

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Website

Website is a collection of related network webresources, such as webpages multimedia content, which are typically identified with common domain name and published on at least one webserver

1.1.1 What is website

A **site** or **website** is a central location of various web pages that are all related and can be accessed by visiting the home page using a browser. For example, the letscodethis website address is <https://www.letscodethis.com>.

1.1.2 Specifications

To view a website requires a browser (e.g. Internet Explorer, Edge, Safari, Firefox, or Chrome). For example, you are reading this web page using a browser. Once in a browser, you can open a website by entering the URL in the address bar.

1.1.3 Architecture of website

Website architecture is used in creating a logical layout of a website in line with the user and/or business requirements. It defines the different components that will make up a website and the services each component or the website will provide in whole.

Some of the factors that are part of website architecture are:

- Technical constraints such as server, storage, memory and communication interfaces.
- Functional aspects such as the type of services or processes the website will provide.
- Visual appearance, i.e. the user interface, colors, buttons and other visual design elements.
- Security parameters i.e. how the website will ensure secure access control and transactions.



Fig1:Different Websites

1.1.4 Current Version

Web2.0 refers to , usability (ease of use, even by non-experts), and interoperability (this means that a website can work well with other products, systems, and devices) for end users. The term was popularized by Tim O'Reilly and Dale Dougherty at the O'Reilly Media Web 2.0 Conference in late 2004, though it was coined by Darcy DiNucci in 1999. Web 2.0 does not refer to an update to any technical specification, but to changes in the way Web pages are designed and used



Fig 2:Website Working Structure

1.1.5. Characteristic of the market:

1.Competitors:

conducting a competitive analysis is an important part of any savvy business strategy because, without knowing how you rank against your competitors, it is impossible to know which competitors are your greatest threats, how to beat them or where you should focus your efforts. If you conduct a competitive analysis and use it to develop your strategy, you'll leap ahead of at least half of your competitor

2.Key partners:

A business partnership is when two commercial entities form an alliance, which may either be a really loose relationship where both entities retain their independence and are at liberty to form more partnerships or an exclusive contract which limits the two companies to only that one relationship

3. Market Share:

That's about one website for every seven people in the world. That's a LOT, considering the fact that not every country in the world has stable internet connection.

How's the number that big? Does this mean that every 7th person in the world knows how to code? Nope. This is only possible thanks to content management systems (CMSs).

Most CMSs allow the average web user to create an appealing website, tweak their website at will, enhance their websites with plugins and addons, and create and manage content without the need for coding knowledge











#	WEBSITES USING	MARKET SHARE %	ACTIVE SITES	# OF WEBSITES IN MILLION
1	 WordPress	58.8 %	20,580,941	311,682
2	 Joomla	6.5 %	2,486,271	26,474
3	 Drupal	4.8 %	1,194,014	31,218
4	 Blogger	2.5 %	798,125	21,205
5	 Magento	1.5 %	501,036	18,897
6	 TYPO3	1.5 %	425,730	8,481
7	 Bitrix	1.4 %	217,541	4,057
8	 PrestaShop	1.3 %	250,000+	3,888
9	 Shopify	1.3 %	201,900	8,590
10	 Squarespace	1 %	233,752	8,440

fig 3: market share of websites

2.PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1. Basics Information:

A static **website** is one that has **web** pages stored on the server in the format that is sent to a client **web** browser. It is primarily coded in Hypertext Markup Language (HTML), PHP, Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) are used to control appearance beyond **basic** HTML.

2.1.1. HTML

Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) is the standard markup language for creating web pages and web applications. With Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) and JavaScript it forms a triad of cornerstone technologies for the World Wide Web. Web browsers receive HTML documents from a web server or from local storage and render them into multimedia web pages. HTML describes the structure of a web page semantically and originally included cues for the appearance of the document.

HTML elements are the building blocks of HTML pages. With HTML constructs, images and other objects, such as interactive forms, may be embedded into the rendered page. 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 `` and `<input />` introduce content into the page directly. Others such as `<p>...</p>` 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.

2.1.2. CSS

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a document written in a markup language.^[1] Although most often used to set the visual style of web pages and user interfaces written in HTML and XHTML, the language can be applied to any XML document, including plain XML, SVG and XUL, and is applicable to rendering in speech, or on other media. Along with HTML and JavaScript, CSS is a cornerstone technology used by most websites to create visually engaging webpages, user interfaces for web applications, and user interfaces for many mobile applications.

2.1.3. JAVASCRIPT

Javascript(JS) is a high-level, dynamic, weakly typed, prototype-based, multi-paradigm, and interpreted programming language. Alongside HTML and CSS, JavaScript is one of the three core technologies of World Wide Webcontent production. It is used to make webpages interactive and provide online programs, including video games. The majority of websites employ it, and all modern web browsers support it without the need for plug-ins by means of a built-in JavaScript engine

2.1.4. PHP

PHP is a server side scripting language. that is used to develop Static websites or Dynamic websites or Web applications. PHP stands for Hypertext Pre-processor, that earlier stood for Personal Home Pages.PHP scripts can only be interpreted on a server that has PHP installed.The client computers accessing the PHP scripts require a web browser only.A PHP file contains PHP tags and ends with the extension ".php".

2.2. First Module - “Online Tutorial website”

Well organized and easy to understand Web building tutorials with lots of examples of how to create website, android application, animations and learn different programming languages like HTML, CSS, JavaScript ,DOM ,jQuery ,PHP ,SQL ,XML ,Bootstrap etc.

Buildbox is a new video game maker that is extremely easy to use. Using this video game software anyone can design amazing games for mobile, console and PC with buildbox tutorials on my website www.letscodehis.com.

2.2.1.first parallax image on index.html page with some text.

Here we used the parallax image for our website , then we design header of our website with black color and full width.

- The `<header>` element represents a container for introductory content or a set of navigational links.
- After that we used text rotator which automatically repeat given text in text rotate code ,then we create search bar with a search button with help of javascript.

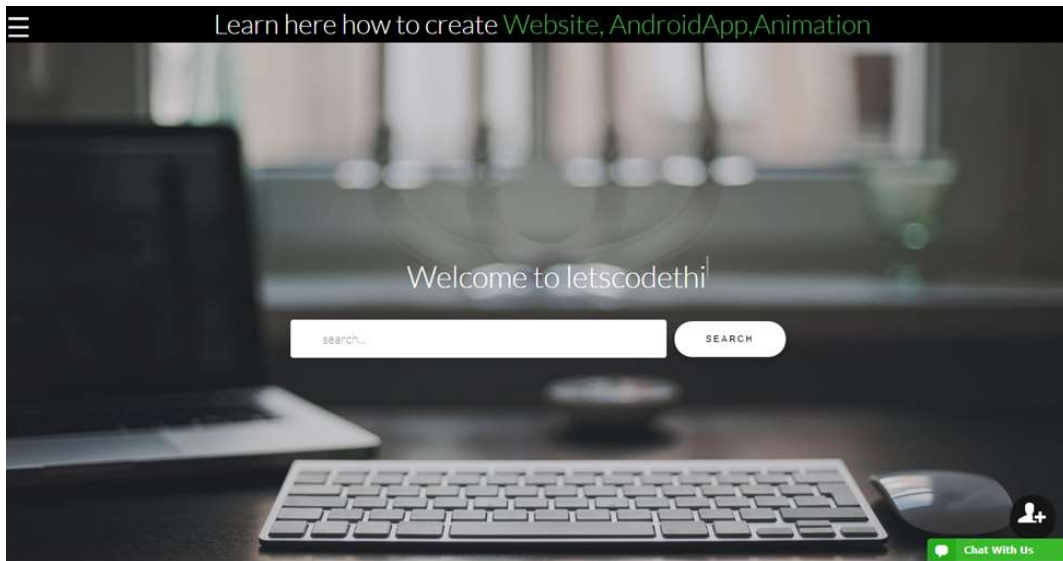


Fig 4:background image, text rotator and search bar

2.2.2 First container of our page which is website development

- First we define container with padding having purple color with **div tag**.
- Then use **h1 tag** for heading of container .
- After that we use **img tag** for giving image in container.
- Then we create button and give link in it .
- Now finally close the div of container.
- This is all about website development.

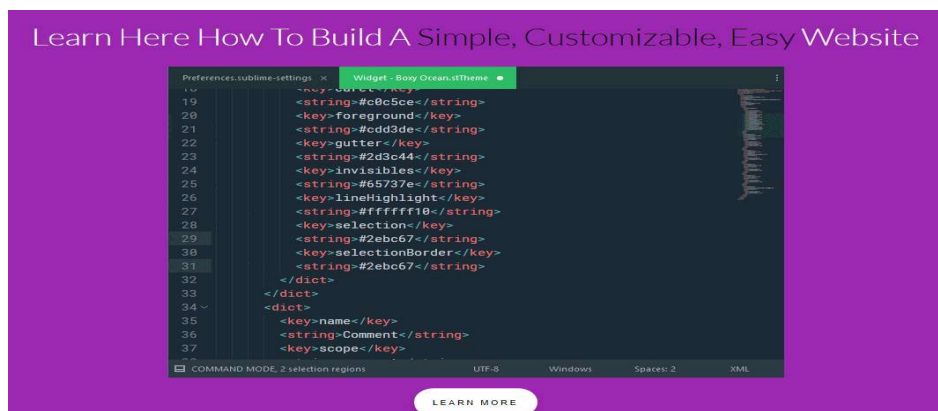


Fig 5:First container of our page which is website development

2.2.3 Second container of our page which is App development

- First we define container with padding having teal color with **div tag**.
- Then use **h1 tag** for heading of container .
- After that we use **img tag** for giving image in container.
- Then we create button and give link in it .
- Now finally close the div of container.
- This is all about Android Application development.

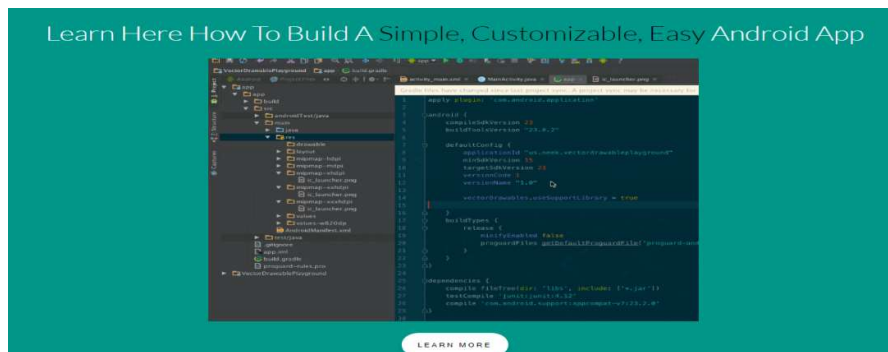


Fig 6:second container of our page which is Android Application

2.2.4 Third container of our page which is Animation development

- First we define container with padding having pink color with **div tag**.
- Then use **h1 tag** for heading of container .
- After that we use **img tag** for giving image in container.
- Then we create button and give link in it .
- Now finally close the div of container.

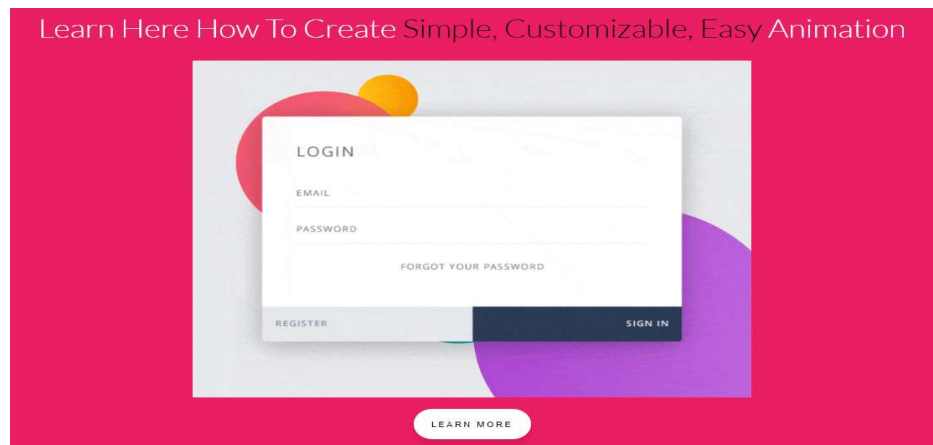


Fig7:Third container of our page which is Animation development

2.2.5 Fourth container of our page which is Game development

- First we define container with padding having purple color with **div tag**.
- Then use **h1 tag** for heading of container .
- After that we use **img tag** for giving image in container.
- Then we create button and give link in it .
- Now finally close the div of container.
- This is all about game development.



Fig 8:Fourth container of our page which is Game development

2.3. Second Module - “online food ordering website”

As we living in college hostels so many studends like us face a problem that they have to go to college mess to eat food but we make it more easy for students. So, we developed a website from which students can order their food from online website called “foodies”

2.3.1 Main page of our cart is developed in php

- This is the main page of our online food cart
- One can add any product in cart
- how much quantity you need
- and last price is displayed below the image

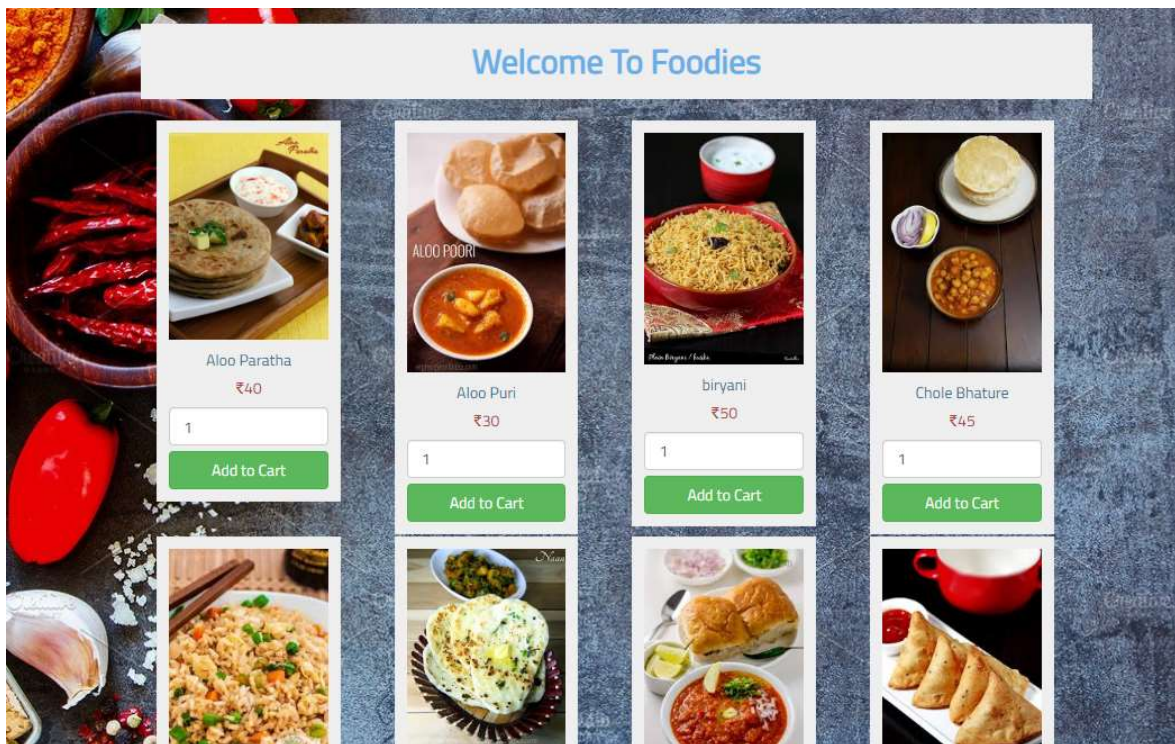


Fig 9: The main page of online food ordering website

2.3.2 Adding our food in cart with quantity and price

- One can add any product in cart
- One can also select quantity of food
- And last total price is displayed
- Now an order button is given to fill a form with all details



The image shows a 'Shopping Cart Details' table. The table has five columns: Product Name, Quantity, Price Details, Total Price, and Remove Item. It lists seven food items: Aloo Paratha, Aloo Puri, Chole Bhature, Fried Rice, Tanduri Naan, Pav Bhaji, and Samosa. Each item has a quantity, a unit price, and a total price. A 'Total' row at the bottom shows a total price of ₹ 637.00. To the right of the table is a green 'order' button. The background of the image shows a bowl of red chilies and some food items.

Product Name	Quantity	Price Details	Total Price	Remove Item
Aloo Paratha	1	₹ 40	₹ 40.00	Remove Item
Aloo Puri	3	₹ 30	₹ 90.00	Remove Item
Chole Bhature	4	₹ 45	₹ 180.00	Remove Item
Fried Rice	1	₹ 45	₹ 45.00	Remove Item
Tanduri Naan	4	₹ 30	₹ 120.00	Remove Item
Pav Bhaji	5	₹ 30	₹ 150.00	Remove Item
Samosa	1	₹ 12	₹ 12.00	Remove Item
Total			₹ 637.00	order

Fig 10:A table showing all the details related to our ordered food

2.3.3 After clicking on order button a form is opened

- Enter your first name and last name
- Enter your email address
- Enter your phone number
- Enter your hostel name and room number

A registration form titled "Welcome to Foodies" and "Order Your Food". The form is set against a dark background with a food-themed image on the left. It contains four input fields: "First name" (placeholder: first name), "Last name" (placeholder: last name), "E-mail address" (placeholder: email address), and "Phone number" (placeholder: phone number).

Welcome to Foodies

Order Your Food

First name

Last name

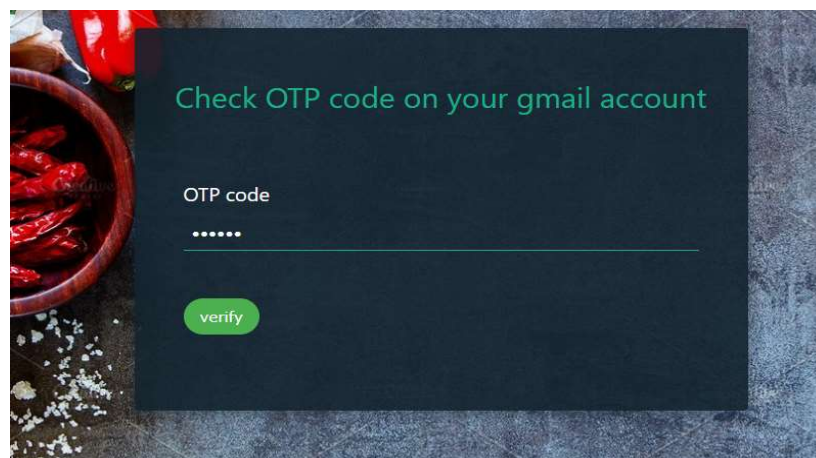
E-mail address

Phone number

Fig 11:This form contains your personal details to be filled

2.3.4 Received OTP on your mail id

- After submitting your personal detail you received an OTP on your mail id
- Otp is generated by SHA256 contains hash value
- Enter the otp you received on your mail id
- Click on submit button to check the otp

An OTP verification form titled "Check OTP code on your gmail account". It features a single input field for the "OTP code" (placeholder:), a green "verify" button, and a green underline for the input field.

Check OTP code on your gmail account

OTP code

verify

Fig 12:Enter otp

2.3.5 Entered OTP is cross checked with database

- After entering otp in given field
- Click on verify button
- Now otp is cross checked with database
- If otp is matched an page display a successful message



Foodies

to me ▾

Confirmation mail from Foodies

you have Successfully ordered your food

User Name:- honey nirolia

Email Address:- niroliahoney@gmail.com

Phone Number:- 9784977741

Address:- Teachers flat



Reply



Forward

Fig 13:We will get a confirmation mail from foodies

2.4. Third Module - “online car rental website”

As we living in college hostels so many students like us face a problem that they have to go outside but no personal cars or bikes are allowed in our college but we make it more easy for students. So, we developed a website from which students can book their personal cars from online website called “Carental”

2.4.1 Main page of our website showing benefits you get

- This is the main page of our online car rental website
- One can see different benefits of our website
- Different image of cars are displayed
- Above is the main menu of our website

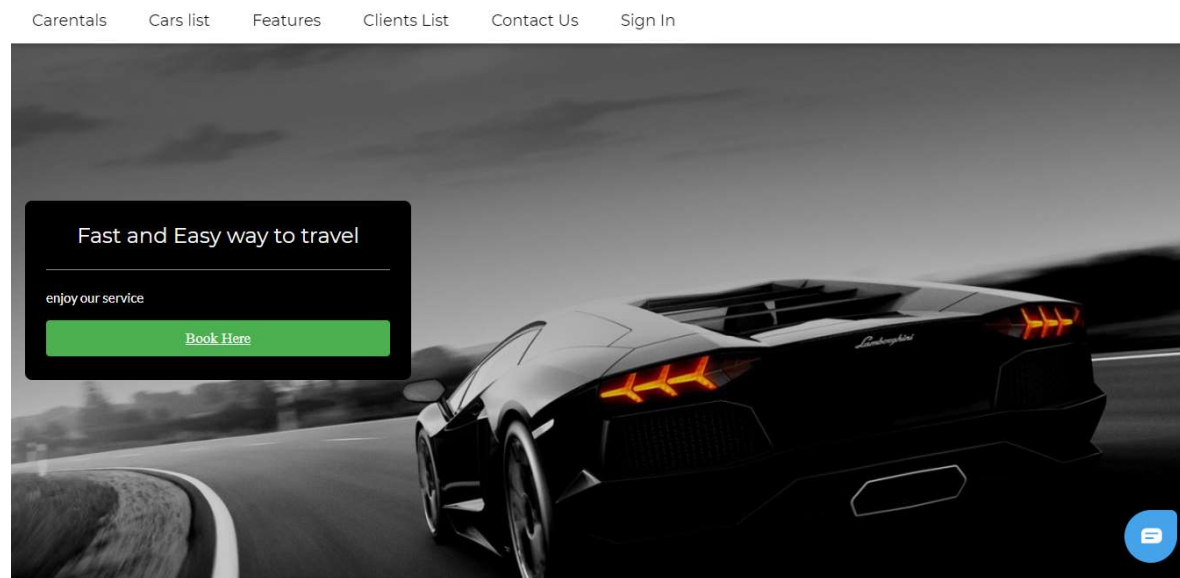


Fig 14:Image displayed is showing different benefits of booking car from our website

2.4.2 Different types of cars are displayed with details

- This shows different cars available on our online car rental website
- Price is displayed with company name
- Different image of cars are displayed
- One can select from these cars to be booked

Cars Available

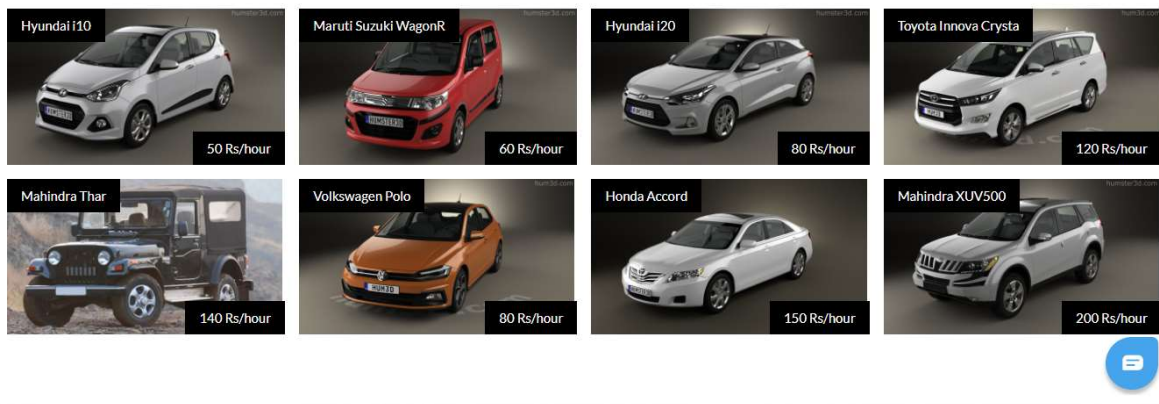
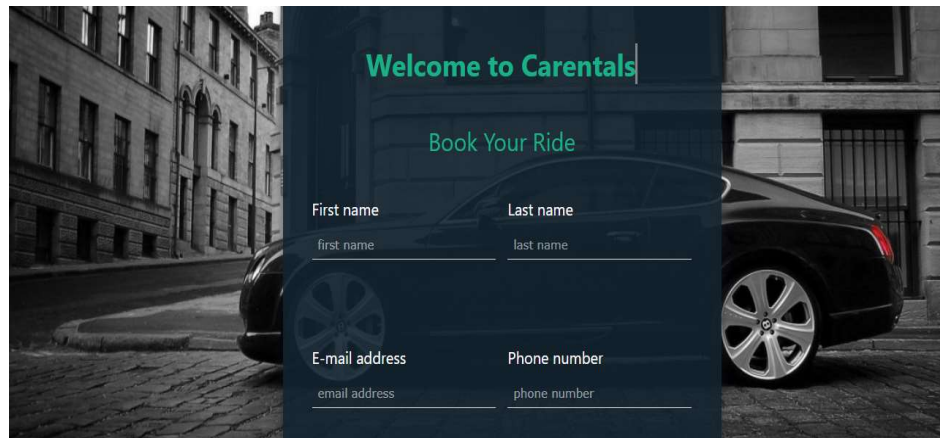


Fig 15: Images of different cars are displayed here

2.4.3 After clicking on book button a form is opened

- Enter your first name and last name
- Enter your email address
- Enter your phone number
- Enter all the details are required here

A registration form for 'Carentals' is overlaid on a background image of a black car parked on a cobblestone street in front of a stone building. The form has a dark blue background with white text. At the top, it says 'Welcome to Carentals' in green, followed by 'Book Your Ride' in white. Below this are four input fields: 'First name' and 'Last name' (each with a placeholder 'first name' and 'last name' respectively), 'E-mail address' (with placeholder 'email address'), and 'Phone number' (with placeholder 'phone number').

Welcome to Carentals

Book Your Ride

First name Last name

first name last name

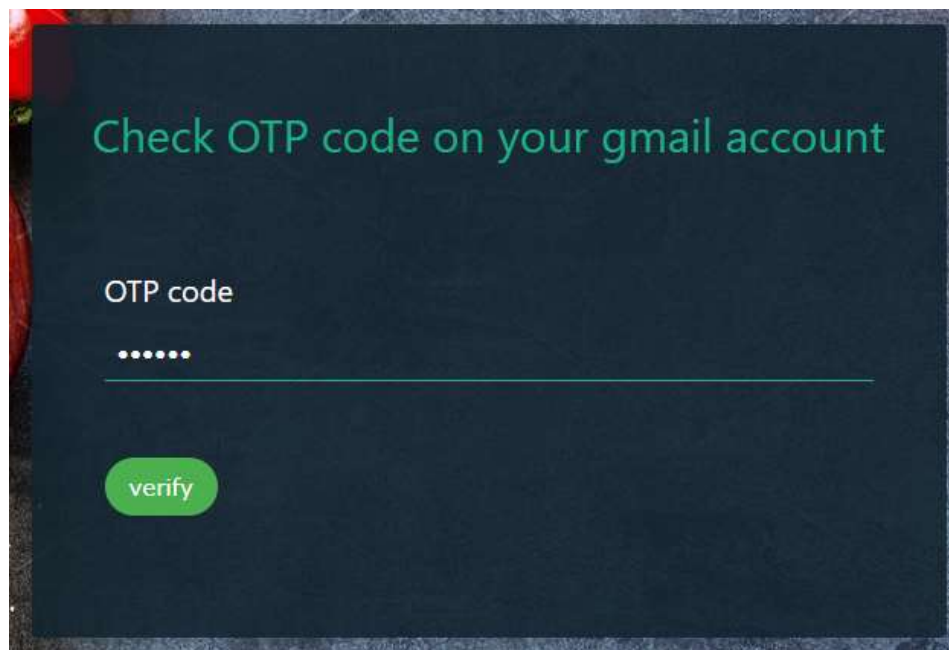
E-mail address Phone number

email address phone number

Fig16:Form of carental

2.4.4 Received OTP on your mail id

- After submitting your personal detail you received an OTP on your mail id
- Otp is generated by SHA256 contains hash value
- Enter the otp you received on your mail id
- Click on submit button to check the otp

A screen for OTP verification with a dark blue background. At the top, it says 'Check OTP code on your gmail account' in green. Below this is the label 'OTP code' in white, followed by a row of six white dots for entering the code. A green line is positioned below the dots. At the bottom left, there is a green rounded button with the word 'verify' in white.

Check OTP code on your gmail account

OTP code

.....

verify

Fig 17:Enter the otp you received on your mail

2.4.5 Entered OTP is cross checked with database

- After entering otp in given field
- Click on verify button
- Now otp is cross checked with database
- If otp is matched an page display a successful message

Confirmation mail from Carental

you have Successfully book your ride

User Name:- honey nirolia

Email Address:- niroliahoney@gmail.com

Phone Number:- 9784977741

Departing From:- Amity Jaipur

Arriving At:- shimla

Departing Date:- 2019-04-08

Departing Time:- 20:00:00

Arriving Date:- 2019-04-11

Arriving Time:- 20:00:00

Car Selected:- Volkswagen Polo

Fig 17: We will get a confirmation mail from foodies

2.5 CAMPUS RECURITMENT SYSTEM

Campus recuritment system is developed by php and mysql.It has mainly three components like student,campus,admin.Eachof the components have login,form to fill,and otp verification,forgetpassword,dashboard

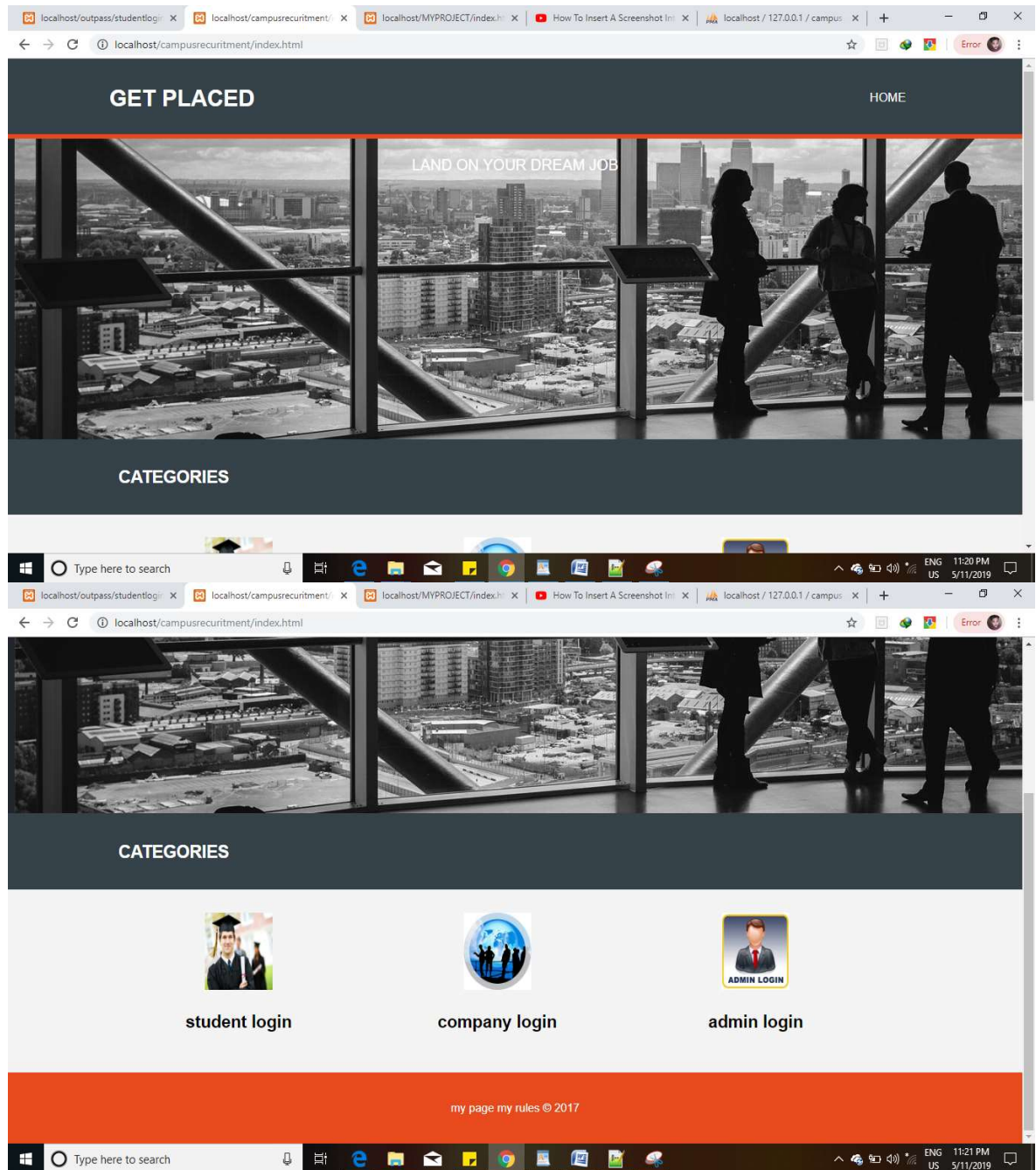


Fig 18:Home page of campus recruitment system

On the home page you can see we have different categories

- 1)student login
- 2)companylogin
- 3)admin

Now lets discuss briefly all the categories

2.5.1 STUDENT LOGIN

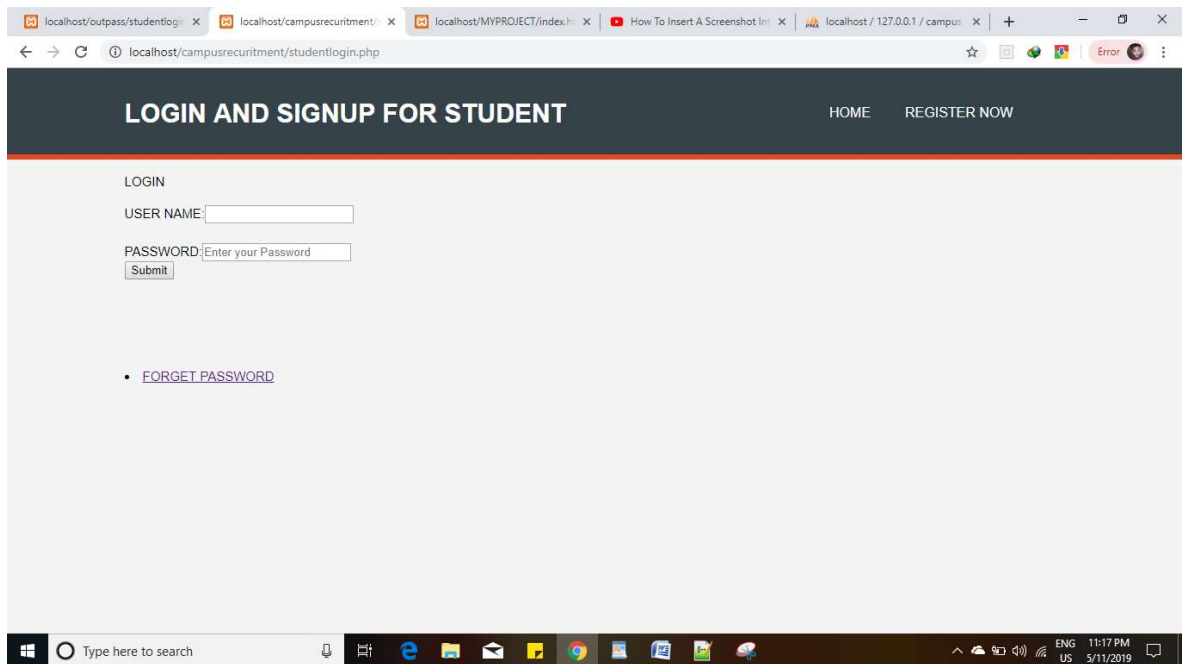


Fig 19:login and sigup of student

After pressing the student login category shown on the homepage we reach to this page where we can login .we made form which has username and password

After taking username and password we check the mysql database for the exact username and password if we find one then we allow them to access student dashboard otherwise password and username is invalid

2.5.2REGISTER

The screenshot displays a web application interface for registering a student. The page has a dark header with the title 'REGISTER STUDENT' and a 'HOME' link. The main content area is titled 'DETAIL FORM' and contains several input fields for student information. The fields are: Full name, Gender (with radio buttons for Female and male), E-mail, Phone Number, City, Address, Date of Birth (formatted as mm/dd/yyyy), School Name, School Pass out, Aggregate School, University, and Department (a dropdown menu currently showing 'CSE'). The browser's address bar shows the URL 'localhost/campusrecruitment/studentform.php'. The Windows taskbar at the bottom indicates the time is 11:17 PM on 5/11/2019.

Fig20:form of student

We have different fields like fullname ,gender,email,phone number,city,address,city..etc

After filling the form we let you enter the username and password that the user wished for and the entered password is double checked

And after password double checked then we will enter into otp confirmation page where we have to enter otp that you received after form submission.

2.5.3 OTP CONFIRMATION

After you submitted form we get otp to email id that you have entered during the form filling if we enter this correctly then only we can complete our registration process.Then we are redirected to your login page from there we can login and enter into studentdashboard

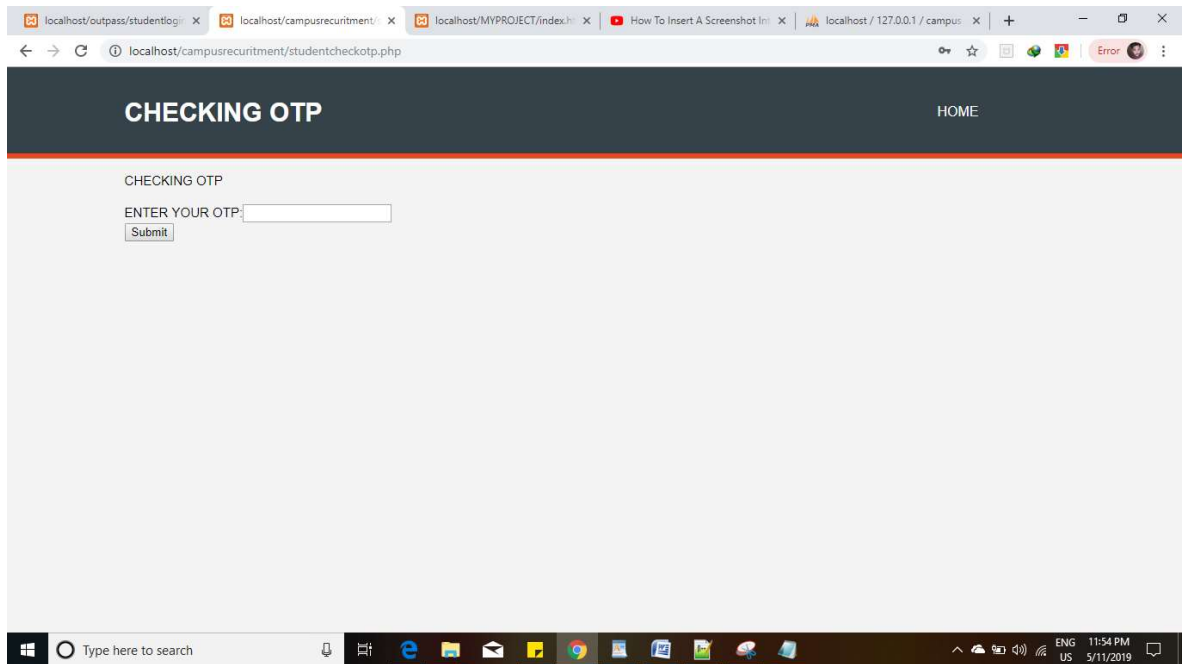


Fig 21:otp confirmation

2.5.4 FORGET PASSWORD

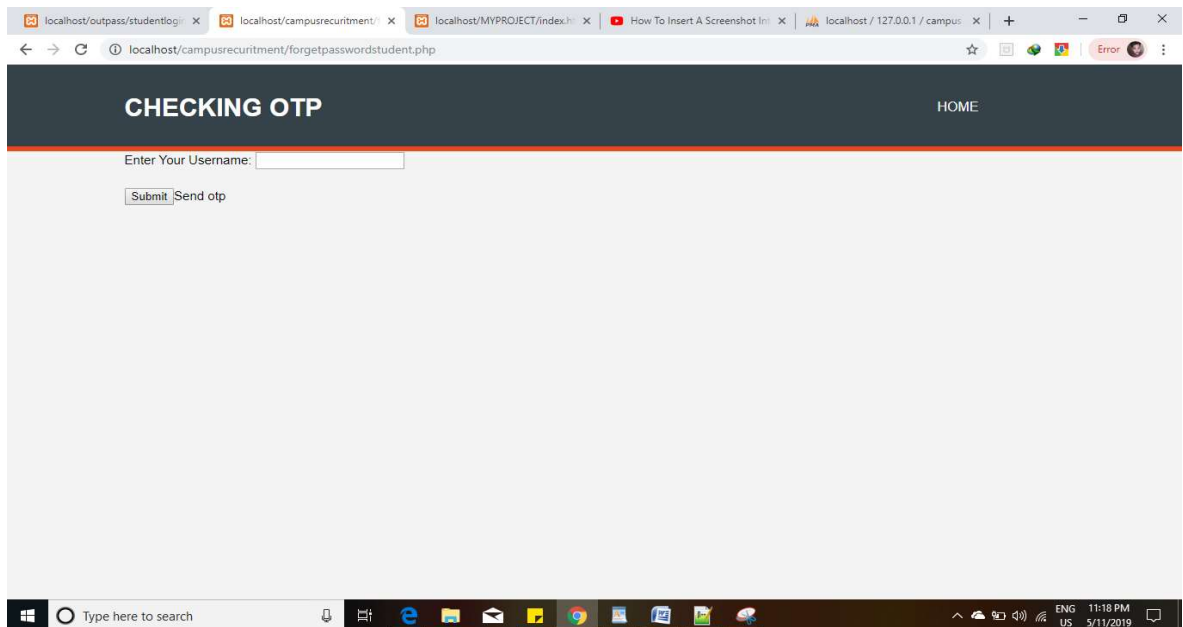


Fig 22:Forget password

If we forget password on login page we have a link of forgetpassword

There we to enter username then we probe whole data base table then we find username and retrieve the email id of it and then we send mail which will have otp.

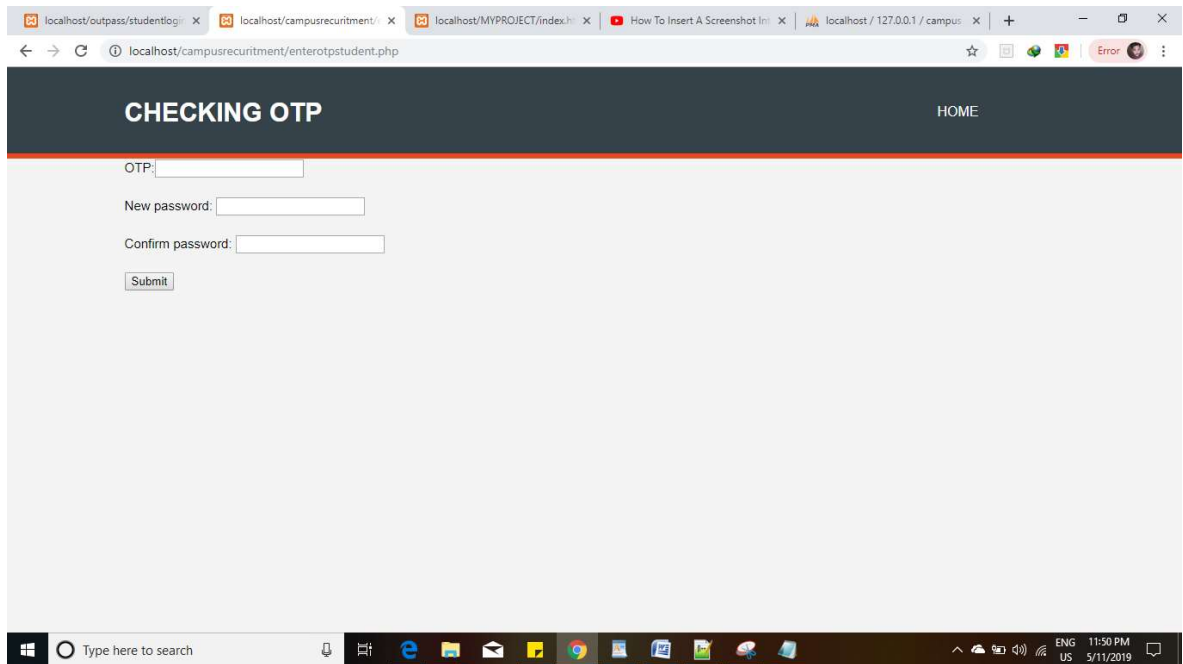


Fig 23:checkotp and rename password

Then we must enter otp and newpassword and old password then submit then you will be headed to login page where you must login with new password.

2.5.5 STUDENT DASHBOARD

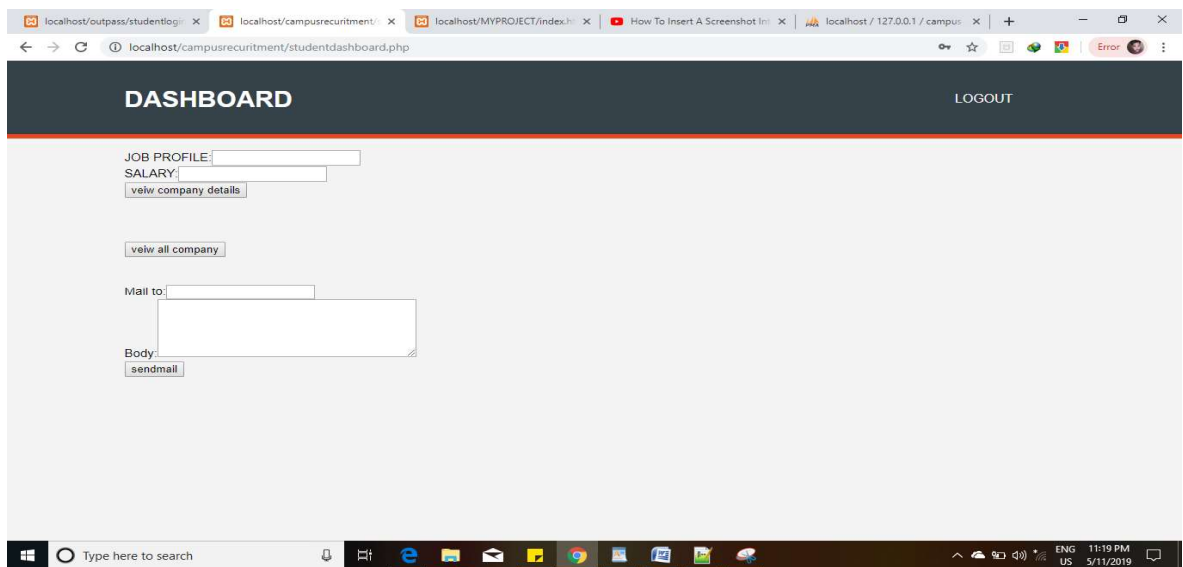


Fig 24:Student dashboard

In student dashboard we can search jobprofile and salary you need then press view company details. Then all the companies with particular jobprofile and salary greater than that will appear

We can send mail to companies using mail function shown below. we can also view all company details and profile and job offerings and we can contact company directly.

2.5.6 LOGOUT

Then we have logout link in header after clicking that we logout of the system all the session variables and session is closed and we are out of student dashboard.

Now we are going to discuss about company login and admin

2.5.7 COMPANY

In company also we have same subcategories like

- 1) company login
- 2) company form filling/signup
- 3) otp confirmation
- 4) forget password

These all above subcategories work in almost in similar way but company dashboard is somewhat different from student dashboard

2.5.8 COMPANY DASHBOARD

In company dashboard we have categories like high school percentage, university percentage and department then view student details

Then company can mail to student about company offering. We can also post vacancy for a particular job profile.

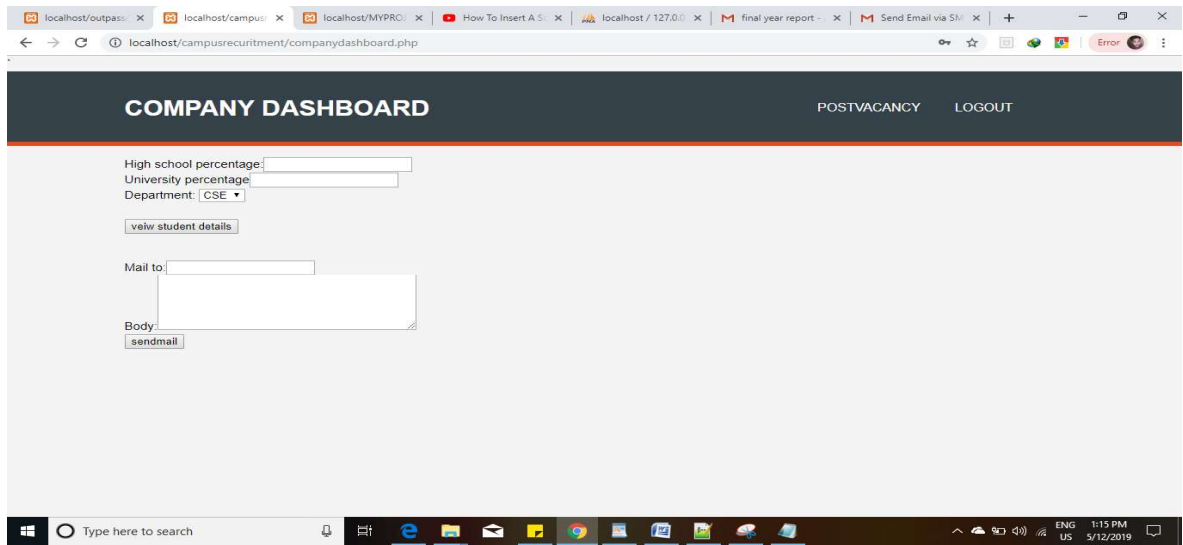


Fig 25:company dashboard

2.5.9 POST VACANCY

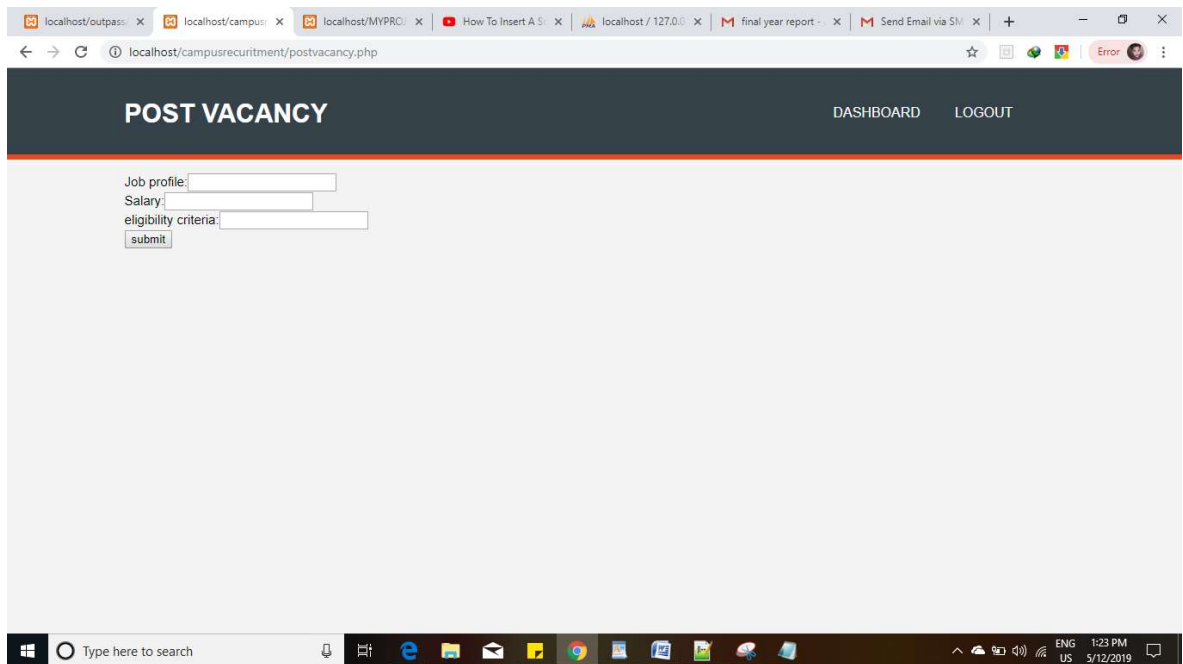


Fig 26:post vacancy

Company can enter jobprofile,salary,eligibilitycriteria then jobprofile is added to vacancy

Then we can logout by pressing logout link on header.

2.5.10 ADMIN

As admin you cannot register to be admin already a limited number of people can access admin and we can delete any data from vacancy ,student,company and everything .

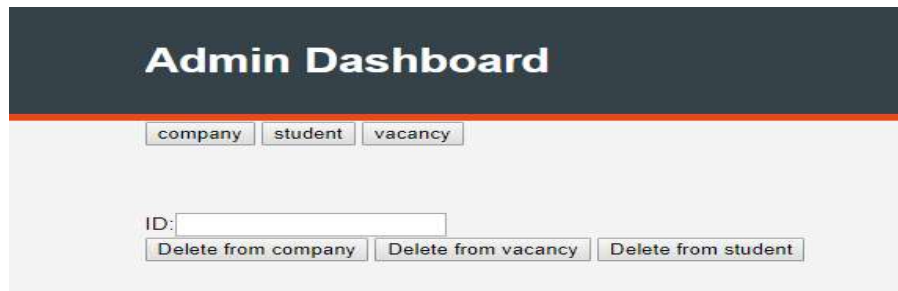
The image shows a web interface for an 'Admin Dashboard'. At the top, there is a dark blue header with the text 'Admin Dashboard' in white. Below the header, there is a horizontal orange line. Underneath the line, there are three buttons: 'company', 'student', and 'vacancy'. Below these buttons, there is a label 'ID:' followed by a text input field. At the bottom, there are three buttons: 'Delete from company', 'Delete from vacancy', and 'Delete from student'.

Fig 27:Admin dashboard

This is end of campus recruitment system.

2.6 STUDENT QUORA SYSTEM

In this system we have login,signupsetup.After logging in then you have different categories like c,css,html,java,javascript,etc..

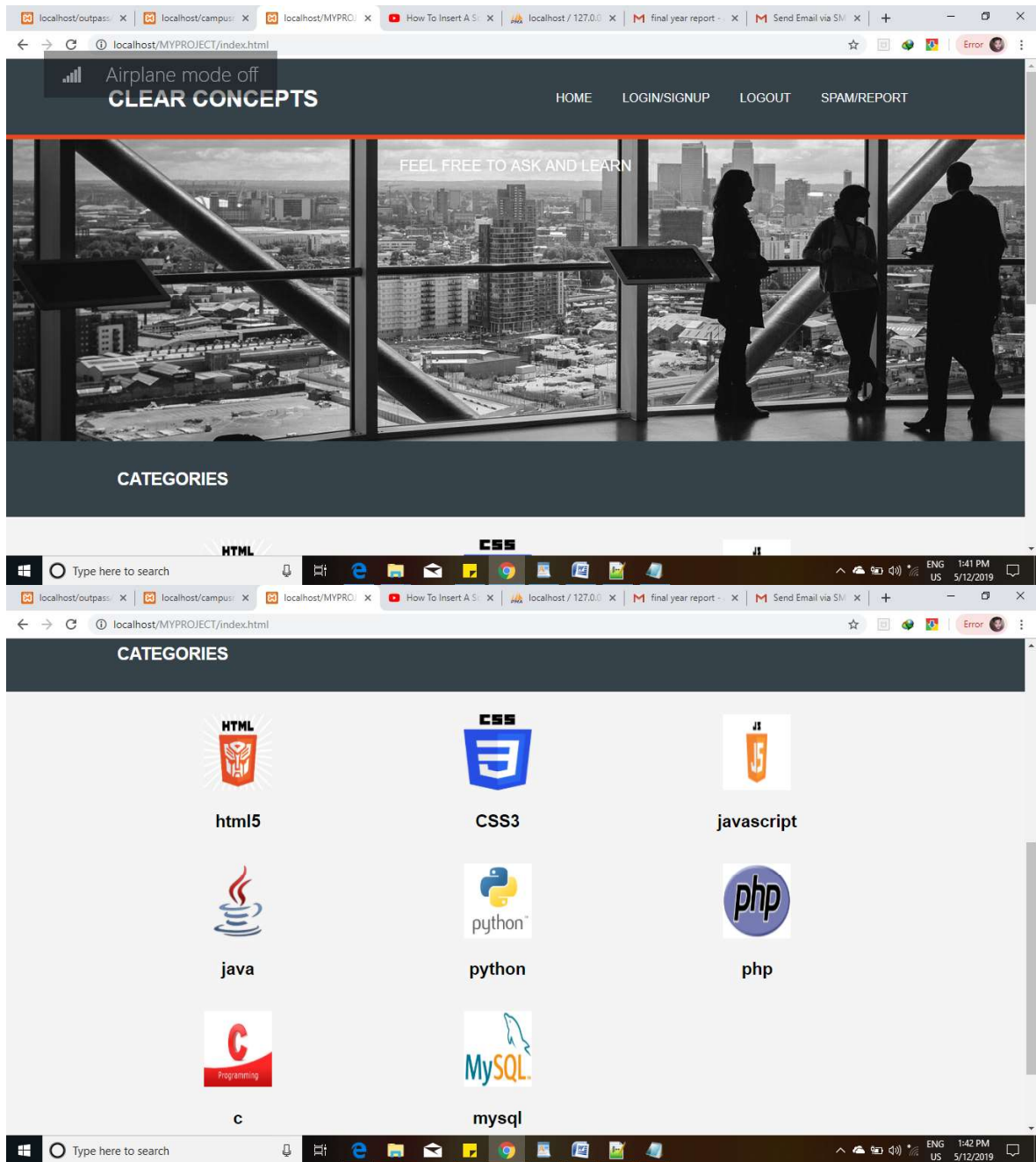


Fig 28:Home page of quora

2.6.1 STUDENT LOGIN AND SIGNUP

localhost/outpass: X localhost/campus: X localhost/MYPROJ: X How To Insert A S: X localhost / 127.0.0.1: X final year report: X Send Email via S: X

← → ↻ ⓘ localhost/MYPROJECT/login.php ☆ ⓘ Error

LOGIN AND SIGNUP HOME ABOUT ME

LOGIN

EMAIL ID:

PASSWORD:

SIGNUP UP

EMAIL ID:

PASSWORD:

NAME:

PHONE NUMBER:

Type here to search

ENG 1:42 PM 5/12/2019

Fig 29:login and signup of student

Now we can signup with emailid,password,name,phonenumner then we can enter email id and password to login.After logging in we can enter categories and post questions and answer questions

2.6.2 POST QUESTION

While answering question we must enter question number and answer the question and we allow only four answers per question the oldest answer will disappear ans new answer will be attached to the bottom.There is another part of it where we can post question

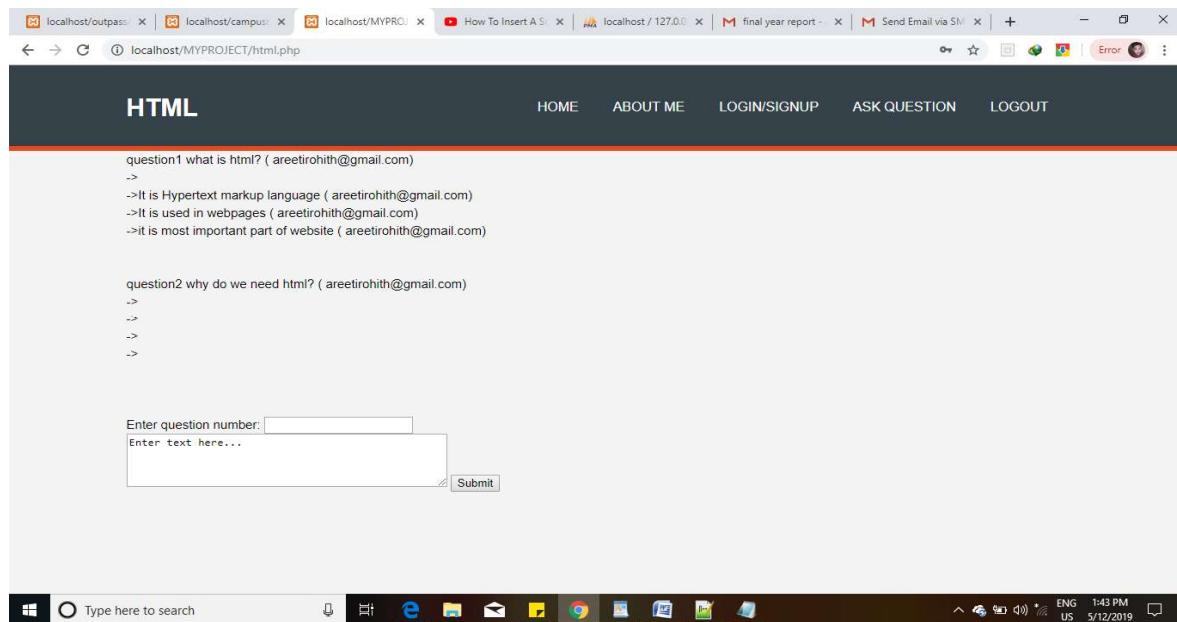


Fig30:Answer questions

2.6.3 POST QUESTION

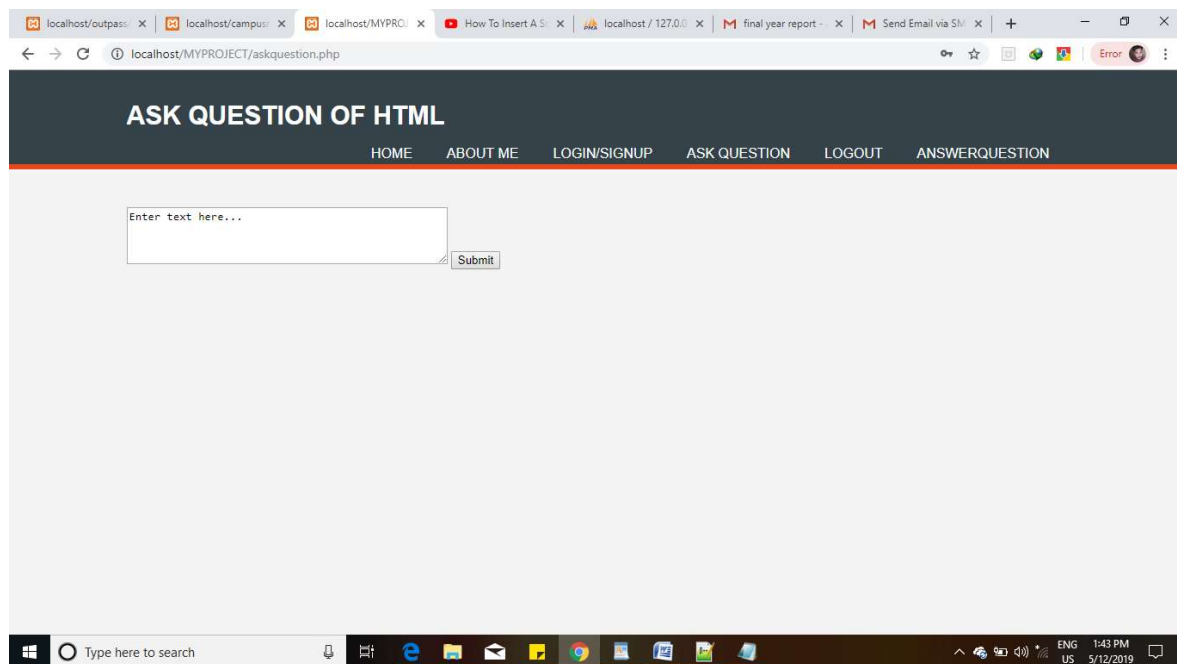


Fig 31:post question

In post question we have a textarea where you can enter your question and submit then we have to enter into answer question to answer the question

Like this we have all the categories to post and answer the questions..

2.6.4 REPORT

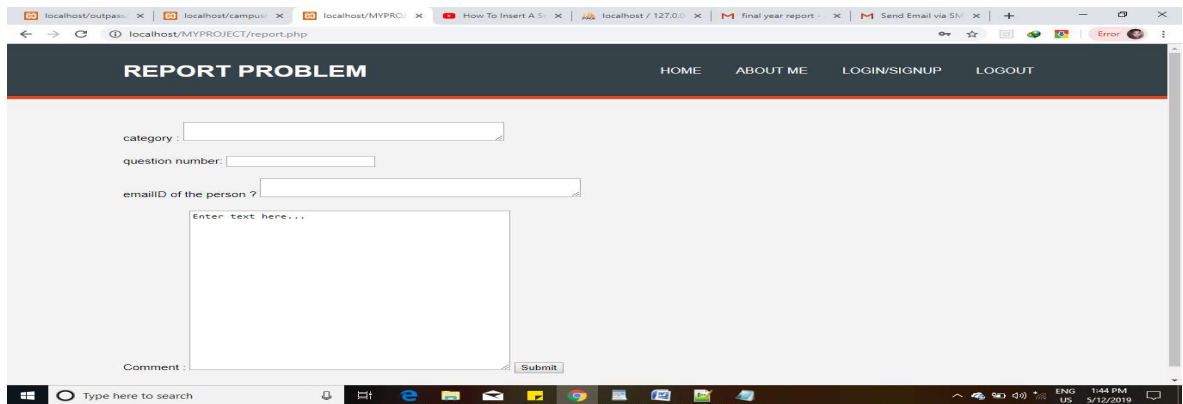


Fig 32:report problem

In this we can report to the admin the faults that are in the answers and strict action can be taken on them.

So similarly we have categories like

Java, Javascript, C, Css...these all have post question and post answer module and each answer is recorded and if any mistakes happen we usually take action and delete..

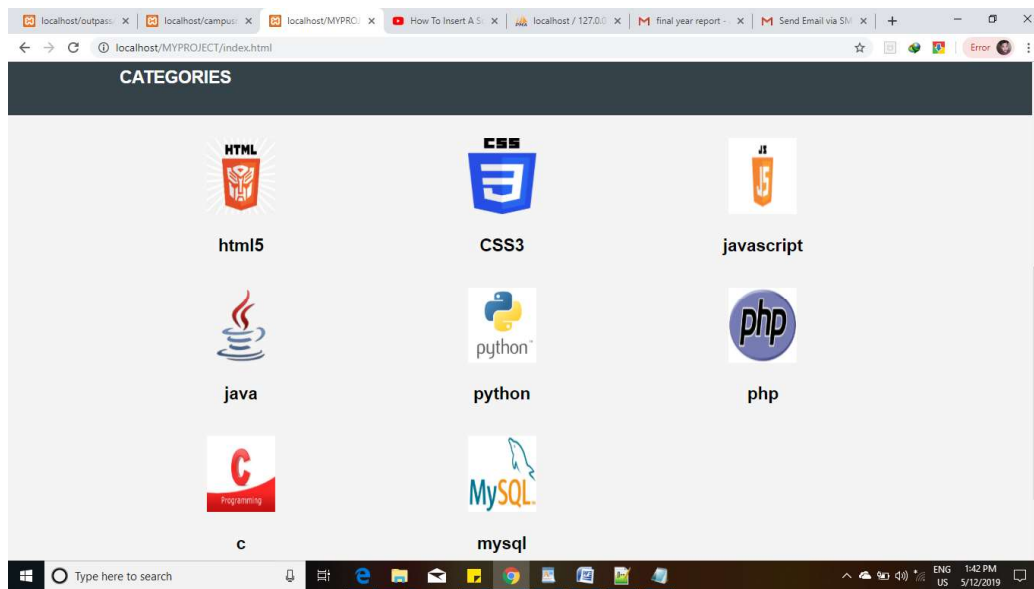


Fig 33:category pic

These are the different categories in which we have same functionalities..

2.7 OUTPASS GENERATION SYSTEM

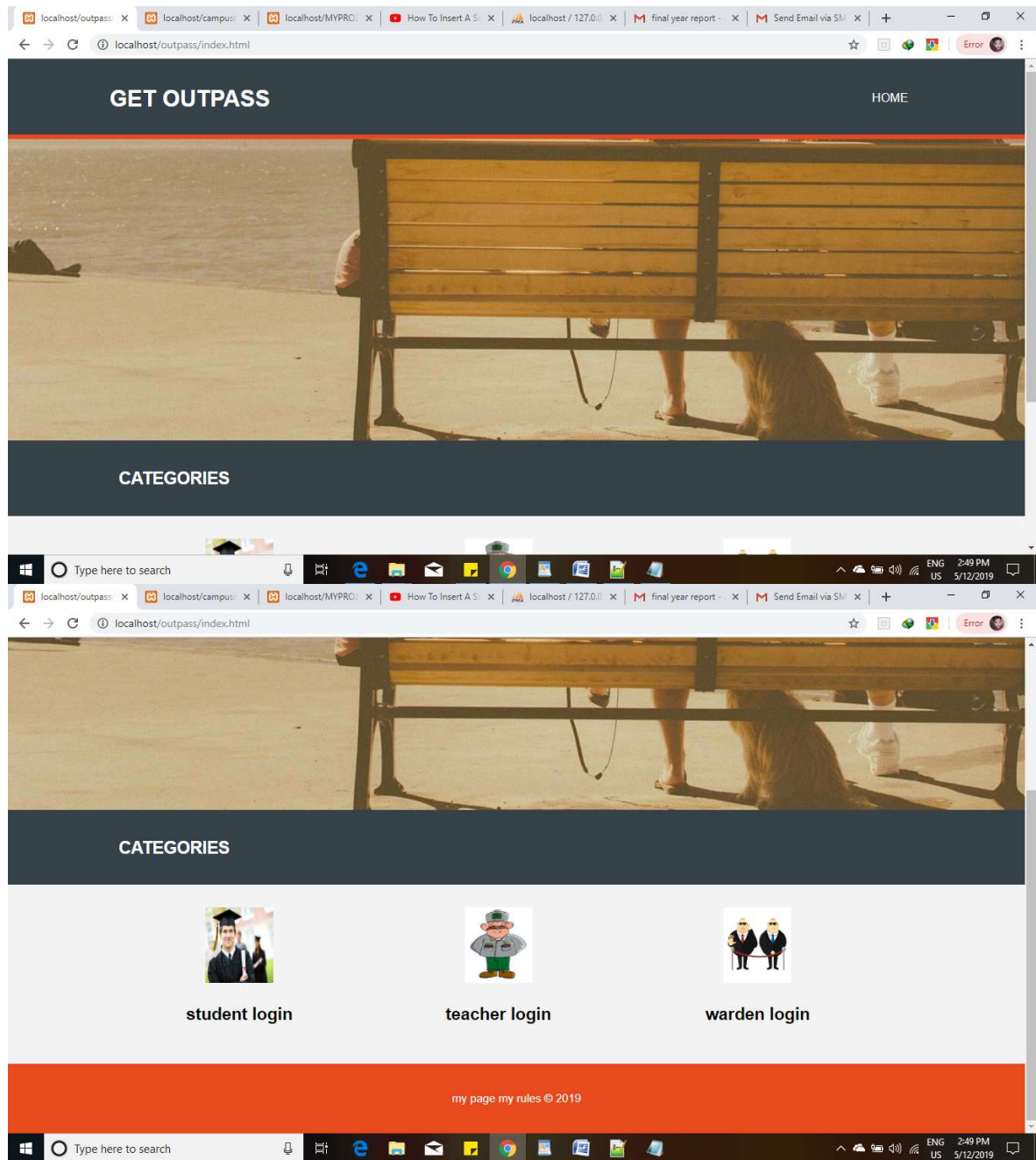
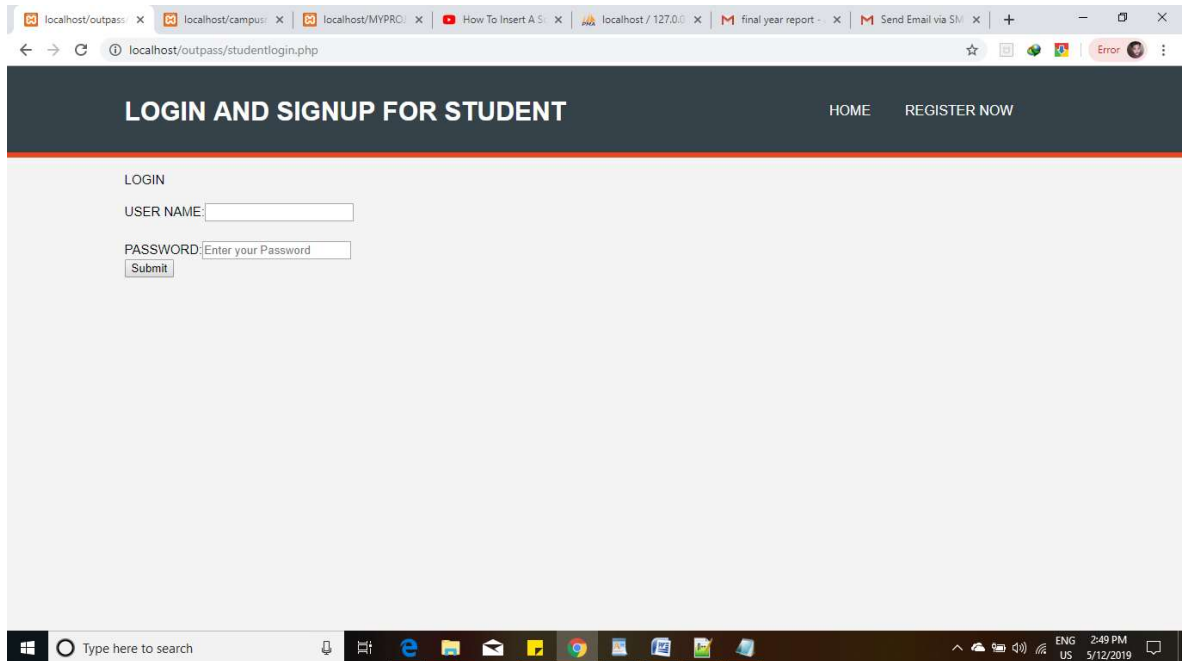


Fig 34:Home page outpass

In this outpass generation system we have three categories student,teacher and warden

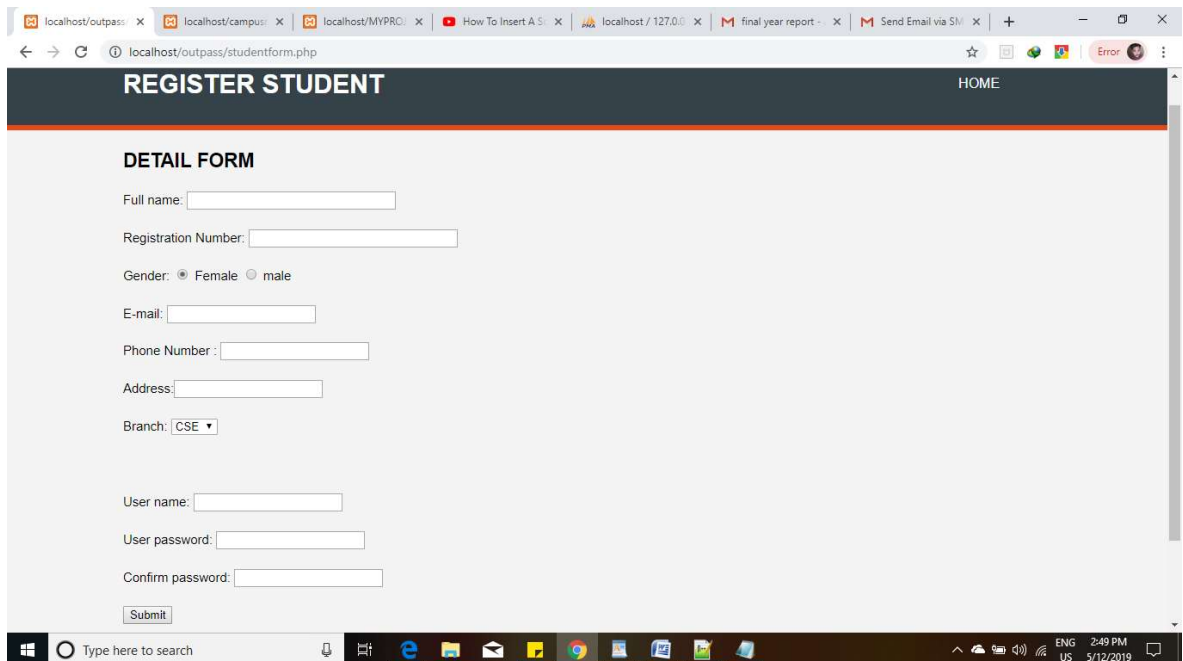
2.7.1 STUDENT LOGIN AND SIGNUP



A screenshot of a web browser displaying the 'LOGIN AND SIGNUP FOR STUDENT' page. The browser's address bar shows 'localhost/outpass/studentlogin.php'. The page has a dark blue header with the title 'LOGIN AND SIGNUP FOR STUDENT' and two links: 'HOME' and 'REGISTER NOW'. Below the header, there is a 'LOGIN' section with a 'USER NAME' input field, a 'PASSWORD' input field with the placeholder text 'Enter your Password', and a 'Submit' button. The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows various application icons and the system clock indicating 2:49 PM on 5/12/2019.

Fig 35:login and signup student

Student should enter the username and password to get into dashboard of student and apply for outpass



A screenshot of a web browser displaying the 'REGISTER STUDENT' page. The browser's address bar shows 'localhost/outpass/studentform.php'. The page has a dark blue header with the title 'REGISTER STUDENT' and a 'HOME' link. Below the header, there is a 'DETAIL FORM' section with several input fields: 'Full name:', 'Registration Number:', 'Gender:' with radio buttons for 'Female' (selected) and 'male', 'E-mail:', 'Phone Number:', 'Address:', 'Branch:' with a dropdown menu showing 'CSE', 'User name:', 'User password:', and 'Confirm password:'. There is a 'Submit' button at the bottom of the form. The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows various application icons and the system clock indicating 2:49 PM on 5/12/2019.

Fig 36:form student

We have different fields to fill like fullname ,registrationnumber ,email,phonenumber ,address ,...many then we must select username and password

We confirm the password two times and then we submit then we enter into otp confirmation we have to enter the otp that we have got in email id. Then finally the registration is done.

2.7.2 STUDENT DASHBOARD

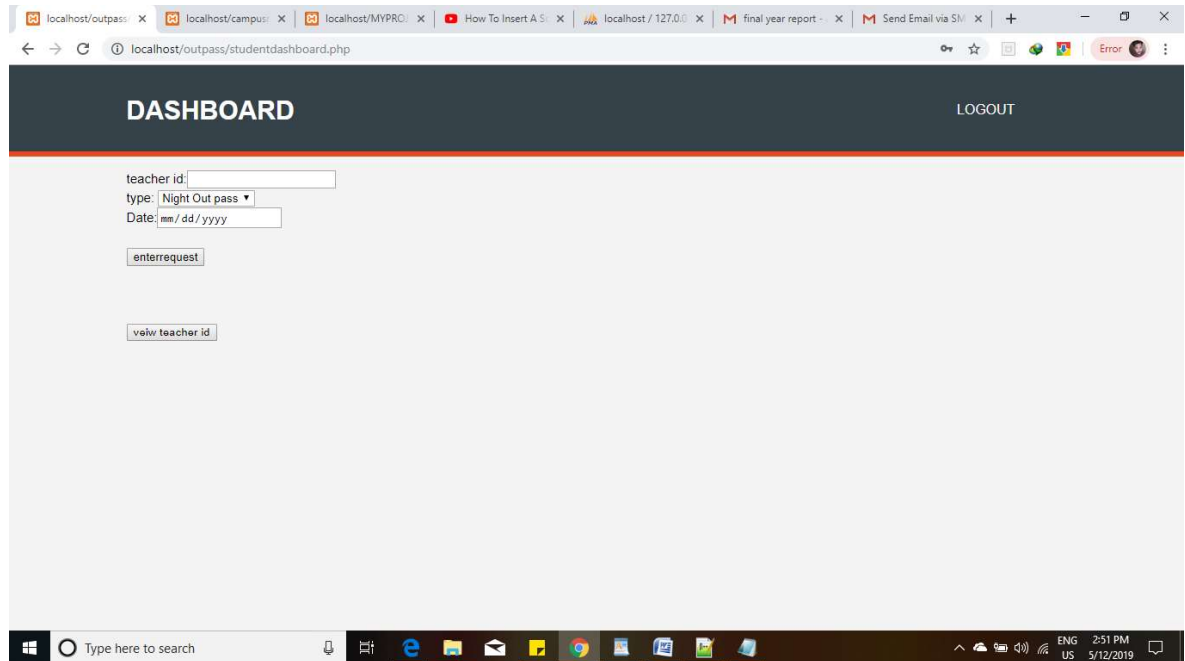


Fig 37:student dashboard

In student dashboard we have to enter teacher id ,type,date of outpass then we click on request so finally we student the entry to student request and we also can see all teacher id that are available

2.7.3 TEACHER

In teacher module we have to signup and login so we enter into teacher dashboard where we can allow student to get outpass it goes to warden table

In teacher signup we have different fields like fullname,email,password and we must enter the password 2 times to confirm the password and send mail of otp to the teachers mail id then teacher must enter the otp confirmation

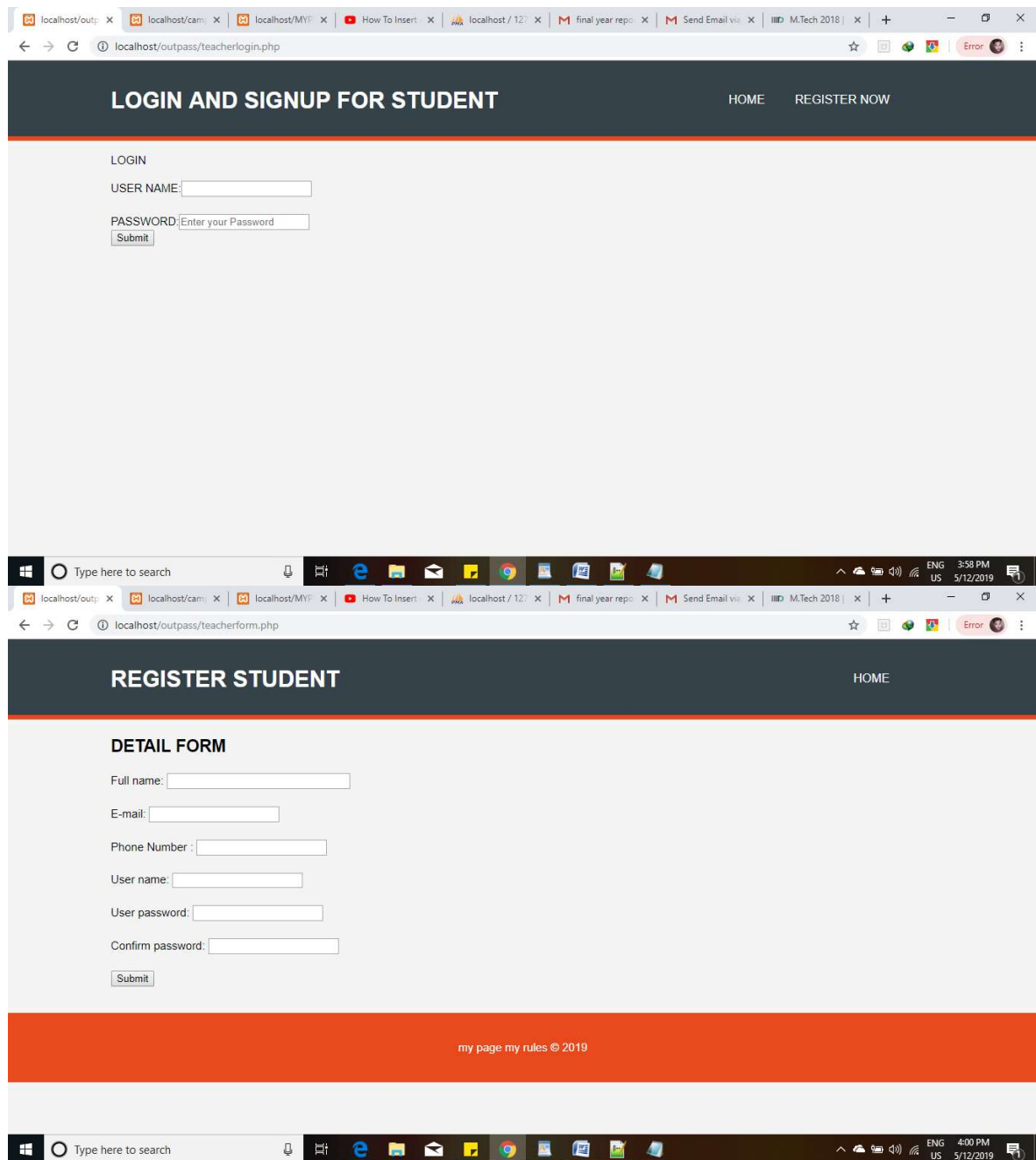


Fig 38:login and signup teacher

2.7.4 OTP CONFIRMATION

Here the entered otp is matched if equal then allow them to signup and enter teacher dashboard

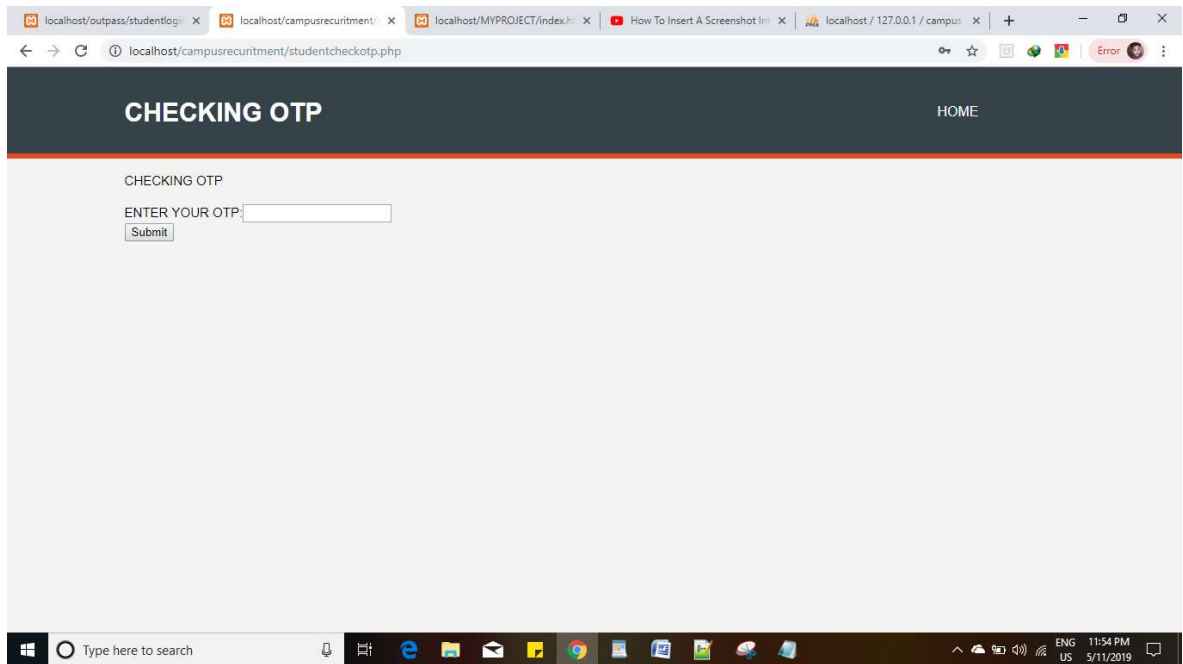


Fig 39:logincheckotp

2.7.5 TEACHER DASHBOARD

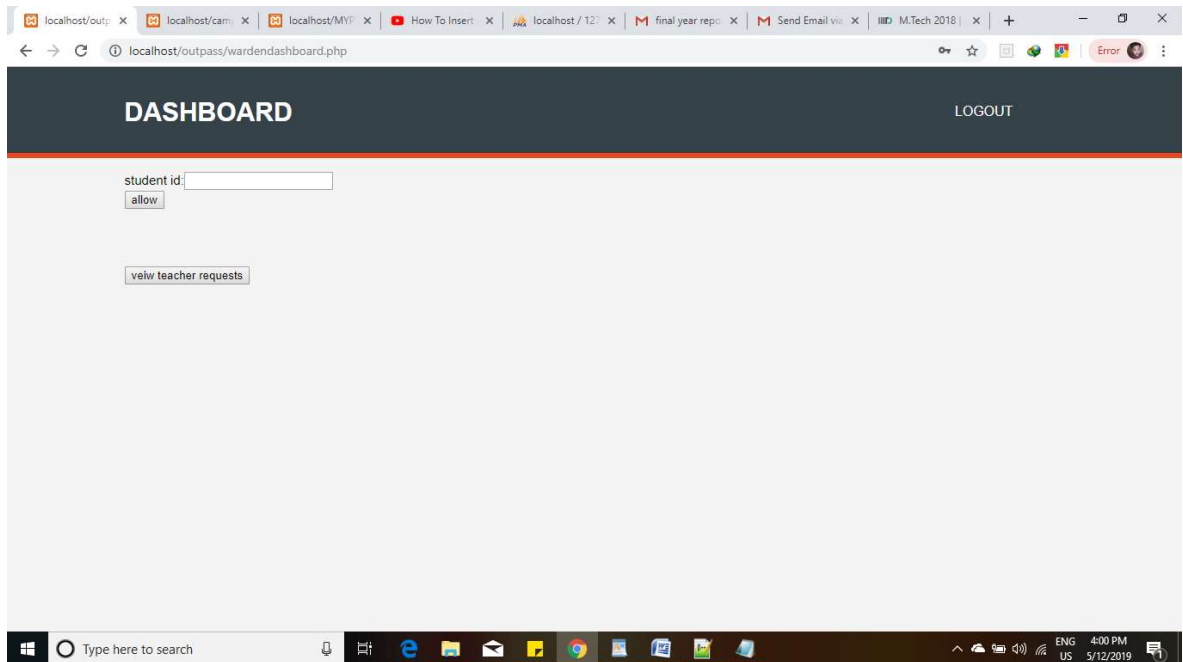
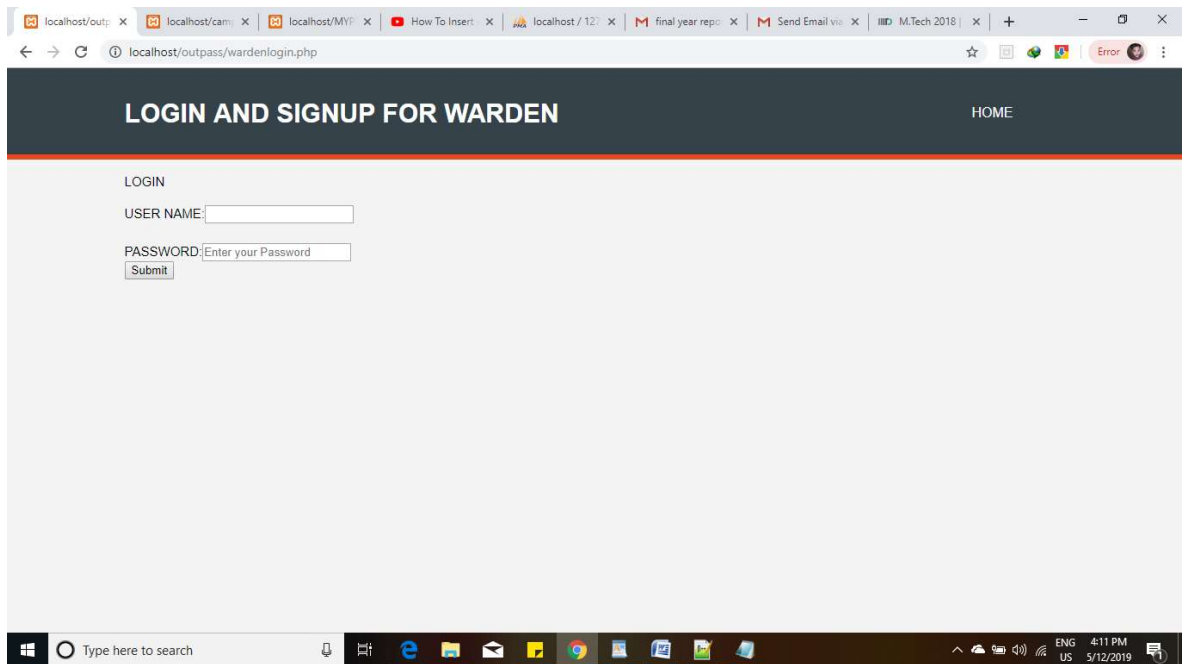


Fig 40:Teacher dashboard

In teacher dashboard we can see all the student requests and we must enter student id and then allow them to warden confirmation

2.7.6 WARDEN LOGIN

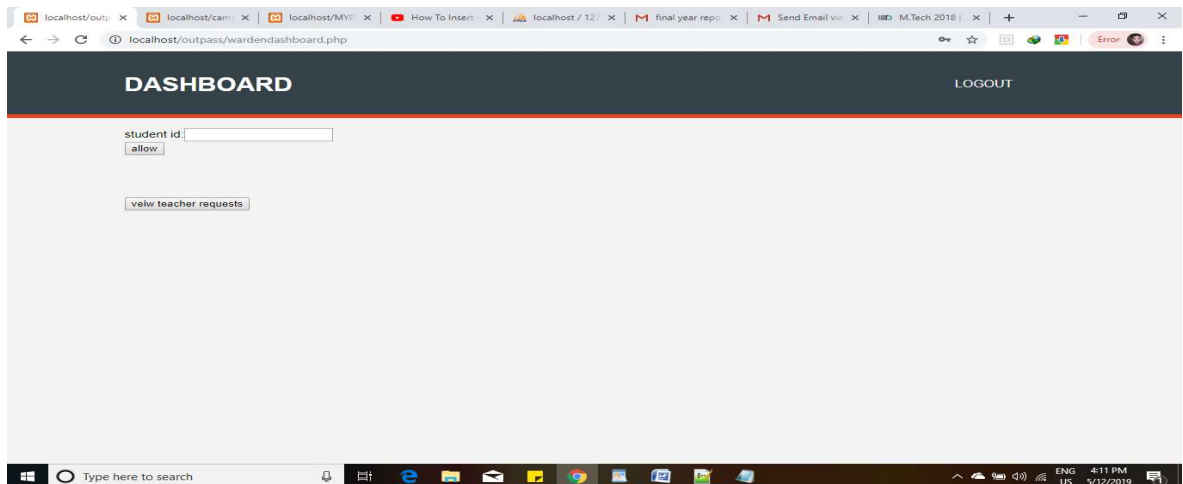


The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `localhost/outpass/wardenlogin.php`. The page has a dark header with the title "LOGIN AND SIGNUP FOR WARDEN" and a "HOME" link. Below the header, there is a "LOGIN" section with a "USER NAME:" label and a text input field. Below that is a "PASSWORD:" label with a text input field containing the placeholder text "Enter your Password". A "Submit" button is located below the password field. The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows various application icons and the system clock indicating 4:11 PM on 5/12/2019.

Fig 41:login for warden

Warden will not have signup because they are just limited any all the people cannot signup
After signing in we get onto warden dashboard..

2.7.7 WARDEN DASHBOARD



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `localhost/outpass/wardendashboard.php`. The page has a dark header with the title "DASHBOARD" and a "LOGOUT" link. Below the header, there is a "student id:" label with a text input field. Below the input field is a button labeled "allow". Further down, there is a button labeled "view teacher requests". The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows various application icons and the system clock indicating 4:11 PM on 5/12/2019.

Fig 42:Warden dashboard

In this warden dashboard we can view teacher requests and enter the student id and allow them to permit out

If we enter studentid and press allow a mail regarding the approval of the student is sent at the gate the people can allow him out by checking the mail.

3. Test Plan and Test Result

Project planning is one of the pivotal elements in the project management process.

How each individual team interprets the goals to be achieved, is a direct representation of the level of clarity incorporated in the project plan. Especially when it comes to a test project, inaccurate project planning can have a serious implication on the test execution of the system under test and on the overall quality of the product as a whole.

When I started developing my website I found many errors in code which I correct by going through it many times I understand the mistakes in my code and update it many times .

After so many updation finally my website working properly .In this project, I have used four types of testing. They are:

- **Unit Testing:** Unit testing is the testing of an individual unit or group of related units. It falls under the class of white box testing. It is often done by the programmer to test that the unit he/she has implemented is producing expected output against given input.
- **Functional Testing:** Functional testing is the testing to ensure that the specified functionality required in the system requirements works. It falls under the class of black box testing.
- **System Testing:** System testing is the testing to ensure that by putting the software in different environments (e.g., Operating Systems) it still works. System testing is done with full system implementation and environment. It falls under the class of black box testing.
- **Stress Testing:** Stress testing is the testing to evaluate how system behaves under unfavorable conditions. Testing is conducted at beyond limits of the specifications. It falls under the class of black box testing.

The system has been implemented and tested successfully. It meets the information Requirements specified to the great extent. Although the system has been designed keeping the Present and future requirements in mind and made very flexible. There are limitations of the System. Proper consideration has been given for a wide range of new enhancements in the future, throughout the development of system. The system is developed user friendly.

4. Conclusion

The project we made mainly focuses on the problems faced by a student in his daily life or hostel life .we want to make student life easier than it is right now.so that he can focus on his studies

OUTPASS:Inoutpass we as a student must login and send a request to teacher or mentor who confirms the request and sends it to warden .Then Warden accepts the request and we get a mail regarding the confirmation.

CAMPUS RECURITMENT SYSTEM:In this system as a student we can login and see the offers of companies as we can filter through the data according to salary and then as a recuriter one should signup and login and can post vacancy and also send mails if requiried .And finally as a admin we could delete the students or recuriters as our wish

QUORA SYSTEM:In this we can ask different questions under different categories and also answer questions only after login of the site

CARENTAL:From our campus to anywhere else we can book a desired car and can request particular day of departure

ORDER FOOD:students usually can order food from room and can pay the amount using paytm or cash on delivery .

ONLINE TUTORIAL SYSTEM:Here the campus seniors can contribute there code and help juniors in there project and many codes related to many projects can be found here.It makes student aware of different things going on in campus.

Finally this project is very usefull and helpful if it starts to get implemented in college

Bibliography

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