

# **PROJECT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (RGUKTV-LOGS)**

*Report submitted to  
Rajiv Gandhi University of Knowledge Technologies, Srikakulam.  
For the fulfillment of mini project*

Degree of  
**Bachelor of Technology**

In  
**Computer Science and Engineering**

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**DECLARATION**

**We certify that,**

- a. The work contained in this report is original and has been done by me under the guidance of my supervisor(s).
- b. The work has not been submitted to any other Institute for any degree or diploma.
- c. I have followed the guidelines provided by the Institute in preparing the report.
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**CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that the **Mini-Project** Report entitled, “**Project Management system (RGUKT\_VLOGS)**” submitted by “**A.Manisha, N.Mamatha, K.Greeshma, P.Srilaxmi**” to Rajiv Gandhi University of Knowledge Technologies, Srikakulam, India, is a record of bonafide Project work carried out by him/her under my/our supervision and guidance and is worthy of consideration for the fulfilment of mini-project of **Bachelor of Technology in Computer Science and Engineering**.

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We are extremely grateful for the confidence bestowed in us and entrusting our project entitled "**RGUKTV-LOGS PROJECT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**".

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Finally, yet importantly, we would like to express our heartfelt thanks to our beloved God and parents for their blessings, our friends for their help and wishes for the successful completion of this project.

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## **ABSTRACT**

The project management system it involves and looks after the new projects existing projects and on-going projects done by our college students.it looks for various phases which are involved under entire development such as analysis,planning, requirement gathering,system design,coding,testing and maintenance of the work.TIime is the most important factor for any student.More or less every student should have some basic knowledge about the architecture of the project . So definitely there will be a time waste in search of sources and overview ,ideas regarding projects on the web or any other resources. So we came up with a new idea naming it as a project management system for the benefit of every individual student. By grouping all the existing-projects done by our peer group friends from different departments.so there is no need for the students to go and refer to other websites on the internet for the project information which leads to the complexity of time. They can simply have a cache-eye on our project with all the requirements they are looking for.

**Index words:** project management system,development,planning,coding  
Development

## Chapter 1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of our project is to gain an understanding, overlook ,and complete idea about designing a project for upcoming students of our college. It also includes placing and storing the existing projects of all types done by our college students . The web based project management systems are designed to manage ,store and project designing information .

The objective for project management system has been getting the idea of designing a project in a systematic way ,getting the information faster ,cheaper and better by applying their common knowledge ,bringing together a selection of resources and attainments in a project because giving valid information regarding designing project improves efficiency speed up result making and optimises of making a right decisions ,reduces time complexity ,it also helps to intercept precious intellectual fortune and time ,updatations are done frequently .Instead of going for browsers to get the idea of designing a project they can refer to our website.

The objective for collaboration has been: getting things done faster, cheaper and better by applying their common knowledge, bringing together a selection of resources and attainments in a project.

It also helps to intercept precious intellectual fortune and time. Web Based project management systems can surprisingly increase performance, productivity and efficiency within an organization.

Since web-based applications can be accessed through any web browser, no desktop installation or updates are required. Moreover, developers, who write great code while staying out of the way are able to use it along the distance, while they stay in geographically different place and collaboration between team still exists

## **Background of project**

Project management refers to the definition ,planning and subsequent management ,control and conclusion of a project. All projects need some level of management ,the larger and more complex the project ,the greater the need for a formal ,standard and structured process. Smaller projects still need a structured process but the process does not need to be elaborate or as complex obviously ,there is a cost to the effort associated with project management .

As before 1950's projects were managed mostly by gantt charts and informal techniques and tools .Projects usually follow major stages ,including feasibility ,definition, project planning,implementation ,requirement gathering ,testing and maintainability for last and may be one thing important designing a project includes risk management of project .

In many projects ,risks are identified and analysed at random ,this is fatal because unexpected risks arise rather than looking at each risk independently and randomly it is much more effective to identify risks and then group them into categories and then to identify potential risks within each category.

I would like to show the types of risks ,presented by Barry boelim in his types of risks ,presented by Barry boelim in his tutorial on software risk management ,IEEE computer society ,1989 ,Bob -hughes and Mike cotterell c2002 ,138.

## **MOTIVATION**

The genuine motivation for the project management system is to make the process of understanding the strategy of designing a project .

In short let us tell our personal experience in short in the beginning we are not aware of designing a project in fact every individual face this ,so in order to design each phase of project we just preferred browsing information through browsers to get an idea .definitely browsers solve users query but problem here we faced was it do not provide right information at right time we are looking for .

So in search of the right information we preferred a finite number of websites. Definitely this makes the complexity of time and time taking process also leads to the redundancy of data and inconsistency . In order to clear all doubts of our college students regarding designing a project we came up with a new solution naming it as a project management system. For consuming necessary time ,keeping all troubles less and to organize all documents into one database and most importantly to keep track of projects that are done by our college students .

Project management system is needed for helping to organize and keep an eye on the project and its process .There are possibilities to add documents and specifications for specific project documentation that can consist of different data ,diagrams which are needed for project development.

This doesn't make the complexity of time students are provided with the genuine and right information .All the project related data are provided by ua in this web based system.

## **1.1 PROBLEM STATEMENT**

Project management system is a system to place the activities & projects done by the students in a website or database. The details of the existing projects are retrieved through the system. New students update their project details in the system before they request for submitting their project.The main aim of this project is to create a web application for managing all the activities of projects.

Project management system is completely on managing,controlling,monitoring the projects which we have collected from the students. It is a web based portal or application which is useful for campus students. A project management system is a software that has the ability to help strategize, organize, and manage resource streams and develop resource approximations. Depending on the complexity of the software, resource breakdown structures, resource availability, resource rates and various resource calendars can be defined to assist in optimizing resource utilization.

## **1.1 RELATED SYSTEMS**

There are different approaches for managing the project management system in the literature. Most people use Github and more information on the internet so our project describes that only IN-CAMPUS students access this and know what the system is. In

this section, we are briefly discussing these approaches.

### **1.2.1 GITHUB**

GitHub, Inc. is a provider of Internet hosting for software development and version control using Git. It offers the distributed version control and source code management (SCM) functionality of Git, plus its own features. It provides access control and several collaboration features such as bug tracking, feature requests, task management, continuous integration and wikis for every project. Headquartered in California, it has been a subsidiary of Microsoft since 2018.

GitHub offers its basic services free of charge. Its more advanced professional and enterprise services are commercial. Free GitHub accounts are commonly used to host open-source projects. As of January 2019, GitHub offers unlimited private repositories to all plans, including free accounts, but allowed only up to three collaborators per repository for free. Starting from April 15, 2020, the free plan allows unlimited collaborators, but restricts private repositories to 2,000 minutes of GitHub Actions per month. As of January 2020, GitHub reports having over 40 million users and more than 190 million repositories (including at least 28 million public repositories), making it the largest host of source code in the world.

Github is an open source platform for managing all the types of projects along with their source codes and it's related to our project like our project meets to in campus students not for other campuses so it's similarly related to our project so we mentioned the option for this project.

### **1.2.2 SOURCE CODE**

Sourcecode.com Source Code helps clients worldwide address today's most complex business and computing problems and prepare for the future through its unique edge-to-datacenter-to-cloud infrastructure expertise. The company focuses on delivering customized computing solutions for high-performance computing (HPC), artificial intelligence (AI), big data storage, and the Internet of Things (IoT), among other technical use cases, and offers solutions for both datacenter and edge environments. Source Code's services divisions keep client network environments optimized, secure and provide deep project and technical management for transformational projects. Source Code's engineering capabilities, technology

partnerships, and world class, high-flex operations enable the company to quickly deliver optimized solutions tailored to each client's unique business and technical needs.

### **1.2.3 IT SOURCE CODE**

Nowadays, most of the people are using technology even in the most simple way. It is already considered as a basic need of man. Hence, the IT industry is emerging very fast through technology. Itsourcocode is designed to help those newbie programmers to widen their knowledge and enhance their skills in programming through free source code from different programming languages such as VB.net, PHP, Java, HTML, CSS, etc. We, in itsourcocode, would be grateful if you would allow us to be part of your journey in the world of Innovation. If you want to become a successful programmer someday, I encourage you to read and read articles and learn from it and consider this as your lifelong learnings.

### **1.2.4 FREEPROJECTZ.COM**

This project management system has been developed on JSP, Java and MYSQL. They have best collection of java projects with source code and database. the main purpose of this project is to develop and maintain all activities of the project development. it manages all timesheet entries, project development, management, bug management etc.

Project management systems provide a means of managing a project by planning, organizing, and managing the different required aspects of any project. Project management systems are either general software applications or project management specific software applications.

### **1.2.5 CODEPROJECTS.ORG**

Code Project (formerly The Code Project) is a community for computer programmers with articles on different topics and programming languages such as web development, software development, C++, Java, and other topics. Once a visitor registers a user account on the site, they can gain reputation which allows users to unlock different privileges such as the ability to store personal files in the user's account area, have live hyperlinks in their profile biography, and more. Members can also write and upload their own articles and code for other visitors to view.

Articles can be related to general programming, GUI design, algorithms or collaboration. Most of the articles are uploaded by visitors and do not come from an external source. Nearly every article is accompanied with source code and examples which can be downloaded independently. Most articles and sources are released under the Code Project

Open License (CPOL), although the license can be configured by the user. These articles either go through a moderation and editing phase or are immediately posted as unedited reader contributions.

### **1.2.6 NEVON PROJECTS**

This software system is designed to help in managing various projects for a company. It allows easy management and tracking of various projects running in the organization and the people assigned to these projects. This project can also be modified to suit the student projects management system, that includes various projects assigned to students and the students working on each project. This software system allows for easy project management and tracking activities in those projects.

An administrator has the overall control of this system that allows him to create and remove projects as per the requirement. Allocate start and completion dates for those projects, allocate people to work on those projects and that track the project progress. It is an effective software system to help manage these activities in a corporate or college environment.

### **1.3 METHODOLOGY**

To develop the Project Management System Software, There we are decided on two Different layers-Presentation layer and Database layer. In the Presentation Layer to design the interface of the software. In the Database layer to analyze and design the database of the Module.

In this to collect the information from the student. To study about the introduction, Problem of the system. To analyze the aim of the project. To collect the actual information about the original project from the student. To decide the step of the solution of analyzing the problem using the decided methodology and technology of the project.

#### **Features of Library Management System:**

The features of this system, it contains the admin section and the user section. All the editings, updating, managing students, and viewing their details are from the admin section. The design of this system is pretty simple so that the user won't get any difficulties while working on it.

### **1.4 EXISTING SYSTEM**

In this system users always need to go to the browsers in search of project planning information & ideas there's no preferable website for users. So it can take more time to get an idea about designing project related work. Most people use Github and more information on the internet so our project describes that only IN-CAMPUS students access this and know what the system is.

Examples of Existing System:-

- Github
- SourceCode
- IT SourceCode
- FREEPROJECTZ etc...

## **1.5 PROPOSED SYSTEM**

The main aim of our project is to provide a complete idea about designing a project.it also aims at providing the right information at right time rather than wasting time in search of browsers.it is also economically & technically feasible to maintain.This system is completely on managing,controlling and monitoring the projects which we have collected from the students. This project is useful for our campus students.

The main aim of this project is to create an automated system for managing all the activities of projects. Project management system is a system for managing, controlling, monitoring the final year projects of students. It is a web based portal or application which is useful for students, project coordinator and project guide. Firstly all the students need to register into the system using a registration form. Then registered students can login into the system using their username and password to get authenticated. When the students login to the system, he/she has to choose project category like web based or app based, by his/her choice he/she can get a list of projects done by our rgukt students.He/She can use it as a reference or he/she can implement it.

The motto of our project is to provide a complete idea about designing a project.it also aims at providing the right information at the right time rather than wasting time in search of browsers.Initially all the students need to register into the system using registration form. After all that, registered students can login into the system which he/she using their username and password to get authenticated. The student logs in to the system and has a look at the interface. And the students choose the option in the web project submission. So that we can do the projects in aspect base.like web-Based application

## **Chapter 2: THEORETICAL STUDY**

### **PROJECT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

The manual has no documentation system ,all information related to designing a project is in different places .For example : specification ,planning ,deployment documents and other kinds of documents related to one specific project lay in many places. The programmer basically needs to see what kind of modules for that project will be needed and get the main idea of whole structure so it is better ,less time consuming and comfortable to get all the documents related to the specific project from one place .but it also has to have the code ,right paths folders and link.

When this project has a similar module of some other already implemented project then the basic idea can be used for a new project from the old project that already has the same modules and the user can implement it to new projects. By issue tracking ,it is easy to search the issue under a project and related code or exchange made to it.

### **USER MODULE**

The user module allows users to register, log in, and log out. Users benefit from being able to sign on because this associates content they create with their account and allows various permissions to be set for their roles.

The user module supports user roles, which can be set up with fine-grained permissions allowing each role to do only what the administrator permits. Each user is assigned one or more roles. By default there are three roles: *anonymous* (a user who has not logged in) and *authenticated* (a user who is registered), and *administrator* (a signed in user who will be assigned site administrator permissions).

Users can use their own name or handle and can fine tune some personal configuration settings through their individual account page. Registered users need to authenticate by supplying their username and password, or alternately an OpenID login.

A visitor accessing your website is assigned a unique ID, the so-called session ID, which is stored in a cookie. For security's sake, the cookie does not contain personal information but acts as a key to retrieving the information stored on your server.

## **ADMIN MODULE**

- The Administration Module, only for administrators users, is intended for the startup of the basic configuration and the consecutive modifications.
- The Data Management Module, used by operators, lets you manage the data cards consultation and update, run the processes, print of the reports, etc.

The Administration Module is the administrator's interface and allows it to process all configuration operations of the system.

This means in particular:

- configuring the data model of the CMDB, in terms of classes, attributes, relations, including the definition of certain behaviors of the user interface (contextual menus, widgets, etc.)
- configuring the workflows through the definition of the data persistence and import of the XPDL descriptor of the flow
- configuring the reports through the import of the XML descriptor that describes its layout and dashboards
- configuring the security aspects (roles, users, permissions, tenants)

## **PROJECT MANAGEMENT OVERVIEW**

The starting point in discussing how projects should be properly managed is to first understand what a project is and, just as importantly, what it is not.

People have been undertaking projects since the earliest days of organized human activity. The hunting parties of our prehistoric ancestors were projects, for example; they were temporary undertakings directed at the goal of obtaining meat for the community. Large complex projects have also been with us for a long time. The pyramids and the Great Wall of China were in their day roughly the same dimensions as the Apollo project to send men to the moon. We use the term “project” frequently in our daily conversations.

A husband, for example, may tell his wife, “My main project for this weekend is to straighten out the garage.” Going hunting, building pyramids, and fixing faucets all share certain features that make them projects.

## **Chapter 3 EXPERIMENTAL STUDY**

The web based project management system is written in python language and also it includes PHP & HTML inside the demands and requirements of php is available free of charge ,deployed mostly on web servers used on many operating system and platforms as the PHP is free it corresponds to our requirements for making free open source project system .

### **SOFTWARE SPECIFICATIONS**

- Windows Operating System.
- notepad++
- html,css,php
- Apache Xampp server
- My SQL.

### **HARDWARE SPECIFICATIONS**

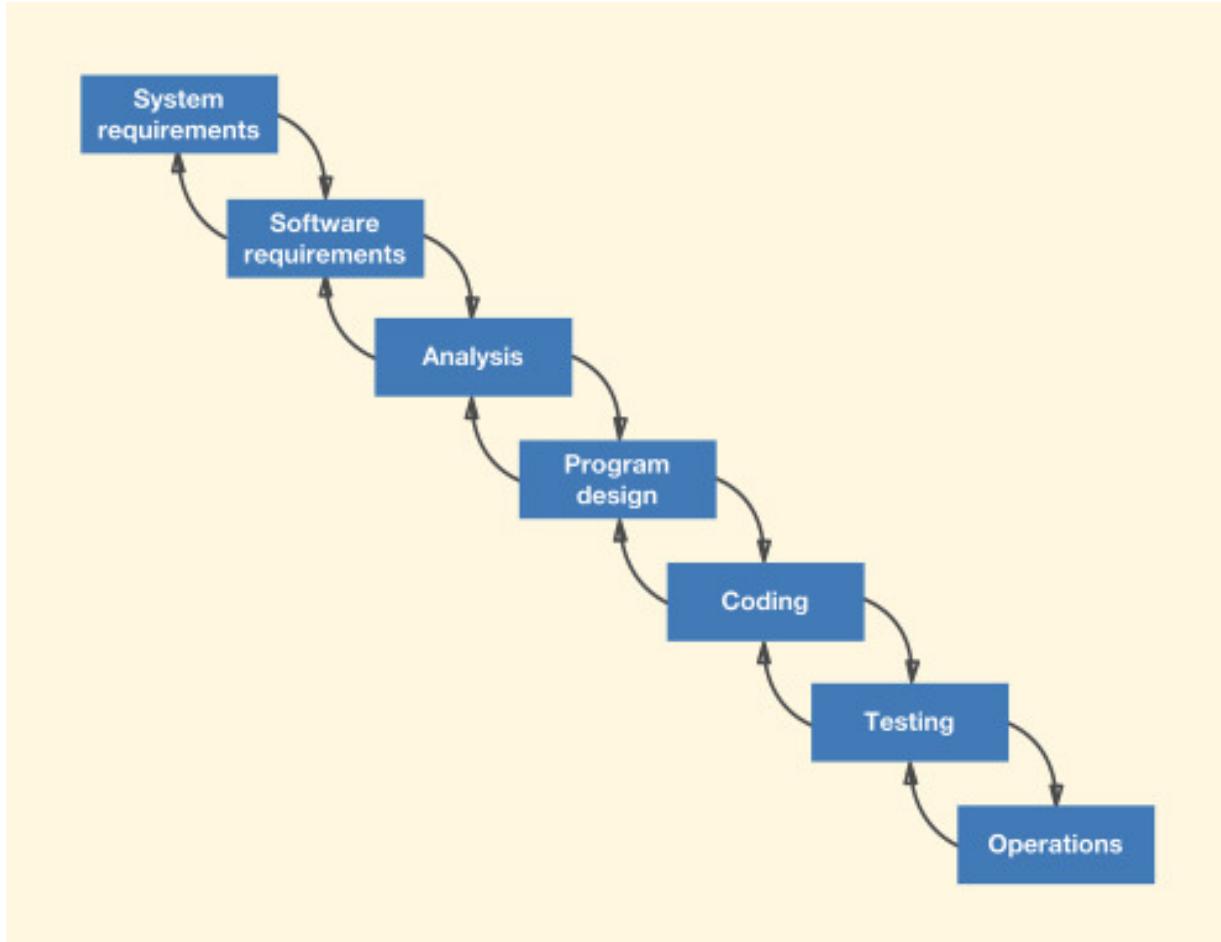
Hardware:

- Processor: Pentium 4
- RAM: 4GB or more
- Hard disk: 16 GB or more

**SOFTWARE MODEL:** Waterfall Method suitable for mini projects

The Waterfall Process was an Early SE Attempt to Get Organized

The waterfall process (originally called the waterfall model (Royce, 1970)) was among the earliest of formal software engineering lifecycle processes. The waterfall process is one of the simplest (in form, at least) ways to put lifecycle activities together to make an SE lifecycle process. The process was so named because it was described as an ordered, essentially linear sequence of phases (lifecycle activities), each of which flowed into the next like the set of cascading tiers of a waterfall

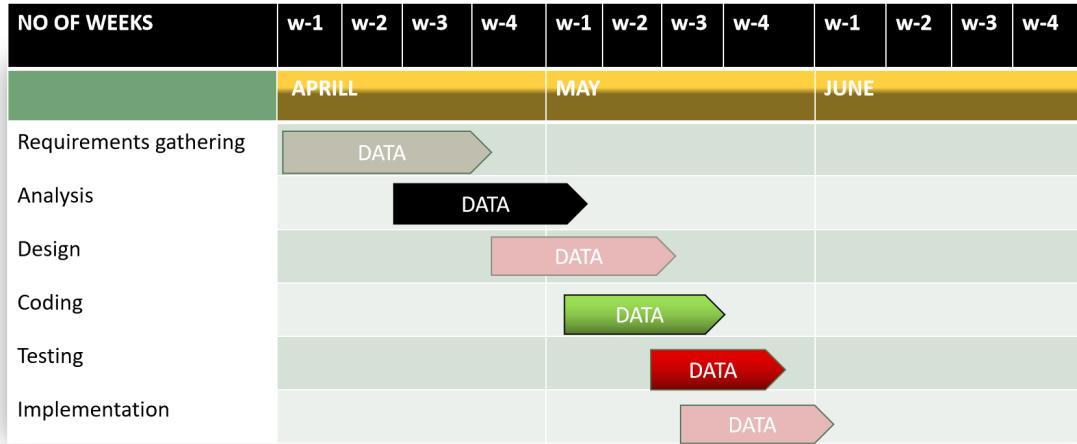


### **WATERFALL MODEL DIAGRAM**

The objective of the waterfall process was to deliver the full system at once. Because this process was an attempt to overcome the previous “Wild West” approach to software, it was methodical and tended to be rigorous. It also helps to know that the systems being built at that time were mostly large enterprise or government systems. But, because it operated with large scope in the extreme, the waterfall process was also slow, cumbersome, unmanageable, and not very responsive to change.our team had to decide to choose this software model. Because this model is very suitable for small projects like mini projects , this model supports this system. In a waterfall model, each phase must be completed before the next phase can begin and there is no overlapping in the phases.The Waterfall model is the earliest SDLC approach that was used for software development.

The waterfall Model illustrates the software development process in a linear sequential flow. This means that any phase in the development process begins only if the previous phase is complete. In this waterfall model, the phases do not overlap.

## PROJECT SCHEDULING



Project schedule simply means a mechanism that is used to communicate and know that tasks are needed and have to be done or performed and which organizational resources will be given or allocated to these tasks and in what time duration or time frame work is needed to be performed. Effective project scheduling leads to success of the project, reduced cost, and increased customer satisfaction. Scheduling in project management means to list out activities, deliverables, and milestones within a project that are delivered. It contains more notes than your average weekly planner notes. The most common and important form of project schedule is the Gantt chart.

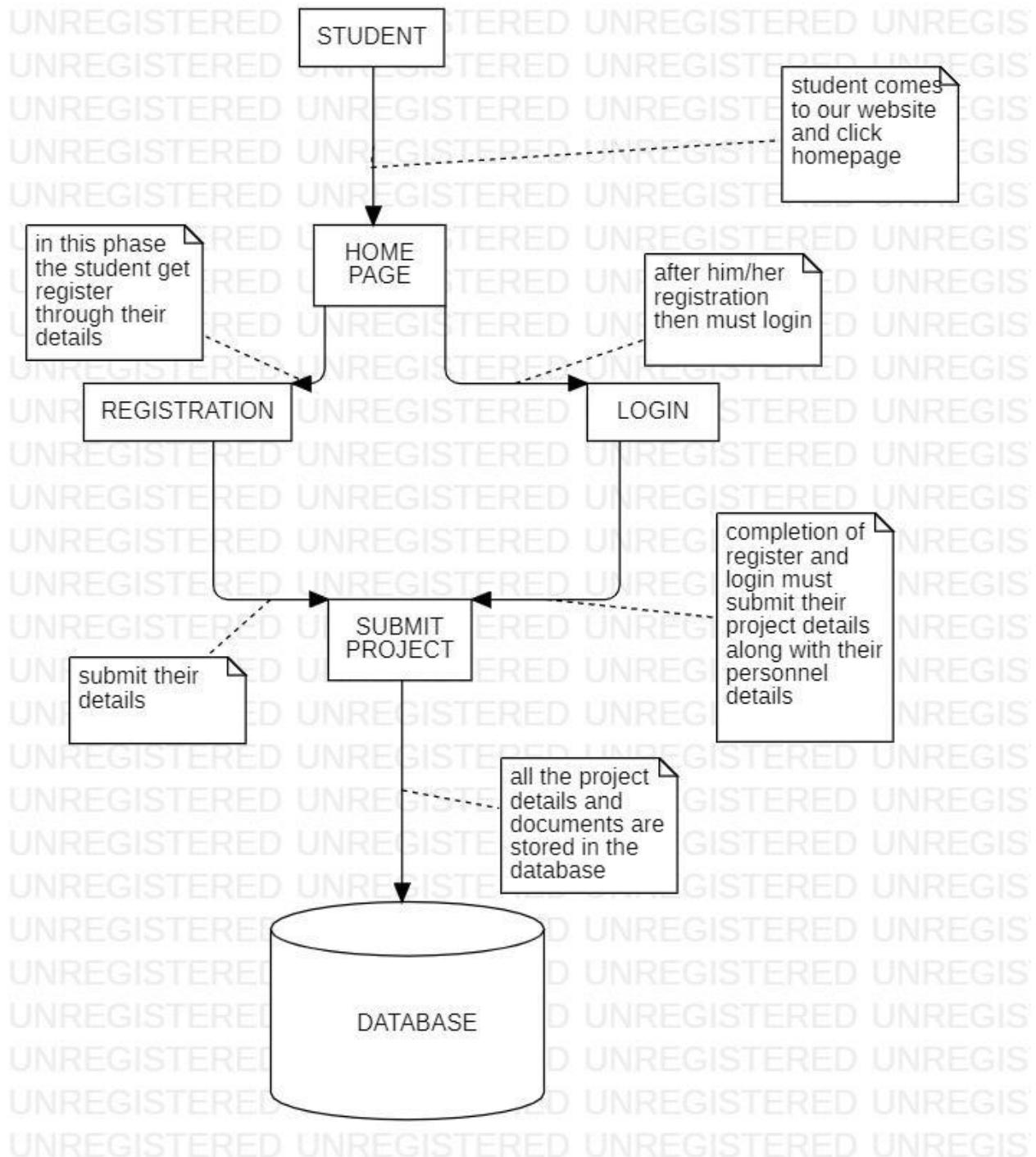
### **Resources required for Development of Project :**

- Human effort
- Sufficient disk space on server
- Specialized hardware
- Software technology
- Travel allowance required by project staff, etc.

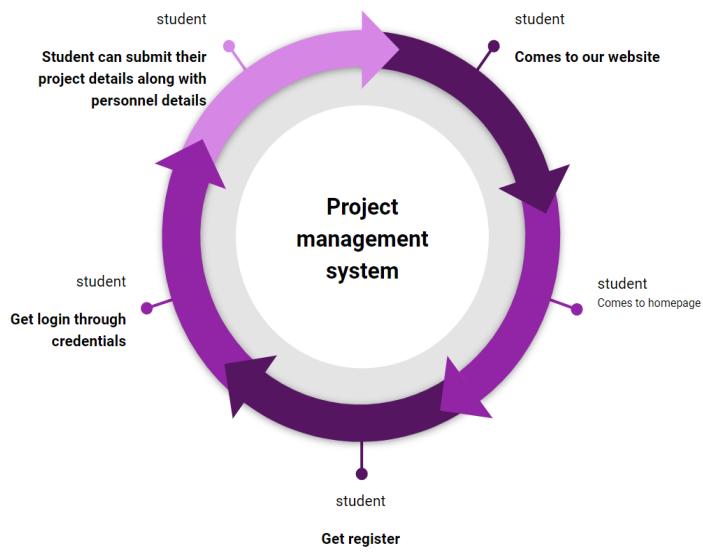
A project schedule is a timetable that organizes project tasks, activity durations, calendar start and end dates, and sets overall project milestones on a timeline. Project schedules also define the team members and resources needed to complete tasks. Project scheduling is fundamental for planning and control in project management. All the work necessary to complete the deliverables is accounted for in the project schedule; it also includes all associated costs as outlined in the project budget. Clearly, the project schedule is an essential tool to deliver a project on time and within budget

**Requirement Analysis:** The requisite analysis is the consummate evaluation of the end utilized requisite in order to detect system needs. The main objective of the requisite analysis is to identify and utilize business needs and discover prospects of the incumbent system. Amazing facts is the most consequential part of the analysis phase. The whole project will become nugatory and preposterous if the client's requisites are not accumulated and defined accurately since it will then not reflect what client authentically wants from the system. Most projects do not prosper because there is no clear understanding the system requisites

## PROPOSED SYSTEM MODEL DIAGRAM



## TIMELINE



## DATA FLOW DIAGRAMS

Data Flow Diagrams show information transfers and process steps of a system. The general concept is an approach depicting how input occurs in a system, further processes and what runs out. The aim of DFD is in the accomplishment of understanding between developers and users. Data flow diagrams are maintained with other methods of structured systems analysis.

A data flow diagram (DFD) illustrates how data is processed by a system in terms of inputs and outputs. As its name indicates its focus is on the flow of information, where data comes from, where it goes and how it gets stored.

- Graphical representation of the "flow" of data through an information system;
- Modeling process aspects;
- An overview of the system;
- For the visualization of data processing (structured design);
- What kinds of information will be input to and output from the system;
- Where the data will come from and go to;
- Where the data will be stored.

## **Data Flow Diagram (DFD) notations**

The Data Flow Diagrams solution from the Software Development area of ConceptDraw Solution Park provides three vector stencils libraries for drawing DFD using the ConceptDraw DIAGRAM diagramming and vector drawing software.

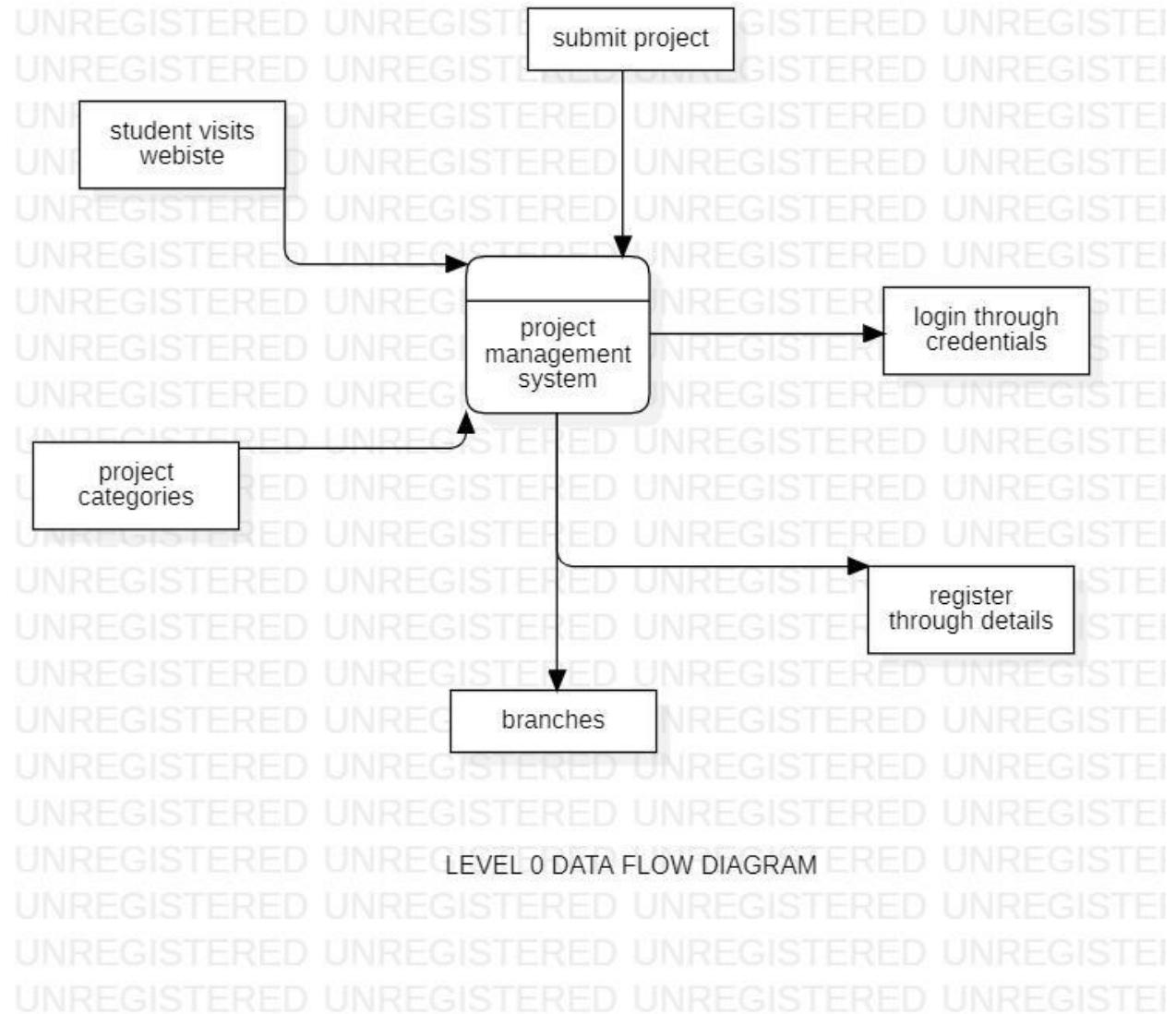
The design elements library Data flow diagram (DFD) contains 15 data flow diagram symbols for drawing both context-level data flow diagrams and Level 1 DFD.

The design elements library DFD, Gane-Sarson notation contains 12 data flow diagram symbols of Gane-Sarson DFD notation.

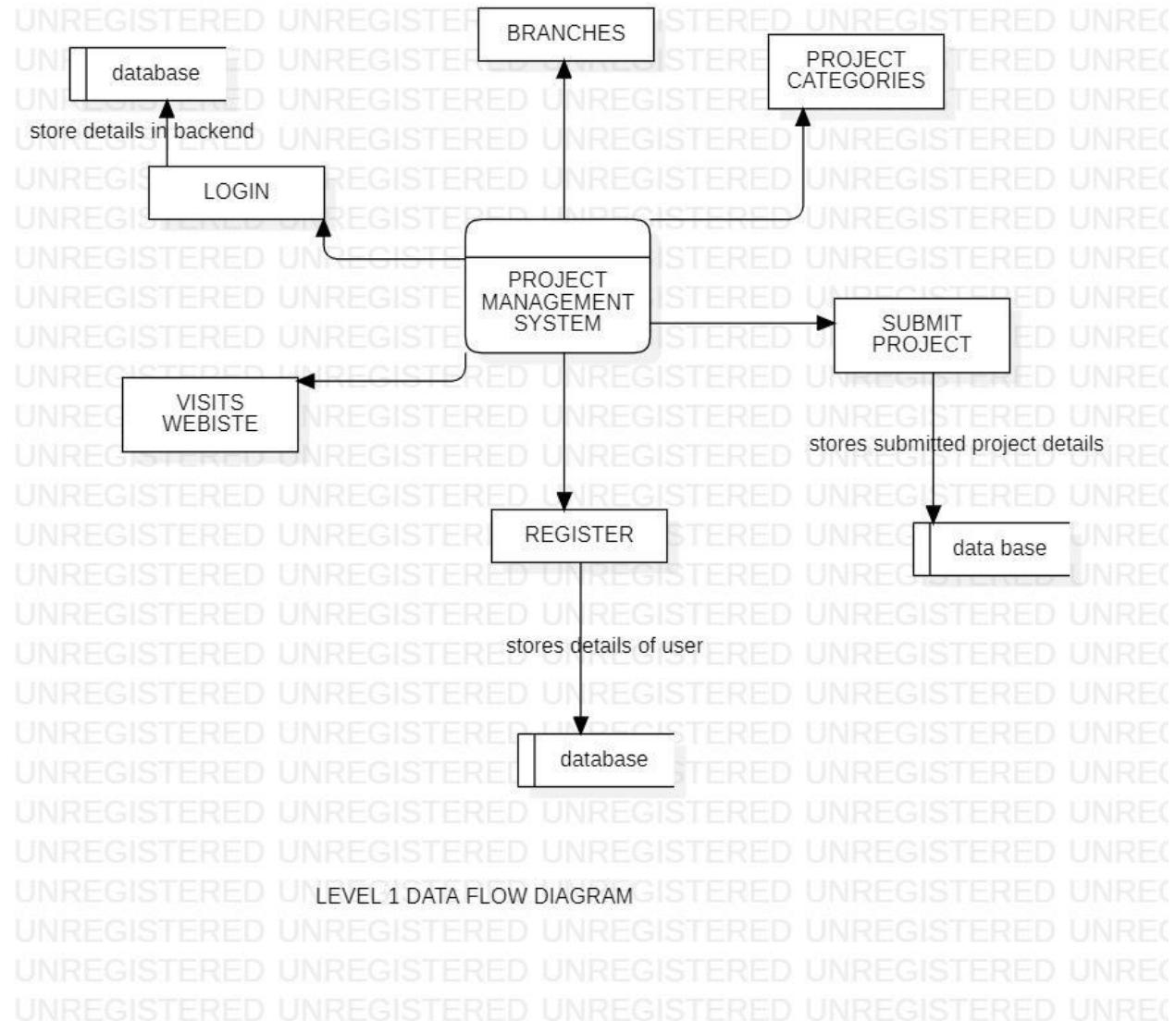
The design elements library DFD, Yourdon and Coad notation contains 22 data flow diagram symbols of Yourdon/DeMarco DFD notation.

Use these DFD symbol libraries to design the process-oriented models, data-oriented models, data flowcharts, data process diagrams, structured analysis diagrams, and information flow diagrams.

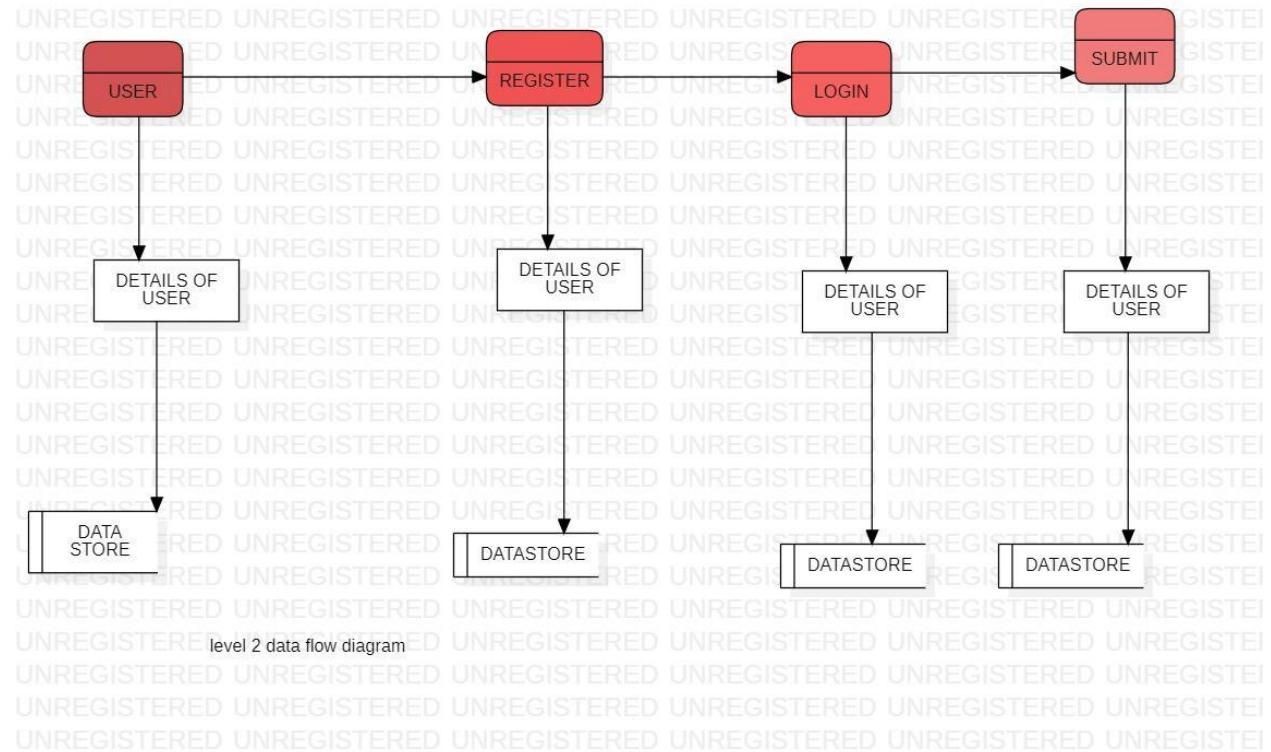
## LEVEL-0 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM



## LEVEL-1 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM



## LEVEL-2 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM



## MODELLING

Modelling is like building a representation of things in the „real world“ and allowing ideas to be investigated. In fact, a model is more likely a way of expressing a particular view of a system. Mainly modelling is used to: understand the problems involved in building some system an aid to communication between those involved in the project a component of the methods used in development activities such as the analysis of the requirements The way modelling is used in this project is called Unified Modelling Language (UML) that is a standard language for specifying, visualizing, constructing, and documenting the artefacts of systems, as well as for business modelling and other non-software systems.

The UML represents a collection of best practices that have proven successful in the modelling of large and complex systems. It is an important part of the developing system and their development process. The UML uses mostly graphical notations to express the design of projects, it helps project teams communicate, explore potential designs, and validate the architectural design of the system.

The primary goals in the design of the UML were:

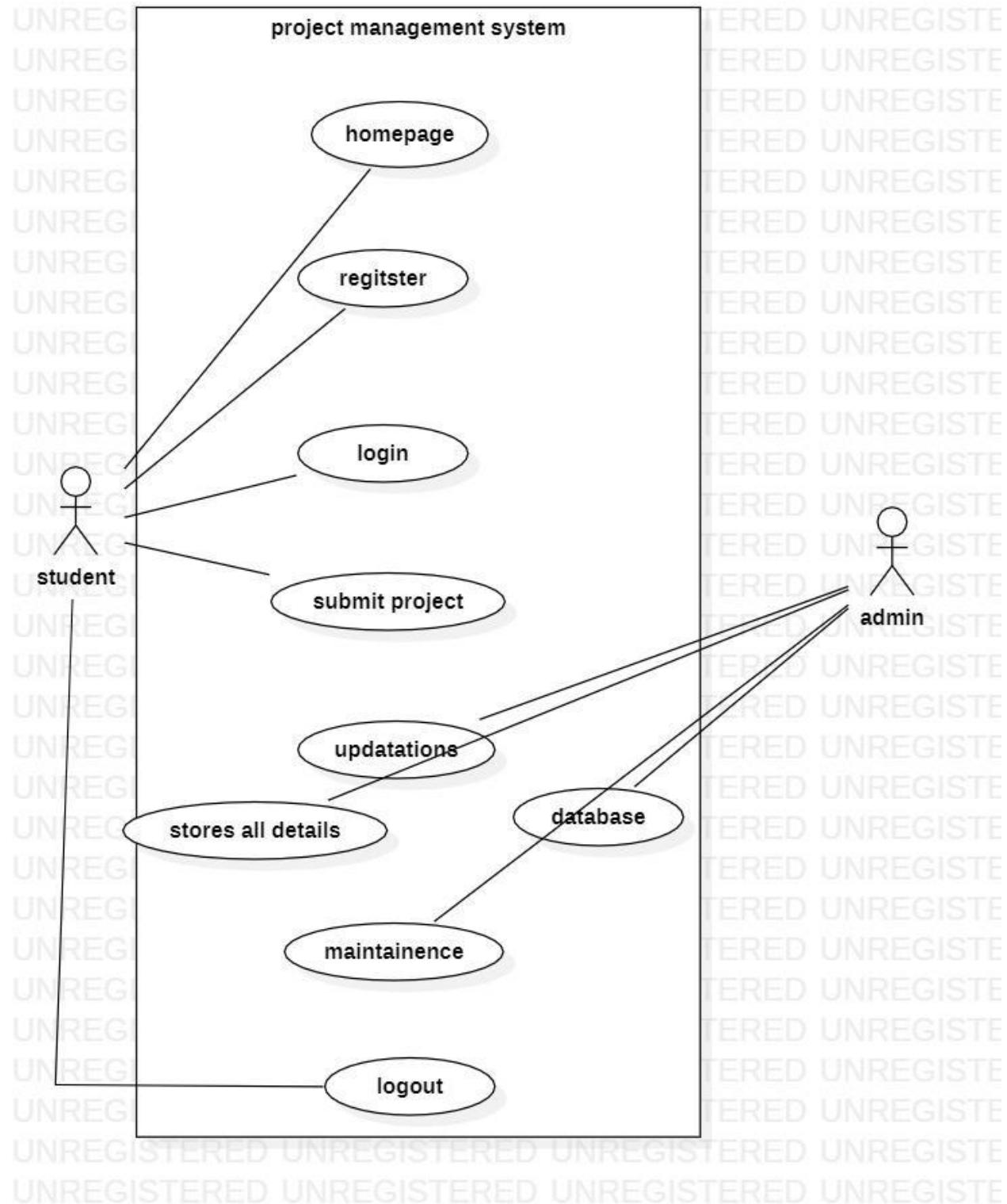
- . Provide users with a ready-to-use, expressive visual modelling language so they can develop and exchange meaningful models.
  - Provide extensibility and specialization mechanisms to extend the core concepts.
  - Be independent of particular programming languages and development processes.
- Provide a formal basis for understanding the modelling language

## MAIN FUNCTIONALITIES

Use Cases are text stories, widely used to discover and record requirements. Use cases need to be more detailed or structured and emphasize the user's goals and perspective. A use case diagram in the Unified Modelling Language (UML) is a type of behavioural diagram defined by and created from a use case analysis. Its purpose is to present a graphical overview of the functionality provided by a system in terms of actors, their goals, and any dependencies between those use cases. The main purpose of a use case diagram is to show what system functions are performed for which actor. Roles of the actors in the system can be depicted.

On Figure is shown a functionality of the project management system, where user and administrator have different functionalities to run. While the user is modifying or uploading or deleting files in a system while the user is logged in, then our administrators have more rights to control in the system. Namely, an administrator has the right to add, modify or delete users in a system or add new projects and is definitely available to modify projects as the user or add new projects to the system. The Figure below illustrates exactly what kind of possibilities or options are for the user and administrator of the system.

## USE CASE DIAGRAM



## SEQUENCE DIAGRAM

Sequence diagram Sequence diagrams illustrate interactions in a kind of fence format, in which each 24 new objects are added to the right. A sequence diagram in Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a kind of interaction diagram that shows how processes operate with one another and in what order. Earlier I stated that sequence diagrams are effectively a form of visual coding, or perhaps another way to think of it is that sequence diagrams can be used for very detailed design. The flow of messages, events and actions between the objects or components of a system have been easily used to represent or modelled by UML sequence diagrams. The vertical direction shows the time that you can find on Figure 2-4 and on 2-5.

The reciprocal effect of sequence is the header elements, which are indicated horizontally at the top of the diagrams on Figures 2-4 and 2-5. Sequence diagrams are mainly used for finding the logic of the system. Document, model the design and displaying the architecture of the system, by describing the actions that need to be performed for completing a task. UML provides a dynamic view of the behaviour of the system that can be extremely complicated to read from diagrams or work description, that's why sequence diagrams are called as powerful designing tools.

To conclude, sequence diagrams are useful in system architecture, as really good engineering tools to design appropriate systems, they have been used also in describing object-oriented systems. In other systems we use the tool for showing the system architecture with flow diagrams and protocol stack design with analysis.

A sequence diagram shows object interactions arranged in time sequence; it depicts the objects involved in the scenario and the sequence of messages exchanged between the objects needed to carry out the functionality of the scenario.

## PURPOSE

A sequence diagram is a type of interaction diagram because it describes how and on what order a group of objects works together . These diagrams are used by software developers and business professionals to understand requirements for a new system or to document an existing process.

## CLASS DIAGRAM

Class diagram is a static diagram. It represents the static view of an application. Class diagram is not only used for visualizing, describing, and documenting different aspects of a system but also for constructing executable code of the software application.

Class diagram describes the attributes and operations of a class and also the constraints imposed on the system. The class diagrams are widely used in the modeling of object oriented systems because they are the only UML diagrams, which can be mapped directly with object-oriented languages.

Class diagram shows a collection of classes, interfaces, associations, collaborations, and constraints. It is also known as a structural diagram.

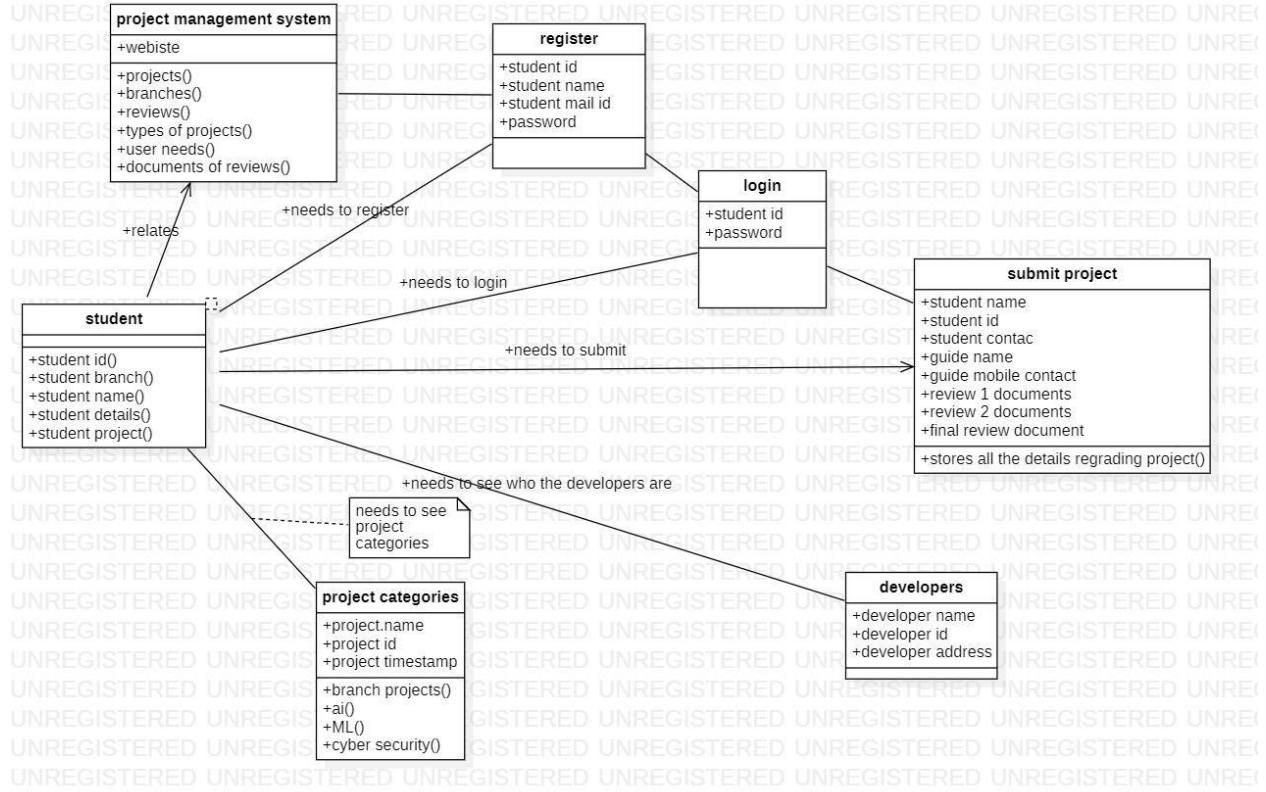
### Purpose of Class Diagrams

The purpose of the class diagram is to model the static view of an application. Class diagrams are the only diagrams which can be directly mapped with object-oriented languages and thus widely used at the time of construction.

UML diagrams like activity diagram, sequence diagrams can only give the sequence flow of the application, however the class diagram is a bit different. It is the most popular UML diagram in the coder community.

**The purpose of the class diagram can be summarized as –**

- Analysis and design of the static view of an application.
- Describe responsibilities of a system.
- Base for component and deployment diagrams.
- Forward and reverse engineering.



## Chapter 4 RESULTS & DISCUSSIONS

### IMPLEMENTATION:

We designed a web interface consisting of a user registration and login section.

First the user open interface, he/she may participate in the activities by entering their credentials in the login page. If the user is new to our interface, then he/she needs to register first and then can login to participate in the activities mentioned.

**Implementation has to be done in 2 parts:**

1. Front end Development using HTML, CSS.
2. Back end Development using PHP, MYSQL, XAMPP LOCAL SERVER

Implementation of Front-end:

Tasks:

**HOME PAGE:**

It is where the user can find out all the sections and information related to the working of our website. It consists of sections like Introduction to the website, Activities going.

**SIGNUP PAGE:**

This is where the users provide their details to get into the activities. This is a mandatory one to continue with our website.

**SIGN IN PAGE:**

The users enter their details like user name, email address and password. If the entered credentials are valid, he will be redirected to the home page where he can find out the activities section and he can also upload his project files on our website.

**Implementation of Back-end:****Task 1:****Configuration of XAMPP Local server:**

XAMPP is a free and open-source cross-platform web server solution stack package developed by Apache Friends, consisting mainly of the Apache HTTP Server, MariaDB database, and interpreters for scripts written in the PHP and Perl programming languages.

**Task 2:****USER SIGN UP PAGE:**

This page takes the user entered details like name, username, password etc and stores all of them into a database table.

**Tasks:**

Step 1: Connecting to the database (to store the entered details)

Step 2: Taking the user entered details with the help of “name” attribute.

**Connecting to the database:**

```
<?php
    session_start();

    $username = "";
    $errors = array();

    // connect to the database
    $db = mysqli_connect('localhost:3307', 'root', '', 'project1');

    // signup button is clicked
    if (isset($_POST['submit'])) {
        $username = mysqli_real_escape_string($db, $_POST['username']);
        $email = mysqli_real_escape_string($db, $_POST['email']);
        $password = mysqli_real_escape_string($db, $_POST['password']);
        //ensure that form fields filled properly
        if (empty($username)){
            array_push($errors, "UserName is required");
        }

        if (empty($email)){
            array_push($errors, "email is required");
        }

        if (empty($password)){
            array_push($errors, "Password is required");
        }
    }
}
```

```
    }

    //if there are no errors, save user to database
    if(count($errors) == 0){

        $sql = "INSERT INTO users (username, email, password)
VALUES('$username', '$email', '$password')";

        mysqli_query($db, $sql);
        $_SESSION['username'] = $username;
        $_SESSION['success'] = "You are now logged in";
        header('location: HOME.html');

    }

}

//logout
if (isset($_GET['logout'])) {
    session_destroy();
    unset($_SESSION['username']);
    header('location: index.html');
}

// LOGIN USER
if (isset($_POST['login_user'])) {
    $username = mysqli_real_escape_string($db, $_POST['username']);
    $password = mysqli_real_escape_string($db, $_POST['password']);

    if (empty($username)) {
        array_push($errors, "Username is required");
    }
    if (empty($password)) {
```

```

        array_push($errors, "Password is required");
    }

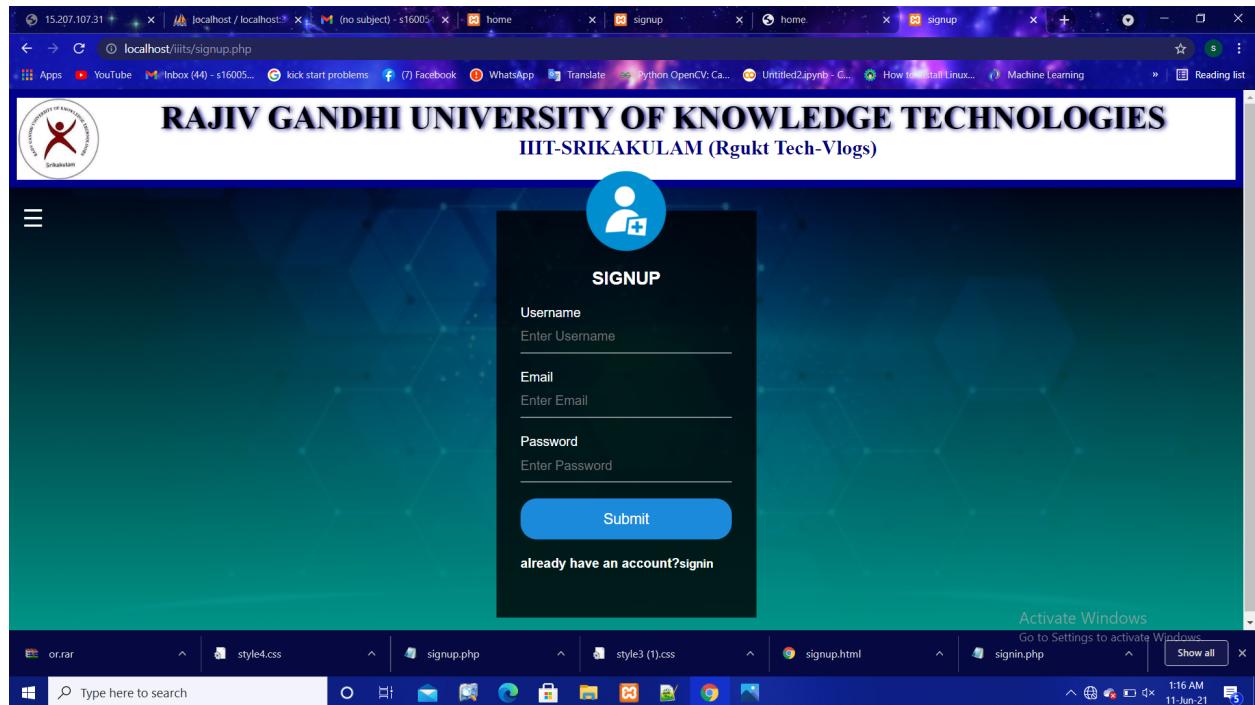
    if(count($errors) == 0) {

        $query = "SELECT * FROM users WHERE username='".$username'
AND password='".$password."'";
        $results = mysqli_query($db, $query);
        if(mysqli_num_rows($results) == 1) {
            $_SESSION['username'] = $username;
            $_SESSION['success'] = "You are now logged in";
            header('location: HOME.html');
        }else {
            array_push($errors, "Wrong
username/password
combination");
        }
    }
}

```

## SIGN UP PAGE:-

### Results



**Fig:1 showing sign up page**

**Taking the user entered details with the help of “name” attribute**

```
<?php include('server.php') ?>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>signup</title>

<style>
#banner{
    background: linear-gradient(rgba(0,0,0,0.5),#009688),url('5.jpg');
    background-size: cover;
    background-position: center;
    height: 83vh;
}
.navv a:hover:not(.active) {
    background-color: skyblue;
}

.logo{
    padding-top: 0px;
    padding-right:90%;
    margin-left: 1px;
    height: 100px;
    width: 100px;
}

.headd{
    border: 10px solid darkblue;
    height: 100px;
    width: 98.7%;
    background-color:white;
}
.headd{
    display: flex;
```

```
        }
    .iml{
        flex: 1;
    }
    .h{
        flex: 7.5;
    }
    h3{
        font-family:times new roman;
        font-size: 25px;
        text-align: center;
        color: #000080;
    }

    h1{
        font-family:times new roman;
        font-size: 40px;
        text-shadow: 2px 1px 5px #000080;
    }
}

.sidenav {
    height: 100%;
    width: 0;
    position: fixed;
    z-index: 1;
    top: 0;
    left: 0;
    background-color: #111;
    overflow-x: hidden;
    transition: 0.5s;
    padding-top: 60px;
}

.sidenav a {
    padding: 8px 8px 8px 32px;
    text-decoration: none;
    font-size: 25px;
}
```

```
color: #818181;
display: block;
transition: 0.3s;
}

.sidenav a:hover {
  color: #f1f1f1;
}

.sidenav .closebtn {
  position: absolute;
  top: 0;
  right: 25px;
  font-size: 36px;
  margin-left: 50px;
}

#main {
  transition: margin-left .5s;
  padding: 16px;
  color: #fff;
}

@media screen and (max-height: 450px) {
  .sidenav {padding-top: 15px;}
  .sidenav a {font-size: 18px;}
}

.input-group{
  width: 320px;
  height: 500px;
  background: rgb(0, 0, 0, 0.8);
  color: #fff;
  top: 60%;
  left: 50%;
  position:absolute;
  transform: translate(-50%, -50%);
```

```
    box-sizing: border-box;
    padding: 70px 30px;
}
.avatar{
    width: 100px;
    height: 100px;
    border-radius: 50%;
    position: absolute;
    top: -50px;
    left: calc(50% - 50px);
}
h2{
    margin: 0;
    padding: 0 0 20px;
    text-align: center;
    font-size: 22px;
}
.input-group p{
    margin: 0;
    padding: 0;
    font-weight: bold;
}
.input-group input{
    width:100%;
    margin-bottom:20px;
}
.input-group input[type="text"], input[type="password"]
{
    border: none;
    border-bottom: 1px solid #fff;
    background: transparent;
    outline: none;
    height: 40px;
    color: #fff;
    font-size: 16px;
}
```

```
.input-group input[type="submit"]  
{  
    border: none;  
    outline: none;  
    height: 50px;  
    background: #1c8adb;  
    color: #fff;  
    font-size: 18px;  
    border-radius: 20px;  
}  
.input-group input[type="submit"]:hover  
{  
    cursor: pointer;  
  
    color: #000;  
}  
.input-group a{  
    text-decoration: none;  
    font-size: 14px;  
    color: #fff;  
}  
  
*{  
    margin:0px;  
    padding:0px;  
    font-family:sans-serif;  
}  
.error{  
  
    color: #a94442;  
  
    border-radius: 5px;  
    text-align: center;  
}
```

```
</style>
```

```

</head>
<body>
<div class="headd">
    <section class="iml">
        <a href="home.html"></a>
    </section>
    <section class="h">
        <h1>RAJIV GANDHI UNIVERSITY OF KNOWLEDGE
        TECHNOLOGIES</h1>
        <h3>IIIT-SRIKAKULAM (Rgukt Tech-Vlogs)</h3>
    </section>
</div>
<section id="banner">
<div id="mySidenav" class="sidenav">
    <a href="javascript:void(0)" class="closebtn" onclick="closeNav()">&times;</a>
    <a href="index.html">Home</a>
    <a href="why_rgukt-techvlogs.html">About</a>
    <a href="#">Contact</a>
</div>

<div id="main">
    <span style="font-size:30px;cursor:pointer" onclick="openNav()">☰</span>
</div>

<script>
function openNav() {
    document.getElementById("mySidenav").style.width = "250px";
    document.getElementById("main").style.marginLeft = "250px";
}

function closeNav() {
    document.getElementById("mySidenav").style.width = "0";
    document.getElementById("main").style.marginLeft= "0";
}
</script>

```

```

<form method="post" action="signup.php">
<?php include('errors.php'); ?>
<div class="input-group">

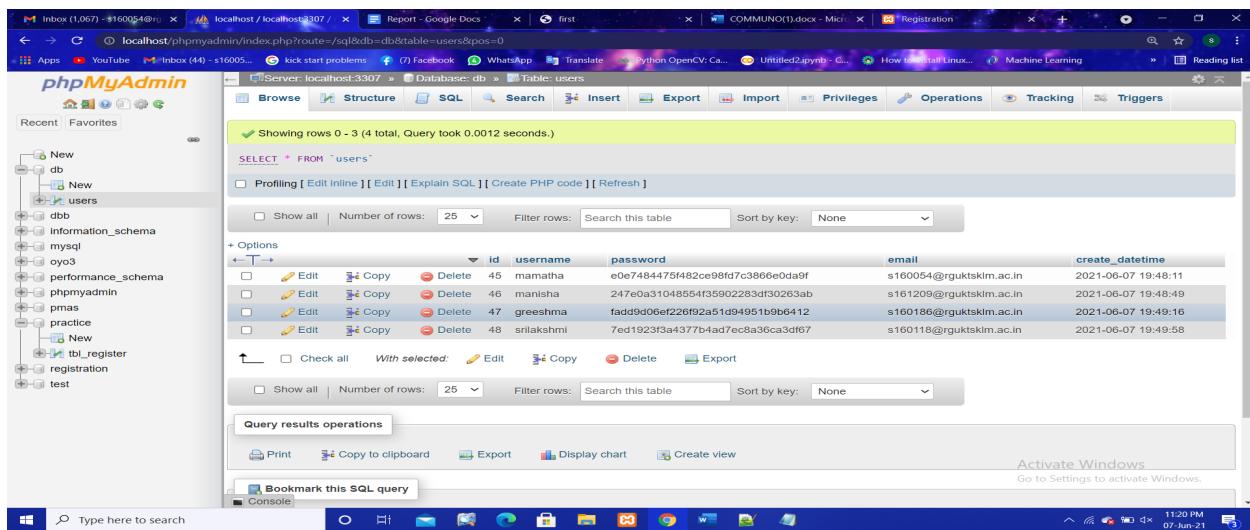
<h2>SIGNUP</h2>
<label>Username</label>
<input type="text" name="username" placeholder="Enter Username">
<label>Email</label>
<input type="text" name="email" placeholder="Enter Email" >
<label>Password</label>
<input type="password" name="password" placeholder="Enter Password" required>
<input type="submit" class="btn" name="submit" >
</form>

<p>already have an account?<a href="signin.php">signin</a></p>

</div>
</section>
</body>
</html>

```

Results



The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface connected to a MySQL database named 'db'. The left sidebar lists databases like 'db', 'users', and 'information\_schema'. The main panel displays the 'users' table with the following data:

		id	username	password	email	create_datetime
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	45	mamatha	e0e7484476f482ce98fd7c3866e0da9f	s160054@ruktsklm.ac.in	2021-06-07 19:48:11
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	46	manisha	247e0a31048554f35902283df30263ab	s161209@ruktsklm.ac.in	2021-06-07 19:48:49
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	47	gree الشما	fadd9d06fe222092a51d94951b9b6412	s160186@ruktsklm.ac.in	2021-06-07 19:49:16
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	48	srilakshmi	7ed1923f3a4377b4ad7ec8a36ca3df67	s160118@ruktsklm.ac.in	2021-06-07 19:49:58

**Fig2: Showing registration table**

### Task 3:

#### USER SIGN IN PAGE:

This page is to validate the user entered details. If the user entered details that were already there in the database we will redirect the user to the home page otherwise we will display an error message.

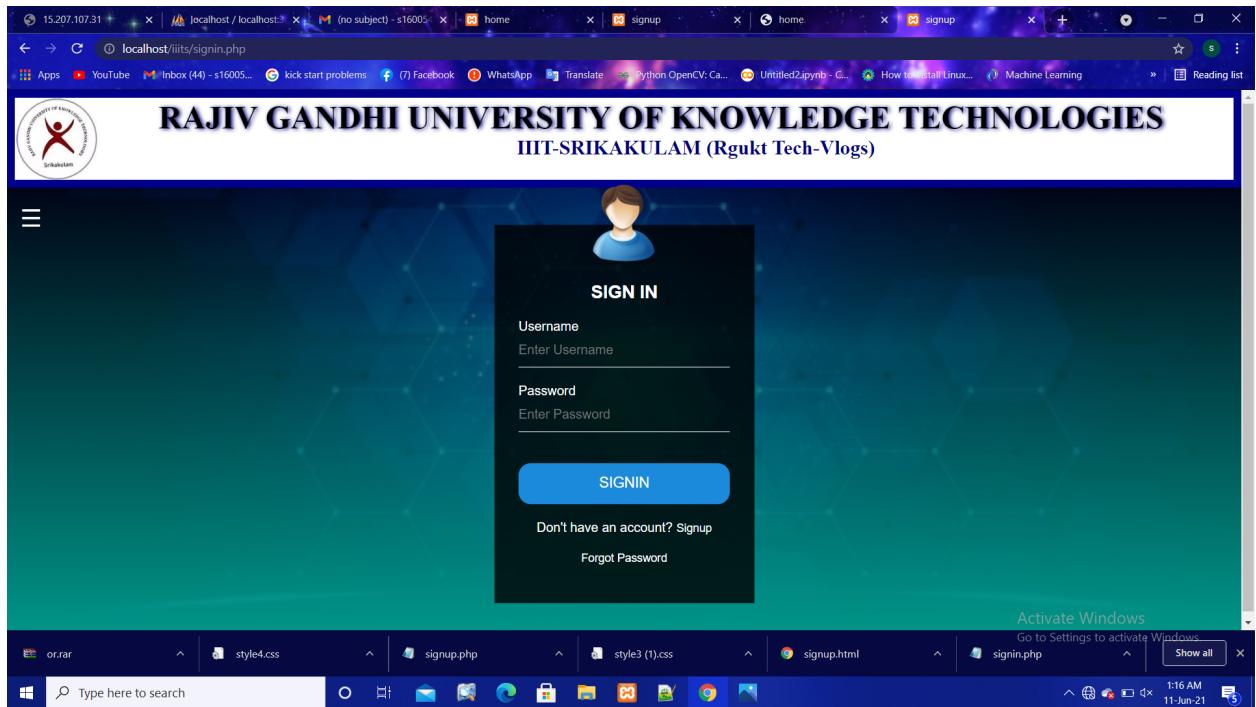
#### Tasks:

Step 1: Taking the user entered details

Step

Step 2: Comparing them with the database details

#### Results



**Fig3:Showing sign in page**

signin.php

```
<?php include('server.php') ?>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>signup</title>

<style>
#banner{
    background: linear-gradient(rgba(0,0,0,0.5),#009688),url('5.jpg');
    background-size: cover;
    background-position: center;
    height: 83vh;
}
.navv a:hover:not(.active) {
    background-color: skyblue;
}

.logo{
    padding-top: 0px;
        padding-right:90%;
    margin-left: 1px;
    height: 100px;
    width: 100px;
}

.headd{
    border: 10px solid darkblue;
    height: 100px;
    width: 98.7%;
        background-color:white;
}
.headd{
    display: flex;
}
.iml{
    flex: 1;
```

```
        }
.h{
    flex: 7.5;
}
h3{
    font-family:times new roman;
    font-size: 25px;
    text-align: center;
    color: #000080;
}

h1{
    font-family:times new roman;
    font-size: 40px;
    text-shadow: 2px 1px 5px #000080;
}

.sidenav {
    height: 100%;
    width: 0;
    position: fixed;
    z-index: 1;
    top: 0;
    left: 0;
    background-color: #111;
    overflow-x: hidden;
    transition: 0.5s;
    padding-top: 60px;
}

.sidenav a {
    padding: 8px 8px 8px 32px;
    text-decoration: none;
    font-size: 25px;
    color: #818181;
    display: block;
    transition: 0.3s;
```

```
}
```

```
.sidenav a:hover {  
    color: #f1f1f1;  
}
```

```
.sidenav .closebtn {  
    position: absolute;  
    top: 0;  
    right: 25px;  
    font-size: 36px;  
    margin-left: 50px;  
}
```

```
#main {  
    transition: margin-left .5s;  
    padding: 16px;  
    color: #fff;  
}
```

```
@media screen and (max-height: 450px) {  
    .sidenav {padding-top: 15px;}  
    .sidenav a {font-size: 18px;}  
}
```

```
.input-group{  
    width: 320px;  
    height: 465px;  
    background: rgb(0, 0, 0, 0.8);  
    color: #fff;  
    top: 60%;  
    left: 50%;  
    position:absolute;  
    transform: translate(-50%, -50%);  
    box-sizing: border-box;  
    padding: 70px 30px;  
}
```

```
.avatar{  
    width: 100px;  
    height: 100px;  
    border-radius: 50%;  
    position: absolute;  
    top: -50px;  
    left: calc(50% - 50px);  
}  
  
h2{  
    margin: 0;  
    padding: 0 0 20px;  
    text-align: center;  
    font-size: 22px;  
}  
  
.input-group p{  
    margin: 0;  
    padding: 0;  
    text-align: center;  
}  
  
.input-group input{  
    width:100%;  
    margin-bottom:20px;  
}  
  
.input-group input[type="text"], input[type="password"]  
{  
    border: none;  
    border-bottom: 1px solid #fff;  
    background: transparent;  
    outline: none;  
    height: 40px;  
    color: #fff;  
    font-size: 16px;  
}  
  
.input-group input[type="submit"]  
{  
    border: none;
```

```
outline: none;
height: 50px;
background: #1c8adb;
color: #fff;
font-size: 18px;
border-radius: 15px;
}

.input-group a{
    text-decoration: none;
    font-size: 14px;
    color: #fff;
}

*{
    margin:0px;
    padding:0px;
    font-family:sans-serif;
}
.error{

    color: #a94442;
    border-radius: 5px;
    text-align: center;
}

</style>
</head>
<body>
<div class="headd">
    <section class="iml">
        <a href="home.html"></a>
    </section>
    <section class="h">
```

<h1>RAJIV GANDHI UNIVERSITY OF KNOWLEDGE  
 TECHNOLOGIES</h1>  
 <h3>IIIT-SRIKAKULAM (Rgukt Tech-Vlogs)</h3>

```

    </section>
</div>
<section id="banner">
<div id="mySidenav" class="sidenav">
  <a href="javascript:void(0)" class="closebtn" onclick="closeNav()">&times;</a>
  <a href="index.html">Home</a>
  <a href="why_rgukt-techvlogs.html">About</a>
  <a href="#">Contact</a>
</div>

<div id="main">
  <span style="font-size:30px;cursor:pointer" onclick="openNav()">&#9776;</span>
</div>

<script>
function openNav() {
  document.getElementById("mySidenav").style.width = "250px";
  document.getElementById("main").style.marginLeft = "250px";
}

function closeNav() {
  document.getElementById("mySidenav").style.width = "0";
  document.getElementById("main").style.marginLeft= "0";
}
</script>
<form method="post" action="signin.php">
<div class="input-group">
  
  <h2>SIGN IN</h2>
  <?php include('errors.php'); ?>
  <label>Username</label>
  <input type="text" name="username" placeholder="Enter Username" required>

```

```

<label>Password</label>
<input type="password" name="password" placeholder="Enter Password"
required><br><br>
<input type="submit" class="btn" name="login_user" value="SIGNIN">

<p>Don't have an account? <a
href="signup.php">Signup</a></p><br>
<p><a href="forgot.html">Forgot Password</a></p>
</form>

</div>
</section>
</body>
</html>

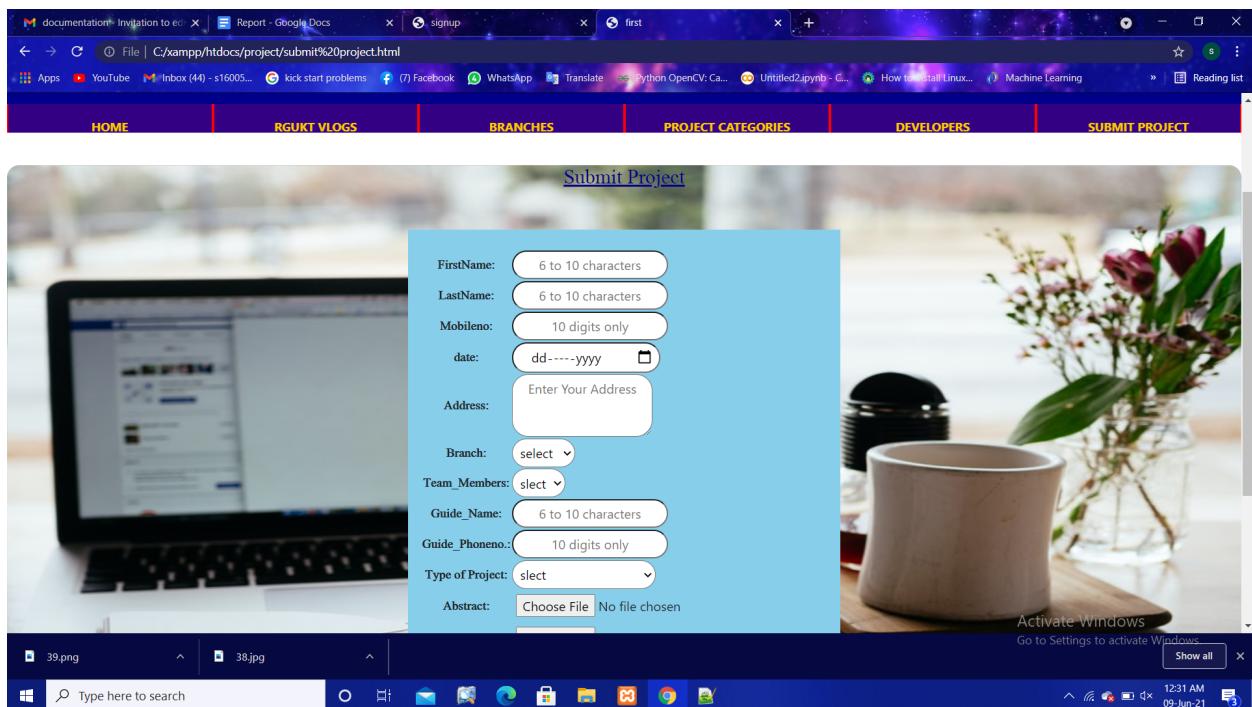
```

#### Task 4:

#### CLICK SUBMIT PROJECT PAGE:

#### Submit Project:

#### Results



**Fig4:Showing submit project page**

Database Connection:

```
<?php
function OpenCon()
{
$dbhost = "localhost:3307";
$dbuser = "root";
$dbpass = "1234";
$db = "practice";
$conn = new mysqli($dbhost, $dbuser,"",$db) or die("Connect failed: %s\n". $conn ->
error);

return $conn;
}
function CloseCon($conn)
{
$conn -> close();
}

?>
```

**Submit Project:**

```
<?php
if(isset($_POST['submit']))
{
    #extract($_FILES);
echo "<pre>";
    print_r($_POST);
    print_r($_FILES);
    "First Name : ".$_POST["fname"]."<br>";
    "Last Name : ".$_POST["lname"]."<br>";
    echo "Address : ".$_POST["address"]."<br>";
    echo "Mobile Number : ".$_POST["mobile"]."<br>";
    echo "Guide number: ".$_POST["mobile-number"]."<br>";
    echo "date : ".$_POST["date"]."<br>";
    echo "Branch : ".$_POST["branch"]."<br>";
```

```
echo "No of members : ".$_POST["mem"]."<br>";
echo "Project type : ".$_POST["tech"]."<br>";
echo "Abstract : ".$_FILES["file"]['name']."'<br>";
echo "Review1 : ".$_FILES["file3"]['name']."'<br>";
echo "Review2 : ".$_FILES["file4"]['name']."'<br>";
echo "Review3 : ".$_FILES["file5"]['name']."'<br>";
echo "document : ".$_FILES["file6"]['name']."'<br>";

$name = $_POST["fname"];

include 'database.php';

$conn = OpenCon();
$name=$_POST["fname"];
if($conn){
    echo "Connected Successfully";
}
else{
    echo "Connection Failure";
}

// /*$sql = "CREATE TABLE {$name}(
// id INT(6) UNSIGNED AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
// firstname VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
// lastname VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
// year INT(6),
// address VARCHAR(255),
// branch VARCHAR(255),
// team_members INT(6),
// guide_name VARCHAR(255),
// guide_phoneno INT(10),
// type_of_project VARCHAR(255),
// abstract varchar(255) COLLATE utf8_unicode_ci NOT NULL,
// problem varchar(255) COLLATE utf8_unicode_ci NOT NULL,
// ppt varchar(255) COLLATE utf8_unicode_ci NOT NULL,
// review1 varchar(255) COLLATE utf8_unicode_ci NOT NULL,
// review2 varchar(255) COLLATE utf8_unicode_ci NOT NULL,
```

```

//      review3 varchar(255) COLLATE utf8_unicode_ci NOT NULL,
//      code varchar(255) COLLATE utf8_unicode_ci NOT NULL,
//      reg_date TIMESTAMP DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP ON UPDATE
CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
//      );/*"

$first name =$_POST["fname"];//1
$last name =$_POST["lname"];//2
$mobile=$_POST["mobile"];
$date=$_POST["date"];//3
$address=$_POST["address"];//4
$branch=$_POST["branch"];//5
$gname=$_POST["Gname"];//6
$members=$_POST["mem"];//7
$gmobile=$_POST["mobile-number"];//8
$tech=$_POST["tech"];//9
$abstract=$_FILES["file"]['name'];//10
$review1=$_FILES["file3"]['name'];//13
$review2=$_FILES["file4"]['name'];//14
$review3=$_FILES["file5"]['name'];//15
$document=$_FILES["file6"]['name'];//16
echo "$mobile <br> $gmobile";
// // if ($conn->query($sql) === TRUE) {
// //     echo "Table $name created successfully";
// } else {
//     echo "Error creating table: " . $conn->error;
// }
$pp = "practice\\\".$name."\\\";

mkdir($pp, 0700);
$targetDir = $pp;
$fileName = basename($_FILES["file"]["name"]);
$targetFilePath = $targetDir . $fileName;
$fileType = pathinfo($targetFilePath,PATHINFO_EXTENSION);

move_uploaded_file($_FILES["file"]["tmp_name"], $targetFilePath);
//$fileName = basename($_FILES["file1"]["name"]);

```

```

    // $targetFilePath = $targetDir . $fileName;
    // $fileType = pathinfo($targetFilePath,PATHINFO_EXTENSION);
//move_uploaded_file($_FILES["file1"]["tmp_name"], $targetFilePath);
//$fileName = basename($_FILES["file2"]["name"]);
    // $targetFilePath = $targetDir . $fileName;
    // $fileType = pathinfo($targetFilePath,PATHINFO_EXTENSION);
//move_uploaded_file($_FILES["file2"]["tmp_name"], $targetFilePath);
$fileName = basename($_FILES["file3"]["name"]);
$targetFilePath = $targetDir . $fileName;
$fileType = pathinfo($targetFilePath,PATHINFO_EXTENSION);
move_uploaded_file($_FILES["file3"]["tmp_name"], $targetFilePath);
$fileName = basename($_FILES["file4"]["name"]);
$targetFilePath = $targetDir . $fileName;
$fileType = pathinfo($targetFilePath,PATHINFO_EXTENSION);
move_uploaded_file($_FILES["file4"]["tmp_name"], $targetFilePath);
$fileName = basename($_FILES["file5"]["name"]);
$targetFilePath = $targetDir . $fileName;
$fileType = pathinfo($targetFilePath,PATHINFO_EXTENSION);
move_uploaded_file($_FILES["file5"]["tmp_name"], $targetFilePath);
$fileName = basename($_FILES["file6"]["name"]);
$targetFilePath = $targetDir . $fileName;
$fileType = pathinfo($targetFilePath,PATHINFO_EXTENSION);
move_uploaded_file($_FILES["file6"]["tmp_name"], $targetFilePath);

$sql = "INSERT INTO tbl_register (firstname, lastname, mobile, date, address,
branch, team members, guidename, guidephone, typeof
project, abstract, review1, review2, review3, document)
VALUES ('$firstname', '$last
name', '$mobile', '$date', '$address', '$branch', '$members', '$gname', '$gmobile', '$tech', '$abstra
ct', '$review1', '$review2', '$review3', '$document')";

if ($conn->query($sql) === TRUE) {
    echo "Text Record created successfully <br>";
} else {
    echo "Error creating database: " . $conn->error;
}
echo $pp."<br>";

```

```

CloseCon($conn);
// if(!empty($abstract))
// {
//     $path = 'practice/';
//     $abstract_file1 = time()."_" . $abstract;
//     $abstract_tmp = $_FILES['file']['tmp_name'];
//     $move_upload =
move_uploaded_file($abstract_tmp,$path.$abstract_file1);
//     if($move_upload > 0)
//     {
//         $abstract_file = $path.$abstract_file1;
//     }
// }
// if(!empty($problem))
// {
//     $path = 'practice/';
//     $problem_file1 = time()."_" . $problem;
//     $problem_tmp = $_FILES['file1']['tmp_name'];
//     $move_upload =
move_uploaded_file($problem_tmp,$path.$problem_file1);
//     if($move_upload > 0)
//     {
//         $problem_file = $path.$problem_file1;
//     }
// }
// // exit;
// $conn = mysqli_connect("localhost","root","","practice");
// if(!$conn)
// {
//     die('Connection Failed'.mysqli_connect_error());
// }

// $sql = "INSERT INTO tbl_register (`firstname`, `abstract`, `problem`) VALUES
('{$firstname}', '{$abstract_file}', '{$problem_file}')";
// $result = mysqli_query($conn,$sql);
// // echo "<pre>";
// // print_r($result);

```

```

    // // exit;
    // if($result > 0)
    // {
    //     echo "Successfully";
    // }
    // else
    // {
    //     echo "Failed";
    // }
}

?>

```



**Fig5: Showing Submit Project Table**

## About(Rgukt-logs) Result

**RAJIV GANDHI UNIVERSITY OF KNOWLEDGE TECHNOLOGIES**  
IIT-SRIKAKULAM (Rgukt Tech-Vlogs)  
A Project is complete when it starts working for you, Rather than you working for it

**Why RGUKT-VLOGS**

**Introduction:**

*It stores and place the new projects existing projects and on-going projects done by our college students.it looks for various phases which are involved under entire development such as analysis,planning, requirement gathering,system design, coding,testing and maintenance of the work.*

*Time is the most important factor for any student. More or less every student should have some basic knowledge about the architecture of the project.*

*So definitely there will be a time waste in search of sources and overview,ideas regarding projects on the web or any other resources. So we came up with a new idea naming it as a project management system for the benefit of every individual student.*

*By grouping all the existing-projects done by our peer group friends from different departments. so there is no need for the students to go and refer other websites on the internet for the project information which leads to the complexity of time. They can simply have a cache-eye on our project with all the requirements they are looking for.*

*The main aim of this project to create an web application for managing all the activities of projects.project management system is completely on managing,controlling,monitoring the projects which we have collected all the projects from the students. It is a web based portal or application which is useful for campus students, and outside campus.*



**Fig6:showing About rgukt-vlog**

## Branches(CSE Project categories)

### Results

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the following details:

- Title Bar:** documentation - Invitation to ed... | Report - Google Docs | signup | first
- Address Bar:** File | C:/xampp/htdocs/project/CSE.html
- Toolbar:** Apps, YouTube, Inbox (44) - s16005..., kick start problems, Facebook, WhatsApp, Translate, Python OpenCV: Ca..., Untitled2.ipynb - G..., How to install Linux..., Machine Learning, Reading list
- Header:**
  - Logo of Rajiv Gandhi University of Knowledge Technologies, Srikakulam.
  - RAJIV GANDHI UNIVERSITY OF KNOWLEDGE TECHNOLOGIES
  - IIIT-SRIKAKULAM (Rgukt Tech-Vlogs)
  - A red banner with the text: "A Project is complete when it starts working for you, Rather than you working for it"
  - User icon and "My Account" link
- Navigation Bar:** HOME, RGUKT VLOGS, BRANCHES, PROJECT CATEGORIES, DEVELOPERS, SUBMIT PROJECT
- Section Title:** COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING PROJECTS(CSE Project Categories)
- Search Bar:** Search for Project Titles
- Table:**

SN.	Project Category
1.	Web Development
2.	Python
3.	Machine Learning
4.	Android
5.	Artificial Intelligence
- Footer:** Activate Windows

**Fig7:Showing branches page(cse)**

### Web Development Project Titles:

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the following details:

- Title Bar:** documentation - Invitation to ed... | Report - Google Docs | signup | first
- Address Bar:** File | C:/xampp/htdocs/project/WD-Projects%20list.html
- Toolbar:** Apps, YouTube, Inbox (44) - s16005..., kick start problems, Facebook, WhatsApp, Translate, Python OpenCV: Ca..., Untitled2.ipynb - G..., How to install Linux..., Machine Learning, Reading list
- Header:** HOME, RGUKT VLOGS, BRANCHES, PROJECT CATEGORIES, DEVELOPERS, SUBMIT PROJECT
- Section Title:** WEB DEVELOPMENT PROJECT TITLES (Computer Science and Engineering(CSE))
- Search Bar:** Search for Project Titles
- Table:**

SN	Project Titles	Date
1.	Online Blood Donars	07-06-2001
2.	Project management	07-06-2001
3.	Exam cell	07-06-2001
4.	Leave Management	07-06-2001
5.	Attendance Management	07-06-2001
6.	Library Management	07-06-2001
7.	Hospital Mnagement	07-06-2001

**Fig8:Showing web development projects list**

## Chapter 5: TESTING

### TESTING AND VALIDATION

Software testing is an investigation conducted to provide stakeholders with information about the quality of the product or service under test. Software testing also provides an objective, independent view of the software to allow the business to appreciate and understand the risks at implementation of the software.

Test techniques include, but are not limited to, the process of executing a program or application with the intent of finding software bugs. Software testing can also be stated as the process of validating and verifying that a software program/application/product meets the business and technical requirements that guided its design and development, Works as expected and can be implemented with the same characteristics. Software testing, depending on the testing method employed, can be implemented at any time in the development process.

However, most of the test effort occurs after the requirements have been defined and the coding process has been completed. As such, the methodology of the test is governed by the software development methodology adopted.

Different software development models will focus the test effort at different points in the development process. Newer development models, such as Agile, often employ test driven development and place an increased portion of the testing in the hands of the developer, before it reaches a formal team of testers. In a more traditional model, most of the test execution occurs after the requirements have been defined and the coding

The process has been completed. Testing can never completely identify all the defects within software. Instead, it furnishes a criticism or comparison that compares the state and behaviour of the product against Oracle's principles or mechanisms by which someone might recognize a problem. These oracles may include (but are not limited to) specifications, contracts, comparable products, past versions of the same product, inferences about intended or expected purpose, user or customer expectations, relevant standards, applicable laws, or other criteria.

## Types of Testing

- Unit Testing

Unit Testing is done on individual modules as they are completed and become executable. It is confined only to the designer's requirements.

- Integration Testing

Integration testing ensures that software and subsystems work together as a whole. It tests the interface of all the modules to make sure that the modules behave properly when integrated together.

## Test Plan

A test plan outlines the strategy that will be used to test an application, the resources that will be used, the test environment in which testing will be performed, the limitations of the testing and the schedule of testing activities. Typically the Quality Assurance Team Lead will be responsible for writing a Test Plan.

- A test plan will include the following.
- Introduction to the Test Plan document
- Assumptions when testing the application
- List of test cases included in Testing the application
- List of features to be tested
- What sort of Approach to use when testing the software
- List of Deliverables that need to be tested
- The resources allocated for testing the application
- Any Risks involved during the testing process
- A Schedule of tasks and milestones as testing is started

## **Test Scenario**

A one line statement that tells what area in the application will be tested. Test Scenarios are used to ensure that all process flows are tested from end to end. A particular area of an application can have as little as one test scenario to a few hundred scenarios depending on the magnitude and complexity of the application. The term test scenario and test cases are used interchangeably however the main difference being that test scenarios have several steps however test cases have a single step. When viewed from this perspective test scenarios are test cases, but they include several test cases and the sequence that they should be executed. Apart from this, each test is dependent on the output from the previous test.

## **Chapter 6**

### **CONCLUSION**

By implementing this web based application the website and customized application on tablet or pc the management and designing the structure of the project will be very much easier, efficient and less time consuming. It will be useful and easy for the users to access the existing projects already present in the system ,so the student will not have to refer to browsers or other websites.

The result of the project is described from the perspective of the aim and scope set in the beginning of the thesis. The ideas for the future web-based project management system are also described here.

The aim of the project was to make a complete, fully working web based project management system for the campus. Requirements from the users have been gathered and taken into the website. As a good project management system it has a possibility to upload, the file through the submit module gives change for developers to be in constant contact with the customer requirements and expectations for the project. User management tool in a web based project management system is a good appliance for keeping an eye on the project and for giving rights to different users by system administrators in the campus. This all makes a complete and good communication system inside the campus for the projects. All data and material will be accessible from one place, to facilitate the solution of a project .Finally, the whole system has been tested to ensure that everything functions correctly before the system processes actual data and produces information that people will rely on.

## **General principles of system, implemented:**

### **1. Users management**

- User can register and login to the system
- Upload projects through submit module

### **2.File upload**

- Users are able to upload files
- Upload files through website
- Able to download the files

### **3.Project management**

- Adding new projects to system
- Define a admin for a specific project
- Adding needed data to project
- Updating files to project Deleting updated files in project

### **4. Project based views (Every project has its own unique project)**

### **5. Security login added to system (authentication of a user)**

To conclude, The result of the project responded to the user's expectations. The user was satisfied with the features implemented and their reliability and robustness. Through the thesis and development process I gained quite good experience, of an overall structure of different systems and the basic concept of the system as whole. New ideas of what more to improve or how to improve the system and what kind of new features to add, come up through the development of the thesis. For example, there has been an idea to make search functionality to project, which will help users to search projects by project categories . During the process of implementation, wonderful ideas have been developed and hopefully in the near future, there is a possibility and time allocated to improve the system.

## **FUTURE MODIFICATION**

The current system is developed for campus students i.e. "CSE,ECE,CIVIL,MECH, at RGUKT IIIT SRIKAKULAM CAMPUS". The further modification of the project is to create or expand the system in such a way that it can be used at various campuses. It can be extended to more security by sign up and sign in modules Using various levels of authentication and verification more security and privacy issues can be maintained by using various aspects.

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