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“JNANA SANGAMA”, Belagavi-590018



A Mini Project Report on “Research Scholar”

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THE AWARD OF DEGREE OF
**BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING IN
INFORMATION SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING**

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CERTIFICATE

Certified that the Mini project work entitled “**RESEARCH SCHOLAR**” carried out by **Nishant Manjunath Hegde(1JB21IS073)**, **Nagarjun L(1JB21IS068)**, **Pradyumna Bhat (1JB21IS078)** and **Tarun B P(1JB21IS111)** are a bonafide student of **SJB Institute of Technology** in partial fulfilment for 5th semester DBMS Laboratory with Mini Project in **INFORMATION SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING** of the **VISVESVARAYA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY, BELAGAVI** during the academic year **2023-24**. It is certified that all corrections/suggestions indicated for Internal Assessment have been incorporated in the report deposited in the departmental library. The mini project report has been approved as it satisfies the academic requirements in respect of Mini Project prescribed for the said degree.

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Abstract

In the rapidly evolving landscape of academic research, efficient management and access to research data are paramount for scholars to advance their fields of study. However, existing systems often fall short in providing comprehensive solutions tailored to the unique needs of research scholars. This project addresses this gap by designing and implementing a specialized Database Management System (DBMS) specifically crafted for research scholars.

The proposed DBMS encompasses a relational database schema capable of storing diverse types of research data, including publications, datasets, experimental results, literature reviews, and project documents. Through an intuitive user interface, scholars can seamlessly input, retrieve, and manage their research data, while robust data storage and version control mechanisms ensure data integrity and traceability over time.

Security measures, such as access control functionalities, safeguard sensitive research data by regulating permissions and limiting access to authorized users. Moreover, collaborative research efforts are facilitated through integrated tools for real-time editing, commenting, and sharing, fostering enhanced collaboration among scholars.

Ultimately, the completion of this project aims to provide research scholars with a powerful toolset to streamline their research workflows, promote collaboration, and facilitate groundbreaking discoveries across various domains of academic inquiry.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Traditional File System

File System is collection of data. In this system, user has to write procedures for managing database.

It provides details of data representation and storage of data. In this –

- Data is stored in files.
- Each file has specific format.
- Programs that use these files depend on knowledge about that format.
- Basically, it is a collection of application programs that performs services for end users such as production of reports.
- Each file defines and manages its own data.

1.1.1 Pros and Cons Approach

PROS:

- File processing cost less and can be more speed than database.
- File processing design approach was well suited to mainframe hardware and batch input.
- Companies mainly use file processing to handle large volumes of structured data on a regular basis
- It can be more efficient and cost less than DBMS in certain situations.
- Design is simple.
- Customization is easy and efficient.

CONS:

- Data redundancy and inconsistency.
- Difficulty in accessing data.
- Data isolation – multiple files and formats.
- Integrity problems
- Unauthorized access is not restricted.
- It co-ordinates only physical access.

1.2-INTRODUCTION TO DBMS

Databases and database technology have had a major impact on the growing use of computers. A database is a collection of related data. By data, we mean known facts that can be recorded and that have implicit meaning. For example, consider the names, telephone numbers, and addresses of the people you know. Nowadays, this data is typically stored in mobile phones, which have their own simple database software. In other words, a database has some source from which data is derived, some degree of interaction with events in the real world, and an audience that is actively interested in its contents. A database can be of any size and complexity. For example, the list of names and addresses referred to earlier may consist of only a few hundred records, each with a simple structure. On the other hand, the computerized catalogue of a large library may contain half a million entries organized under different categories.

- A database has the following implicit properties:
- A database represents some aspect of the real world, sometimes called the mini world or the universe of discourse. Changes to the mini world are reflected in the database.
- A database is a logically coherent collection of data with some inherent meaning. random assortment of data cannot correctly be referred to as a database.
- A database is designed, built, and populated with data for a specific purpose.

It has an intended group of users and some preconceived applications in which these users are interested. A database management system (DBMS) is a computerized system that enables users to create and maintain a database. The DBMS is a general-purpose software system that facilitates the processes of defining, constructing, manipulating, and sharing databases among various users and applications. Defining a database involves specifying the data types, structures, and constraints of the data to be stored in the database. The database definition or descriptive information is also stored by the DBMS in the form of a database catalogue or dictionary; it is called meta-data. Constructing the database is the process of storing the data on some storage medium that is controlled by the DBMS. Manipulating a database includes functions such as querying the database to retrieve specific data, updating the database to reflect changes in the mini world, and generating reports from the data. Sharing a database allows multiple users and programs to access the database simultaneously.

1.2.1 INDICATIVE AREAS FOR THE USE OF DBMS

SECTOR	USE OF DBMS
BANKING	For customer information, account activities, payments, deposits, loans etc.
AIRLINES	For reservation and schedule information
UNIVERSITIES	For student information, courses registration, colleges and grades
TELECOMMUNICATION	It helps us to keep call records, monthly bills, maintaining bills etc.
FINANCE	For storing information about stock, sales and purchases of financial instruments
SALES	Used for storing customer, products and sales information
MANUFACTURING	It is used for management of supply chain and for tracking production of items
HR MANAGMENT	For information about employees, salaries, payroll, deduction, generation of paychecks etc.

Table 1.1 Describes about the various areas of application of DBMS

1.2.2 Advantages of DBMS

Compared to the File Based Data Management System, DBMS has many advantages

➤ **Reducing Data Redundancy**

The file based data management system contained multiple files that were stored in many different locations in a system or even across multiple system.

This is prevented in database as there is a single database and any change it is reflected immediately.

➤ **Data Security**

Data Security is vital concept in a database. Only authorised users should be allowed to access the database and their identity should be authenticated.

➤ **Privacy**

The privacy rule in database means only authorised users can access a database according to its privacy constraints.

➤ **Backup and Recovery**

It automatically takes care of backup and recovery. The users don't need to backup data periodically because this is taken care of by DBMS.

1.2.3 Components of DBMS

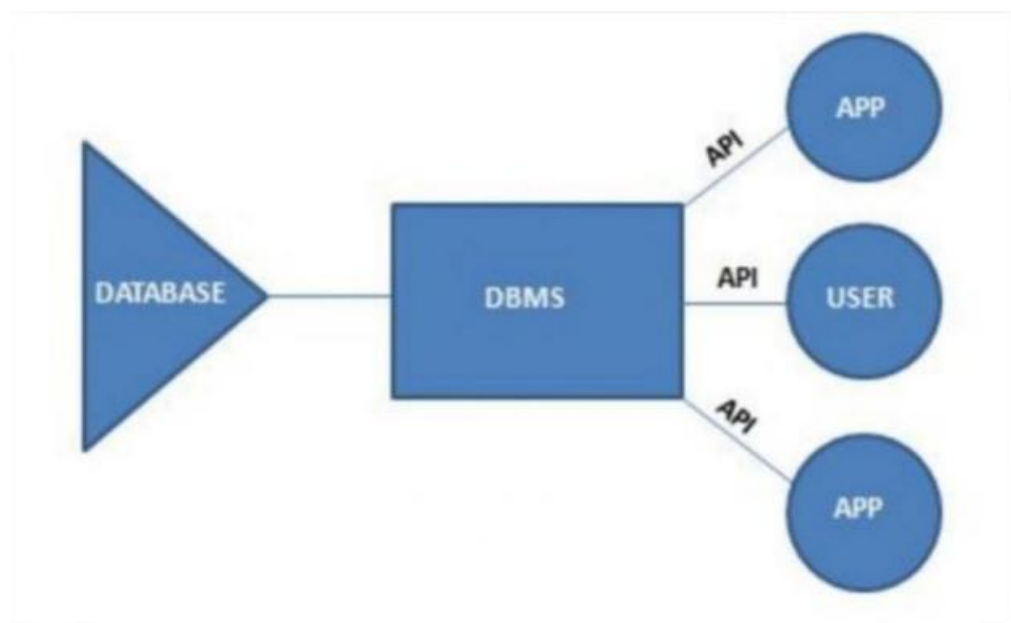


Figure 1.1 Components of DBMS

- **Users:** Users may be of any kind, such as DBA, system developers or database users
- **Database Application:** DBA maybe departmental, Personal, Organizational and/or Internet
- **DBMS:** Software that allows users to create and manipulate database access
- **Database:** Collection of logical data as a single unit

1.3 PROBLEM STATEMENT

"Design and Implement a Database Management System (DBMS) for Research Scholars to Efficiently Manage and Access Academic Research Data."

Over the course of their academic careers, research scholars from a wide range of disciplines produce and use enormous volumes of academic research data. Nevertheless, there are issues with data retrieval, teamwork, and general productivity because the existing approaches to managing and accessing this data are frequently disorganized and inefficient. With the creation of an extensive database management system (DBMS) especially designed for research scholars, this project seeks to address these issues. To enable smooth administration and access to research data, the system should have features like data storage, retrieval, version control, access control, collaboration tools, and sophisticated search capabilities.

1.4 Objectives

Create a relational database schema to hold different kinds of research data, such as project documents, datasets, publications, and experimental and literature review results. Provide a user-friendly interface that makes it simple for researchers to enter, retrieve, and manage data from the DBMS. To guarantee data integrity and make it possible to track changes over time, implement strong version control and data storage systems.

Include access control mechanisms to manage authorization and guarantee that only authorized personnel can access sensitive research data. Incorporate collaborative tools like real-time editing, commenting, and sharing features to help academics work together on research projects. To enable effective data discovery and retrieval, implement advanced search features, such as keyword search, filtering options, and semantic search.

1.5 Scope

The scope of this project is clear to give a simple application to work as well as reduce the efforts of storing the database of details of research scholar.

Without this database system, it is a tedious task for any organization to maintain the record. This database will store all the details of the candidate including the application they applied for research scholars in respected institute.

CHAPTER 2

SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

There are no systems which can run without hardware and software requirements. So for any system in this world, the hardware and software requirements are the most basic necessity to work. For each and every system there will be different hardware and software requirements. So we shall see the particular requirement of our system. Software requirements concerned with portraying programming asset prerequisites and essentials that should be introduced on a computer to give best working of an application.

2.1 Hardware Requirements

- Processor: Pentium core 2 duo and higher
- RAM: 512MB
- Hard Disk: 40GB
- Monitor: 15” Colour Monitor

2.2 Software Requirements

- OS: Windows 7 and higher
- Database: MYSQL
- Languages: PHP, HTML, CSS, JAVASCRIPT
- Software: XAMPP (any browser which supports XAMPP)

CHAPTER 3

DESIGN

3.1 Requirements and Constraints

Functional Requirements

1 Distributed Database

It implies that a single application should be able to operate transparently on data that is spread across a variety of different database.

2 Client/ Server System

It is a distributed system in which

- Some sites are client sites and other are server sites
- All the data resides at the server sites
- All applications execute at the client sites

3 User Interface

- Front-end software: HTML, CSS, BOOTSTRAP
- Back-end software: PHP, myadminSQL

4 Hardware Interface

- Windows
- A browser which supports PHP files.

5 Software Interface

Software Used	Description
Operating System	We choose windows as OS for its best and user-friendliness
Database	To save the customer records we have chosen PHP Myadmin SQL database
HTML, CSS, BOOTSTRAP	To implement front-end of project we have chosen HTML,CSS, Bootstrap is more interactive support
PHP	To implement back-end and to connect database we have used PHP as it is easy to.

Table 3.1 Software Interface used

6 Communication Interfaces

This project supports all types of web browsers. We are using simple electronic forms for the reservation forms.

7 Security Requirements

Security system needs database storage just like many other application. However, the special requirements of security market mean that admin must choose their database partner carefully.

CONSTRAINTS

Mainly Constraints on the relational database are of 4 types:

- Domain constraints
- Key constraints
- Entity Integrity constraints
- Referential Integrity constraints

Domain Constraints

- Every domain must contain atomic values it means composite and multi-valued attributes are not allowed.
- We perform a database check here, which means when we assign a data type to a column we limit the values that it can contain.

Key Constraints

- This are called uniqueness constraints.
- A relation can have multiple keys or candidate keys, out of which we choose one of the keys as primary key, we don't have any restriction on choosing primary key out of the candidate keys, but it is suggested to go with the candidate key with less number of attributes.
- Null values are not allowed as primary key.

Entity Integrity Constraints

- Entity Integrity constraints says that no primary key can take NULL value, since using primary key we identify each tuple uniquely in a relation

Referential Integrity Constraints

- It is specified between two relation or tables and used to maintain the consistency among the tuples in two relations.
- The constraints is enforced through foreign key, when an attribute in foreign key of relation R1 have the same domain(s) as the primary key of relation R2, then the foreign key of R1 is said to reference or refer to the primary key of relation R2.
- The values of the foreign key in a tuple of relation R1 can either take the values of the primary key for some tuple in relation R2, or can take NULL values, but can't be empty.

3.2 Entities and Attributes

ADMIN

- Name
- Userid
- Password
- Phno
- Email

RESEARCH SCHOLAR

- SID
- S_Name
- Email
- Guide_name
- Address
- Center

- Designation
- Ph_no
- Guide_id

GUIDE

- Guide_id
- Guide_name
- Post
- Institution

PUBLICATION

- Title
- SID
- S_name
- Guide_name
- Pub_date

PROGRESS REPORT

- SID
- Status
- Details
- Date

CONFERENCE

- SID
- S_name
- Conference_name
- C_place
- C_date

USERS

- Name
- Phno

- Email
- Userid
- Password

3.3 ER Diagram

An **Entity-relationship model** describes the structure of a database with the help of a diagram, which known as **ER diagram**. An ER model is a design or blueprint of a database that can be implemented as a database. The main components of E-R model are: entity and relationship set.

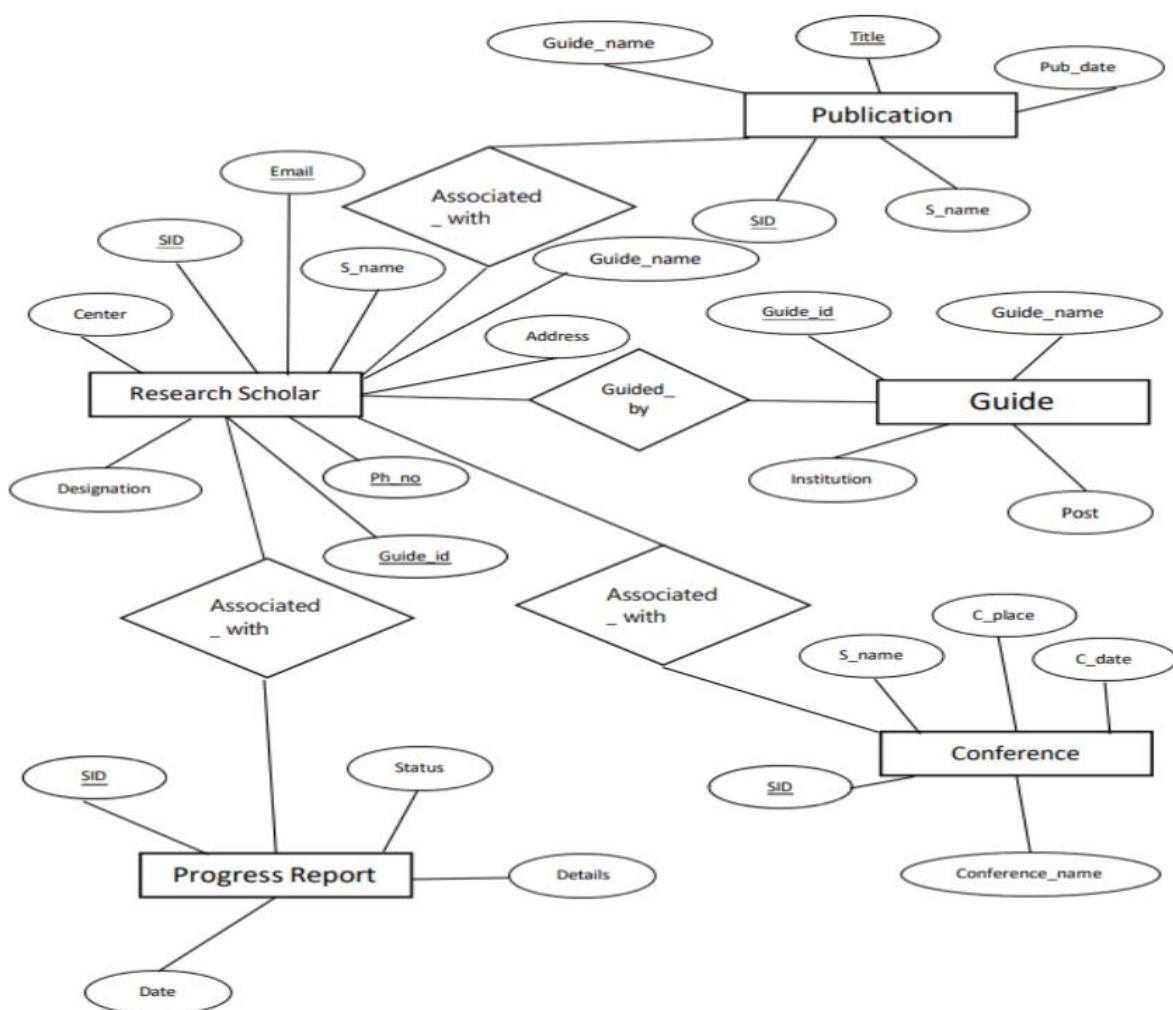


Figure 3.1 ER Diagram for relational database

Figure 3.1 represents the ER diagram of relational database that helps in understanding relationship between the entities and how they are related to each other.

RELATIONSHIP TABLE

ENTITY 1	RELATION	ENTITY 2
RESEARCH SCHOLAR	Guided by	GUIDE
RESEARCH SCHOLAR	Associated with	PUBLICATION
RESEARCH SCHOLAR	Associated with	PROGRESS REPORT
RESEARCH SCHOLAR	Associated with	CONFERENCE

Table 3.2 Relationship between entities

3.4 Relation Schema**Mapping Process****Step 1: Convert all strong entity sets into relation**

Guide

[Guide_id,Guide_name,Institution,Post]

Research_Scholar

[SID,S_name,Email,Center,Designation,Guide_id,Phno,Address]

Publication

[Title,SID,Guide_name,S_name,Pub_date]

Conference

[SID,S_name,Conference_name,C_place,C_date]

Progress_Report

[SID,Status,Details,Date]

Step 2: Mapping Weak Entity Type

Create table for weak entity set and add all its attribute to table as field. Then add the primary key of identifying entity set.

Progress_Report

[SID,Status,Details,Date]

Step 3: Mapping 1:1 Relationship Types

Add the primary key of partial participating entity to complete participating side. Add the primary key of conference to Progress Report relation as foreign key

Conference

[SID,S_name,Conference_name,C_place,C_date]

Progress_Report

[SID,Status,Details,Date]

Step 4: Mapping 1:N and N:1 Relationship Types

Consider the relation of N side, add primary key of that entity type as foreign key to '1' cardinality ratio

Research_Scholar

[SID,S_name,Email,Center,Designation,Guide_id,Phno,Address]

Publication

[Title,SID,Guide_name,S_name,Pub_date]

Step 5: Mapping M:N Relationship Types

Create a new relation and primary key of both entity is considered as foreign key relation. Also add all descriptive attributes to it.

3.5 Normalization

Normalising tables accordingly based on the normal forms

Normal Forms: Of the relation refers to highest normal form condition that it meets and hence indicates the degree to which it has been normalized

- **First NF:** States that the domain of the attribute must only include atomic values.

- **Second NF:** Is based on the concept of full functional dependency i.e., if removal of any attribute A from X in FD $X \rightarrow Y$ the dependency does not hold anymore
- **Third NF:** A relational schema R is in 3NF if, whenever a non-trivial functional dependency $X \rightarrow A$ holds in R either X is super key of R or A is prime attribute of R
- **Boyce-Codd NF:** A relational schema R is in BCNF if whenever a non-trivial functional dependency $X \rightarrow A$ holds in R, then X is a super key of R
- **Fourth NF:** A relational schema R is in 4NF w.r.t a set of dependencies F if, for every non-trivial multivalued dependency $X \twoheadrightarrow Y$ in closure of F, X is a super key for R

3.6 SCHEMA DIAGRAM

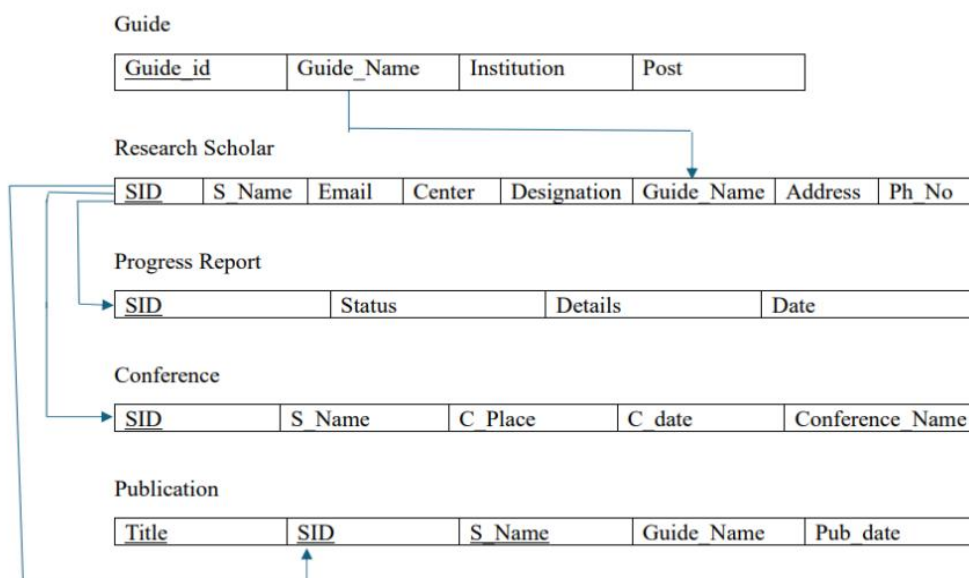


Figure 3.2 Schema Diagram

Figure 3.2 represents the schema of relational database, that helps in knowing the different entities and attributes in them, the way they are relate.

CHAPTER 4

IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 Technologies/Frameworks used in building project

The language utilized for implementation of project should be independent of platform, powerful, object oriented, robust, powerful, interactive, simple to understand and learn, dynamic and extensible. This whole project is divided into two parts the front end and back end. The front end is designed using of PHP, CSS, HTML. The back end is designed using myself which is used to design the database.

4.1.1 PHP

PHP is server-side scripting language, designed for web development but also used as a general-purpose programming language. It is now installed on more than 244 million websites and 2.1 million web servers. Originally created by Rames Leadoff in 1995. While PHP is stood for *Personal Home Page*, it is now stands for PHP: *Hypertext Pre-processor*, a recursive acronym. PHP code is interpreted by a web server with a PHP processor module, which generates the resulting web page. PHP commands can be embedded directly into a HTML source document rather than calling an external file to process data. It has evolved to include a command-line interface capability and can be used in standalone graphical application. PHP is free software released under PHP License. PHP can be deployed on most web servers and also as a standalone shell on almost every operating system and platform, free of charge.

4.1.2 CSS

CSS stands for ‘Cascading Style Sheet’. It is 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.

The basic purpose of this CSS is to separate the content of a web development (written in any mark-up language) from this presentation. There are lots of benefits that one can extract through CSS like improved content accessibility, better flexibility and moreover, CSS gives a level of control over various presentation characteristics of the document. It also helps in reducing the complexity and helps in saving overall presentation time.

4.1.3 Bootstrap

It is a free and open-source tool collection for creating responsive website and web application. It is the most popular HTML, CSS and JS framework for developing responsive, mobile-first websites. It solves many problems which had once, one of which is cross-browser compatibility issue. Nowadays, website are perfect for all browsers. All thanks to Bootstrap developers- Mark Otto and Jacob Thronton of 'X', though it is was declared to be and open-source project.

4.1.4 MYSQL

It is also called as “My Sequel” is the world’s second most widely used open-source relational database management system (RDBMS). It is named after co-founder Michael Wideners daughter; My SQL phrases stands for Structured Query Language. The MySQL development project has made it source code available under the terms of GNU General Public License, as well as under a variety of proprietary agreements. It was owned and sponsored by a single for-profit firm, the Swedish company Myself AB, now owned by Oracle Corporation. It was a popular choice of database for use in web applications, and arm central components of widely used LAMP opensource web application software stack. LAMP is acronym for “Linux, Apache, Perl/PHP/Python”. Free software-open-source projects that require a full-featured database management system often use me. For commercial use, several paid editions were available, and offer additional functionality.

4.1.5 HTML5

HTML5 is a markup language used for structuring and presenting the content of World Wide Web. It is the fifth and current major version of HTML standard. It was published in Oct 2014 by the W3C to improve the language with support for the latest multimedia, while keeping it both easily and readable by humans and consistently understood by computers and devices such as web browsers, parsers etc., HTML5 is intended to subsume not only HTML4, but also XHTML 1 and DOM Level2 HTML. It includes detailed processing models to encourage more interoperable implementations; it extends, improves and rationalizes the markup available for documents and introduces markup and application programming interfaces for complex web applications. For the same reason, HTML5 is the candidate for cross platform mobile applications, because it includes features designed with low powered devices in mind.

4.2 CODE SNIPPETS

4.2.1 Login page sample code

```

1 <DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="utf-8">
5 <title>login Form</title>
6
7 <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css">
8
9 <!-- latest compiled and minified CSS -->
10 <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.3.7/css/bootstrap.min.css" integrity="sha384-BvYiiiSiAdHMqstlsRpxdu1C7y82FIzXpTCS+71jDu6f16XiLQjvOSWKXbaQ9c37" crossorigin="anonymous">
11
12 <!-- latest jQuery -->
13 <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.3.7/js/bootstrap.min.js" integrity="sha384-q8i/X+9654zI8/YhPCZtzQSvY0N7qMKTsnLGV1hQS9Ox5d12QRoVh8sgDYISPeZ10LpA" integrity="sha384-q8i/X+9654zI8/YhPCZtzQSvY0N7qMKTsnLGV1hQS9Ox5d12QRoVh8sgDYISPeZ10LpA" crossorigin="anonymous">
14
15 <!-- latest compiled and minified JavaScript -->
16 <script src="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.3.7/js/bootstrap.min.js" integrity="sha384-q8i/X+9654zI8/YhPCZtzQSvY0N7qMKTsnLGV1hQS9Ox5d12QRoVh8sgDYISPeZ10LpA" crossorigin="anonymous"></script>
17 </head>
18
19 <body>
20
21 <div class="container">
22 <div class="row">
23 <div class="col-md-4">
24 <div class="text-align: center">
25 <img alt="Logo" data-bbox="125 350 175 400"/>
26 </div>
27 </div>
28 <div class="col-md-8">
29 <div class="text-align: center">
30 <h2>Login Form</h2>
31 </div>
32 </div>
33 </div>
34 </div>
35
36 <div class="form-group">
37 <input type="text" class="form-control" placeholder="Username">
38 </div>
39
40 <div class="form-group">
41 <input type="password" class="form-control" placeholder="Password">
42 </div>
43
44 <div class="form-group">
45 <input type="button" value="Login" class="btn btn-primary">
46 </div>
47
48 </div>
49
50 </body>
51 </html>

```

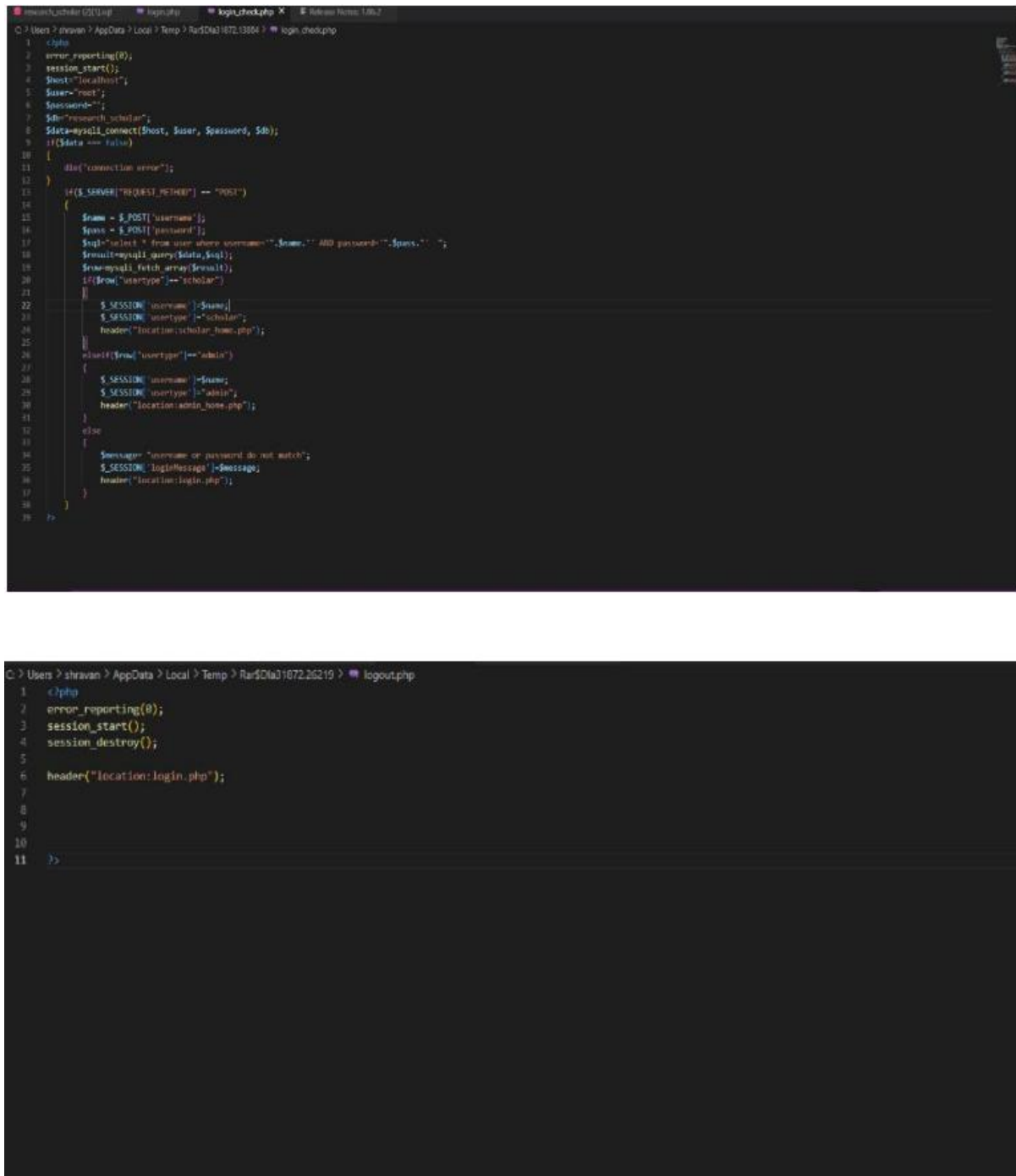
```

1 // jQuery
2 $(document).ready(function() {
3
4 // Login Form
5 $('#login-form').submit(function(e) {
6 e.preventDefault();
7
8 // Get the username and password
9 var username = $('#username').val();
10 var password = $('#password').val();
11
12 // Check if the username and password are correct
13 if (username === 'admin' & password === 'admin') {
14 // Success
15 alert('Login Successful');
16 // Redirect to the dashboard
17 window.location.href = 'dashboard.html';
18 } else {
19 // Failure
20 alert('Invalid Username or Password');
21 }
22
23 // Clear the form
24 $('#username').val('');
25 $('#password').val('');
26
27 // Focus on the username field
28 $('#username').focus();
29
30 // End of Login Form
31 });
32
33 // End of Document
34 });

```

Figure 4.1 Login page code

4.2.2 PHP code for Login page



```

1 <?php
2 error_reporting(0);
3 session_start();
4 $host="localhost";
5 $user="root";
6 $password="";
7 $db="research_scholar";
8 $data=mysqli_connect($host, $user, $password, $db);
9 if($data == false)
10 {
11     die("connection error");
12 }
13 if($_SERVER["REQUEST_METHOD"] == "POST")
14 {
15     $name = $_POST['username'];
16     $pass = $_POST['password'];
17     $sql="select * from user where username='".$name."' AND password='".$pass."' ";
18     $result=mysqli_query($data,$sql);
19     $row=mysqli_fetch_array($result);
20     if($row['usertype']=="scholar")
21     {
22         $_SESSION['username']=$name;
23         $_SESSION['usertype']="scholar";
24         header("location:scholar_home.php");
25     }
26     elseif($row['usertype']=="admin")
27     {
28         $_SESSION['username']=$name;
29         $_SESSION['usertype']="admin";
30         header("location:admin_home.php");
31     }
32     else
33     {
34         $message="username or password do not match";
35         $_SESSION['loginMessage']=$message;
36         header("location:login.php");
37     }
38 }
39 }>

```

```

1 <?php
2 error_reporting(0);
3 session_start();
4 session_destroy();
5
6 header("location:login.php");
7
8
9
10
11 }>

```

Figure 4.2 PHP code for Login Page

This was the sample code used for login pages that checks the login credentials with the information stored in database. If the username and password given by the user matches with the stored information, the user is logged in. Else the error message “Invalid Credentials” is displayed and the user is directed to the same page.

4.3 Table Creation

1 Creating table research_scholar

Create table research_scholar(sname varchar2(20) default null, sid int(11) not null, designation varchar2(30) not null, center varchar2(20) not null, address varchar2(20) default null, guide_id int(10) not null, mobile int(10) default null, email varchar2(20) default null);

2 Creating table guide

Create table guide(guide_name varchar2(20) default null, guide_id int(20) not null, institution varchar2(20) default null, post varchar2(30) default null);

3 Create table progress_report

Create table progress_report(sl_no int(20) not null, sid int(30) default null, status varchar5(20) default null, details varchar2(15) default null, report_date date default null);

4 Create table conference

Create table conference(sl_no int(11) not null, sid varchar2(20) default null, conference_name varchar2(20) default null, c_place varchar2(20) default null, c_date date default null);

5 Create table publication

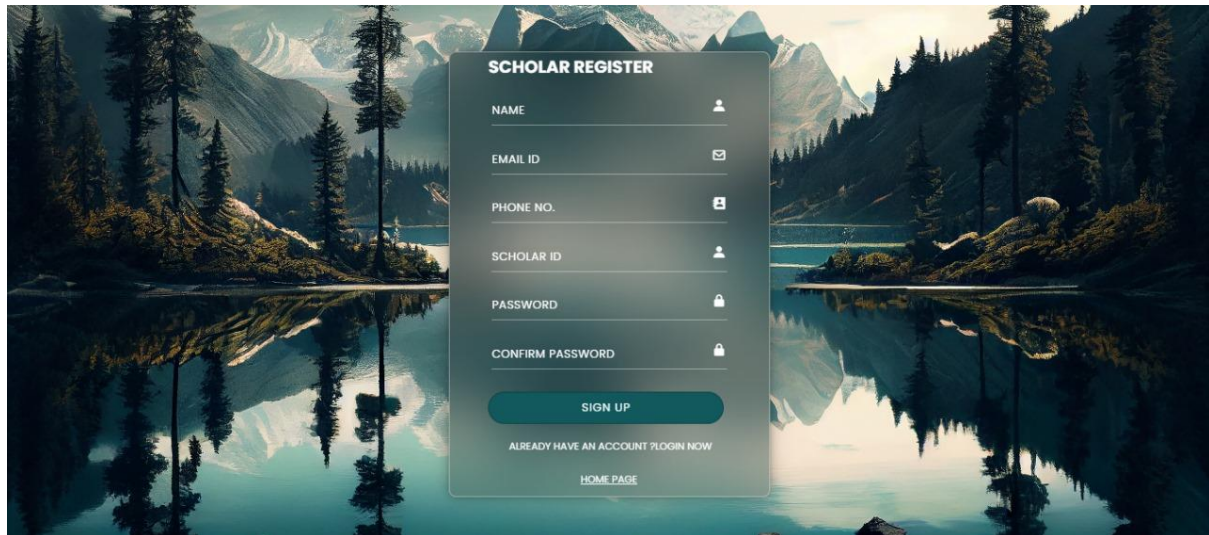
Create table publication(sid int(50) default null, title varchar(100) not null, pub_date date default null);

CHAPTER 5

SNAPSHOTS

This chapter contains the result and screenshots of the mini project.

5.1 Registration Page for Scholar



The screenshot shows a registration form titled "SCHOLAR REGISTER" overlaid on a scenic background of a lake reflecting mountains and trees. The form contains the following fields and elements:

- NAME (with a person icon)
- EMAIL ID (with an envelope icon)
- PHONE NO. (with a phone icon)
- SCHOLAR ID (with a person icon)
- PASSWORD (with a lock icon)
- CONFIRM PASSWORD (with a lock icon)
- A "SIGN UP" button
- A link: "ALREADY HAVE AN ACCOUNT ? LOGIN NOW"
- A link: "HOME PAGE"

Figure 5.1 New Scholar Registration

Figure 5.1 represents new registration of scholar. If he/she already registered it will directly go to the dashboard otherwise he/she have to register.

5.2 Scholar Home Page

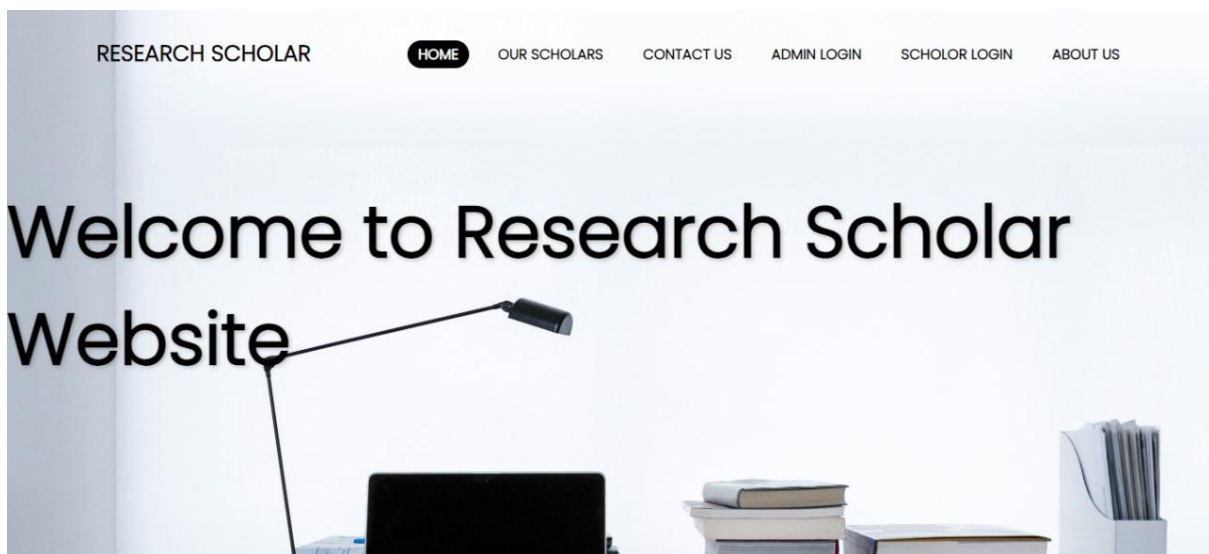


Figure 5.2 Research Scholar Home Page

Figure 5.2 represents scholar home page where you can contact with the scholar.

5.3 Admin Login Page

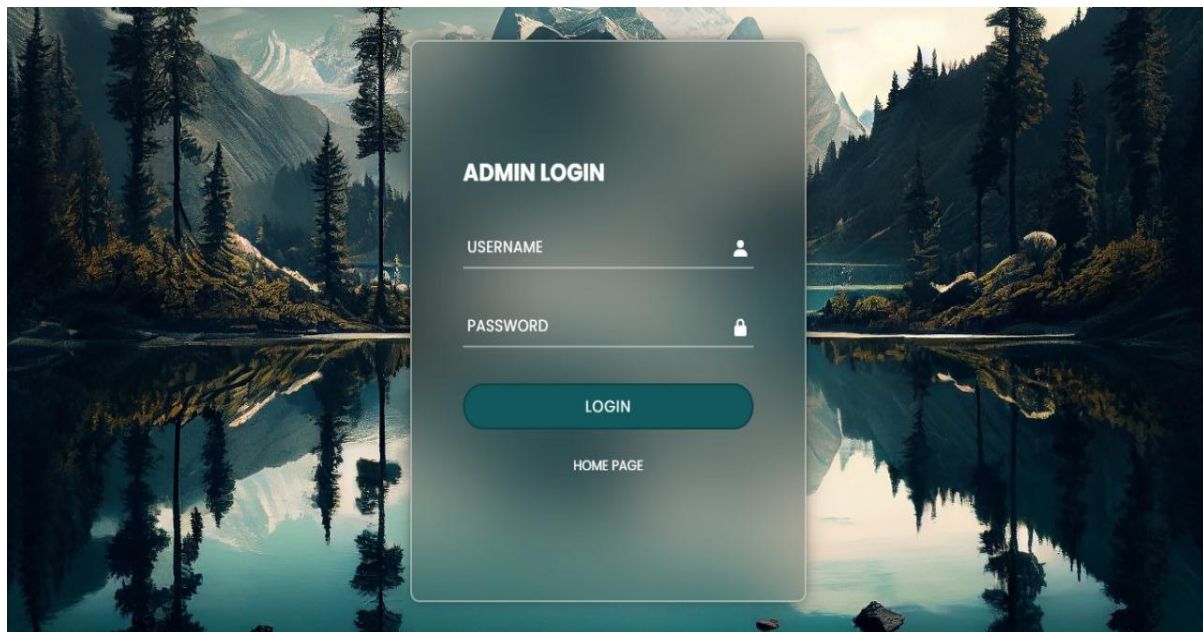


Figure 5.3 Admin Login Page

Figure 5.3 represents the Admin Login Page where admin is allowed to login into his/her accounts.

5.4 Admin Dashboard

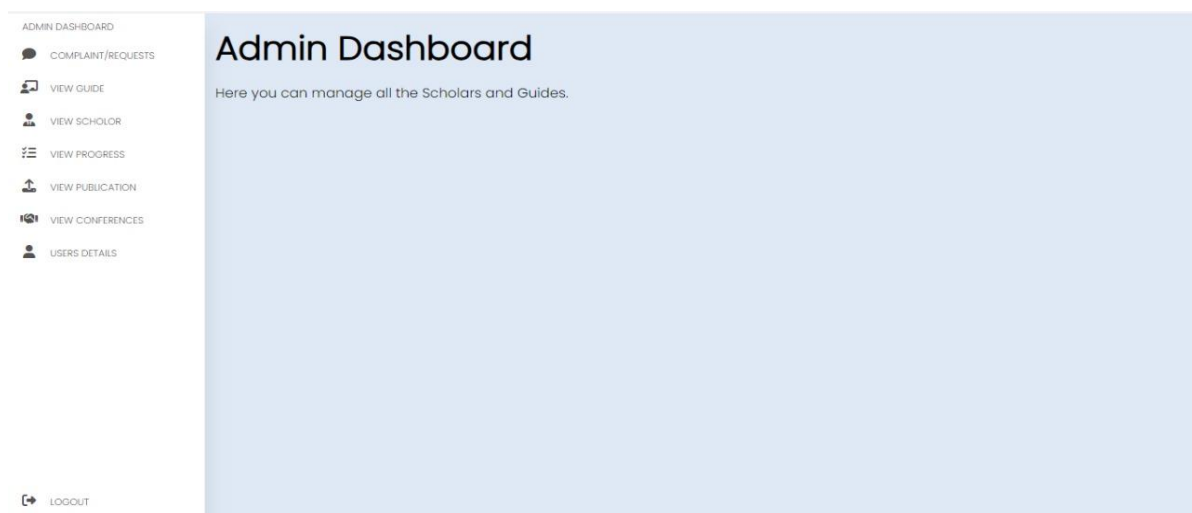


Figure 5.4 Admin Dashboard

Figure 5.4 represents the Admin Dashboard where Admin can reply to any complaints/request. Admin can also see the scholar and guide details along with publication and conferences of scholar.

5.5 Scholar Dashboard

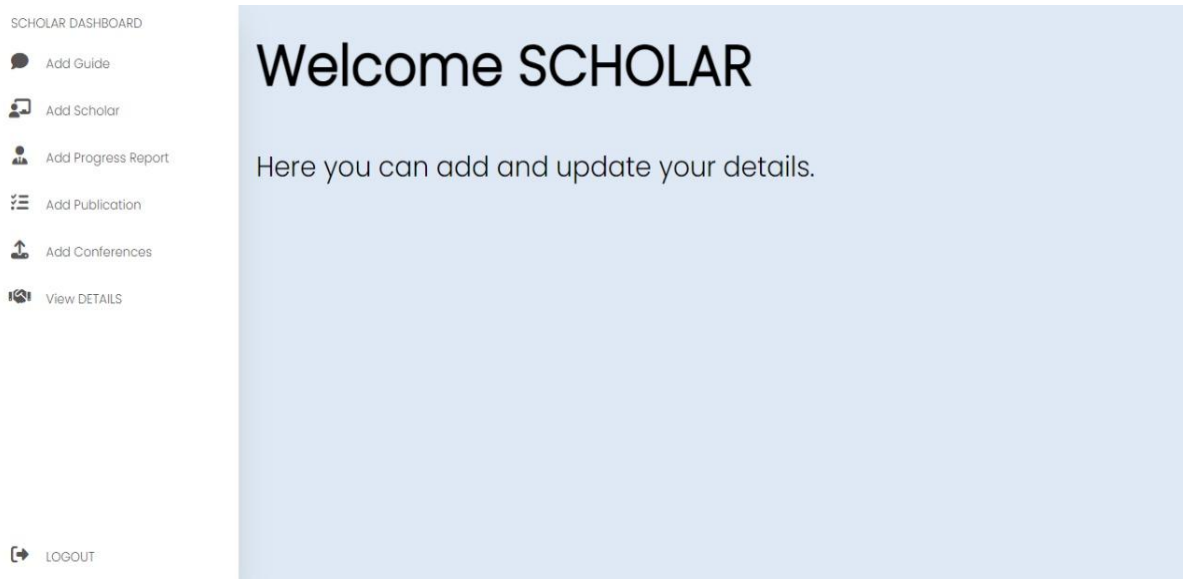


Figure 5.5 Scholar Dashboard

Figure 5.5 represents the Scholar Dashboard where the scholar details are stored here such as his/her publication, and about the conferences that he attended.

5.6 Update Conference

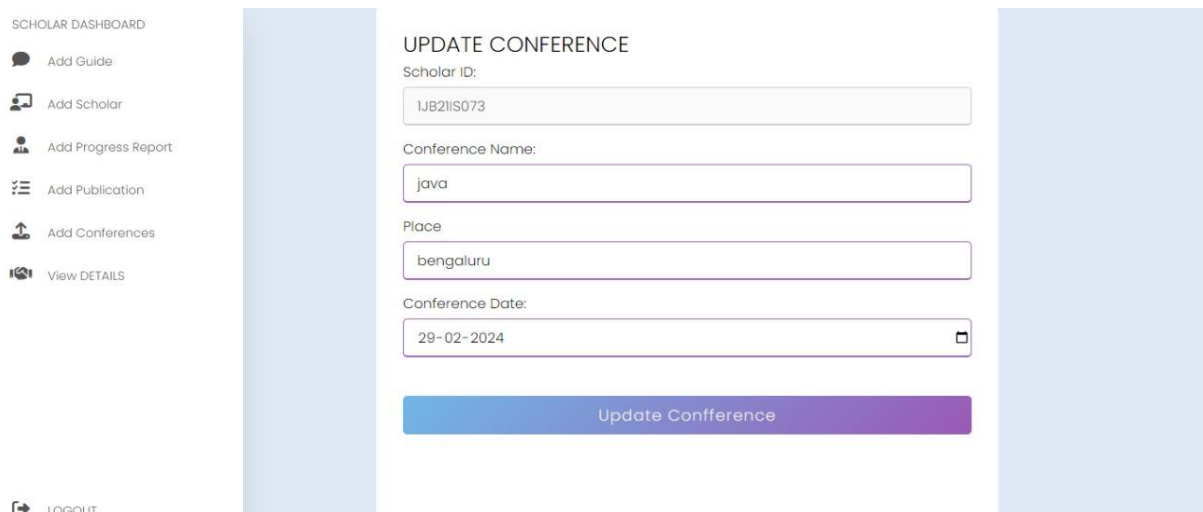


Figure 5.6 Update Conference

Figure 5.6 represents the updation of conference which was attended by the scholar. It will update to the conference table and the updation is saved.

Conclusion

Thus, we have successfully implemented Research Scholar of an area with the help of centralizing the data used for managing the records of research scholars and their details. We have successfully implemented various functionalities of HTML, CSS, Bootstrap to design our GUI and the various features of PHP MyAdmin SQL to design our database and thus created a fully functional database for the project Research Scholar of Department ISE, SJBIT.

At the end we concluded that we have made an effort on following points

- Made statement of the aims and objectives of project.
- The description of purpose, scope and applicability.
- We define the topic on which we are working on the project.
- We include the features and operations in details, including screen layouts.
- We designed user interface and security issue related to system.
- Finally, the system is implemented and tested according to the test case.

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