1. INTRODUCTION

"QUESTION BANKER" is a PHP based collage Management System .This project aims at creating a collage Management system which can be used for accessing the different features such as the students can see there attendance and they can get there study materials that without going to anther web sites. And the each of the students can communicate to the teachers also.

Admin Module

- Can login with unique id and password
- Check details of the different users.
- Adding the university notifications
- view users.
- User authentication.

Student Module

- checking the attendance
- downloading study documents
- receiving the university notifications
- view collage.
- view teachers.

Teachers Module

- receiving the university notifications
- view collage.
- view students.
- Replay messaes to students.

Colleges Module

- Adding attendance
- receiving the university notifications
- view studens.
- view teachers.

SYSTEM ANALYSIS

2. SYSTEM ANALYSIS

System analysis is a process of gathering and interpreting facts, diagnosing problems and the information to recommend improvements on the system. It is a problem solving activity that requires intensive communication between the system users and system developers. System analysis or study is an important phase of any system development process. The system is studied to the minute's detail and analyzed. The system analyst plays the role of the interrogator and dwells deep into the working of the present system. The system is viewed as a whole and the input to the system are identified. The outputs from the organizations are traced to the various processes. System analysis is concerned with becoming aware of the problem, identifying the relevant and decisional variables, analyzing and synthesizing the various factors and determining an optimal or at least a satisfactory solution or program of action.

A detailed study of the process must be made by various techniques like interviews, questionnaires etc. The data collected by these sources must be scrutinized to arrive to a conclusion. The conclusion is an understanding of how the system functions. This system is called the existing system. Now the existing system is subjected to close study and problem areas are identified. The designer now functions as a problem solver and tries to sort out the difficulties that the enterprise faces. The solutions are given as proposals. The proposal is then weighed with the existing system analytically and the best one is selected. The proposal is presented to the user for an endorsement by the user. The proposal is reviewed on user request and suitable changes are made. This is loop that ends as soon as the user is satisfied with proposal.

Preliminary study is the process of gathering and interpreting facts, using the information for further studies on the system. Preliminary study is problem solving activity that requires intensive communication between the system users and system developers. It does various

feasibility studies. In these studies, a rough figure of the system activities can be obtained, from which the decision about the strategies to be followed for effective system study and analysis can be taken.

2.1 EXISTING SYSTEM

In the existing system, the person who wants to access the facilities has to visit the resort for booking rooms, and enquiry. The existing system is a manual system. Travocure has to keep records of rooms manually. In the existing system the customer doesn't know the full details and services provided by the resort. The user cannot view rooms and facilities provided by the resort. If a customer wants to book a room then he /she wants to comes to the resort. The customer who books rooms through this system cannot properly get the same rooms that booked. Nowadays, most of peoples are using digital money or online transaction in our day to day life, in the existing system the payment mode is directly paying the cash. So it uses more paper works and time consuming.

DRAWBACKS OF EXISTING SYSTEM

- It is a time consuming process
- There is no surety for availability of rooms.
- Paper work results in need of lot of space to keep the data.
- Lack of security
- Chances of human errors
- Huge convenience fees
- Total features are not accessible
- Trust issues for the customer as well as Resort management

2.2 PROPOSED SYSTEM

"QUESTION BANKER" Management System . which can be used for accessing the different features such as the students can see there attendance and they can get there study materials that without going to anther web sites. And the each of the students can communicate to the teachers also. And the students can get the university notifications and they get different links of university sites.

ADVANTAGES OF PROPOSED SYSTEM

The system is very simple in design and to implement. The system requires very low system resources and the system will work in almost all configurations. It has got following features

- Communicate to teachers.
- Provide the information and notifications.
- User friendly
- Simple and secure.

Better security: -

For data to remain secure measures must be taken to prevent unauthorized access. Security means that data are protected from various forms of destruction. The system security problem can be divided into four related issues: security, integrity, privacy and confidentiality. Username and password requirement to sign in ensures security. It will also provide data security as we are using the secured databases for maintaining the documents.

Ensure data accuracy: -

The proposed system eliminates the manual errors while entering the details of the users during the registration.

Better service: -

The product will avoid the burden of hard copy storage. We can also conserve the time and human resources for doing the same task. The data can be maintained for longer period with no loss of data.

User friendliness and interactive: -

The proposed system's interface help the users to perform their operations without any confusions or difficulties. A customer can easily find their interested products and can able to purchase it.

2.3 REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION

Hardware Specifications

Processor : Intel(R) Pentium CPU N4200@ 1.10 GHZ

RAM : 128MB

Hard Disk Drive : 3GB

CD-ROM : Required

Software Specifications

Operating System : Windows 10 enterprise

Front- End : HTML, CSS, BOOTSTRAP, JQUERY

Web Server : XAMPP

Browser : Microsoft Edge

IDE : Sublime

Back- End : PHP, MYSQL

2.4 FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS

Feasibility study is made to see if the project on completion will serve the purpose of the organization for the amount of work, effort and the time that spend on it. Feasibility study lets the developer foresee the future of the project and the usefulness. A feasibility study of a system proposal is according to its workability, which is the impact on the organization, ability to meet their user needs and effective use of resources. Thus, when a new application is proposed it normally goes through a feasibility study before it is approved for development.

The document provides the feasibility of the project that is being designed and lists various areas that were considered very carefully during the feasibility study of this project such as Technical, Economic and Operational feasibilities. The following are its features: -

Economical Feasibility

The developing system must be justified by cost and benefit. Criteria to ensure that effort is concentrated on project, which will give best, return at the earliest. One of the factors, which affect the development of a new system, is the cost it would require.

The following are some of the important financial questions asked during preliminary investigation:

- The costs conduct a full system investigation.
- The cost of the hardware and software.
- The benefits in the form of reduced costs or fewer costly errors.

The proposed system is developed as part of project work, there is no manual cost to spend for the proposed system. Also all the resources are already available, it give an indication of the system is economically possible for development.

The cost of project, QUESTION BANKER was divided according to the system used, its development cost and cost for hosting the project. According to all the calculations the project was developed in a low cost. As it is completely developed using open source software.

Technical Feasibility

The system must be evaluated from the technical point of view first. The assessment of this feasibility must be based on an outline design of the system requirement in the terms of input, output, programs and procedures. Having identified an outline system, the investigation must go on to suggest the type of equipment, required method developing the system, of running the system once it has been designed.

Technical issues raised during the investigation are:

- Does the existing technology sufficient for the suggested one?
- Can the system expand if developed?

The project should be developed such that the necessary functions and performance are achieved within the constraints. The project requires High Resolution Scanning device and utilizes Cryptographic techniques. Through the technology may become obsolete after some period of time, due to the fact that newer version of same software supports older versions, the system may still be used. So there are minimal constraints involved with this project. The system has been developed using HTML, CSS in front end and MySQL in server in back end, the project is technically feasible for development. The system has been developed using HTML, CSS, PHP

and MySQL in server back end, the project is technically feasible for development. The System used was also of good performance of Processor Intel i3 core; RAM 4GB and, Hard disk 1TB

Behavioral Feasibility

The proposed system includes the following questions:

- Is there sufficient support for the users?
- Will the proposed system cause harm?

The project would be beneficial because it satisfies the objectives when developed and installed. All behavioral aspects are considered carefully and conclude that the project is behaviorally feasible.

QUESTION BANKER, GUI is user friendly so that users can easily use it without any training.

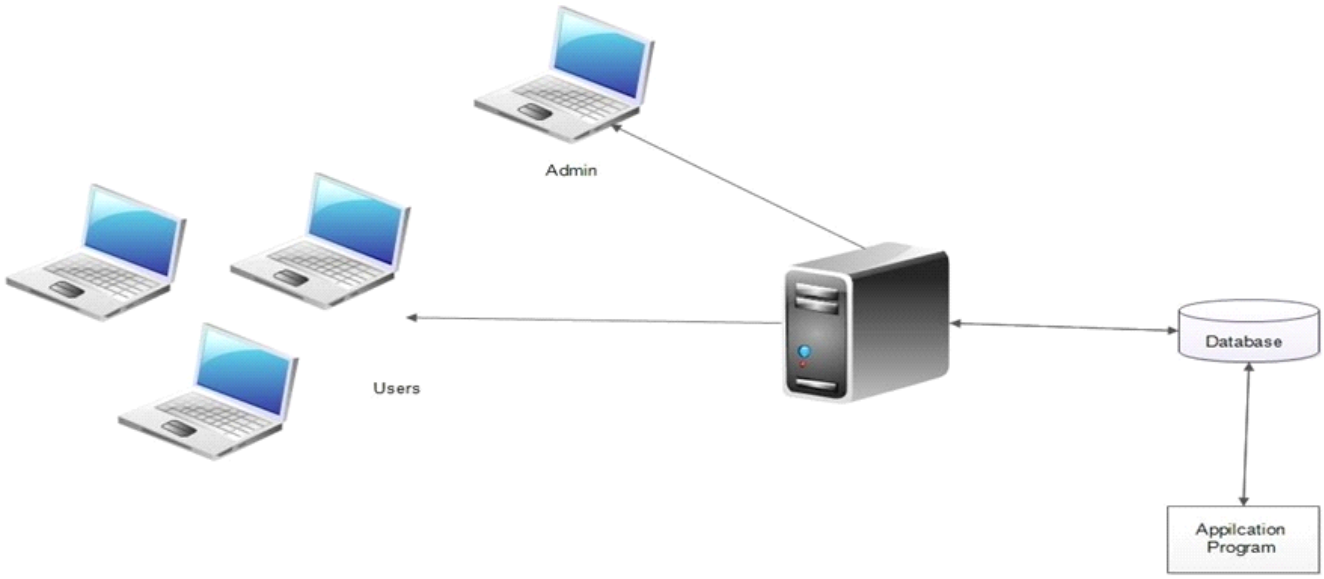
SYSTEM DESIGN

3. SYSTEM DESIGN

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Design is the first step into the development phase for any engineered product or system. Design is a creative process. A good design is the key to effective system. The term “design” is defined as “the process of applying various techniques and principles for the purpose of defining a process or a system in sufficient detail to permit its physical realization”. It may be defined as a process of applying various techniques and principles for the purpose of defining a device, a process or a system in sufficient detail to permit its physical realization. Software design sits at the technical kernel of the software engineering process and is applied regardless of the development paradigm that is used. The system design develops the architectural detail required to build a system or product. As in the case of any systematic approach, this software too has undergone the best possible design phase fine tuning all efficiency, performance and accuracy levels. The design phase is a transition from a user oriented document to a document to the programmers or database personnel. System design goes through two phases of development: Logical and Physical Design.

Architectural Design



The registered customer, seller, and admin can accesses the website through internet using their Laptop, Smart Phone, Tablet or Desktop Computer. The System’s application program processes the user’s request and provides the required services by taking data from the system database.

Module Design

Admin Module

The administrator of the company is allowed to access all the services in the system.

Admin has the overall control of the system. Admin can add or update packages .Admin can View all the registered users, can able to approve users and also can able to view all registered customer details.

Manage user details, Add Notifications, Add documents.	Deactivate/Activate the registered users.
Mange the college user registration.	View users feedback, view the mssages of users.

Student Module

After registration, student user can view notifications,and also send messages to the teachers .

View notification.	Download studymeterials
Send messeges to teachers.	View college details.

Teacher Module

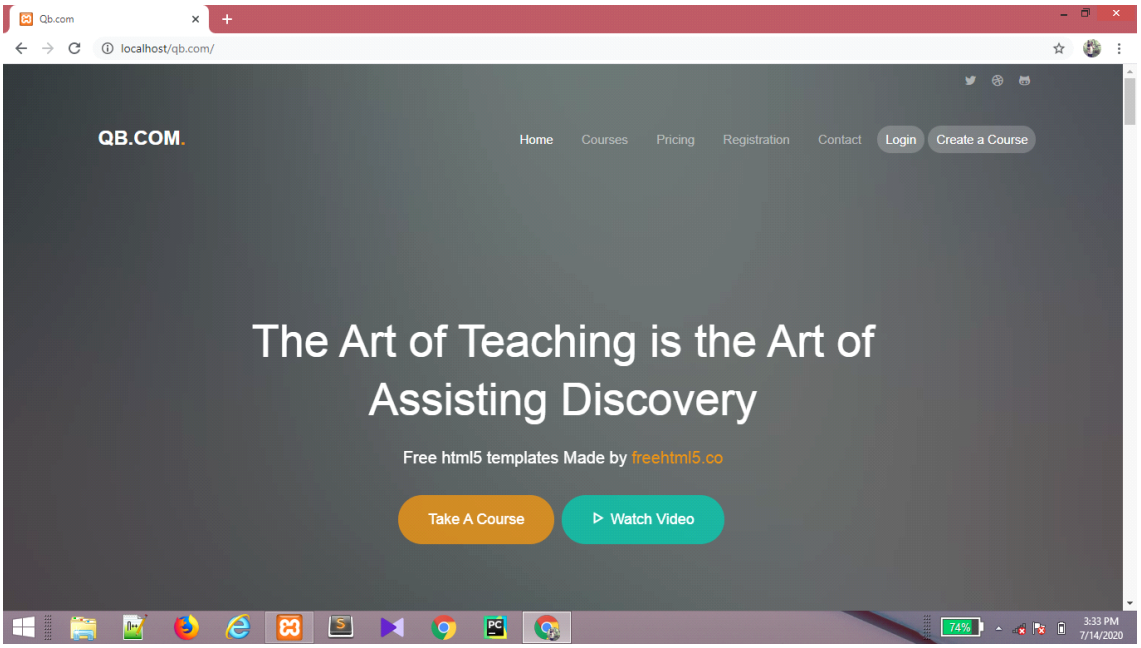
View college details.	Send replays to the students
View admin notification.	Add document.

College Module

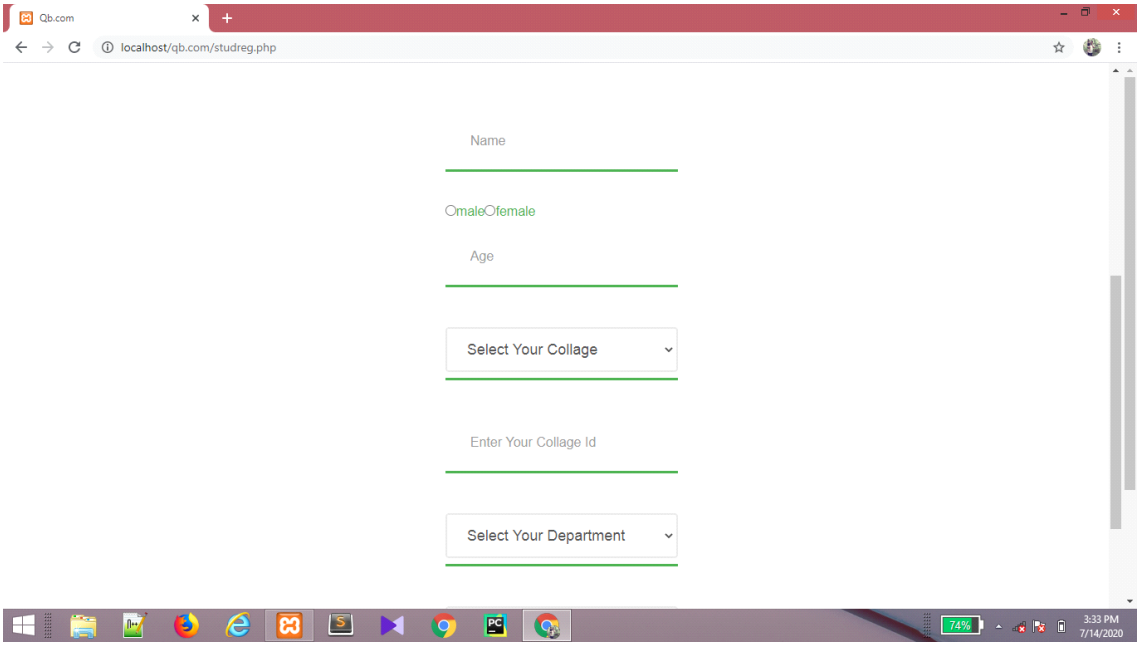
View university notifications	Add attendance.
Gallery	Add College notifiations

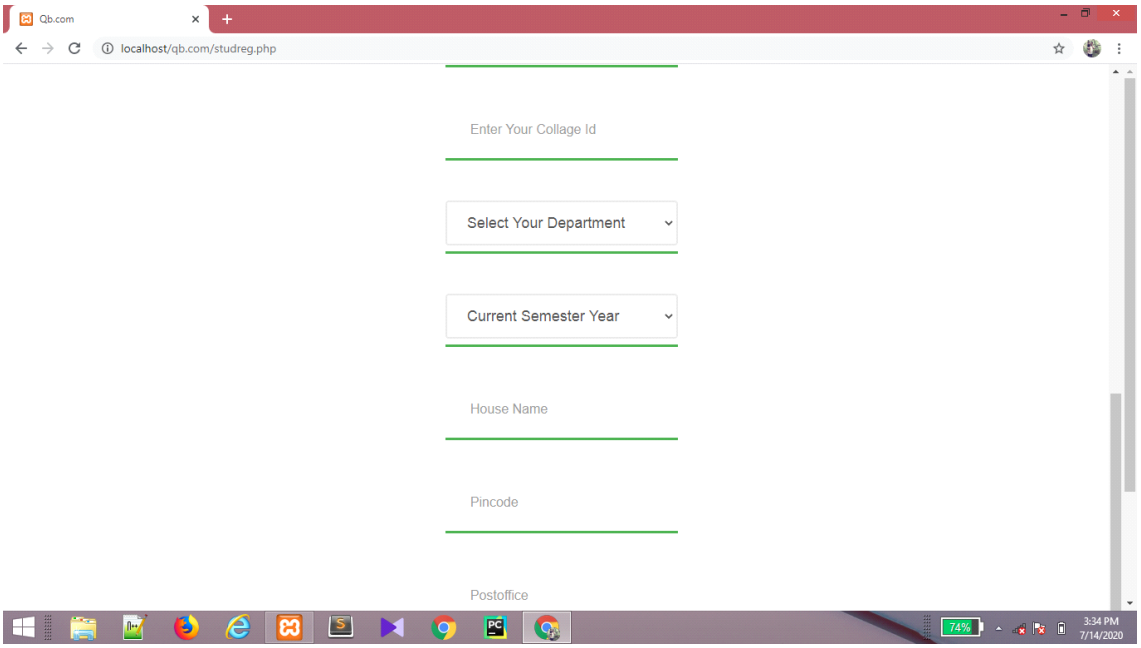
3.2 INPUT DESIGN

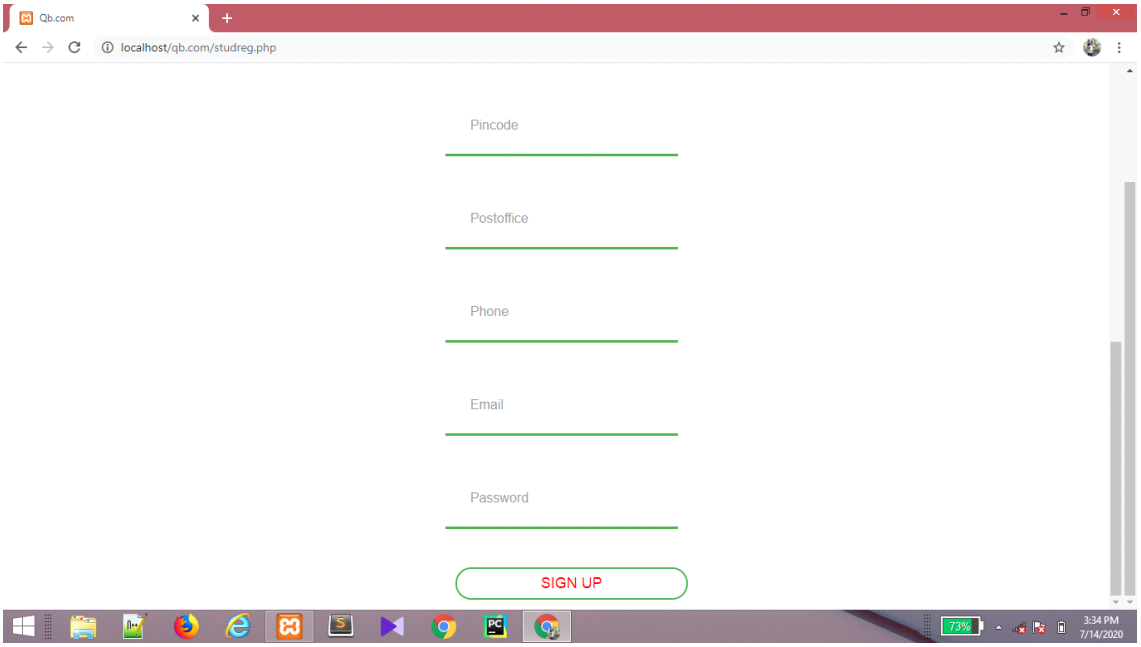
Input design



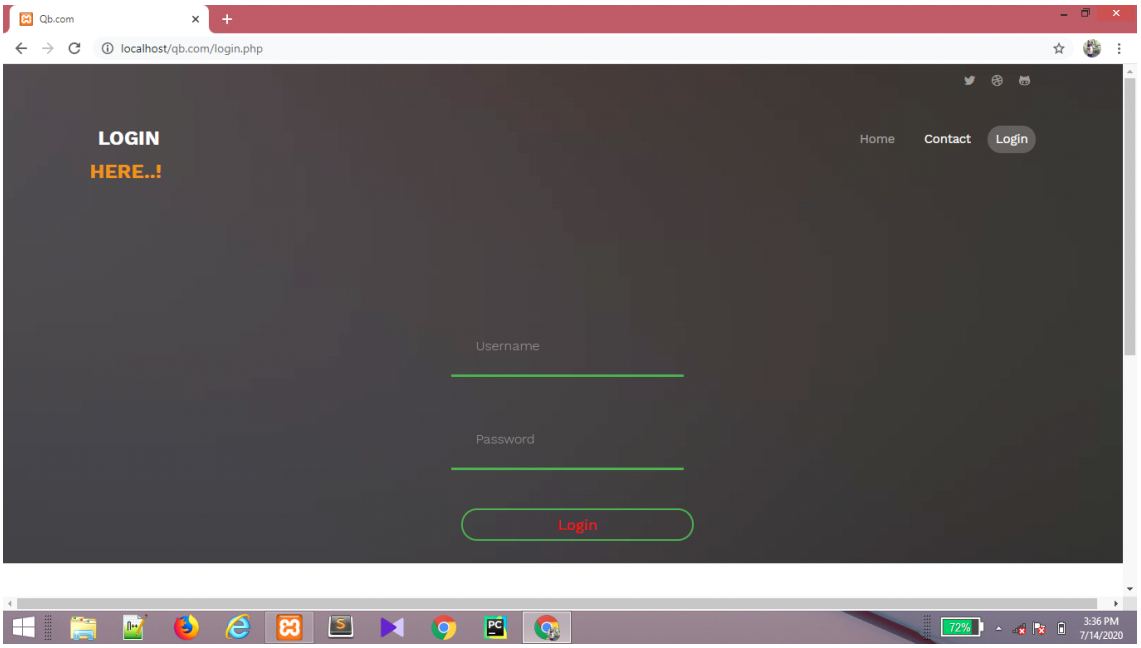
Registration Page






Qb.com
localhost/qb.com/studreg.php
Pincode
Postoffice
Phone
Email
Password
SIGN UP
73%
3:34 PM
7/14/2020

Login Page


Qb.com
localhost/qb.com/login.php
LOGIN
HERE..!
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Contact
Login
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Password
Login
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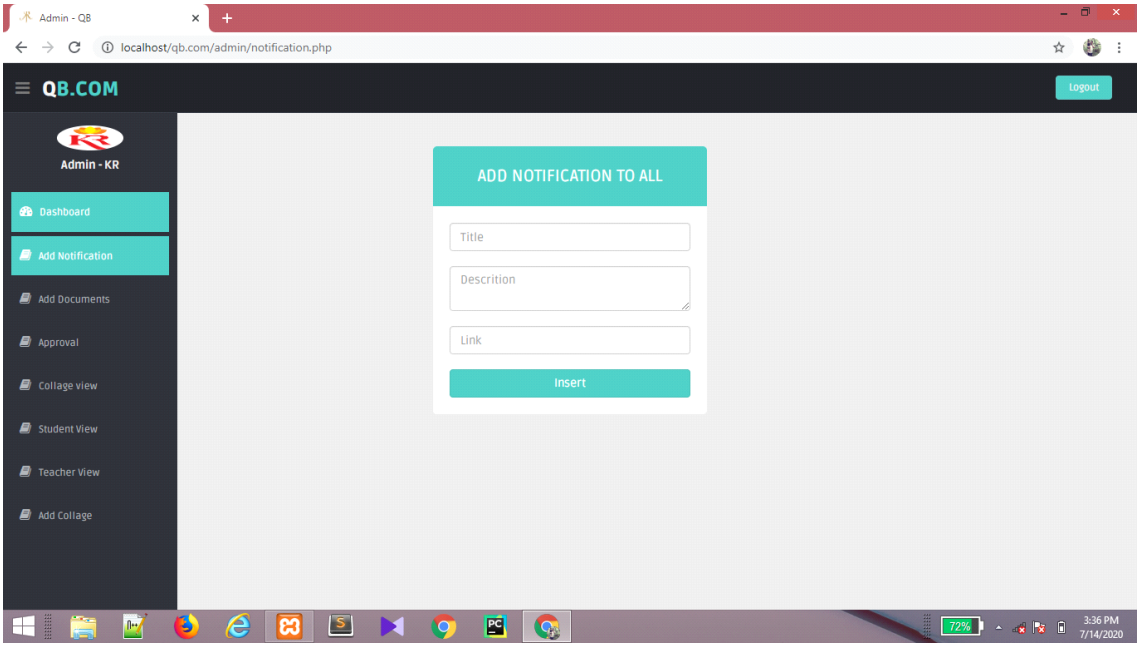
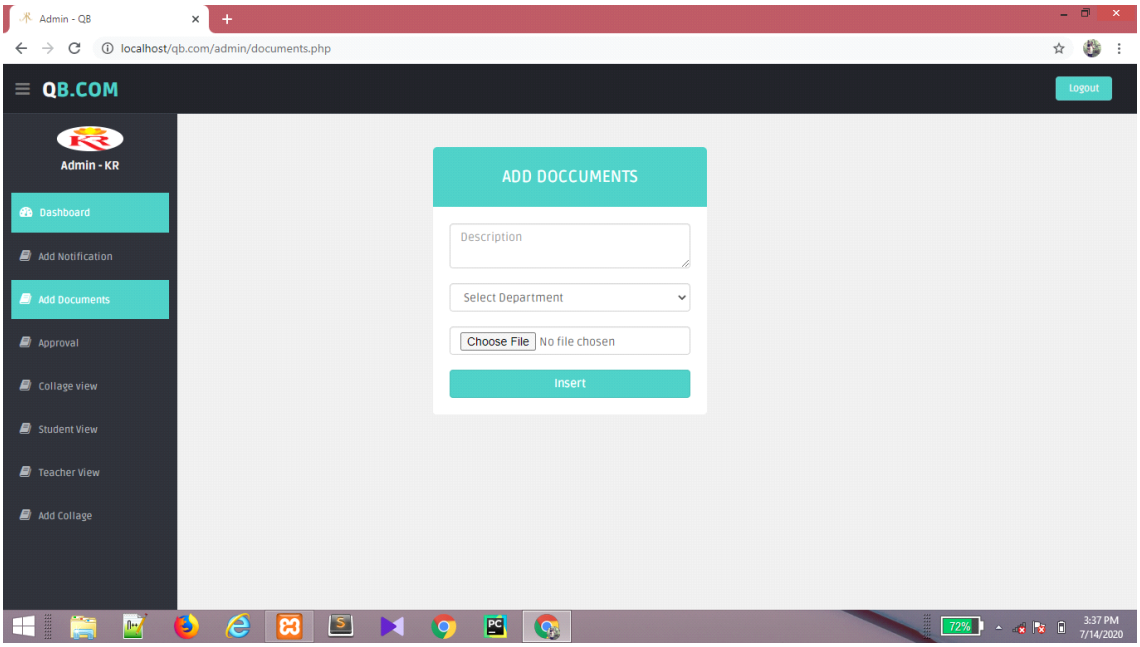
7/14/2020

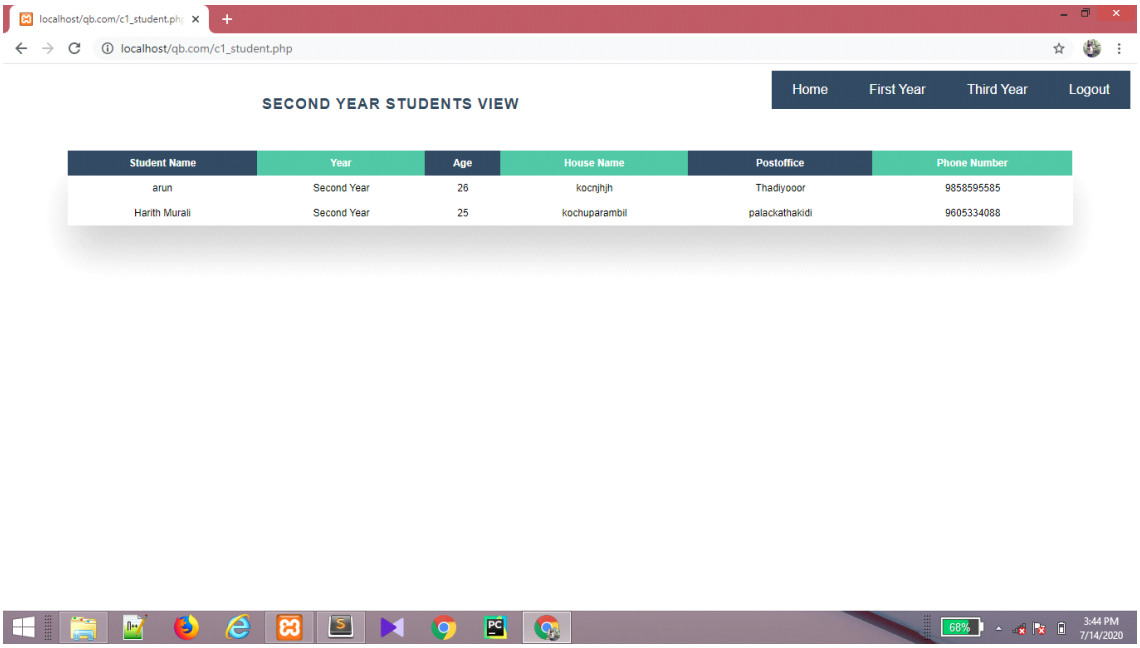
Add notification

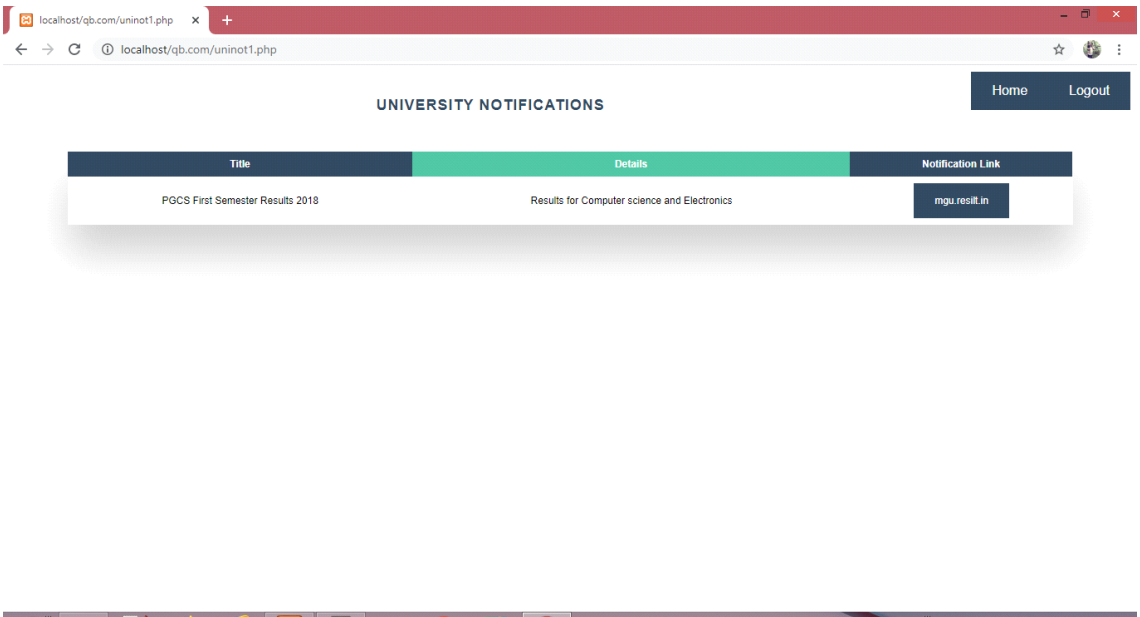


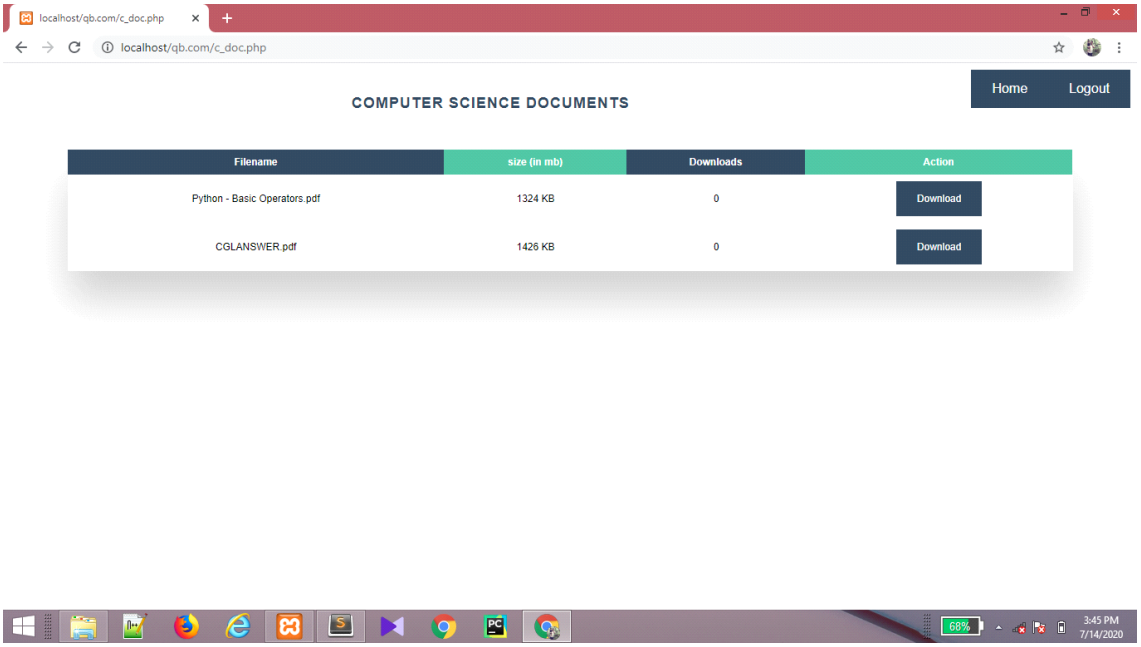
Add document



3.3 Output design

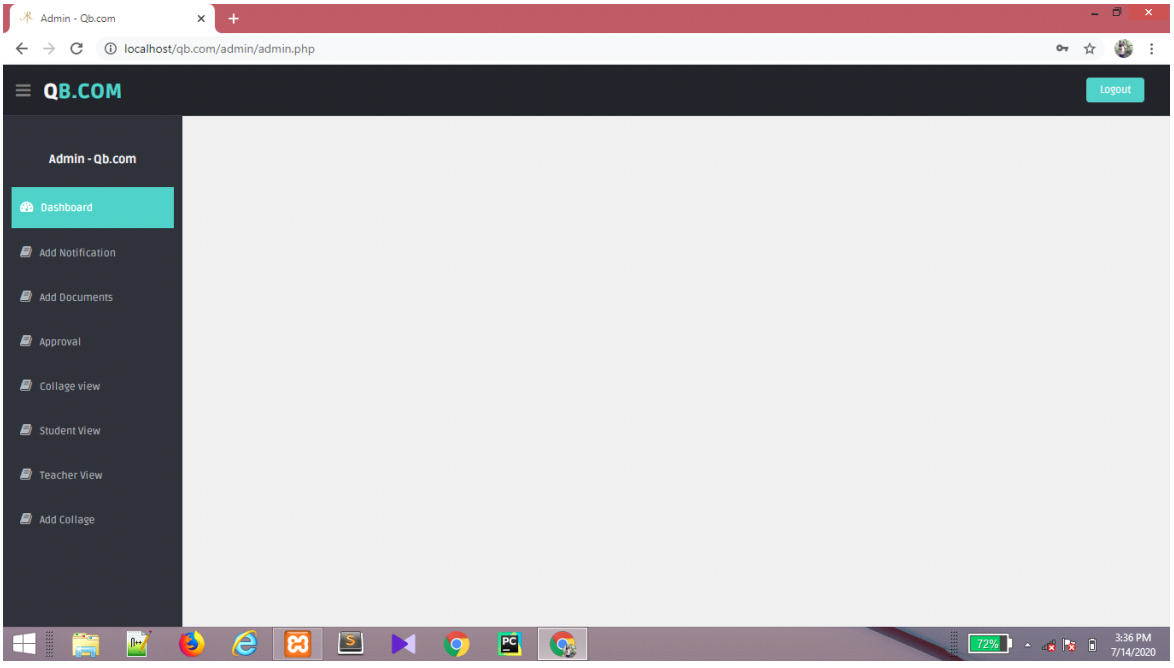




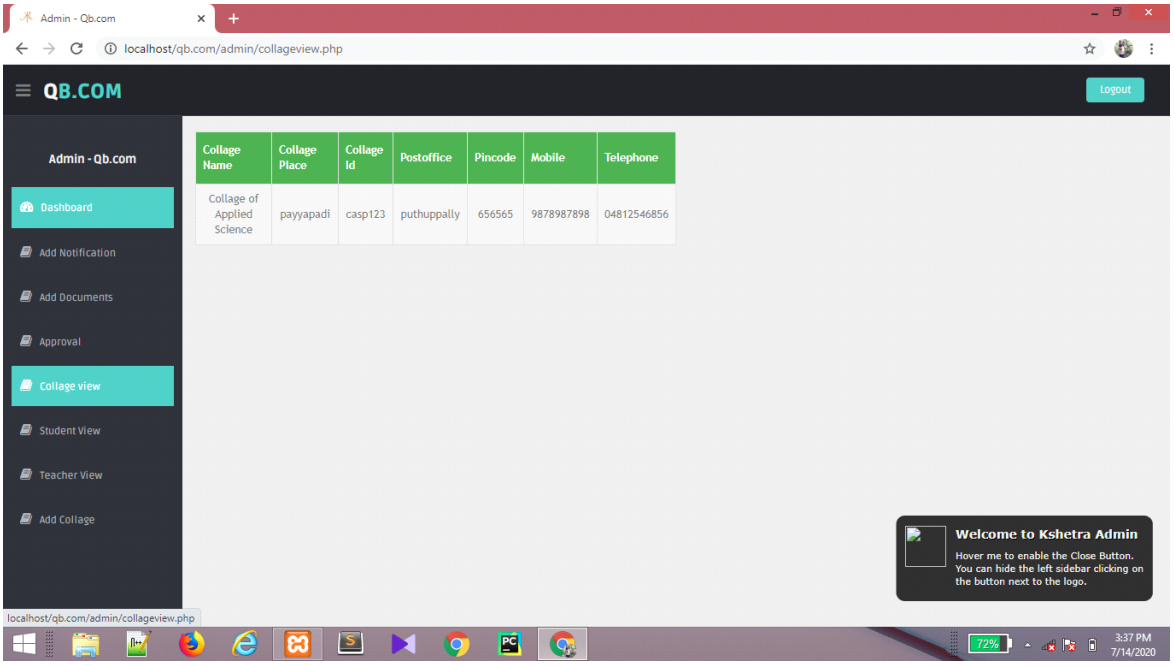


Admin Page

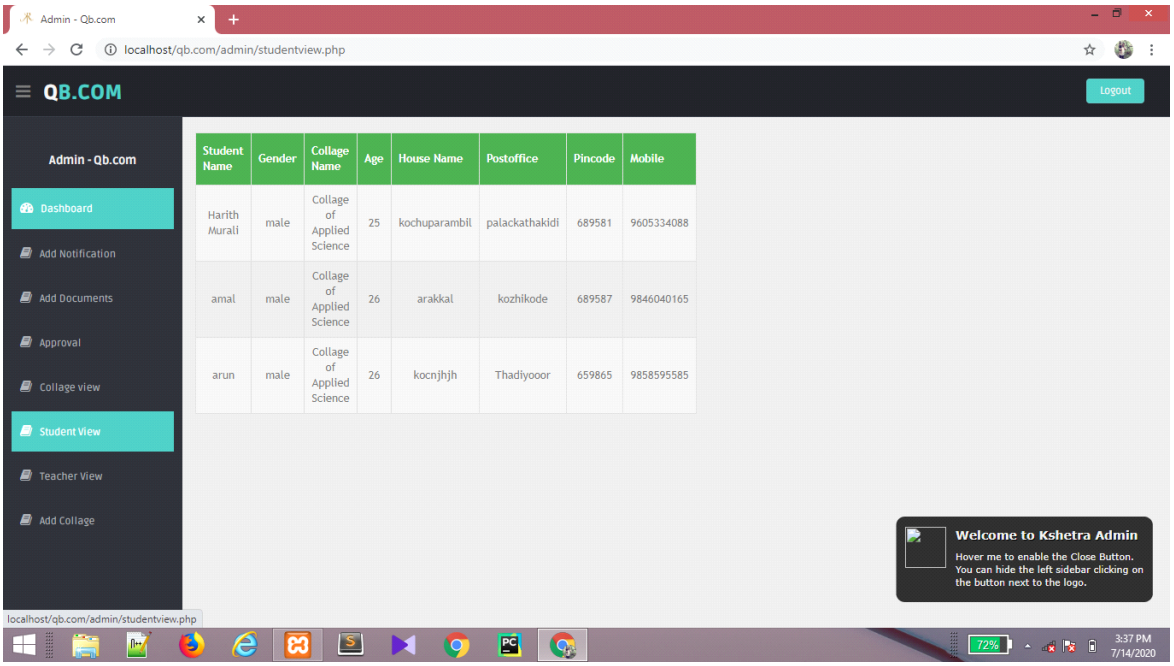
Addmin Home Page



College View



Student View



3.4 DATABASE DESIGN

A database is an organized mechanism that has the capability of storing information through which a user can retrieve stored information in an effective and efficient manner. The data is the purpose of any database and must be protected.

The database design is a two level process. In the first step, user requirements are gathered together and a database is designed which will meet these requirements as clearly as possible. This step is called Information Level Design and it is taken independent of any individual DBMS.

In the second step, this Information level design is transferred into a design for the specific DBMS that will be used to implement the system in question. This step is called Physical Level Design, concerned with the characteristics of the specific DBMS that will be used. A database design runs parallel with the system design. The organization of the data in the database is aimed to achieve the following two major objectives.

- Data Integrity
- Data independence

Relational Database Management System (RDBMS)

A relational model represents the database as a collection of relations. Each relation resembles a table of values or file of records. In formal relational model terminology, a row is called a tuple, a column header is called an attribute and the table is called a relation. A relational database consists of a collection of tables, each of which is assigned a unique name. A row in a tale represents a set of related values.

Relations, Domains & Attributes

A table is a relation. The rows in a table are called tuples. A tuple is an ordered set of n elements. Columns are referred to as attributes. Relationships have been set between every table in the database. This ensures both Referential and Entity Relationship Integrity. A domain D is a set of atomic values. A common method of specifying a domain is to specify a data type from which the data values forming the domain are drawn. It is also useful to specify a name for the domain to help in interpreting its values.

Every value in a relation is atomic, that is not decomposable.

Relationships

- Table relationships are established using Key. The two main keys of prime importance are Primary Key & Foreign Key. Entity Integrity and Referential Integrity Relationships can be established with these keys.

- Entity Integrity enforces that no Primary Key can have null values.
- Referential Integrity enforces that no Primary Key can have null values.
- Referential Integrity for each distinct Foreign Key value, there must exist a matching Primary Key value in the same domain. Other key are Super Key and Candidate Keys.

Normalization

Data are grouped together in the simplest way so that later changes can be made with minimum impact on data structures. Normalization is formal process of data structures in manners that eliminates redundancy and promotes integrity. Normalization is a technique of separating redundant fields and breaking up a large table into a smaller one. It is also used to avoid insertion, deletion, and updating anomalies.

Normal form in data modelling use two concepts, keys and relationships. A key uniquely identifies a row in a table.

There are two types of keys, primary key and foreign key. A primary key is an element or a combination of elements in a table whose purpose is to identify records from the same table. A foreign key is a column in a table that uniquely identifies record from a different table. All the tables have been normalized up to the third normal form.

As the name implies, it denotes putting things in the normal form. The application developer via normalization tries to achieve a sensible organization of data into proper tables and columns and where names can be easily correlated to the data by the user. Normalization eliminates repeating groups at data and thereby avoids data redundancy which proves to be a great burden on the computer resources. These include:

- Normalize the data.
- Choose proper names for the tables and columns.
- Choose the proper name for the data.

First Normal Form

The First Normal Form states that the domain of an attribute must include only atomic values and that the value of any attribute in a tuple must be a single value from the domain of that attribute. In other words 1NF disallows “relations within relations” or “relations as attribute values within tuples”. The only attribute values permitted by 1NF are single atomic or indivisible values. The first step is to put the data into First Normal Form. This can be donor by moving data into separate tables where the data is of similar type in each table. Each table is given a Primary Key or Foreign Key as per requirement of the project. In this we form new relations for each non-atomic attribute or nested relation. This eliminated repeating groups of data. A relation is

said to be in first normal form if only if it satisfies the constraints that contain the primary key only.

Second Normal Form

According to Second Normal Form, for relations where primary key contains multiple attributes,

College registration

Column	Type	Null	Comment
Colreg_id	Int(11)	no	College registration
College_name	Varchar(200)	no	College name
College_place	Varchar(200)	no	College place
College_id	Varchar(100)	no	College id
Postoffice	Varchar(200)	no	Post office
Mob	Varchar(100)	no	Mobile number
Telephone	Varchar(100)	no	telephone

collage_document

Column	Type	Null	Comments
doc_id *(Primary)*	int(11)	No	Documents
Department	varchar(100)	No	Department
Name	varchar(100)	No	name
Size	varchar(50)	No	size
Downloads	varchar(50)	No	downloads

Login

Column	Type	Null	Comments
log_id *(Primary)*	int(11)	No	Login id
Username	varchar(100)	No	username
Name	varchar(100)	No	name
collage_id	varchar(50)	No	Collage id
Password	varchar(100)	No	password
Type	int(11)	No	type

Enquiery

Column	Type	Null	Comments
en_id *(Primary)*	int(11)	No	Enquiry id
Name	varchar(50)	No	name
teach_name	varchar(50)	No	Teacher name
Subject	varchar(100)	No	subject
Question	varchar(200)	No	question
Replay	varchar(200)	No	replay
Status	varchar(50)	No	status

College image

Column	Type	Null	Comments
img_id *(Primary)*	int(11)	No	Image id
img_name	varchar(200)	No	Image name
collage_id	varchar(50)	No	Collage id
Image	varchar(200)	No	images

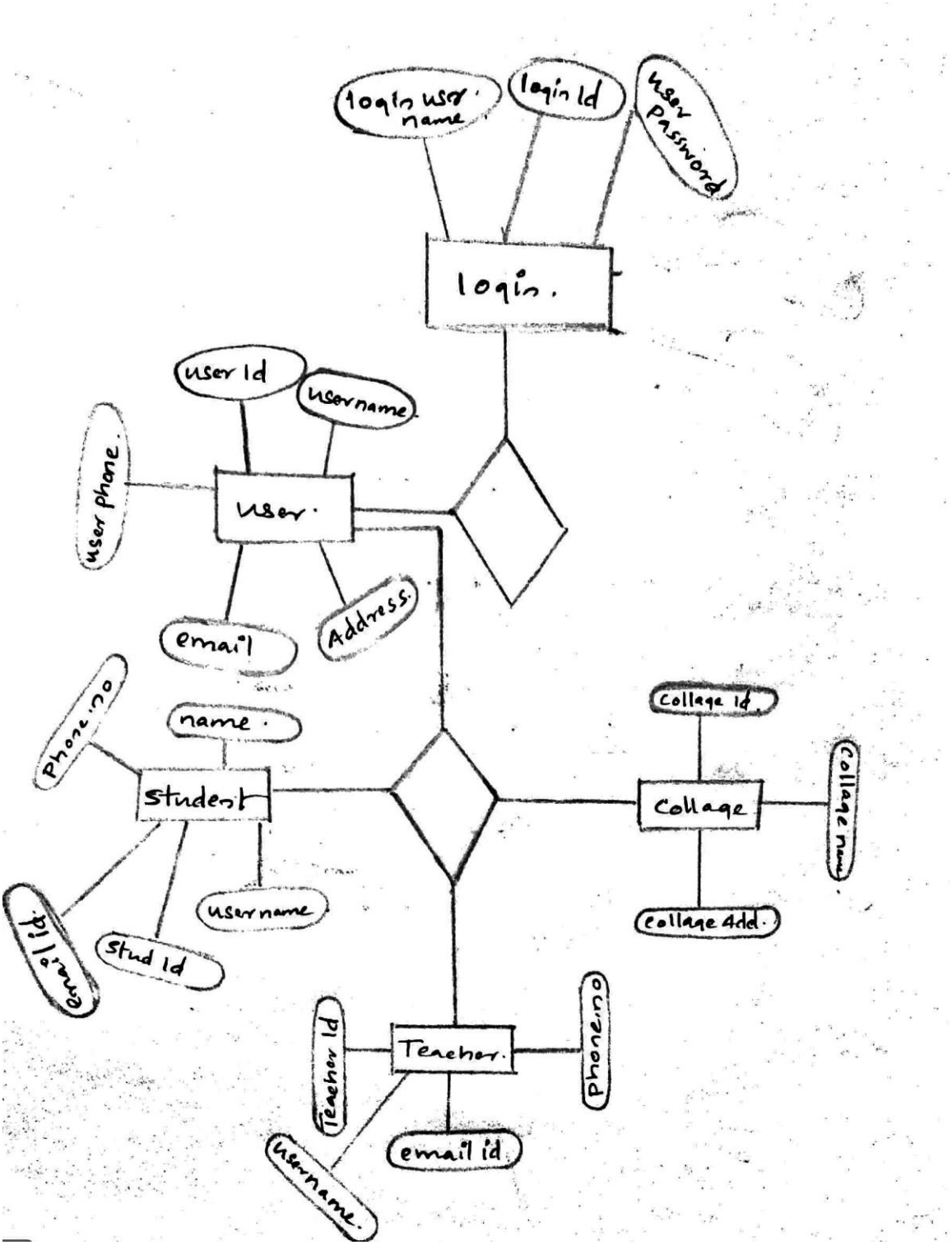
Teacher register.

Column	Type	Null	Comments
teach_id *(Primary)*	int(11)	No	Teacher id
Name	varchar(100)	No	name
Gender	varchar(100)	No	gender
collage_name	varchar(200)	No	Collage name
Subject	varchar(50)	No	subject
Age	int(11)	No	Age
house_name	varchar(200)	No	House name
Pincode	int(11)	No	Pin code
Postoffice	varchar(100)	No	Post office
Phone	varchar(50)	No	phone
collage_id	varchar(50)	No	Collage id

student_register

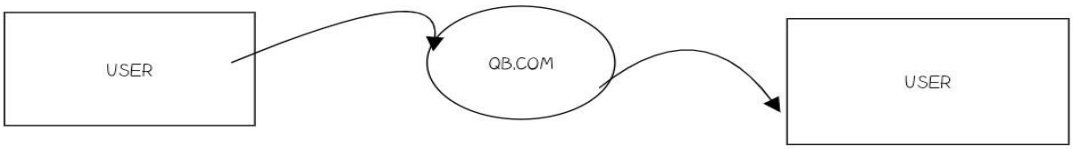
Column	Type	Null	Comments
stud_id *(Primary)*	int(11)	No	Student id
Name	varchar(100)	No	name
Gender	varchar(100)	No	gender
collage_name	varchar(200)	No	Collage name
Age	int(11)	No	age
house_name	varchar(100)	No	House name
Pincode	int(11)	No	Pin code
Postoffice	varchar(100)	No	Post office
Phone	varchar(100)	No	Phone
Department	varchar(200)	No	Department
Year	varchar(100)	No	Year
collage_id	varchar(50)	No	Collage id
Attendance	varchar(10)	No	Attendance

3.5 ER – DIAGRAM



3.6 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

Level 0



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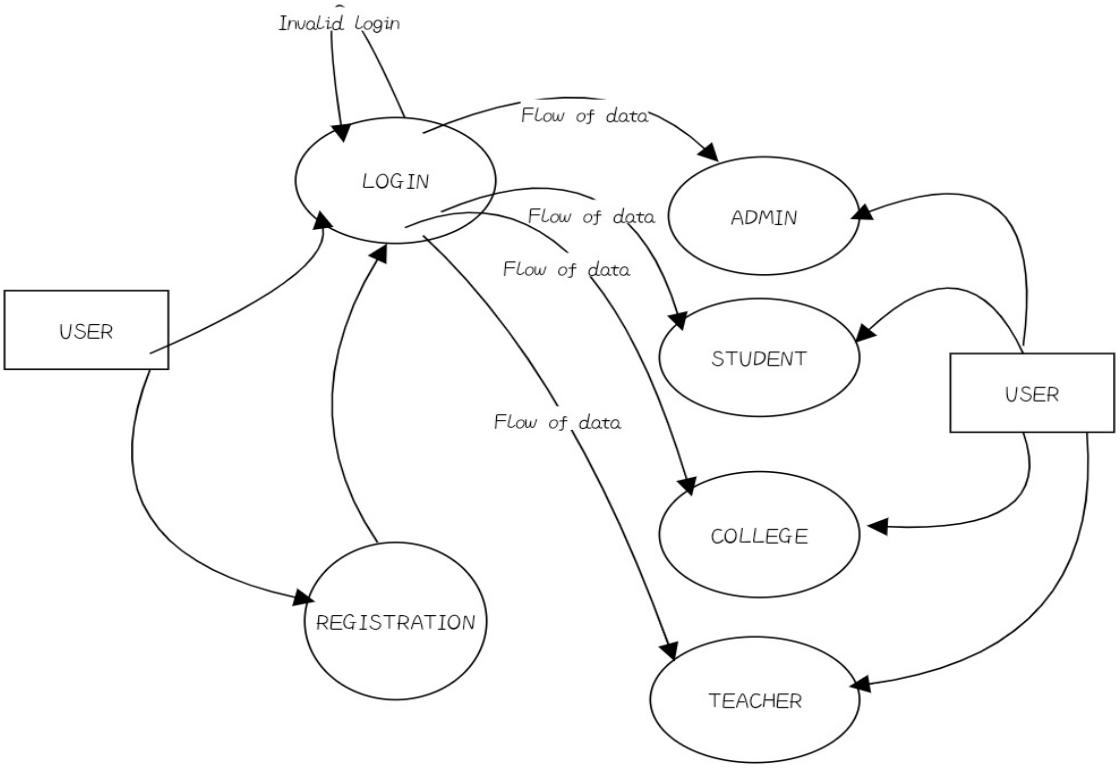
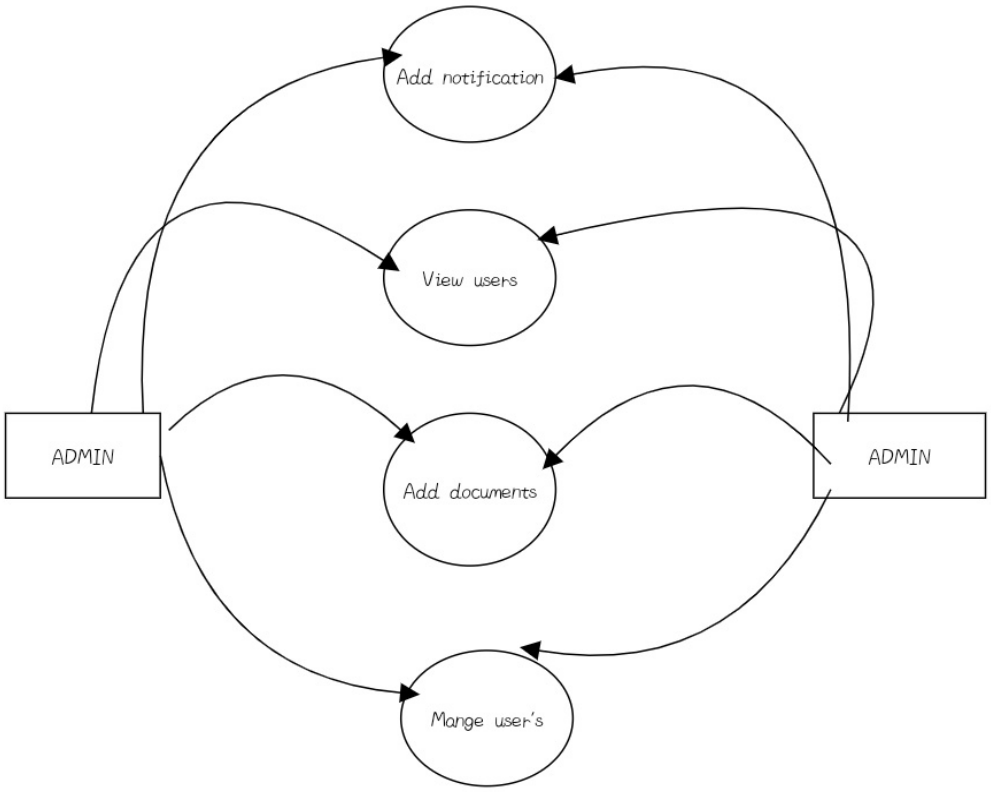
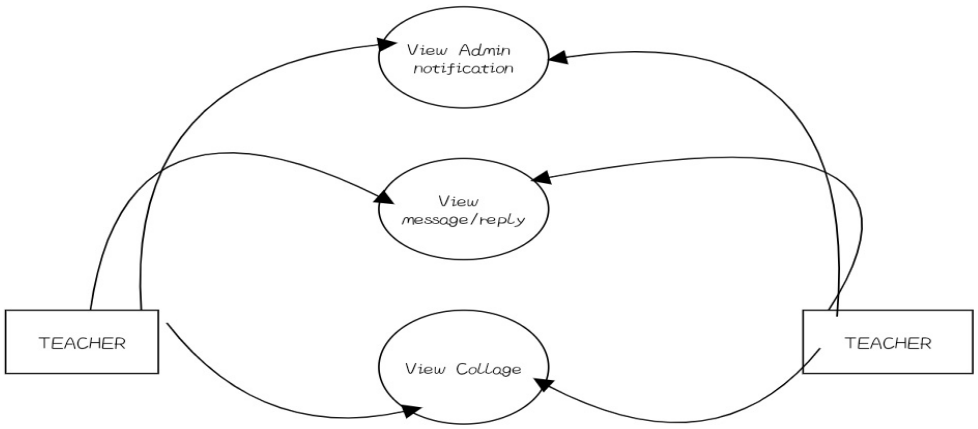


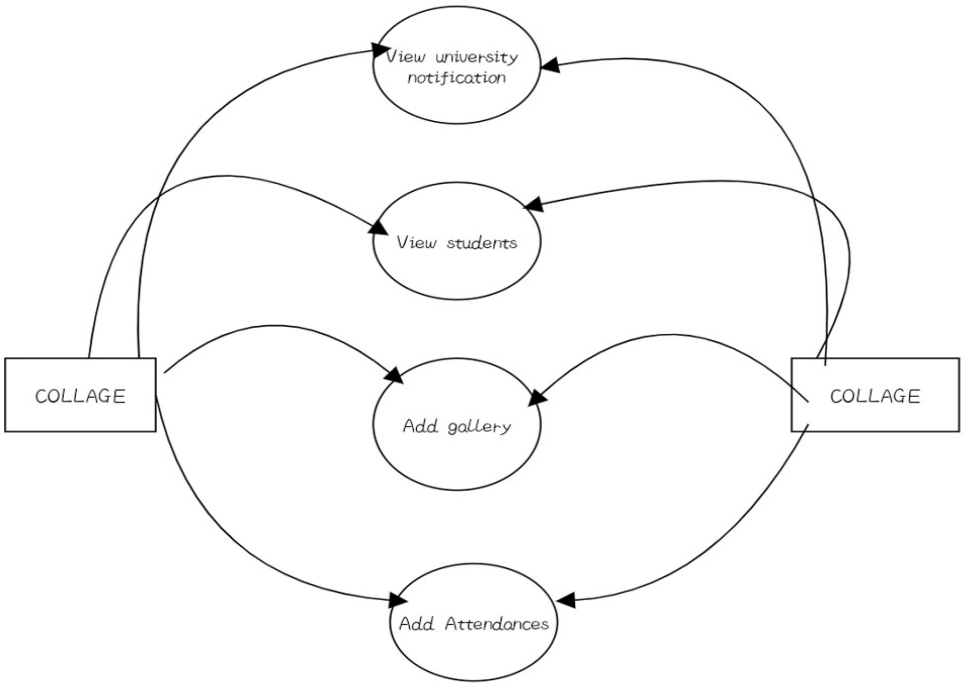
Level 2.


Add notification
View users
ADMIN
Add documents
ADMIN
Mange user's

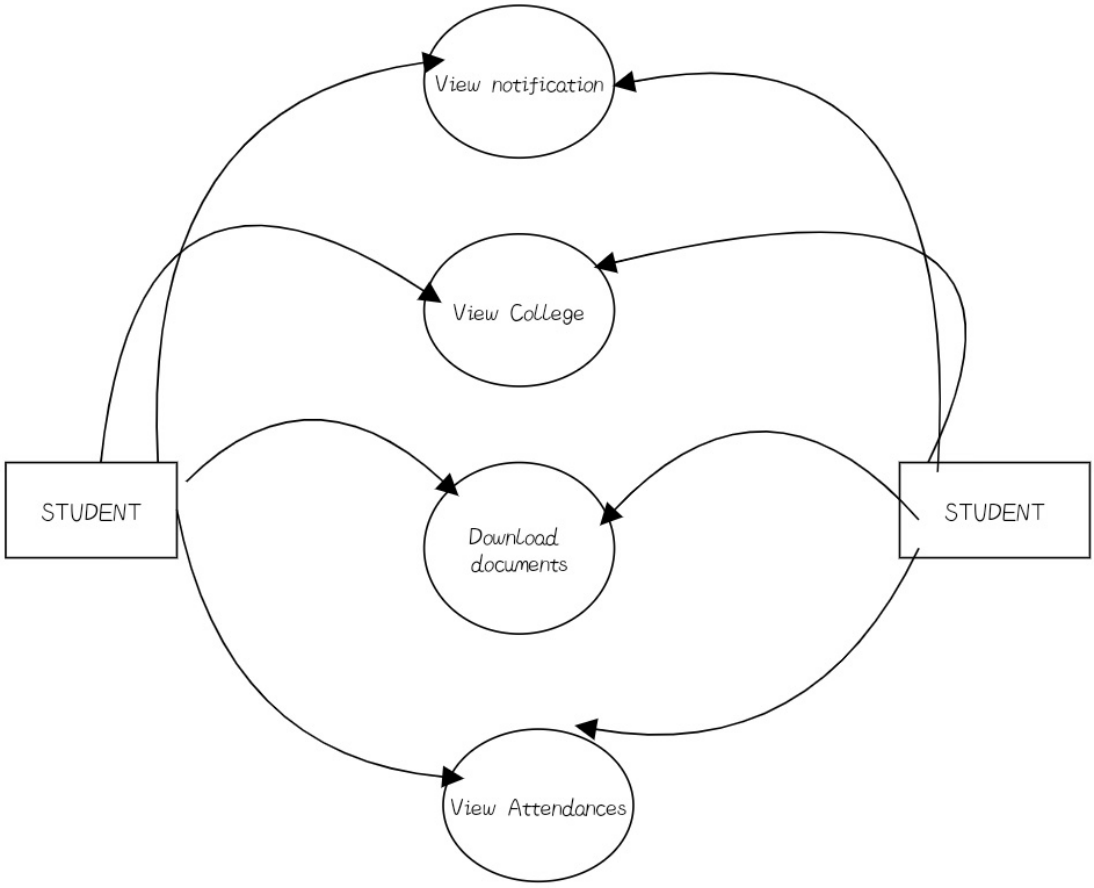
Level 3.



Level 4.



Level 5.


View notification
View College
STUDENT
Download documents
STUDENT
View Attendances

SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

4. SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

PHP

PHP is a server side scripting language designed for web development but also used as a general purpose programming language. PHP is now installed on more than 244 million websites and 2.1 million web servers. Originally created by Rasmus Ledorf in 1995, the reference implementation of PHP is now produced by the PHP group. While PHP originally stood for personal Home page it now stands for PHP:HypertextPreprocessor, a recursive acronym. PHP code is interpreted by a web server with a PHP processor module which generates the resulting web page. PHP commands can be embedded directly into a HTML source document rather than calling an external file to process data. It has also evolved to include a command-line interface capability and can be used in standalone incompatible with the GNU General Public License (GPL) due to restrictions on the usage of the term PHP.PHP can be deployed on most web servers and also as a standalone shell on almost every operating system and platform, free of charge.

MySQL

MySQL, the most popular Open Source SQL database management system, is developed, distributed, and supported by Oracle Corporation. The MySQL Web site provides the latest information about MySQL software.

MySQL is a database management system

A database is a structured collection of data. It may be anything from a simple shopping list to a picture gallery or the vast amounts of information in a corporate network. To add, access, and process data stored in a computer database, you need a database management system such as MySQL Server. Since computers are very good at handling large amounts of data, database management systems play a central role in computing, as standalone utilities, or as parts of other applications.

MySQL databases are relational.

A relational database stores data in separate tables rather than putting all the data in one big storeroom. The database structures are organized into physical files optimized for speed. The logical model, with objects such as databases, tables, views, rows, and columns, offers a flexible programming environment. You set up rules governing the relationships between different data fields, such as one-to-one, one-to-many, unique, required or optional, and “pointers” between different tables. The database enforces these rules, so that with a well-designed database, your application never sees inconsistent, duplicate, orphan, out-of-date, or missing data. The SQL part of “MySQL” stands for “Structured Query Language”. SQL is the most common standardized language used to access databases. Depending on your programming environment, you might

enter SQL directly (for example, to generate reports), embed SQL statements into code written in another language, or use a language-specific API that hides the SQL syntax. SQL is defined by the ANSI/ISO SQL Standard. The SQL standard has been evolving since 1986 and several versions exist. In this manual, "SQL92" refers to the standard released in 1992,"SQL: 1999" refers to the standard released in 1999, and "SQL: 2003" refers to the current version of the standard. We use the phrase "the SQL standard" to mean the current version of the SQL Standard at any time.

MySQL software is Open Source.

Open Source means that it is possible for anyone to use and modify the software. Anybody can download the MySQL software from the Internet and use it without paying anything. If you wish, you may study the source code and change it to suit your needs. The MySQL software uses the GPL (GNU General Public License), to define what you may and may not do with the software in different situations. If you feel uncomfortable with the GPL or need to embed MySQL code into a commercial application, you can buy a commercially licensed version from us. See the MySQL Licensing Overview for more information.

The MySQL Database Server is very fast, reliable, scalable, and easy to use.

If that is what you are looking for, you should give it a try. MySQL Server can run comfortably on a desktop or laptop, alongside your other applications, web servers, and so on, requiring little or no attention. If you dedicate an entire machine to MySQL, you can adjust the settings to take advantage of all the memory, CPU power, and I/O capacity available.

MySQL Server works in client/server or embedded systems.

The MySQL Database Software is a client/server system that consists of a multi-threaded SQL server that supports different back ends, several different client programs and libraries, administrative tools, and a wide range of application programming interfaces (APIs). We also provide MySQL Server as an embedded multi-threaded library that you can link into your application to get a smaller, faster, easier-to-manage standalone product.

A large amount of contributed MySQL software is available.

MySQL Server has a practical set of features developed in close cooperation with our users. It is very likely that your favorite application or language supports the MySQL Database Server.

SYSTEM TESTING

5. SYSTEM TESTING

Software Testing is the process of executing software in a controlled manner, in order to answer the question - Does the software behave as specified? Software testing is often used in association with the terms verification and validation. Validation is the checking or testing of items, includes software, for conformance and consistency with an associated specification. Software testing is just one kind of verification, which also uses techniques such as reviews, analysis, inspections, and walkthroughs. Validation is the process of checking that what has been specified is what the user actually wanted.

Other activities which are often associated with software testing are static analysis and dynamic analysis. Static analysis investigates the source code of software, looking for problems and gathering metrics without actually executing the code. Dynamic analysis looks at the behavior of software while it is executing, to provide information such as execution traces, timing profiles, and test coverage information.

Testing is a set of activity that can be planned in advanced and conducted systematically. Testing begins at the module level and work towards the integration of entire computers based system. Nothing is complete without testing, as it vital success of the system testing objectives, there are several rules that can serve as testing objectives. They are:

Testing is a process of executing a program with the intent of finding an error.

- A good test case is one that has high possibility of finding an undiscovered error.
- A successful test is one that uncovers an undiscovered error.

If a testing is conducted successfully according to the objectives as stated above, it would uncover errors in the software. Also testing demonstrate that the software function appear to be working according to the specification, that performance requirement appear to have been met.

There are three ways to test program.

- For correctness
- For implementation efficiency
- For computational complexity

Test Plan

A test plan implies a series of desired course of action to be followed in accomplishing various testing methods. The Test Plan acts as a blue print for the action that is to be followed. The software engineers create a computer program, its documentation and related data structures. The software developers is always responsible for testing the individual units of the programs, ensuring that each performs the function for which it was designed. There is an independent test group (ITG) which is to remove the inherent problems associated with letting the builder to test the thing that has been built. The specific objectives of testing should be stated in measurable terms. So that the mean time to failure, the cost to find and fix the defects, remaining defect density or frequency of occurrence and test work-hours per regression test all should be stated within the test plan.

The levels of testing include:

- Unit testing
- Integration Testing
- Validation Testing
- Output Testing

5.1 Unit Testing

Unit testing focuses verification effort on the smallest unit of software design – the software component or module. Using the component level design description as a guide, important control paths are tested to uncover errors within the boundary of the module. The relative complexity of tests and uncovered scope established for unit testing. The unit testing is white-box oriented, and step can be conducted in parallel for multiple components. The modular interface is tested to ensure that information properly flows into and out of the program unit under test. The local data structure is examined to ensure that data stored temporarily maintains its integrity during all steps in an algorithm's execution. Boundary conditions are tested to ensure that all statements in a module have been executed at least once. Finally, all error handling paths are tested.

Tests of data flow across a module interface are required before any other test is initiated. If data do not enter and exit properly, all other tests are moot. Selective testing of execution paths is an essential task during the unit test. Good design dictates that error conditions be anticipated and error handling paths set up to reroute or cleanly terminate processing when an error does occur. Boundary testing is the last task of unit testing step. Software often fails at its boundaries.

5.2 Integration Testing

Integration testing is systematic technique for constructing the program structure while at the same time conducting tests to uncover errors associated with interfacing. The objective is to take unit tested components and build a program structure that has been dictated by design. The entire program is tested as whole. Correction is difficult because isolation of causes is complicated by vast expanse of entire program. Once these errors are corrected, new ones appear and the process continues in a seemingly endless loop. After performing unit testing in the System all the modules were integrated to test for any inconsistencies in the interfaces. Moreover differences in program structures were removed and a unique program structure was evolved.

5.3 Validation Testing or System Testing

This is the final step in testing. In this the entire system was tested as a whole with all forms, code, modules and class modules. This form of testing is popularly known as Black Box testing or System tests.

Black Box testing method focuses on the functional requirements of the software. That is, Black Box testing enables the software engineer to derive sets of input conditions that will fully exercise all functional requirements for a program.

Black Box testing attempts to find errors in the following categories; incorrect or missing functions, interface errors, errors in data structures or external data access, performance errors and initialization errors and termination errors.

5.4 Acceptance Testing

The system considered is tested for user acceptance; here it should satisfy the firm's need. The software should keep in touch with perspective system; user at the time of developing and making changes whenever required. This done with respect to the following points:

- Input Screen Designs
- Output Screen Designs

The above testing is done taking various kinds of test data. Preparation of test data plays a vital role in the system testing. After preparing the test data, the system under study is tested using that test data. While testing the system by which test data errors are again uncovered and corrected by using above testing steps and corrections are also noted for future use.

6. SYSTEM SECURITY

IMPLEMENTATION OF SECURITY

Security mechanism comes at two levels: one at the operation system level and other at the database level. The operating system level security is implemented at several levels, ranging from passwords to access to the system to the isolation of concurrent process run within the system. The os defines access to the system if the password and username is invalid. Internet security is catching all term for a very broad issue covering security for transactions made over the internet. Generally, internet security encompasses browser security, the security of data entered through a web form and overall authentication and protection of data send via internet protocol.

Online system is just as secure. Most online canteen automation system programs allow you to create multiple user accounts with various level of access. Your data is stored on secure, protected servers that feature firewalls and other online security programs

DATABASE SECURITY

Database security refers to the collective measures used to protect and secure a database or DBMS from intimate use and malicious threats and attacks. Database security covers and enforces security on all aspects and components of databases. Database security ids generally planned. Implemented and maintained by a database administrator and or any other information security professional.

System, function, and data access controls, along with the associated user identification, authentication and rights management functions, have

always been important to limit and in some cases log the activities of authorized users and administrators.

Canteen Automaton System provides database security. It is a broad term that include multitude of processes, tools and methodologies that ensure security with in a database environment.

FUTURE SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

7. FUTURE SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

- Develop a Mobile Application for the website
- Provide more security.
- User can get an email confirmation message for cancellation, registration and if the booking is cancelled due to any reason.

CONCLUSION

8. CONCLUSION

The current system working technology is old fashioned and there is no usage of commonly used technologies like internet. Thus we have proposed Question banker It eliminates the 3rd party website completely. This software aims at reducing paper work and provide multiple facilities to user with less efforts and accessing the portal according to choice and availability.

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