**MID TERM INDUSTRIAL TRAINING REPORT**

**READ ONLINE**

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the

Requirements for the award of

**DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY IN COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING**

****

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**Declaration by Student**

 I hereby declare that the project work entitled“**mid term training project report**”,submitted towards completion of 3 months industrial training of B.Tech (computer Science) at **Indo Global College of Engineering & Technology** comprises of my original work pursued under the supervision of guides at **THINKNEXT TECHNOLOGIES PVT. LTD.**

The result embodied in this project report has not been submitted to any other institute or university for the fulfillment of any other curriculum.

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**INTRODUCTION TO PROJECT**

Main aim in developing **Read Online** is to provide an easy way not only to automate all

functionalities of a college, but also to provide full functional reports to top management of

college with the finest of details about any aspect of college.

**Read Online** is software has the perspective of attaining attraction of those colleges

which don’t have one good performing software for keeping their information secure and

make their management easier. Read Online provides one attractive environment where you

can manipulate data and information about students and staff easily. So we can say the Core

purpose of designing “Read Online**”** is to manage the task related to the college

students/employees and to reduce time to searching of appropriate candidates in

Management/Principal/Teacher view.

They shall be able to upload the videos such as lecture recordings,Assignment etc to the server

and view it later.

**Introduction:**

This system provides the detail structure of the college campus and its departments. Read

**Online** synchronizes the working of all the departments. It looks on all aspects of a college, its

students, faculties, Departments, marks and other co – curricular activities.

**Overview of the Project**

The system Read Online can be used to manage the data of all type of educational institutes.

It will support both stand alone and also networking environment. The system uses PHP/MySQL

Technology. The main modules involved in this system are:

1. Login

2. Forms

**Module wise description:-**

**Login**

Login module is used to check whether the user is an authorized person to use the system or

not. For this the user should give the correct username and password.

The different types of users are

1. Admin

2. Student

3. Teacher

**Forms**

This module consists of the following sub modules

1. Student Registration Form

2. Student Marks Form

3. Student ID/Details Form

4. Teachers Detail Form

5. Teachers Lecture/Assignment Form

6. Student Lecture/Assignment Form

7. Course Detail Form

8. Departmental Head Form

9. Management Form

10. Parents Form

**Introduction to HTML**

* It stands for Hypertext Markup Language.
* It’s not any programming language like c/c++. It is a basic language. Here basic means it has only interpreter.
* Basic languages are:   
   CSS, XML, and JAVASCRPIT.
* It is a static language which means one cannot change at run time.
* It is used for web designing.
* We use pre-defined tags**( <>)  
  <html>**
* **Tag:**A tag is a specified & bounded area which is used to perform any specific task and is already encode into any browser library.
* Html has 90 tags. Tags are of two types:  
   Paired tags & Unpaired tags.
* Extensions used are .html or .htm(for dos).

**HTML Headings:** HTML headings are defined with the <h1> to <h6> tags.

**HTML Paragraphs:** HTML paragraphs are defined with the <p> tag.

|  |
| --- |
|  |

**HTML Links:** HTML links are defined with the <a> tag.

**HTML Images:** HTML images are defined with the <img> tag.

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**Introduction to CSS**

A CSS (cascading style sheet) file allows you to separate your web sites (X)HTML content from it’s style. As always you use your (X)HTML file to arrange the content, but all of the presentation (fonts, colors, background, borders, text formatting, link effects & so on…) are accomplished within a CSS.

At this point you have some choices of how to use the CSS, either ***internally or externally.***

**Internal Stylesheet**

First we will explore the internal method. This way you are simply placing the CSS code within the <head></head> tags of each (X) HTML file you want to style with the CSS. The format for this is shown in the example below.

With this method each (X)HTML file contains the CSS code needed to style the page. Meaning that any changes you want to make to one page will have to be made to all. This method can be good if you need to style only one page, or if you want different pages to have varying styles.

**External Stylesheet**

Next we will explore the external method. An external CSS file can be created with any text or HTML editor such as “Notepad” or “Dreamweaver”. A CSS file contains no (X)HTML, only CSS. You simply save it with the .css file extension. You can link to the file externally by placing one of the following links in the head section of every (X) HTML file you want to style with the CSS file.

<link rel=”stylesheet” type=”text/css” href=*“Path To stylesheet.css”* />

Or you can also use the @import method as shown below

<style type=”text/css”>@import url(*Path To stylesheet.css*)</style>

**JAVASCRIPT**

* It is used to make the page dynamic.
* It makes the execution fast.
* It works on client side.
* It also used to add form validation on html page.
* We use inbuilt functions, events and objects in JavaScript to perform any action.
* Event: These are the inbuilt actions which are called automatically and may change internal state of any source.
* Event source: The sources which guarantee on event.
* There are 18 events in JavaScript.

1. Onclick
2. Onmouseover
3. Ondoubleclick
4. Onmouseout
5. Onmousedown
6. Onsubmit
7. Onmouseup
8. Onrest
9. Onfocus
10. Oncharge
11. Onload
12. Onerror
13. Onmouseload
14. Onselect
15. Onblur
16. Onresize
17. Onkeydown
18. Onkeyup.

* We use in build functions like

alert ()

confirm()

prompt ()

date()

toUppercase()

toLowerCase()

Math. round()

getHours()

getSeconds()

document.write()

document.getElement by Id()

moveBy()

IndexOF()

* We also use inbuilt objects like

Document

Window

Location

Event

Recordset

Navigation

\

**PHP**

## What is PHP?

* PHP is an acronym for "PHP Hypertext Preprocessor"
* PHP is a widely-used, open source scripting language
* PHP scripts are executed on the server
* PHP costs nothing, it is free to download and use.

What is a PHP File?

* PHP files can contain text, HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and PHP code
* PHP code are executed on the server, and the result is returned to the browser as plain HTML
* PHP files have extension ".php".

## What Can PHP Do?

* PHP can generate dynamic page content
* PHP can create, open, read, write, delete, and close files on the server
* PHP can collect form data
* PHP can send and receive cookies
* PHP can add, delete, modify data in your database
* PHP can restrict users to access some pages on your website
* PHP can encrypt data

With PHP you are not limited to output HTML. You can output images, PDF files, and even flash movies. You can also output any text, such as XHTML and XML.

## Why PHP?

* PHP runs on various platforms (Windows, Linux, UNIX, Mac OS X, etc.)
* PHP is compatible with almost all servers used today (Apache, IIS, etc.)
* PHP supports a wide range of databases
* PHP is free. Download it from the official PHP resource: [www.php.net](http://www.php.net/" \t "_blank)
* PHP is easy to learn and runs efficiently on the server side.

The PHP script is executed on the server, and the plain HTML result is sent back to the browser.

## Basic PHP Syntax

A PHP script can be placed anywhere in the document.

A PHP script starts with **<?php** and ends with **?>**:

<?php  
// PHP code goes here  
?>

The default file extension for PHP files is ".php".

A PHP file normally contains HTML tags, and some PHP scripting code.

Below, we have an example of a simple PHP file, with a PHP script that uses a built-in PHP function "echo" to output the text "Hello World!" on a web page:

## Comments in PHP

## A comment in PHP code is a line that is not read/executed as part of the program. Its only purpose is to be read by someone who is editing the code!

Comments are useful for:

* To let others understand what you are doing - Comments let other programmers understand what you were doing in each step (if you work in a group)
* To remind yourself what you did - Most programmers have experienced coming back to their own work a year or two later and having to re-figure out what they did. Comments can remind you of what you were thinking when you wrote the code

PHP supports three ways of commenting:

## PHP Variables

As with algebra, PHP variables can be used to hold values (x=5) or expressions (z=x+y).

A variable can have a short name (like x and y) or a more descriptive name (age, carname, total\_volume).

Rules for PHP variables:

* A variable starts with the $ sign, followed by the name of the variable
* A variable name must start with a letter or the underscore character
* A variable name cannot start with a number
* A variable name can only contain alpha-numeric characters and underscores (A-z, 0-9, and \_ )
* Variable names are case sensitive ($y and $Y are two different variables)

## Creating (Declaring) PHP Variables

PHP has no command for declaring a variable.

A variable is created the moment you first assign a value to it:

## PHP Variables Scope

In PHP, variables can be declared anywhere in the script.

The scope of a variable is the part of the script where the variable can be referenced/used.

PHP has three different variable scopes:

* local
* global
* static

# PHP 5 echo and print statements

In PHP there are two basic ways to get output: echo and print.

In this tutorial we use echo (and print) in almost every example. So, this chapter contains a little more info about those two output statements.

## PHP echo and print Statements

There are some differences between echo and print:

* echo - can output one or more strings
* print - can only output one string, and returns always 1

**Tip:** echo is marginally faster compared to print as echo does not return any value.

## The PHP echo Statement

**echo** is a language construct, and can be used with or without parentheses: echo or echo().

## PHP Constants

## Constants are like variables except that once they are defined they cannot be changed or undefined.

## A constant is an identifier (name) for a simple value. The value cannot be changed during the script.

## A valid constant name starts with a letter or underscore (no $ sign before the constant name).

## **Note:** Unlike variables, constants are automatically global across the entire script.

## Set a PHP Constant

## To set a constant, use the define() function - it takes three parameters: The first parameter defines the name of the constant, the second parameter defines the value of the constant, and the optional third parameter specifies whether the constant name should be case-insensitive. Default is false.

The example below creates a **case-sensitive constant**, with the value of "Welcome to W3Schools.com!":

## Example

<?php  
define("GREETING", "Welcome to W3Schools.com!");  
echo GREETING;  
?>

# PHP 5 if...else...elseif Statements

Conditional statements are used to perform different actions based on different conditions.

**PHP Conditional Statements**

Very often when you write code, you want to perform different actions for different decisions. You can use conditional statements in your code to do this.

In PHP we have the following conditional statements:

* **if statement** - executes some code only if a specified condition is true
* **if...else statement** - executes some code if a condition is true and another code if the condition is false
* **if...elseif....else statement** - selects one of several blocks of code to be executed
* **switch statement** - selects one of many blocks of code to be executed

## PHP - The if Statement

The if statement is used to execute some code **only if a specified condition is true**.

### Syntax

if (*condition*) { *code to be executed if condition is true*;  
}

PHP - The if...else Statement

Use the if....else statement to execute some code **if a condition is true and another code if the condition is false**.

### Syntax

if (*condition*) {  
  *code to be executed if condition is true;*  
} else {  
  *code to be executed if condition is false;*}

**PHP - The if...elseif....else Statement**

Use the if....elseif...else statement to **select one of several blocks of code to be executed**.

### Syntax

if (*condition*) {  
  *code to be executed if condition is true;*} elseif (*condition*) {  
  *code to be executed if condition is true;*} else {  
  *code to be executed if condition is false;*}

**PHP - The switch Statement**

The switch statement is used to perform different actions based on different conditions.

Use the switch statement to **select one of many blocks of code to be executed**.

### Syntax

switch (n) {  
  case label1:  
    code to be executed if n=label1;  
    break;  
  case label2:  
    code to be executed if n=label2;  
    break;  
  case label3:  
    code to be executed if n=label3;  
    break;  
  ...  
  default:  
    code to be executed if n is different from all labels;  
}

This is how it works: First we have a single expression *n* (most often a variable), that is evaluated once. The value of the expression is then compared with the values for each case in the structure. If there is a match, the block of code associated with that case is executed. Use **break** to prevent the code from running into the next case automatically. The **default** statement is used if no match is found.

## PHP Loops

Often when you write code, you want the same block of code to run over and over again in a row. Instead of adding several almost equal code-lines in a script, we can use loops to perform a task like this.

In PHP, we have the following looping statements:

* **while**- loops through a block of code as long as the specified condition is true
* **do...while** - loops through a block of code once, and then repeats the loop as long as the specified condition is true
* **for**- loops through a block of code a specified number of times
* **foreach**- loops through a block of code for each element in an array.

# PHP 5 Functions

The real power of PHP comes from its functions; it has more than 1000 built-in functions.

## PHP User Defined Functions

Besides the built-in PHP functions, we can create our own functions.

A function is a block of statements that can be used repeatedly in a program.

A function will not execute immediately when a page loads.

A function will be executed by a call to the function.

## Create a User Defined Function in PHP

## A user defined function declaration starts with the word "function":

### Syntax

function *functionName*() {  
*code to be executed*;  
}

## PHP Function Arguments

Information can be passed to functions through arguments. An argument is just like a variable.

**Arguments** are specified after the function name, inside the parentheses. You can add as many arguments as you want, just separate them with a comma.

# PHP 5 Arrays

# An array stores multiple values in one single variable:

**What is an Array?**

An array is a special variable, which can hold more than one value at a time.

If you have a list of items (a list of car names, for example), storing the cars in single variables could look like this:

$cars1="Volvo";  
$cars2="BMW";  
$cars3="Toyota";

However, what if you want to loop through the cars and find a specific one? And what if you had not 3 cars, but 300?

The solution is to create an array!

An array can hold many values under a single name, and you can access the values by referring to an index number.

## Create an Array in PHP

In PHP, the array() function is used to create an array:

array();

In PHP, there are three types of arrays:

* **Indexed arrays** - Arrays with a numeric index
* **Associative arrays** - Arrays with named keys
* **Multidimensional arrays** - Arrays containing one or more arrays

# PHP Sessions

A session is a way to store information (in variables) to be used across multiple pages.

Unlike a cookie, the information is not stored on the users computer.

## What is a PHP Session?

When you work with an application, you open it, do some changes, and then you close it. This is much like a Session. The computer knows who you are. It knows when you start the application and when you end. But on the internet there is one problem: the web server does not know who you are or what you do, because the HTTP address doesn't maintain state.

Session variables solve this problem by storing user information to be used across multiple pages (e.g. username, favorite color, etc). By default, session variables last until the user closes the browser.

So; Session variables hold information about one single user, and are available to all pages in one application.

## Start a PHP Session

A session is started with the session\_start() function.

Session variables are set with the PHP global variable: $\_SESSION.

## Destroy a PHP Session

To remove all global session variables and destroy the session, use session\_unset() and session\_destroy():

# PHP MySQL Introduction

With PHP, you can connect to and manipulate databases.

MySQL is the most popular database system used with PHP.

## What is MySQL?

* MySQL is a database system used on the web
* MySQL is a database system that runs on a server
* MySQL is ideal for both small and large applications
* MySQL is very fast, reliable, and easy to use
* MySQL supports standard SQL
* MySQL compiles on a number of platforms
* MySQL is free to download and use
* MySQL is developed, distributed, and supported by Oracle Corporation
* MySQL is named after co-founder Monty Widenius's daughter: My

The data in MySQL is stored in tables. A table is a collection of related data, and it consists of columns and rows.

Databases are useful when storing information categorically. A company may have a database with the following tables:

* Employees
* Products
* Customers
* Orders

## PHP + MySQL

* PHP combined with MySQL are cross-platform (you can develop in Windows and serve on a Unix platform)

## Queries

A query is a question or a request.

We can query a database for specific information and have a recordset returned.

Look at the following query (using standard SQL):

**SELECT LastName FROM Employees**

The query above selects all the data in the "LastName" column from the "Employees" table.To learn more about SQL, please visit our [SQL tutorial](http://www.w3schools.com/sql/default.asp).

# PHP Connect to the MySQL Server

Use the phpmysqli\_connect () function to open a new connection to the MySQL server.

## Open a Connection to the MySQL Server

Before we can access data in a database, we must open a connection to the MySQL server.In PHP, this is done with the mysqli\_connect() function.

**Syntax**

mysqli\_connect(host, username,password,dbname);

**Note:** There are more available parameters, but the ones listed above are the most important.

# PHP Create Database and Tables

# A database holds one or more tables.

# Create a Database

# The CREATE DATABASE statement is used to create a database in MySQL.

# We must add the CREATE DATABASE statement to the mysqli\_query() function to execute the command.

# The following example creates a database named "my\_db":

<?php  
$con=mysqli\_connect("example.com","peter","abc123");  
// Check connection  
if (mysqli\_connect\_errno()) {  
  echo "Failed to connect to MySQL: " . mysqli\_connect\_error();  
}  
  
// Create database  
$sql="CREATE DATABASE my\_db";  
if (mysqli\_query($con,$sql)) {  
  echo "Database my\_db created successfully";  
} else {  
  echo "Error creating database: " . mysqli\_error($con);  
}  
?>

## Primary Keys and Auto Increment Fields

Each table in a database should have a primary key field.

A primary key is used to uniquely identify the rows in a table. Each primary key value must be unique within the table. Furthermore, the primary key field cannot be null because the database engine requires a value to locate the record.

# PHP MYSQL Insert Into

The INSERT INTO statement is used to insert new records in a table.

## Insert Data Into a Database Table

## The INSERT INTO statement is used to add new records to a database table

## Syntax

It is possible to write the INSERT INTO statement in two forms.

The first form doesn't specify the column names where the data will be inserted, only their values:

INSERT INTO table nameVALUES (value1, value2, value3,...)

The second form specifies both the column names and the values to be inserted:

INSERT INTO table\_name (column1, column2, column3,...)  
VALUES (value1, value2, value3,...)

To learn more about SQL, please visit our [SQL tutorial](http://www.w3schools.com/sql/default.asp).

To get PHP to execute the statements above we must use the mysqli\_query() function. This function is used to send a query or command to a MySQL connection.

# PHP MySQL Select

The SELECT statement is used to select data from a database

## Select Data From a Database Table

## The SELECT statement is used to select data from a database.

### Syntax

SELECT column\_name(s)  
FROM table\_name

To learn more about SQL, please visit our [SQL tutorial](http://www.w3schools.com/sql/default.asp).

To get PHP to execute the statement above we must use the mysql\_query() function. This function is used to send a query or command to a MySQL connection.

**Jquery**

JQuery is a lightweight, "write less, do more", JavaScript library.The purpose of jQuery is to make it much easier to use JavaScript on your website. jQuery takes a lot of common tasks that requiremany lines of JavaScript code to accomplish,and wraps them into methods that you can call with a single line of code.jQuery also simplifies a lot of thecomplicatedthings from JavaScript, like AJAX calls and DOMmanipulation.The jQuery library contains the followingfeatures:

* HTML/DOM manipulation
* CSS manipulation
* HTML event methods
* Effects and animations
* AJAX
* Utilities

**Why jQuery?**

There are lots of other JavaScript frameworksout there, but jQuery seems to be the mostpopular, and also the most extendable.Many of the biggest companies on the Web usejQuery, such as:

* Google
* Microsoft
* IBM

**.ajax() and its helpers :-**

While straight-up interaction with your webpageis nice, you often have a need to pull in data asynchronously so that your user doesn’t constantly have to refresh your page. This is done using $.ajax(), or some of its helpers:

* $.get() - Gets data from an URL
* $.getJSON() - Same as above, but
* automatically returns a JavaScript object with
* your data (instead of a string)
* $.post() - Submits data to an URL
* $.fn.load() - Loads data from an URL into your

**jQuery collection :-**

There are a few others, more obscure, that I’ll let you look up if you want to know . First off, before we go into detail on the different helpers; they all use $.ajax behind the scenes, with predefined values. Everything you can do with the helpers, is possible (and are done) with $.ajax(). To simply retrieve data from your server, you need a few properties to send into $.ajax():

$.ajax({

url: "/some/path/mydata.html" ,

success: function (data) {

// do something with `data` that you retrieved

// from the server

}

});

**Introduction to ajax**

AJAX, short for Asynchronous JavaScript And XML, allows you to load data in the background and display it on your webpage, without refreshing the page. This allows you to create websites with much richer functionality. Popular web applications like Gmail, Outlook Web Access, and Google Maps uses AJAX extensively, to provide you with a more responsive, desktop-like experience. Using AJAX can be a bit cumbersome, because the various browsers have different implementations to support AJAX. Normally this would force you to write code to respond differently, depending on the browser, but fortunately, jQuery has done this for us, which allows us to write AJAX functionality with as little as a single line of code. You should be aware of the fact that thre are both advantages and disadvantages to using AJAX on your page though, which means thatyou should always consider carefully before deciding to use it instead of doing a regular postback to the server.

**Advantages :-**

Your page will be more pleasant to use, when you can update parts of it without a refresh, which causes the browser to flicker and the statusbar to run. Because you only load the data you need to update the page, instead of refreshing the entire page, you save bandwidth.

**References**

* **[www.w3schools.com](http://www.w3schools.com)**
* Wikipedia.org/wiki

www.google.com