**PROJECT REPORT**

**ON**

**TOUCHSTONE INSTITUTION**

**KAMLA NEHRU COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, PHAGWARA**

**Submitted to: GURU NANAK DEV UNIVERSITY**

For the partial fulfillment of degree of Bachelors Of Computer Applications**.**

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**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

While making this project, a lot of information have found that helped me in this project and I am glad that I am able to complete this project and have learn many things.

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PAYAL

MANPREET KAUR

**CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that **Payal** and **Manpreet Kaur** submitted this project report entitled **“TOUCHSTONE INSTITUTION”**for the partial fulfillment of the degree of Bachelors of Computers Applications during 2021-2024 as prescribed by the Guru Nanak Dev University. During this website report, the record of work carried out by them was under my supervision and guidance. The quality of work fairly fulfills all the necessary requirements.

MRS.SWATI

**PREFACE**

This project is one step toward the **speaking courses**. The main objective is to provide better interfaces, efficiency services & environment to users. This report briefly describes the systematic approach adopted to develop the system by efficiently using the latest facilities. The report follows the sequential actions of the different phases in the system development life cycle.

"Success is what everyone wants to achieve, and successful people don't do different things, they do things differently". Computer technology shows the way to do things differently better, efficient and effectively.

**"Any activity becomes creative when the doer cares about doing it right or doing it better."**

"If theoretical knowledge carves & sharps the carrier of a person, practical experience polishes it, luster it & brilliance it."

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**MEANING OF PROJECT**

As the computer industry is growing day by day, it has influenced everyone by some means. Everyone wants to present himself in a clear and effective manner for its publicity.

**"A project is a defined as a set of inputs and outputs required to achieve a particular goal.”**

Projects can range from simple to complex and can be managed by one person or a hundred. Projects are often described and delegated by a manager or executive. They go over their expectations and goals and it's up to the team to manage logistics and execute the project on time.

In other words **PROJECT** is constituent of seven words.

**P**-Perfect Planning

**R**-Resources

**O**-Organization

**J**-Joint Effort

**E**-Engineering Skills

**C**-Communication

**T**-Techniques

**INTRODUCTION OF PROJECT**

The name of our project is the **"TOUCHSTONE INSTITUTION**". This project will cover the solution for the current system drawbacks and provide a brand new system, which includes automation of the previous system through computer technology, and also provide some more useful features including previous ones for the personal use of organization. Our project was developed using HTML, CSS AND JAVASCRIPT as the front-end and for keeping data we will use the SQL and PHP as our back-end.

Our project supports all type of functionalities. Users can easily retrieve all related to college. One can easily find previous and current information whenever they need. Using this system you can register new student and their course details.. The site is quite simple and user friendly; the user can view the different functionalities. This system is appropriate to maintain various types of data for students, employees and college.

Website has two views:-

1. Administrative View

2. User View

Administrative view, administrator can see the current status of the state of the site and can expand the site by adding the different records in database. Administrator can include or exclude the content of the site by making the changes in the database like update, add, delete different database records at the back end.

User view, different faculty would be available to the user and users can register through registration form and show their interest towards any course. Apart from this user is able to various function, activities etc.

In our website, it becomes convenient for users to access a website in order to register or contact to the college using register form, email or contact.

**SCOPE OF PROJECT**

Since World Wide Web is the future of everything, the future of this project looks more promising.

This project is currently made of internet, as the major tools using designing of this project are HTML, CSS and PHP. These are the most commonly used web programming languages.

HTML, CSS and PHP are gaining rapid acceptance as, means to provide Dynamic content on the internet. Running from the server in the secure manner, the application process are also limitless.

* **HTML** is a mark-up language that is used to manage website content.
* **CSS** is a styling language that formats HTML elements to give them certain appearances and visual effects.
* **PHP** is programming language that allows web developers to create dynamic content that interacts with databases. PHP is basically used for developing web based software applications.
* **Javascript**, often abbreviated JS, is A programming language that is one of the core technologies of the World Wide Web, alongside HTML and CSS.

**INTRODUCTION TO HTML**

In 1989, Berners-Lee wrote a memo proposing an Internet-based hypertext system. Berners-Lee specified HTML and wrote the browser and server software in late 1990. The first publicly available description of HTML was a document called "HTML Tags", first mentioned on the Internet by Tim Berners-Lee in late 1991.

HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language. HTML is a markup language that web browsers use to interpret and compose text, images, and other material into visual or audible web pages. Default characteristics for every item of HTML markup are defined in the browser, and these characteristics can be altered or enhanced by the web page designer's additional use of CSS.

**How html works:**

<! Doctype html >

<Html>

<Head>

< TITLE> title tag of html</TITLE>

</head>

<BODY>

<h1>heading tag of html</h1>

<p>paragraph tag of html</p>

</BODY>

</HTML>

**INTRODUCTION TO CSS**

CSS was first proposed by Hakon Wium Lie on October 10, 1994. At the time, Lie was working with Tim Berners-Lee at CERN. Several other style sheet languages for the web were proposed around the same time, and discussions on pubic mailing lists and inside World Wide Web Consortium resulted in the first W3C CSS Recommendation (CSS1) being released in 1996. In particular, a proposal by Bert Bos was influential; he became co- author of CSS1, and is regarded as co-creator of CSS.

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a document written in a markup language such as HTML. CSS is a cornerstone technology of the World Wide Web, alongside HTML and JavaScript. CSS is designed to enable the separation and content, including layout, colors, and fonts. This separation can improve content accessibility, provide more flexibility and control in the specification of presentation characteristics, enable multiple WebPages to share formatting by specifying the relevant CSS in a separate.css file which reduces complexity and repetition in the structural content as well as enabling the.css file to be cached to improve the page load speed between the pages that share the file and its formatting.

How CSS Works:

✔The browser loads the HTML.

✓ It converts the HTML Into a DOM. The DOM represents the document in the computer's memory. The DOM is explained in a bit more detail in the next section.

✔The browser then fetches most of the resources that are linked to by the HTML document, such as embedded images and videos and linked CSS.

✔The browser parses the fetched CSS and sorts the different rules by the selector types in to different "buckets". Based on the selectors it finds, it works out of which rules should be applied to which nodes in the DOM, and attaches style to them as required (this intermediate step is called a render tree).

✔ The render tree is laid out in the structure it should appear in the after the rules have been applied to it.

**INTRODUCTION TO PHP**

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

PHP is a recursive acronym for "PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor". PHP is a server scripting language that is embedded in HTML. It is used to manage dynamic content, databases, session tracking, even build entire e- commerce sites. It is integrated with a number of popular databases, Including MySQL Server.

PHP is pleasingly zippy in its execution, especially when compiled as an Apache module on the UNIX side. The MySQL server, once started, executes even very complex queries with huge result sets in record- setting time. PHP supports a large number of major protocols such as POP3, IMAP and LDAP. PHP4 added support for Java and distributed object architectures (COM and CORBA), making n-tier development a possibility for the first time. PHP is forgiving. PHP language tries to be as forgiving as possible. PHP Syntax is C-Like.

**HOW PHP WORKS:**

PHP being a server-side language, the entire workflow is on the server itself. A PHP interpreter is also installed into the server to check for PHP files .While on the client-side, the only requirement is a web browser and internet connection. Let us understand step-by-step how a PHP page works.

**All steps are discussed below**:

* The client requests the WebPages on the browser.
* The server (where PHP software is installed) then checks for the PHP file associated with the request.
* If found, it sends the file to the interpreter (since PHP is an interpreted language which checks for requested data into the database.
* The interpreter then sends back the requested data output as an HTML webpage (since a browser does not understand .php files).
* The web server receives the HTML file from the interpreter.
* And it sends the webpage back to the browser.

**INTRODUCTION TO JAVASCRIPT**

JavaScript often abbreviated JS, is a programming language that is one of the core technologies of the World Wide Web, alongside HTML and CSS. Over 97% of websites use JavaScript on the client side for web page behavior, often incorporating third-party libraries. All major web browsers have dedicated JavaScript engine to execute the code on users' devices.

JavaScript is a high-level, often just-in-time compiled language that conforms to the ECMA Script standard. It has dynamic typing, prototype-based object- orientation, and first-class functions. It is multi-paradigm, supporting event- driven, functional, and imperative programming styles. It has application programming interfaces (APIs) for working with text, dates, regular expressions, standard data structures, and the Document Object Model (DOM).

The ECMAS cript standard does not include any input/output (I/O), such as networking, storage, or graphics facilities. In practice, the web browser or other runtime system provides JavaScript APIs for I/O.

JavaScript engines were originally used only in web browsers, but are now core Components of some servers and a variety of applications. The most popular runtime system for this usage is node.js.

**PROBLEM DEFINITION**

**Existing System:**

In the existing system manual work was required for promoting the hotel and providing the information about the hotel to the users over the internet. Potential customers had to visit the hotel to get the information about the rooms and wedding venues available, deals offered, Queries and other information about the hotel.

**Proposed system:**

The problem is to provide the complete information about the college campus. In which the college staff members, students and parents can access the information and will be familiar with college campus. It will provide interactive environment for the staff, students and parents by getting knowledge of student attendance, remarks, exams performances, grades, timetables, notices etc.

This is a web-related application that permits us to approach the entire knowledge regarding the college, employees, students, faculties etc. This application is also called as College management system. It offers an actual trip of the college campus. Here we would gain the recent knowledge regarding the students and employees. This general application planned for aiding the students of an organization about details on the courses, subjects, classes, assignments, grades and time-table. It also allows the faculty to know his time-table, upload assignments and issue circulars to the pupil. The administrator would maintain the accounts of the pupil and staff, prepares the time-table and upload the current information regarding the campus

**PROJECT ABSTRACT**

As the computer industry is growing day by day, it has influenced web everyday by some means. Everyone wants to present himself in clear and effective manner for its publicity. World Wide Web is an important feature of internet which can provide his facility of pub- licizing through the website. In the project, on attempt has been made to build a website on foreign languages and system named "TOUCHSTONE".

The site is quite simple and user friendly, the user can view. The site contains both static and dynamic web pages.

The designing of web pages has done in CSS and PHP with the help of different controls of HTML is used for displaying the dynamic effects on the web pages. The name of the project is TOUCHSTONE and Foreign Languages website. This project will cover the solution for cur- rent system drawbacks and provide a brand new system, which includes automation of the previous system through computer technology, and also provide some more useful features including previous ones for the personal use of organization. My project will be developed using Microsoft Word 2007 as from end and for keeping data will use the MS SQL Server2005 as our back end. The main purpose of this project is to facilitate the IELTS Centre business.

**FEASIBILITY STUDY**

A feasibility study is a test of system proposal according to work ability to meet user needs effective use of resources.

The objective of a feasibility study is not to solve problem but to acquire a sense of its scope. The proposal summarizes what is known & what is going to be done. It consists of the following:-

Statement of the problems: A carefully worded statement of the problem that lead to analysis.

Summary of finding & recommendations: A list of the major findings & recommendations of the study. IT is deal for the users who require quick access it the result of the analysis of the system under study. Conclusions are started, followed by the list of recommendations & a justification for them.

✓ Economic Feasibility

✓ Technical Feasibility

✓ Operational Feasibility

✔ Social Feasibility

**Economical Feasibility:-**

The new project to be developed is measured according the details one during the feasibility. A rough is estimated to see whether the project is economically feasible or not. As the project is website & this is too developed by web pages.

**Technical Feasibility:-**

The project after development is to run on the web server for which one have to buy web space. The amount of web space required depends upon the size of the website. The web server has latest hardware as well as software with latest services pack installed on it. So, they will support this project fully. Moreover from the customer point of view, the customer having an internet connection can easily visit the website. So, doubt about the project being technically feasible.

**Operational Feasibility:-**

The project eventually run on the web server & the user view the website on the browser.

**Social Feasibility:-**

Almost every user wishes to search and work from internet rather than personally visiting the Information. Thus providing the up to date Information on the website & reliable way in an efficient manner makes the project socially.

**Hardware and Software requirements**

**Hardware Interface:** It's a web based project, so a robust hardware configuration is required. The hardware requirements are:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| CPU | Pentium 4 Processor |
| RAM | 128 MB or higher |
| Hard Disk Used | 10 GB on system drive |
| Video | 800x600,250 colors |
| Mouse | Any Compatible Keyboard |
| Keyboard | Any Compatible Keyboard |
| Multimedia | Multimedia Kit |
| CD ROM Drive | Multimedia Kit |
| Back up | Tap drive or extra hard disk |

**Software Interface**: Following software are required for developing web based application.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Operating System | Windows XP, Windows 10 |
| Front End | Microsoft visual web Development |
| Back up | SQL EXPRESS |

**DEVELOPMENT TOOL**

**Front End Tools:-**

**HTML:**

HTML is a language for describing web pages. HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language. HTML is a markup language. A markup is a set of markup tags. The tags describe document content. HTML documents contain HTML tags and plain text. HTML documents are also called web pages. Hyper Text Markup Language (HTML) is the main markup language for creating web page and other information that can be displayed in the web browser.

HTML is written in the form of HTML element consisting of tags enclosed in angel brackets (like <html>), within the webpage content. HTML tags most commonly come in pairs like <h1> and </h1>, although some tags, known as empty elements, are unpaired, for example <img>. The first tag in a pair is the start tag, the second tag is the end tag (they are also called opening tags and closing tags). In between these tags web designers can add text, tags, comments and other type of text-based content.

**Advantages-**

✓Easy to learn and use.

✓HTML is free.

✓ HTML is supported by all browsers.

✓ HTML is the most Friendly Search Engine.

✓ HTML is simple to edit.

✓HTML can integrate easily with other languages.

✓HTML is light weight.

* **JavaScript**:-

JavaScript can make your web site more dynamic. JavaScript is the most popular scripting language on the internet and it works with all major browsers. JavaScript is the world's most popular programming language. It is the language for HTML and the web for servers, PCs, laptops, tablets, smart phones and more. JavaScript is a scripting Language

* **CSS:-**

CSS stands for cascading Style Sheets. Style defines how to display HTML elements. Styles were added to the HTML to solve a problem. External style sheets can solve a lot of work. External style sheets are stored in CSS files. CSS defines how HTML elements are to be displayed. CSS is among the core languages of the open web and is standardized across web browsers.

* **PHP:-**

PHP code is executed on the server. PHP is an acronym for "PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor". PHP is a widely-used, open source scripting language. PHP scripts are executed on the server. PHP is free to download and use. PHP is an amazing and popular language. It is easy enough to be a beginner's first server side language. It is deep to enough to run the largest social network (Facebook) .

**BACK END TOOLS:-**

* **MY SQL:-**

MySQL is free and open-source software the terms of GNU General Public license, and is also available under a variety of proprietary licenses. MySQL was owned and sponsored by the Swedish company MySQL AB, which was bought by Sun Microsystems (now Oracle Corporation). MySQL has stand-alone clients that allow users to interact directly with MySQL database using SQL, but more often, MySQL is used with other programs to implement applications that need relational database capability. MySQL is a component of the LAMP web application software stack.

**DETAILED STUDY OF PROJECT**

There are two modules:

1. Client
2. Admin

**Client Section**:-

**Static View:** In the static page where no dynamic (database) content is presented**.**

**About Touchstone**

About us page shows the precise overview of services provides by our Ielts institution website.

**Privacy and Policy**

This page shows the privacy and policy of our website

**Test-centre**

This page shows the information about the test-centre. It gives you information about tests which is organized by IDP.

**Counseling**

It is a static page. This page shows the counseling instantaneous and schedule step by step.

**Why Touchstone**

This page shows reasons to choose touchstone.

**Testimonials**

This page is linked with the Touchstone’s YOU-TUBE channel .It shows the latest videos of testimonials from the students. The students explain our success stories and experience by videos.

**Location**

This page shows the location of touchstone institution in Phagwara. This page shows in the contact-us page and it also include other Locations of touchstone institution in Punjab.

**Banner**

It is also static. It shows in the front homepage in our website.

**Study abroad**

Study abroad is a static page**.** We make the study process fast and easy .With the help of this page you can access knowledge about their study and country where they want to go in upcoming future.

* **AUSTRALIA**
* **NEW ZEALND**
* **UK**
* **CANADA**

## Dynamic view:-In the Dynamic section those pages are included which interact with the database.

**Homepage**

Homepage is both static and dynamic page. In homepage, all the information related to our site is displayed.. Also join button is provided. This is the first page of website. Dropdown menu is fetched from the database such as courses, faculty etc. Furthermore, why touchstone, location and institution partner sections are static. However, various categories of events and courses are fetched from the database. At end, footer is included with various social icons like face book, twitter and instagram are provided.

**Registration**

If the user doesn't have an account on our site then he/she will be asked to register. The user will enter details in the registration form according to the required field:

* Name
* Phno
* Email
* course
* Timing

**Request to call-back**

If user have any query about the studies as well as curses then they will send the query message with the help of call-back option. It is totally dynamic and connected to the database.

**Contact us**

This page is static as well as dynamic .In this page call back option is dynamic which is connected to the database.

**Faculty**

In this page we have fetched faculty name, picture and description from the database.

**Courses**

This dropdown is totally dynamic which is fetched from the database. there are six courses. These courses pages are half static as well as dynamic. The course information in these pages are fetched from the database like:

* Course name
* Fees
* Duration

**Events**

In this page all the events are fetched from the database with their description also these events shows in the homepage with more button.

**Timing**

All the batch timing are fetched from the database tables. The administrator can add they new timing and also manage the old timing.

**Achievements**

It is also dynamic page .All the awards achievements are fetched from the database along with image, description and date of award event.The administrator can add the new achievement and also manages the old one.

**Exam booking**

Exam booking page is dynamic page. The exam courses are fetched from the database. The administrator can add the new course in the database. Also fees is fetched from the database and it can change time to time by the administration. When we book any course exam then you click on the book now link, after that the exam booking from will open. The user will enter details in the booking form according to the required fields:

* Personal information
* Contact information
* Exam information

Then you press the submit button and all the data will inserted into they database. The administrator can see all exam booking data in the backend.

**Post Reviews**

The post review form insert the user’s feedback into the database. The users will these details in the reviews:

* Name
* Date
* Review message

And after that user will press the submit button. All these data will inserted in the database and it shows in the homepage dynamically.

**Footer**

THE footer is static as well as dynamic because it contain the links of the dynamic pages which is connected to the databa

**DATABASE-TABLES**

All the database tables of our website is given below:

* **Login:-**

**Table name**:my\_login.

**Description**: Contains information about the users that can login to the back end database.

* **Courses:-**

**Table name** : course.

**Description**: Contains information about the course, fees, duration and

timing.

* **Faculty:-**

**Table name**: faculty.

**Description**: Contains information of faculty and staff.

* **Events:-**

**Table name**: events.

**Description**: Contains information about the events done in the institution with their images.

* **Achievements:-**

**Table name**: achievements.

**Description**: Contains information about the awards with theie description as well as image.

* **Registration:-**

**Table name**: registration

**Description**: Contains information about the registration by the visitors.

* **Timing:-**

**Table name**: timing.

**Description**: Contains information about the all timing batches of different courses.

* **Call-back data:-**

**Table name**: call\_back.

**Description**: Contains information about the users with their query messages.

* **Reviews:-**

**Table name**: review\_data.

**Description**: Contains information about the users reviews.

* **Exam courses:-**

**Table name**: exam\_course.

**Description**: Contains information about the users exam course and fees of every course.

* **Exam-Dates**:-

**Table name**: exam\_date.

**Description**: Contains information about the exam dates. It contains two dates of exam in a month.

* **Exam-Timings:-**

**Table name**: exam\_timing.

**Description**: Contains information about the exam timing. It contains

two timing of exam in a exam day that is morning and evening.

* **Booking Exam Information:-**

**Table name**: exam\_info.

**Description**: Contains information about the every candidate or students who want to book exam .The data of booking exam is stored in the backend.

**E-R DIAGRAM**

An entity-relation (ER) diagram is a specialized graphic that illustrates the relationships between entities in a database. ER diagrams often use symbols to represent three different types of information. Boxes are commonly used to represent relationships and ovals are used to represent attributes. **Entity relationship diagram** are a way to represent the structure and layout of a database. It is used frequently to describe the database schema.

Using the three schema approach to software engineering, there are three levels of ER models that may be developed.

**The conceptual data model:** This is the highest level ER model in that it contains the leastgranular detail but establishes the overall scope of what is to be included within the model set. The conceptual ER model normally defines master reference data entities that are commonly used by the organization. Developing an enterprise-wide conceptual ER model is useful to support documenting the data architecture for an organization.

**The logical data model:** A logical ER model does not require a conceptual ER modelespecially if the logical ER model is to develop a single disparate information system. The logical ER model contains more detail than the conceptual ER model. In addition to master data entities, operational and transactional data entities are now defined. The details of each data entity are developed and the entity relationships between these data entities are established. The logical ER model is however developed independent of technology into which it will be implemented.

**The physical model:** One or more physical ER models may be developed from each logicalER model. The physical ER model is normally developed to be instantiated as a database. Therefore, each physical ER model must contain enough detail to produce a database and each physical ER model is technology dependent since each database management system is somewhat different. The physical model is normally forward engineered to instantiate the structural metadata into a database management system as relation database objects such as database tables, database indexes such as unique key indexes, and database constraints such as a foreign key constraints or a commonality constraint.

The ER model is also normally used to design modifications to the relational database objects and to maintain the structural metadata of the database.

Timing

Has a

Course

Events

**Faculty**

My\_login

Achievements

Faculty

Timing

Registration

Has a

Course

Call\_back

Review\_data

Exam\_info

Has a

Has a

Has a

Exam \_course

Exam\_date

Exam\_timing

**DATA FLOW DIAGRAM**

Data flow diagrams also called data flow graphs are commonly used during problem analysis. A DFD shows the flow of data through a system. It views a system as a function that transformation the input into desired output. Any complex system will not perform this transformation in a single step: data will typically undergo a series of transformations before it becomes the output. The DFD aims to capture the transformations that take place within a system to the input data so that eventually the data output is produced. The agent that performs the transformation of data from one state to another is called process. So, the DFD shows the movement of data through the different transformations processes in the system. The processes are shown by named circles and data flows are represented by name arrows entering or leaving the bubbles. So, while drawing a DFD one must not get involved in procedural details, A DFD describes what data flow rather that how they are processes purpose is clarifying the system and identifying major transformation that will become programs in system design.

A data-flow-diagram (DFD) is a graphical representation of flow of data through an information system. If show the flow of data values from their source to destination object. The data values transforms from source object to destination object to "process" a data flow diagram doesn't show control information such as the time at which "process" are executed or designed among alternate data part.

The dataflow diagram should contain following elements:

* Processes
* Data flow
* Entity
* Data stores

In data flow diagram, processes that transfers the data, dataflow that move actor object that produce and consume data, and stores the data.

**Process:**

Processes are used to transform the data values in the lowest level they work like pure function. The symbols of processes are:

**Data Flow:**

Dataflow is used for the connection. It connects the output of an object to the input for another object or processes. It represents as an intermediate data values within computations. The values are not changed by the data flow. The data flow is represented with the help of arrows as shown:

**Actor (External entity):**

An active object in the DFD which producing or receiving data flow with values is called actors. Input and output of dataflow are attached with actors. The actors are lie on the boundary of the data flow graph but terminate the data flow graph but terminate the flow graph but terminate the flow data as sources and links of data, and so are sometimes called terminators. An actor can be described by a rectangle.

Data store:

Actor

A data store indicates a passive object within a data flow diagram that stores data for later access. It doesn't manage by operation but produce any result or data access.

**DFD LEVEL 0:**

Client

Admin

Visitor

Update,manage Enquiry

Insert Receive

**Level-1**

Call-back

Exam\_course

Timing

Exam-timing

Exam\_date

Exam\_info

Review\_data

Events

**Achievements**

Faculty

Registration

Course

**Level-2**

Event\_timing

Exam\_course

Exam\_date

Call\_back

Course

Faculty

Exam\_info

Review\_data

Timing

Achievements

Events

Registration

My\_login

Admin

DATA

Base

**SCREENSHOTS**

* **Client-Side**
* **HOMEPAGE**

* **Courses**
* **Format Page**

**About us**

* **Achievements**
* **Privacy and Policy**
* **Testimonials**
* **Events**
* **Faculty**
* **Study-Abroad**
* **Mobile-Apps**

* **Test-Centre**
* **Counseling**
* **Registration-Form**
* **Post-Review-Form**
* **Call-Back-Form**
* **Location**
* **Contact-US**
* **Exam-Booking**

* **Exam-Booking-Form**

**S**

* **Server-Side**
* **Admin Login**-

The Admin should login to the website to use his administrative options. After logging in, he will be redirected to the homepage.

* **Admin Homepage**

After logging in admin will be redirected to the homepage. In homepage different option will appear. You can choose anyone according to need of change and can manage the changes to be done in the data.

* **Courses**
* **Events**
* **Timing**
* **Faculty**
* **Achievements**
* **Registered Student Data**
* **Call-Back-Data**
* **Exam-Booking-Information**
* **Control-Exam-Information**
* **Exam-Courses**
* **Exam-Dates**

* **Exam-Timings**
* **Call-Status**

**Testing**

Testing is basically a combination of verification and validation. System testing performs a very crucial role of quality assurance and for ensuring the reliability of software. Testing is performed to determine the existence, quality or genuineness of the attributes of the system. The less structure, the test process, the less reliability is the system testing, while the most structured it becomes, more the department can rely upon the system testing. System testing makes a logical assumption that if all the system is correct, the goal will be successfully achieved.

The system was tested with the test data and it was put to its limits so that various exceptions and errors were checked out. It was tested for this exception:

* Data additions and modification and deletions should result in change of values in the database.
* Database transactions should be handled properly.
* Stress testing by increasing load of system.

**Testing approaches are:-**

* + Black box testing
  + White box testing
  + Unit testing
  + Integration testing

**Black box testing:-**

A software testing technique where by the internal working of the item being tested are not known by the tester. For example, in a black box test on software design the tester only knows the inputs and what the expected outcomes should be and not how the program arrives at those outputs. The tester does not ever examine the programming code and does not need any further knowledge of the program other than its specification.

**Unit testing:-**

Unit testing focuses verification efforts on the smallest unit of software design. The software component or module:

* Interface is tested for proper flow of information.
* The local data structure is examined.
* Boundary conditions are tested
* A Module will independent paths are tested
* All error handling paths are tested.

**Integration testing:-**

Integration testing is a systematic technique for constructing the program structure while at the time conducting testing to uncover errors associated with interfacing. The objective is to take unit testing components and build for program structure that has been dictated by design. It is having top down and bottom up approach for testing.

**CERTIFICATE**

This is certify that Payal and Manpreet Kaur Submitted this project report entitled "TOUCHSTONE INSTITUTION" for the partial fulfillment of the degree of Bachelors of Computer Applications during 2021- 2024 as prescribed by the Guru Nanak Dev University. During this website report, the record of work carried out by them was under my supervision and guidance. The quality of work fairly fulfills all the necessary requirements.

**MRS. SWATI**

**Implementation**

Implementation is the stage in the project where the theoretical design is turned into the working system and is giving confidence to the new system for the users i.e. will work efficiently and effectively. It involves careful planning, investigation of the current system and its constraints on implementation, design of method to achieve the change over, an evaluation, of change over methods. A part from planning major task of preparing the implementation is education of users. The more complex system is implemented, the more involved will be the system analysis and design effort required just for implementation. An implementation coordinating committee based on policies of individual organization has been appointed. The implementation process begins with preparing a plan for the implementation for the system. According to this plan, the activities are to be carried out; discussions may regarding the equipment have to be acquired to implement the new system. Implementation is the final and important phase. The most critical stage is in achieving a successful new system and giving the users confidence that the new system will work and be effective. The system can be implemented only after through testing is done and if it found to working according to the specification. This method also offers the greatest security since the old system the old system can take over if the errors are found or inability to handle certain types of transaction while using the new system.

**There are three types of implementation:**

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

**IMPLEMENTATION TOOLS:**

* Training personnel
* Conversion Procedures
* Post-implementation review

**Maintenance**

Maintenance is the process of updating and revising existing pages, adding new pages, and deleting outdated pages. Regularly maintaining is essential if too keep visitor returning to the website. Also, regular maintenance help makes long term maintenance less cumbersome.

Website contains two types of information:-

* Static
* Dynamic

Static information remain constant such as logo, menu etc.

Dynamic information must be updated regularly. Price, design list and timely information like advertisements etc.

While the website is running, the structure of the web pages can be changed update newly designed pages to appear in place of old once. This is done by upgrading the website with the latest files.

**Types of Maintenance:-**

1. Adaptive Maintenance
2. Corrective Maintenance
3. Predictive Maintenance

**Conclusion**

Conclusion for any website will always at summarizing the whole way throughout the web development, in the nutshell this was an attempt to develop a website, which would be more efficient than the other existing websites on hearing.

First I have presented an introduction to all the main things concerned like my website, in general the existing website as compare to proposed system.

Then I have gone through the requirement analysis, which includes the study of existing system & s/w requirements needed for successful implementation of our system.

Afterwards I come on the feasibility study of proposed system that is we considered how far our websites is feasible in the different terms likewise the economic feasibility, the behavioral feasibility, technical feasibility as well as management and social feasibility.

Then we analyzed the whole website it existed or the purposed that is we considered all the problems of existing system & all those benefits of proposed system, which will overcome the earlier systems pitfalls.

Then finally we reached the most important phase in the system development i.e. the design phase. Here we designed the DFD's then we designed the system using the software tools proposal in our projects i.e. the design of web pages.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

The books and links through which we have gone through out our project are listed below:

* Learning PHP, MySQL, CSS & HTML5 written by Robin Nixon.
* Web design with HTML, CSS and JavaScript written by Jon Duckett.
* W3Schools Online Web Tutorials.
* [www.google.co.in](http://www.google.co.in/).
* stackoverflow.com
* www.GeeksforGeeks.org