

2. TECHNOLOGIES USED

- PHP 5.6
- MYSQL
- JAVASRIPT
- HTML
- CSS
- WAMP 2.0

2.1 Front-End

- HTML
- CSS
- JAVASCRIPT

2.2 Back-End

- PHP
- MYSQL

HTML, CSS, and PHP are acronyms for different coding languages used to design and develop web pages on the internet. Each has a different purpose and function. And they work together to deliver beautiful websites with updated content to your web browser.

HTML. Stands for **Hyper Text Markup Language**, CSS for Cascading Style Sheets, and PHP for PHP Hypertext Processor.

❖ **HTML, CSS, and PHP includes:**

➤ **HTML**

- It is easy to learn and easy to use.
- It is platform independent.
- Images, video and audio can be added to a web page.
- Hypertext can be added to text.
- It is a markup language.

➤ **CSS**

- Box Shadow. One of the CSS3 new features is the box-shadow property that adds a shadow to an element.
- Opacity. One of the CSS3 properties called opacity makes elements see-through or completely transparent.
- Rounded Corners
- Attribute Selectors
- New Colors
- More than Web-Site Footers

➤ **PHP**

- It is very simple and easy to learn, compared to another scripting language it is very simple and easy, that is why it is used all over the world

- Interpreted.
- Faster
- Open Source.
- Platform Independent.
- Speed Comparison of ASP PHP JSP

❖ **HTML, CSS, and PHP:**

HTML is the flesh and bones of a website, defining its structure, CSS is the clothing, allowing designers to make site-wide changes more easily while PHP assembles each piece of the website and prepares it for your viewing pleasure.

HTML Hyper Text Markup Language, but what does that mean? Let's break it down: Text that is hyper? This is the ability of the text document to have links, either to various sections of the same document (or web page) or to other text documents entirely (other web pages and websites). Linking is what makes the web so interconnected.

The ML part of HTML, or Markup Language, refers to how the language is structured: with mark up. A simple text document is marked up with tags that define the role of the text between the tags.

CSS = Cascading Style Sheets tell browsers how to display HTML tags. These style rules override the default display rules that browsers have for HTML tags. The style sheets are cascading in that there can be a number of conflicting rules that can be applied to a particular tag but the most specifically targeted rules will override less specifically targeted rules.

Specifically targeted? In addition to being able to redefine how a browser should display HTML tags, you can also use CSS to target tags that are inside of other tags, like a tag inside of an P tag for example. Additionally, you can assign

classes and IDs to particular HTML tags and use CSS to target a tag based on these criteria as well.

PHP = Hypertext Preprocessor scripts run on the web server before the web page is sent to your browser. It can be used to assemble an HTML document on the fly from a number of different pieces, write it all into cohesive HTML or CSS and send it to your web browser for display.

PHP is very convenient for making page templates for a website, so that if you want to change a common element of a site such as the header or navigation, you only have to change in once instead of on every page of the entire website. This significantly lowers the chances of making a mistake or missing an instance that needs to be updated.

So, there it is in a nutshell HTML is the basic and original programming language for web designers while CSS and PHP have come along over time to improve the ease of creating web pages and increase the speed of websites. I hope this has been ease of creating web pages and increase the speed of websites. I hope this has been informative for you and not too terribly boring or nerdy.

❖ **Why are HTML, CSS, and PHP preferred?**

● **HTML:-**

- **SIMPLE TO USE:** VDI usually requires a client to be installed locally on a device to send, receive and render remote protocol data. HTML5 always runs in the browser. No admin, no local installation and no configuration make HTML5 a simple and easy to use the medium.
- **NO LOCAL DATA:** All data resides in the company's infrastructure and there are no leftovers on the end user device. As a result, there is more security as there is no local data saved anywhere.

● CSS:-

- You can easily apply same style rules on multiple elements.
- you can control the presentation of multiple pages of a website with a Single style sheet.
- You can present the same page differently on different devices
- You can style dynamic states of elements such as hover, focus, etc. that isn't possible otherwise.
- You can change the position of an element on a web page without changing the markup
- You can alter the display of existing HTML elements
- You can create animations and transitions effects without using any JavaScript.
- You can create print friendly version of your web pages.

● PHP:-

- **Fast Load Time**-PHP results in faster site loading speeds. PHP codes runs much faster than ASP because it runs in its own memory space while ASP uses an overhead server and a COM based architecture
- **Less Expensive Software** - In working with PHP, most tools associated with the program are open source software, such as WordPress, so you need not pay for them. As for ASP, you might need to buy additional tools to work with its programs.
- **Less Expensive Hosting**-ASP programs need to run on Windows servers with IIS installed. Hosting companies need to purchase both of these components in order for ASP to work, this often results in a more expensive cost for monthly hosting services. On the other hand, a PHP would only require running on a Linux server, which is available through a hosting provider at no additional cost.
- **Database Flexibility**- PHP is flexible for database connectivity. It can connect to several databases the most commonly used is the MySQL.

MySQL can be used for free. If ASP is used, MySQL, a Microsoft product must be purchased.

- **Increased Available Programming Talent** -PHP is used more often creating a larger pool of talent to choose from for modifications and building and lowering the cost per hour for those services. And making it easier to find someone to update your site in the future if you choose to hire a staff member for the task or work with an alternate provider than the one who built your site.

2.2.2. Back-End:

➤ **My SQL Server:**

Microsoft SQL Server is a set of components that work together to meet the data storage and analysis needs of the largest Web sites and enterprise data processing systems. Microsoft SQL Server 2010 data is stored in databases. The data in a database is organized into the logical components visible to users. A database is also physically implemented as two or more files on disk.

Each instance of SQL Server has four system databases (Login, Registered and etc.) and one or more user databases (Grp and Mbr). Some organizations have only one user database, containing all the data for their organization. Some organizations have different databases for each group in their organization, and sometimes a database used by a single application. For example, an organization could have one database may access several databases.

It is not necessary to run multiple copies of the SQL Server database engine to allow multiple users to access the databases on a server. An instance of the SQL Server Standard or Enterprise Edition is capable of handling thousands of users working in multiple databases at the same time.

3. MODULES

3.1 We Create Freelancer Website Modules

The system has two modules in it, they are authentication and maintenance.

3.1.1 Authentication

This module contains option by use of which anyone can access the system they just need a valid ID and password. At first login they will provide with the system generated ID and password, but after the first login, they can change their password while Id can't be changed.

3.1.2 Maintenance

This module provides various options by use of which a customer can use the service provided by the operator. The user won't need to go anywhere to get the service they will need to access the system and then they can get all the service. The service will be like Photoshop, essay writing, website creating etc.

4. FEASIBILITY STUDY

Depending on the results of initial investigation, the survey is expanded to a more detailed feasibility study, Feasibility study is a test of system proposal according to its work ability, impact on the organization ability to meet user needs, and effective use of resources. The three major areas under the feasibility study of project.

- Technical Feasibility
- Operational Feasibility

- Economic Feasibility
- Social Feasibility

4.1 Technical Feasibility

It is a measure of the practicality of a specific technical solution and the availability of the technical expertise and resources.

4.2 Operational Feasibility

The system will be used if it is developed well then be resistance for users that undetermined.

4.3 Economical Feasibility

It looks at the financial aspects of the project; it determines whether the management has resources and budget to invest in the proposed system and the estimate time for the cost to be incurred.

4.4 Social Feasibility

The assessment of social feasibility will be done alongside technical feasibility. Each of the alternative technical solutions that emerge must be evaluated for its social implication.

