COLLEGE SEARCH ENGINE

A Project Report

Submitted By

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In partial fulfillment of the requirements for award of the degree of

Bachelor of Computer Science

of

UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

LITTLE FLOWER INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HEALTH

UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT

KAITHAPOYIL

2016 – 2019

LITTLE FLOWER INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HEALTH

Kaithapoyil

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project entitled **"COLLEGE SEARCH ENGINE"** submitted by **ABDULLA MURSHID K V, JAIDEN T PAUL** in partial fulfilment of the requirements of the award for Degree of Bachelor of Computer Science is the bona fide work done by them under my supervision. The work presented in this project has not found the basis for the award of any degree/ diploma, fellowship or other similar title to any other candidate of any university.

Project Guide	**Head of the Department**
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Assistant Professor	Assistant Professor

Submitted for the Viva-Voce held on……

Internal Examiner External Examiner

DECLARATION

We **ABDULLA MURSHID K V, JAIDEN T PAUL** do hereby declare that the project entitled **"COLLEGE SEARCH ENGINE"** is a bona fide record of project work carried out by me under the supervision and guidance of Mrs Shalat Thomas, Little Flower Institute of Social Science and Health, Kaithapoyil, Calicut, for the award of the Degree of Bachelor of Computer Science of the Calicut University during the year 2016-2019. This work has not been placed by anybody in any university for the award of any Degree or Diploma.

Date: *ABDULLA MURSHID K V (LIAQSCS006)*

Place: *JAIDEN T PAUL (LIAQSCS014)*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and foremost, we are grateful to the Almighty who has showered his blessings on us all through our life and throughout the project.

We wish to express our sincere thanks to all the teachers of our department for their encouragement, timely guidance, valuable suggestions and inspiring ideas given throughout our project work.

Last but not the least, we are grateful to our parents and friends for the way they co-operated, expected us to achieve success and have always stirred our ambition to do the best.

ABDULLA MURSHID K V (LIAQSCS006)

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SYNOPSIS

Online college search engine is the website which helps the students who need to know the details of colleges in Kerala by courses, university and district based search. The colleges are added by the admin of the website. Today most of students do not know about every possible colleges that are suited for his/her wish.

Most of us doesn’t have any idea about the colleges and courses. So this website will helps to know about the exact course information about colleges

This website also provide some additional information about colleges and courses after Higher Studies The user can search and find colleges and courses in the website.

This project is developed in support with **HTML, CSS, JavaScript** and **Bootstrap** as Frontend and **MYSQL** and **PHP** as Backend.

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CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

1.1 ABOUT THE PROJECT

The focus of this project is to provide students with details of Colleges and Courses among different universities in Kerala. Along with that we also provide with websites of universities. The current system only gives us the information of College and Courses when we search that particular college. So we provide a website in which you could find details of every colleges of required course within your desired district and university.

This project introduces the website "collegesearch.com" which provides details of colleges available of required course. Having these websites can help students in getting the information of every colleges of required course within your desired district and university. The service of this website will be available only in Kerala. The administrator is existing as the supervisor of the system and act as responsible honesty.

THE MAIN MODULES

- Admin
- User

1.2 OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE OF THE SYSTEM

- This website gives the user the details about every colleges of required course within your desired district and university in Kerala.
- In addition to the college details we also provides web link of university that the college is affiliated to.
- The scope of the website is to provide the students with necessary information about the colleges of required courses.
- This website can be helpful anywhere in the state.

CHAPTER 2
SYSTEM ANALYSIS

2.1 INTRODUCTION

A system is an orderly grouping of interdependent components linked together according to a plan to achieve a specific objective. Analysis is a detail study of the various operations performed by a system and their relationships within and outside the system. During analysis, data are collected on the available files decision points and transactions handled by the present system.

The system study is the first phase in the system lifecycle. It involves studying the ways an organization currently retrieves and process data to produce information with goals of determining how to make it better. For this the system analysis should develop alternative systems and evaluates each in terms of cost, benefits and feasibility. The terms analysis, design and development are used in that sequence, because in practice this sequence of steps used to construct computer based information system.

Designs, which follow propose a new system meets these requirements. This new system may be built afresh or by changing the existing system. Development begins by defining a model of new system and continues this model to a working system.

2.2 INITIAL INVESTIGATION

The preliminary investigation is an investigation performed to clarify the online searching of colleges. After the need of the new system has been identified an initial investigation is conducted to identify the real problems of the existing system. It is conducted to identify the real problem of the other similar site. The next step was to determine what exactly the new system is to do to solve these problems after the completion of initial investigation we understood the need for an efficient system.

2.3 EXISTING SYSTEM

In present world there are no websites for finding a college sorting by courses, district and universities in Kerala. We need to search each and every college webpages to find which courses are available in that college. It take time to get the details of courses in one particular college. Students doesn't have proper idea about the colleges available for him to study his desired course in desired place.

2.4 PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed system is website. This service is aimed to provide students details of colleges in Kerala by courses, university and district based search. This website deals with the details of colleges in Kerala which are added by the admin of the website. Along with that the website gives the user the web address of the universities of the searched colleges.to know about rent cars and tourist buses available in an area.

MERITS

- Attractive and user friendly interface
- No other competitors to this website.
- Provide security for data.
- These may be attached with the complaints.
- Time saving system.

2.5 FEASIBILITY STUDY

System feasibility is attest or evaluation of the complete system plan. Such an evaluation is necessary y to define the application area along with it extends and complexity, to provide the scope of computerization together with suggested output and input format and potential benefits.

During the system analysis a feasibility study of the proposed system was carried out to see whether it was beneficial or not. The proposed system must be

evaluated from a technical feasibility, operational feasibility and economic feasibility. The results of this feasibility study are:

- Technical feasibility
- Economic feasibility
- Operational feasibility

2.5.1 TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY

The technical feasibility assessment is focused on gaining and understanding of the present technical resources of the organization and their applicability to the expected needs of the proposed system. It is an evaluation of hardware and software and how it meets the need of the proposed system.

2.5.2 ECONOMICAL FEASIBILITY

The purpose of the economic feasibility assessment is to determine the positive economic benefits to the organization that the proposed system will provide. It includes qualification and identification of all the benefits analysis**.**

Proposed system is developed with the available resources. Since this software is developed for public as a social service, it is inexpensive. Hence the software is economically feasible.

2.5.3 OPERATIONAL FEASIBILITY

Operational feasibility includes such design. Dependent parameters such as reliability, maintainability, supportability, usability, productivity and others.

Since the proposed system is reliable, maintainable and supportable. The system is very user friendly, operational cost is hearable. For every users of the system, the system is convenient and productive. Hence the system is operational feasible.

CHAPTER 3

SYSTEM REQUIREMENT AND SPECIFICATION

3.1 SOFTWARE AND HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS:

Hardware and software requirements for the installation and smooth functioning of this project could be configured based on the requirements needed by the component of the operating environment that works as front end system. Here we suggest minimum configuration for the both hardware and software components.

Working off with this software is requirements concrete on system requirements. It includes two phases

- Hardware requirements
- Software requirements

3.1.1 FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

Functional requirements specifically define functionalities of the system, behavior of the system and the goals to achieve it.

- Security
- Web interface
- Database
- Searching

3.1.2 NON-FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

Nonfunctional requirements are also known as quality of a system. Hence it provides us knowledge regarding the operations instead of behavior or functionalities, contradicting with the functional requirements in the manner. Nonfunctional requirement are described in the system architecture helping as to achieve the goals and improves the functionalities of the system. Nonfunctional requirements are follows:

- Performance:-Performance of system should be adequate and fast.
- User friendly environment:-System interface should be simple and user friendly.
- Application maintenance:-Maintenance of system and documentation should be done thoroughly.
- Platform independent:-System should be capable to work in any environment.

3.2 HARDWARE SPECIFICATION:

The following hardware are used for the development of the system

- Processor : INTEL CORE I3
- RAM :2GB above
- Hard Disk :50GB above

3.3 SYSTEM SPECIFICATION

- Operating System : Windows 8, Windows 10
- Front End : HTML, CSS, JS, Bootstrap
- IDE : MS VISUAL STUDIO CODE
- Back End : MYSQL , PHP
- Documenting Tool : MS WORD 20013
- Browser Program : Google Chrome

3.4 SELECTION OF SOFTWARE

3.4.1 PHP

PHP is a server side scripting language designed for web development but also used as a general purpose programming language. Originally created by Rasmus Lerdorf in 1994, the PHP preference implementation is now produced

by the PHP group. PHP originally stood for personal home page, but it now stands for the recursive acronym PHP: Hypertext preprocessor.

PHP code may be embedded into HTML code, or it can be used in combination with various web template systems, web content management system and web frameworks. PHP code is usually processed by a PHP interpreter implemented as a module in the web server or a Common Gateway Interface (CGI) executable. The web server combines the result of the interpreted and executed PHP code, which may be any type of data, including images, with the generated web page. PHP code may also be executed with a Command-Line Interface (CLI) and can be used to implements standalone graphical applications.

The standard PHP interpreter, powered by the Zend Engine, is free software released under the PHP License. PHP has been widely ported and can be deployed on most web servers on almost every operating system and platform, free of charge.

The PHP language evolved without a written formal specification or standard until 2014, leaving the canonical PHP interpreter as a defector standard .Since 2014 work has gone on to create a formal PHP specification.

3.4.2 HTML

Hypertext markup language, commonly referred to as HTML, is the standard markup language used to create web pages. Along with CSS, and JavaScript, HTML is a cornerstone technology used to create web pages, as well as to create user interfaces for mobile and web applications. Web browsers can read HTML files and render them into visible or audible web pages.HTML describes the structure of a website semantically and, before the advent of Cascading Style Sheets (CSS), included cues for the presentation or appearance of the document, making it a markup language, rather than a programming language .

HTML elements form the building blocks of HTML pages.HTML allow images and other objects to be embedded and it can be used to create interactive

forms. It provides a means to create structured documents by denoting structural semantics for text such as headings, paragraphs, lists, links, quotes and other items. HTML elements are delineated by tags, written using angle brackets. Tags such as <img/> and <input/> introduce content into the page directly. Others such as ... surround and provide information about document text and may include other tags as sub-elements. Browsers do not display the HTML tags, but use them to interpret the content of the page.

HTML can embed scripts written in languages such as Java script which affect the behavior of HTML web pages.HTML markup can also refer the browser to Cascading Style Sheets(CSS) to define the look and layout of text and other material. The World Wide Web consortium (W3C), maintainer of both the HTML and CSS standards, has encouraged the user of CSS over explicit.

3.4.3 BOOTSTRAP 4

Bootstrap 4 is a front-end web development framework.A front-end web development framework gives you access to templates, which make web application development faster and easier by providing made materials or a reference point for developing more advanced components.

Front-end web development frameworks usually cover these things: typography, forms, buttons, tables, navigation, modals, image carousels, in addition to optional JavaScript plugins.

Bootstrap, in particular, is oriented towards responsive web design. This means that using Bootstrap you can easily create websites, which will look and function properly on multiple devices.

Bootstrap 4 provides a faster stylesheet, more responsiveness, and most importantly – new components.

Keep in mind though, that although Bootstrap 4 is now supported by all major browsers, in the case of Internet Explorer, it still is only supported by versions newer than IE 9.

Officially, Bootstrap 4 is currently in beta release, which implies that it has already been tested and is nearing a final release.

3.4.4 MySQL

SQL stands for “Structured Query Langge” and can be pronounced as “SQL” or “sequel-(Structured English Query Language)”. It is a query language used for accessing and modifying information in the database. IBM first developed SQL in 1970s. Also it is an ANSI/ISO standard. It has become a standard Universal Language used by most of the relational database management systems (RDBMS). Some of the RDBMS systems are, Oracle, Microsoft SQL server, Sybase etc. Most of these have provided their own implementation thus enhancing its feature and making it a powerful tool. Few of the sql commands used in sql programming are SELECT statement, INSERT INTO statement, and DELETE statement, WHERE clause, ORDER BY clause, GROUP BY clause, ORDER clause, joins, views, GROUP functions, Indexes etc.

In a simple manner, SQL is a non-procedural, English-like language that processes data in groups of record rather than one record at a time. Few functions of SQL are:

- Store data
- Modify data
- Retrieve data
- Create tables and other database objects
- Delete data

SQL Commands:

SQL commands are instructions used to communicate with the database to perform specific task that work with data. SQL commands can be used not only for searching the database but also to perform various other functions like, for example, you can create tables, add data to tables, or modify data , Drop the

table, set permissions for users. SQL commands are grouped into three major categories depending on their functionality:

- **Data Definition Language (DDL)-**These SQL commands are used for creating, modifying, and dropping the structure of database objects. The commands are CREATE, ALTER, DROP, RENAME, and TRUNCATE.
- **Data Manipulation Language (DML)**-These SQL commands are used for storing, retrieving, modifying, and deleting data. These commands are SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE.
- **Transaction Control Language** (**TCL)-**These SQL commands are used for managing changes affecting the data. These commands are COMMIT, ROLLBACK, and SAVEPOINT.

CHAPTER 4
SYSTEM DESIGN

4.1 DESIGN CONCEPTS

Design is the first step in the development process of software. It is defined as: “The process of applying various techniques and principles for the purpose of defining a process or a system in details to permit its physical realization”. It is a transition from the user-oriented document to the document-oriented programs or database concepts. It emphasizes on translating performance specifications and it involves conceiving and planning and then carrying out the plan for generating the necessary reports and outputs. Design phase acts as a bridge between the software requirement specifications and implementation phase, which satisfies the requirements.

The main objective of the system design is to use the package easily by any computer operator. System design is the creative act of invention, developing new inputs, a database, offline files, method procedures and output for processing business to meet an organization objective. System design builds information gathered during the system analysis.

The preparation of the input and the design of the output in a form is the major step in the design phase. The first step in the system design is to design the input and output within predefined guidelines. In the input design, the user-oriented inputs are converted into computer-based formats where as in the output design; the emphasis is on producing the hard copy of the information requested or displaying outputs on the screen. In the database design, tables are designed with appropriate fields and appropriate constraints.

4.2 INPUT DESIGN

The input design is the process of converting the user oriented into the computer based formats. So the design of the user interface is very important for any application. A good interface design leads to an interactive software application. Input design consists of the development of the specifications, the

necessary steps to convert the given data into usable form for processing, data entry and activity of putting the data into computer for processing. All input processes have been designed with almost care to avoid the entry of the invalid data into the system. The input screens have been validated effectively in order to give the most accurate input details.

Some aspects have to be followed while designing the input screens:

- The data to input.
- The details of how data should be arranged or coded.
- Allow the information only the user needs.
- Avoid over-crowding of the input screen.
- Same styles among screens have to be kept.
- Confirmation of critical data is to be asked. Validate data as soon as possible on inputs.

The input design requirements such as user friendliness, consistent format and interactive dialogue for giving the right message and help for the users at the right time are also necessary for the development of good software.

4.3 MODULE DESIGN

The main modules in this system are:

- User
- Admin

4.3.1 FEATURES OF ADMIN

The Manager is the super user of the system,

- College Registration
- Upload college details
- View college details
- Upload university links
- Update details of colleges

- Delete colleges when it is not anymore

4.3.2 FEATURES OF USER

One of the key module is User module. Each user can login to this system to perform various functions. The major functions that are allowed to entry are

- View college details by searching
- View details about university by given university link
- Contact with the college using given details
- View details about college by enter into college web link
- Input needed course, district and university to get suitable college details

4.4 OUTPUT DESIGN

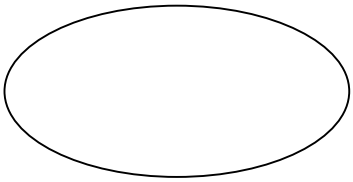
Computer output is the most important and direct source of information to the user. It determines how the information is to be displayed for immediate need. It improves the system relationship with user.

The output generally refers to the results and information that is generated from the system. Outputs are necessary for the users to communicate with the result of processing. It also provides permanent hard copy for later consultation. They are obtained in the form of response to the requests.

4.5 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

The data flow diagram (DFD) is one of the most important tools used by system analyst. Data flow diagrams are made up of a number of symbols, which represent system components. Most data flow modeling methods use four kinds of system components. Processes, data source, data flows and external entities. Processes are represented by circles in DFD. Data flow represented by a thin line in the DFD and each data store has a unique name and square or rectangle represents external entities unlike detailed flow charts, data flow diagrams do not supply detailed descriptions of the modules but graphically describes a systems data and how the data interact with the system.

Symbols used in DFD



Process transaction of data

Open end rectangle represents Database

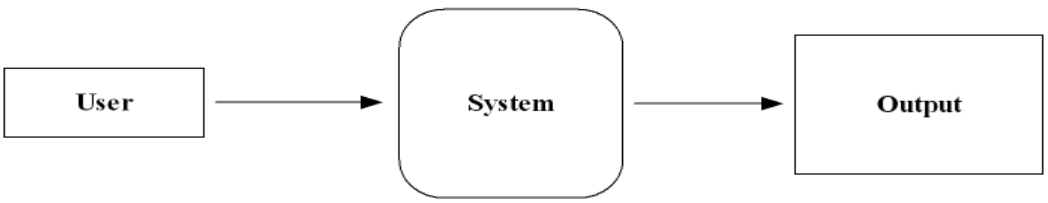
Rectangle represents external entities

Arrow represent dataflow

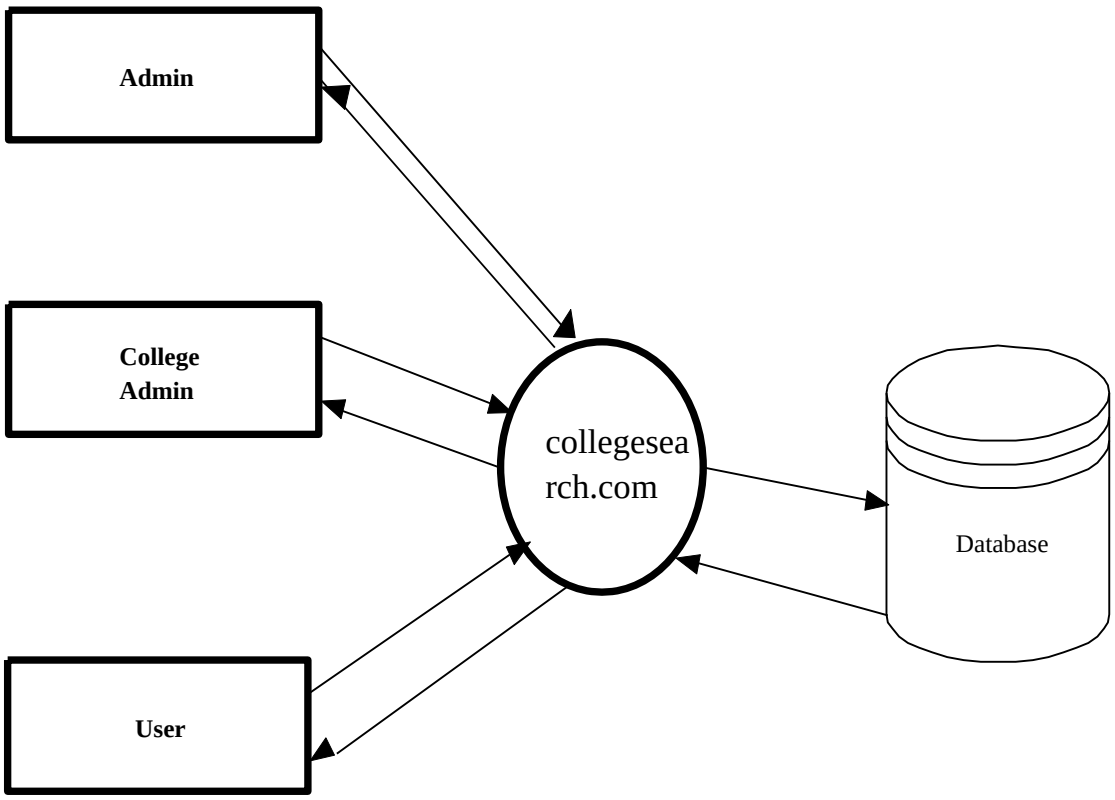
The rules used in constructing data flow diagram are as follows:

- Process should be named and numbered
- The direction of flows is from top to bottom& from left to right
- After exploding, lower level details of process are to be numbered
- The name of data stores, sources, destinations are written in upper cases processes data flow name have first letter of each word capitalized.

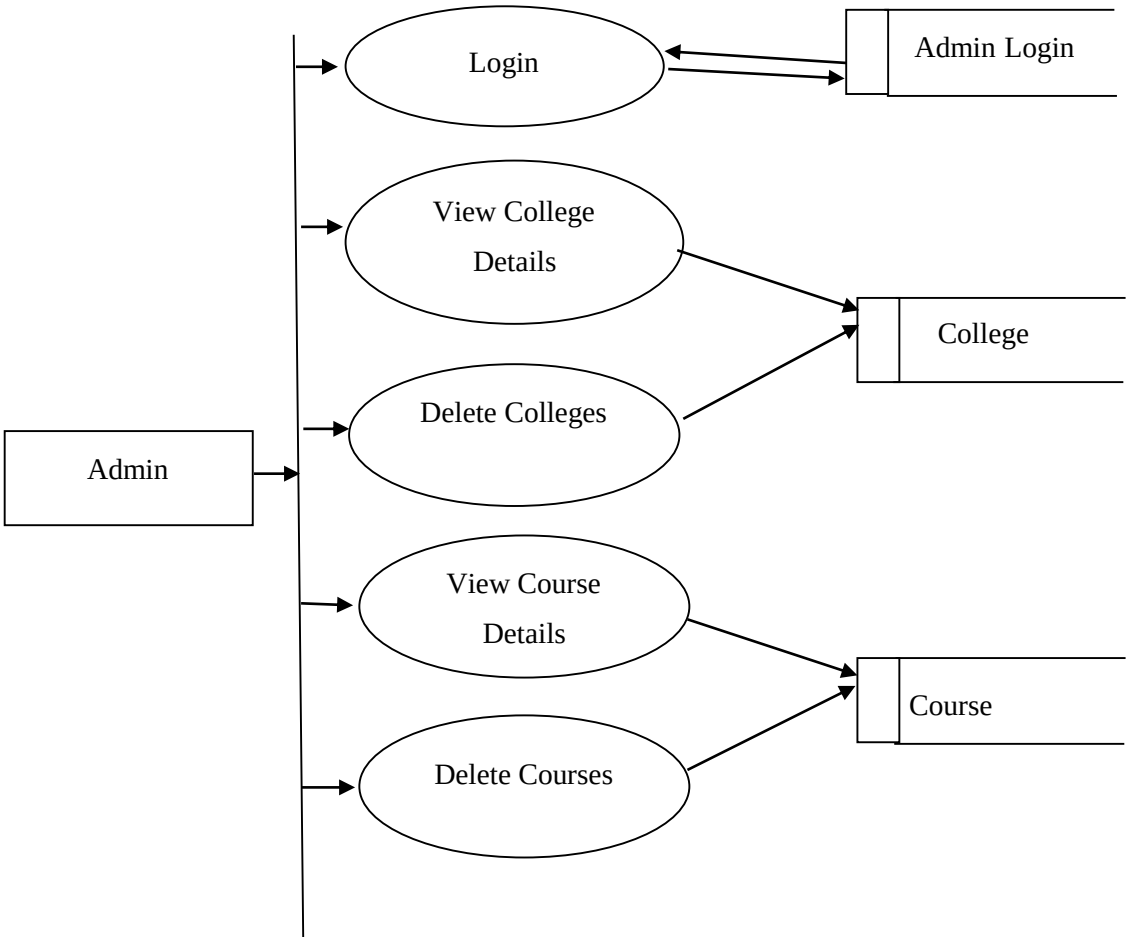
LEVEL 0



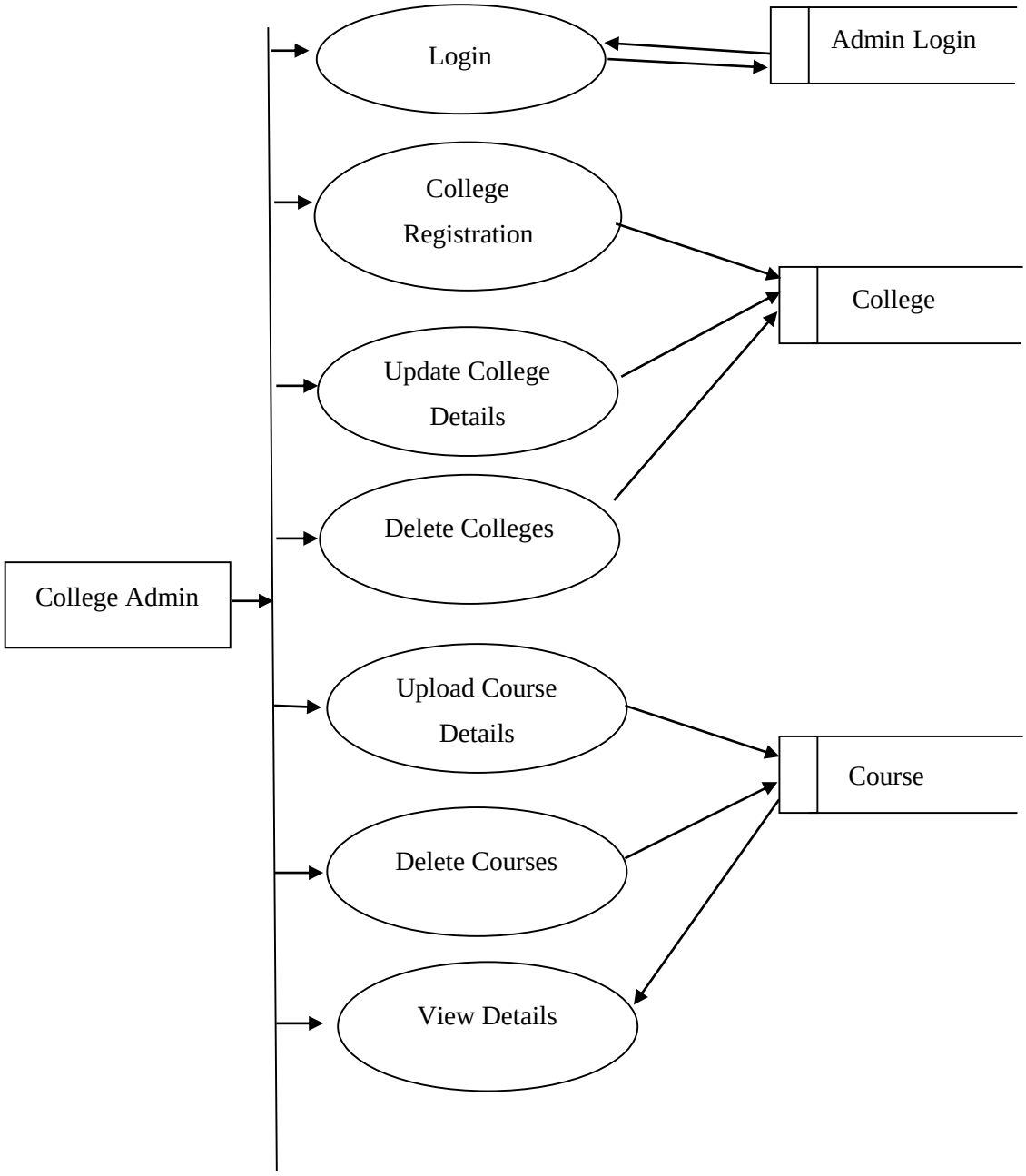
LEVEL 1



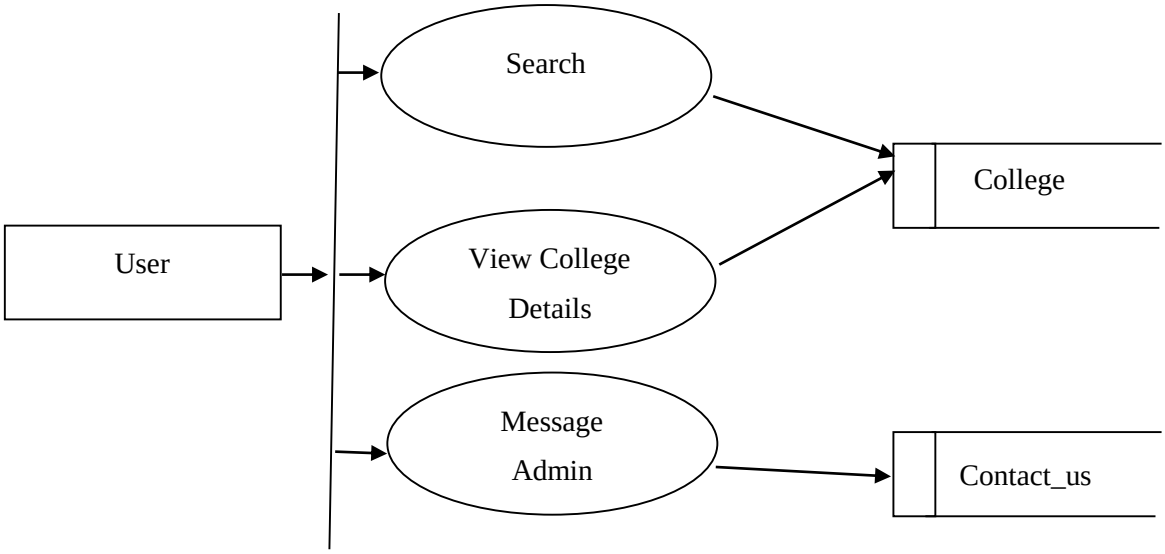
LEVEL 1.1


Login
Admin Login
View College Details
College
Delete Colleges
Admin
View Course Details
Course
Delete Courses

LEVEL 1.2


Login
Admin Login
College Registration
College
Update College Details
Delete Colleges
College Admin
Upload Course Details
Course
Delete Courses
View Details

LEVEL 1.3


Search
College
User
View College
Details
Message
Admin
Contact_us

4.6 DATADASE DESIGN

A database is a collection of interested data stored with minimum redundancy to serve many users quickly and efficiently. The general objectives considered in database design are controlled redundancy, case of learning and use, data independency, more information at low cost, accuracy and integrity, recover from failure, privacy and security performance.

In a database environment, the Database Management System (DBMS) is the software that provides the interface between the data file on a disk and the management, they differ in the way they structure data. The three types of data structures are hierarchical, network and relational. Here we use relational structuring in which all data and relationships are presented in a flat, two-dimensional table called a relation. A relation is equivalent to file.

Data structuring is refined through a process called normalization. Data are grouped into simplest way possible, so that later changes can be made with a minimum impact on data structures. Based on the requirements determined during the definition phase of project life cycle, the data elements describing the entity were determined. They are later submitted to normalization to remove redundancy and to optimize them.

Components of Database

Database is comprised of the following components, which are either data or the constructs to manage data:

- Field
- Tables
- Internal Database tables

- **Fields :**

Data is contained in information blocks called fields. Each separate piece of data is declared to contain a specific type of data as text, number, and date/time. Data types are used to protect the integrity of data. Various constraints may be

placed on a field so that data integrity is ensured. Some of these constraints are unique, not null, and size. The assigning of constraints is taken care of and it forms the heart of the database design.

- **Tables:**

A table contains a group of fields of related information that define a single category. The table stores the data in fields. A set of fields that define one entry is called a record.

- **Internal Database Tables :**

In addition to the table defined some database also creates tables that keep track of what being done with the data.

4.7 TABLES

TABLE 1: **admin_login**

Field	**Type**	**Constraints**	**Description**
id	Int(100)	Primary Key	Specified id of admin
Username	Varchar(500)	Null	User name of the type
password	Varchar(500)	Null	Password of type.

TABLE 2: college

Field	Type	Contraints	Description
id	Int(50)	Primary key	Specifies id of the college.
College_name	Varchar(100)	Null	Specifies college name.
District	Varchar(50)	Null	Specifies the district of the college.
University	Varchar(100)	Null	Specify university of the college.
Phone	Varchar(25)	Null	Specify phone number of the college.
email	Varchar(100)	Null	Specify email address of the college.
weblink	Varchar(100)	Null	Specify weblink of the college.
University_link	Varchar(100)	Null	Specify university link of the college.
Password	Varchar(100)	Null	Specify the password of the college.

TABLE 3: course

Field	Type	Constraints	Description
id	Int(100)	Primary key	Specifies the id of the courses.
College_name	Varchar(100)	null	Specifies the name of the college.
course	Varchar(100)	null	Specifies the courses in college

TABLE 4: contact_us

Field	Type	Length	Description
id	Int(10)	Primary key	Specify id of the message.
name	Varchar(100)	Null	Specify name of the user.
email	Varchar(100)	Null	Specify email of the user.
subject	Varchar(100)	Null	Specify subject of message.
message	Varchar(500)	Null	Specify message of the user.

CHAPTER 5
DEVELOPMENT

The goal of the development stage is to translate the design of the system produced during the design phase into code in a given programming language which can be executed by a computer and which performs the computations specified by the design.

Here, we are using PHP with HTML .It is intended for two purpose. First is to create a user friendly interface for the website. Having a good user interface makes it easier for the user to use and understand the different functionalities of the website. Secondly, the user interface hides the end users from the complexities in the working of the site. So the user is made unaware of how a task is performed when he chosen to perform it.

For the intended project to work on, we need to implement its required hardware and software requirement. This system is build using PHP and HTML using MySQL and android based on windows operating system, memory and hard disk should confirm according to hardware specification mentioned above.

Here we used front-end is PHP and java for android the back-end is MySQL server.

The proposed system can be build using front-end PHP and back-end mysql server language.

CHAPTER 6
SYSTEM TESTING

System testing is the stage of implementation, which is aimed at ensuring that system works accurately before live operation commence.

1. Testing is the process of correcting a program with intend of finding error.
2. A good test cases is the one that has the probability finding yet undiscovered error. Testing is vital to the parts of the system are subjected to variety of test on-line respond volume, stress, recovery and security and usability tests. A series of tests are performed before the system is ready for user acceptance test.

There are three ways to test a program

1. For correctness
2. For implementation efficiency
3. For computational complexity

6.1 UNIT TESTING:

Unit testing enables a programmer to detect error in coding. A unit test focuses verification of the smallest unit of software design. This testing was carried out during itself. In this testing step, each module is going to be work satisfactorily as the expected output from the module.

Project aspect:

The front-end design consist of various forms. They were tested for data acceptance.

Similarly, the back-end also tested for successful acceptance and retrieval of data.

6.2 INTEGRATION TESTING

Through each program work individually, they should work after linking together. This is referred to as interfacing. Data may be lost across the interface; one module can have adverse effect on the other. Subroutines after linking may not do the desired function expected by the main routine. Integration testing is the systematic technique for constructing the program structure while at the same time conducting test to uncover errors associated with the interface. Using integrated test was carried out. All the errors found in the system were corrected for the next testing step.

Project aspect

After connecting the back-end and the front-end as whole module, the data entered in the front-end once submitted were successfully entered in the database. On request, data were successfully retrieved in to forms.

6.3 SYSTEM TESTING

After performing the integration testing, the next step is output testing of the proposed system. No system could be useful if it doesn't produce the required output in a specific format. The output generated are displayed by the system under consideration and then tested by comparing with the format required by the user. Here, the output format is considered in to two ways, one in on-screen and other in printed format.

Project aspect

The entire project was tested and found successful.

6.4 **VALIDATION**

The user has to work with the system and check whether the project meets his needs. In the validation checking, the user works with the beta version of the software.

Project aspect

User enters the appropriate data and result was checked and validation.

CHAPTER 7
SYSTEM INSTALLATION

Once a successful test has been completed, then begin preparation to place the new system into operation. Installation (conversion) is the process of moving from the current information system to the new system.

During the system installation, the system is put into the environment in which it is intended to operate. Operating the system may involve organizing training sessions for operators and changing the normal work process to make effective use of the new system.

CHAPTER 8
SYSTEM MAINTENANCE

A process of modifying a software system or component after delivery to correct faults, to improve performance is known as software maintenance. A common perception of maintenance is that it merely involves fixing defects. However, one study indicates that the majority, over 80% of the maintenance effort is used for non-corrective actions. Software maintenance is a very broad activity that includes error correction, enhancements of capabilities, deletion of obsolete capabilities and optimization. Change is inevitable, mechanisms must be developed for evaluation, controlling and making modifications. So any work done to change the software that it is in operation is considered to be maintenance work. The purpose is to preserve the value of software over the time. The value can be enhanced by expanding the customer base, meeting additional requirements, becoming easier to use, more efficient and employing newer technology. Maintenance may spam for 20 years, whereas development may be 1-2 years.

Corrective maintenance is done to repair the faults or defects found in day to day system function, that is software design, logic and coding errors. Adaptive maintenance is the implementation of changes in a part of system which has been affected by changes that occurred in some other part of the system. The objective of perspective maintenance should be to prevent failure and optimize the software. Minor adaptive changes should be handled by normal maintenance process. Major adaptive changes should be carried out as a separate development project.

The maintenance phase focus on change that is associated with error correction, adaptation required as the software's environment evolves, and changes due to enhancements brought about by changing customer requirements.

Four types of changes are encountered during the maintenance phase:

- **Corrective maintenance:**

Even with the best quality assurance activities, it is likely that the customer will uncover defects in the software. Corrective maintenance changes the software to correct the defect.

- **Adaptive maintenance :**

Over time, the original environment (CPU, Operating System, Business Rules, External Product Characteristics) for which the software was developed is likely to change. Adaptive maintenance results in modification to the software to accommodate changes to its external environment.

- **Enhance maintenance** :

As software is used, the user will recognize additional functions that will provide the benefit. Perfect extends the software beyond its original functional requirements.

- **Preventive maintenance:**

Computer software deteriorates due to change, and because of this preventive maintenance often called re-engineering, must be conducted to enable the software to serve the needs of its end users. Preventive maintenance makes changes to computer programs so that they can be more easily corrected, adapted and enhanced.

CHAPTER 9
CONCLUSION

By evaluating the entire project we can conclude that the developed bus management system advantages over the existing system. The system gives the public an efficient way to keep track of long route buses and rental cars available in the locality. The system reduces the processing time and increase productivity. Here, the report generated has proved to be informative. The session variables are used to ensure that valid user as the right to access the page.

The accuracy of the data is ensured by validating each and every field. The admin enter only the valid data to the system. It decreases the delay to now the user's response on each design. The purpose of this project was to develop a website for long route buses and rental cars, here the project is found productive and successfully executed.

CHAPTER10

BIBLIOGRAPHY

10.1 WEBSITE REFERENCES:

- http://www.codeguru.com
- http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial
- http://www.codeproject.com
- http://www.w3schools.com
- http://www.wikipedia.com

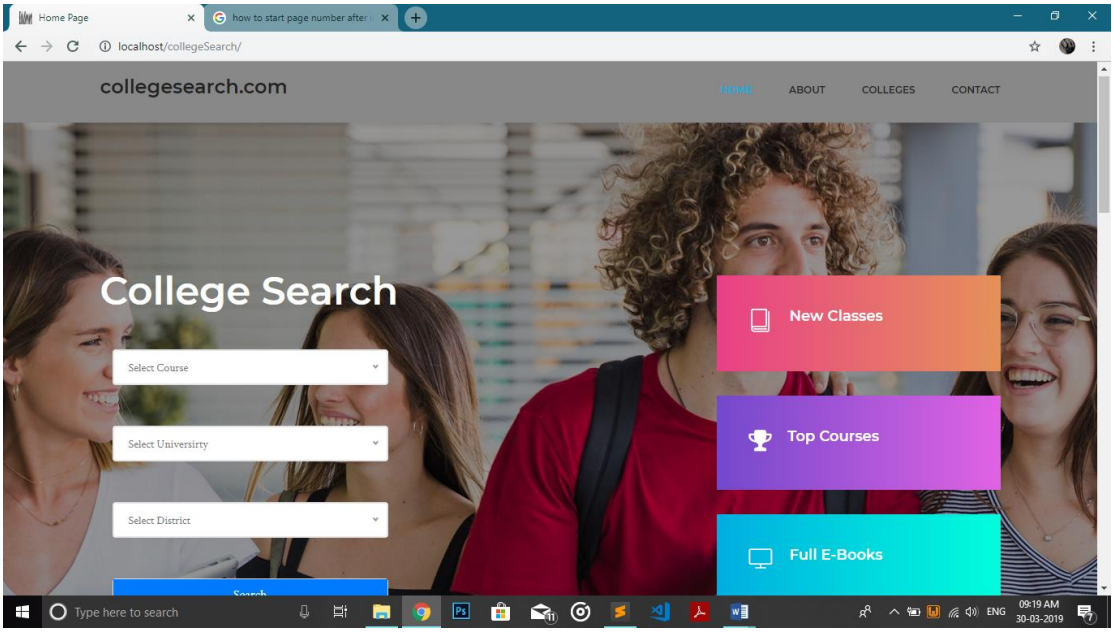
10.2 BOOK REFERENCES:

1. Jim Converse and Joyce Park, PHP6 and MYSQL Bible, Willey.

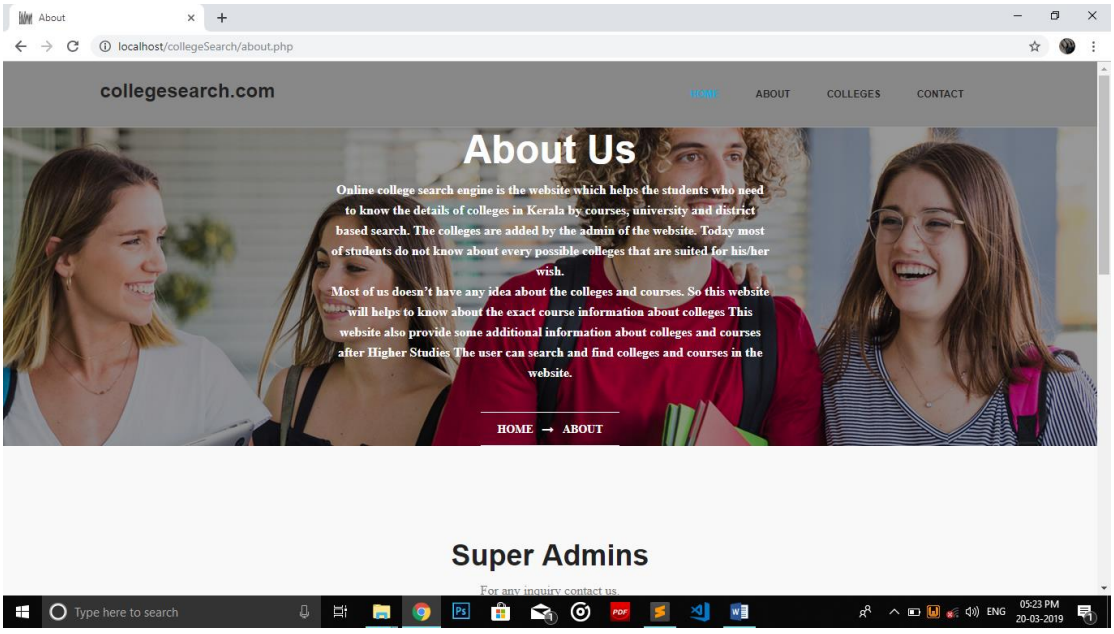
APPENDICES

SCREEN SHOTS

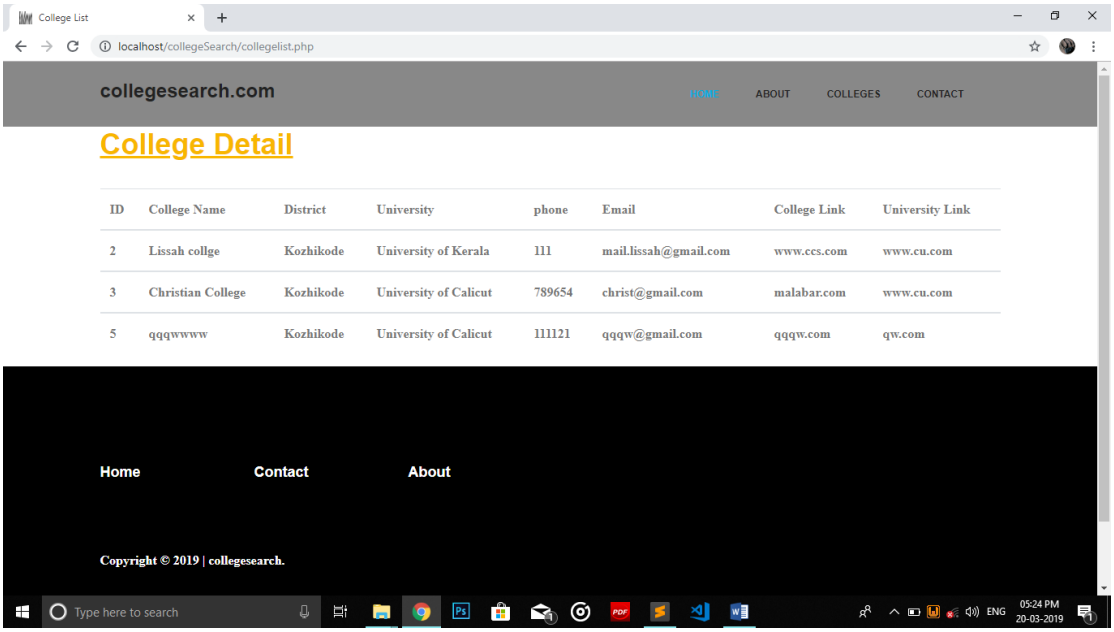
1. Home Page



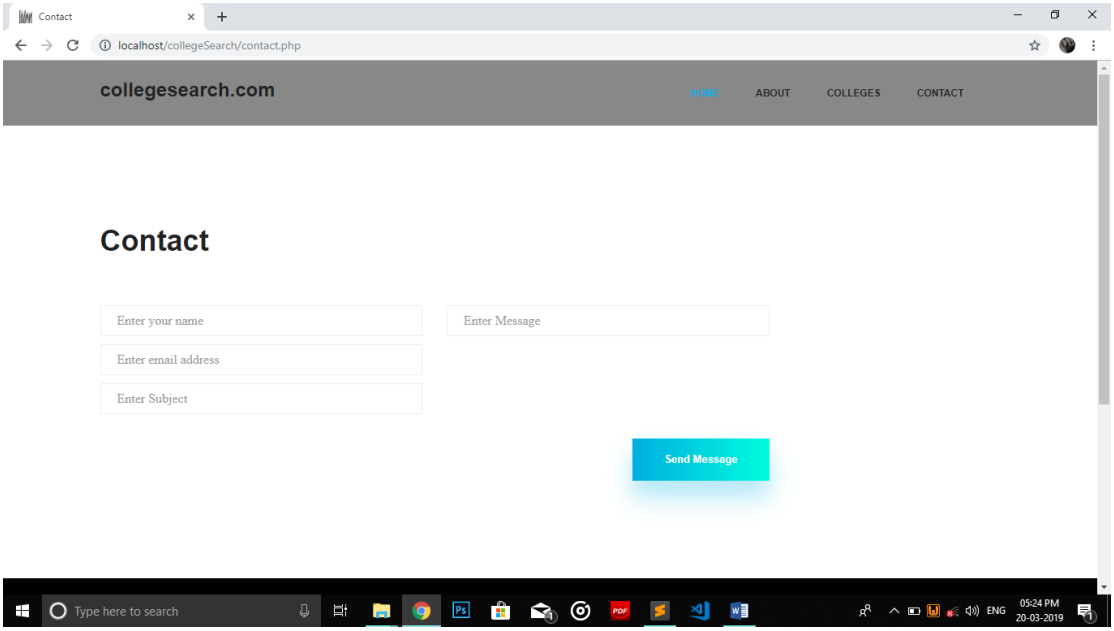
2. About



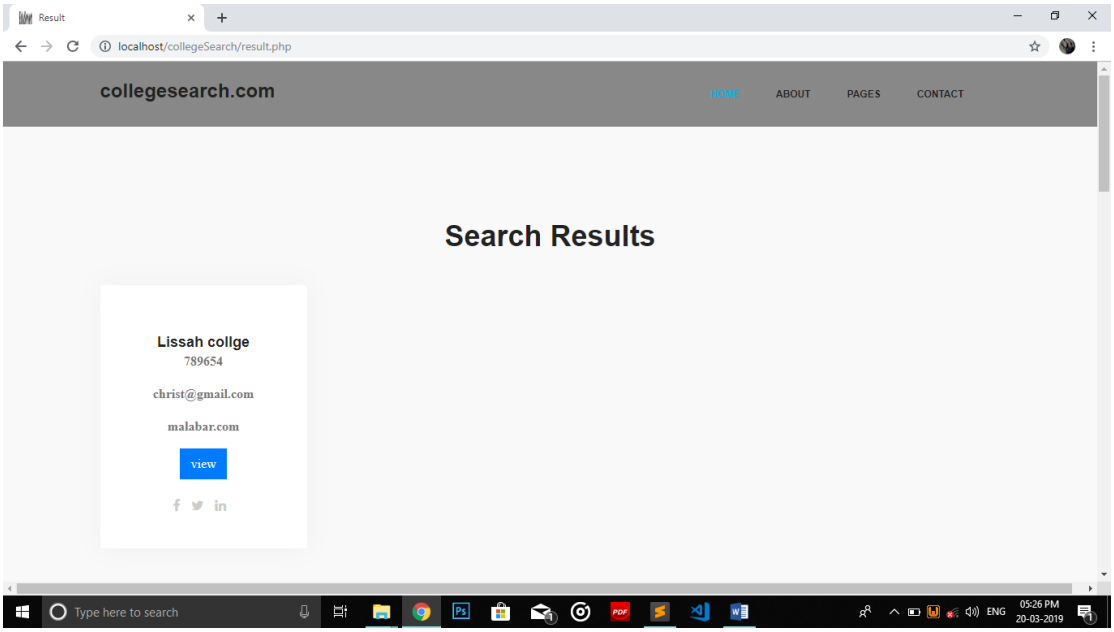
3. College list



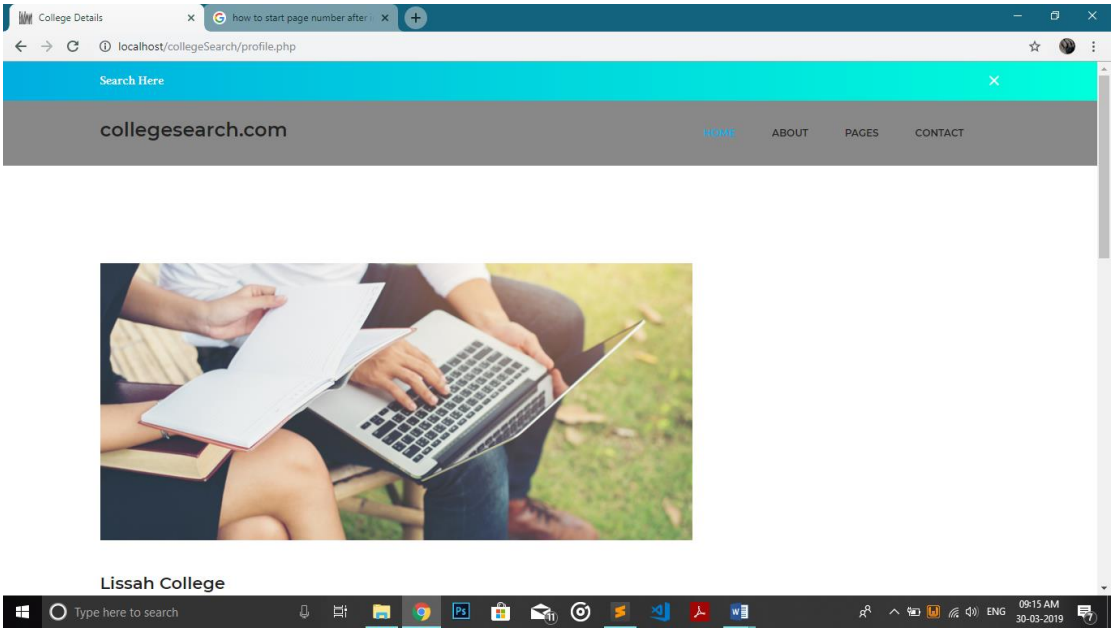
4. Contact



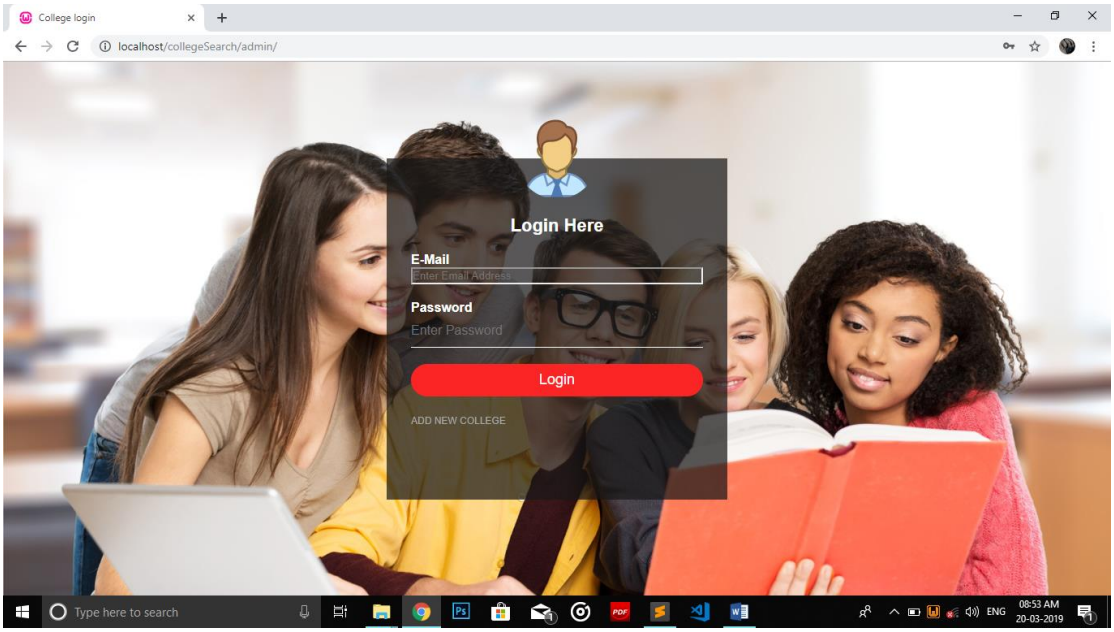
5. Result



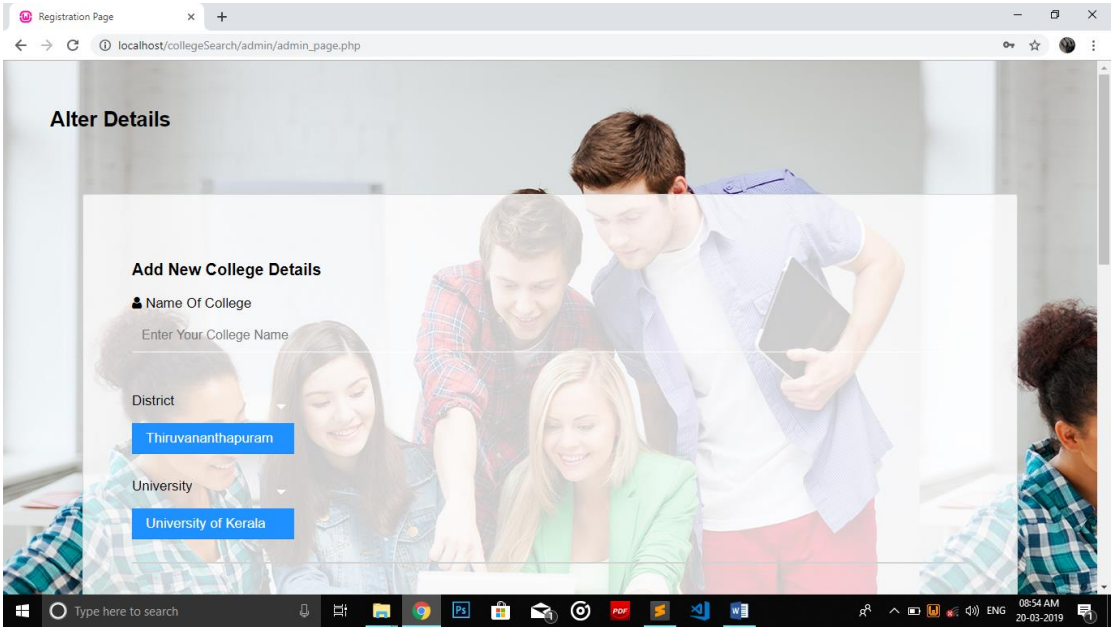
6. College details



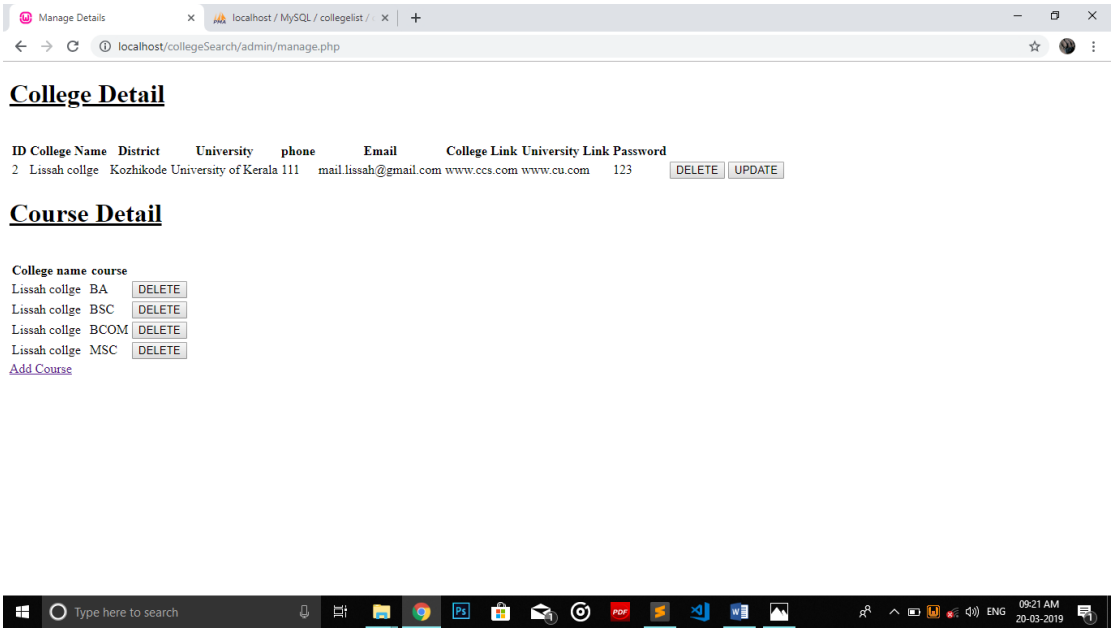
7. College login



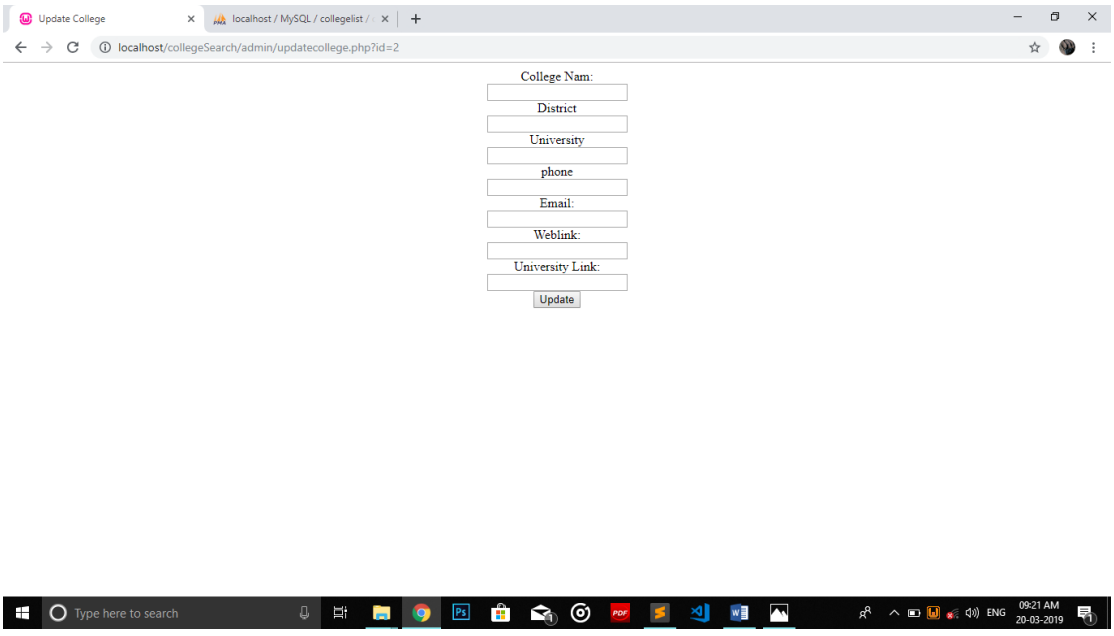
8. Registration Page



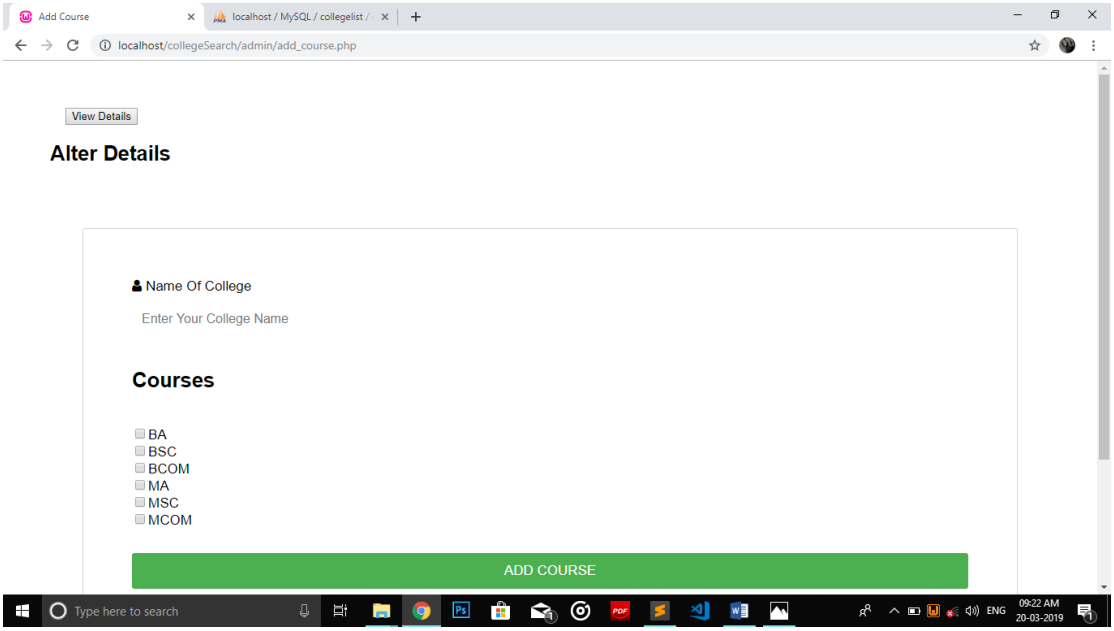
9. Manage Details



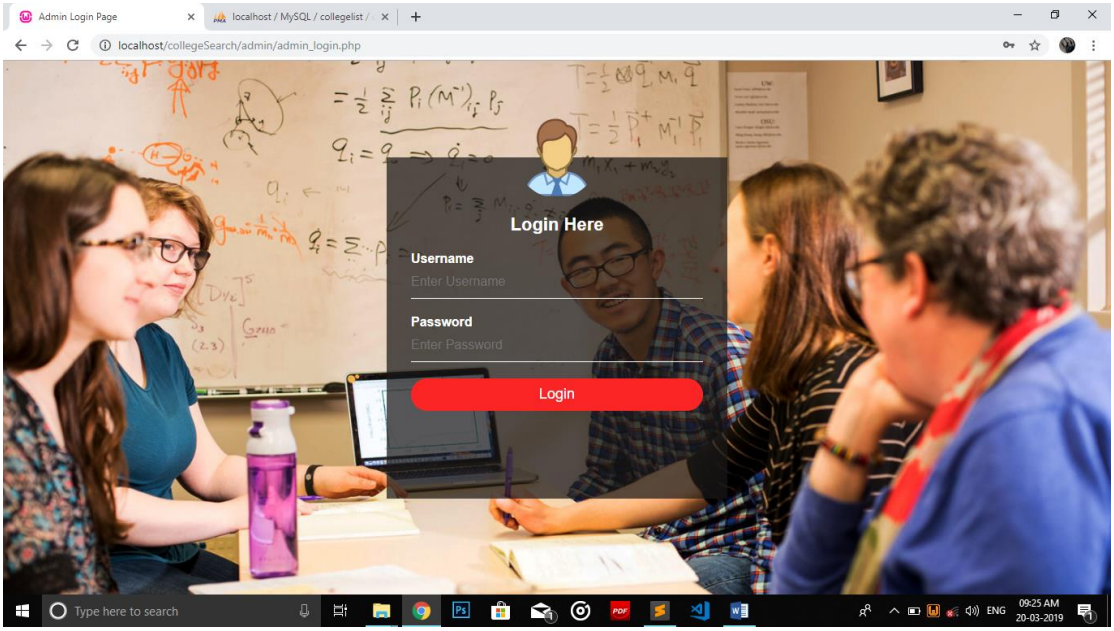
10. Update College



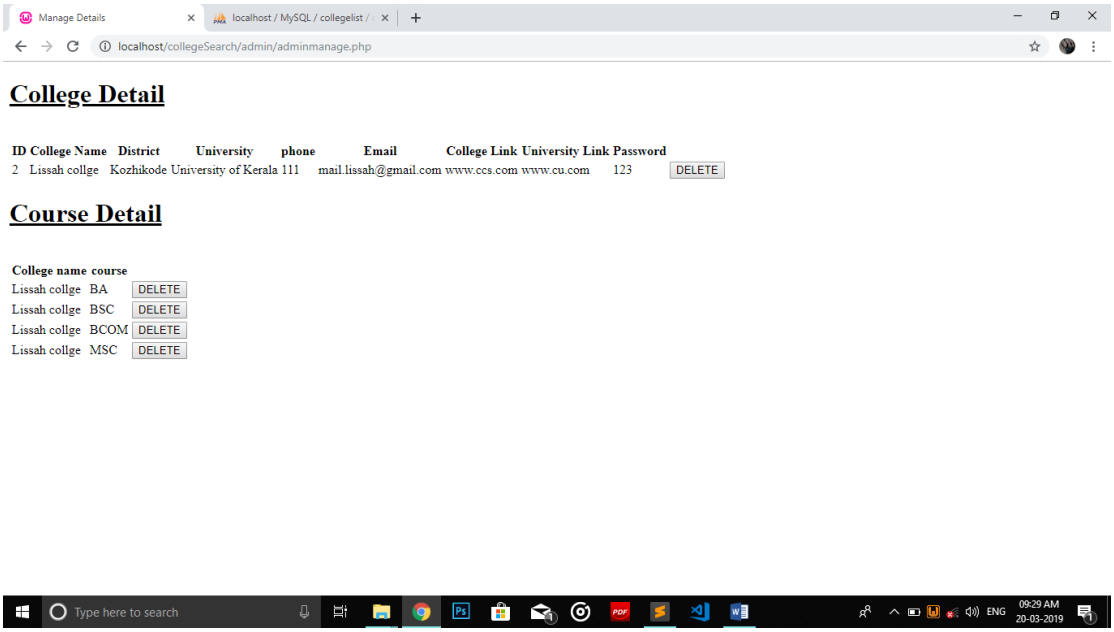
11. Add Course



12. Admin Login



13. Manage Details



SOURCE CODE

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<section class="home_banner_area">
<div class="banner_inner">
<div class="container">
<div class="row">
<div class="col-lg-6">
<div class="banner_content">
<h2>College Search</h2>
</div>
</div>
</div>
<form action="result.php" role="submit" method="POST">
<div class="col-lg-4">
<div class="card">
<select name="course" id="">
<option value="Default">Select Course</option>
<option value="BSc">BSc</option>
<option value="BA">BA</option>
<option value="BCom">BCom</option>
<option value="BBA">BBA</option>
<option value="BSW">BSW</option>
<option value="MA">MA</option>
<option value="MSc">MSc</option>
<option value="MCom">MCom</option>
<option value="MSW">MSW</option>
</select>
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```
</div></div>
<div class="col-lg-4">
<div class="card">
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<option value="Default">Select Universirty</option>
<option value="University of Calicut">University of Calicut</option>
<option value="All Universities">All Universities in Kerala</option>
<option value="University of Kerala">University of Kerala</option>
<option value="APJ Abdul Kalam Technological University">APJ Abdul Kalam Technological University</option>
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<option value="Cochin University of Science and Technology">Cochin University of Science and Technology</option>
<option value="Kerala University of Health Sciences">Kerala University of Health Sciences</option>
<option value="Kerala Agricultural University">Kerala Agricultural University</option>
<option value="Kerala Kalamandalam Deemed University of Art and Culture">Kerala Kalamandalam Deemed University of Art and Culture</option>
<option value="Central University of Kerala">Central University of Kerala</option>
<option value="Kerala University of Fisheries and Ocean Studies">Kerala University of Fisheries and Ocean Studies</option>
<option value="Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrith">Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrith</option>
<option value="National University of Advanced Legal Studies">National University of Advanced Legal Studies</option>
<option value="Mahatma Gandhi University">Mahatma Gandhi University</option>
</select>
</div></div>
<div class="col-lg-4">
<div class="card">
<select name="district" id="">
<option value="Default">Select District</option>
<option value="All Over Kerala">All Over Kerala</option>
```

```
<option value="Kozhikode">Kozhikode</option>
<option value="Thiruvananthapuram">Thiruvananthapuram</option>
<option value="Kollam">Kollam</option>
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<option value="Eranakulam">Eranakulam</option>
<option value="Thrissur">Thrissur</option>
<option value="Palakkad">Palakkad</option>
<option value="Malappuram">Malappuram</option>
<option value="Wayanad">Wayanad</option>
<option value="Kannur">Kannur</option>
<option value="Kasaragod">Kasaragod</option>
</select>
</div>
</div>
<div class="col-lg-4">
<div class="card">
<input type="submit" id="submit" name="submit" value="Search" class="btn btn-
primary" style="border-radius:0px;">
</form>
</div>
</div>
</div>

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