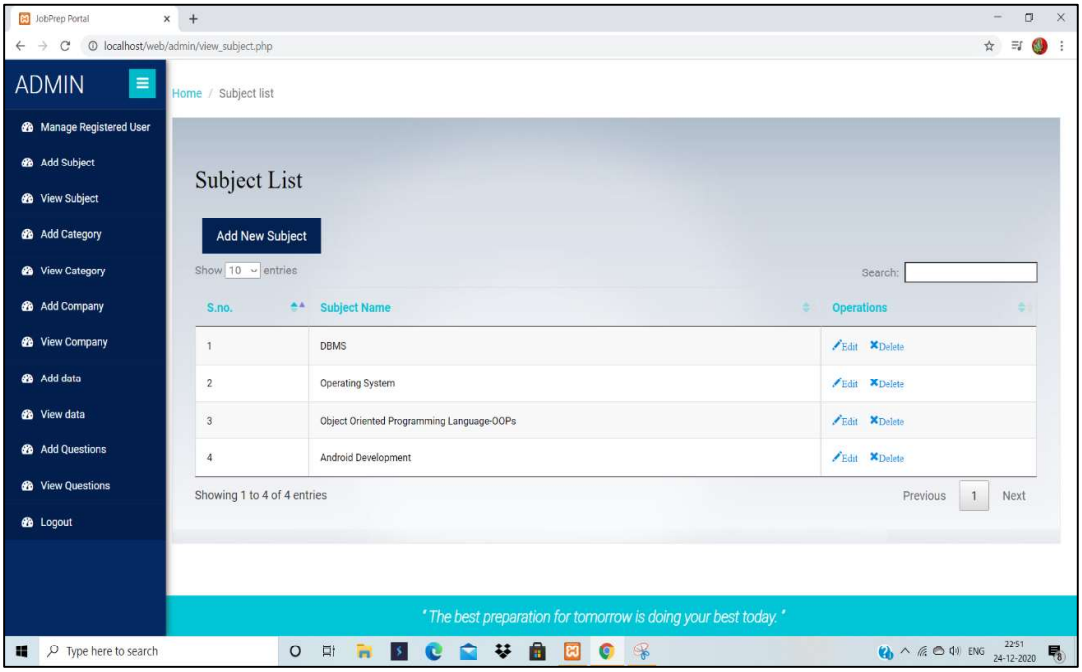

Figure no- 5.18 View subject

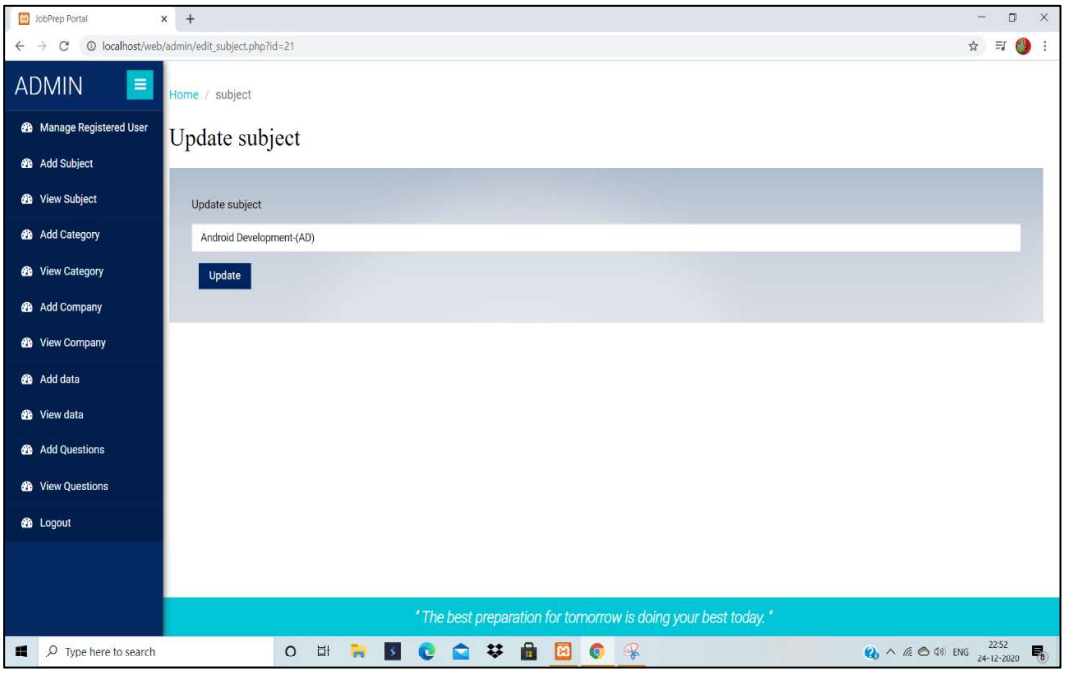

Figure no- 5.19 Edit subject

5.13 Add, edit and delete the category

Admin can add the category on which aptitude test can be attempted. The category can be edited as well as deleted.

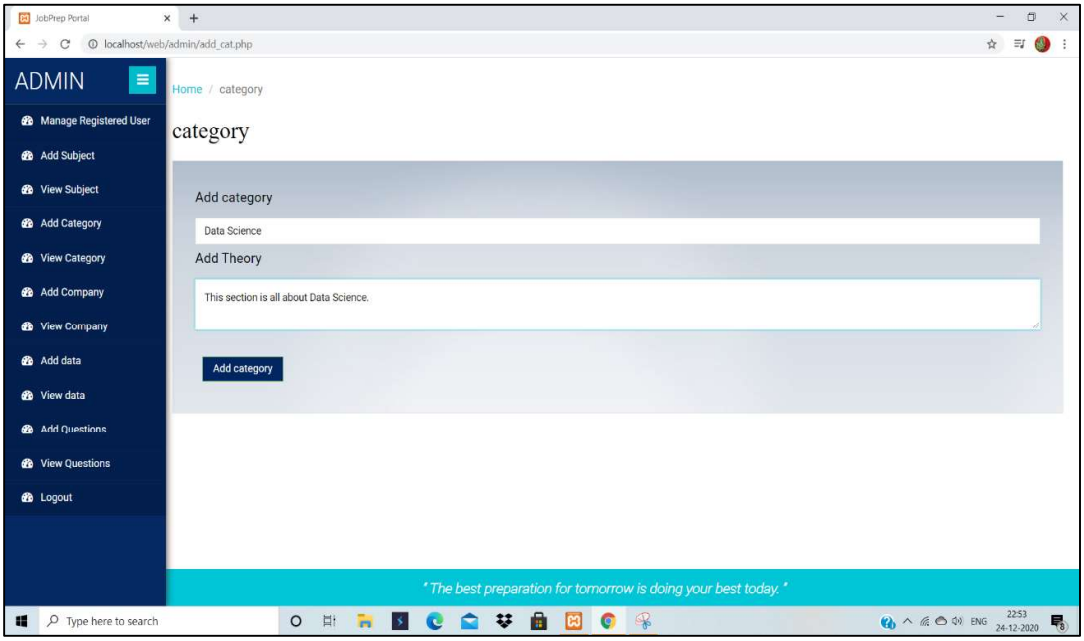

Figure no- 5.20 Add category

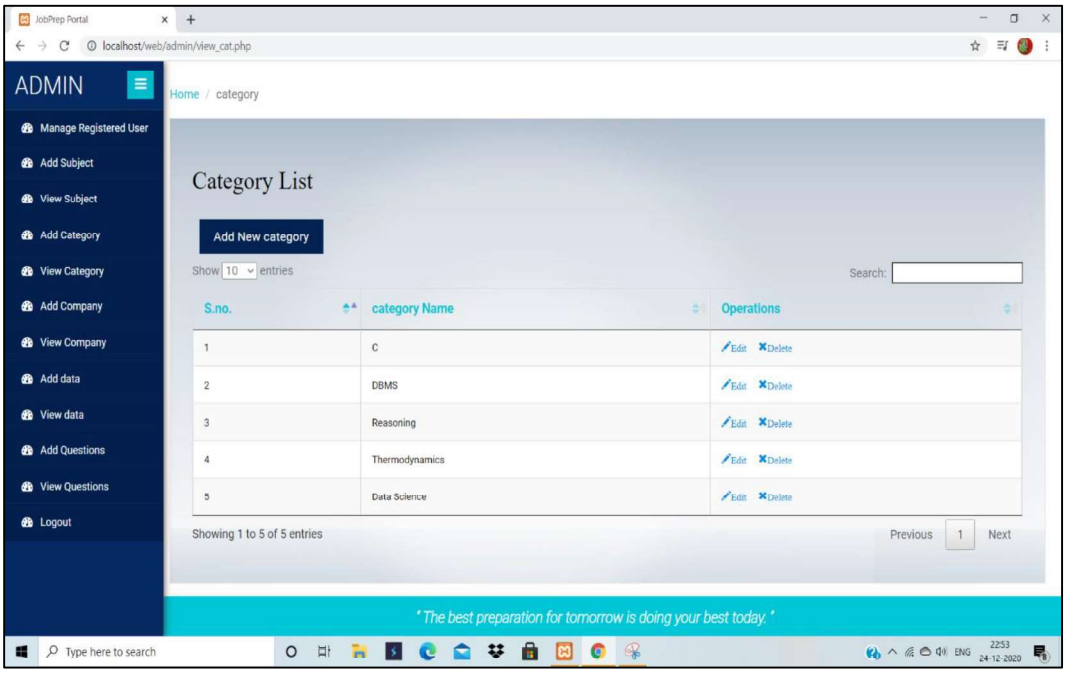

Figure no- 5.21 View category

5.14 Add, edit and delete company

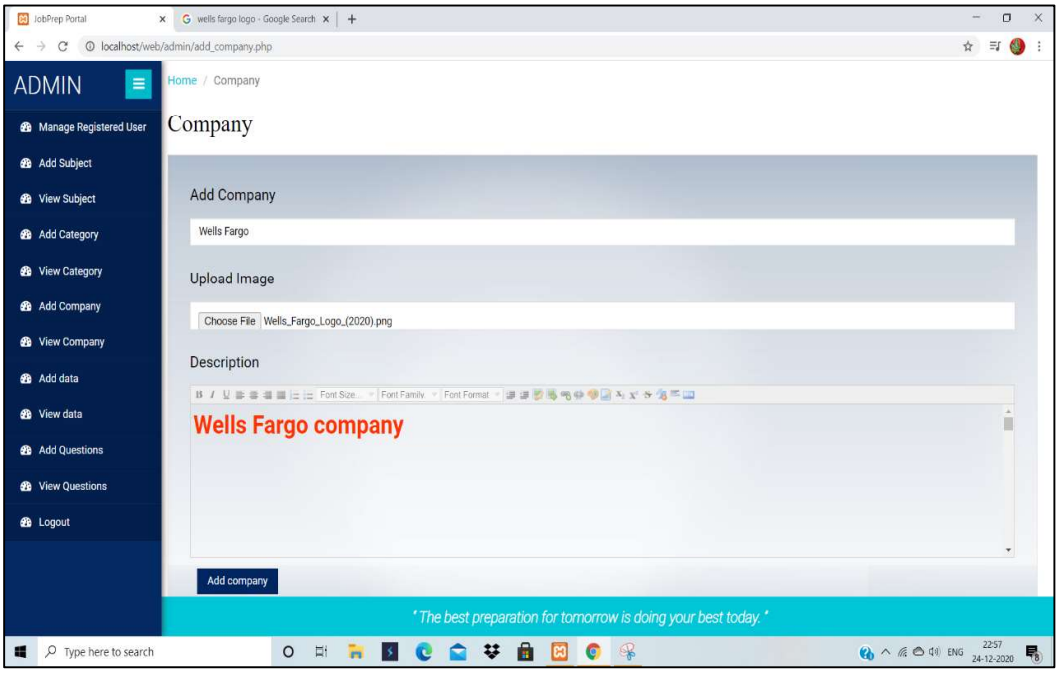

Figure no- 5.22 Add company

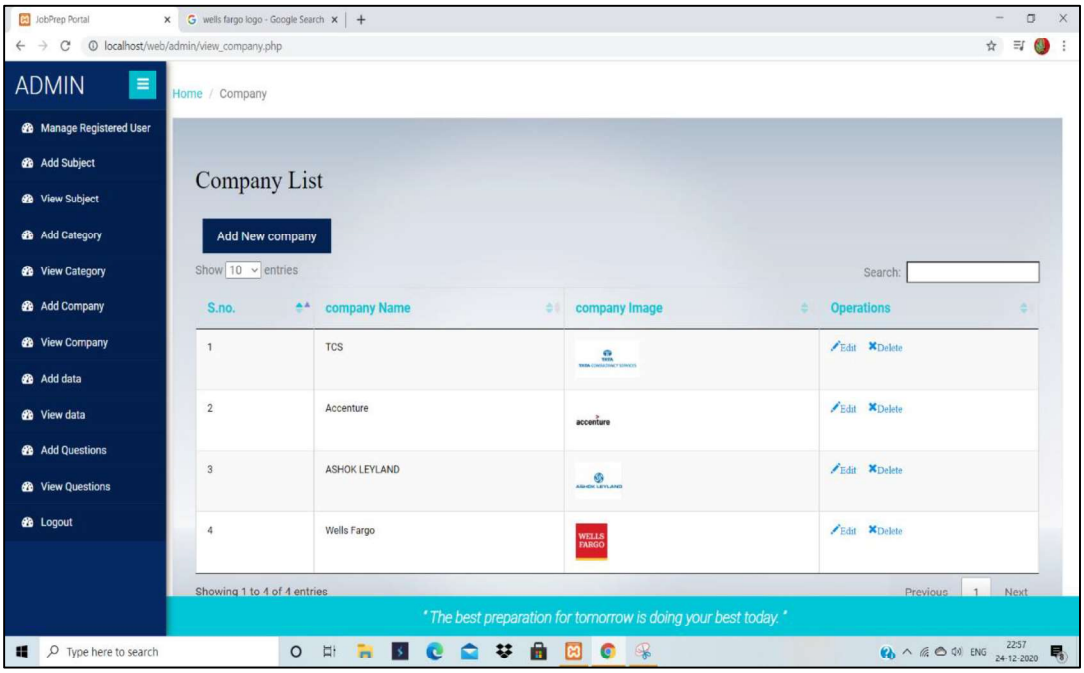

Figure no- 5.23 View company

5.15 Add, edit and delete topic data

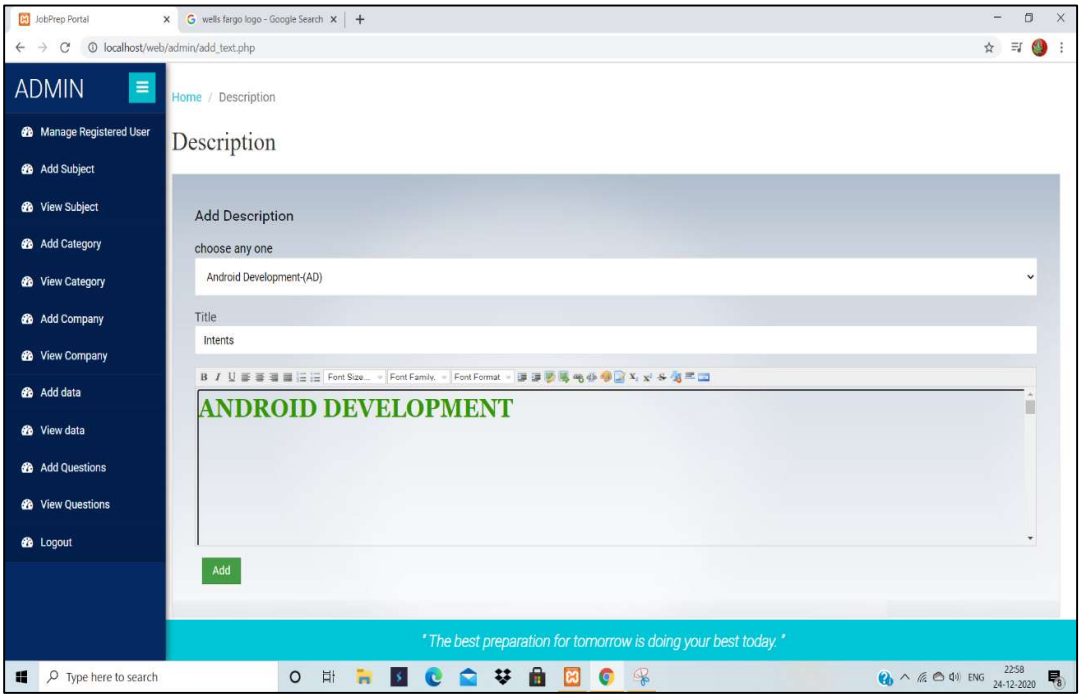

Figure no- 5.24 Add topic data

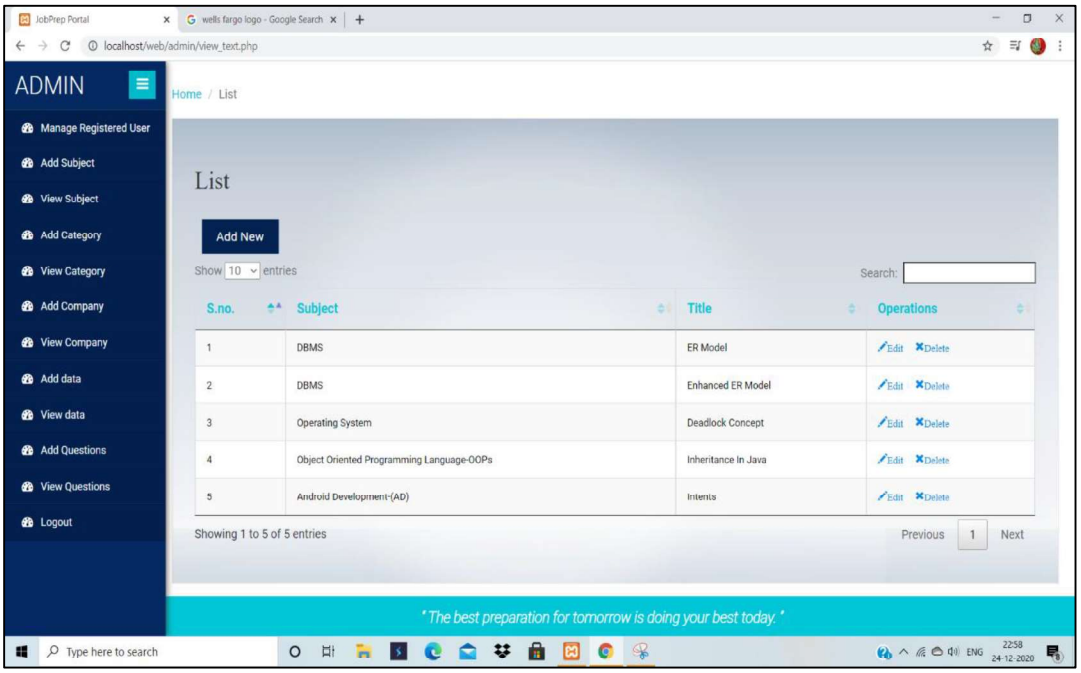

Figure no- 5.25 View topic data.

5.16 Add, edit and delete questions

Admin can add questions and its respective options so that the user can attempt the aptitude test.

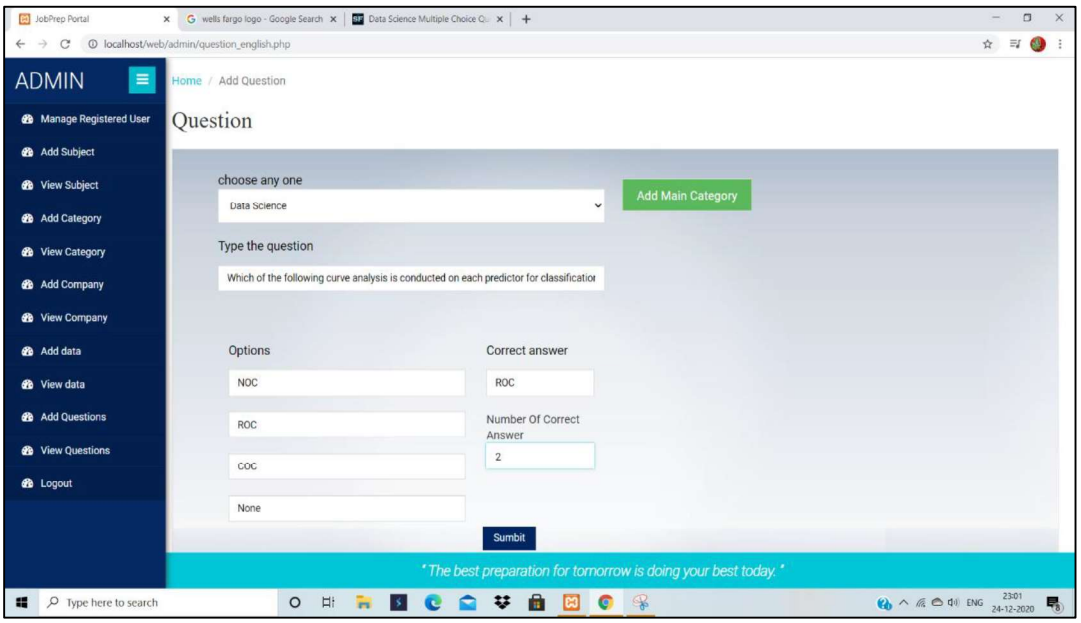

Figure no- 5.26 Add questions

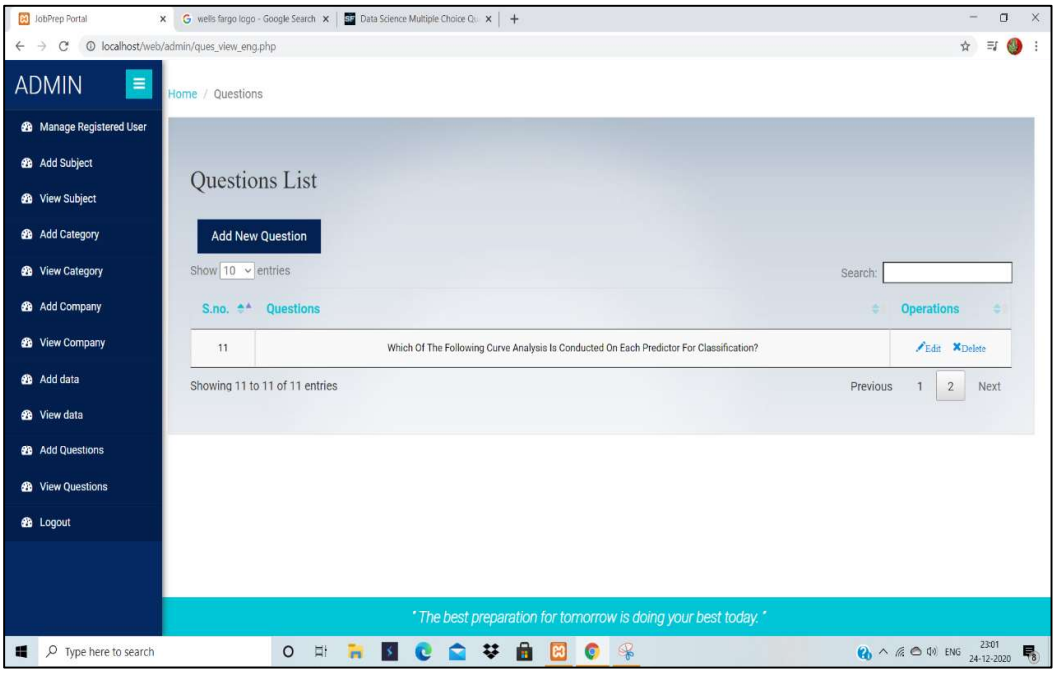

Figure no- 5.27 View questions

CHAPTER 6

RESULTS

The current results of the project implementations and future developments are discussed in this chapter.

6.1 Current Implementations of the Project

- In the current implementation of the project Job-prep portal, the job seekers who want to prepare for their interviews be it a fresher or any experienced seekers can register to the portal and get the access to various technical and aptitude questions asked in the interviews.
- In addition to this, job seekers can get resume building tips along with a sample resume that helps them in building an efficient resume.
- Instead of searching various websites to get description of certain topics, the portal provides a facility for job seeker to get information on important topics.

6.2 Future development

- The portal provides aptitude questions for its user to attempt. In future development a coding platform can be created for the user to practice coding thus improving their chances getting selected in the interviews.
- The portal provides various tips for its user in building an efficient resume. A resume building tool can be implemented for the users to create the resume on spot.
- In this project the user has to provide information in order to get registered. The project can include google sign-in and facebook sign-in. This would ease the process of registration.

CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION

Job-Prep portal is a web-based project that basically guides the job-seekers in their interview preparation. While this project aims in giving a user-friendly experience to the users with a simple and efficient frontend it has achieved so at its completion. This portal also achieves certain functional capabilities with the latest technology stack used in the industries today. Also, this portal does not have any geographical constraints as anyone from any part of the world can get registered to the portal and access it. Todays internet is a fast way of transferring data and information over a wide area. Hence Job-Prep portal serves as a medium of information exchange with its users and supports them in building their career.

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