

** – “”**

****

**UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF**

**COMPUTER SCIENCE DEPARTMENT**

**Submitted by-**

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I am very grateful to my Project Mentor for giving his valuable time and constructive guidance in preparing the Project. It would not be possible to complete this Project in short period of time without his kind encouragement and valuable guidance.

Date:

Signature:

Name of the Student: Arpita Verma

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StudySmart is a website, which mainly focuses on computer background students of High School and Intermediate. It provides a guide of computer subject to the students along with the question papers . The main objective of this website is to help the students especially the students appearing for boards . It also helps the students in solving their queries by providing them previous years questions papers ,sample papers, guess papers, practice papers and by connecting them with the teachers and other students . It also provides a interface between teachers and students where they can ask and solve queries .Our website also provides a section for teachers where they can register and upload papers and their notes which will help the students.

**Date of Commencement- 01/August/2018**

**Number of team members- Arpita Verma**

**Arjita Verma**

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* **ADMIN PANEL :**
* **Admin Login**
* **Admin Dashboard**
* **Upload/Update/Delete Content**
* **View Student**
* **Verify Student**
* **View Tutor**
* **Verify Tutor**
* **Approve Notes , Questions Papers by Tutor**
* **TUTOR PANEL :**
* **Tutor Registration**
* **Tutor Login**

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* **DATA FLOW DIAGRAM**

DFDs consist of four basic components that illustrate how data flows in a system:

* The system (referred to as a source) or receive data from it (referred to as a sink). Entities are often represented as rectangles (a diagonal line across the right-hand corner means that this entity is represented somewhere else in the DFD). Entities are also referred to as agents, terminators, or source/sink.
* Process: - The process is the manipulation or work that transforms data, performing computations, making decisions (logic flow), or directing data flows based on business rules. In other words, a process receives input and generates some output. Process names (simple verbs and dataflow names, such as “Submit Payment” or “Get Invoice”) usually describe the transformation, which can be performed by people or machines. Processes can be drawn as circles or a segmented rectangle on a DFD, and include a process name and process number.
* Data Store: - A data store is where a process stores data between processes for later retrieval by that same process or another one. Files and tables are considered data stores. Data store names (plural) are simple but meaningful, such as “customers,” “orders,” and “products.” Data stores are usually drawn as a rectangle with the right- hand side missing and labelled by the name of the data storage area it represents, though different notations do exist.
* Data Flow: - Data flow is the movement of data between the entity, the process, and the data store. Data flow portrays the interface between the components of the DFD. The flow of data in a DFD is named to reflect the nature of the data used (these names should also be unique within a specific DFD). Data flow is represented by an arrow, where the arrow is annotated with the data name.

DFD symbols

There are four types of symbols that are used to design DFD.

**SQUARE:**

A Square defines a source and the destination of the system Data.

**ARROW:**

An Arrow identifies the Data Flow.

**CIRCLE or BUBBLE:**

A Circle or Bubble represents the process that transforms incoming Data Flow into outgoing Data Flow.

**OR**

**OPEN RECTANGLE:**

It represents Data Storage.

**OR**

DFD LEVEL 0:

**Admin**

Manages Site

Post Question Papers, notes and answer queries

**Tutor**

Provides content and Question Papers

Search for content and question papers

**Student**

LEVEL 1 DFD

TUTOR

UPLOAD CONTENT

LOGIN INFO

REGISTER INFO

USER, TUTOR AND CONTENT

INFORMATION

REGISTER INFO

LOGIN INFO

STUDENT

SEARCH CONTENT

VIEW CONTENT

VERIFY TUTORS AND STUDENTS

VIEW INFO

APPROVE CONTENT

LOGIN INFO

ADMIN

* **E R DIAGRAM-**

The entity-relationship model or entity-relationship diagram (ERD) is a data model or diagram for high-level descriptions of conceptual data model, and it provides a graphical notation for representing such data models in the form of entity-relationship diagrams. Such models are typically used in the first stage of information-system design; they are used, for example, to describe information needs and/or the type of information that is to be stored in the database during the requirement analysis. The data modelling technique, however, can be used to describe any ontology (i.e. an overview and classifications of used terms and their relationships) for a certain universe of discourse (i.e. area of interest). In the case of the design of an information system that is based on a database, the conceptual data model is, at a later stage (usually called logical design), mapped to a logical data model, such as the relational model; this in turn is mapped to a physical model during physical design. Note that sometimes, both of these phases are referred to as "physical design".

Entity: -An entity can be a person, place, event, or object that is relevant to a given system. For example, a school system may include students, teachers, major courses, subjects, fees, and other items. Entities are represented in ER diagrams by a rectangle and named using singular nouns. The symbol of entity is:

* Weak Entity: -A weak entity is an entity that depends on the existence of another entity. It uses a foreign key combined with its attribute to form the primary key. The symbol for weak entity is:

**Attribute: -**An attribute is a property, trait, or characteristic of an entity, relationship, or another attribute. Meanwhile, attributes can also have their own specific attributes. The symbol for attribute is:

* **Multi valued Attribute:** - If an attribute can have more than one value it is called an multi valued attribute. The symbol for multi valued attribute is:
* **Derived Attribute: -** An attribute based on another attribute. This is found rarely in ER diagrams. For example for a circle the area can be derived from the radius.

**Relationship: -**A relationship describes how entities interact. For example, the entity “carpenter” may be related to the entity “table” by the relationship “builds” or “makes”. Relationships are represented by diamond shapes and are labelled using verbs.

NO

YES

UPLOAD

LOGIN

VIEW

ASK QUERY

NO

YES

CONTENT

VERIFY

TUTOR

PAPERS

NOTES

SEARCH

LOGIN

VERIFY

ADMIN

UPDATE,DELETE.,UPLOAD

STUDENT

ANSWERQUERY

****

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**Software Requirements:**

Operating System : Window 8

Front end : ASP.NET

Back end : SQL Server 2008 R2

Language : HTML, JavaScript, C #

Tool : Visual Studios 2010

**Hardware Requirements:**

Processor : Intel(R) Core™ i3- 4010U CPU@ 1.7 GHz

RAM : 1GB

Hard disk : 80 GB or more

Monitor : Standard color monitor

Keyboard : Standard Keyboard

Mouse : Standard Mouse

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**Date of Completion of Project:** 01/02/2019