**PROJECT-II REPORT**

**On**

**ONLINE EXAMINATION SYSTEM**

Submitted to Rajasthan Technical University

in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of

**B.TECH.**

**in**

**COMPUTER ENGINEERING**

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at



**POORNIMA INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY, JAIPUR**

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**CERTIFICATE**

This is to be certified that the project entitled “ Online Examination System” has been submitted for the Bachelor of Computer Science and Engineering, Poornima Institute Of Engineering & Technology, Jaipur during the academic year 2018-2019 is a bonafide piece of project work carried out by “**Irfan & Sourabh Gupta**” towards the partial fulfillment for the award of the Degree (B.Tech.) under the guidance of “**Ms. Shruti Bijawat**” and supervision and no part of thereof has been submitted by them for any degree or diploma.

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**CANDIDATE’S DECLARATION**

We, **Irfan** **(piet15ce043), Sourabh Gupta (PIET15CE108)**B.Tech (Semester- VIII) of “**Poornima Institute Of Engineering & Technology, Jaipur”** hereby declare that the Project Report entitled **“ Online Examination System”** is an original work and data provided in the study is authentic to the best of our knowledge.This report has not been submitted to any other Institute for the award of any other degree.

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**ABSTRACT**

In an online examination system examine get their user id and password with his/her Email id. This id is already saved in the examination server. When examine login to the server he/she get his/her profile already register. On the certain time examine gets the message to start the examination. All answers given by examine are saved into the server with his/her profile information.

Online examination system also allows to correct the answer if the examine needed to change any answer in the examination time duration, however, after the time duration check result. This also makes c checking the answer easy and error proof as computers are more accurate than man and provide fast results too. Php is a web base language so we can create an **online examination system in PHP**.

Online examination system is a non removable examination pattern of today’s life. We need more time saving and more accurate examination system as the number of applicants is increasing day by day. For all IT students and professionals, it is very important to have some basic understanding about the online examination system. On this site you will get source code with the running project. It will help you to understand the concept of the project.

* **Online Examination System**

Today **Online Examination System** has become a fast growing examination method because of its speed and accuracy. It is also needed less manpower to execute the examination. Almost all organizations now-a-days, are conducting their objective exams by online examination system, it saves students time in examinations. Organizations can also easily check the performance of the student that they give in an examination. As a result of this, organizations are releasing results in less time. It also helps the environmentby saving paper  
According to today’s Requirement, **online examination project in php** is very useful to learn it

**CHAPTER 1**

**INTRODUCTION TO PROJECT**

* **INTRODUCTION:**

Online examinations contents providers to focus on creating effective assessment questions and focusing on exam’s feedback delivery to students. In the paper we present techniques that are pertinent to the elements of assessment process: answers submission, computerized grading, and feedback after submission.As the modern organizations are automated and computers are working as per the instructions, it becomes essential for the coordination of human beings, commodity and computers in a modern organization. The administrators , instructor, Students who are attending for online examination can communicate with the system through this projects, thus facilitating effective implementation and monitoring of various activities of Online Examinations like conducting Exams as per scheduled basis and delivering result to that particular use or student.And the details of students who attempted Online Examination are maintained at administrator.

* **SYSTEM ANALYSIS**:

1. **Existing System:**

Existing system is a manual one in which users are maintaining books to store the information like Student Details, Instructor Details, Schedule Details and feedbacks about students who attempted exam as per schedule.. It is very difficult to maintain historical data. Tool is to provide better information for the users of this system for better results for their maintainance in student examination schedule details and grading details.

1. **Proposed System:**

This application is used to conduct online examination. The students can sit at individual terminals and login to write the exam in the given duration. . The questions have to be given to the students.This application will perform correction, display the result immediately and also store it in database. This application provides the administrator with a facility to add new exams.This application provides the Instructor add questions to the exam, modify questions in the exam in a particular exam. This application takes care of authentication of the administrator,Instructor as well as the student.

* **FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS**

**REGISTRATION**

The system user i.e. students and first of all must create an account to the site. The registration form is coded using php, html and validated using php and JavaScript. The user will be needed to provide his/her student user name which will be used as the core identification to the site. The user too will be needed to choose his/her own password which be enabling him/her to log into the site. The user too should provide the name of his/her location/city, email address and contacts. After registration, the user will be required to login to the system. Thus, the user will now be able to log into the site since his/her account has been activated.The Test conductor however can only be created by the administrator to ensure that students or other guests can’t add themselves unnecessarily.

**LOGIN**

Users will be required to login by providing their user names and their passwords too. If the user names correspond to the correct password provided by the user, the user will be authenticated to the main site from where he can view different things according to the type of user they are.

**ADMINISTRATOR FUNTIONALITIES**

The administrator has choice to delete users from the system depending on their justification for instance if a user is misusing the site.

* **NON FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS**

In developing this system, iterative approach was used where the core functions were first included then tested the system to see its functionality. While designing this system, the following parameters where taken into consideration:

1. **Performance.**

All details are stored in a mySQL database which is fast, efficient and perfect. The site on the front end runs on HTML and css while on the back end, it is supported by JavaScript, mySQL database and php. Thus, the user has been limited to the interface only, but not how the system works at the background.

1. **Availability.**

The system has not been created in a static manner but it is dynamic. It therefore provides an easy extensibility in the future according to changing technologies.

1. **Security.**

Security has been enhanced by providing a different platform for administrators and users/applicants. Admin has been granted many privileges than a normal user. A student can only take a test and view results but can’t delete them. An admin on the other hand adds users, tests and views users, added tests and can deletes users form the site and delete tests. These are operations which have been limited to the admin only.

1. **Maintainability.**

The system has been designed in a way that the components can be changed. This makes it easy to maintain and use.

1. **Accessibility and Usage.**

For any site to be good, it has to be user friendly .The site is made from an interface that is friendly to the user, which abstracts most of the background operations and only provides the important operations to the user. Too, any over 18 years old person can use the site freely because it provides easy terms and navigation. The user is directed to what he/she needs easily without searching for it and too, the menus are optimized to meet users’ needs.

* **Objectives:-**

1. **General Objective**

The general objective of Online Examination System is to create a platform for online creation, actual sitting and marking of exams.

1. **Specific Objectives**

 i) Enables the Admin to create subjects to be undertaken by students

ii) Enables the Admin to create Test conductors

iii) Enables the Admin to create students

iv) Enables the Test conductors to create subjects to be undertaken by students

v) Enables the Admin to create tests to be undertaken by students

vi) Enables the Test conductors to create tests to be undertaken by students

vii) Enables the Admin to create Questions to be undertaken by students

viii) Enables the Test conductors to create Questions to be undertaken by students

ix) Enables the Admin to manage exam results

x) Enables the Test conductor to manage exam results

xi) Ensures timing of student tests

xii) Ensures exams are marked correctly

xiii) Enables students to check their marks online.

* **Problem Statement:-**

As much as most local institutions of learning have embraced E-learning to raise the bar and so as to cope with the ever growing number of learners (students) very few institutions have adopted an online examination system, in fact little has been done in development of online systems. A lot of resources (time and money) are wasted since students have to move from place to place to do exams. Time and man power is also wasted as setting and marking of the exams is done manually. The purpose of on-line exam system is to take online test in an efficient manner and no time wasting for checking the paper. The main objective of on-line test simulator is to efficiently evaluate the candidate thoroughly through a fully automated system that not only saves lot of time but also gives fast results. For students they give papers according to their convenience and time and there is no need of using extra thing like paper, pen etc.

* **Background of the Project (Literature Survey)**

Online learning or E-learning is fast gaining ground as an accepted and used learning paradigm More and more school institutions are implementing web sites providing functionality for performing E-learning and examinations over the web. It is reasonable to say that the process of learning on the web is becoming common place. The major objective of this project is to develop an online examination system for students where by exams/tests can be created and conducted online so as to ensure that E-learning students need not travel for long distances so as to sit for their examinations. E-learning and Online Examination systems applications support the interaction between different parties participating in the learning platform via the network, as well as the management of the data involved in the process.

* **Software Requirements: -**

* **Operating System :** Windows
* **Web-Technology:** PHP
* **Front-End:** HTML,CSS,JAVASCRIPT
* **Back-End:** My SQL
* **Web Server:** Apache SERVER.
* **Hardware Requirements:-**
* Pentium-IV(Processor).
* 256 MB Ram
* 512 KB Cache Memory
* Hard disk 10 GB
* Microsoft Compatible 101 or more Key Board

**CHAPTER 2**

**PRODUCT BACKLOG**

1. **PRODUCT Backlog**There are ten user profiles, user, owner & admin At first user has to registration himself to the portal Only the Authorised person has Access to the system password will be generated to individual candidate Questions are from four different programming languages, HTML, PHP, JAVA and JAVA SCRIPT.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **PRODUCT BACKLOG** | | | | | | | | |
|  |  |  | **Batch 2018\_2019** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **SPRINT BACKLOG** | **US ID** | **BACKLOG ITEM** | | | **PRIORITY** | **RESPONSIBLE** | **ESTIMATE DATE** | **REMARKS** |
| **AS A/AN** | **I WANT TO** | **SO THAT** |
| **1** | SB1/US1 | Admin | Make Registration Page | I Can Access Test | **1** |  |  |  |
|  | SB1/US2 | Student | Register Myself Using Email Id | I Can Receive A Confirmation/Verification Mail | 1 |  |  |  |
|  | SB1/US3 | Student | Using User Id | Login By User Name | 2 |  |  |  |
|  | SB1/US4 | Student | Using Password | Secured By Password | 1 |  |  |  |
|  | SB1/US5 | Student | Login Into The System User Id And Password | I Can View/Edit My Profile | 1 |  |  |  |
|  | SB1/US6 | Admin | Authorised User Login | Only Take Tast Authorised User | 1 |  |  |  |
|  | SB1/US7 | Student | Modify The Account Password | I Can Keep My Account Secure | 3 |  |  |  |
|  | SB1/US8 | Admin | Write Registration Data to the Database | I Can Allow Take Test | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **2** | SB2/US1 | Admin | Make Exam Pattern Page | I Can Give Test | 1 |  |  |  |
|  | SB2/US2 | Admin | Upload Question Type Paper | Show Question Paper Screen | 2 |  |  |  |
|  | SB2/US3 | Student | Exam Time Duration | I Can Take Test According To Time Period | 3 |  |  |  |
|  | SB2/US4 | Student | Seen Current Question On Screen | I Can Show Only One Question On Screen | 2 |  |  |  |
|  | SB2/US5 | Admin | Four Option Per Question | I Can Select Right Question | 1 |  |  |  |
|  | SB2/US6 | Admin | Answer Checking System Should Be Available | I Can Checking Answer Right Or Wrong | 1 |  |  |  |
|  | SB2/US7 | Admin | Save And Next Question Option | I Can Reach Next Or Previous Question | 2 |  |  |  |
|  | SB2/US8 | Student | Remark Option On Perticuler Question | I Can Remark On Perticuler Question | 3 |  |  |  |
|  | SB2/US9 | Student | Submit Test After Time Duration | Submit Test After Complete | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **3** | SB3/US1 | Admin | Result Upload | Indivisual Performance Checking | 1 |  |  |  |
|  | SB3/US2 | Admin | Performance Analysis | Monthly/Weekly Report | 2 |  |  |  |
|  | SB3/US3 | Student | Seen Previous Result | I Can Show My Previous Performance | 2 |  |  |  |
|  | SB3/US4 | Student | Practice Session | I Can practice Check Performance | 3 |  |  |  |
|  | SB3/US5 | Student | Log Out After The Over | I Can Log Out After Complete Test | 1 |  |  |  |
|  | SB3/US6 | Student | Give Feedback/Suggestion | The Way Of Work Are Improvement | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **4** | SB4/US1 | Student | Edits MY Profile Details | Any Changes |  |  |  |  |
|  | SB4/US2 | Admin | Admin Panel | Admin User Can Manage Every Task |  |  |  |  |
|  | SB4/US3 | Admin | Uploaded New Question Paper | Changes Test Question |  |  |  |  |
|  | SB4/US4 | Admin | Changes Project Update | I Can Changes New Updates In Project |  |  |  |  |

1. **Sprint Backlog-1**

User Will At first register to the system after successful registration user will be allow to login in the system candidate is allow to login With his roll no. and Password

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SPRINT BACKLOG 1** | | | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **US ID** | **USER STORY** | **TASK ID** |  | **TM** | **STATUS (NOT STARTED / IN PROGRESS / COMPLETED)** | **ESTIMATED DATE OF TASK COMPLETION** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **SPRINT 1 - <Digital College>** | | | | | | |
| SB1/US1 | Create A Home Page | SB1/D1/T1 | Authorised User Login | IK | STARTED |  |
| SB1/D1/T2 | Login By User Name | SG | STARTED |  |
| SB1/D1/T3 | Login By Password | SG | STARTED |  |
| SB1/D1/T4 | Forget Password Option | SG | STARTED |  |
| SB1/D1/T5 | New User Registration | IK | STARTED |  |
| SB1/D1/T6 | Login Data From Database | IK | STARTED |  |
| SB1/US2 | Create a Registration Page | SB1/D2/T1 | Registration Using First Name | IK | STARTED |  |
| SB1/D2/T2 | Registration Using Username | IK | STARTED |  |
| SB1/D2/T3 | Registration Using Secure Password | SG | STARTED |  |
| SB1/D2/T4 | Registration Using Email Id | IK | STARTED |  |
| SB1/D2/T5 | Registration Contact Number | IK | STARTED |  |
| SB1/US3 | Create A Registration Page | SB1/D3/T1 | Registration Using Date Of Birth | IK | STARTED |  |
| SB1/D3/T2 | Registration Using City Address | SG | STARTED |  |
| SB1/D3/T3 | Registration Using Area Code | SG | STARTED |  |
| SB1/D3/T4 | Registration Using Sequerity Question Option | IK | STARTED |  |

1. **Sprint Backlog-2**

After successful login user will be allow to select which test does he want to appear for there will be 20 question to be solve in a given time slot after completion of test user can check his marks

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SPRINT BACKLOG 2** | | | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **US ID** | **USER STORY** | **TASK ID** | **TASKS** | **TM** | **STATUS (NOT STARTED / IN PROGRESS / COMPLETED)** | **ESTIMATED DATE OF TASK COMPLETION** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **SPRINT 2 - <Digital College>** | | | | | | |
| SB2/US1 | Create A Question Screen Page | SB2/D1/T1 | Categories Type Exam | IK | STARTED |  |
| SB2/D1/T2 | Make Exam Pattern Page | SG | STARTED |  |
| SB2/D1/T3 | Upload Question Type Paper | SG | STARTED |  |
| SB2/US2 | Create Home Page Exam Test | SB2/D2/T1 | Exam Time Duration | SG | STARTED |  |
| SB2/D2/T2 | Seen Current Question On Screen | IK | STARTED |  |
| SB2/D2/T3 | Four Option Per Question | IK | STARTED |  |
| SB2/D2/T4 | Answer Checking System Should Be Available | IK | STARTED |  |
| SB2/D2/T5 | Save And Next Question Option | IK | NOT STARTED |  |
| SB3/US3 | Create Test Screen Online Exam | SB2/D3/T1 | Remark Option On Perticuler Question | SG | NOT STARTED |  |
| SB2/D3/T2 | Submit Test After Time Duration | IK | NOT STARTED |  |
| SB2/D3/T3 | Show Test Result After Over Exam | IK | NOT STARTED |  |
| SB2/D3/T4 | Exit Test Screen | IK | NOT STARTED |  |

1. **Sprint Backlog-3**(Half page Introduction of Sprint Backlog -3 and then Print of Your Existing excel sheet , including All graphs)
2. **Sprint Backlog-4**

**CHAPTER 3**

**TECHNOLOGY APPLIED AND PROJECT MANAGEMENT**

**OVERVIEW OF TECHNOLOGIES USED**

**PHP:-**

PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor, is a widely used, general-purpose [scripting language](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scripting_language) that was originally designed for [web development](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_development), to produce [dynamic web pages](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dynamic_web_page). It can be embedded into [HTML](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML) and generally runs on a [web server](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_server), which needs to be configured to process PHP code and create [web page](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_page) content from it. It can be deployed on most web servers and on almost every [operating system](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operating_system) and [platform](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Platform_(computing)) free of charge.

PHP was originally created by [Rasmus Lerdorf](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rasmus_Lerdorf) in [1995](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1995) and has been in continuous development ever since. The main implementation of PHP is now produced by The PHP Group and serves as the [de facto standard](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/De_facto_standard) for PHP as there is no [formal specification](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Formal_specification).PHP is [free software](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_software) released under the [PHP License](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PHP_License), which is incompatible with the [GNU General Public License](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GNU_General_Public_License) (GPL) because of restrictions on the use of the term PHP

PHP has evolved to include a [command line interface](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Command_line_interface) capability and can also be used in [standalone](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Standalone_software) [graphical applications](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Graphical_user_interface).

**USAGE:-**

PHP is a general-purpose scripting language that is especially suited for [web development](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_development). PHP generally runs on a [web server](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_server). Any PHP code in a requested file is [executed](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Execution_(computing)) by the PHP runtime, usually to create [dynamic web page](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dynamic_web_page) content. It can also be used for [command-line](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Command-line) scripting and [client-side](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Client-side) [GUI](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Graphical_user_interface) applications. PHP can be deployed on most [web servers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_server), many [operating systems](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operating_system) and [platforms](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Platform_(computing)), and can be used with many [relational database management systems](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Relational_database_management_system). It is available free of charge, and the PHP Group provides the complete source code for users to build, customize and extend for their own use.

PHP primarily acts as a [filter](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Filter_(software)), taking input from a file or stream containing text and/or PHP instructions and outputs another stream of data; most commonly the output will be HTML. Since PHP 4, the PHP [parser](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parser) [compiles](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Compiler) input to produce [byte code](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bytecode) for processing by the [Zend Engine](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zend_Engine), giving improved performance over its [interpreter](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interpreter_(computing)) predecessor

Originally designed to create dynamic web pages, PHP now focuses mainly on [server-side scripting](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Server-side_scripting), and it is similar to other server-side scripting languages that provide dynamic content from a web server to a [client](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Client_(computing)), such as [Microsoft](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microsoft)'s [Active Server Pages](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Active_Server_Pages), [Sun Microsystems](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sun_Microsystems)' [JavaServer Pages](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JavaServer_Pages) and [mod\_perl](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mod_perl). PHP has also attracted the development of many [frameworks](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software_framework) that provide building blocks and a design structure to promote [rapid application development](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rapid_application_development) (RAD). Some of these include [CakePHP](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CakePHP), [Symfony](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Symfony), [CodeIgniter](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CodeIgniter), and [Zend Framework](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zend_Framework), offering features similar to other [web application frameworks](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_web_application_frameworks).

**About HTML:-**

HTML, which stands for Hyper Text Markup Language, is the predominant [markup language](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Markup_language) for [web pages](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_page). It provides a means to create [structured documents](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Structured_document) by denoting structural [semantics](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Semantic) for text such as headings, paragraphs, lists etc as well as for links, quotes, and other items. It allows [images and objects](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML_element#Images_and_objects) to be embedded and can be used to create [interactive forms](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML_element#Forms). It is written in the form of [HTML elements](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML_element) consisting of "tags" surrounded by [angle brackets](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brackets#Angle_brackets_or_chevrons_.3C_.3E) within the web page content. It can include or can load [scripts](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scripting_language) in languages such as [JavaScript](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JavaScript) which affect the behavior of HTML processors like [Web browsers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_browser); and [Cascading Style Sheets](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cascading_Style_Sheets) (CSS) to define the appearance and layout of text and other material. The [W3C](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/W3C), maintainer of both HTML and CSS standards, encourages the use of CSS over explicit presentational markup.

Hyper Text Markup Language(HTML) is the encoding scheme used to create and format a web document. A user need not be an expert programmer to make use of HTML for creating hypertext documents that can be put on the internet.

Most graphical [e-mail](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E-mail) clients allow the use of a subset of HTML (often ill-defined) to provide formatting and [semantic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Semantic_web) markup not available with [plain text](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plain_text). This may include typographic information like coloured headings, emphasized and quoted text, inline images and diagrams. Many such clients include both a [GUI](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GUI) editor for composing HTML e-mail messages and a rendering engine for displaying them. Use of HTML in e-mail is controversial because of compatibility issues, because it can help disguise [phishing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phishing) attacks, because it can confuse [spam](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E-Mail_spam) filters and because the message size is larger than plain text.

The most common [filename extension](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Filename_extension) for [files](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_file) containing HTML is .html. A common abbreviation of this is .htm, which originated because some early operating systems and file systems, such as [DOS](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DOS) and [FAT](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File_Allocation_Table), limited file extensions to [three letters](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/8.3_filename).

**HTML APPLICATION:-**

An HTML Application is a [Microsoft Windows](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microsoft_Windows) application that uses HTML and Dynamic HTML in a browser to provide the application's graphical interface. A regular HTML file is confined to the security model of the web browser, communicating only to web servers and manipulating only webpage objects and [site cookies](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTTP_cookie). An HTA runs as a fully trusted application and therefore has more privileges, like creation/editing/removal of files and [Windows Registry](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Windows_Registry) entries. Because they operate outside the browser's security model, HTAs cannot be executed via HTTP, but must be downloaded (just like an [EXE file](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/EXE)) and executed from local file system

**ABOUT JAVASCRIPT:-**

JavaScript is an [object-oriented](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Object-oriented) [scripting language](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scripting_language) used to enable [programmatic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_programming) access to objects within both the [client application](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Client_(computing)) and other [applications](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Application_software). It is primarily used in the form of [client-side JavaScript](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Client-side_JavaScript), implemented as an integrated component of the [web browser](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_browser), allowing the development of enhanced [user interfaces](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User_interface) and dynamic [websites](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Website). JavaScript is a [dialect](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Programming_language_dialect) of the [ECMA Script](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ECMAScript) standard and is characterized as a [dynamic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dynamic_language), [weakly typed](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Weak_typing), [prototype-based](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prototype-based_programming) language with [first-class functions](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First-class_function). JavaScript was influenced by many languages and was designed to look like [Java](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Java_(programming_language)), but to be easier for non-programmers to work with.

**PROTOTYPE-BASED:-**

JavaScript uses [prototypes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prototype-based_programming) instead of [classes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Class_(computer_science)) for [inheritance](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inheritance_(computer_science)). It is possible to simulate many class-based features with prototypes in JavaScript.

Functions double as object constructors along with their typical role. Prefixing a function call with new creates a new object and calls that function with its local this keyword bound to that object for that invocation. The constructor's prototype property determines the object used for the new object's internal prototype. JavaScript's built-in constructors, such as Array, also have prototypes that can be modified.

Unlike many object-oriented languages, there is no distinction between a function definition and a [method](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Method_(computer_science)) definition. Rather, the distinction occurs during function calling; a function can be called as a method. When a function is called as a method of an object, the function's local this keyword is bound to that object for that invocation.

**USAGE:-**

The primary use of JavaScript is to write functions that are embedded in or included from [HTML](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML) pages and interact with the [Document Object Model](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Document_Object_Model) (DOM) of the page.

Because JavaScript code can run locally in a user's browser (rather than on a remote server) it can respond to user actions quickly, making an application feel more responsive. Furthermore, JavaScript code can detect user actions which HTML alone cannot, such as individual keystrokes. Applications such as [Gmail](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gmail) take advantage of this: much of the user-interface logic is written in JavaScript, and JavaScript dispatches requests for information (such as the content of an e-mail message) to the server. The wider trend of [Ajax programming](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/AJAX) similarly exploits this strength.

A [JavaScript engine](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JavaScript_engine) (also known as JavaScript interpreter or JavaScript implementation) is an [interpreter](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interpreter_(computing)) that interprets JavaScript [source code](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Source_code) and executes the [script](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_program) accordingly. The first JavaScript engine was created by [Brendan Eich](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brendan_Eich) at Netscape Communications Corporation, for the [Netscape Navigator](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Netscape_Navigator) [web browser](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_browser). A web browser is by far the most common host environment for JavaScript. Web browsers typically use the public [API](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Application_programming_interface) to create "host objects" responsible for reflecting the [DOM](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Document_Object_Model) into JavaScript.

**ABOUT MY SQL:**

## My SQL Introduction

There are a large number of database management systems currently available, some commercial and some free. Some of them : Oracle, Microsoft Access, Mysql and PostgreSQL. These database systems are powerful, feature-rich software, capable of organizing and searching millions of records at very high speeds.

### Understanding Databases, Records, and Primary Keys

Every Database is composed of one or more tables. These Tables, which structure data into rows and columns, impose organization on the data. The records in a table (below) are not arranged in any particular order. To make it easy to identify a specific record, therefore, it becomes necessary

### Standing Relationships and Foreign Keys (RDBMS)

You already know that a single database can hold multiple tables. In a Relational database management system (RDBMS), these tables can be linked to each other by one or more common fields, called **foreign keys**.

### What is Database administrator (DBA)

Database administrator is the super user of database, he has unrestricted rights and privileges to access database, grant permission to other database users.

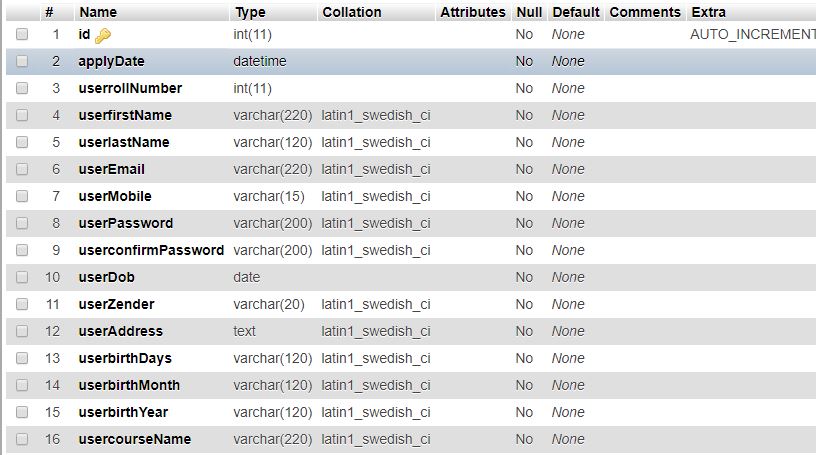
### What is Database user (DBU)

Database user is the person who uses the database in a restricted privileges, provided by database administrator.

### Download MY SQL Database

If you have installed PHP’s WAMP or XAMPP server, then mysql database already exists. if you don’t have then download mysql database from here [http://www.mysql.com](http://www.phptpoint.com/mysql/)

**DATABASE TABLES:**

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**Project management :**

Project management is the application of processes, methods, knowledge, skills and experience to achieve the project objectives. General. A project is a unique, transient endeavor, undertaken to achieve planned objectives, which could be defined in terms of outputs, outcomes or benefits.

Project management is the practise of initiating, planning, executing, controlling, and closing the [work](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Work_(project_management)) of a [team](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Project_team) to achieve specific goals and meet specific success criteria at the specified time. A [project](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Project) is a temporary endeavor designed to produce a unique product, service or result with a defined beginning and end undertaken to meet unique goals and objectives, typically to bring about beneficial change or added value. The temporary nature of projects stands in contrast with [business as usual](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Business_operations), which are repetitive, permanent, or semi-permanent functional activities to produce products or services. In practice, the [management](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Management) of such distinct production approaches requires the development of distinct technical skills and management strategies.

**Software project management**

Software project management is the art and science of planning and leading software projects. It is a sub-discipline of [project management](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Project_management) in which [software](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software) projects are planned, implemented, monitored and controlled.

The job pattern of an IT company engaged in software development can be seen split in two parts:

* Software Creation
* Software Project Management

A project is well-defined task, which is a collection of several operations done in order to achieve a goal (for example, software development and delivery). A Project can be characterized as:

* Every project may have a unique and distinct goal.
* Project is not routine activity or day-to-day operations.
* Project comes with a start time and end time.
* Project ends when its goal is achieved hence it is a temporary phase in the lifetime of an organization.
* Project needs adequate resources in terms of time, manpower, finance, material and knowledge-bank.

**Software Project**

A Software Project is the complete procedure of software development from requirement gathering to testing and maintenance, carried out according to the execution methodologies, in a specified period of time to achieve intended software product.

**Need of software project management**

Software is said to be an intangible product. Software development is a kind of all new stream in world business and there’s very little experience in building software products. Most software products are tailor made to fit client’s requirements. The most important is that the underlying technology changes and advances so frequently and rapidly that experience of one product may not be applied to the other one. All such business and environmental constraints bring risk in software development hence it is essential to manage software projects efficiently.



The image above shows triple constraints for software projects. It is an essential part of software organization to deliver quality product, keeping the cost within client’s budget constrain and deliver the project as per scheduled. There are several factors, both internal and external, which may impact this triple constrain triangle. Any of three factor can severely impact the other two.

Therefore, software project management is essential to incorporate user requirements along with budget and time constraints.

**Software Project Manager**

A software project manager is a person who undertakes the responsibility of executing the software project. Software project manager is thoroughly aware of all the phases of SDLC that the software would go through. Project manager may never directly involve in producing the end product but he controls and manages the activities involved in production.

A project manager closely monitors the development process, prepares and executes various plans, arranges necessary and adequate resources, maintains communication among all team members in order to address issues of cost, budget, resources, time, quality and customer satisfaction.

Let us see few responsibilities that a project manager shoulders -

**Managing People**

* Act as project leader
* Liaison with stakeholders
* Managing human resources
* Setting up reporting hierarchy etc.

**Managing Project**

* Defining and setting up project scope
* Managing project management activities
* Monitoring progress and performance
* Risk analysis at every phase
* Take necessary step to avoid or come out of problems
* Act as project spokesperson

**Software Management Activities**

Software project management comprises of a number of activities, which contains planning of project, deciding scope of software product, estimation of cost in various terms, scheduling of tasks and events, and resource management. Project management activities may include:

* **Project Planning**
* **Scope Management**
* **Project Estimation**

**Project Planning**

Software project planning is task, which is performed before the production of software actually starts. It is there for the software production but involves no concrete activity that has any direction connection with software production; rather it is a set of multiple processes, which facilitates software production. Project planning may include the following:

**Scope Management**

It defines the scope of project; this includes all the activities, process need to be done in order to make a deliverable software product. Scope management is essential because it creates boundaries of the project by clearly defining what would be done in the project and what would not be done. This makes project to contain limited and quantifiable tasks, which can easily be documented and in turn avoids cost and time overrun.

During Project Scope management, it is necessary to -

* Define the scope
* Decide its verification and control
* Divide the project into various smaller parts for ease of management.
* Verify the scope
* Control the scope by incorporating changes to the scope

**Project Estimation**

For an effective management accurate estimation of various measures is a must. With correct estimation managers can manage and control the project more efficiently and effectively.

Project estimation may involve the following:

* **Software size estimation**

Software size may be estimated either in terms of KLOC (Kilo Line of Code) or by calculating number of function points in the software. Lines of code depend upon coding practices and Function points vary according to the user or software requirement.

* **Effort estimation**

The managers estimate efforts in terms of personnel requirement and man-hour required to produce the software. For effort estimation software size should be known. This can either be derived by managers’ experience, organization’s historical data or software size can be converted into efforts by using some standard formulae.

* **Time estimation**

Once size and efforts are estimated, the time required to produce the software can be estimated. An effort required is segregated into sub categories as per the requirement specifications and interdependency of various components of software. Software tasks are divided into smaller tasks, activities or events by Work Breakthrough Structure (WBS). The tasks are scheduled on day-to-day basis or in calendar months.

The sum of time required to complete all tasks in hours or days is the total time invested to complete the project.

* **Cost estimation**

This might be considered as the most difficult of all because it depends on more elements than any of the previous ones. For estimating project cost, it is required to consider -

* + Size of software
  + Software quality
  + Hardware
  + Additional software or tools, licenses etc.
  + Skilled personnel with task-specific skills
  + Travel involved
  + Communication
  + Training and support

**Project Estimation Techniques**

We discussed various parameters involving project estimation such as size, effort, time and cost.Project manager can estimate the listed factors using two broadly recognized techniques

**Decomposition Technique**

This technique assumes the software as a product of various compositions.

There are two main models -

* **Line of Code** Estimation is done on behalf of number of line of codes in the software product.
* **Function Points** Estimation is done on behalf of number of function points in the software product.

**Empirical Estimation Technique**

This technique uses empirically derived formulae to make estimation.These formulae are based on LOC or FPs.

* **Putnam Model**

This model is made by Lawrence H. Putnam, which is based on Norden’s frequency distribution (Rayleigh curve). Putnam model maps time and efforts required with software size.

* **COCOMO**

COCOMO stands for COnstructiveCOstMOdel, developed by Barry W. Boehm. It divides the software product into three categories of software: organic, semi-detached and embedded.

**Project Scheduling**

Project Scheduling in a project refers to roadmap of all activities to be done with specified order and within time slot allotted to each activity. Project managers tend to define various tasks, and project milestones and they arrange them keeping various factors in mind. They look for tasks lie in critical path in the schedule, which are necessary to complete in specific manner and strictly within the time allocated. Arrangement of tasks which lies out of critical path are less likely to impact over all schedule of the project.

For scheduling a project, it is necessary to -

* Break down the project tasks into smaller, manageable form
* Find out various tasks and correlate them
* Estimate time frame required for each task
* Divide time into work-units
* Assign adequate number of work-units for each task
* Calculate total time required for the project from start to finish

**Resource management**

All elements used to develop a software product may be assumed as resource for that project. This may include human resource, productive tools and software libraries.

The resources are available in limited quantity and stay in the organization as a pool of assets. The shortage of resources hampers the development of project and it can lag behind the schedule. Allocating extra resources increases development cost in the end. It is therefore necessary to estimate and allocate adequate resources for the project.

Resource management includes -

* Defining proper organization project by creating a project team and allocating responsibilities to each team member
* Determining resources required at a particular stage and their availability
* Manage Resources by generating resource request when they are required and de-allocating them when they are no more needed.

**Project Risk Management**

Risk management involves all activities pertaining to identification, analysing and making provision for predictable and non-predictable risks in the project. Risk may include the following:

* Experienced staff leaving the project and new staff coming in.
* Change in organizational management.
* Requirement change or misinterpreting requirement.
* Under-estimation of required time and resources.
* Technological changes, environmental changes, business competition.

**Risk Management Process**

There are following activities involved in risk management process:

* **Identification -** Make note of all possible risks, which may occur in the project.
* **Categorize -** Categorize known risks into high, medium and low risk intensity as per their possible impact on the project.
* **Manage -** Analyze the probability of occurrence of risks at various phases. Make plan to avoid or face risks. Attempt to minimize their side-effects.
* **Monitor -** Closely monitor the potential risks and their early symptoms. Also monitor the effects of steps taken to mitigate or avoid them.

**Project Execution & Monitoring**

In this phase, the tasks described in project plans are executed according to their schedules.

Execution needs monitoring in order to check whether everything is going according to the plan. Monitoring is observing to check the probability of risk and taking measures to address the risk or report the status of various tasks.

These measures include -

* **Activity Monitoring -** All activities scheduled within some task can be monitored on day-to-day basis. When all activities in a task are completed, it is considered as complete.
* **Status Reports -** The reports contain status of activities and tasks completed within a given time frame, generally a week. Status can be marked as finished, pending or work-in-progress etc.
* **Milestones Checklist -** Every project is divided into multiple phases where major tasks are performed (milestones) based on the phases of SDLC. This milestone checklist is prepared once every few weeks and reports the status of milestones.

**Project Communication Management**

Effective communication plays vital role in the success of a project. It bridges gaps between client and the organization, among the team members as well as other stake holders in the project such as hardware suppliers.

Communication can be oral or written. Communication management process may have the following steps:

* **Planning** - This step includes the identifications of all the stakeholders in the project and the mode of communication among them. It also considers if any additional communication facilities are required.
* **Sharing** - After determining various aspects of planning, manager focuses on sharing correct information with the correct person on correct time. This keeps every one involved the project up to date with project progress and its status.
* **Feedback** - Project managers use various measures and feedback mechanism and create status and performance reports. This mechanism ensures that input from various stakeholders is coming to the project manager as their feedback.
* **Closure** - At the end of each major event, end of a phase of SDLC or end of the project itself, administrative closure is formally announced to update every stakeholder by sending email, by distributing a hardcopy of document or by other mean of effective communication.

After closure, the team moves to next phase or project.

**Configuration Management**

Configuration management is a process of tracking and controlling the changes in software in terms of the requirements, design, functions and development of the product.

IEEE defines it as “the process of identifying and defining the items in the system, controlling the change of these items throughout their life cycle, recording and reporting the status of items and change requests, and verifying the completeness and correctness of items”.

Generally, once the SRS is finalized there is less chance of requirement of changes from user. If they occur, the changes are addressed only with prior approval of higher management, as there is a possibility of cost and time overrun.

**Project management Tools:**

Project management required tools to manage the work , time and resources. At present many of the software are available for project management. Some of the popular software tools are as follows.

### 01. [Trello](http://send.getapp.com/aff_c?offer_id=677&aff_id=1371)

Trello is an project management tool, instead this app is a free visual way to to glance at the entire project with a single view. With Trello you can organise cards, these cards can be your thoughts, conversations and to-do lists and be placed on a board for everyone to collaborate on.

### 02. [Basecamp](http://send.getapp.com/aff_c?offer_id=637&aff_id=1371)

Basecamp is the granddaddy of project management apps. Basecamp is considered the leading project management tool around. It boost a simple and easy to use interface to collaborate with your team and client. It allows you to create multiple projects and setup discussions, write to-do lists, manage files, create and share documents, and organise dates for scheduling.

### 03. [Teamwork Projects](http://send.getapp.com/aff_c?offer_id=947&aff_id=1371)

Teamwork Projects is the ultimate productivity tool to manage projects with your team. Teamwork allows you to keep all your projects, tasks and files all in one place and easily collaborate with a team. Teamwork helps you to visualise the entire project through a marked calendar and gantt chart and setup reporting. Teamwork supports file management with Google Drive, Box.com and Dropbox. As well as integration with leading apps such as third party accounting software and customer support apps.

### 04. [Resource Guru](https://resourceguruapp.com/)

Billed as the "simple way to schedule people, equipment and other resources", Resource Guru is a streamlined resource scheduling and leave management tool that’s designed to keep your projects on track. You can plan your team's workloads, receive daily booking reminders, report on KPIs, and more. Apple, Saatchi & Saatchi and Deloitte are among some of the cloud-based team calendar’s heavyweight customers.

### 05. [ActiveCollab](http://send.getapp.com/aff_c?offer_id=949&aff_id=1371)

ActiveCollab recently released its new version 5.0. The new revamped app is now more powerful and focused project management tool. It offers team collaborating features, task management, time tracking and importing expenses. One of the biggest asset of ActiveCollab is it offers invoicing features. You are able to track payments and expenses and have invoices paid directly within ActiveCollab with PayPal, and other credit card payments.

### 06. [Zoho Projects](http://send.appdoubler.com/aff_c?offer_id=101&aff_id=1371)

Zoho offers a wide range of business software including Projects. Zoho Projects is an proficient tool to project plan and project coordinator from start to finish. It boost all the features you need for project management with some advance features including reporting, integration with Google Apps and Dropbox, bug tracking, setup Wiki Pages to build a repository of information, forums and more.

### 07. [Jira](http://send.getapp.com/aff_c?offer_id=281&aff_id=1371)

Jira is specifically targeted for software development teams. Jira offers abilities to raise issues and bugs. Jira makes it real easy to track bugs and see which issues are still outstanding and how much time was spent on each task. Jira offer other products including Confluence a document collaboration tool, and HipChat a team chat and video and file sharing platform and other products.

### 08. [Asana](http://send.getapp.com/aff_c?offer_id=587&aff_id=1371)

Asana is the easiest way for teams to track their work so everyone knows who's doing what, by when. With tasks, projects, conversations and dashboards, Asana keeps your work organized, and teammates accountable so you can move work forward faster. Asana also lets you keep track of your work wherever you are with mobile apps for both iOS and Android.

### 09. [Podio](http://send.getapp.com/aff_c?offer_id=951&aff_id=1371)

Podio is a ever growing tool to organise and communication tool for any business. Podio allows you to personalise this platform to fit your business needs. Besides being able to communicate with a team, setup task management, use as a file storage system, like a traditional project management app, Podio can be an internal intranet for all your colleagues and departments to interact.

### 10. [Freedcamp](https://freedcamp.com/)

Whatever your project may be, either setting up an event, a web project or organising a wedding, Freedcamp helps you organise and plan effectively. Freedcamp has an organised dashboard to view the entire project at a glance. You can easily setup tasks, use sticky notes to visually setup tasks and organise them into the calendar. Freedcamp provides advance add-ons for high level business use including CRM, invoicing, issue tracking and setting up wiki pages.

### 11. [Wrike](http://send.getapp.com/aff_c?offer_id=239&aff_id=1371)

Wrike is advance application to help you work smarter. By making sure you are always staying on track and ensure you have the adequate resources to finish on time and on budget.Setting up tasks, engage your team and integrate with your business tools including Google Apps, Microsoft Excel, Dropbox and many more is so easy with Wrike.

**PO and Their Relevance to project**

**PO1: Engineering knowledge:**Apply the knowledge of mathematics, science, engineering fundamentals and an engineering specialization to the solution of complex engineering problems.

In this project creation process engineering knowledge of the software engineering and Electronics engineering have been applied. we have used software engineering , HTML,xml, java , android , java script , php , j2ee, data base , oracle , my sql , mango and other programming language and database to the project. We have applied all above engineering subjects in our projects.

**PO2: Problem analysis:**Identify, formulate, review research literature, and analyze complex engineering problems reaching substantiated conclusions using first principles of mathematics, natural sciences, and engineering sciences.

In our projects we have identified an problem , once verified by the client we have worked to identify the solution using all of our theoretical and practical knowledge.

**PO3: Design/development of solutions:** Design solutions for complex engineering problems and design system components or processes that meet the specified needs with appropriate consideration for the public health and safety, and the cultural, societal, and environmental considerations.

**PO4: Conduct investigations of complex problems:** Use research-based knowledge and research methods including design of experiments, analysis and interpretation of data, and synthesis of the information to provide valid conclusions.

**PO5: Modern tool usage:**Create, select, and apply appropriate techniques, resources, and modern engineering and IT tools including prediction and modeling to complex engineering activities with an understanding of the limitations.

In the project development we have applied Integrated Development Environment IDE for the rapid development of the code, used web server for the software development.

**PO6: The engineer and society**: Apply reasoning informed by the contextual knowledge to assess societal, health, safety, legal and cultural issues and the consequent responsibilities relevant to the professional engineering practice.

In 1961 , the Conference of Engineering Societies of Western Europe and the United States of America defined "professional engineer" as follows.

A professional engineer is competent by virtue of his/her fundamental education and training to apply the scientific method and outlook to the analysis and solution of engineering problems. He/she is able to assume personal responsibility for the development and application of engineering science and knowledge, notably in research, design, construction, manufacturing, superintending, managing and in the education of the engineer. His/her work is predominantly intellectual and varied and not of a routine mental or physical character. It requires the exercise of original thought and judgement and the ability to supervise the technical and administrative work of others. His/her education will have been such as to make him/her capable of closely and continuously following progress in his/her branch of engineering science by consulting newly published works on a worldwide basis, assimilating such information and applying it independently. He/she is thus placed in a position to make contributions to the development of engineering science or its applications. His/her education and training will have been such that he/she will have acquired a broad and general appreciation of the engineering sciences as well as thorough insight into the special features of his/her own branch. In due time he/she will be able to give authoritative technical advice and to assume responsibility for the direction of important tasks in his/her branch.

**PO7: Environment and sustainability:** Understand the impact of the professional engineering solutions in and environmental contexts, and demonstrate the knowledge of, and need for sustainable development.

Sustainability is the ability to continue a defined behavior indefinitely. Sometimes environmental, social and economic are termed to be the three pillars of sustainability.

**PO8: Ethics**: Apply ethical principles and commit to professional ethics and responsibilities and norms of the engineering practice

The ethics of engineers and the fundamental principles for Engineers are as follows.

Engineers uphold and advance the integrity, honor and dignity of the engineering profession by:

I. using their knowledge and skill for the enhancement of human welfare;

II.being honest and impartial, and servicing with fidelity the public, their employers and clients;

III. Striving to increase the competence and prestige of the engineering profession; and

IV. Supporting the professional and technical societies of their disciplines.   
  
  
**PO9. Individual and team work**: Function effectively as an individual and as a member or leader in diverse teams, and in multidisciplinary settings.  
  
  
To work successful in team a team member must have following capabilities.

**1. The Ability to Listen**

it is important to listen to one another's ideas. Too often in a business setting, you have a group of people simply waiting for their turn to speak, not paying one iota of attention to the persons on their left or right. So it is a good teamwork skill to have the ability to listen

**2. Check Your Ego**

This isn't saying abandon your ego all together, because that isn't healthy. But leaving your ego at the door temporarily is a very important team work skill. The reason this is so essential is because there is always someone better than you at something, no matter how brilliant you are.

**3. Critique**

By critique, I mean constructive criticism. Be able to give others constructive criticism and be able to listen to others critique your ideas and work. There shouldn't be any offense taken to constructive criticism. You all want to succeed, and this is a vital step in doing so.

**4. Delegation**

The mentality must be applied to teamwork. Delegate roles to those who do them best.

**5. Show Respect**

If you and another person happen to be paired up and can't stand each other, you can still put that aside for a couple of hours, treat each other civilly, and complete the tasks at hand. You may even overcome the dislike toward one another.

**6. Be Helpful**

This is simple.If one of your teammates does not understand an idea, discussion, or task that is being completed, take the necessary time to explain it to them and work with them. There are no weak links when everyone helps one another. Some take longer to learn than others, but that doesn't mean that they are of less intelligence. If in a meeting someone asks a question because they don't understand, don't frown at them. Just answer the questions patiently and concisely.

**7. Question One Another**

If someone brings up a topic of discussion and a solution to this topic, question them. Respectfully question, don't badger. Rather, ask them how it will work, why it will work over the long-run, and how everyone else can implement the idea.

**8. Participation**

Have the entire team encourage shy people to engage in the topics of discussion. Don't demand it, but make them realize that you really want to hear their ideas.

**9. Rational Debate**

Bad ideas are bad for teams. Spirited, friendly, rational debate is where facts come forward, ideas are born, and quality rises to the top.

**10. Set The Right Environment**

Try to make the space in which your team is assembled as comfortable, relaxing, and inviting as possible. You do not want your team to be tense and with frayed nerves.

**PO 10: Communication:**Communicate effectively on complex engineering activities with the engineering community and with society at large, such as, being able to comprehend and write effective reports and design documentation, make effective presentations, and give and receive clear instructions.

**PO11: Project management and finance:**Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the engineering management principles and apply these to one’s own work, as a member and leader in a team, to manage projects and in multidisciplinary environments.

Project management is the application of processes, methods, knowledge, skills and experience to achieve the project objectives. In general project is a unique, transient endeavour, undertaken to achieve planned objectives, which could be defined in terms of outputs, outcomes or benefits.

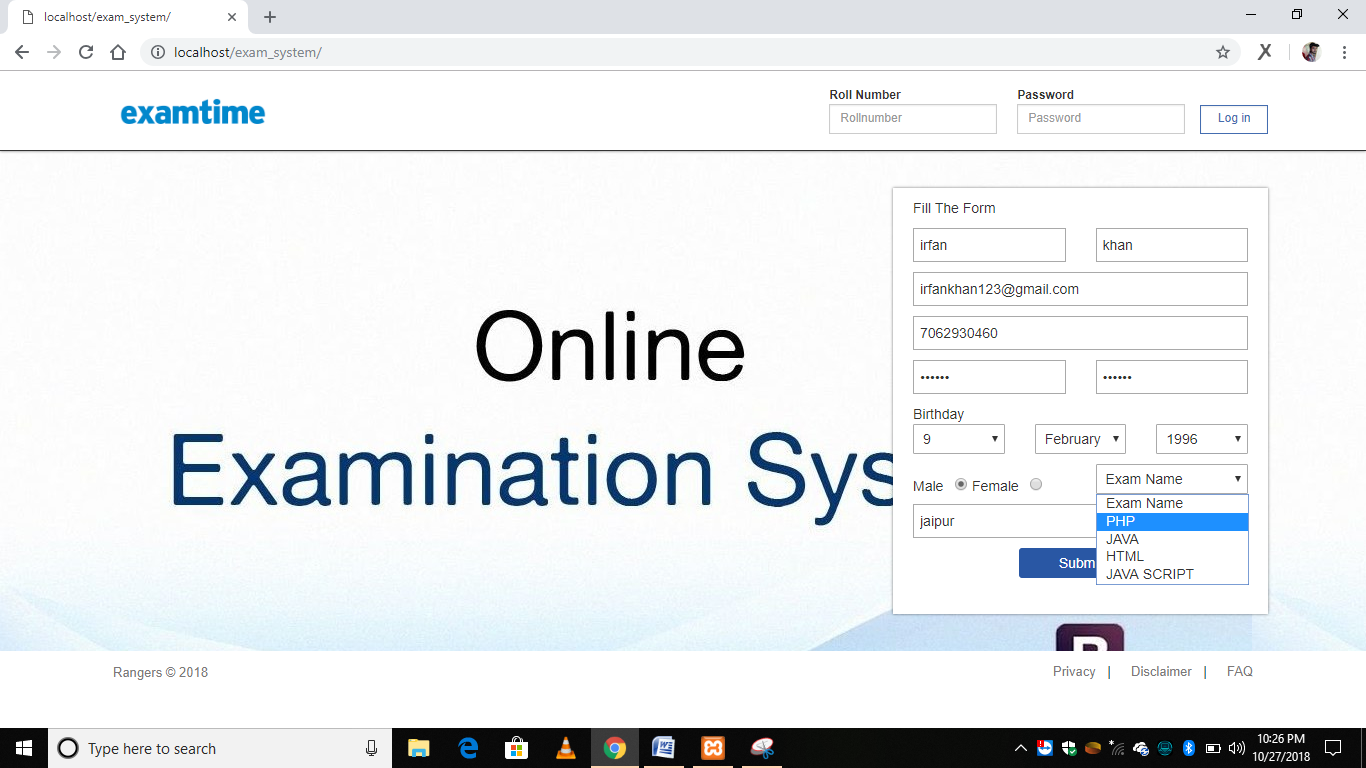
**PO12: Life-long learning**: Recognize the need for and have the preparation and ability to engage in independent and lifelong learning in the broadest context of technological change.

Life Long Learning means is the provision or use of both formal and informal learning opportunities throughout people's lives in order to foster the continuous development and improvement of the knowledge and skills needed for employment and personal fulfillment

**CHAPTER 4**

**PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION**

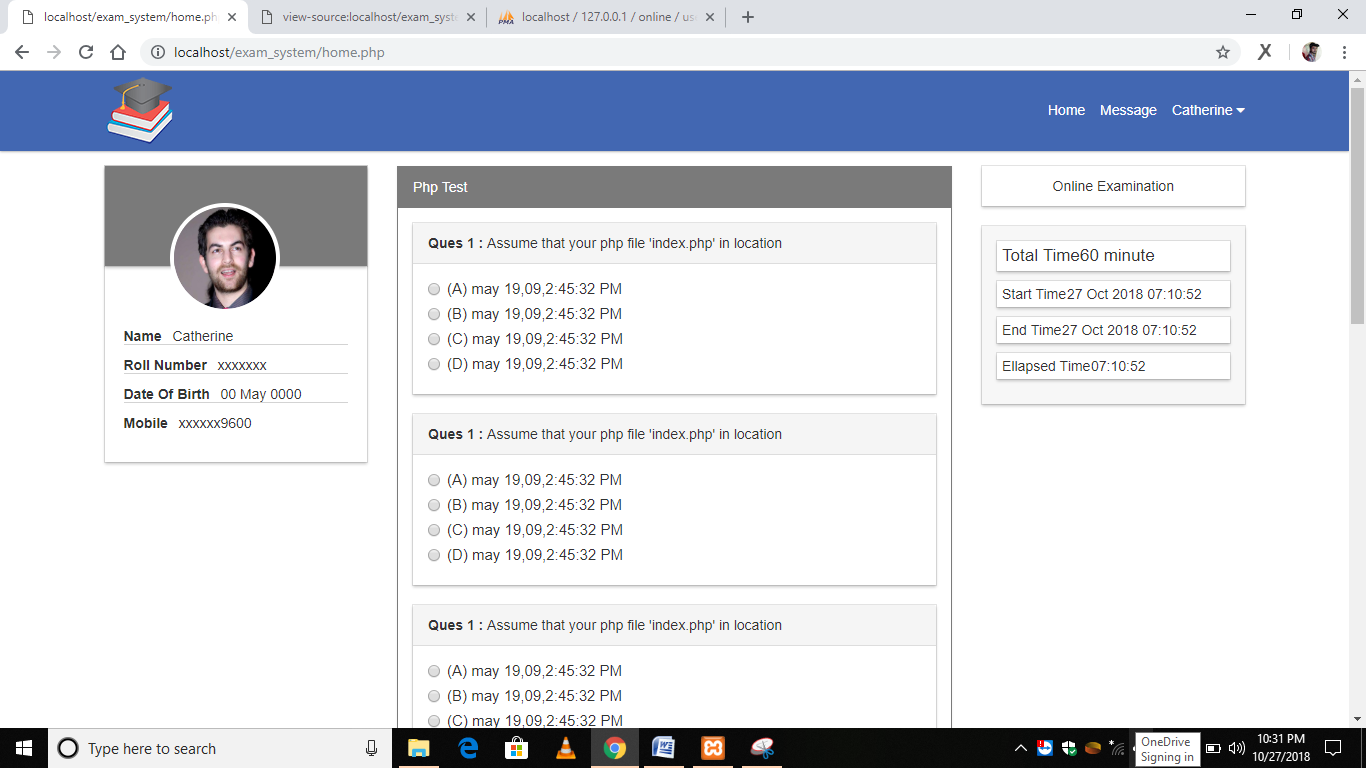
1. **Sprint Backlog-1**



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | <html> |
|  | <head> |
|  | <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0"> |
|  | <link href="[css/bootstrap.css](http://localhost/exam_system/css/bootstrap.css" \t "_blank)" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"/> |
|  | <link href="[css/purnima.css](http://localhost/exam_system/css/purnima.css" \t "_blank)" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"/> |
|  | <link rel="stylesheet" href="<https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/font-awesome/4.7.0/css/font-awesome.min.css>"> |
|  | </head> |
|  | <body> <header> |
|  | <div class="container"> |
|  | <div class="compnay-logo"> |
|  | <img src="[images/logo.png](http://localhost/exam_system/images/logo.png)"> |
|  | </div> |
|  | <nav class="user-login"> |
|  | <div class="user-login-contents clearfix"> |
|  | <form method="POST" name="userlogin" action="frmaction.php"> |
|  | <ul> |
|  | <li> |
|  | <div class="form-group userEmail"> |
|  | <label for="email">Roll Number</label> |
|  | <input type="text" class="form-control" id="userrollnumber" placeholder="Rollnumber" name="userrollNumber"> |
|  | </div> |
|  | </li> |
|  | <li> |
|  | <div class="form-group userEmail passwd"> |
|  | <label for="password">Password</label> |
|  | <input type="password" class="form-control" id="userPassword" placeholder="Password" name="userPassword"> |
|  | </div> |
|  | </li> |
|  | <li> |
|  | <input type="submit" name="userlogin" value="Log in" class="form-control login-userbtn"> |
|  | </li> |
|  | </ul> |
|  | </form> |
|  | </div> |
|  | </nav> |
|  | </div> |
|  | </header> |
|  | <section id="user-show-content"> |
|  | <div class="container"> |
|  | <div class="row"> |
|  | <div class="col-lg-8"> |
|  | <div class=""> |
|  | </div> |
|  | </div> |
|  | <div class="col-lg-4 pdrght0"> |
|  | <div class="signup-student-form"> |
|  | <form method="POST" name="studentRegistration" action="frmaction.php" enctype="multiple/form-data"> |
|  | <div class="row"> |
|  | <div class="col-lg-12 mgrgbtm122"> |
|  | <span>Fill The Form</span> |
|  | </div> |
|  | <!--<div class="col-lg-7 mgrgbtm122"> |
|  | </div>--> |
|  | <div class="col-lg-6"> |
|  | <div class="st-detail"> |
|  | <input type="text" name="studentfirstName" placeholder="First Name"> |
|  | <input type="hidden" name="action" value="userRegister"> |
|  | </div> |
|  | </div> |
|  | <div class="col-lg-6"> |
|  | <div class="st-detail"> |
|  | <input type="text" name="studentlastName" placeholder="Last Name"> |
|  | </div> |
|  | </div> |
|  | <div class="col-lg-12"> |
|  | <div class="st-detail"> |
|  | <input type="text" name="studentEmail" placeholder="Email"> |
|  | </div> |
|  | </div> |
|  | <div class="col-lg-12"> |
|  | <div class="st-detail"> |
|  | <input type="text" name="studentmobileNumber" placeholder="Mobile Number"> |
|  | </div> |
|  | </div> |
|  | <div class="col-lg-6"> |
|  | <div class="st-detail"> |
|  | <input type="password" name="studentPassword" placeholder="Password"> |
|  | </div> |
|  | </div> |
|  | <div class="col-lg-6"> |
|  | <div class="st-detail"> |
|  | <input type="password" name="studentconfirmPassword" placeholder="Confirm Password"> |
|  | </div> |
|  | </div> |
|  | <div class="col-lg-12"> |
|  | <span>Birthday</span> |
|  | </div> |
|  | <div class="col-lg-4"> |
|  | <div class="st-detail"> |
|  | <select name="studentbirthDays"> |
|  | <option>Days</option> |
|  | <option value="1">1</option> |
|  | <option value="2">2</option> |
|  | <option value="3">3</option> |
|  | <option value="4">4</option> |
|  | <option value="5">5</option> |
|  | <option value="6">6</option> |
|  | <option value="7">7</option> |
|  | <option value="8">8</option> |
|  | <option value="9">9</option> |
|  | <option value="10">10</option> |
|  | <option value="11">11</option> |
|  | <option value="12">12</option> |
|  | <option value="13">13</option> |
|  | <option value="14">14</option> |
|  | <option value="15">15</option> |
|  | <option value="16">16</option> |
|  | <option value="17">17</option> |
|  | <option value="18">18</option> |
|  | <option value="19">19</option> |
|  | <option value="20">20</option> |
|  | <option value="21">21</option> |
|  | <option value="22">22</option> |
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|  | <option value="24">24</option> |
|  | <option value="25">25</option> |
|  | <option value="26">26</option> |
|  | <option value="27">27</option> |
|  | <option value="28">28</option> |
|  | <option value="29">29</option> |
|  | <option value="30">30</option> |
|  | <option value="31">31</option> |
|  | </select> |
|  | </div> |
|  | </div> |
|  | <div class="col-lg-4"> |
|  | <div class="st-detail"> |
|  | <select name="studentbirthMonth"> |
|  | <option value="0">Month</option> |
|  | <option value="1">January</option> |
|  | <option value="2">February</option> |
|  | <option value="3">March</option> |
|  | <option value="4">April</option> |
|  | <option value="5">May</option> |
|  | <option value="6">June</option> |
|  | <option value="7">July</option> |
|  | <option value="8">August</option> |
|  | <option value="9">September</option> |
|  | <option value="10">October</option> |
|  | <option value="11">November</option> |
|  | <option value="12">December</option> |
|  | </select> |
|  | </div> |
|  | </div> |
|  | <div class="col-lg-4"> |
|  | <div class="st-detail"> |
|  | <select name="studentbirthYear"> |
|  | <option>Year</option> |
|  | <option value="1990">1990</option> |
|  | <option value="1991">1991</option> |
|  | <option value="1992">1992</option> |
|  | <option value="1993">1993</option> |
|  | <option value="1994">1994</option> |
|  | <option value="1995">1995</option> |
|  | <option value="1996">1996</option> |
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|  | <option value="2006">2006</option> |
|  | <option value="2007">2007</option> |
|  | <option value="2008">2008</option> |
|  | <option value="2009">2009</option> |
|  | <option value="2010">2010</option> |
|  | <option value="2011">2011</option> |
|  | <option value="2012">2012</option> |
|  | <option value="2013">2013</option> |
|  | <option value="2014">2014</option> |
|  | <option value="2015">2015</option> |
|  | <option value="2016">2016</option> |
|  | <option value="2017">2017</option> |
|  | <option value="2018">2018</option> |
|  | </select> |
|  | </div> |
|  | </div> |
|  | <div class="col-lg-6"> |
|  | <div class="stzender-text"> |
|  | <span>Male&nbsp;&nbsp; </span><input type="radio" name="studentZender" value="Male" placeholder="Confirm Password"checked> |
|  | <span>Female&nbsp;&nbsp; </span><input type="radio" name="studentZender" value="Femail" placeholder="Confirm Password"> |
|  | </div> |
|  | </div> |
|  | <div class="col-lg-6"> |
|  | <div class="st-detail"> |
|  | <select name="studentcourseName"> |
|  | <option>Exam Name</option> |
|  | <option value="PHP">PHP</option> |
|  | <option value="JAVA">JAVA</option> |
|  | <option value="HTML">HTML</option> |
|  | <option value="JAVA SCRIPT">JAVA SCRIPT</option> |
|  | </select> |
|  | </div> |
|  | </div> |
|  | <div class="col-lg-12"> |
|  | <div class="st-detail"> |
|  | <input type="text" name="studentAddress" placeholder="Address"> |
|  | </div> |
|  | </div> |
|  | <div class="col-lg-12 singupData"> |
|  | <input type="submit" name="userregister" value="Submit"> |
|  | </div> |
|  | </div> |
|  | </form> |
|  | </div> |
|  | </div> |
|  | </div> |
|  | </div> |
|  | </section> |
|  | <script type="text/javascript" src="[js/jquery-3.3.1.min.js](http://localhost/exam_system/js/jquery-3.3.1.min.js" \t "_blank)"></script> |
|  | <script type="text/javascript" src="[js/bootstrap.min.js](http://localhost/exam_system/js/bootstrap.min.js" \t "_blank)"></script> |
|  | <footer> |
|  | <div class="container"> |
|  | <div class="row"> |
|  | <div class="col-lg-6"> |
|  | <div class="atcopy-date-footer"> |
|  | <span>Rangers &copy 2018</span> |
|  | </div> |
|  | </div> |
|  | <div class="col-lg-6"> |
|  | <div class="privacy-policy-footer clearfix"> |
|  | <ul> |
|  | <li> |
|  | <div class=""> |
|  | <span><a href="">Privacy</a>&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;|</span> |
|  | </div> |
|  | </li> |
|  | <li> |
|  | <div class=""> |
|  | <span><a href="">Disclaimer</a>&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;</span> |
|  | </div> |
|  | </li> |
|  | <li> |
|  | <div class=""> |
|  | <span>|<a href="[2015pietcsirfan@poornima,org](http://localhost/exam_system/2015pietcsirfan@poornima,org)">FAQ</a></span> |
|  | </div> |
|  | </li> |
|  | </ul> |
|  | </div> |
|  | </div> |
|  | </div> |
|  | </div> |
|  | </footer> |
|  | </body> |
|  | </html> <script> |
|  | $(document).ready(function(){ |
|  | $('.signup-student-form').show('slow'); |
|  |  |
|  | }); |
|  | </script> |

( ***Project Design , Algo ,Database Design , ERD , Project Code ( Sample code only Limited to Max of 2-3 Page if needed , Project Screen Shots*** )

1. **Sprint Backlog-2**

****

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | <html> |
|  | <head> |
|  | <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0"> |
|  | <link href="[css/bootstrap.css](http://localhost/exam_system/css/bootstrap.css" \t "_blank)" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"/> |
|  | <link href="[css/purnima.css](http://localhost/exam_system/css/purnima.css" \t "_blank)" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"/> |
|  | <link rel="stylesheet" href="<https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/font-awesome/4.7.0/css/font-awesome.min.css>"> |
|  | </head> |
|  | <body><header> |
|  | <div class="header\_home\_bg clearfix"> |
|  | <div class="container"> |
|  | <div class="home\_logo\_content"> |
|  | <div class=""> |
|  | <img src="[images/school-icon-png-5.png](http://localhost/exam_system/images/school-icon-png-5.png)"> |
|  | </div> |
|  | </div> |
|  | <nav class="home\_nav clearfix"> |
|  | <div class="home\_hader\_list"> |
|  | <ul> |
|  | <li><div class=""><a href="">Home</a></div></li> |
|  | <li><div class=""><a href="">Message</a></div></li> |
|  | <li><div class=""><a href="[profile.php](http://localhost/exam_system/profile.php)">Catherine <i class="fa fa-caret-down"></i></a></div></li> |
|  | </ul> |
|  | </div> |
|  | </nav> |
|  | </div> |
|  | </div> |
|  | </header> <section class="" id="homePage\_maineSection"> |
|  | <div class="container"> |
|  | <div class="row"> |
|  | <div class="col-lg-3"> |
|  | <div class="user\_personal\_detail"> |
|  | <div class="user-profile"> |
|  | <div class="porile-div-border"> |
|  | <img src="[images/1742949addee047fec4355389f0c-grande.jpg](http://localhost/exam_system/images/1742949addee047fec4355389f0c-grande.jpg)"> |
|  | </div> |
|  | </div> |
|  | <div class="user\_personal\_list\_text"> |
|  | <ul> |
|  | <li> |
|  | <table> |
|  | <tr> |
|  | <td><strong>Name<strong></td> |
|  | <td><span>Catherine<span></td> |
|  | </tr> |
|  | </table> |
|  | </li> |
|  | <li> |
|  | <table> |
|  | <tr> |
|  | <td><strong>Roll Number<strong></td> |
|  | <td><span>xxxxxxx<span></td> |
|  | </tr> |
|  | </table> |
|  | </li> |
|  | <li> |
|  | <table> |
|  | <tr> |
|  | <td><strong>Date Of Birth<strong></td> |
|  | <td><span>00 May 0000<span></td> |
|  | </tr> |
|  | </table> |
|  | </li> |
|  | <li> |
|  | <table> |
|  | <tr> |
|  | <td><strong>Mobile<strong></td> |
|  | <td><span>xxxxxx9600<span></td> |
|  | </tr> |
|  | </table> |
|  | </li> |
|  |  |
|  | </ul> |
|  | </div> |
|  | </div> </div> |
|  | <div class="col-lg-6"> |
|  | <div class=""> |
|  | <div class="course\_center\_slfl" style="display:none"> |
|  | <form> |
|  | <div class="form\_submiss1"> |
|  | <select> |
|  | <option>Select exam name</option> |
|  | <option>Php</option> |
|  | <option>Java Script</option> |
|  | <option>Jquery</option> |
|  | <option>Java</option> |
|  | <option>Html</option> |
|  | <option>Css</option> |
|  | </select> |
|  | </div> |
|  | <div class="form\_submiss1"> |
|  | <select> |
|  | <option>Jaipur</option> |
|  | <option>Kota</option> |
|  | <option>Alwar</option> |
|  | <option>Ajmer</option> |
|  | <option>Udaipur</option> |
|  | </select> |
|  | </div> |
|  | <div class="subinline\_form\_data"> |
|  | <input type="submit" name="Submit" value="submit" class="sbmt\_btm3939"> |
|  | </div> |
|  | </form> |
|  | </div> |
|  | <div class=""> |
|  | <div class=""> |
|  | <div class="panel panel-primary pnloutsdst"> |
|  | <div class="panel-heading bgclrchange3">Php Test</div> |
|  | <div class="panel-body"> |
|  | <div class="panel panel-default brdrrds"> |
|  | <div class="panel-heading"><span class="frcquestion\_tt">Ques 1 :</span> Assume that your php file 'index.php' in location</div> |
|  | <div class="panel-body"> |
|  | <div class=""> |
|  | <table width="100%" align="left"> |
|  | <tr> |
|  | <td class="wdthfor\_radiio"><div class="rdiobttns\_4"><input type="radio" name="radio4" value="may 19,09,2:45:32 PM"></div></td> |
|  | <td><div class="result\_text\_conts"><span>(A) may 19,09,2:45:32 PM</span></div></td> |
|  | </tr> |
|  | <tr> |
|  | <td class="wdthfor\_radiio"><div class="rdiobttns\_4"><input type="radio" name="radio4" value="may 19,09,2:45:32 PM"></div></td> |
|  | <td><div class="result\_text\_conts"><span>(B) may 19,09,2:45:32 PM</span></div></td> |
|  | </tr> |
|  | <tr> |
|  | <td class="wdthfor\_radiio"><div class="rdiobttns\_4"><input type="radio" name="radio4" value="may 19,09,2:45:32 PM"></div></td> |
|  | <td><div class="result\_text\_conts"><span>(C) may 19,09,2:45:32 PM</span></div></td> |
|  | </tr> |
|  | <tr> |
|  | <td class="wdthfor\_radiio"><div class="rdiobttns\_4"><input type="radio" name="radio4" value="may 19,09,2:45:32 PM"></div></td> |
|  | <td><div class="result\_text\_conts"><span>(D) may 19,09,2:45:32 PM</span></div></td> |
|  | </tr> |
|  | </table> |
|  | </div> |
|  | </div> |
|  | </div> |
|  | <div class="panel panel-default brdrrds"> |
|  | <div class="panel-heading"><span class="frcquestion\_tt">Ques 1 :</span> Assume that your php file 'index.php' in location</div> |
|  | <div class="panel-body"> |
|  | <div class=""> |
|  | <table width="100%" align="left"> |
|  | <tr> |
|  | <td class="wdthfor\_radiio"><div class="rdiobttns\_4"><input type="radio" name="radio4" value="may 19,09,2:45:32 PM"></div></td> |
|  | <td><div class="result\_text\_conts"><span>(A) may 19,09,2:45:32 PM</span></div></td> |
|  | </tr> |
|  | <tr> |
|  | <td class="wdthfor\_radiio"><div class="rdiobttns\_4"><input type="radio" name="radio4" value="may 19,09,2:45:32 PM"></div></td> |
|  | <td><div class="result\_text\_conts"><span>(B) may 19,09,2:45:32 PM</span></div></td> |
|  | </tr> |
|  | <tr> |
|  | <td class="wdthfor\_radiio"><div class="rdiobttns\_4"><input type="radio" name="radio4" value="may 19,09,2:45:32 PM"></div></td> |
|  | <td><div class="result\_text\_conts"><span>(C) may 19,09,2:45:32 PM</span></div></td> |
|  | </tr> |
|  | <tr> |
|  | <td class="wdthfor\_radiio"><div class="rdiobttns\_4"><input type="radio" name="radio4" value="may 19,09,2:45:32 PM"></div></td> |
|  | <td><div class="result\_text\_conts"><span>(D) may 19,09,2:45:32 PM</span></div></td> |
|  | </tr> |
|  | </table> |
|  | </div> |
|  | </div> |
|  | </div><div class="panel panel-default brdrrds"> |
|  | <div class="panel-heading"><span class="frcquestion\_tt">Ques 1 :</span> Assume that your php file 'index.php' in location</div> |
|  | <div class="panel-body"> |
|  | <div class=""> |
|  | <table width="100%" align="left"> |
|  | <tr> |
|  | <td class="wdthfor\_radiio"><div class="rdiobttns\_4"><input type="radio" name="radio4" value="may 19,09,2:45:32 PM"></div></td> |
|  | <td><div class="result\_text\_conts"><span>(A) may 19,09,2:45:32 PM</span></div></td> |
|  | </tr> |
|  | <tr> |
|  | <td class="wdthfor\_radiio"><div class="rdiobttns\_4"><input type="radio" name="radio4" value="may 19,09,2:45:32 PM"></div></td> |
|  | <td><div class="result\_text\_conts"><span>(B) may 19,09,2:45:32 PM</span></div></td> |
|  | </tr> |
|  | <tr> |
|  | <td class="wdthfor\_radiio"><div class="rdiobttns\_4"><input type="radio" name="radio4" value="may 19,09,2:45:32 PM"></div></td> |
|  | <td><div class="result\_text\_conts"><span>(C) may 19,09,2:45:32 PM</span></div></td> |
|  | </tr> |
|  | <tr> |
|  | <td class="wdthfor\_radiio"><div class="rdiobttns\_4"><input type="radio" name="radio4" value="may 19,09,2:45:32 PM"></div></td> |
|  | <td><div class="result\_text\_conts"><span>(D) may 19,09,2:45:32 PM</span></div></td> |
|  | </tr> |
|  | </table> |
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|  | <div class="show\_time\_framiv"> |
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|  | <td> |
|  | 60 minute |
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|  | <tr> |
|  | <td> |
|  | <span>Start Time</span> |
|  | </td> |
|  | <td> |
|  | <span>27 Oct 2018 07:10:52</span> |
|  | </td> |
|  | </tr> |
|  | </table> |
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|  | <span>End Time</span> |
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|  | <script src="[js/bootstrap.min.js](http://localhost/exam_system/js/bootstrap.min.js" \t "_blank)"></script> |
|  | </footer> |

( ***Project Design , Algo ,Database Design , ERD , Project Code ( Sample code only Limited to Max of 2-3 Page if needed , Project Screen Shots***

1. Sprint Backlog-3

( ***Project Design , Algo ,Database Design , ERD , Project Code ( Sample code only Limited to Max of 2-3 Page if needed , Project Screen Shots*** )

1. Sprint Backlog-4  
     
   ( ***Project Design , Algo ,Database Design , ERD , Project Code ( Sample code only Limited to Max of 2-3 Page if needed , Project Screen Shots*** )

**CHAPTER 5**

**CONCLUSION**

**Results**

* Outcome as a web application
* Ease of conducting examination
* Productivity improvement
* Extending of its service

**Conclusion**

* It is use to improve the efficiency of output
* There will be use of less resources
* Cost effective
* Time efficiency

**Future Scope**

* User can chat with the respective Faculties
* User will be provided with the explanation with the wrong answer

**ANNEXURES**

**References**

<https://www.awwwards.com/websites/php/>

<https://www.w3schools.com/php/default.asp>

<http://php.net/manual/en/tutorial.php>

DST Document presented for grants.

CV