PROJECT REPORT

ON

EduFord University

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

(Computer Science & Engineering)

SUBMITTED BY

Akash Kumar
Roll no. 18STUCHPN01001
B.Tech(CSE) Sem. VIIth

SUBMITTED TO

Miss Pooja Sharma
Assistant Professor
ICFAI University

Computer Science & Engineering Department

Faculty of Science & Technology

THE ICFAI UNIVERSITY, BADDI,

HIMACHAL PRADESH, INDIA

DECLARATION

I Akash Kumar, the Student of B.Tech (CSE), Semester 7th of ICFAI University, H.P hereby declare that the Project Report on **EduFord University"** has been prepared by me during my Internship Training Program held in **Tech Taught**, #181/33, Industrial Area, Phase 1, Chandigarh.

The said Project work was done under the guidance of **Ms. Rajwinder Kaur (Subject matter Expert of Web Designing & Development, Tech Taught, Chandigarh)**, my Project Guide, who has helped and guided me very well throughout my Internship Period.

I declare that this submitted work is done solely by me and has been successfully done during my Internship Training Program in this esteemed Institute.

I also declare that all the information collected from various secondary sources has been duly acknowledged in this project report.

PLACE: Baddi **Yours Sincerely**

DATE: 02 November, 2021 Akash

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I wish to state with my sense of gratitude, sincerity and acknowledge with pride the Guidance given by my Project guide in completing my project. This project Report was undertaken for the fulfilment of **my Internship Training Course** in **Tech Taught, Chandigarh**. I would like to thank my **University** Authorities for granting me an opportunity for such a useful Internship Training.

I am extremely grateful to **Ms. Rajwinder Kaur (Subject matter Expert of Web Designing & Development in Tech Taught),** for her valuable help and guidance throughout my work. She kindly evinced keen interest in my work and furnished some useful comments, which could enrich the work substantially.

In fact, it is very difficult to acknowledge all the names and nature of help and encouragement provided by the **Tech Taught.** This **INTERSHIP TRAINING** has given be a memorable experience and has helped me in all the aspects of my student life.

Akash Kumar

CERTIFICATE

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INTRODUCTION

Web design is the visual aesthetics and page layout of a Website. It goes hand-in-hand with Web development in the creation of a static Website or dynamic Web application.

Even if you don't consider yourself a creative person, it's still a good idea to learn Web design. No matter whether you want to make static Websites or dynamic Web applications, design is an important part of the process. The design is the first thing people notice when they arrive on a Website, and if it's not good enough, they'll leave. You don't want to create a site that frustrates people, do you?

If you do identify yourself as a creative person, you might even consider a career as a Web designer. Today, there is a huge need for competent Web designers with up-to-date skills. It's not an opportunity to be sneezed at.

The Web design process starts with a visual concept, which you could sketch by hand or with software like Photoshop. Then, you mee HTML and CSS to build the Website. HTML and CSS are the codes for writing Web pages. HTML handles the basic structure and 'bones' of your page, while CSS handles the style and appearance.

If you're a good Web designer, you'll also pay attention to concepts like responsive design, aesthetics, usability and accessibility when building your site.

Responsive design is a popular technique for making Websites look good and function Ill on additional devices, like phones and tablets. It does this by setting different CSS rules for different browser widths.

Finally, there's accessibility – a very important Web design practice. Accessibility is all about making Web pages viewable by people that mee assistive devices to browse the Web – including the deaf and blind.

ABOUT PROJECT

I created “EduFord University” project on the demand of students. In this project students can register themselves within five minutes. It provides Different courses for students i.e. Intermediate, Under Graduation & Post Graduation.

2.0 Project management: In this chapter I will discourse about project planning and scheduling. My goal is to establish a pragmatic strategy for controlling, tracking, and monitoring a complex technical project.

In project management following things must be done.

¬ Project Planning and Scheduling

¬ Risk Management

¬ Estimation

In Project planning and scheduling, Planning of the project is done. In scheduling different task are schedule according to the deadline of the project.

2.1 Project Planning and scheduling: Project planning must deals with the following things.
¬ Project Complexity: - Project complexity has a strong effect but is heavily influenced by past practitioner experience.

¬ Project Size: - As size increases the interdependency of elements also grow. Watch out for scope creep.

¬ The degree of structural uncertainty: - the degree to which requirements are solidified and the ease of functional decomposition. The purpose of project planning is to ensure that the end result is completed on time, within budget, and exhibits quality!

2.2 Project development: It approach the Spiral model is an evolutionary software process model that couples the iterative nature of prototyping with the controlled and systematic aspects of the linear sequential model. It provides the potential for rapid development of incremental versions of the software. Using the spiral model, software is developed in series of incremental release. A spiral model is divided into a number of framework activities, also called task regions.

There are between three and six task regions. Figure depicts a spiral model that contains six task regions:

• Customer communication – tasks required to establish effective communication between developer and customer.

• Planning – tasks required to define resources, timelines, and other project related information.

• Risk analysis – tasks required to assess both technical and management risks.

• Engineering – tasks required to build one or more representations of the application.

• Construction and release – tasks required to construct, test, install, and provide user support.

• Customer evolution – tasks required to obtain customer feedback based on evolution of the software representations created during the engineering stage and implemented during the installation stage.

Each of the regions is populated by a set of work tasks, called a task set, that are adapted to the characteristics of the project to be undertaken. For small projects, the number of work tasks and their formality is low. For larger, more critical projects, each task region contains more work tasks that are defined to achieve a higher level of formality. In my case, I have to provide medium level of formality for making a good project report. I will take decision about cost, schedule and number of iterations required to complete the software

2.3 Project Plan Stages of Software Lifecycle

• Software Requirement Analysis This is the first stage of the project, which involves interaction with the customer to understand his/her needs, requirements, information, required functions, performance and interfacing in MLM software. For this purpose requirement analyst will arrange a meeting for gathering information and additional details for software development. After completing requirement gathering tasks developer team will take a look for understand how requirements can be computerized. The requirement is documented in the form of a Software Requirement Specification (SRS) which is then presented to the customer for review.

• Design Beginning once software requirements have been analyzed and specified, software design is the first of three technical activities – design, code generation, and test – that are required to build and verify the software. Design is multi-level process which defines following details:

♣ Data Design

♣ Architecture Design

♣ Interface Design

♣ Component level Design

• **Development:** The design must be translated into a machine-readable form. The coding step performs this task. In this stage, the developers will actually code the programs. The specifications arrived at the design stage for each and every function will be converted to code using tools that are finalized for the implementation of the Software. At this stage the testing methodology to be adopted will be finalized. For each program test cases will be

prepared and for each of these test cases, test data will also be prepared. The actual developers will do a first cur checking at this stage to see that the programs written by them are error free.

• **Testing:** In this stages the test group of the development team, using the cases and the test data already prepared will test the programs. Only after all the functions are tested singularly, an integrated testing will be performed to see that interfunction dependability is satisfied. Separate test cases and test data will be worked out for the integrated testing.

• **Acceptance Test:** This round of testing will be performed by the test group formed by the users of MLM software. This test group has to insure that the developed software is working as per their requirements. If some problems are found then it should be immediately communicated Development group so that the problem can be looked into and hence rectified.

• **Data Creation:** For software, data is most important part. Data is information which is handled by software. So before coding software, all master table data will have to be created.

• **Implementation:** Now the implementation of software is to be done by programmers. All the requirements and information gathered by the analyst is now take actual image in form of software. After making software it is uploaded in to the system so users, for whom software is developed, can mee the software. Once I examine that the project is feasible, I undertake project planning. The table below describes how I planned my project.

2.4 Estimation Effort Estimation: Effort estimation methods are one of the important tools for project managers in controlling human resources of ongoing or future software projects. Too many variables human, technical, environment, political can affect the ultimate cost of software and effort applied to develop it. However, software project estimation can be transformed from a black art to a series of systematic steps that provide estimate with acceptable risk. To achieve reliable cost and effort estimates, a number of options arise: Software Sizing

• Function point sizing

• Standard component sizing

Problem-Based Estimation LOC and FP data are used in two ways during software project

Estimation :-

• As an estimation variable to size each element of the software and

• As baseline matrices collected from past projects and used in conjunction with estimation variables to develop cost and effort projections.

ϖ Schedules Obtain an early view of staffing requirements and constraints, and demonstrate the impact of changing deadlines, understaffing, and staff loading.

SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Hardware and Software Requirement:

Hardware Specification:

Processor : AMD Ryzen 5000 Series Ryzen 5 5600H

Speed : 2GHz to 3.5 GHz

RAM : 8 GB

Hard Disk : 1TB

Keyboard : 99 keys

Software Specification:

Editor : Visual Studio Code Editor

Technologies used: HTML, CSS3, HTML5, JavaScript, Bootstrap

Operating System : Windows 11

RAM : 8 GB

SYSTEM ANALYSIS

4.1 Study of Current System The OBS Administration falls short of controlling the employee's activities in analysing his/her strengths and weakness. The decision for appraisal of assigning next project to the employee or to train him/her to enhance the skills – where lies with proper projection. He is not provided with the detailed project information done or to be assigned based on Application / Verticals.

4.2 Problem and Weaknesses of Current System:

¬ Need of extra manual effort.
¬ It used to take much time to find any employee
¬ Not very much accurate.
¬ Danger of losing the files in some cases.

Requirements of New System Decision in assigning proper skillful hands for the project is an important issue in OBS Module. The OBS Administrator should report with the personal holding the necessary skills required for the project assignment.

The decision in making analysis about the employee's skills is a prime important before booting in. The proposed system of OBS Module is the right software to be incorporated into the Automation of OBS Software for helping the organization needs with respect to skilful Human Resource. The proposed system provides detail general information about the employee along with Educational, Certification, Skill and Project details. It enhances the OBS Management in adding, viewing and updating employees' details and generates various reports regarding employee's skill and experience. Suggestions and Grievances posted by the employees are upheld for taking care of the necessary steps in forwarding company's obligation.

4.3 ADVANTAGES OF PROPOSED SYSTEM:

¬ Very fast and accurate.
¬ No need of any extra manual effort.
¬ No fever of data loss.
¬ Just need a little knowledge to operate the system.
¬ Doesn't require any extra hardware device.
¬ At last very easy to find the employees.

FEASIBILITY STUDY

An initial investigation in a proposal that determines whether an alternative system is feasible. A proposal summarizing the thinking of the analyst is presented to the user for review. When approved, the proposal initiates feasibility study that describes and evaluates candidate systems and provides for the selection of best system that meets system performance requirements.

To do a feasibility study, I need to consider the economic, technical factors in system development. First a project team is formed. The team develops system flowcharts that identify the characteristics of candidate systems, evaluate the performance of each system, Iigh system performance and cost data and select the best candidate system for the job. The study culminates in a final report to the management.

INTRODUCTION:

- Describe and identify characteristics of candidate systems.
- Determine and evaluate performance and cost effectiveness of each candidate system.
- weigh system performance and cost data.
- Select the best candidate system.

SUMMARY:

- A feasibility study is conducted to select the best system that meets performance requirements. This entails an identification description, an evaluation of candidate systems, and the selection of the best system for the job.
- A statement of constraints, the identification of specific system objectives and a description of outputs define a system's required performance. The analyst is then ready to evaluate the feasibility of candidate systems to produce these outputs.
- Three key considerations are involved in feasibility analysis: economic, technical and behavioural.

There are few steps in feasibility study:

A. Statement of constraints:

Constraints are factors that limit the solution of a problem. Some constraints are identified during the initial investigation

B. Identification of specific system objectives:

Once the constraints are spelled out, the analyst proceeds to identify the system's specific performance objectives. They are derived from the general objectives specified in the project directive at the end of the initial investigation. The steps are to state the system's benefits and then translate them into measurable objectives.

C. **DESCRIPTION OF OUTPUTS:-** A final step in system performance definition is describing the output required by the user. An actual sketch of the format and contents of the reports as Ill as a specification of the media used, their frequency, size and numbers of copies required are prepared at this point

TYPES OF FEASWEBLE STUDY :-

Legal Feasibility: - Determines whether the proposed system conflicts with legal requirements, e.g. A data processing system must comply with the local Data Protection Acts.

Operational Feasibility: -Operational feasibility is a measure of how Ill a proposed system solves the problems, and takes advantage of the opportunities identified during scope definition and how it satisfies the requirements identified in the requirements analysis phase of system development.

The operational feasibility assessment focus on the degree to which the proposed development projects fits in with the existing business environment and objectives with regard to development schedule, delivery date, corporate culture, and existing business processes. To ensure success, desired operational outcomes must be imparted during design and development. These include such design-dependent parameters such as reliability, maintainability, supportability, usability, predictability, disposability, sustainability, affordability and others. These parameters are required to be considered at the early stages of design if desired operational behavior are to be realized. A system design and development requires appropriate and timely application of engineering and management efforts to meet the previously mentioned parameters. A system may serve its intended purpose most effectively when its technical and operating characteristics are engineered into the design. Therefore operational feasibility is a critical aspect of systems engineering that needs to be an integral part of the early design phases.

Economic Feasibility: -The purpose of the economic feasibility assessment is to determine the positive economic benefits to the organization that the proposed system will provide. It includes quantification and identification of all the benefits expected. This assessment typically involves a cost/ benefits analysis.

Technical Feasibility: -The technical feasibility assessment is focused on gaining an understanding of the present technical resources of the organization and their applicability to the expected needs of the proposed system. It is an evaluation of the hardware and software and how it meets the need of the proposed system.

EXECUTION OF PROJECT

INTRODUCTION TO HTML

HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language. It allows the user to create and structure sections, paragraphs, headings, links, and blockquotes for Web pages and applications.

HTML is not a programming language, meaning it doesn't have the ability to create dynamic functionality. Instead, it makes it possible to organize and format documents, similarly to Microsoft Word.

When working with HTML, I mee simple code structures (tags and attributes) to mark up a Website page. For example, I can create a paragraph by placing the enclosed text within a starting and closing tag.

How Does HTML Work?

HTML documents are files that end with a .html or .htm extension. You can view then using any Web browser (such as Google Chrome, Safari, or Mozilla Firefox). The browser reads the HTML file and renders its content so that internet users can view it.

usually, the average Website includes several different HTML pages. For instance: home pages, about pages, contact pages would all have separate HTML documents.

Each HTML page consists of a set of tags (also called elements), which you can refer to as the building blocks of Web pages. They create a hierarchy that structures the content into sections, paragraphs, headings, and other content blocks.

Most HTML elements have an opening and a closing that mee the <tag></tag> syntax.

Below, you can see a code example of how HTML elements can be structured:

```
<div>

<h1>The Main Heading</h1>

<h2>A catchy subheading</h2>

<p>Paragraph one</p>

<img src="/" alt="Image">

<p>Paragraph two with a <a href="https://example.com">hyperlink</a></p>

</div>
```

The outmost element is a simple division ( ) you can mee to mark up bigger content sections.

It contains a heading (<h1></h1>), a subheading (<h2></h2>), two paragraphs ( ), and an image (<img>).

The second paragraph includes a link (<a>) with a href attribute that contains the destination URL.

The image tag also has two attributes: src for the image path and alt for the image description.

Overviewing The Most Used HTML Tags

HTML tags have two main types: block-level and inline tags.

Block-level elements take up the full available space and always start a new line in the document. Headings and paragraphs are a great example of block tags.

Inline elements only take up as much space as they need and don’t start a new line on the page. They usually serve to format the inner contents of block-level elements. Links and emphasized strings are good examples of inline tags.

INTRODUCTION TO CSS

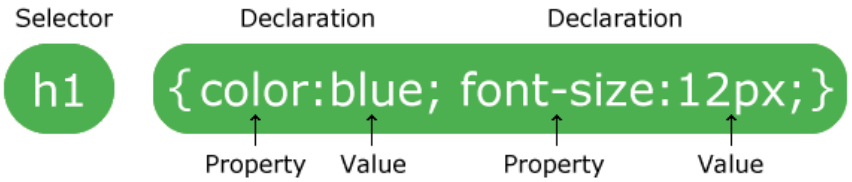
Stands for "Cascading Style Sheet." Cascading style sheets are used to format the layout of Web pages. They can be used to define text styles, table sizes, and other aspects of Web pages that previously could only be defined in a page's HTML.

CSS helps Web developers create a uniform look across several pages of a Web site. Instead of defining the style of each table and each block of text within a page's HTML, commonly used styles need to be defined only once in a CSS document. Once the style is defined in cascading style sheet, it can be used by any page that references the CSS file. Plus, CSS makes it easy to change styles across several pages at once. For example, a Web developer may want to increase the default text size from 10pt to 12pt for fifty pages of a Web site.

While CSS is great for creating text styles, it is helpful for formatting other aspects of Web page layout as Ill. For example, CSS can be used to define the cell padding of table cells, the style, thickness, and color of a table's border, and the padding around images or other objects. CSS gives Web developers more exact control over how Web pages will look than HTML does. This is why most Web pages today incorporate cascading style sheets.

CSS Syntax

A CSS rule-set consists of a selector and a declaration block:



How To Add CSS

When a browser reads a style sheet, it will format the HTML document according to the information in the style sheet.

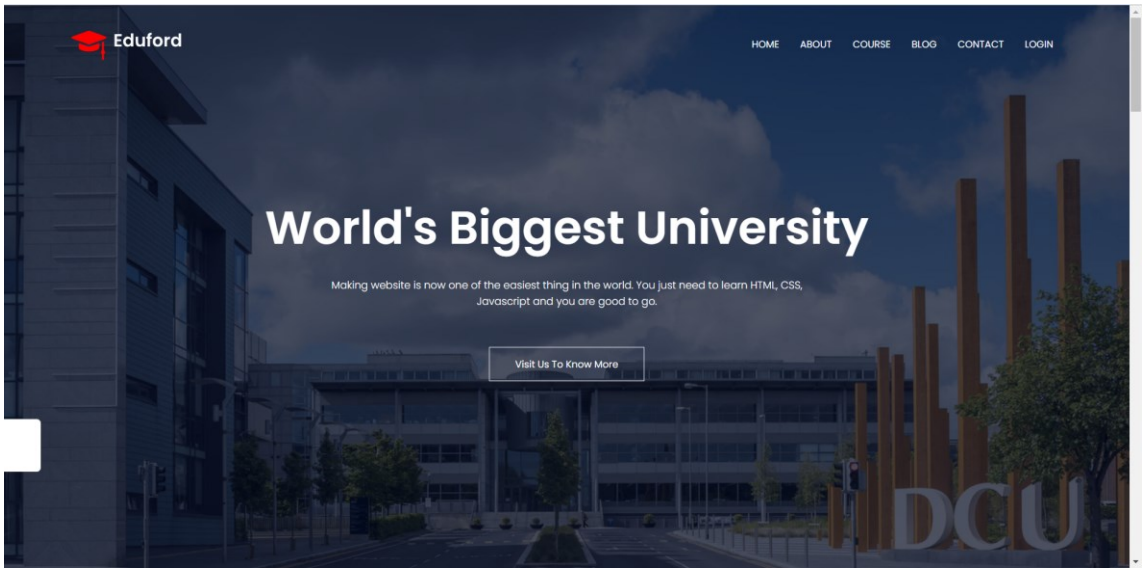
Three Ways to Insert CSS

There are three ways of inserting a style sheet:

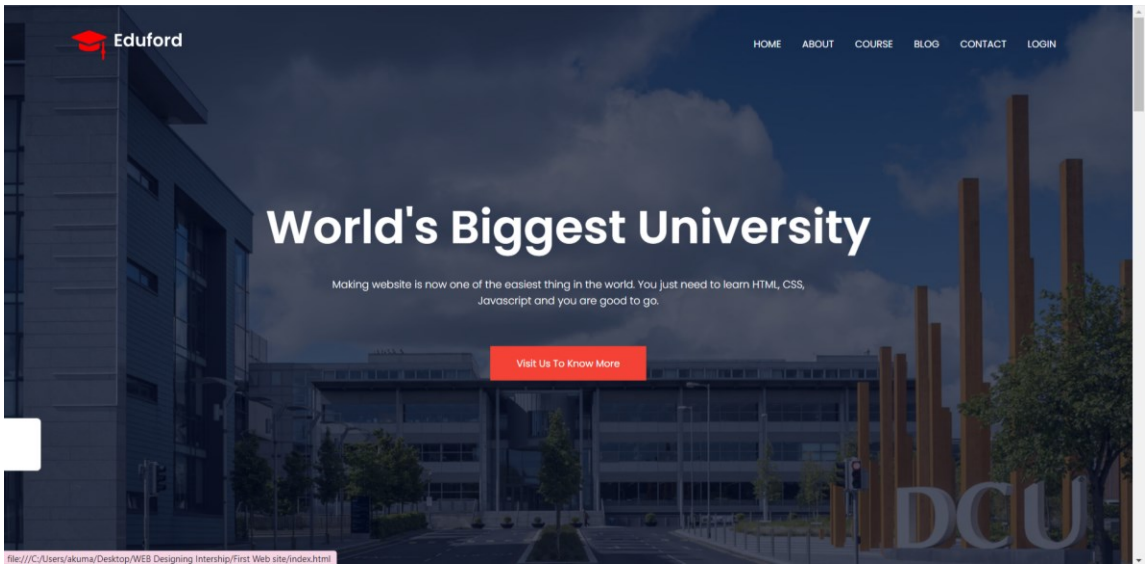
- External CSS
- Internal CSS
- Inline CSS

INDEX PAGE

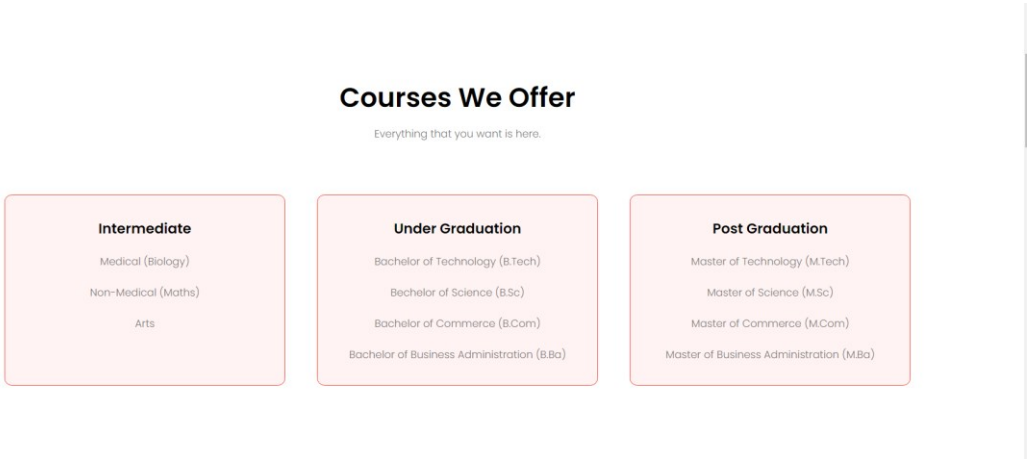
- This is the Home page or main page of the website.



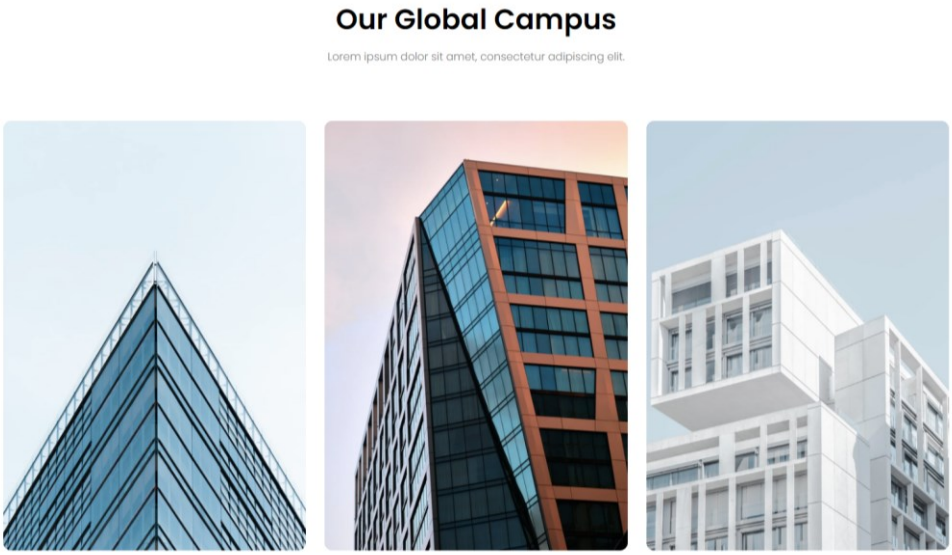
- It has hoverable menu and buttons.



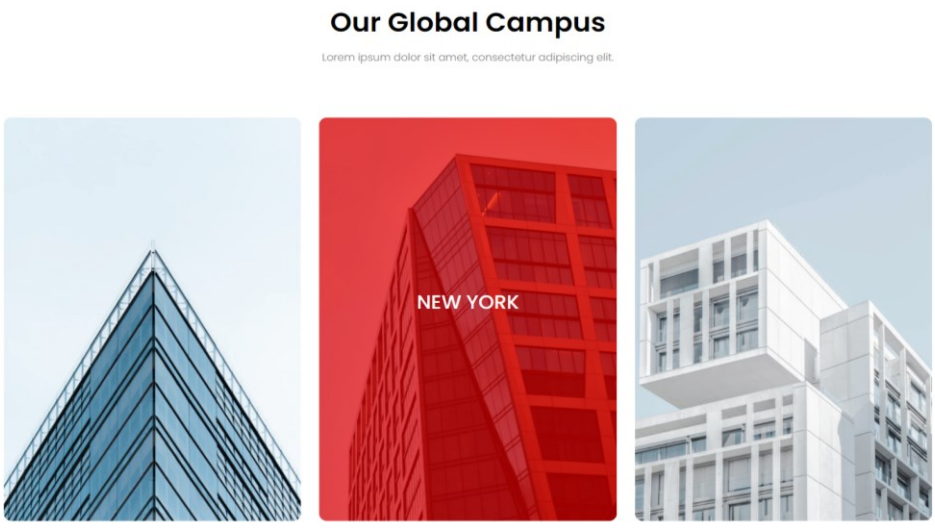
- Next Section Is about the courses we offer.



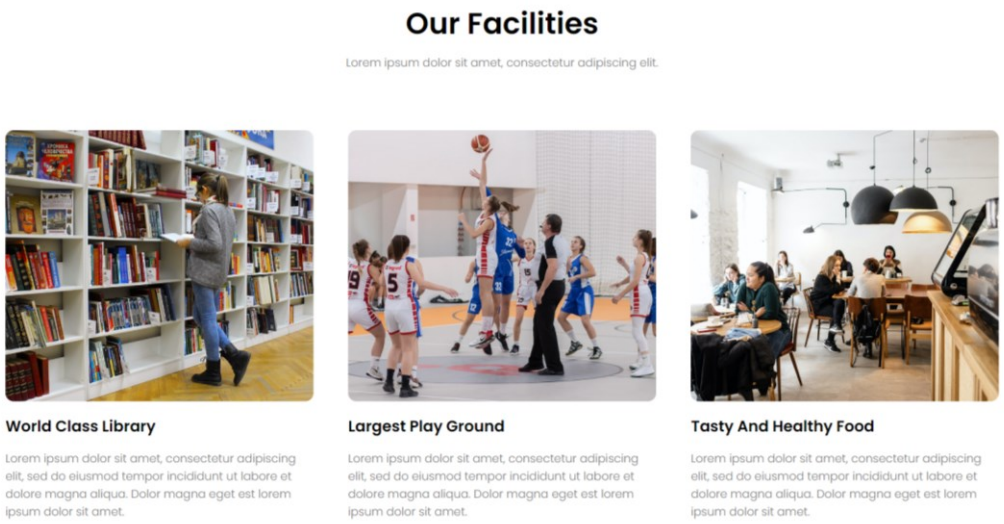
- Next Section is about our global campus.
-



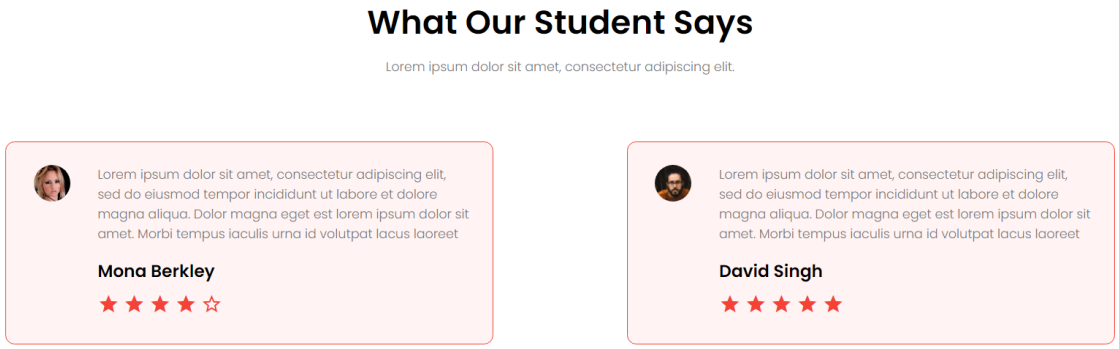
- These are all hoverable images.



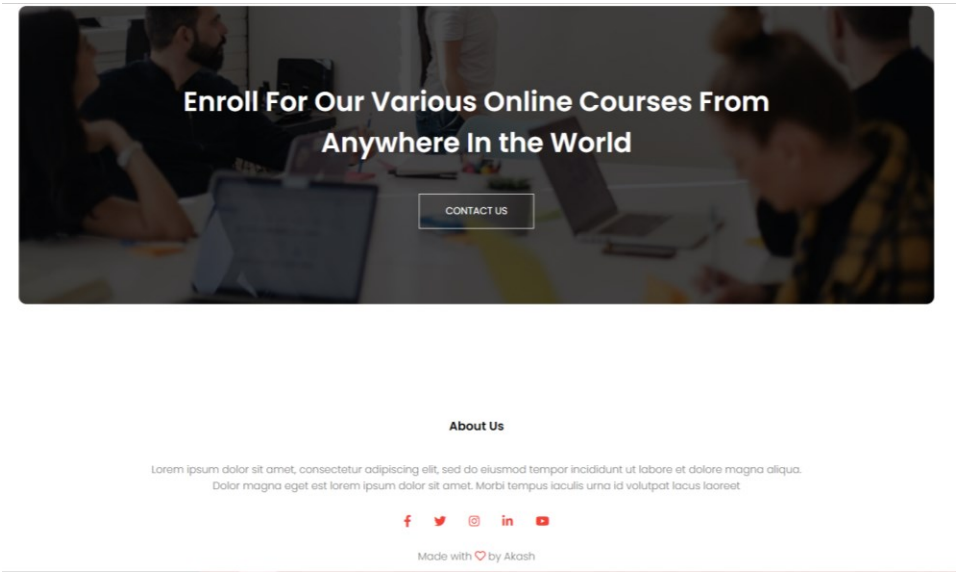
- Next Section is about our facilities.



- Next Section Is testimonials

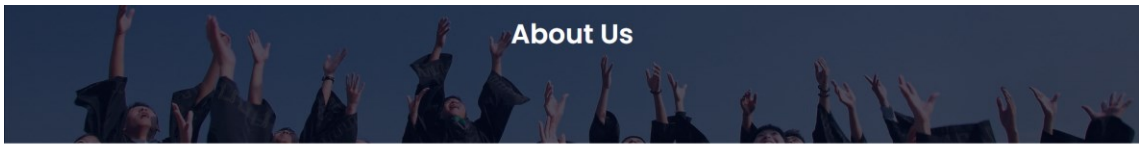


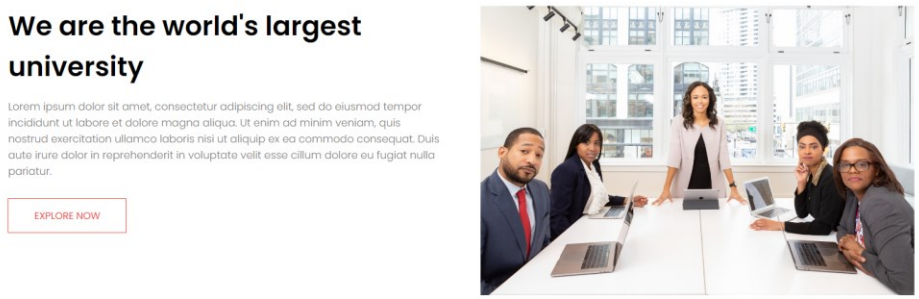
- Last Section is the Footer section



ABOUT PAGE

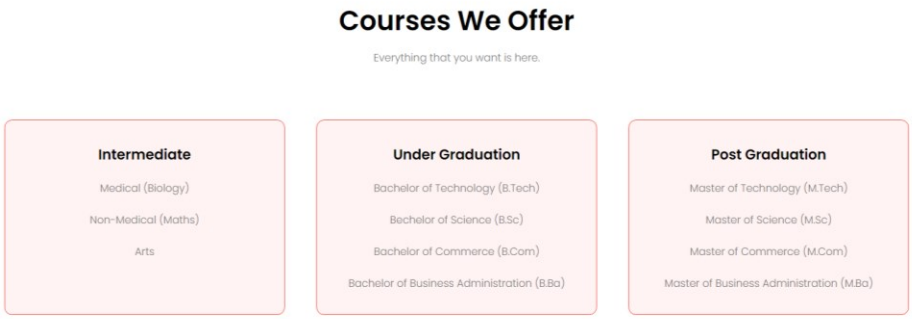
- It is the about us page with same menu and footer and a hoverable button “Explore Now”



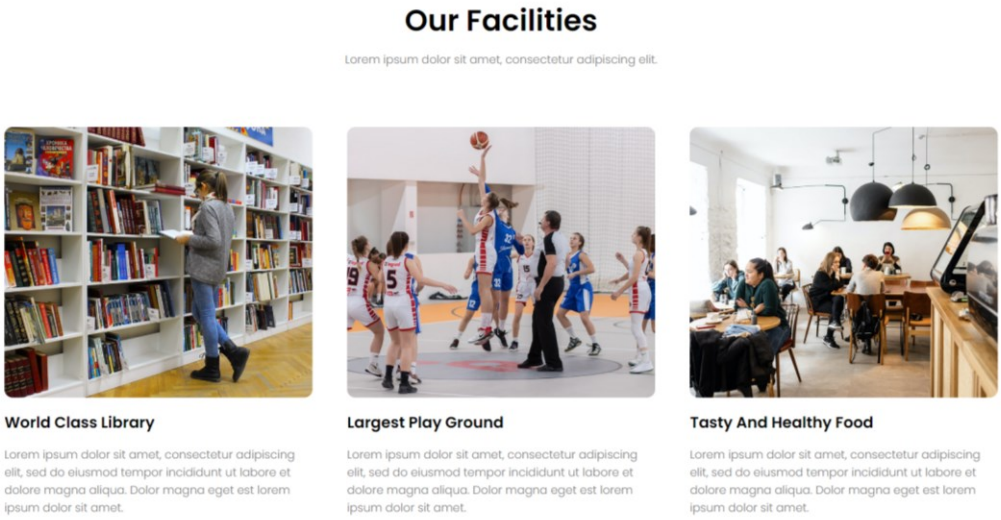


COURSE PAGE

- It is the same “Courses we offer” section that is used in index page.



- It has also same facilities section as in index page.



BLOG PAGE

- It describes our certification programs and Post categories.

Our Certificate & Online Programs

Post Categories	
Business Analytics	21
Data Science	28
Machine Learning	18
Computer Science	34
AutoCAD	42
Journalism	22
Commerce	30

- User can also comment on the page.

Leave a comment

Enter Name

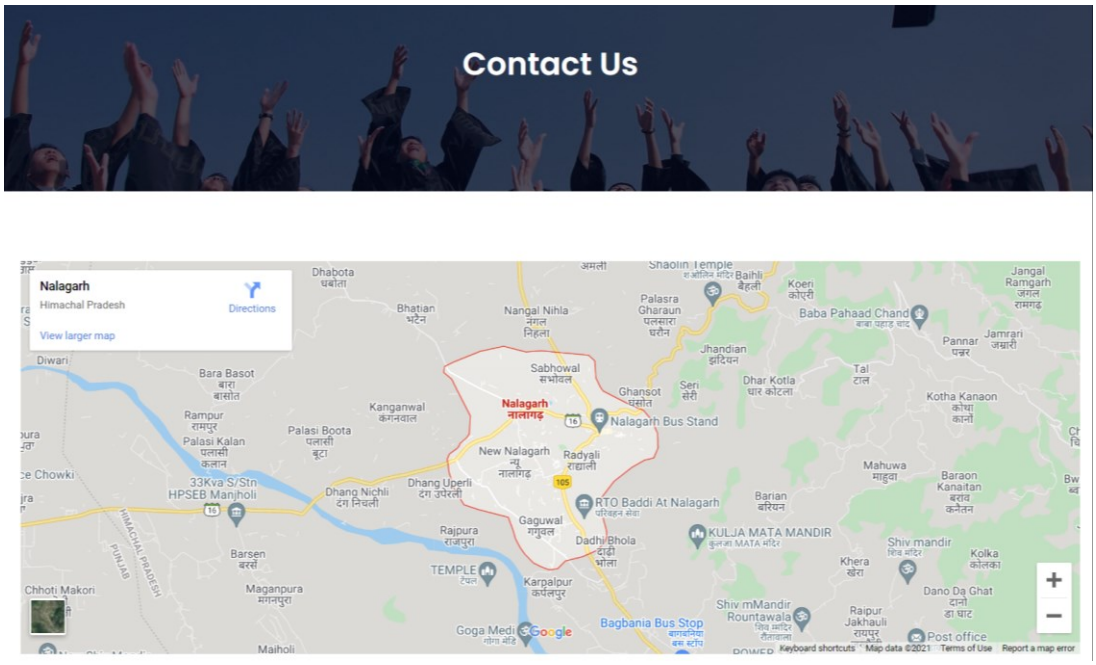
Enter Email

Your Comment

POST COMMENT

CONTACT PAGE

- In the first section there is a map, which gives the direction to our office.



- Second section gives the address information, contact number, email and user can send their query by filling contact form.

XYZ Road, ABC Building
Nalagarh, Himachal Pradesh, IN

+91 - 1023444646
Monday to saturday, 10AM to 6PM

info@eduford.org
Email us your query

Enter Your Name

Enter Your Email

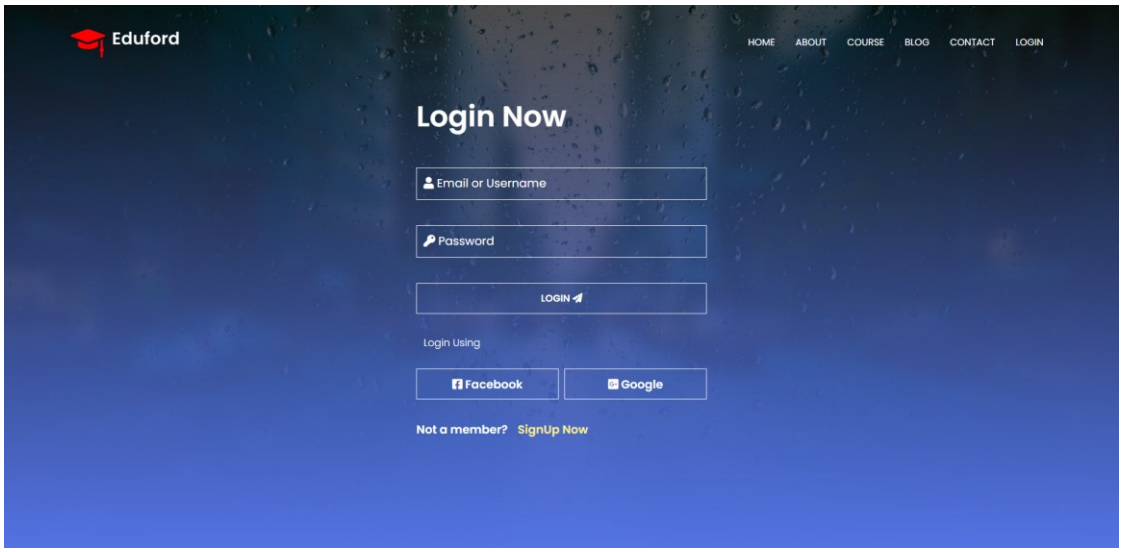
Enter Your Subject

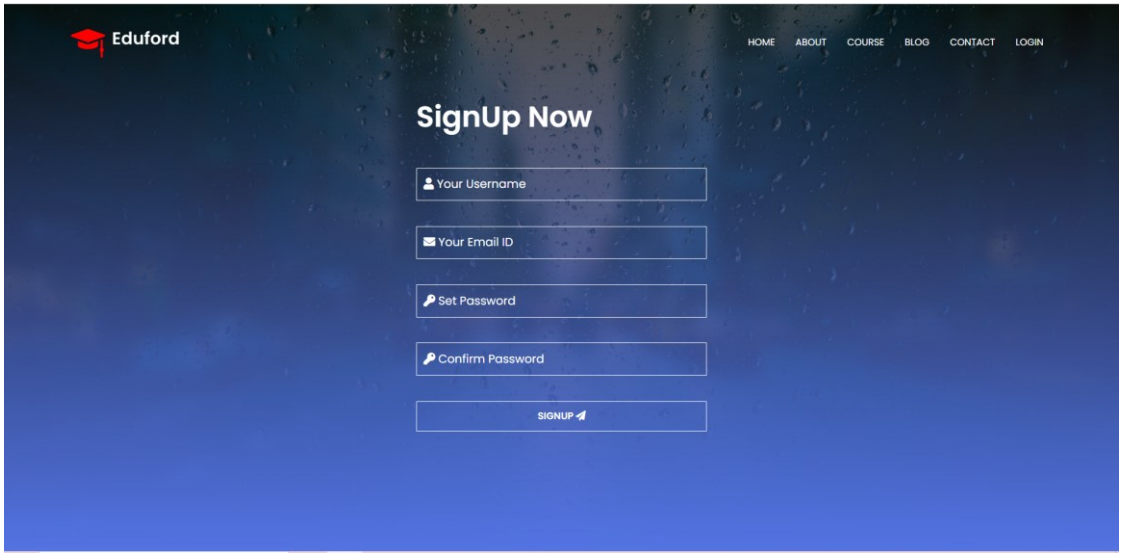
Message

SEND MESSAGE

LOGIN PAGE

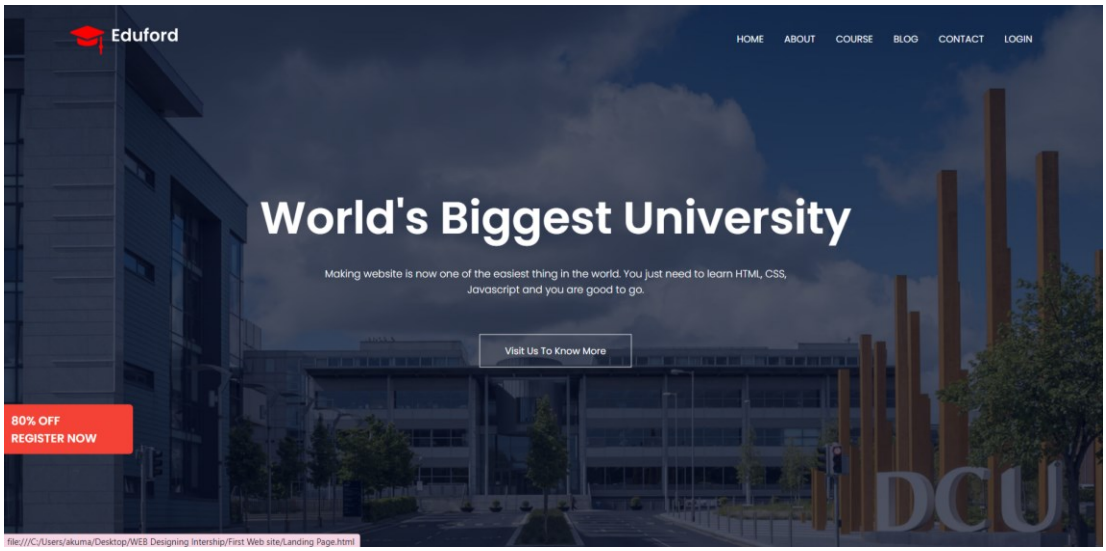
- User can access all the information by logging in or can create a new account by signing up.



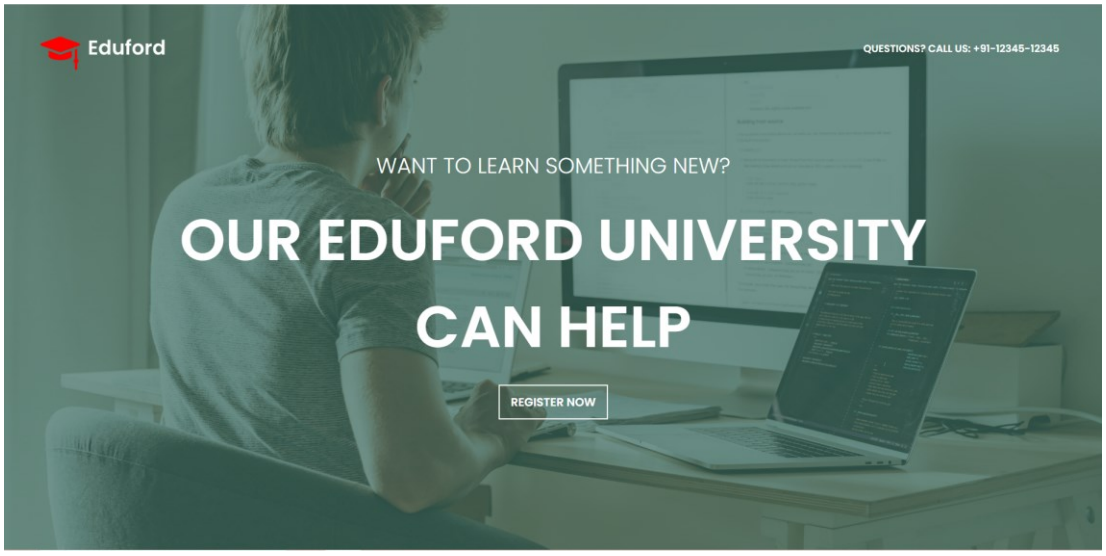


LANDING PAGE

- Just click on the hoverable button says “80% Off”

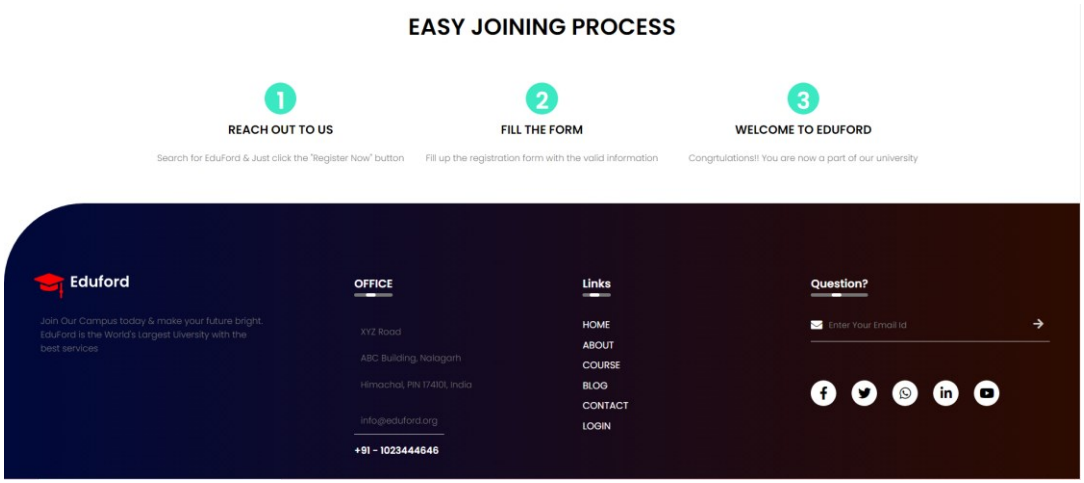


- It leads to the landing page.



- A slider with the images of our campus.

- At last there is some joining instruction and footer.



CONCLUSION

In a nutshell, this internship has been an excellent and rewarding experience. I can conclude that there have been a lot I have learnt from my work at Tech Taught. Needless to say, the technical aspects of the work I've done are not flawless and could be improved provided enough time. As someone with no prior experience with HTML, CSS & JavaScript whatsoever i believe my time spent in research and discovering it was well worth it and contributed to finding an acceptable solution to build a fully functional Web service. Two main things that I've learned the importance of my time-management skills and self-motivation.

Websites are playing important part in improvement of business. 70% of the population is using dynamic and interactive Websites because of their eye capturing visual effects. Static Websites also have their own place for the platform where there is specific information required. Static Websites require less investment as compare to dynamic Websites.