**Chapter 1**

**About the Company**

* 1. **Company Profile**

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**Name-** Linux World Informatics Pvt. Ltd.

**Address:** An ISO 9001:2008 Certified Organization

in Jaipur, Plot no. 5, Near Triveni Nagar Flyover,

Gopalpura Bypass, Jaipur, RJ 302015

**Contact Person-** Name-Mr. Vimal Daga(lead trainer, Linux World Informatics Pvt. Ltd.)

Mobile no.- +91- 9351009002 / 9314025960

Email address-[training@linuxworldindia.org](mailto:training@linuxworldindia.org), [training@lwindia.com](mailto:training@lwindia.com)

**Phone No. :** +91- 0141 - 2501609 / 3224438

**About:-** [Linux World](http://www.lwindia.com/LW_Organization_Profile.pdf), Jaipur has become the first ISO 9001:2008 certified organization working dedicatedly on Linux & Open Source Technology in entire Rajasthan. First Time in Rajasthan, "PHP Certification"  has been launched PHP certifications have become an industry-wide standard and a measure of distinction that employers use to evaluate prospective employees. Stand out from the crowd by getting certified on PHP

["LinuxWorld introduces itself to Software Development. Grab out our hot tools, Have a FREE HAND on LW-USB-KeepSake, giving security to your USB ports in Linux and windows for FREE](http://www.lwindia.com/index.php?module=rnd&submodule=lwtools/USBKEEPSAKE)"

[Ethical Hacking & Cyber Security](http://www.lwindia.com/LWS502-Ethical-Hacking-n-Cyber-Security.pdf)

### 1.2 Summer Training:-

The program of summer training is one of the most programs in life of a student. It should be highly informative and learning as it is the career deciding phase. We are counted among the institutes which offer best [summer training Jaipur](http://linuxworldindia.org/linuxworldindia-summer-industrial-training.php). We have a team of highly experienced and expertise trainers who make the summer training program very educative. In the [summer training Jaipur](http://linuxworldindia.org/linuxworldindia-summer-industrial-training.php) the students can learn some new techniques plus we also brush up their basic knowledge.

**1.3 Program offered us during summer training:-**

The students can enroll for programs like .net, web development (PHP), Cisco certified programs, RedHat certified programs, python, shell scripting and Perl scripting during their training program.  
The key feature of the training program is opportunity of working on live projects which is provided by us to our students. In this way they get the real exposure of the IT industry.

**1.4 Overview of the Company**

P3 Technologies is a growing Training and Software Developement Company in Jaipur. Our key business is provide training in different technologies of computers and developing softwares. There is a great need to provide industry based training to the students of B. Tech. and MCA. Our team try to provide better environment to provide real time environment for students to know industry needs. Customer satisfaction is our aim in software development. We provide better post installation service to customer for any type of software.

**Company Strategy:**

**Purpose:** To be a leader in the Software Development and Software Training industry by providing enhanced services, relationship and profitability.

**Vision:** To provide quality services that exceeds the expectations of our esteemed customers.

**Mission statement:** To build long term relationships with our customers and clients and provide exceptional customer services by pursuing business through innovation and advanced technology.

**Core values:** We believe in treating our customers with respect and faith. We grow through creativity, invention and innovation. We integrate honesty, integrity and business ethics into all aspects of our business functioning.

P3 Technologies conducts Software Developement and Software Training as well as internet marketing. The company provide software on time with desired requirements. Company's major field to work in Php and Java technologies .Android developement is our new feature. We also provide Search Engine optimisation and Social Marketing to the firms which require there product marketed beyond the boundaries.

**Chapter 2**

**INTRODUCTION OF TRANNING FIELD**

**2.1 HTML (HYPERTEXT MARKUP LANGUAGE)**

HTML is a major language of the Internet’s World Wide Web. Web sites and pages are written in HTML. The World Wide Web is a collection of linked document or pages on millions of computers spread over the entire internet.HTML which defines their appearance and layout and more importantly creates the links to other documents.

A set of instructions embedded in a document is called Markup Language. These instructions describe what the document text means and how it should look in a display. The language also tells you how to make a document with other document on your local system, the World Wide Web and other Internet resources such as FTP.

HTML documents are composed of four parts:

* A HTML document begins with a line declaring which version of HTML is begin used to create the document.
* A HTML document that describes the documents as a HTML document.
* A declarative header section which is enclosed in the <HEAD> element.
* The main body of the document that contains the actual document content. The body can be contained within either the <BODY> elements.

**Eg.**

<HTML>

<HEAD><TITLE>

<SAMPLE HTML Document>

</TITLE></HEAD>

<BODY>……………………………………………..</BODY>

</HTML>

**2.2 CSS (Cascading Style Sheets)**

**Cascading Style Sheets** (**CSS**) is a style sheet language used for describing the look and formatting of a document written in amarkup language. While most often used to style web pages and user interfaces written in HTML and XHTML, the language can be applied to any kind of XML document, including plain XML, SVG and XUL. CSS is a cornerstone specification of the web, and almost all web pages use CSS style sheets to describe their presentation.

CSS is designed primarily to enable the separation of document content from document presentation, including elements such as the layout, colors, and fonts.This separation can improve content accessibility, provide more flexibility and control in the specification of presentation characteristics, enable multiple pages to share formatting, and reduce complexity and repetition in the structural content (such as by allowing for tableless web design). It obviates those portions of markup that would specify presentation by instead providing that information in a separate file. For each relevant HTML element (identified by tags), it provides a list of formatting instructions. For example, it might say (in CSS syntax), "All heading 1 elements should be bold." Therefore, no formatting markup such as bold tags (<b></b>)is needed within the content; what is needed is simply semantic markup saying, "this text is a level 1 heading."

CSS can also allow the same markup page to be presented in different styles for different rendering methods, such as on-screen, in print, by voice (when read out by a speech-based browser or screen reader) and on Braille-based, tactile devices. It can also be used to allow the web page to display differently depending on the screen size or device on which it is being viewed. While the author of a document typically links that document to a CSS file, readers can use a different style sheet, perhaps one on their own computer, to override the one the author has specified. However if the author or the reader did not link the document to a specific style sheet the default style of the browser will be applied.

CSS specifies a priority scheme to determine which style rules apply if more than one rule matches against a particular element. In this so-called *cascade*, priorities or *weights* are calculated and assigned to rules, so that the results are predictable.

The CSS specifications are maintained by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). Internet media type (MIME type) text/css is registered for use with CSS by RFC 2318 (March 1998), and they also operate a free CSS validation service.

**2.3 JAVA SCRIPT**

**JavaScript** (**JS)** is a dynamic computer programming language, and increasingly considered an "assembly" language (a compiler target) or "the x86 of the web"according to its creator and others. It is most commonly used as part of web browsers, whose implementations allow client-side scripts to interact with the user, control the browser, communicate asynchronously, and alter the document content that is displayed. It is also being used in server-side network programming (withNode.js), game development and the creation of desktop and mobile applications.

JavaScript is classified as a prototype-based scripting language with dynamic typing and has first-class functions. This mix of features makes it a multi-paradigm language, supporting object-oriented, imperative, and functional programming styles.

Despite some naming, syntactic, and standard library similarities, JavaScript and Java are otherwise unrelated and have very differentsemantics. The syntax of JavaScript is actually derived from C, while the semantics and design are influenced by Self and Scheme programming languages.

The application of JavaScript in use outside of web pages—for example, in PDF documents, site-specific browsers, and desktop widgets—is also significant. Newer and faster JavaScript VMs and platforms built upon them (notably Node.js) have also increased the popularity of JavaScript for server-side web applications. On the client side, JavaScript was traditionally implemented as aninterpreted language but just-in-time compilation is now performed by recent (post-2012) browsers.

JavaScript was formalized in the ECMAScript language standard and is primarily used as part of a web browser (client-side JavaScript). This enables programmatic access to objects within a host environment.

**2.4 MySQL**

**MySQL** is the world's second most widely useopen-source relational database management system (RDBMS). It is named after co-founder Michael Widenius's daughter, My.The SQL phrase stands for Structured Query Language.

The MySQL development project has made its source code available under the terms of the GNU General Public License, as well as under a variety of proprietary agreements. MySQL was owned and sponsored by a single for-profit firm, the Swedish company MySQL AB, now owned by Oracle Corporation.

MySQL is a popular choice of database for use in web applications, and is a central component of the widely used LAMP open source web application software stack (and other 'AMP' stacks). LAMP is an acronym for "Linux, Apache, MySQL,Perl/PHP/Python." Free-software-open source projects that require a full-featured database management system often use MySQL.

For proprietary use, several paid editions are available, and offer additional functionality.

Applications which use MySQL databases include:

 TYPO3, MODx, Joomla, WordPress, phpBB, MyBB, Drupal and other software. MySQL is also used in many high-profile, large-scale websites, including Google (though not for searches), Facebook,Twitter,Flickr,and YouTube.

**2.5 PHP (Pre Processor Hypertext)**

**PHP** is a server-side scripting language designed for web development but also used as a general-purpose programming language. As of January 2013, PHP was installed on more than 240 million websites (39% of those sampled) and 2.1 million web servers.Originally created by Rasmus Lerdorf in 1994, the reference implementation of PHP (powered by the Zend Engine) is now produced by The PHP Group. While PHP originally stood for *Personal Home Page*, it now stands for *PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor*, which is a recursive backronym.

PHP code can be simply mixed with HTML code, or it can be used in combination with various templating engines and web frameworks. PHP code is usually processed by a PHP interpreter, which is usually implemented as a web server's native module or a Common Gateway Interface (CGI) executable. After the PHP code is interpreted and executed, the web server sends resulting output to its client, usually in form of a part of the generated web page – for example, PHP code can generate a web page's HTML code, an image, or some other data. PHP has also evolved to include a command-line interface (CLI) capability and can be used in standalone graphical applications]

The canonical PHP interpreter, powered by the Zend Engine, is free software released under the PHP License. PHP has been widely ported and can be deployed on most web servers on almost every operating system and platform, free of charge.

Despite its popularity, no written specification or standard exists for the PHP language; instead, the canonical PHP interpreter serves as a de facto standard. However, work on creating a formal specification has started in 2014.

**2.6 Linux (Shell Script)**

**2.6.1 What is Unix?**

A multi-task and multi-user Operating System

Developed in 1969 at AT&T’s Bell Labs by

Ken Thompson (Unix)

Dennis Ritchie (C)

Douglas Mcllroy (Pipes - Do one thing, do it well)

Some other variants: System V, Solaris, SCO Unix, SunOS, 4.4BSD, FreeBSD, NetBSD, OpenBSD, BSDI

**2.6.2 What is Linux?**

A famous professor Andrew Tanenbaum developed Minix, a simplified version of UNIX that runs on PC

Minix is for class teaching only. No intention for commercial use

In Sept 1991, Linus Torvalds, a second year student of Computer Science at the University of Helsinki, developed the preliminary kernel of Linux, known as Linux version 0.0.1

On August 25, 1991, a Finn computer science student named Linus Torvalds made the following announcement to the Usenet group comp.os.minux:

**2.6.3 Basic Command of linux**: (that is i m use in my project)

**useradd** to add a user

**userdel** to delete a user

**date**  show time and date

**cal** show calendar

**pwd** present working directory

**cp**  copy

**rm** remove

**mkdir**  make folder

**touch**  time stamp

**cat** to how content of the file

**gzip** for compress

**gunzip** un compress

**ls** list

**rmdir** remove directory

**clear** for clear screen

**echo** display a line

**chmod**  change mode

**grep**  search a word in a file

**mount** mount a drive or disk

**cd** change directory

**less**  write all the data of the file in the screen

**head** see upper 10 line of the file

**tail** see lower 10 line of the file

**mv** move or rename the file

**umask** set the mask value

**uname** detail about the system

**passwd**  password command

**banner**  show the word like banner

**file** show the type of the file

**wc** word count command

**sort** use to sort a file

**2.6.4 Telnet Server:**

Telnet server is used to login into another system. You can use the telnet command to log in remotely to another system on your network. The system can be on your local area network or available through an Internet connection.

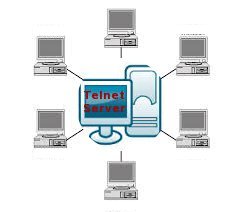


Figure 2.6.4.1 – *Telnet Server*

Telnet was developed in 1969. Telnet was initially developed for private use where security was not primary concern. Telnet protocol has serious security issue. Security expert recommend that the use of Telnet for remote login should be discontinued under all normal circumstances.

* Telnet Server
* Telnet Client

### Telnet Sever

Telnet server software is installed on remote host. You need to configure it before client can connect with it.

### Telnet Client

Telnet client software allows you to connect telnet server. Once telnet client establishes a connection to the remote host, client becomes a virtual terminal, allowing you to communicate with the remote host from your computer.

In RHEL Telnet is part of the xinetd daemon.

* Telnet use plain text to transmit password.
* root user is not allowed to connect using Telnet.
* Command-line telnet clients are built into all major operating systems.
* RedHat recommends you to use SSH to connect a system instead of Telnet.
* Use Telnet in LAB environment where security is not concern.

Server PC:

**Step-1 Set Static IP-**

ifconfig eth0 102.168.100.1

**Step-2 Install Packages**

yum install telnet-server -y

yum install xinetd -y

**Configure '/etc/xinetd.d/telnet' file..**

change this line

disable = no ====>> disable = yes

and save this file :wq!

**Step-4 Restart Services...**

service xinetd restart

**Client PC-**

**Step-1 Set Static IP-**

ifconfig eth0 102.168.100.2

**Step-2 Install Package**

yum install telnet -y

Step-3 Connetct Telnet User..

[root@client ashu]# telnet 192.168.0.1 (Server IP)

**login:** user\_name\_in-server (eg gourav) **Password:**

**2.6.5 FTP Server :**

What is FTP (File Transfer Protocol)

FTP is a standard network protocol used to copy a files from one host to another over a TCP/IP-based network.

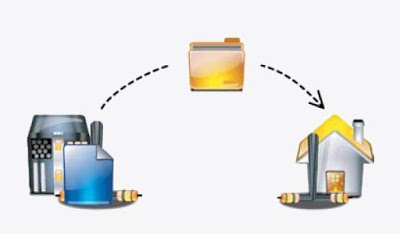


Figure 2.6.5.1 – *FTP Server*

Description:

Package: vsftpd

Port:20,21

Daemon:vsftpd

Scripts:/etc/init.d/vsftpd

Configuration File:

/etc/vsftpd/vsftpd.conf

/etc/vsftpd/ftp\_user {users that deny}

**1.Install vsftpd Package..**

yum install vsftpd\* -y

**2.Create a directory**

mkdir /var/ftp/Data{Data is a Directory Name}

**3. Create some file in this Directory /var/ftp/Data/**

for Ex-

cd /var/ftp/Data

touch a1{1..10}

**4. Restart The Services**

/etc/init.d/vsftpd restart

**Client Side-**

**1.Install the ftp package**

#yum install ftp\* -y

**2.Access the ftp**

#ftp 192.168.0.5 {192.168.0.5- server IP}

user: anonymous

password: anonymous{Note-By Defaults Ftp user name and password - anonymous }

ftp>ls {List all file}

ftp>cd Data {change directory}

ftp>ls

ftp>get a1 {To copy one file at a time from the remote ftp server to the local system}

ftp>bye {Exit the FTP session }

### 2.6.7 SSH Server :-

Secure Shell is a cryptographic network protocol for secure data communication, remote command-line login, remote command execution, and other secure network services between two networked computers that connects, via a secure channel over an insecure network, a server and a client.

**Package-** openssh  
**Port-** 22  
**Daemon-** sshd  
**Script-** /etc/init.d/sshd  
**Configuration file-**/etc/ssh/sshd\_config  
  
# yum install openssh\* -y(Install open-ssh package)  
# ssh 192.168.10.2 (Access the System )  
YES (finger print)  
password  
login success

### 2.6.7 APACHE SERVER

Apache is probably the most popular Linux-based Web server application in use. Once you have DNS correctly setup and your server has access to the Internet, you'll need to configure Apache to accept surfers wanting to access your Web site.

**Port NO -** 80  
**Package-** httpd  
**Daemon-** httpd   
**Scripts-**/etc/init.d/httpd  
**Config file-**/etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf  
**Default Document Root-**/var/www/html

There are two types of Apache configurations-  
1) IP-Based   
2) Name-based . (The DNS entry for both linuxlover.com and redgourav.com website points to 192.168.0.34 ip-address.

**VIRTUAL HOASTING -**

www.xyz.com

www.abc.com

Server

**Samba Server :**

Most Linux systems are the part of networks that also run Windows systems. Using Linux Samba servers, your Linux and Windows systems can share directories and printers. This is most use full situation where your clients are window native and you want to use the linux security features.

**Package-** SAMBA  
**Port no-** 137,138,139,445  
**Script-** /etc/init.d/smb  
**Daemon-**smb  
**Configuration file**- /etc/samba/smb.conf  
**Service-**smbd

check samba server install or not

rpm -q samba

**install samba server**:

yum install samba

**check status of samba server:**

service smb status

**start samba server :**

service samba start

**Chapter 3**

**Project Work**

**3.1 Introduction**

**3.1.1 Purposes**

This project for that person that are not known the command of the linux operating system.

We can make online c and c++ language program

Suppose a student have interest in programming and that student not have laptop and personal using this website that student can online programming

And that person don’t know about linux command that easily install telnet, ftp, samba etc server and also use command using this website

**3.1.2 Scope/Use**

* This project is use everyone for online compile c and c++ programming and web design everyone .
* Increasing number of voters as individuals will find it easier and more convenient to vote, especially those abroad.
* Can be used in Colleges, Universities.

**3.1.3 Software Requirement specification**

**3.1.4.1 Feasibility Analysis**

How feasible is the system proposed? This was analyzed by comparing the following factors with both the existing system and proposed system. Cost The cost required in the proposed system is comparatively less to the existing system.

Compared to the existing system the proposed system will provide a better working in which there will be ease of work and the effort required will be comparatively less than the existing system. The time required to generate a report or for do any other work will be comparatively very less than the existing system. Record finding and updating will take less time than the existing system. The new system will require quite less number of staff as compare to existing system.

**3.1.4.2 Requirement Analysis**

Software is always a part of a larger system. Work begins by establishing requirements for all system elements and then allocating some subset by their requirements of software. This system view is essential, when software must interface with other elements such as hardware, people and database. Engineering and analysis encompasses requirement gathering of the system level with small amount of top level design and analysis.

The requirement gathering process is intensified and focusing especially on the software to understand the nature of the programs to be built. The software engineering must understand the information domain for the software as well as the required function, performance and interface. Requirement for both the system and software are documented and reviewed to the customer.

It demands the control to be exercised over the online booking for car service, select accessories according to requirement, location on map locator, home delivery facility.

# 

# 3.2 System Implementation Technologies

Several tools used during implementation include the following:

# 3.2.1 Software

1. **MYSQL DBMS-**It allows combination, extraction, manipulation and organization of data in the voters’ database. It is platform independent and therefore can be implemented and used across several such as Windows, Linux server and is compatible with various hardware mainframes. It is fast in performance, stable and provides business value at a low cost.
2. **HTML -Hypertext Markup Language-**This is currently the core of the web world, it is a language used to makeup web page. It is the glue that holds everything together. Although HTLM was used for the implementation of the OVS, it is highly compatible with eXtensible HTML (XHTML) which is designed to be a replacement of HTML made to handle data and is also portable between different browsers and platforms with little or no alterations in code. Macromedia Dreamweaver is a prefer tool for designing HTML pages and that is the tool used in coming up with this OVS system.
3. **PHP coding-**This is for advanced user who find PHP codes easy to work with.
4. **Testing** is done via XAMPP SERVER.
5. **Web browsers**: Mozilla Firefox, Google chrome, Opera and Internet Explorer
6. HTML
7. CSS
8. JAVA-SCRIPT
9. PHP

**3.2.2 Hardware Requirements**

The hardware environment consists of the following:

* Resolution : 1024\*768 (for better visualization)
* Computer with 600 MHz or faster processor
* Mother Board : Intel 810
* Hard disk space : 20GB or more
* Display : 15” Monitor
* Memory : 128 MB RAM
* Other Devices : Color Monitor, Keyboard, mouse.

**3.2.3 Installation** **Requirements:**  
You need web hosting which provides:

* Apache server
* PHP 4.1.0 or above (tested on 4.1.x, 4.2.x, 4.3.x and 5.0.0) and
* MySQL 3.5 or above (must support compound AUTO\_INCREMENT).
* Browser support (Mozilla , internet explorer)

**3.3 Results & Diagrams**

**3.3.1 Snapshot**

**3.3.1.1 Home Page**



Figure 3.3.1.1- *Home pag****e***

**3.3.1.2 C Language Page**

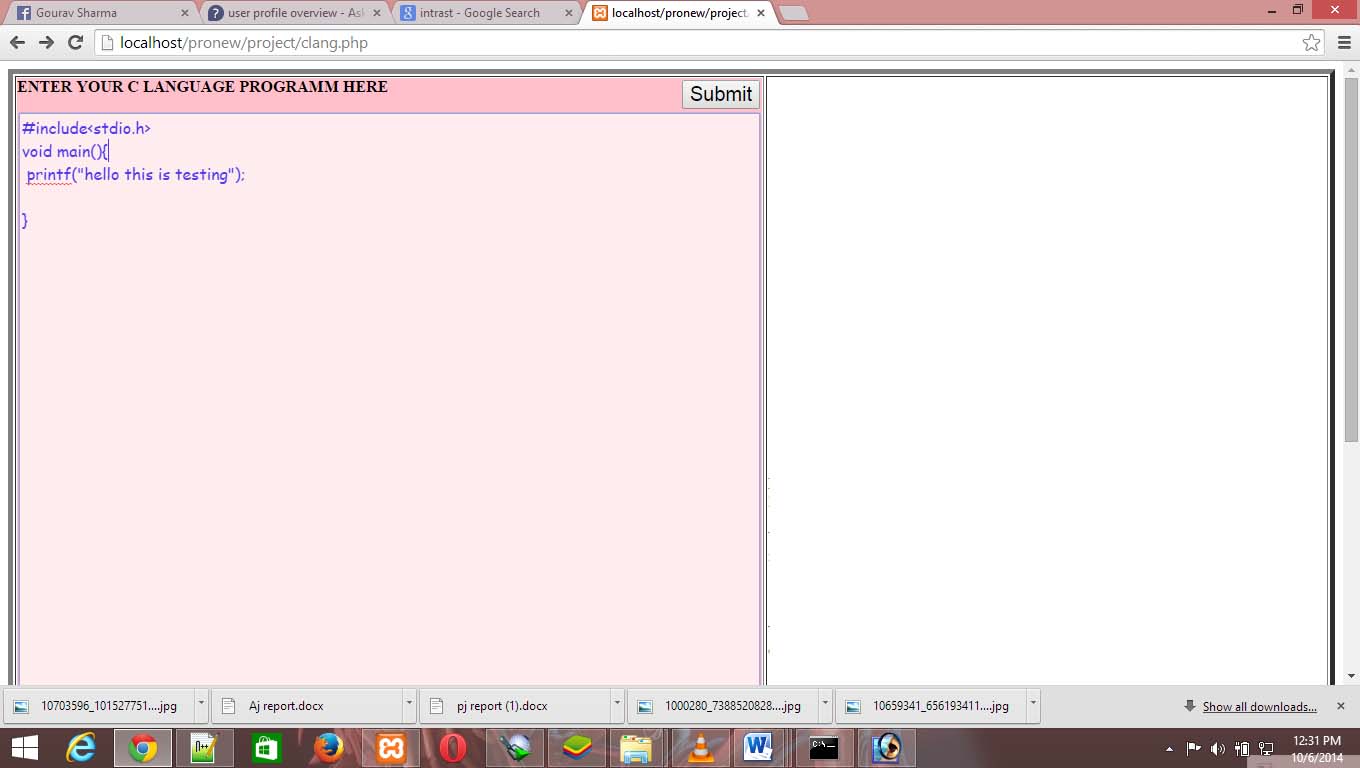
****

Figure 3.3.1.2 – *C language Page*

**3.3.1.3 C Language Output**

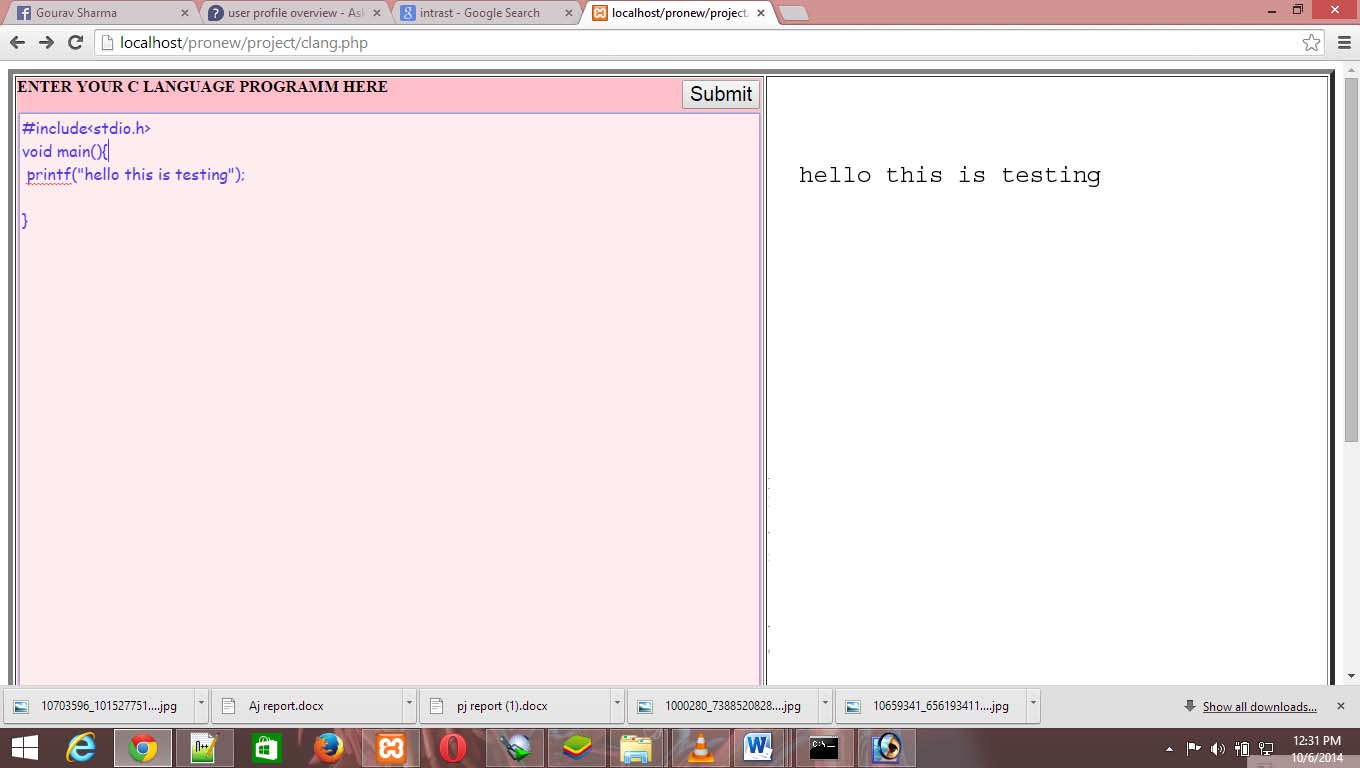
****

Figure 3.3.1.3 – *C language output pag****e***

**3.3.1.4 C++ Language Page**

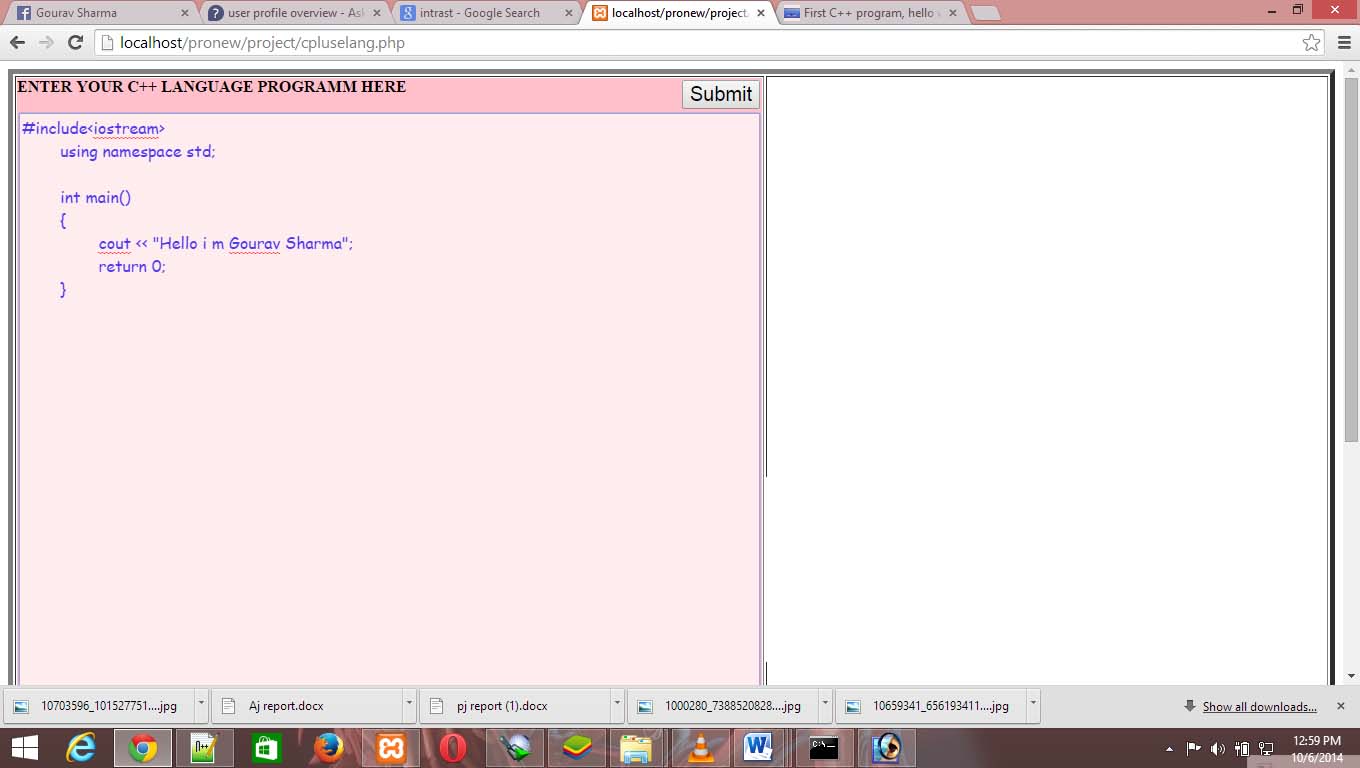
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Figure 3.3.1.4 – *C++ language*

**3.3.1.5 C++ Language Output Page**

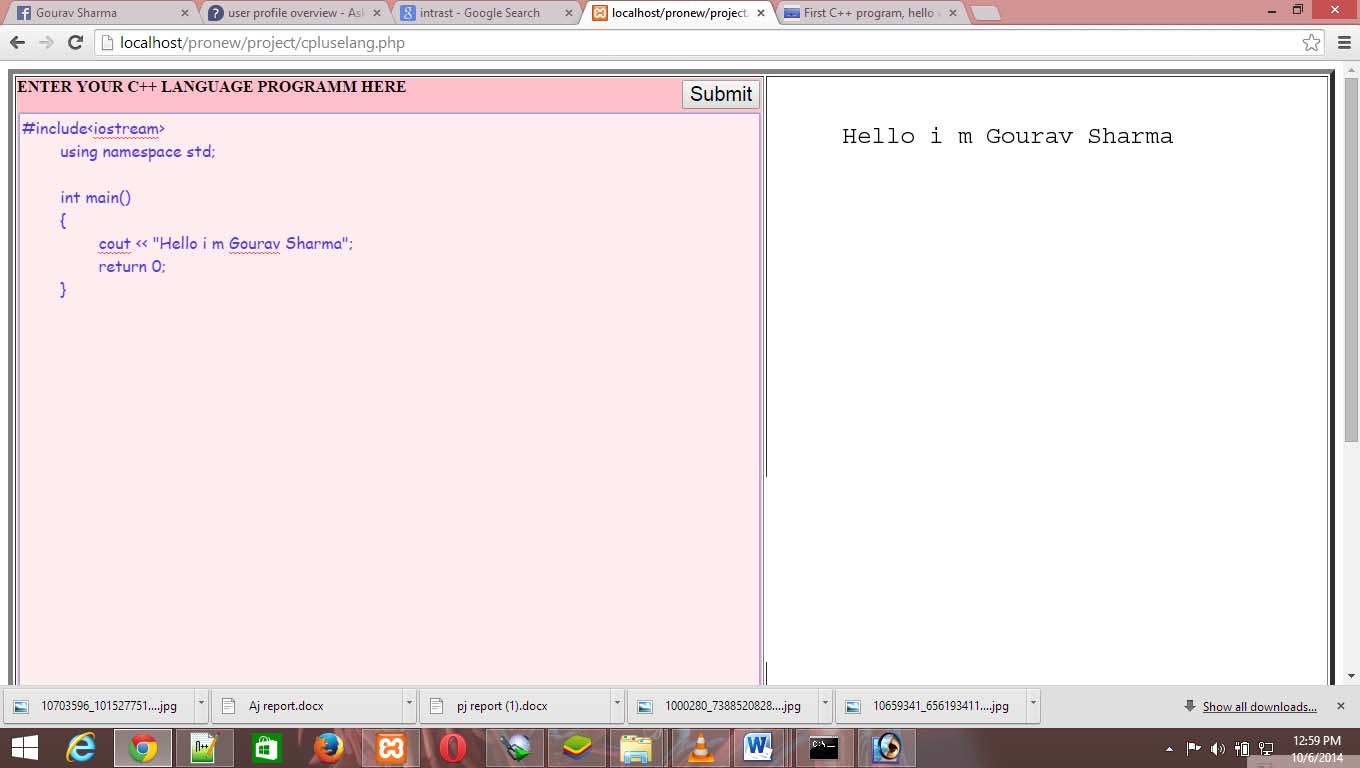
****

Figure 3.3.1.5 – *C++ language output pag****e***

**3.3.1.6 Web design Page**

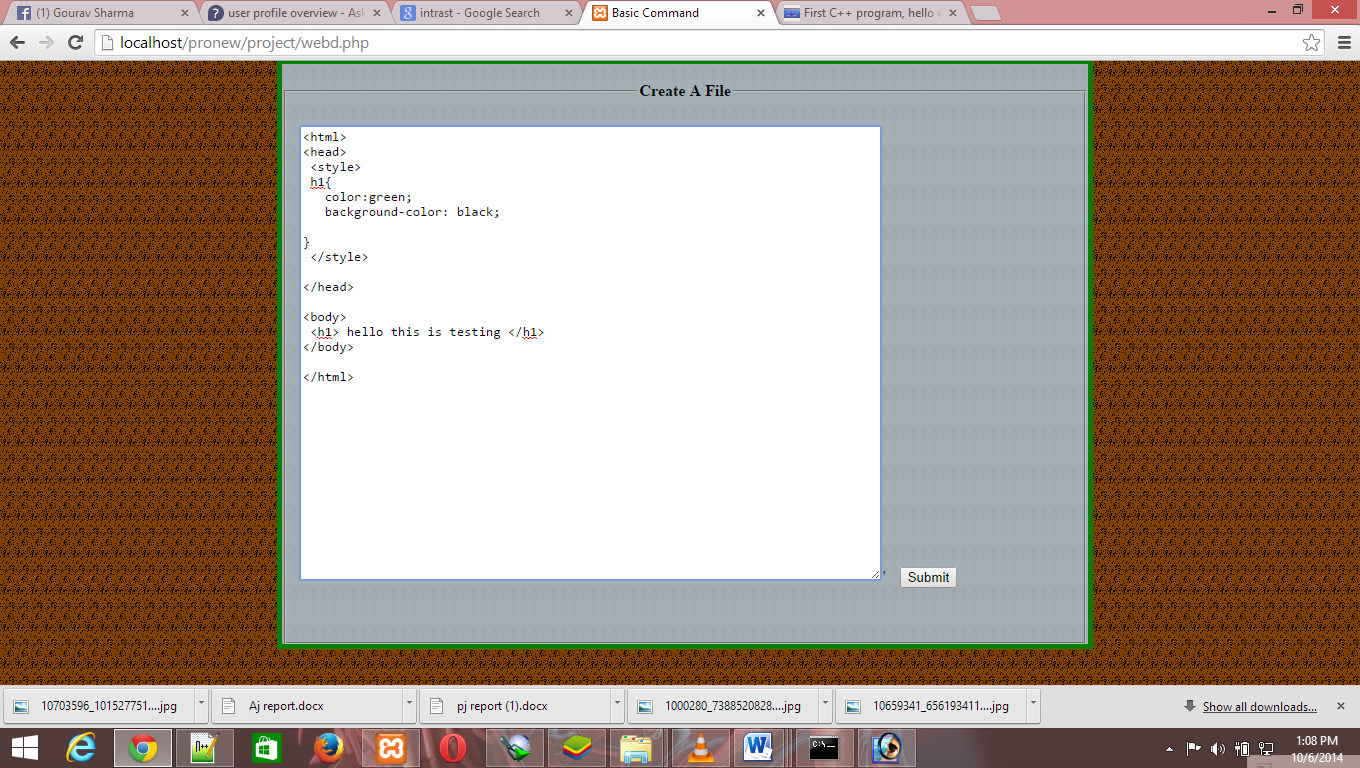
****

Figure 3.3.1.6 – *Web Page design*

**3.3.1.7 Web design Page Output**

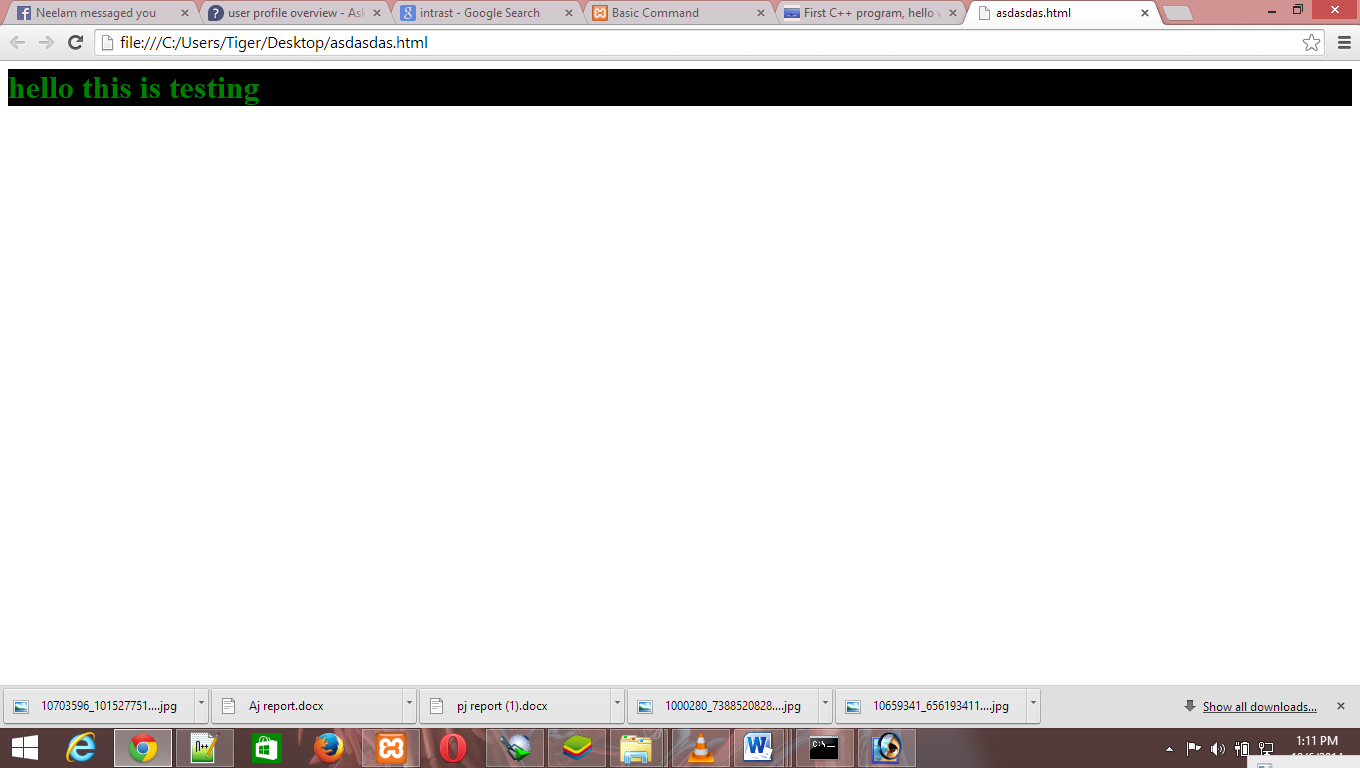
****

Figure 3.3.1.7 – *Web Page design output*

**3.3.1.8 Admin Security Page**

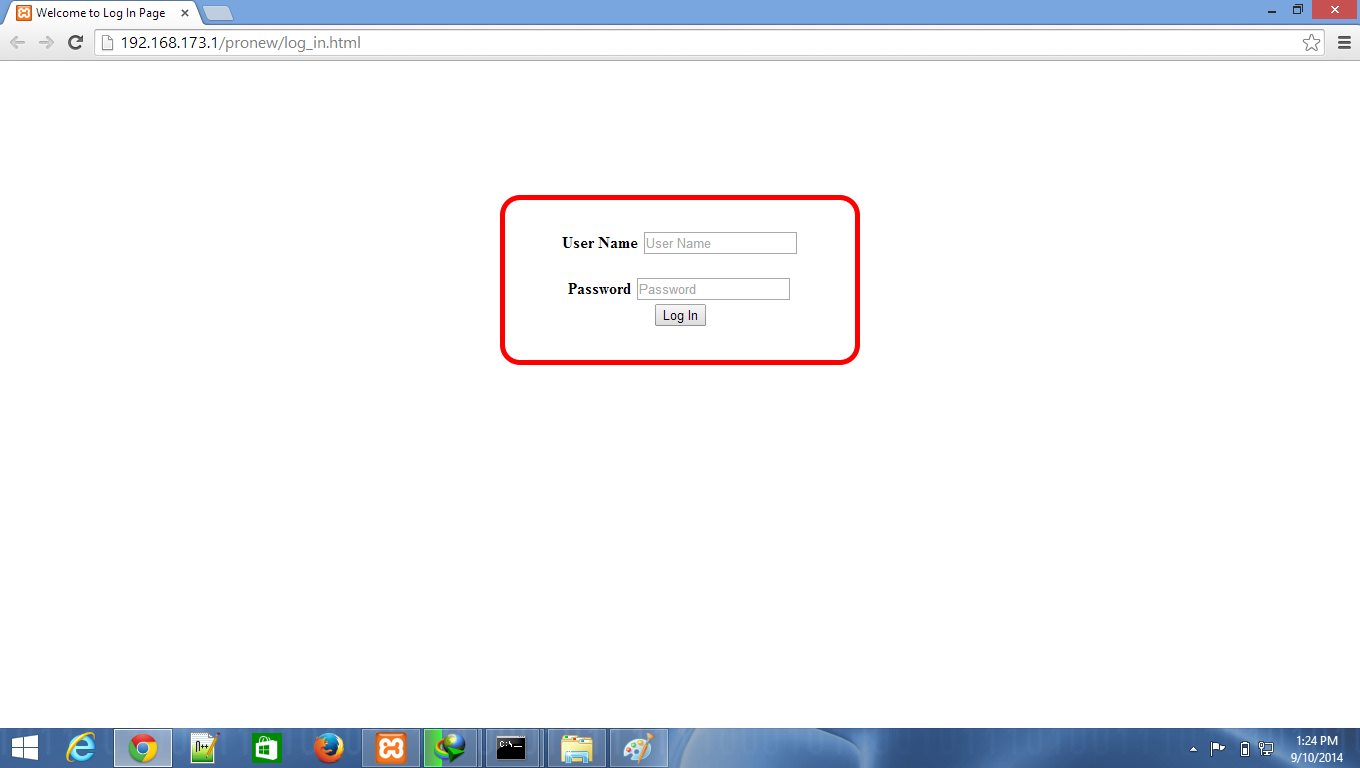


Figure 3.3.1.8 - *Security pag****e***

**3.3.1.9 Admin Home Page**

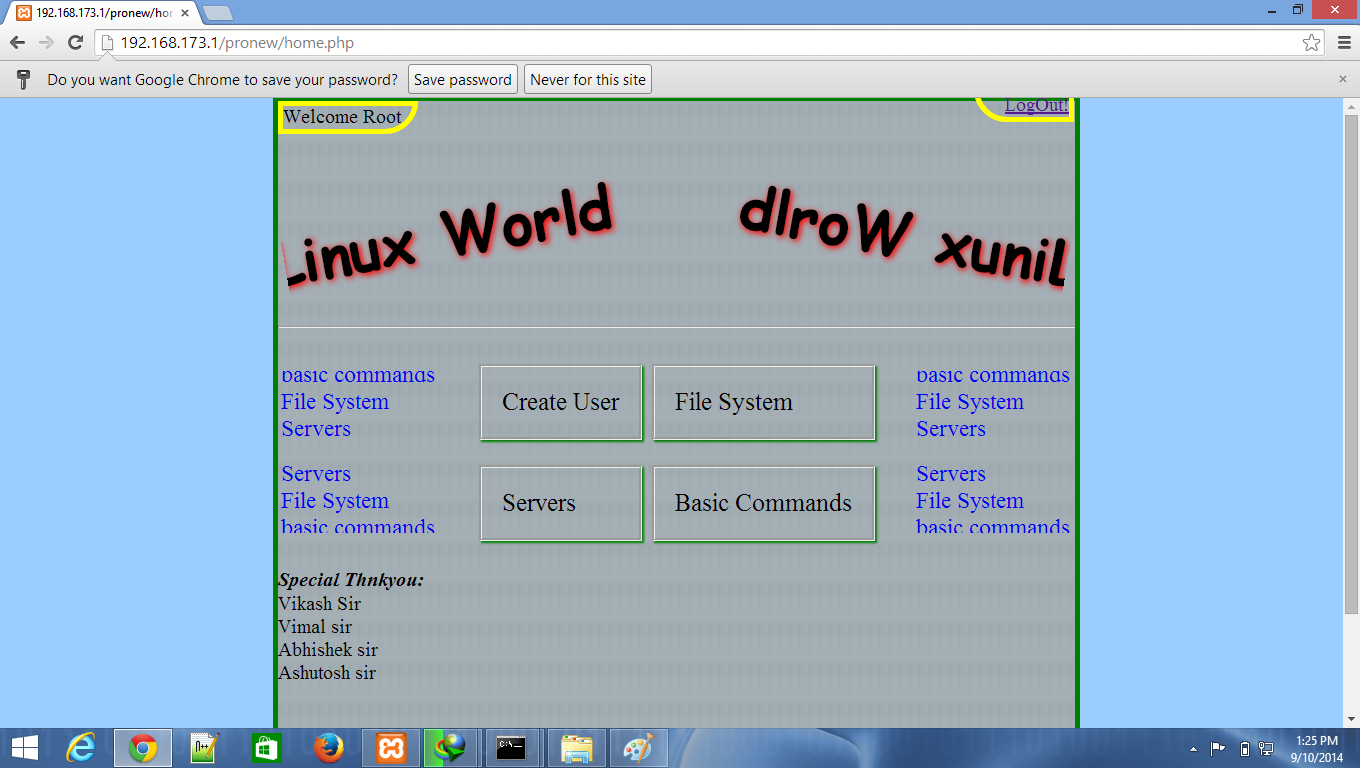


Figure 3.3.1.9 – *Admin Home Page*

**3.3.1.10 Create New User**

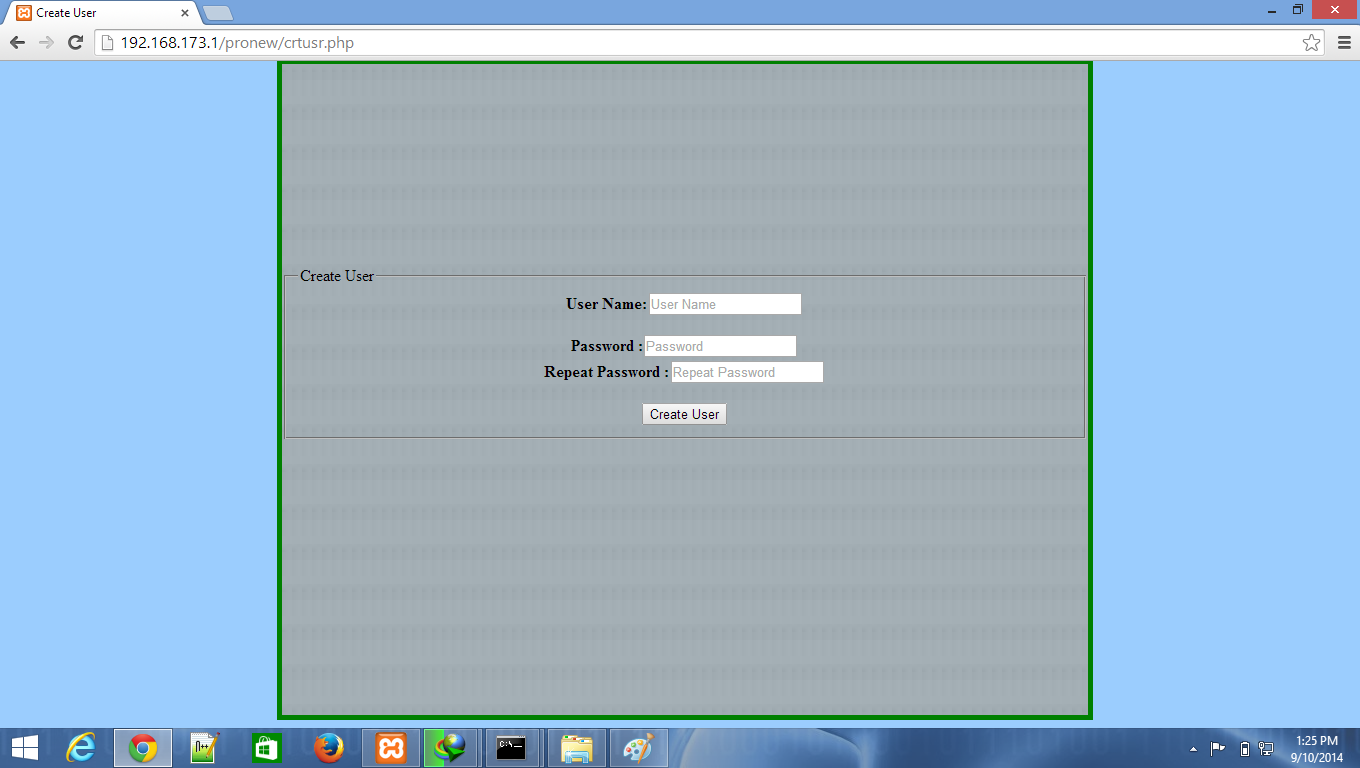
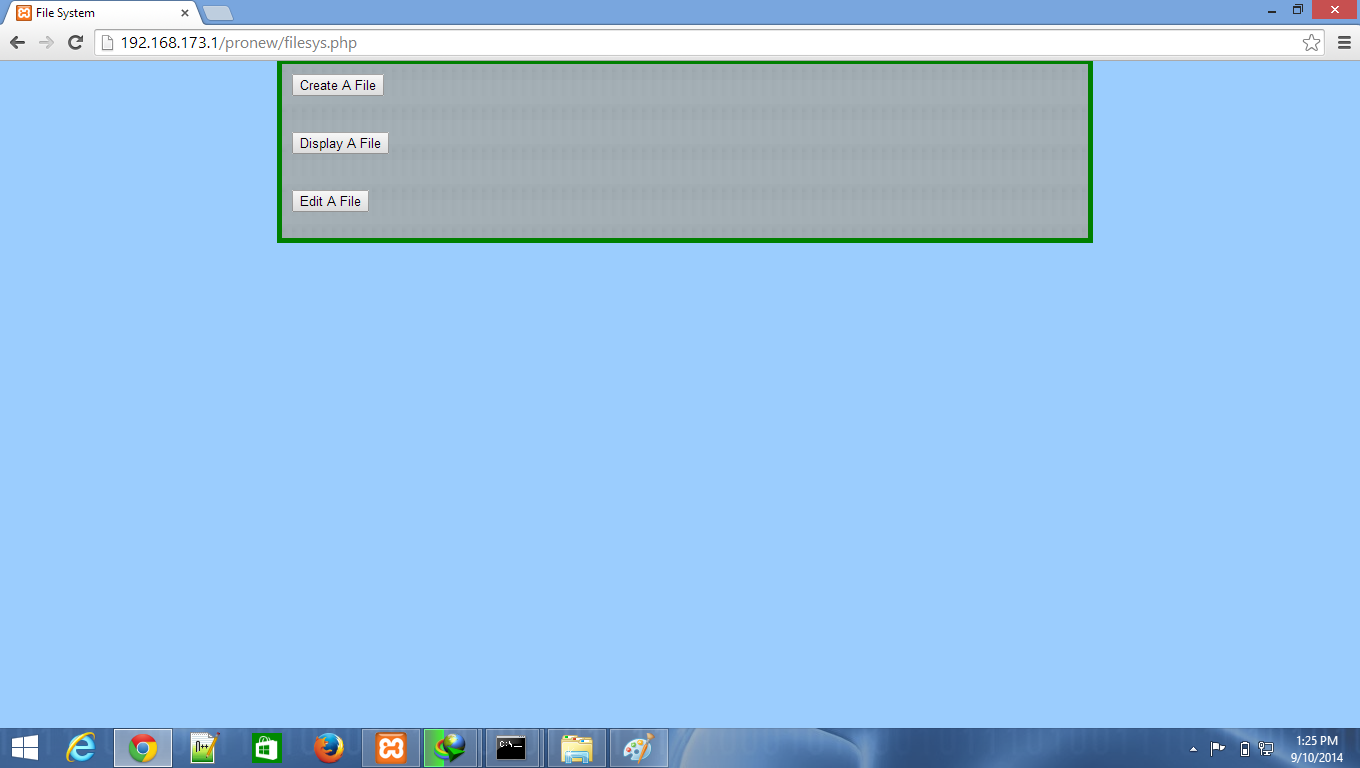


Figure 3.3.1.10 – *Create New User*

**3.3.1.11 File System**



F igure 3.3.1.11 – *File System*

**3.3.1.12 Server**

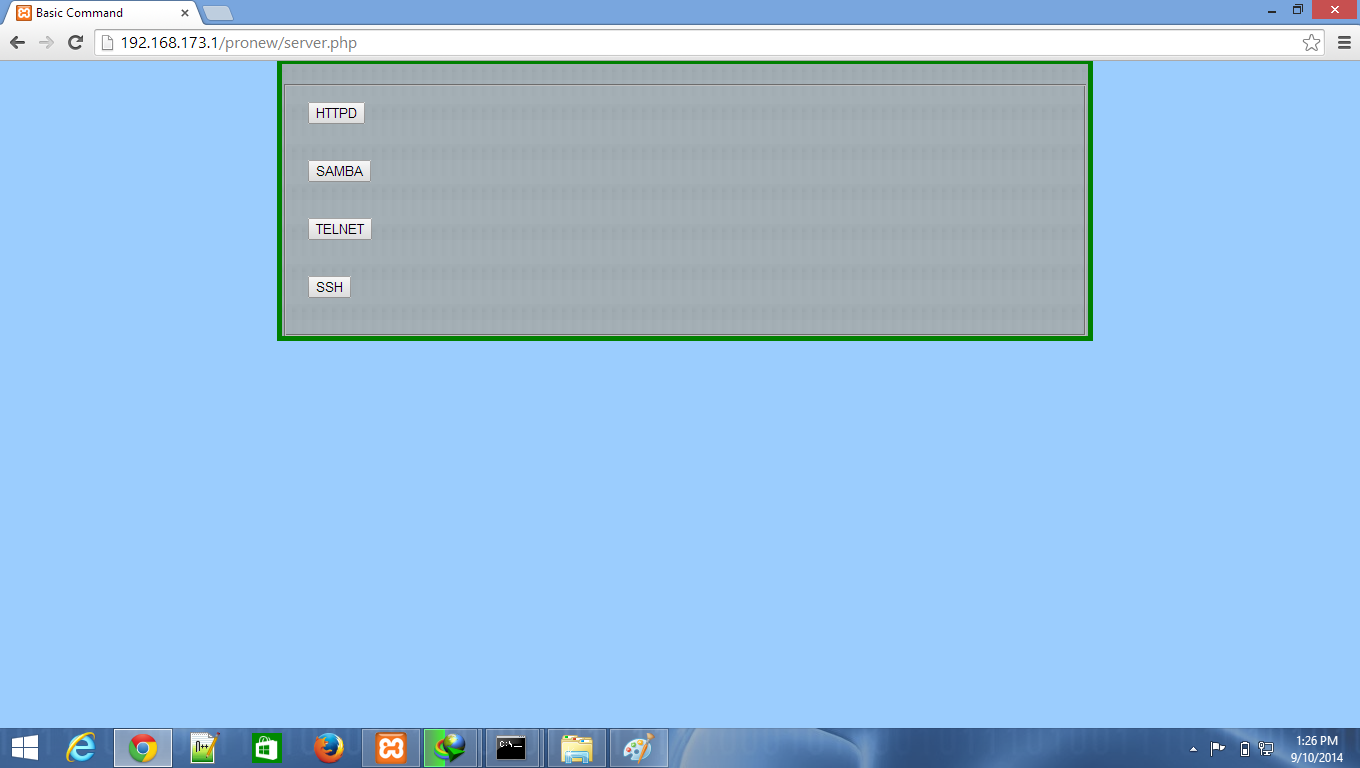


Figure 3.3.1.12 - *Servers*

**3.3.1.13 Http server**

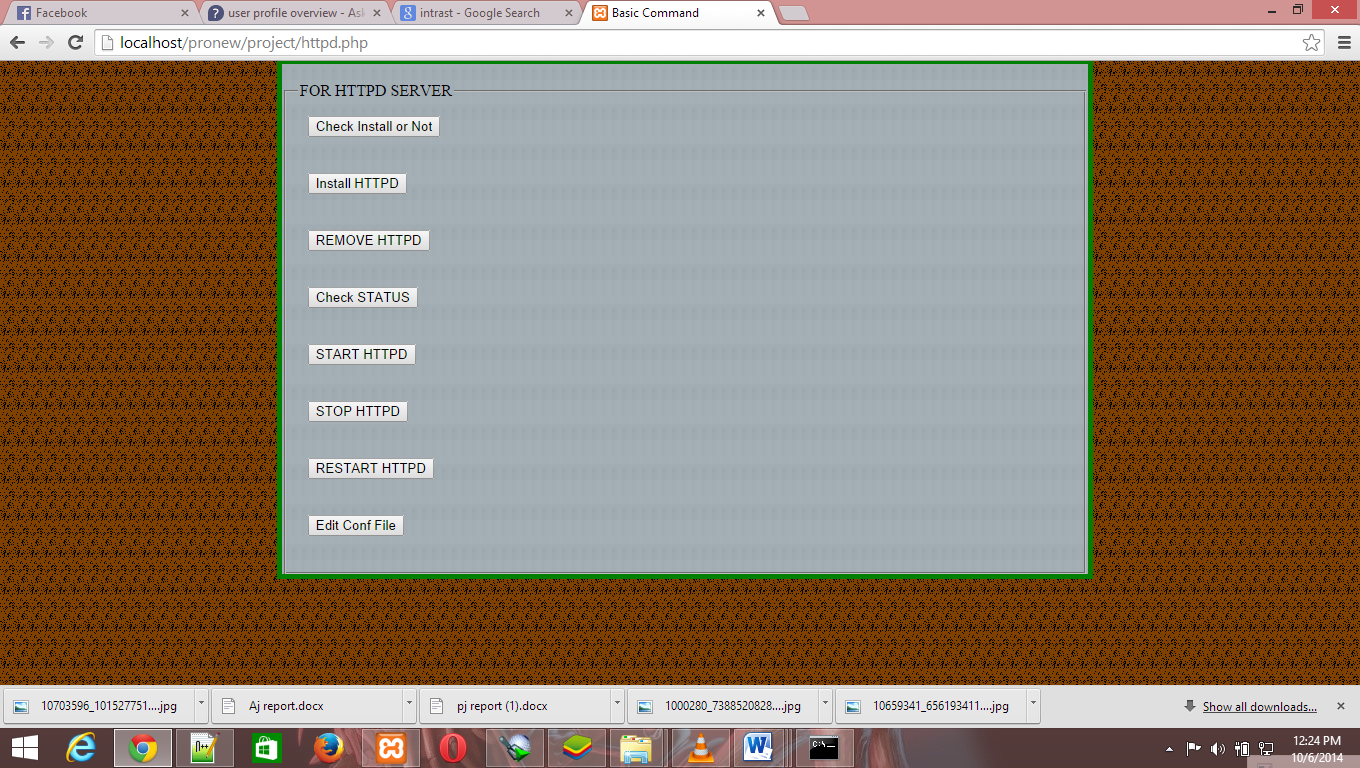
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Figure 3.3.1.13 -. *Http server*

**CONCLUSION**

The main aspect behind OVP is that it enabled us to bring out the new ideas that were sustained within us for many for many days. This project offers the voters to cast easily through internet. Vote counting is also made easy by the OVP since it’s just a matter of querying the database. OVP is used by a number of countries today. Developing a good system is critical to the success of the system to prevent system failures and to gain wide acceptance as the best method available.

After research and finalization of this project, It is highly recommend that the online voting system (OVP) serves to be the best to be put in use especially in the 21st century where human beings are embracing technology and where there is malicious struggle for power by leaders all over the world. This struggle for power has resulted in the use of all approaches by the leaders in power to remain in their positions at whatever costs even if it means applying vote rigging to win elections.

I would like to thank all those who are directly and indirectly involved in this training project.

**Refrence:-**

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