PROJECT REPORT

WAPS WITH E-LEARNING

Submitted to Bharathiar University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of

Bachelor of Science in Computer Technology

Submitted by

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KG COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE

Affiliated to Bharathiar University and accredited with A++ Grade

ISO 9001:2015 Certified Institution

KGiSL Campus, Saravanampatti, Coimbatore – 641 035.

MARCH 2024

DECLARATION

I declare that the work which is being presented in this project report entitled**"WAPS with E-Learning"**, submitted to the Department of Computer Technology, KG College of Arts and Science, Saravanampatti, Coimbatore for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Science in Computer Technology of the Bharathiar University, is an authentic record of my work carried out under the supervision and guidance of **Dr. J. Poornimha, MCA., M.Phil., Ph.D.,.** I have not plagiarized or submitted the same work for the award of any other degree.

March 2024

Coimbatore

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(Srinivas Ragul M)

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project entitled **"WAPS with E-Learning",** submitted to Bharathiar University in partial fulfillment for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Science in Computer Technology is a record of original work done by **SRINIVAS RAGUL M (2126K0049)** during the period of study in **KG COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE** under the supervision of **Dr. J. POORNIMHA, MCA., M.Phil., Ph.D.,** ASSISTANT PROFESSOR**,** DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY.

Place: Coimbatore
Date :

SIGNATURE OF THE GUIDE **SIGNATURE OF THE HOD**

(College Seal)

Submitted for the Viva-Voce Examination held on_____

INTERNAL EXAMINER **EXTERNAL EXAMINER**

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- Srinivas Ragul M

SYNOPSIS

WAPS With E-Learning is a website where people can hold conversations in the form of posted messages. They differ from chat rooms in that messages are at least temporarily archived. Also, depending on the access level of a user and/or the forum set-up, a posted message might need to be approved by a moderator before it becomes visible

Forums have their own language, e.g., a single conversation is called a 'thread. A forum is hierarchical or tree-like in structure. Forum sub forum-topic-thread -reply.

Depending on the forum set-up, users can be anonymous or have to register with the forum and then subsequently log in in-order to post messages. Usually user do not have to log in to read existing messages

In this website User can study scripts of PHP, ASP, JAVASCRIPT, and AJAX through online. User can study the basics of these three scripts. If User want to download the full book for those scripts the users have to register with this website and have to log-in through their username and

In Web Application Scripts User can discuss the above mentioned scripts through online. The users can register with this site and login to discuss with the related scripts. The users are controlled by the administrator

1. INTRODUCTION

The project is entitled as “WAPS With E-Learning” developed by using PHP as front – end and MYSQL server as a backend. Web Application Scripts are web based system. The main aim of this website is only to get all the web scripts sources for free by the users. The users can study, download, discuss about the web scripting languages easily. The users can study all the web scripting languages in this website.

The scripting languages mainly admin have selected are PHP, ASP.NET, JAVASCRIPT, AJAX. These are the scripting languages which are used now is very popular and used in all IT industries. By providing all facilities in a single website the users no need to go for another site to learn or to download or to discuss about the web scripting languages.

Web Application Scripts are website where people can hold conversations in the form of posted messages. User differ from chat rooms in that messages are at least temporarily archived. Also, depending on the access level of a user and/or the forum set-up, a posted message might need to be approved by a moderator before it becomes visible. Forums have their own language; e.g. a single conversation is called a 'thread'. A forum is hierarchical or tree-like in structure: forum - sub forum - topic - thread - reply.

Depending on the forum set-up, users can be anonymous or have to register with the forum and then subsequently log in in-order to post messages. Usually User do not have to log in to read existing messages. In this website User can study scripts of PHP, ASP, JAVASCRIPT, and AJAX through online. User can study the basics of these three scripts. If User want to download the full book for those scripts the users have to register with this website and have to log-in through their username and password.

In Web Application Scripts you can discuss the above mentioned scripts through online. The users can register with this site and login to discuss with the related scripts. The users are controlled by the administrator

1. 1 SYSTEM SPECIFICATION

1.1. 1 HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

- Processor : AMD Pro A4(2.50Hz)
- SSD : 256 GB.
- RAM : 4GB RAM

1.1. 2 SOFTWARE SPECIFICATIONS:

- Operating system : Windows 10 Pro
- Package : PHP(per-Processor Hyper Text)
- Data Base : MySQL Server
- Web Browser : Microsoft Bing
- Web Server : Apache Server
- Design Code : HTML, CSS
- Scripting Language : Server Side –PHP
  Client Side – JavaScript

1.1.3 SOFTWARE DESCRIPTION

PHP

A PHP file may contain text, HTML tags and scripts. Scripts in a PHP file are executed on the server. PHP is a widely-used general-purpose scripting language that is especially suited for Web development and can be embedded into HTML.

- PHP stands for **P**HP: **H**ypertext **P**reprocessor
- PHP is a server-side scripting language, like ASP
- PHP scripts are executed on the server
- PHP supports many databases (MySQL, Informix, Oracle, Sybase, Solid, PostgreSQL, Generic ODBC, etc.)
- PHP is an open source software
- PHP is free to download and use
- PHP files can contain text, HTML tags and scripts
- PHP files are returned to the browser as plain HTML
- PHP files have a file extension of ".php", ".php3", or ".html"
- PHP runs on different platforms (Windows, Linux, Unix, etc.)
- PHP is compatible with almost all servers used today (Apache, IIS, etc.)
- PHP is easy to learn and runs efficiently on the server side.
- HTML files are requested by browser, and returned by server.
- PHP files are requested by browser, and executed by the server to output a plain HTML that is returned to the browser.
- Creating Web pages that contain dynamic contents.
- Responding to HTML forms.
- Accessing databases.
- Securing data.

MySQL

MySQL is a database. The data in MySQL is stored in database objects called tables. A table is a collection of related data entries and it consists of columns and rows. Databases are useful when storing information categorically. MySQL is a powerful Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) which admin will use to learn the basic principles of database and data manipulation using Structured Query Language (SQL) statements. SQL is a database language that is used to retrieve, insert, delete and update stored data. The MySQL Server is installed on a Server and can be accessed **directly** via various client interfaces, which send SQL statements to the server and then display the results to a user. Some of these are:

A Local Client - a program on the same machine as the server. An example of this is the command line MySQL client software admin will be using in the rest of the MySQL workshops (although there are other programs including graphical interfaces).

A Scripting Language - can pass SQL queries to the server and display the result.

A Remote Client - a programme on a different machine that can connect to the server and run SQL statements. User can also use two more indirect methods.

Remote Login - User may be able to connect to the Server Machine to run one of its local clients.

Web Browser - User can use a web browser and scripts that someone has written.

2. SYSTEM STUDY

2.1 EXISTING SYSTEM

In the existing system in most of the websites user will have the option for learning all the languages. But the users may not get clear sources what user are in need and searching for. Then user will have the forum concepts but user won't have the option for download.

Some will have only the download option but user won't have the forum concept and learning concept together.At that time the users need to depend on other websites. Mostly the users have to pay for getting the web scripting languages resources hence user couldn't get a source from a website easily.

2.1.1 DRAWBACKS

- The time involved in retrieving any information takes long time.
- Get Confuse Because of Layout.
- Download is not for free.
- All options are not clubbed in a single website.

2. 2 PROPOSED SYSTEM

In the proposed system the user can easily identify and get the scripting languages. The user can see a user friendly layout so that the users can understand what the sources are of web scripting languages is Available in the website. Here user can learn the basics and having the option to download a full book the related web script languages and also to discuss in the related forum.

2.2.1 FEATURES

The proposed system is intended to overcome the drawbacks of existing system.

- User can download the books for free.
- Easy to learn the basics.
- Language Translator is available.
- Easy to locate the sources.
- Time consuming.

3. SYSTEM DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT

3.1 INPUT DESIGN

Input design is the process of converting a user-oriented description of the input into a computer-based system. This design is important to avoid errors in the output process and show the correct output to the user.

The goal of designing input data is to make it free from compatibility errors the input data is also used to acquire the required output different layouts are used in order to give different user interface. The inputs for the application were given in form of coding using

- PHP
- MySQL

Index.php

Index.php file displays the information about the system. The file has the various options for new registration, categories, from that the user can choose accordingly based on their user choices.

Admin.php

Admin.php file is designed for handling various operations for managing the tutorial, adding the users, deleting the user, and adding tutorial and the category has sub- tutorials.

Forum.php

Forum.php file displays the post sub forum-topic-thread -reply which has been added into the forum ,the unregister user can view post but can’t reply the forwarded post it can be post into the forum by clicking the reply button.

Download.php

Download.php file displays the Books that has been added into the download form. The user can download the book once the user has been register, the user can be able to proceed.

Login.php

Login.php file displays the login form for the new user and existing user in this the new user must register by filling out all the fields and the existing user of this web application the user can enter their name, mail-id and password and they continue the website.

3.2 OUTPUT DESIGN

Output design generally refers to the results and information that are generated by the system for many end-user output is the main reason for developing the system and the basics on which they evaluate the usefulness of the application. In any system results of processing are communicated to the user and to other system through outputs. it is most important and direct source information to the user.

Output screens as follows

- Home screen
- Admin screen
- PHP tutorial screen
- ASP tutorial screen
- JavaScript tutorial screen
- AJAX tutorial screen
- Forum screen
- Download screen

By implementing thoughtful design elements such as responsive layouts, interactive features, and organized content categories, the website can effectively serve its purpose of providing valuable educational resources to users. Regular updates, user feedback integration, and performance optimization are essential for ensuring the website remains relevant, user-friendly, and accessible over time. With attention to detail and a focus on user experience, the website can become a valuable resource for learn knowledge in various subjects.

3.3 DATABASE DESIGN

The file design is one of the important features which mainly depend on the performance of the system. The file design deals with the two important elements. They are the size of the files and the redundancy of the data. At the same time all the files are design to incorporate all relevant information regarding each module. A single database with information about all the modules will make the system complex. The functions and structure of each of the database files are given below.

Database design and its uses are as follows. Database is designed with 5 tables. Each table has primary key as well as some table has foreign key.

- Registration table
- Search table
- Forum table
- Download table
- User Level table

3.3.1 REGISTRATION

Field	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Extra
id	int(11)			No	*None*	auto_increment
name	varchar(255)	latin1_swedish_ci		No		
username	varchar(150)	latin1_swedish_ci		No		
email	varchar(100)	latin1_swedish_ci		No		
password	varchar(100)	latin1_swedish_ci		No		
usertype	varchar(25)	latin1_swedish_ci		No		
block	tinyint(4)			No	0	
sendEmail	tinyint(4)			Yes	0	
gid	tinyint(3)		UNSIGNED	No	1	
registerDate	datetime			No	0000-00-00 00:00:00	
lastvisitDate	datetime			No	0000-00-00 00:00:00	
activation	varchar(100)	latin1_swedish_ci		No		
params	text	latin1_swedish_ci		No	*None*	

Table 3.3.1 Registration

3.3.2 SEARCH

Field	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Extra
search_term	varchar(128)	latin1_swedish_ci		No		
hits	int(11)		UNSIGNED	No	0	

Table 3.3.2 Search

3.3.3 FORUM

Field	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Extra
id	int(11)			No	*None*	auto_increment
parent	int(11)			Yes	0	
thread	int(11)			Yes	0	
catid	int(11)			No	0	
name	tinytext	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	*NULL*	
userid	int(11)			No	0	
email	tinytext	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	*NULL*	
subject	tinytext	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	*NULL*	
time	int(11)			No	0	
ip	varchar(15)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	*NULL*	
topic_emoticon	int(11)			No	0	
locked	tinyint(4)			No	0	
hold	tinyint(4)			No	0	
ordering	int(11)			Yes	0	
hits	int(11)			Yes	0	
moved	tinyint(4)			Yes	0	
modified_by	int(7)			Yes	*NULL*	
modified_time	int(11)			Yes	*NULL*	
modified_reason	tinytext	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	*NULL*	

Table 3.3.3 Forum

3.3.4 DOWNLOAD

Field	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Extra
id	int(11)			No	*None*	auto_increment
catid	int(11)			No	1	
dmname	text	latin1_swedish_ci		No	*None*	
dmdescription	longtext	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	*NULL*	
dmdate_published	datetime			No	0000-00-00 00:00:00	
dmowner	int(4)			No	-1	
dmfilename	text	latin1_swedish_ci		No	*None*	
published	tinyint(1)			No	0	
dmurl	text	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	*NULL*	
dmcounter	int(11)			Yes	0	
checked_out	int(11)			No	0	
checked_out_time	datetime			No	0000-00-00 00:00:00	
approved	tinyint(1)			No	0	
dmthumbnail	text	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	*NULL*	
dmlastupdateon	datetime			Yes	0000-00-00 00:00:00	
dmlastupdateby	int(5)			No	-1	
dmsubmitedby	int(5)			No	-1	
dmmantainedby	int(5)			Yes	0	
dmlicense_id	int(5)			Yes	0	
dmlicense_display	tinyint(1)			No	0	
access	int(11)		UNSIGNED	No	0	
attribs	text	latin1_swedish_ci		No	*None*	

Table 3.3.4 Download

3.3.5 USER LEVEL

Field	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Extra
id	tinyint(3)		UNSIGNED	No	0	
name	varchar(50)	latin1_swedish_ci		No		

Table 3.3.5 User Level

3.3.6 MODULE

Field	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Extra
id	int(11)			No	*None*	auto_increment
title	text	latin1_swedish_ci		No	*None*	
content	text	latin1_swedish_ci		No	*None*	
ordering	int(11)			No	0	
position	varchar(50)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	*NULL*	
checked_out	int(11)		UNSIGNED	No	0	
checked_out_time	datetime			No	0000-00-00 00:00:00	
published	tinyint(1)			No	0	
module	varchar(50)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	*NULL*	
numnews	int(11)			No	0	
access	tinyint(3)		UNSIGNED	No	0	
showtitle	tinyint(3)		UNSIGNED	No	1	
params	text	latin1_swedish_ci		No	*None*	
iscore	tinyint(4)			No	0	
client_id	tinyint(4)			No	0	
control	text	latin1_swedish_ci		No	*None*	

Table 3.3.6 Module

3.4 SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

3.4.1 DESCRIPTION OF MODULES

The project can be divided into five major modules,

1. User Registration Module
2. Login Module
3. Search Module
4. Forum Module
5. Administrator Module

User Registration Module

Registration Module provides functionality to register viewers of the public site within Web Application Scripts in order to get access to personalized content that the site using this module provides to its users. Module can be also used to register users for Forum Module and to download book that support personalization and user specific handling. For example module can be used to collect e-mail addresses for people who want to subscribe to a newsletter and to allow them to manage their subscriptions after logging in.

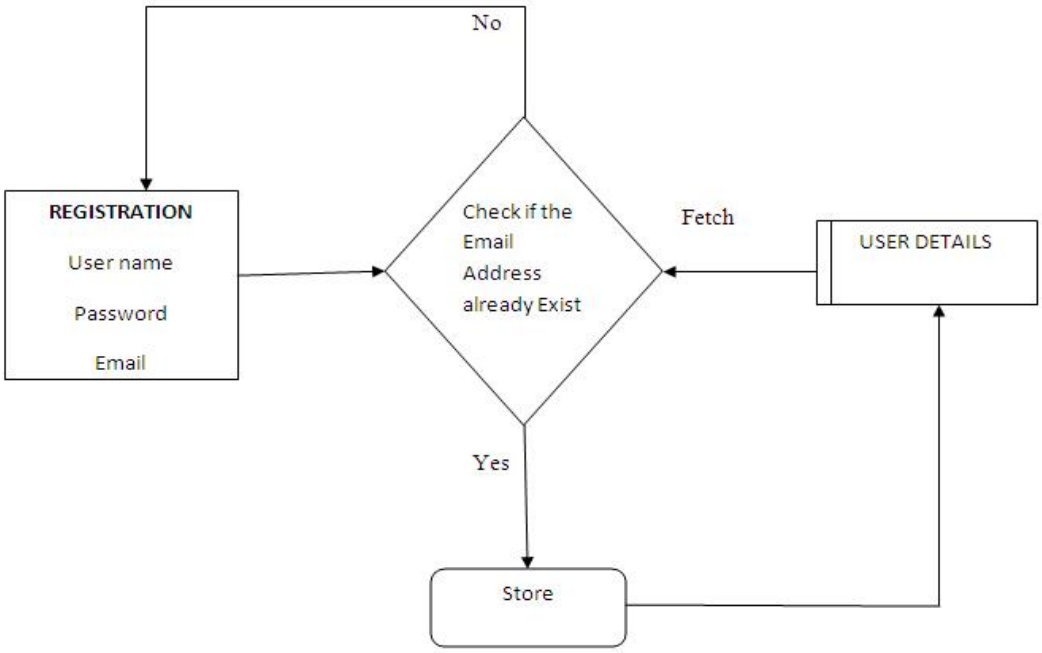


Fig 3.4.1 User Registration Module

Login Module

Login module provides a standard window to access the book download and forum. If a user enter username or password it will check the database whether the user registered his information in the database. If the username or password goes wrong it will alert the user that your username or password is wrong by checking it in the database. If the user forgets their username or password user can retrieve their username and password through their email-ID

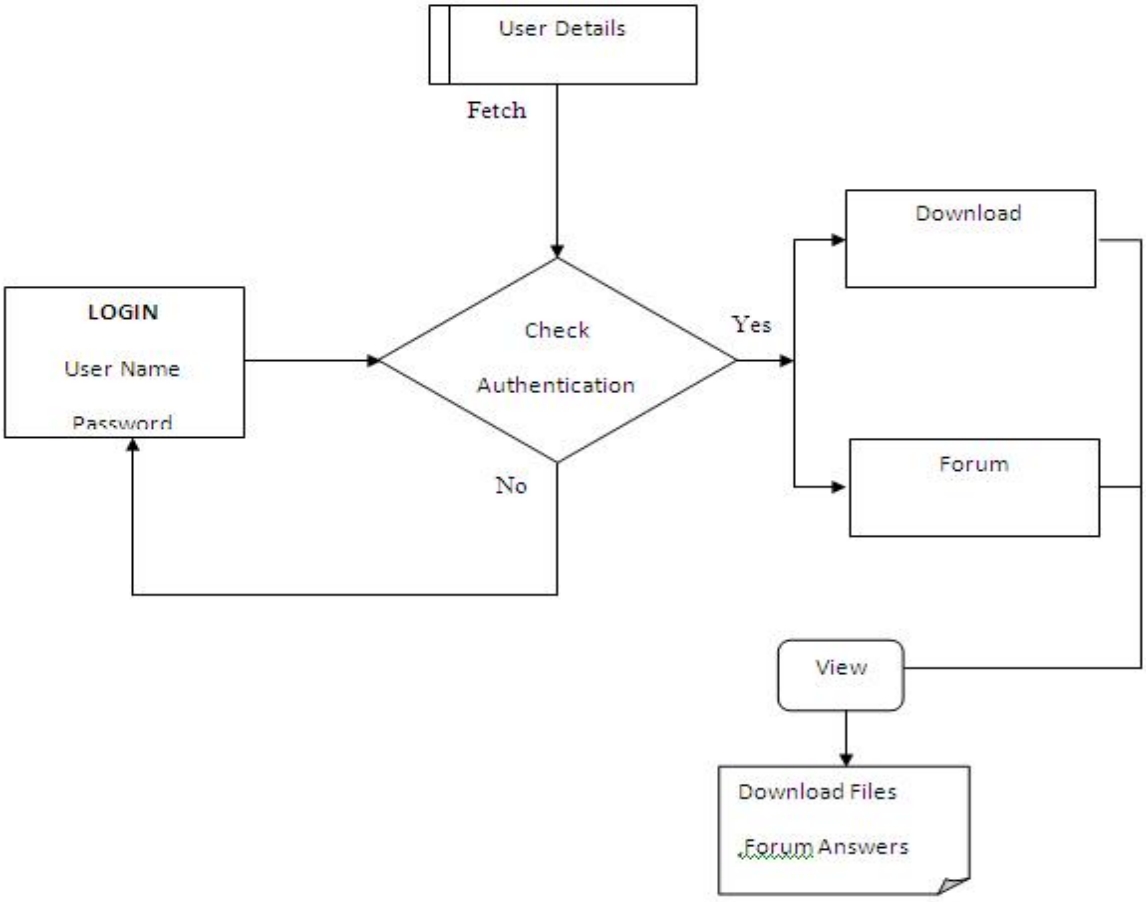


Fig 3.4.1 Login Module

Search Module

Search module is used to search the contents of entire website. If User type a word to search whether it is available inside the website it will show the search results in a page. If the word searched is not found means it will show the result as zero results found.

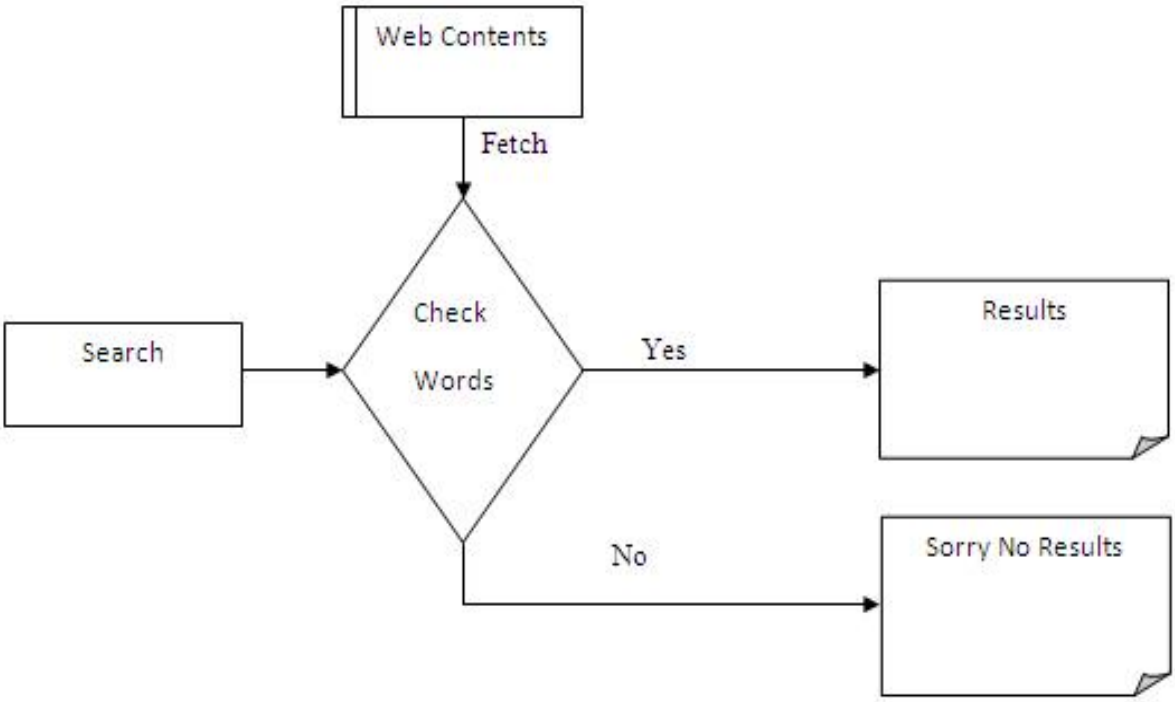


Fig 3. 4.1 Search Module

Forum Module

Forum module is to discuss the user's views and get a solution for a question. The user have to login with their username and password to get access inside the forum. If the user dint get register with the website it won't let the users to view the answers of a topic or question. The solution will be maintained like a history. If the user didn't get the exact answer for a topic the admin will give correct answer by indicating the word solved answer.

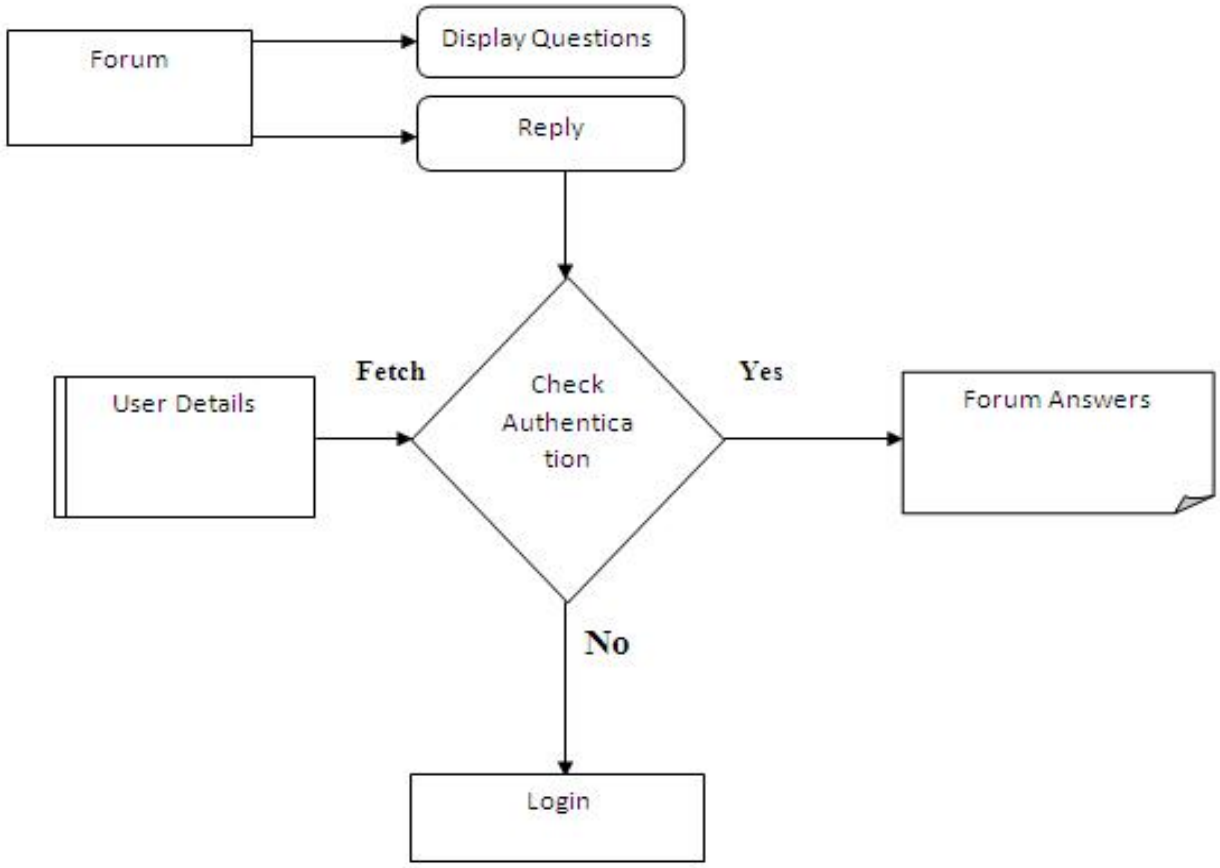


Fig 3.4.1 Forum Module

Administrator Module

The administrator of the application will be providing the authentication and authorization to the users and the total control of the web-application will be maintained by the admin. It will control the users who registered for the purpose to download and to discuss in the forum.

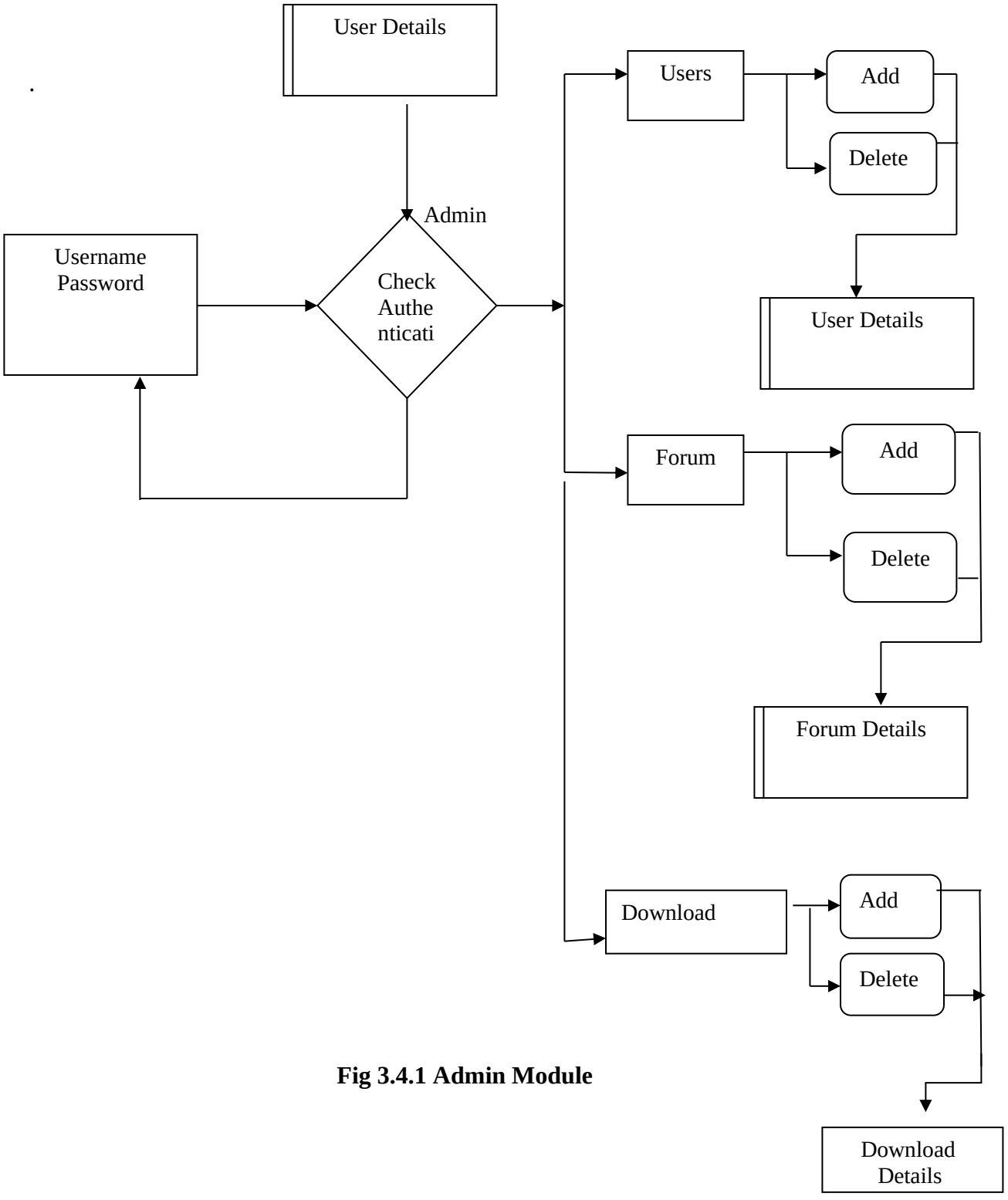


Fig 3.4.1 Admin Module

4. TESTING AND IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 SYSTEM TESTING

Testing is a process of executing a program and finding a BUG.A good test case is one that has a high probability of finding an undiscovered error. A successful test is one that uncovers an undiscovered error.

If testing is conducted successfully according to the objectives as stated above, it would uncover errors in the software. Also testing demonstrates that software functions appear to the working according to the specification, that performance requirements appear to have been met**.**

There are three ways to test a program

- For Correctness
- For Implementation efficiency
- For Computational Complexity.

Tests for correctness are supposed to verify that a program does exactly what it was designed to do. This is much more tedious than it may at first appear, especially for large programs.

Tests for implementation efficiency attempt to find ways to make a correct program faster or use less storage. It is a code-refining process, which re-examines the implementation phase of algorithm development. Tests for computational complexity amount to an experimental analysis of the complexity of an algorithm or an experimental comparison of two or more algorithms, which solve the same problem.

The following ideas should be a part of any testing plan

- Preventive Measures
- Test Data
- Looking for trouble
- Time for testing
- Re Testing

For the college automation software the master data has been entered and verified by the old record with the new system. Since the master record is an important component, while data is being entered, this has been taken as highest priority while system testing. The data is entered in all forms separately and whenever an error occurred, it is corrected on the spot.

The entire testing process can be divided into 3 phases

- Unit Testing
- Integrated Testing
- Final/ System testing

4.1.1 UNIT TESTING

Unit testing focuses verification effort on the smallest unit of software designs the module. To check whether each module in the software works properly so that it gives desired outputs to the given inputs.All Validations and conditions are tested in the module level in the unit test. Control paths are tested to ensure the information properly flows into, and out of the program unit and out of the program unit under test. Boundary condition is tested to ensure that the modules operates at boundaries, establishes that it restricts processing. All independent paths through the control structure ensure that all statements in a module have been executed at least once. In conclusion, all errors handling paths are tested

Screen name: login page

Object name	**Test id**	**Test case description**	**Action**	**Expected result**	**Actual result**	**Status**
Log in	TC001	To check if the username and password matches with the database	Click login button	If username and password match with data base next page should be redirected else error message should be displayed	Same as expected	Pass

Log in	TC002	To check if the username and password matches with the database	Click log in button	If username and password match with data base next page should be redirected else error message should be displayed	Username and password match with database but error message displayed	Fail
Menu button selection	TC003	To check if the menu is navigating to the corresponding page	Press option	When the option is selected, Corresponding web page should be displayed	Apt web page is displayed	Pass

Screen name: User Registration Page

Object name	**Test id**	**Test case description**	**Action**	**Expected result**	**Actual result**	**Status**
Register Button	TC001	To check if the registration detail is inserted into database	Register button selection	When submit button is pressed, registration detail should be inserted into registration table	Registration detail inserted into registration table	Pass
Log in	TC002	To check if the registration detail is inserted into database	Login button selection	When submit button is pressed, registration detail should be inserted into registration table	Registration detail not inserted into registration table	Fail

Category selection	TC003	To check if the menu is navigating to the corresponding page	Press category	When the category is selected, corresponding web page should be displayed	web page is displayed	Fail

4.1.2 INTEGRATION TESTING

Though each program works individually, user should work after linking them together. This is also referred to as Interfacing. Data may be lost across interface and one module can have an adverse effect on another. Subroutines, after linking, may not do the desired function expected by the main routine. Integration testing is a systematic technique for constructing program structure while at same time, conducting test to uncover errors associated with the interface. In the testing, the programs are constructed and tested in small segments.

4.1.3 VALIDATION TESTING

Data validation is done to see whether the corresponding entries made in the tables are correct. White Box testing is a test case design method that uses the control structure of other procedural designs to divide the test cases. The different test cases are,

1. Guarantee that all independent parts within a module have been exercised
2. Exercise all logical decisions on their true/false side.

Screen name: User home page

Object name	**Test id**	**Test case description**	**Action**	**Expected result**	**Actual result**	**Status**
Page load	TC001	To view the user home page	Page load	When the page is loaded user home should be displayed with tutorial list	User home page displayed	Pass
Page load	TC002	To view the user home page	Page load	When the page is loaded user home should be displayed with tutorial list	User home page displayed	Fail
Category selection	TC003	To check if the category is navigating to the corresponding web page	Press option	When the category is selected, corresponding web page	Apt options are displayed in the web page	Pass
Logout button	TC004	To check if the user logs out after clicking logout button	Press logout button	When the logout button is selected, user should be logged out	User logged out	Pass

4.2 SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

System implementation is the final phase i.e., putting the utility into action. Implementation is the stage of the project when the theoretical design is turned into a working system. The implementation stage is a system project in its own right. It includes careful planning, investigation of current system and its constraints on implementation, design of methods to achieve the changeover, training of the staff in change over procedure and evaluation of changeover method.

The first task in implementation is planning, deciding on the methods and time scale to be adopted. Once the planning has been completed the major effort is to ensure that the programs in the system are working properly when the staff has been trained, the complete system involving both computer and user can be executed effectively. Thus the clear plans are prepared for the activities.

Implementation is the state in the project where theoretical design turned into working system. The most crucial stage is achieving a new successful system and giving confidence in new system that it will work effectively. The system is implemented only after thorough checking is done and if it is found working in according to the specifications.

The implementation stage involves following tasks.

- Careful planning.
- Investigation of system and constraints.
- Design of methods to achieve the changeover.
- Training of the staff in the changeover phase.
- Evaluation of the changeover method.

The method of implementation and the time scale to be adopted are found out initially. Next the system is tested properly and the same time users are trained in the new procedures.

The major implementation procedures are:

- Test Plans
- Training
- Equipment Installation
- Conversion

4.2.1 Test Plans

The implementation of a computer-based system requires that test data be prepared and that the system and its elements be tested in a planned, structured manner.

4.2.2 Training

The purpose of the training is to ensure that all the personnel who are to be associated with the computer-based business system possesses the necessary knowledge skills. Operating, programming, and user personnel are trained using reference manuals as training aids.

4.2.3 Equipment Installation

Equipment vendors can provide the specifications for equipment installation. User usually works with the project's equipment installation team in planning for adequate space, power, and light, and a suitable environment. After a suitable site has been completed, the computer equipment can be installed.

4.2.4 Conversion

Conversion is the process of performing all of the operations that result directly in the turnover of the new system to the user. Conversion has two parts: -1) the creation of a conversion plan at the start of the development phase and the implementation of this plan throughout the development phase, 2) the creation of a system changeover plan at the end of the development phase and the implementation of the plan at the beginning of the operation phase.

4.2.5 Change over Method

Changeover is the process of adopting the new system. The new system has to be introduced however. This is done after the system has been developed and tested completely. When the changeover has taken place there will be a need for amendment to correct or improve the new system. The most critical stage is achieving a successful new system and in giving the user confidence that the new system will work and be effective. The system can be implemented only after through testing is done and if it is found to working according to the specification. The system personally checks the feasibility of the system.

Training about this system package, its technology, needs and benefits, its operation, handling, was given to the employees of the company. Meanings of appropriate error messages methods to avoid errors were given.

After the job of testing and training were completed, the whole system was documented and presented in a readable manner.This system is designed in such a way that addition of new modules can be done in a very simple and efficient manner. Introducing the distributed database concept can make further extension to this system.

5. CONCLUSION

The **WAPS with E-Learning** is a web –based system. The users can get all the Web developing resources particularly PHP, ASP, JAVASCRIPT, AJAX. Once the user enters this website user can learn the basics, download the book of scripting languages and discuss the scripting languages doubts. Through this forum User can have a useful information of web related Scripts. Every user can have a great discussion about the related Scripts and get a useful solution for their questions. Every users can get the full book of three web Scripts.

System performance evaluation must be monitored not only to determine whether or not user perform as a plan but also to determine if user should have to meet changes in the information needed for the company.

System evaluation emphasis the relationship between documentation and the success of implementation for maintaining effective system. The performance of the system was evaluated to determine whether system achieved the results that are expected and whether the predicted benefits of the system were being realized.

SCOPE FOR FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS

The application designed is designed in such a way that any further enhancements can be done with the ease. The system has the capability for easy integration with other systems. New modules can be added to the existing system with less effort. Admin can add any modules in the future and make it implement easy with the website.

In future admin can extend the language for translating the web contents in the database. Through the admin there is a facility to take a backup of the project database. Admin can add the categories for scripts tutorials and files which will be available in the future.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

REFERENCE BOOKS

- Adam tracbten berg- Upgrading to PHP5
- David sklar-Learning PHP5
- Kevin yank-Build your own website by using PHP&MYSQL, 4th edition.
- Rak shekhar-Beginner to intermediate PHP5 file.
- Zak Greant, Grame Merrall,Torben Wilson, Brett Michlitsch-PHP functions essential reference

REFERENCE WEBSITES

- http://www.w3schools.com/
- http://www.phpbb.com/
- http://www.php.net/
- http://phpdig.net/
- http://www.easyphpwebsites.com/
- http://www.tizag.com/phpT/

APPENDICES

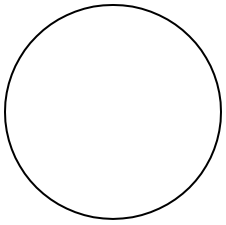
A. DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

Dataflow diagram is a representation in which overall description of a system can beshown in the form of a diagram. There are four symbols that are used in the design.

- Entities

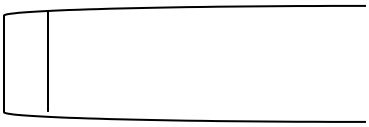
External entities represent the sources of data that enter the system or the recipients of data that leave the system.

- Process



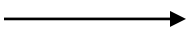
Processes represent activities in which data is manipulated by being stored or retrieved or transformed in some way. A circle represents it. The process will show the data transformation or change.

- Database



Databases represent storage of data within the system

Data Flow



A data flow shows a flow of information from its source to its destination. A line represents a data flow, with arrow heads showing the direction of flows.

ADMIN LOGIN

Level 0

Level 1

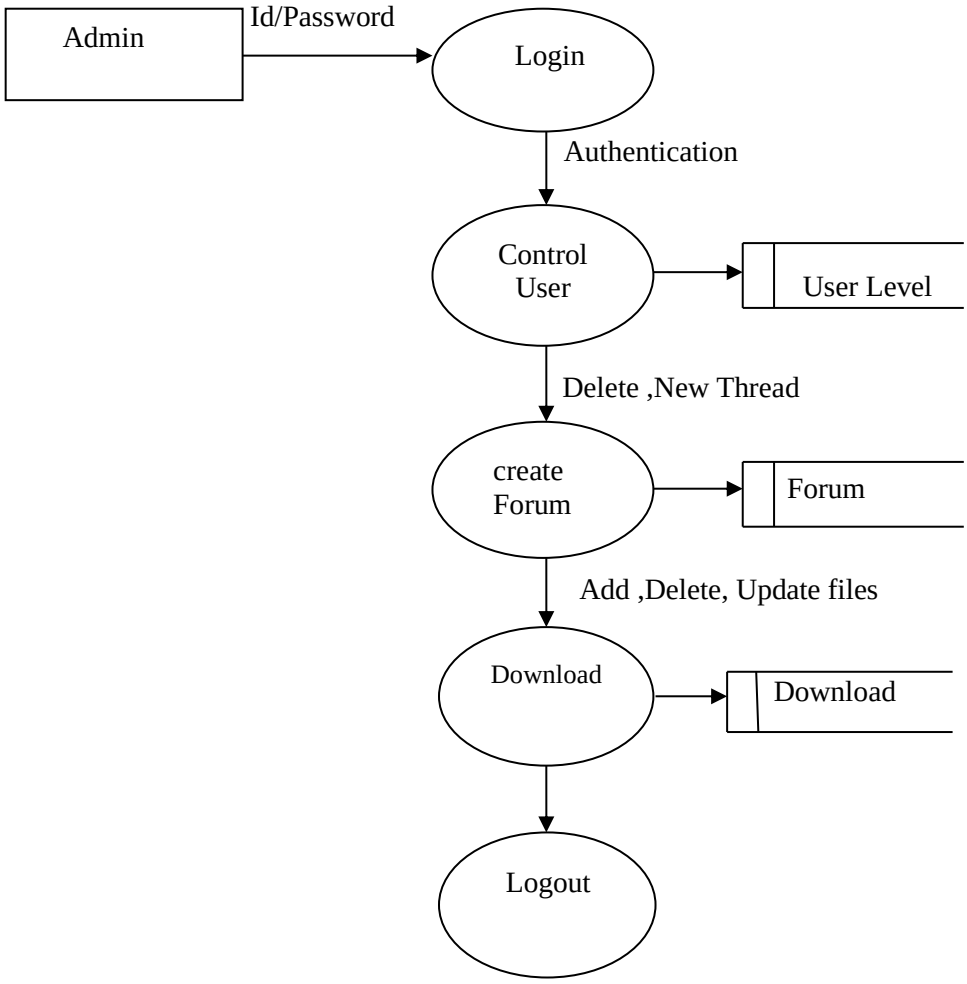


FIG. A.1 ADMIN LOGIN

USE CASE DIAGRAM

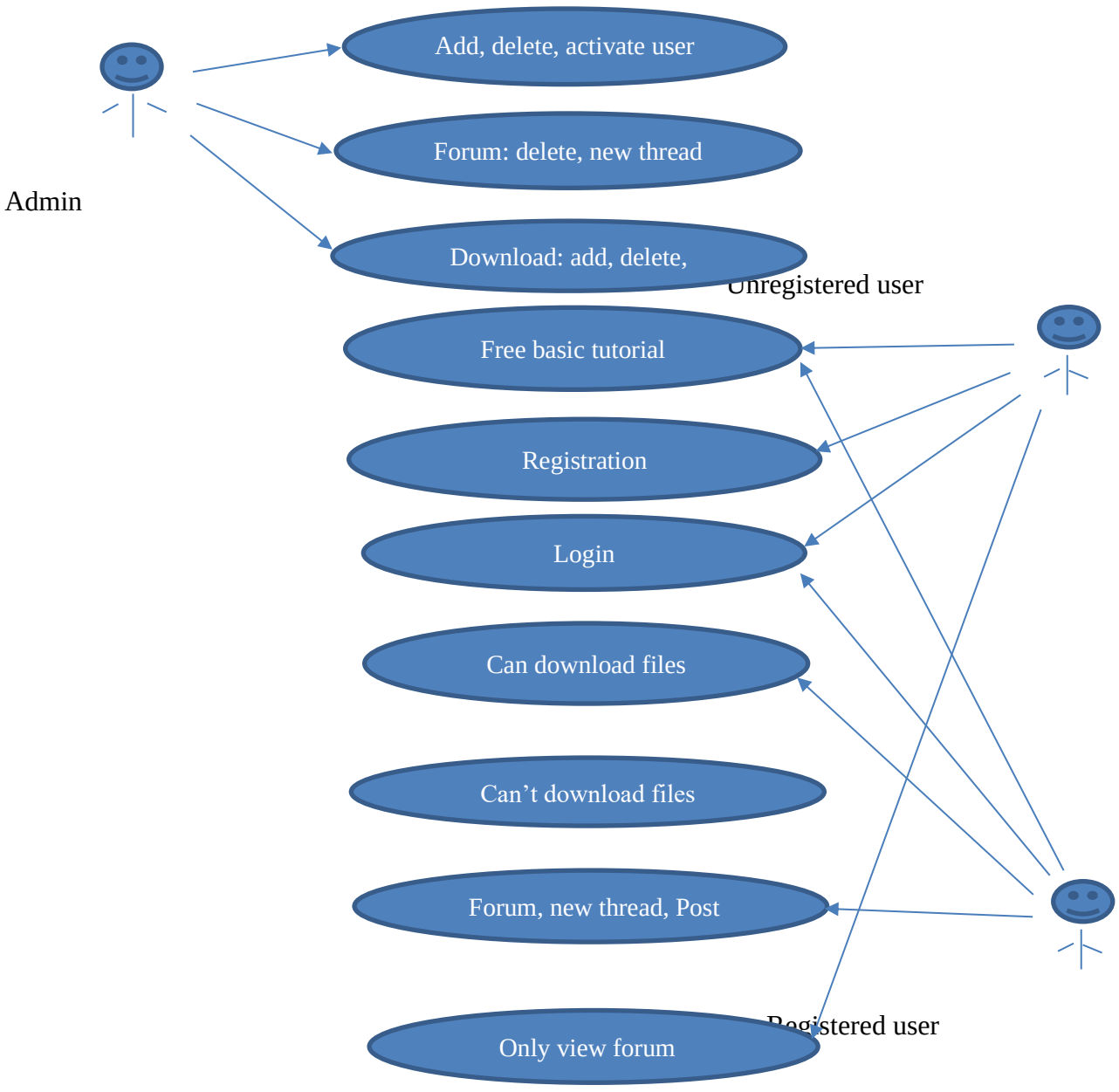


FIG.A.2 USER CASE DIAGRAM

B.TABLE STRUCTURE

Table name: Admin

Column name	Datatype	Constraints	Description
Admin_id	Int (11)	Not Null	Unique id for admin
Admin_rname	Varchar (100)	Not Null	Name of the admin
Password	Varchar (100)	Not Null	Password of the admin

Table name: User Level

Column name	Datatype	Constraints	Description
User_id	Tiny_Int (3)	Not Null	Id of the User
User_Name	Varchar (50)	Not Null	Name of the User

Table name: Search

Column name	Datatype	Constraints	Description
Search_term	Varchar(128)	Not Null	Search term of Tutorial
Hits	Int (11)	Not Null	Id of the category

Table name: Download

Column name	Datatype	Constraints	Description
User_id	Int (11)	Not Null	Unique id of the download
Dm_Name	Text	Not Null	Name of the document
Dm_published	Date_time	Not Null	Publisher of the document
Dm_owner	Int (4)	Not Null	Document of the owner
Checked_out	Int(11)	Not Null	Discounted price amount
Checked_out_time	Date_time	Not Null	Document time checked

Table name: User Registration

Primary Key: User_id

Column name	Datatype	Constraints	Description
User_id	Int (15)	Not Null	Unique id of the user
Name	Varchar (255)	Not Null	Name of the user
Email	Varchar (100)	Not Null	Email id of the user
Password	Varchar (100)	Not Null	The password of the user
Reg_Date	Date_time	Not Null	The registered date of the user
Last_Visit_date	Date_time	Not Null	The last visit date of the user

Table name: Forum

Column name	Datatype	Constraints	Description
Id	Int (11)	Not Null	Forum id of the post
User_Id	Int (11)	Not Null	User id for user
Cat_id	Varchar (50)	Not Null	Categories id for the forum
Name	Int (100)	Not Null	Name of the forum
Threads	Timestamp	Not Null	Threads of the post
Locked	Tiny_int (4)	Not Null	The status of the order
Time	Int (11)	Not Null	Time for the post

C.SAMPLE CODING

Home Page

```
<?php
defined('_JEXEC') or die('Restricted access'); // no direct access
require_once dirname(__FILE__) . DIRECTORY_SEPARATOR .
'functions.php';
$document = null;
if (isset($this))
 $document = & $this;
$baseUrl = $this->baseurl;
$templateUrl = $this->baseurl . '/templates/' . $this->template;
artxComponentWrapper($document);
?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="<?php echo $this-
>language; ?>" lang="<?php echo $this->language; ?>" >
<head>
 <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=EmulateIE7" />
<jdoc:include type="head" />
 <link rel="stylesheet" href="<?php echo $this->baseurl;
?>/templates/system/css/system.css" type="text/css" />
<link rel="stylesheet" href="<?php echo $this->baseurl;
?>/templates/system/css/general.css" type="text/css" />
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="<?php echo $templateUrl;
?>/css/template.css" />
<!--[if IE 6]><link rel="stylesheet" href="<?php echo $templateUrl;
?>/css/template.ie6.css" type="text/css" media="screen" /><![endif]-->
<!--[if IE 7]><link rel="stylesheet" href="<?php echo $templateUrl;
?>/css/template.ie7.css" type="text/css" media="screen" /><![endif]-->
<script type="text/javascript" src="<?php echo $templateUrl;
?>/script.js"></script>
</head>
```

```
          <body>
         <div id="art-page-background-gradient"></div>
<div id="art-main">
<div class="art-Sheet">
   <div class="art-Sheet-tl"></div>
   <div class="art-Sheet-tr"></div>
   <div class="art-Sheet-bl"></div>
   <div class="art-Sheet-br"></div>
   <div class="art-Sheet-tc"></div>
   <div class="art-Sheet-bc"></div>
   <div class="art-Sheet-cl"></div>
   <div class="art-Sheet-cr"></div>
   <div class="art-Sheet-cc"></div>
   <div class="art-Sheet-body">
<div class="art-Header">
   <div class="art-Header-png"></div>
   <div class="art-Header-jpeg"></div>
   <div class="art-logo-png"></div>
</div>
<jdoc:include type="modules" name="user3" />
<jdoc:include type="modules" name="banner1" style="artstyle" artstyle="art-nostyle" />
<?php echo artxPositions($document, array('top1', 'top2', 'top3'), 'art-block'); ?>
<div class="art-contentLayout">
<?php if (artxCountModules($document, 'left')) : ?>
<div class="art-sidebar1"><?php echo artxModules($document, 'left', 'art-block'); ?>
</div>
<?php endif; ?>
<div class="art-<?php echo artxGetContentCellStyle($document); ?>">
<?php
 echo artxModules($document, 'banner2', 'art-nostyle');
 if (artxCountModules($document, 'breadcrumb'))
  echo artxPost(null, artxModules($document, 'breadcrumb'));
 echo artxPositions($document, array('user1', 'user2'), 'art-article');
 echo artxModules($document, 'banner3', 'art-nostyle');
```

```
?>
<?php if (artxHasMessages()) : ?><div class="art-Post">
   <div class="art-Post-tl"></div>
   <div class="art-Post-tr"></div>
   <div class="art-Post-bl"></div>
   <div class="art-Post-br"></div>
   <div class="art-Post-tc"></div>
   <div class="art-Post-bc"></div>
   <div class="art-Post-cl"></div>
   <div class="art-Post-cr"></div>
   <div class="art-Post-cc"></div>
   <div class="art-Post-body">
<div class="art-Post-inner">
<div class="art-PostContent">
<jdoc:include type="message" />
</div>
<div class="cleared"></div>
</div>
        <div class="cleared"></div>
   </div>
</div>
<?php endif; ?>
<jdoc:include type="component" />
<?php echo artxModules($document, 'banner4', 'art-nostyle'); ?>
<?php echo artxPositions($document, array('user4', 'user5'), 'art-article'); ?>
<?php echo artxModules($document, 'banner5', 'art-nostyle'); ?>
</div>
<?php if (artxCountModules($document, 'right')) : ?>
<div class="art-sidebar2"><?php echo artxModules($document, 'right', 'art-block'); ?>
</div>
<?php endif; ?>
</div>
```

```
<div class="cleared"></div>
<?php echo artxPositions($document, array('bottom1', 'bottom2', 'bottom3'), 'art-block'); ?>
<jdoc:include type="modules" name="banner6" style="artstyle" artstyle="art-nostyle" />
<div class="art-Footer">
 <div class="art-Footer-inner">
  <?php echo artxModules($document, 'syndicate'); ?>
  <div class="art-Footer-text">
  <?php if (artxCountModules($document, 'copyright') == 0): ?>
<p>&copy; Copyright 2024 Designed by<a href="www.facebook.com/Ragul_Srini">
Srinivas Ragul</a> | <a href="www.facebook.com/m.srinivasragul">Unique Designs</a><br />
All Rights Reserved.</p>  <?php else: ?>
  <?php echo artxModules($document, 'copyright', 'art-nostyle'); ?>
  <?php endif; ?>
  </div>
 </div>
 <div class="art-Footer-background"></div>
</div>
        <div class="cleared"></div>
    </div>
</div>
<!--PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE STARTING HERE-->
<!--PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE STARTING HERE-->
</div>
<!--END OF DO NOT REMOVE-->
<!--END OF DO NOT REMOVE-->
</body>
</html>
```

Login

```
<?php
defined( '_JEXEC' ) or die( 'Restricted access' );
jimport('joomla.language.helper');
//$browserLang = JLanguageHelper::detectLanguage();
// forced to default
$browserLang = null;
$lang =& JFactory::getLanguage();
$languages = array();
$languages = JLanguageHelper::createLanguageList($browserLang );
array_unshift( $languages, JHTML::_('select.option',  '', JText::_( 'Default' ) ) );
$langs = JHTML::_('select.genericlist',   $languages, 'lang', ' class="inputbox"', 'value', 'text',
$browserLang );
?>
<?php if(JPluginHelper::isEnabled('authentication', 'openid')) :
        $lang->load( 'plg_authentication_openid', JPATH_ADMINISTRATOR );
        $langScript =  'var JLanguage = {};'.
                        ' JLanguage.WHAT_IS_OPENID = \".JText::_(
'WHAT_IS_OPENID' ).'\';'.
                        ' JLanguage.LOGIN_WITH_OPENID = \".JText::_(
'LOGIN_WITH_OPENID' ).'\';'.
                        ' JLanguage.NORMAL_LOGIN = \".JText::_(
'NORMAL_LOGIN' ).'\';'.
                        ' var modlogin = 1;';
        $document = &JFactory::getDocument();
        $document->addScriptDeclaration( $langScript );
        JHTML::_('script', 'openid.js');
endif; ?>
<form action="<?php echo JRoute::_( 'index.php', true, $params->get('usesecure')); ?>"
method="post" name="login" id="form-login" style="clear: both;">
    <p id="form-login-username">
        <label for="modlgn_username"><?php echo JText::_('Username'); ?></label>
        <input name="username" id="modlgn_username" type="text" class="inputbox"
```

```
size="15" />
    </p>
    <p id="form-login-password">
            <label for="modlgn_passwd"><?php echo JText::_('Password'); ?></label>
            <input name="passwd" id="modlgn_passwd" type="password" class="inputbox"
size="15" />
    </p>
    <?php
    if($error = JError::getError(true)) {
            echo '<p id="login-error-message">';
            echo $error->get('message');
            echo '<p>';
    }
    ?>
    <p id="form-login-lang" style="clear: both;">
            <label for="lang"><?php echo JText::_('Language'); ?></label>
            <?php echo $langs; ?>
    </p>
    <div class="button_holder">
    <div class="button1">
            <div class="next">
                    <a onclick="login.submit();">
                            <?php echo JText::_( 'Login' ); ?></a>
            </div>
    </div>
    </div>
    <div class="clr"></div>
    <input type="submit" style="border: 0; padding: 0; margin: 0; width: 0px; height: 0px;"
value="<?php echo JText::_( 'Login' ); ?>" />
    <input type="hidden" name="option" value="com_login" />
    <input type="hidden" name="task" value="login" />
    <?php echo JHTML::_( 'form.token' ); ?>
</form>
```

Download

```
<?php
defined('_JEXEC') or die('Restricted access');
$acl = JFactory::getACL();
$app = JFactory::getApplication();
require_once JApplicationHelper::getPath('admin_html');
require_once JApplicationHelper::getPath('class');
global $_DOCMAN, $_DMUSER, $cid, $gid, $id, $pend, $updatedoc, $sort, $view_type,
$css, $task, $option;
$_DOCMAN = new dmMainFrame();
if(JRequest::getCmd('task') != 'doclink-listview') { // bit of a hack for doclink issue
    $_DOCMAN->loadLanguage('backend');
}

$_DMUSER = $_DOCMAN->getUser();
require_once $_DOCMAN->getPath('classes', 'html');
require_once($_DOCMAN->getPath('classes', 'utils'));
require_once($_DOCMAN->getPath('classes', 'token'));
$cid = JRequest::getVar('cid', array(0), 'request', 'array');
$gid = JRequest::getInt('gid', 0);
// retrieve some expected url (or form) arguments
$pend      = JRequest::getWord('pend', 'no');
$updatedoc = JRequest::getInt('updatedoc', 0);
$sort      = JRequest::getString('sort', 0);
$view_type = JRequest::getInt('view', 1);
$task                =JRequest::getVar('task');
if( !isset($section)) {
   global $section;
   $section =  JRequest::getCmd('section', '');
}
// add stylesheet
$css = JURI::root(true).'/administrator/components/com_docman/includes/docman.css';
```

```
$mainframe = JFactory::getApplication();
$mainframe->addCustomHeadTag( '<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" media="all"
href="'.$css.'" id="docman_stylesheet" />' );

// Little hack to make sure mosmsg is always displayed:
if( !isset( $_SERVER['HTTP_REFERER'] )) {
    $_SERVER['HTTP_REFERER'] = JURI::root(true) .
'/administrator/index.php?option=com_docman';
}
// execute task
if (($task == 'cpanel') || ($section == null)){
  include_once($_DOCMAN -> getPath('includes', 'docman'));
}else{
   include_once($_DOCMAN -> getPath('includes', $section)); }
```

D. SAMPLE INPUT

Home page

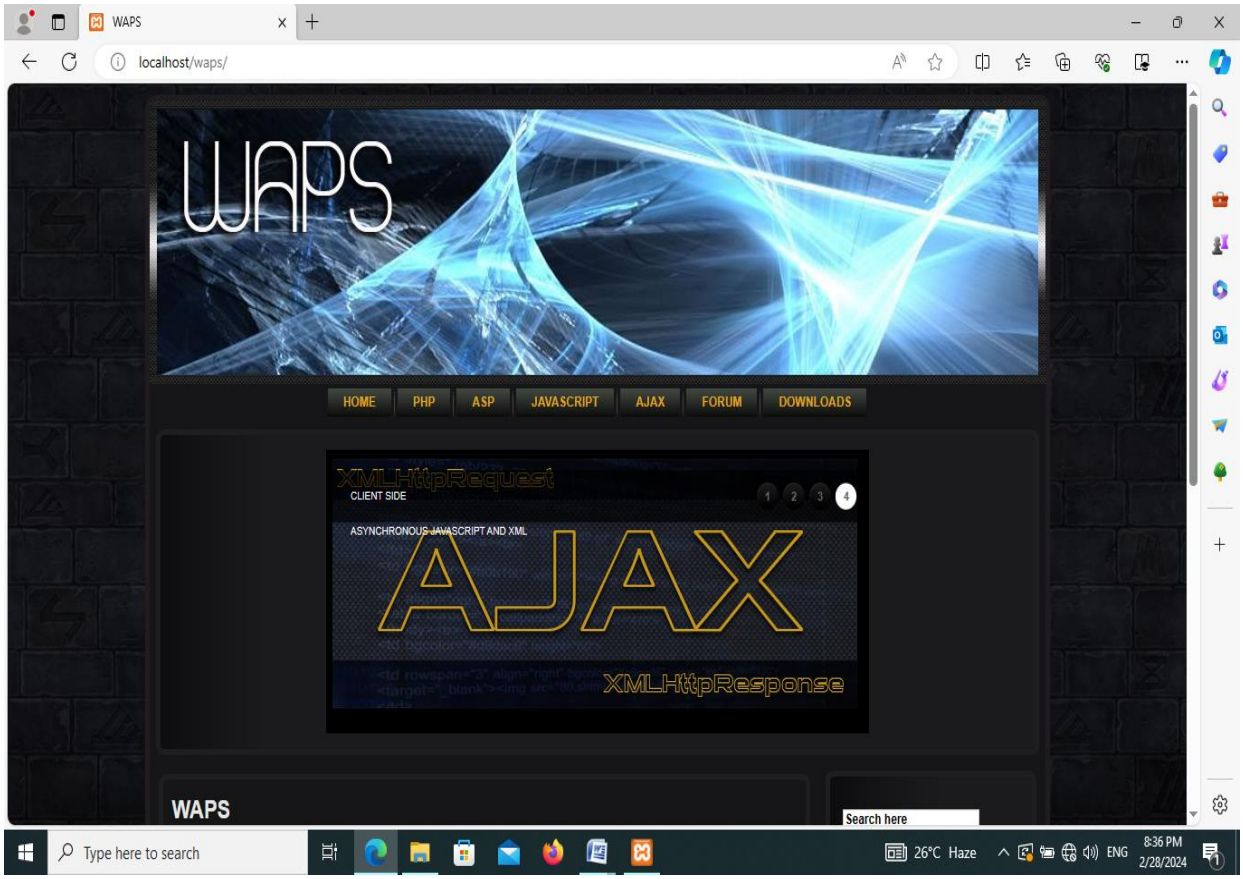


Fig.1.Home Page

The user can view the tutorial option ,Forum and download and select the respective option

User registration

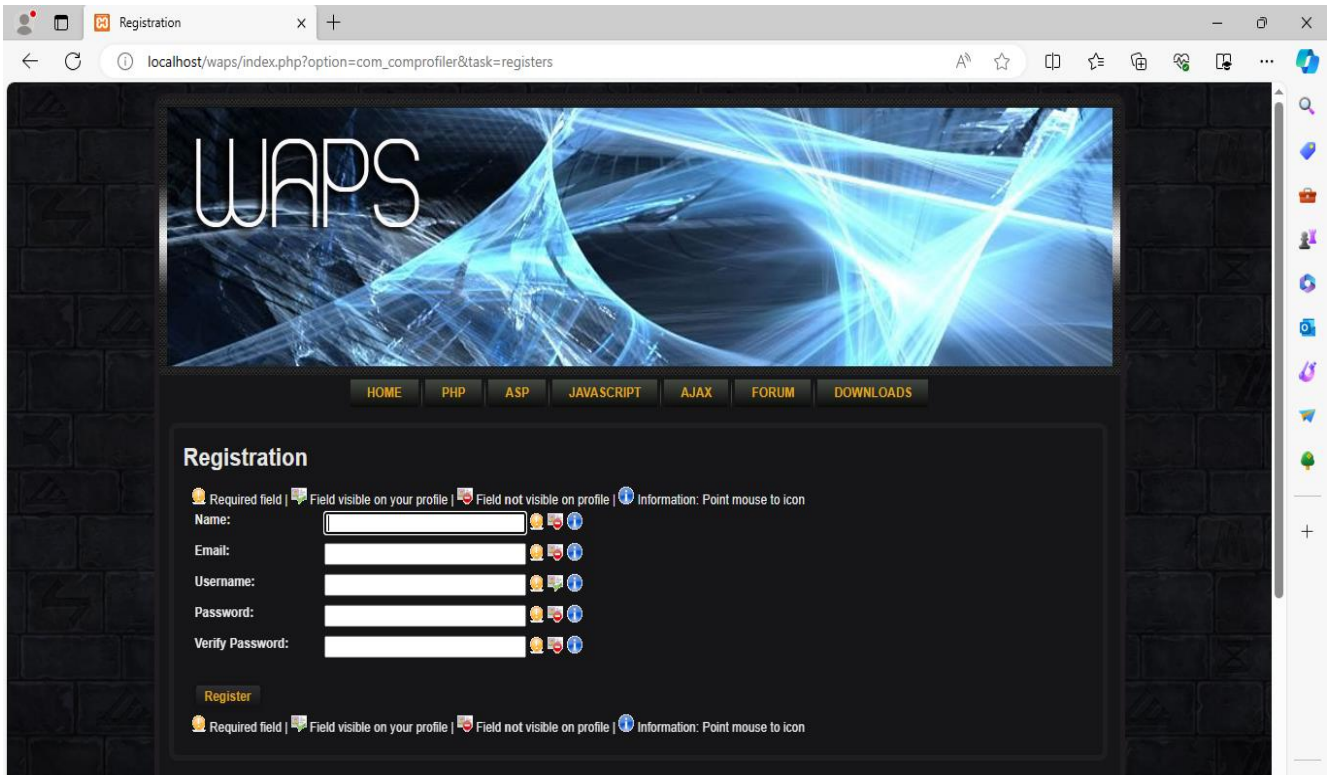


Fig.1.1. User Registration page

The new user can register in the website and create an account with unique username and password

Login

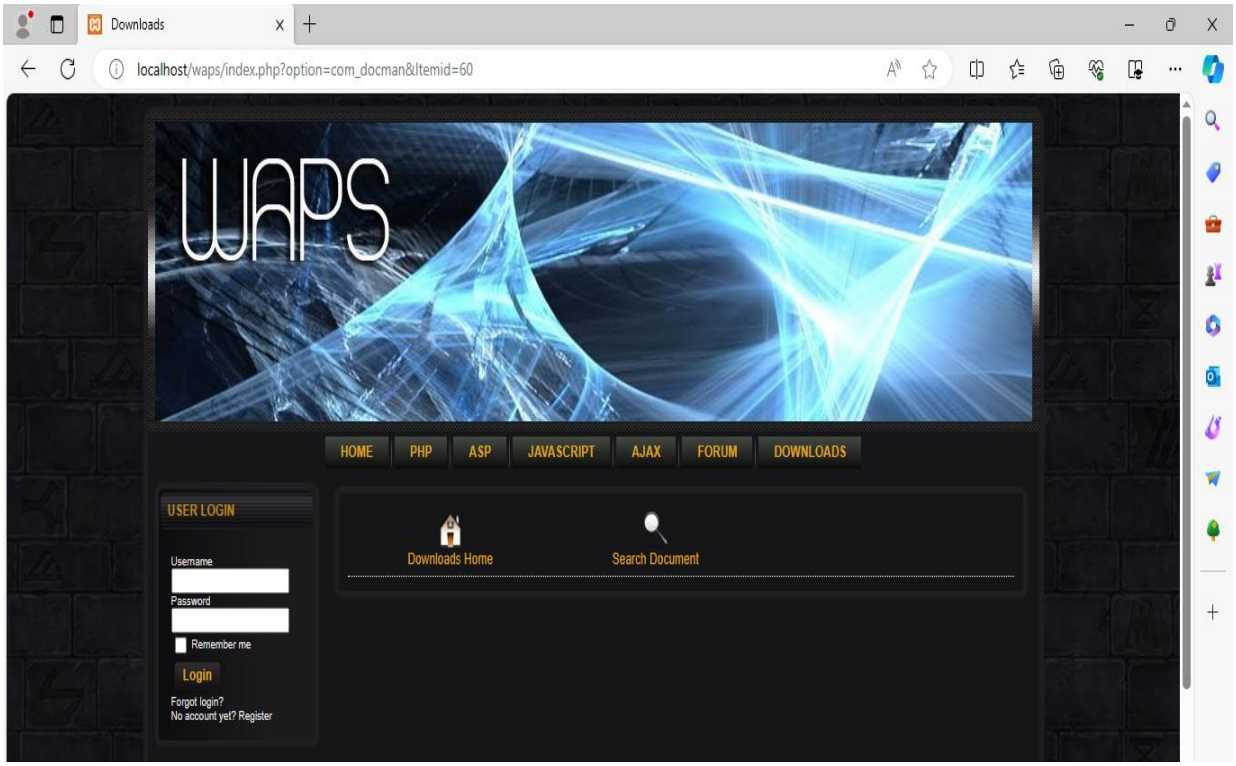


Fig.1.2. Login Page

Both the admin and user can login with their respective credentials and login in to portal

Searching a document

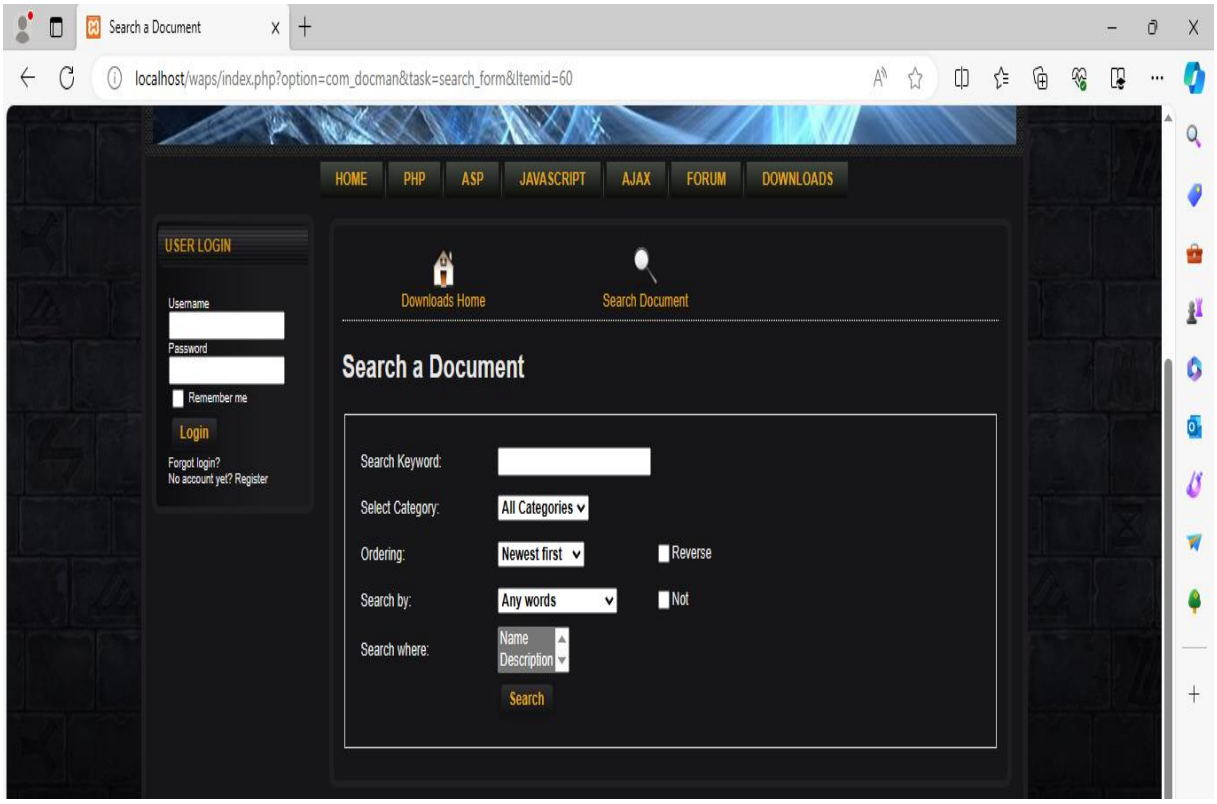


Fig.1.2. Search document Page

The user can search the download document book of the user reference

E. SAMPLE OUTPUT

PHP Tutorial

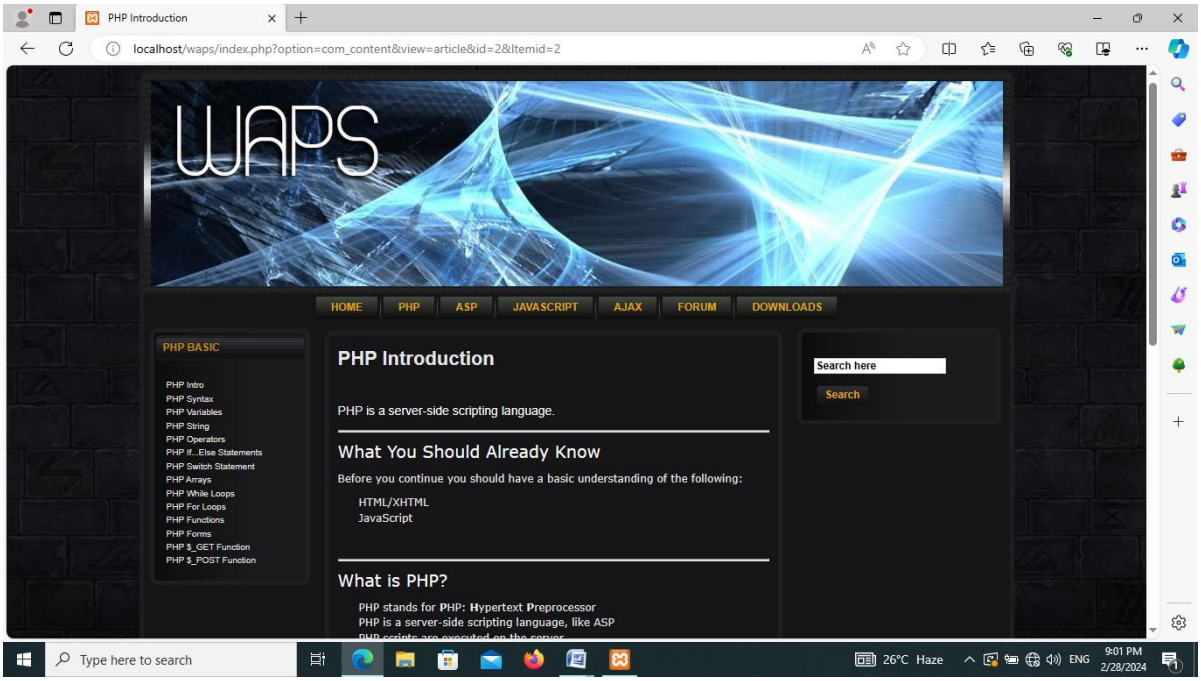


Fig.2.PHP Tutorial Page

The user can learn the basics of PHP concepts

ASP Tutorial

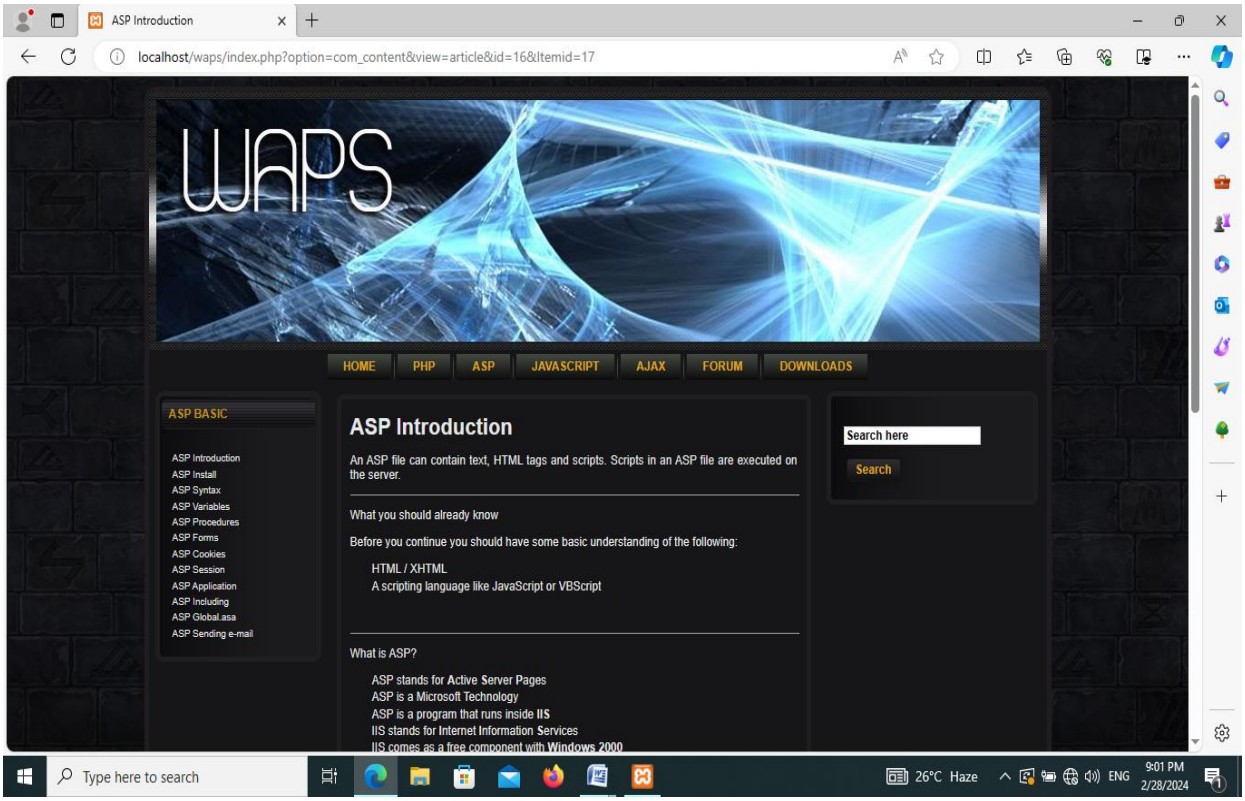


Fig.2.1.ASP Tutorial Page

The user can learn the basics of ASP concepts

JAVASCRIPT Tutorial

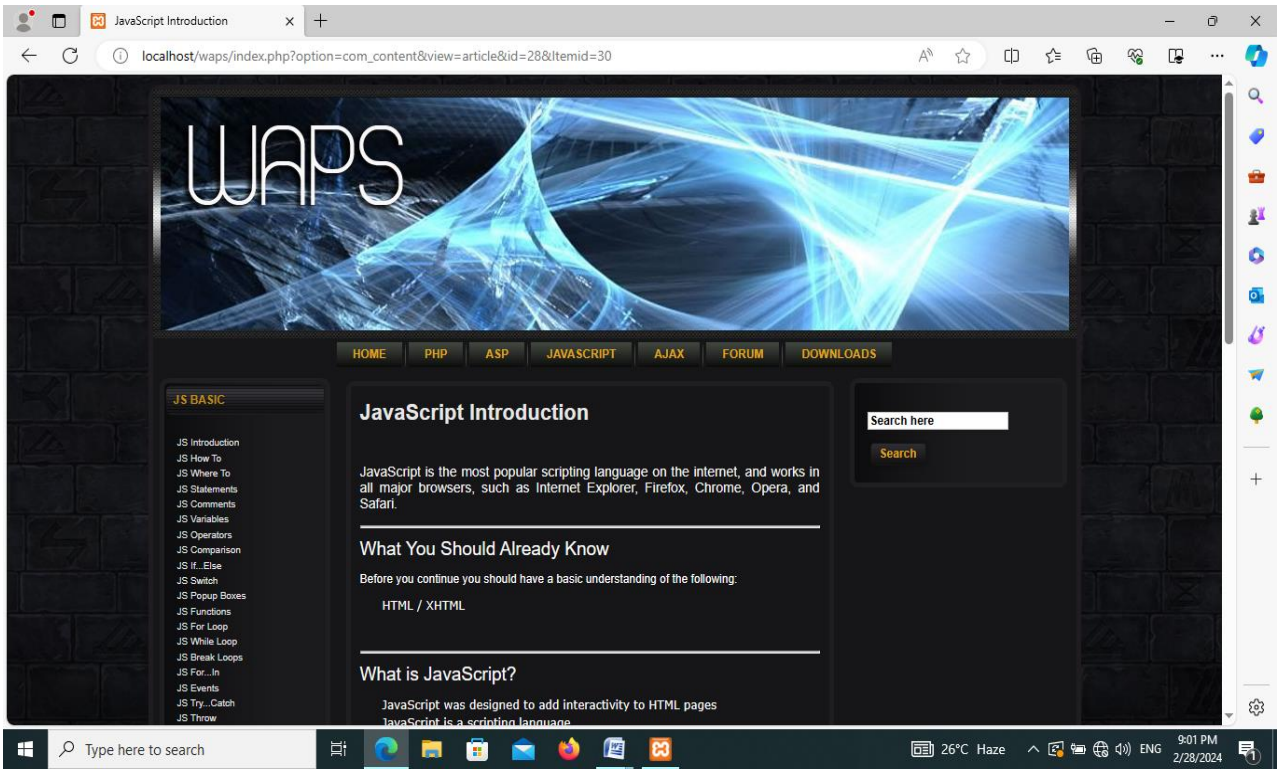


Fig.2.2.JavaScript Tutorial Page

The user can learn the basics of JavaScript concepts

AJAX Tutorial

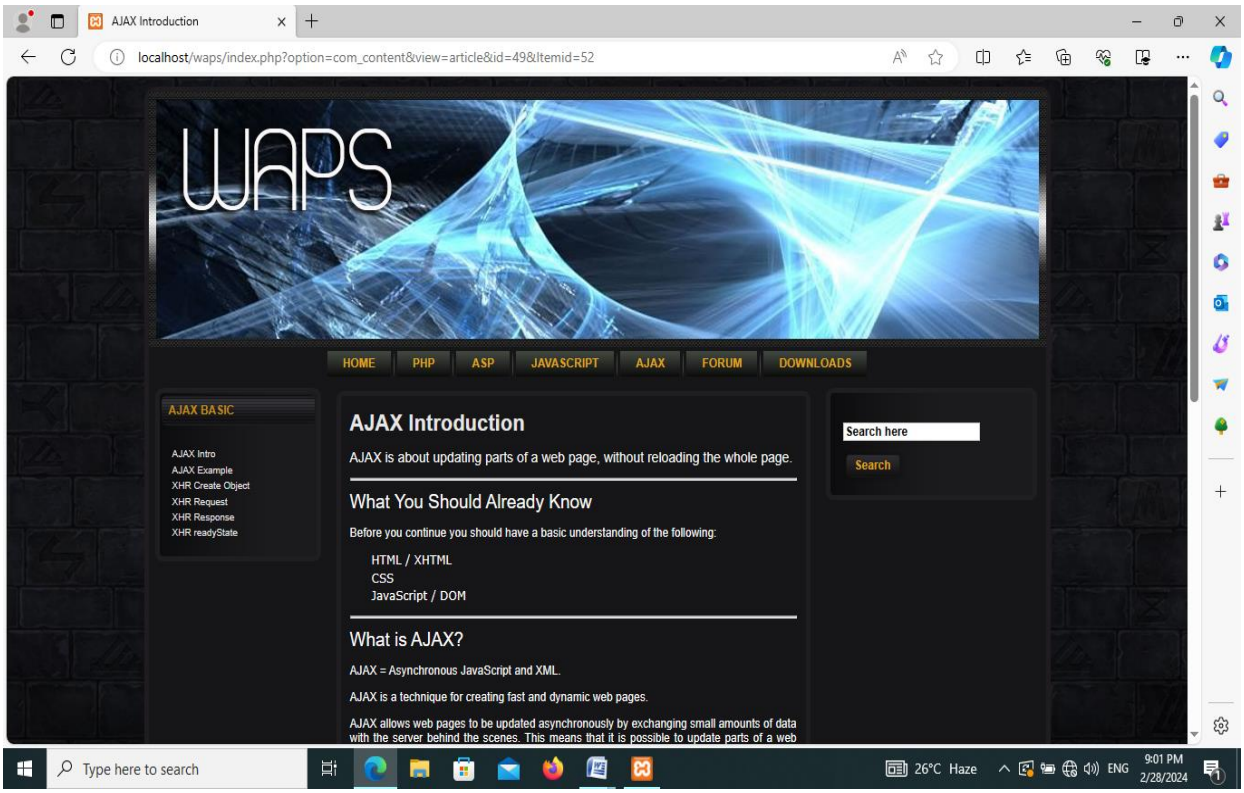


Fig.2.3.AJAX Tutorial Page

The user can learn the basics of AJAX concepts

Forum-Before Login

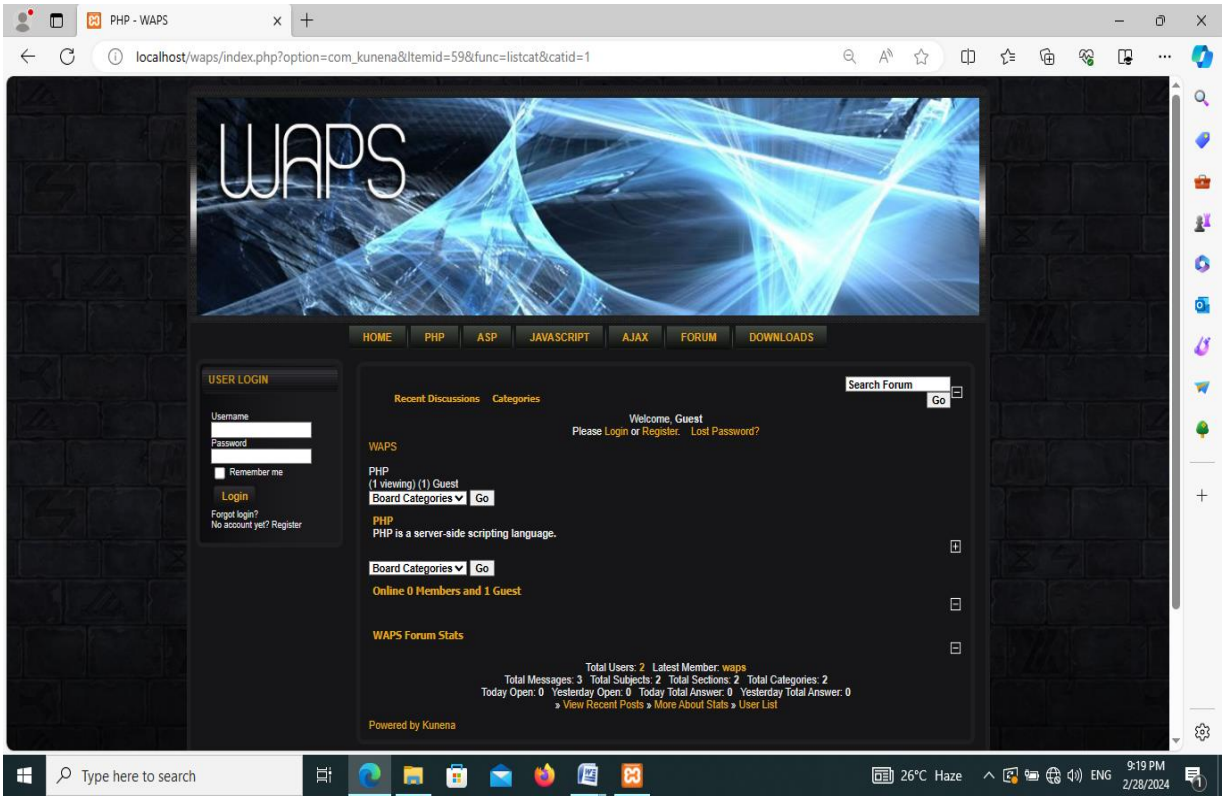


Fig.2.4. Forum Page

The user can post and reply to the tutorial concept for the respective forum

Download-before Login

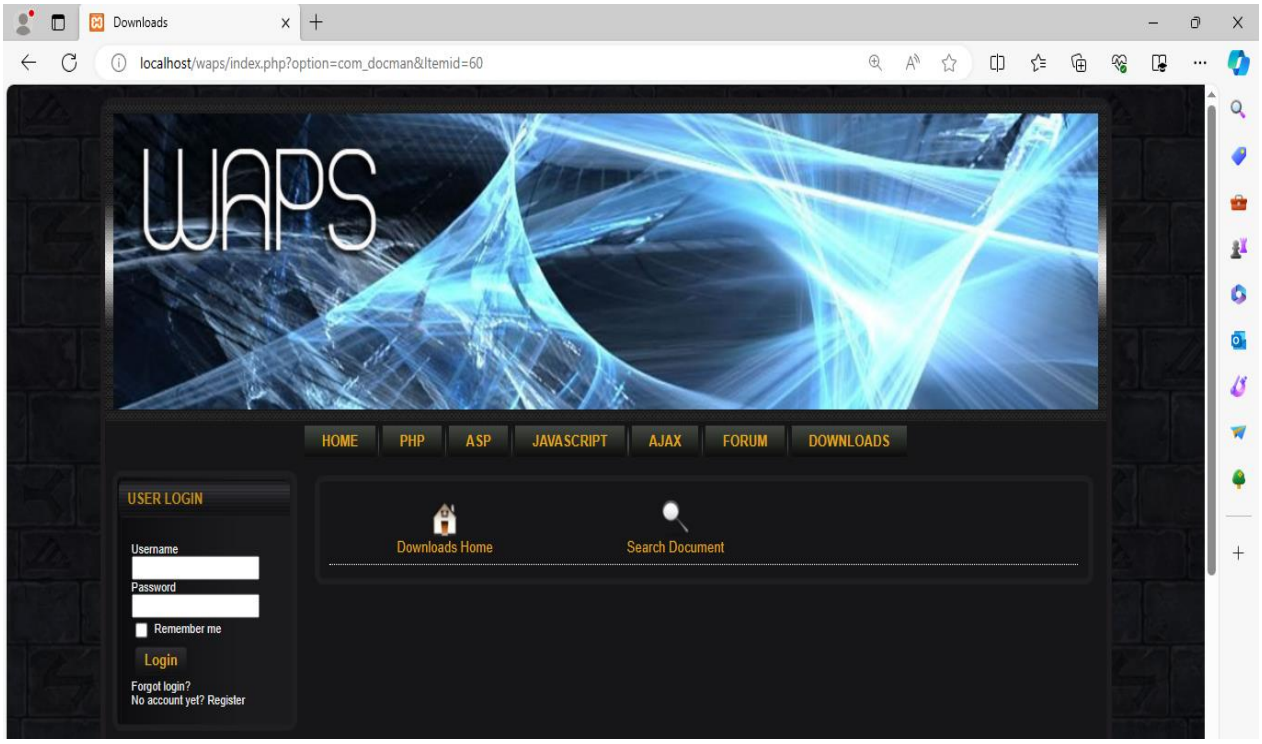


Fig.2.5. Download-before Page

The User can download the full book of the respective tutorial concepts