GOVERNMENT POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE NEDUMANGADU

INTEGRATED COLLEGE PLACEMENT CELL PORTAL

A PROJECT REPORT

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GOVERNMENT POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE NEDUMANGADU

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER HARDWAREENGINEERING

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project report entitled "**INTEGRATED COLLEGE PLACEMENT CELL PORTAL**" is a bonafied recored of the Major Project done by **SEFIN R R (2201150650), JAYASOORYA J S (2201150636), NANDHANA A (2201150642), ANANDHU A (2201150625), SARAN C (2201150649), ABHINAND S A (2201150629)** under our guidance in partial fulfilment for the award of Diploma in Computer Hardware Engineering from the State Board of Technical Education Kerala during the academic year 2022 – 2025.

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ABSTRACT

Placements play a pivotal role in shaping students' futures, offering them valuable opportunities for growth, skill enhancement, and career development. Managing placement activities is a critical aspect of any educational institution, but many colleges rely on manual systems that are time-consuming and labor-intensive. To address these challenges, this project aims to develop a robust web-based portal for streamlining placement processes. The portal is designed to simplify the management of placement activities while ensuring accessibility and ease of use for all stakeholders. Leveraging technologies like **HTML, CSS, PHP, MySQL, and Bootstrap**, the system delivers a responsive and efficient platform tailored to meet institutional requirements.

The proposed application is specifically designed for Placement Officers to manage student data efficiently, reducing dependency on manual efforts and minimizing paperwork. With login-enabled access, users across the organization can securely view and manage student information, including both personal and academic details. The system not only enhances data management but also automates the generation of lists of eligible candidates for recruitment, ensuring companies receive accurate information based on their criteria. Furthermore, the portal provides a seamless user interface to promote ease of use and productivity. By integrating modern web technologies, the system optimizes placement-related activities and creates a centralized hub for students, Placement Officers, and recruiting companies.

This project seeks to empower educational institutions by offering an innovative solution to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of placement processes. It focuses on delivering a scalable and customizable platform that adapts to evolving requirements, thereby facilitating smooth operations for recruitment activities. Ultimately, the web-based portal aims to reduce workload, save time, and provide a streamlined experience for everyone involved in the placement process.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CHAPTER 1

PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1. INTODUCTION

Manual Training and Placement which is done at various colleges is by human intervention due to which there is a maximum chance of errors. The major problem is searching and updating of the student data. Placement officers have to manage the student's profile and their documents. Placement Officer has to collect the information of various companies who comes for recruitment. They have to arrange profiles of students according to various streams and notify them each time according to company requirements. Placement officers submit the information of students and if any changes or updates are required in the profile of any student, it has to be done manually. This process is so difficult and tedious when the number of users increases. This is tedious and time-consuming. Chances of missing data are also possible. It is also difficult for collecting, managing, and updating student data as the number of students increases. Campus Recruitment System' like many other placement management web sites, provides information on placement providers and the placements and also keeps up to date information of all students. It is a platform where students can view and assess their opportunities. The system will be having different types of accounts for different types of users such as Admin, Student, HODs, and tutor. A profile for each student is created with the necessary credentials for the portal.

Campus Recruitment System aims at providing the compatibility to simplify the process of placement for students. This system that consists of a student login, company login and an admin login. This is beneficial for college students, various companies visiting the campus for recruitment and even the college placement officer. The software system allows the students to create their profiles and upload all their details including their marks on to the system. The admin can check each student details and can remove faculty accounts. The system also consists of a company login where various companies

visiting the college can view a list of students in that college and also their respective resumes. The software system allows students to view a list of companies who have posted for vacancy. The admin has overall rights over the system and can moderate and delete any details not pertaining to college placement rules.

It intends to help fast in fast access procedures in placement related activities and ensures to maintain the details of the student. Student's logging should be able to upload their personal and educational information. The key feature of this project is that it is one time registration enabled.

PURPOSE

Campus Recruitment System manages student information in the college with regard to placement. It improves existing system. It has the facility of maintaining the details of the student, thereby reducing the manual work. It will save time and energy which are spending in making reports and collecting data. Placement Management System can be accessed throughout the college with proper login provided.

SCOPE

The project has a wide scope. Our project mainly helps in improving productivity and makes use of utilization of resources. There is no duplication of work as this was not the case when done manually. Thus, it reduces labor and increases morale. The system intends user friendly operations which may resolve ambiguity. The project is a total management and informative system, which provides the up- to-date information of all the students in the college. Our system also helps the college to overcome the difficulty in keeping reports of hundreds of students and searching for a student eligible for recruitment criteria from the whole thing. It helps in effective and timely utilization of resources. The project facilitates user friendly, reliable and fast management system. The placement officer itself can carry out operations in a smooth and effective manner. They need not concentrate on record keeping. The college can maintain computerized records thus reducing paper work, time and money.

1.2. PROJECT OVERVIEW

Placements serve as a critical bridge between academic achievement and professional success, shaping the future of students by providing them with real-world opportunities for growth, skill enhancement, and career advancement. However, the management of placement activities in many educational institutions still relies heavily on manual, paper-based processes that are inefficient, time-consuming, and prone to errors. To overcome these challenges, this project proposes the development of a comprehensive web-based portal aimed at streamlining and automating the entire placement process.

The system is designed using modern web technologies such as HTML, CSS, PHP, MySQL, and Bootstrap, ensuring that the portal is responsive, user-friendly, and capable of handling large volumes of data efficiently. The primary focus is to create a centralized platform where all placement-related activities can be managed seamlessly, promoting better coordination between students, Placement Officers, and recruiting companies.

The portal features login-based access control to ensure that different stakeholders, including administrators, placement cells, students, and companies, can interact with the system securely. Placement Officers can easily manage and update student information, reducing the dependence on manual records and minimizing paperwork. Students are empowered to update their academic details and resumes, making it easier for Placement Officers and companies to access the most current information.

One of the major features of the portal is the automatic generation of eligible student lists based on predefined company criteria. This functionality ensures that recruiters receive precise and updated information, eliminating the need for tedious manual sorting and significantly saving time. The portal's intuitive design promotes ease of use, allowing users to navigate the system effortlessly and perform tasks with minimal training.

Moreover, the system is built to be scalable and customizable, ensuring that it can evolve according to institutional needs over time. Whether it's adding new departments,

expanding student databases, or adapting to new recruitment patterns, the portal is designed to accommodate these changes with minimal disruption. Overall, the solution aims to enhance operational efficiency, reduce workload, increase transparency, and deliver a streamlined experience for all users involved in the placement process.

1.3. FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS

The proposed web-based Placement Management Portal lays a strong foundation for automating and streamlining placement activities within educational institutions. However, there is considerable potential for expanding and enhancing the system further. One of the major future enhancements could involve the integration of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) algorithms to automatically match students with companies based on their skills, qualifications, and career interests. This intelligent recommendation system would make the recruitment process even more efficient and personalized for students and recruiters.

Another area for future development is the inclusion of real-time notifications and updates through SMS or mobile app integration. With mobile access becoming increasingly essential, a companion mobile application could allow students and recruiters to interact with the portal anytime and anywhere, ensuring they never miss important updates regarding job postings, interview schedules, or placement results.

Additionally, expanding the portal to support online aptitude tests, coding challenges, and virtual interviews would further enhance its functionality. This would allow institutions to conduct complete recruitment drives online, which is particularly useful for remote placements and companies that operate globally. Integrating video conferencing tools would enable seamless scheduling and conducting of interviews directly through the platform.

The future scope also includes enhancing data analytics and reporting capabilities within the portal. Placement Officers and administrators could benefit from detailed

insights and reports, such as student performance trends, company engagement history, and placement success rates. These analytics could help institutions refine their training and placement strategies over time.

Furthermore, the system could be adapted for use not just within a single institution, but across multiple colleges and universities under a shared network or consortium. This would allow companies to access a wider pool of candidates while promoting collaborative placement drives between institutions.

Overall, the project has significant future potential to evolve into a comprehensive ecosystem that supports end-to-end campus recruitment activities while incorporating the latest technological advancements to meet the growing demands of educational institutions and the corporate sector.

1.4. SYSTEM STUDY ANALYSIS

System analysis is a detailed study of various operation performed by a system and their relationship within and outside of the system. System analysis definition simply means "figuring out what to make it before".System analysis can be categorized into five parts:

- System planning and investigation
- Information gathering
- Applying analysing tools for structured analysis
- Feasibility study
- Cost/Benefit analysis

1.4.1. EXISTING SYSTEM

All processes in existing system are handled manually. All the work that is done in the existing system is done by the human intervention. As all the work is done manually, there were a lot of workload on placement officer and it also increases the maximum chances of errors. This is so slow and time consuming. Due to increase in number of user's the process become more difficult. In the system, the big problem is the searching; sorting and updating of the student data and no any notification method available for giving information to student except the notice board.

1.4.2. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed Online Placement system is intended to avoid all the drawbacks of existing system. It will add some more features than the existing system. The proposed Online Placement system is a cost-effective way of doing the manual processes done in the existing system. This helps the organization to win the war in the existing competitive world.

1.5. SYSTEM SPECIFICATION

Hardware requirements

Processor	:	Intel Core i5 or AMD Ryzen 5 (or higher)
RAM	:	Minimum 8GB (16GB recommended for large documents or complex processing)
Hard Disk	:	SSD with at least 256GB storage
Drives	:	Optional
Display	:	15” Color Monitor
Screen Resolution	:	Full HD (1920 x 1080 pixels) or higher
Color Palette	:	True Color (24bit)
Keyboard	:	PC/AT enhanced type
Mouse	:	Any standard USB or wireless mouse

Software requirements

Operating System	:	Windows 10 or 11
Frontend	:	PHP
Backend	:	MY SQL
Language	:	PHP
IDE	:	Netbeans IDE (or VS Code)
Web Server	:	Apache
Web Browser	:	IE/Chrome/Safari/Opera

1.6. SOFTWARE SPECIFICATION

ABOUT THE OPERATING SYSTEM :

Windows 7 is an up gradation of windows. It is more reliable and less suspect able to crashes. It also offers improve internet related features.

Windows 7 has an enormous variety of functions and features including graphics networks, disk management, e-mail, word processing, compatible of sound and video, the internet and web accessibility etc. It is a full 32-bit single user multicasting operating system offering integrated networking fax and multimedia support. It works well on stand-alone machines and networks workstations. It is faster on network and to communicate. It is also compatible with existing hardware software network performance standards.

Windows 7 doesn't use 9X kernel, which is the core of the operating system; it have NT (new technology) kernel. Windows NT and windows 2000 have dramatically increases the stability. Microsoft windows 2000 professional is more compatible and more powerful than any other workstation used previously.

Features of Windows 7

- Easy to use
- Easy to manage
- More compatible
- More powerful.
- Efficient management of files and folders.
- Internet and communication support.

CHAPTER 2

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. EXISTING PLACEMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS:

The placement process is a vital component in educational institutions, serving as a bridge between academic preparation and professional opportunities. Previous projects, such as the "PlacEase Placement Cell Web Application," have set a foundation for optimizing placement procedures through digital platforms. The focus of these projects is on enhancing efficiency, transparency, and communication among administrators, students, and recruiting companies.

A major highlight of earlier projects is the implementation of **intuitive administrative modules**, which provide administrators with the tools needed to effectively manage recruitment activities. These modules simplify tasks such as organizing company details and coordinating placement activities. Additionally, **secure user authentication** ensures personalized access for students, streamlining their interaction with the system.

The use of **AI-driven CGPA calculations** coupled with **Optical Character Recognition (OCR)** technology represents a notable innovation. This integration automates academic data processing, reducing the manual workload and improving precision in evaluating student performance. Another key feature is **targeted notifications**, which deliver relevant updates based on company-specific criteria, ensuring students receive information tailored to their eligibility.

Previous projects employed technologies such as **HTML, CSS, Flask, Python, Bootstrap, and SQLite**, showcasing a robust combination of front-end and back-end tools to create responsive and scalable web applications. These tools facilitated a cohesive user interface while ensuring efficient backend operations.

The accomplishments of prior projects underscore the significant role of technology in addressing the challenges of manual placement processes. By integrating advanced features and ensuring user-centric functionality, they highlight opportunities for future enhancements that can further optimize placement activities.

2.2. EXISTING SYSTEMS AND PROPOSED SOLUTIONS:

Placement management systems have been an area of interest for educational institutions seeking to bridge the gap between academia and industry. Several earlier systems were primarily manual or used basic spreadsheet tools to manage student data, company requirements, and placement activities. Traditional methods required significant administrative effort, were prone to human errors, and often led to issues like data redundancy, loss of information, and inefficient communication between stakeholders **[1]**. Some institutions later shifted to basic computerized systems using desktop-based applications or local databases, which slightly improved record management but lacked accessibility, scalability, and real-time updates **[2]**.

Recent developments have seen the introduction of web-based placement portals offering centralized data management. These systems allowed Placement Officers to track student records and company details more efficiently. However, many existing portals still suffer from limitations such as poor user interfaces, lack of mobile compatibility, limited role-based access, absence of automated eligibility checking, and minimal reporting features **[3]**.

Few systems provide end-to-end automation from student registration to final placement reporting. Some literature also highlights attempts to integrate platforms with online test modules, resume builders, and interview schedulers, but these features were often fragmented or available only through third-party integrations **[4]**.

In general, most systems lacked proper analytics, scalability for multiple institutions, real-time notifications, and AI-based recommendations for matching students with job opportunities **[7]**

Some studies highlight attempts to integrate online placement systems with external modules such as resume builders, test scheduling platforms, and interview management tools to create a more comprehensive recruitment environment **[4]**.

Despite these innovations, many systems offered fragmented solutions that depended on third-party integrations rather than seamless functionality within a single platform. This

resulted in a lack of uniformity, requiring users to manage multiple applications simultaneously.

Additionally, the absence of predictive analytics and AI-powered recommendations in traditional placement systems restricted institutions from optimizing job matching between students and recruiters **[7]**. Institutions struggled to track placement trends and lacked real-time notifications, leading to missed opportunities for both students and hiring firms. Without a scalable system design, many placement platforms were unable to handle multiple departments efficiently or integrate features such as automated eligibility checks and performance analytics **[7]**.

Identified Challenges in Existing Systems

Through comparative analysis, significant gaps were observed in earlier placement management solutions:

- **Manual Shortlisting and Eligibility Checks:** Traditional systems relied on manual verification for academic criteria, resulting in inefficient workflows **[2]**.
- **Limited Mobile Accessibility:** Many platforms lacked mobile-responsive designs, limiting real-time access for students and recruiters **[7]**.
- **Complex User Interfaces:** Poorly structured navigation and outdated UI designs affected overall user experience and adoption rates **[4]**.
- **Decentralized Data Management:** Some systems operated independently across departments, preventing centralized record tracking **[3]**.
- **Data Security Issues:** Older systems lacked proper access controls, making them vulnerable to data breaches and unauthorized use **[1]**.
- **Lack of Automated Notifications:** Institutions relied on email-based or manual notifications, delaying important placement updates **[2]**.
- **Absence of Advanced Analytics:** Placement officers had limited insights into student placement patterns, recruiter participation, and historical success rates **[7]**.
- **Rigid Customization Options:** Many web portals lacked adaptability, preventing institutions from modifying or scaling features as needed **[4]**.

2.3. GAP ANALYSIS:

- **Manual Efforts Still Required:** Many existing systems still required manual shortlisting and eligibility checks for students, leading to inefficiencies **[2]**.
- **Limited Accessibility:** Lack of mobile-friendly interfaces made it difficult for users to access placement information anytime, anywhere **[7]**.
- **Poor User Experience:** Complicated navigation, outdated designs, and unresponsive interfaces affected user satisfaction **[4]**.
- **No Centralized Database:** Some systems operated department-wise without integrating all student and company data into a unified, centralized platform **[3]**.
- **Minimal Data Security:** Older systems lacked secure login features and proper role-based access control, risking data privacy **[1]**.
- **Lack of Automation:** Systems rarely automated processes such as notifying students of new companies or generating reports **[2]**.
- **Absence of Analytics and Reports :** Institutions had no real insights into placement success rates, student performance,or recruiter engagement history **[7]**.
- **Inadequate Customization:** Existing portals were often rigid and did not allow easy modification based on evolving institutional needs **[4]**.

Feature	Existing Systems	Proposed System
Data Management	Manual/Local Databases	Centralized Web-Based
Accessibility	Limited (No mobile support)	Mobile-friendly UI
Security	Weak access control	Secure login & role-based access
User Experience	Complex, outdated UI	Modern, responsive interface
Paperwork Reduction	High dependency on physical records	Fully digitalized process
Recruiter Integration	Limited recruiter access	Direct recruiter-student interactions

2.4. IMPROVED FEATURES IN PROPOSED SYSTEM:

The proposed web-based Placement Management Portal addresses the gaps identified in previous systems and introduces several enhanced features:

- **Automated Eligibility Checking:** The system automatically generates lists of eligible students for recruiters based on academic and company-specific criteria, significantly reducing manual work **[3]**.
- **Centralized and Secure Database:** All student, company, and placement records are stored securely in a centralized database with login-enabled access control, ensuring data integrity and security **[1]**.
- **User-Friendly Interface:** The portal is designed using modern technologies like **Bootstrap** for a responsive, intuitive, and mobile-friendly experience **[5]**.
- **Role-Based Access:** Different modules (Admin, Placement Cell, Students, Company) ensure that users can access only the information relevant to their role, protecting sensitive data **[7]**.
- **Real-Time Updates:** Students and Placement Officers receive real-time updates about company visits, placement status, and interview schedules **[2]**.
- **Customizable and Scalable:** The system architecture is flexible enough to allow the addition of new courses, departments, and functionalities as institutional needs evolve **[4]**.
- **Company Interaction:** Companies can view student information, add academic preferences, and see placement records efficiently **[3]**.
- **Reduced Paperwork:** By digitalizing placement processes, the system minimizes dependency on paper-based records and manual file management **[2]**.
- **Efficient Reporting:** Placement Officers can generate and view reports of placed students and analyze placement activities quickly **[7]**.

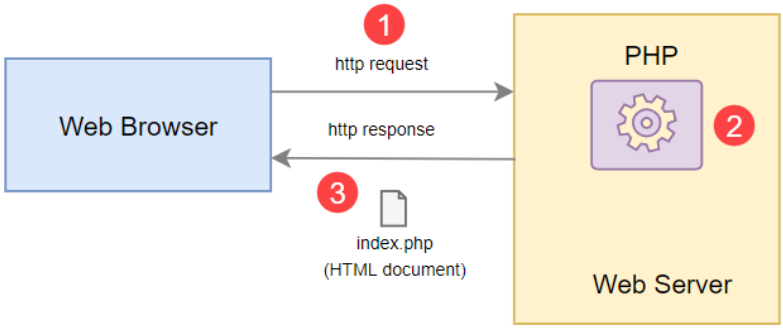
CHAPTER 3

3. TECHNOLOGIES AND TOOLS USED

3.1. PHP

PHP is a server-side and general-purpose scripting language that is especially suited for web development. PHP originally stood for Personal Home Page. However, now, it stands for Hypertext Preprocessor. It's a recursive acronym because the first word itself is also an acronym. PHP was created by Rasmus Lerdorf in 1994. It's currently maintained by the PHP Development Team.

When it comes to the purpose of the programming languages, there are two main types: domain-specific and general-purpose languages. The domain-specific languages are used within specific application domains. For example, SQL is a domain-specific language. It's used mainly for querying data from relational databases. And SQL cannot be used for other purposes. On the other hand, PHP is a general-purpose language because PHP can develop various applications.



PHP can run on all major operating systems, including Linux, Windows, and macOS. You can use PHP with all leading web servers such as Nginx, OpenBSD, and Apache. Some cloud environments also support PHP like Microsoft Azure and Amazon AWS. PHP is quite flexible. It's not just limited to processing HTML. PHP has built-in support for generating PDF, GIF, JPEG, and PNG images. One notable feature of PHP is that it supports many databases, including MySQL, PostgreSQL, MS SQL, db2, Oracle Database, and MongoDB.

PHP has two main applications :

Server-side scripting – PHP is well-suited for developing dynamic websites and web applications.

Command-line scripting – like Python and Perl, you can run PHP script from the command line to perform administrative tasks like sending emails and generating PDF files.

3.2. MYSQL

A database is a structured collection of data. It may be anything from a simple shopping list to a picture gallery or the vast amounts of information in a corporate network. To add, access, and process data stored in a computer database, you need a database management system such as MySQL Server. Since computers are very good at handling large amounts of data, database management systems play a central role in computing, as standalone utilities, or as parts of other applications.

MySQL is a relational database management system based on the Structured Query Language, which is the popular language for accessing and managing the records in the database. MySQL is open-source and free software under the GNU license. It is supported by **Oracle Company**.

MySQL is currently the most popular database management system software used for managing the relational database. It is open-source database software, which is supported by Oracle Company. It is fast, scalable, and easy to use database management system in comparison with Microsoft SQL Server and Oracle Database. It is commonly used in conjunction with PHP scripts for creating powerful and dynamic server-side or web-based enterprise applications.

3.3. APACHE HTTP SEVER

Apache is a popular open-source, cross-platform web server that is, by the numbers, the most popular web server in existence. It's actively maintained by the Apache Software Foundation.

Some high-profile companies using Apache include Cisco, IBM, Salesforce, General Electric, Adobe, VMware, Xerox, LinkedIn, Facebook, Hewlett-Packard, AT&T, Siemens, eBay, and many more File servers, database servers, mail servers, and web servers use different kinds of server software. Each of these applications can access files stored on a physical server and use them for various purposes.

The job of a web server is to serve websites on the internet. To achieve that goal, it acts as a middleman between the server and client machines. It pulls content from the server on each user request and delivers it to the web.

3.4. JAVASCRIPT

JavaScript is a cross-platform, object-oriented scripting language used to make webpages interactive (e.g., having complex animations, clickable buttons, popup menus, etc.). There are also more advanced server-side versions of JavaScript such as Node.js, which allow you to add more functionality to a website than downloading files (such as Realtime collaboration between multiple computers). Inside a host environment (for example, a web browser), JavaScript can be connected to the objects of its environment to provide programmatic control over them.JavaScript was invented by Brendan Eich in 1995, and became an ECMA standard in 1997. ECMA-262 is the official name of the standard. ECMAScript is the official name of the language.

3.5. NETBEANS IDE

NetBeans IDE is a free, open source, integrated development environment (IDE) that enables you to develop desktop, mobile and web applications. The IDE supports application development in various languages, including Java, HTML5, PHP and C++. The IDE provides integrated support for the complete development cycle, from project creation through debugging, profiling and deployment. The IDE runs on Windows, Linux, Mac OS X, and other UNIX-based systems.

NetBeans is a software development platform written in Java. The NetBeans Platform allows applications to be developed from a set of modular software components called modules. Applications based on the NetBeans Platform, including the NetBeans integrated development environment (IDE), can be extended by third party developers. The NetBeans Team actively support the product and seek feature suggestions from the wider community. Every release is preceded by a time for Community testing and feedback NetBeans IDE is an open-source integrated development environment. NetBeans IDE supports development of all Java application types (Java SE (including JavaFX), Java ME, web, EJB and mobile applications) out of the box. Among other features are an Ant-based project system, Maven support, refactoring, version control (supporting CVS, Subversion, Git, Mercurial and ClearCase).

3.6. HTML

HTML, or *Hypertext Markup Language*, is used by web programmers to describe the contents of a web page. It is not a programming language. You simply use HTML to indicate what a certain chunk of text is-such as a paragraph, a heading or specially formatted text. All HTML directives are specified using matched sets of angle brackets and are usually called *tags*. Every HTML tag has an individual meaning associated with it. The tag adds a meaning to the document content. The webpage formatting is possible using the various HTML tags. For example <B> means that the following text should be

displayed in **bold**. To stop the bold text, use the </B> directive. Most HTML directives come in pairs and surround the affected text.

3.7. CSS

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets. It is the language for describing the presentation of Web pages, including colours, layout, and fonts, thus making our web pages presentable to the users.

CSS is designed to make style sheets for the web. It is independent of HTML and can be used with any XML-based markup language. Now let's try to break the acronym:

- **Cascading**: Falling of Styles
- **Style**: Adding designs/Styling our HTML tags
- **Sheets**: Writing our style in different documents

3.8. BOOTSTRAP

Bootstrap is a free and open-source tool collection for creating responsive websites and web applications. It is the most popular HTML, CSS, and JavaScript framework for developing responsive, mobile-first websites. It solves many problems which we had once, one of which is the cross-browser compatibility issue. Nowadays, the websites are perfect for all the browsers (IE, Firefox, and Chrome) and for all sizes of screens (Desktop, Tablets, Phablets, and Phones). All thanks to Bootstrap developers -Mark Otto and Jacob Thornton of Twitter, though it was later declared to be an open-source project.

CHAPTER 4

4. FEASIBILITY STUDY

The prime objective of feasibility study is to ensure that the problem is worth to be solved. At the stage a cost benefit analysis is performed to assertion that the benefit from the system will over rule the cost association with the whole analysis, design and development of the new system. An important outcome of the preliminary investigation determining whether the system required is feasible.

Steps in Feasibility Analysis:

Feasibility Analysis involves eight steps :

- Form a project team and appoint a project leader.
- Prepare a system flow chart.
- Enumerate potential candidate systems.
- Describe and identify characteristics of candidate systems.
- Describe and evaluate performance and cost effectiveness of each candidate systems.
- Weight system performance and cost data.
- Select the best candidate system.
- Prepare and report final project directive and management.

The proposed system is tested in all three aspects of feasibility :

- Technical Feasibility study
- Operational Feasibility study
- Financial and Economic Feasibility study
- Behavioural Feasibility

4.1. TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY

Technical feasibility center on existing system and to what extent it can support proposed modifications. It involves financial enhancement. This evaluation determines whether the technology needed for the proposed system is available or not. This is concerned with specifying satisfy the user requirements. The technical needs of the system may include front-end and back - end selection. An important issue for the development of a project is the selection of the suitable front - end and back - end. Based on some aspects, we select the most suitable platform that suits the needs of the organization. so in our system technically feasible

4.2. OPERATIONAL FEASIBILITY

There is no difficulty in implementing the system. The proposed system is effective & user friendly. The user of the system must be completely unaware of the internal working of the system so that the users will not face any problem running the system. The system thus reduces the responsive time of computer thereby; the system is found to be operationally feasible. Operational feasibility is a measure of how people are able to work with the system.in our system consists of Admin Module, Hospital Module, Lab Module, Quarantine centre, Public Module etc. So, all these users can easily to work with our portal. Since the proposed system fulfil all the requirements that it has supposed to do therefore, we can say that the system is operationally feasible.

4.3. ECONOMICAL FEASIBILITY

Economic and Financial analysis is used for evaluating the effectiveness of the system. This study is carried out to check the economic impact that the system will have on the organization. The amount of fund that the company can pour into the research and

development of the system is limited. The expenditure must be justified. Comparison between the benefits and savings expected from the candidate system with cost incurred is done. If benefits outweigh cost, then decision will be to design and implement system. Otherwise, alterations will have to be made to the proposed system. The proposed system is economically feasible.

4.4. BEHAVIOURAL FEASIBILITY

The Behavioural feasibility depends upon whether the system performed in the expected way or not. Feasibility study is a test of system proposal according to it workability, impact on organization, ability to meet the user's need and effective use of resources. However, a feasibility study provides a useful starting point for full analysis. The Behavioural feasibility depends upon whether the system performed in the expected way or not. Feasibility study is a test of system proposal according to it workability, impact on organization, ability to meet the user's need and effective use of resources. However, a feasibility study provides a useful starting point for full analysis. The main problem faced during development of a new system is getting acceptance from the user. People are inherently resistant to changes and computers have been known to facilitate changes. It is mainly related to human organizational and political aspects.

The points to be considered are

- What changes will be bought with the system?
- What new skills will be required? Do the existing staff members have these skills? If not can they be trained due course of time?

This feasibility study is carried out by small group of people who are familiar with information testing techniques, who understand the parts of the problems of existing system that are relevant to the project and are skilled in analysis and design process.

CHAPTER 5

5. SYSTEM DESIGN

System design is a feasible solution on how to approach to certain of the new system. This phase is composed of several steps. It provides procedure detail necessary for implementing the system in the feasibility study. Emphasis is given to how better we can transform the details of analysis phase to the design stage of the proposed system design goes through logical and physical stage of development. Logical design revives the present input and output specification, the physical design maps out the details of physical system plants the system implementation.

5.1. INPUT DESIGN

In an information system, input is the raw data that is processed to produce output.
During the input design, the developers must consider the input devices such as PC, MICR, OMR, etc. Therefore, the quality of system input determines the quality of system output. Well designed input forms and screens have following properties:

- It should serve specific purpose effectively such as storing, recording, and retrieving the information.
- It ensures proper completion with accuracy.
- It should be easy to fill and straight forward.
- It should focus on user's attention, consistency, and simplicity.,
- All these objectives are obtained using the knowledge of basic design principles regarding
- What are the inputs needed for the system ?
- How end users respond to different elements of forms and screens.

5.1.1. Objectives of input design :

- To design data entry and input procedures
- To reduce input volume
- To design source documents for data capture or devise other data capture methods
- To design input data records, data entry screens, user interface screens etc.
- To use validation checks and develop effective input controls

5.1.2. Data input methods :

It is important to design appropriate data input methods to prevent errors while entering data. These methods depend on whether the data is entered by users in forms manually and later entered by data entry operators, or data is directly entered by users on the PCs .A system should prevent user from making mistakes by:

- Clear form design by leaving enough space for writinglegibly.
- Clear instructions to fillform
- Clear formdesign.
- Reducing keystrokes.
- Immediate errorfeedback

Some of the popular data input methods are :

- Batch input method (Offline data inputmethod)
- Online data inputmethod
- Computer readableforms
- Interactive datainput

5.1.3. Input integrity Controls

Input integrity controls include a number of methods to eliminate common input errors by end-users. They also include checks on the value of individual fields; both for format and the completeness of all inputs. Audit trails for data entry and other system operations are created using transaction logs which gives a record of all changes introduced in the database to provide security and means of recovery in case of any failure.

5.2. OUTPUT DESIGN

The design of output is the most important task of any system. During output design, developers identify the type of outputs needed, and consider the necessary output controls and prototype report layouts.

5.2.1. Objectives of output design :

1. To develop output design that serves the intended purpose and eliminates the production of unwanted output.
2. To develop the outputdesign that meets the end users requirements.
3. To deliver the appropriate quantity of output.
4. To form the output in appropriate format and direct it to the right person.
5. To make the output available on time for making good decisions.

5.2.2. External Outputs

Manufacturers create and design external outputs for printers. External outputs enable the system to leave the trigger actions on the part of their recipients or confirm actions to their recipients. Some of the external outputs are designed as turnaround outputs, which are implemented as a form and re-enter the system as an input.

Internal outputs are present inside the system, and used by end-users and managers. They support the management in decision making and reporting.
There are three types of reports produced by management information :

1. **Detailed Reports:**

They contain present information which has almost no filtering or restriction generated to assist management planning and control

2. **Summary Reports:**

They contain trends and potential problems which are categorized and summarized that are generated for managers who do not want details.

3. **Exception Reports :**

They contain exceptions, filtered data to some condition or standard before presenting it to the manager, as information.

5.2.3. Output integrity constraint:

Output integrity controls include routing codes to identify the receiving system, and verification messages to confirm successful receipt of messages that are handled by network protocol. Printed or screen- format reports should include a date/time for report printing and the data. Multipage reports contain report title or description, and pagination. Pre- printed forms usually include a version number and effective date.

5.3. NORMALIZATION

Normalization is the process of decomposing the attributes is an applicationwhich result in a set of tables with very simple structure. The purpose of normalization is to make tables as simple as possible. Normalization is carried out in this system for the following reasons:

- To structure the data so that there is no repetition ofdata.
- To permit simple retrieval of data in response of query and reportrequest.
- To simplify the maintenance of data through updations, insertions anddeletions.
- To reduce the need to restructure of reorganize data which new application requirements arise.

Primary key is assigned for this purpose. The primary field in almost all tables help to ease the search and improve efficiency. The proposed system is using second normal form as it is found most suitable. In second normal form each row must contain associated field that describes an attribute of the entry that the table describes. All tables were created according to the rules of normalization. Three normal forms are common. First normal form(1NF), second normal form(2NF) and third normal form(3NF), although several other have been defined as part of the theoretical background to relational theory including Boyce/code normal form(BCNF),Fourth normal form(4NF),Fifth normal form(5NF).Here, in SMART JOURNEY system there are 23 tables and are satisfied up to third normal form. The table consist of atomic values, does not have any functional dependencies. However certain tables are modified to reduce the number of tables and the extend of linking required to retrieve data from these tables. These modifications do not affect normalization but could lead to insertion and deletion anomaly. Hence intense care has been taken to avoid such situations and the user interface has been designed keeping this problem in mind.

First Normal Form (1NF) :

A relation is in First Normal Form (1NF), if and only if all its attributes are based on a signal domain. The objective of normalizing a table is to remove its repeating groups and ensure that all entries of the resulting table have at most single value. The objective of 1NF is to divide the database into logical units called tables. When each table has been designed, primary key is assigned to most or all tables.

Secon Normal Form (2NF) :

A table is said to be in Second Normal Form (2NF), when it is in 1NF and it satisfies functional dependency. Functional dependency means that every non-primary attributes is fully dependent on a key. The objective of 2NF is to take data that is partially depend on the primary key, enter that data into another table

Third Normal Form (3NF) :

A table is said to be in 3NF, when it is in 2NF and every non-key attribute is functionally dependent only on the primary key. The objective of 3NF is to remove data in a table that is not dependent on the primary key.

Module Design :

Admin :

- Add Course and department
- Add Placement Cell
- View Students
- View Teachers
- View Placed Student

Placement Cell :

- Add Students
- Add Company
- Update Placed Student
- Search Students
- View Student bio data

Students :

- Update Student Qualification, resume
- View Companies

Company :

- Search Students
- View students’ info
- Add academic info
- View Placed Students

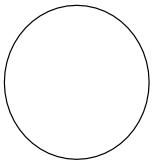
CHAPTER 6

6. DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

A DFD is a network that describes the flow of data throughout a system, data stores, and the process that change or transform data flows. Data Flow Diagrams are also known as Data Flow Graphs. DFDs are commonly used during the problem analysis stage. They are useful in understanding a system and can be effectively used for partitioning during analysis.

The DFD network is a formal, logical abstract of a system that may have many possible physical configurations. This reason a set of symbols that do not imply a physical form are used to represent data source, data flows, data transformations and data storage.
The basic element of DFD are:

- Process: A process that represents some amount of work being performed on data.



Circle or Bubble

- External Entity: This represents any outside agency, which interact with the system. It represents the source or destination of data for the system under consideration.

Rectangle

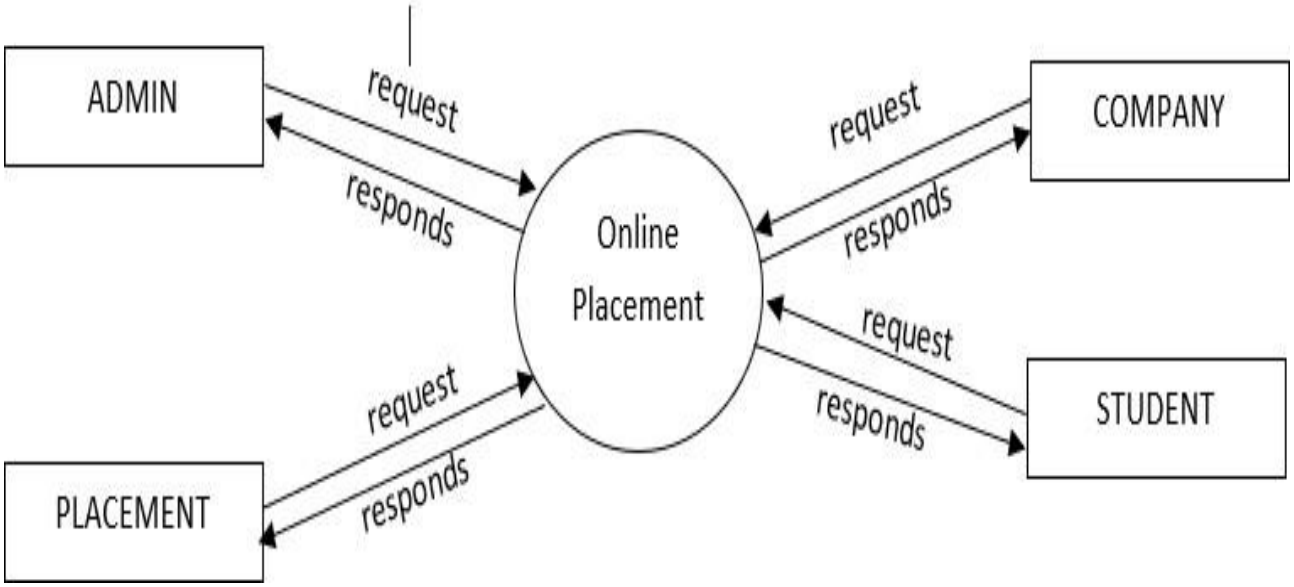
- Data Flow: The data flow portrays an interface among different components in a DFD. It represents flow of data between a process and an external entity or between a process and data store.

Arrow

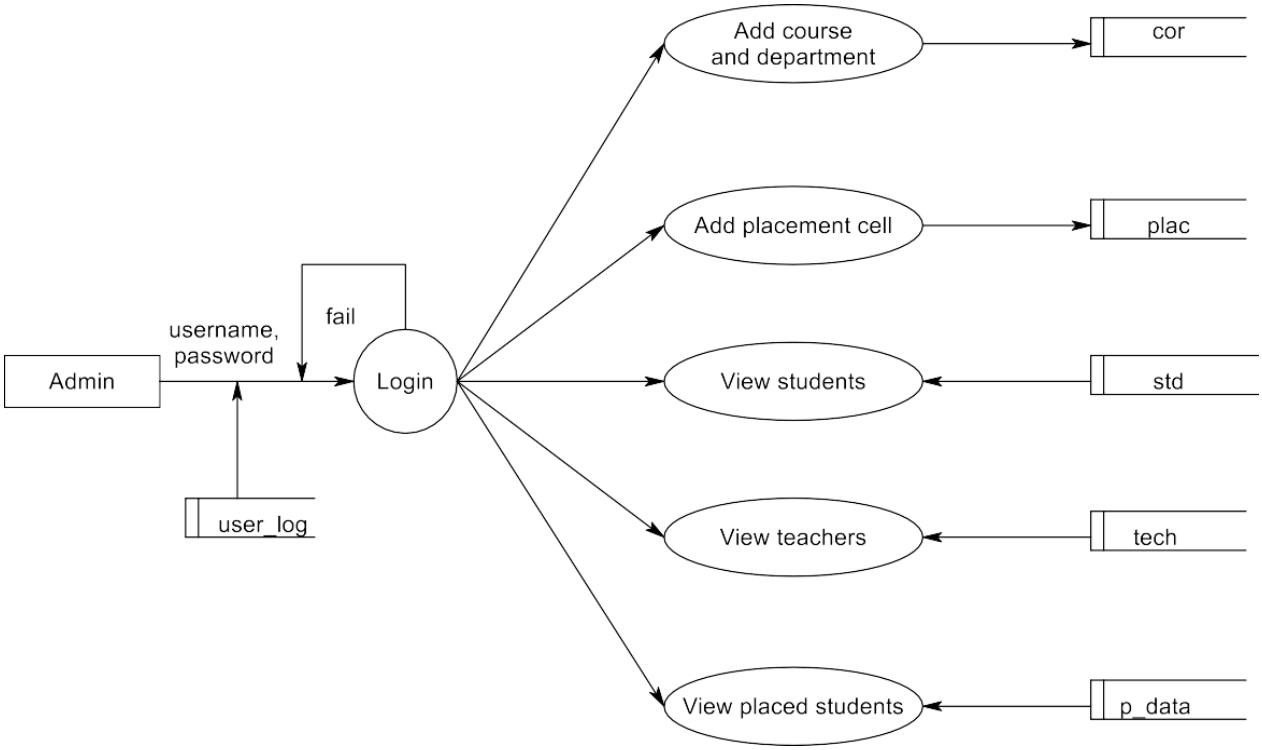
- Data Stores: A data store is a place for holding information within the system.

One-end opened rectangle

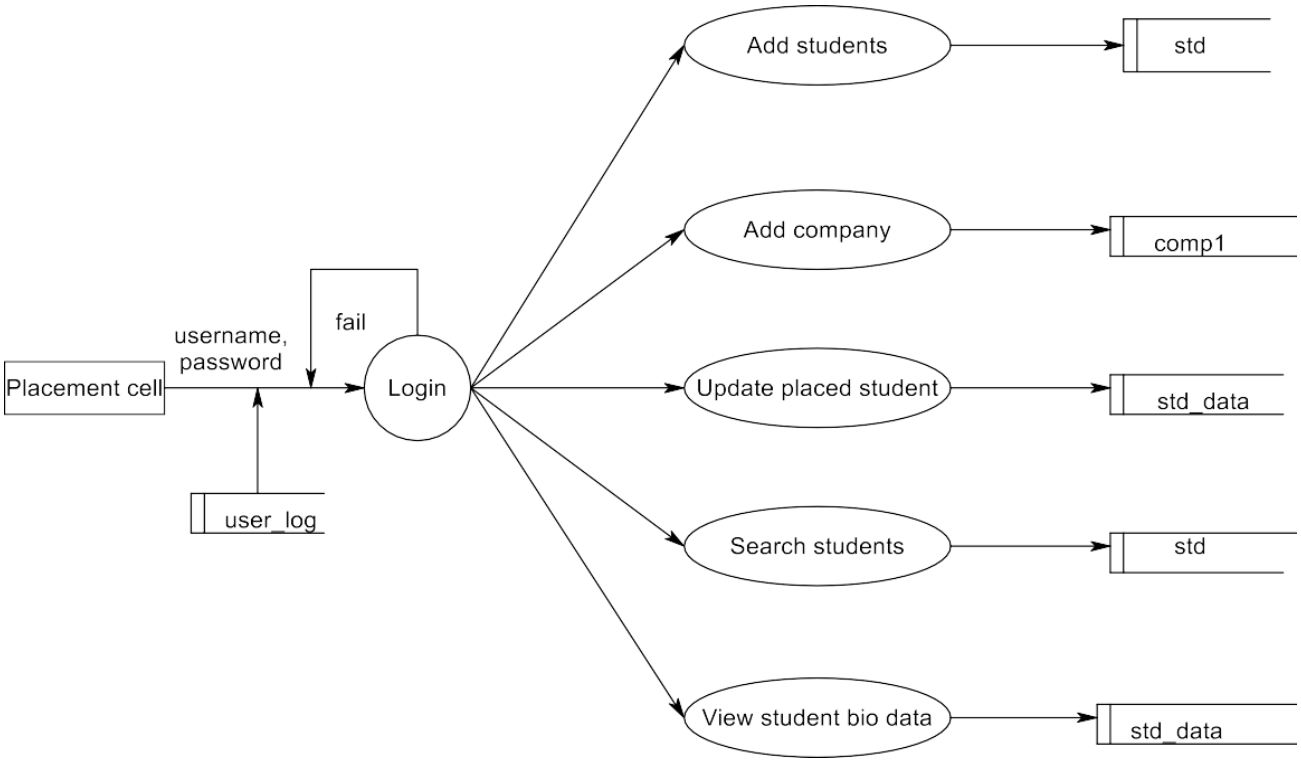
Level 0: Context Level



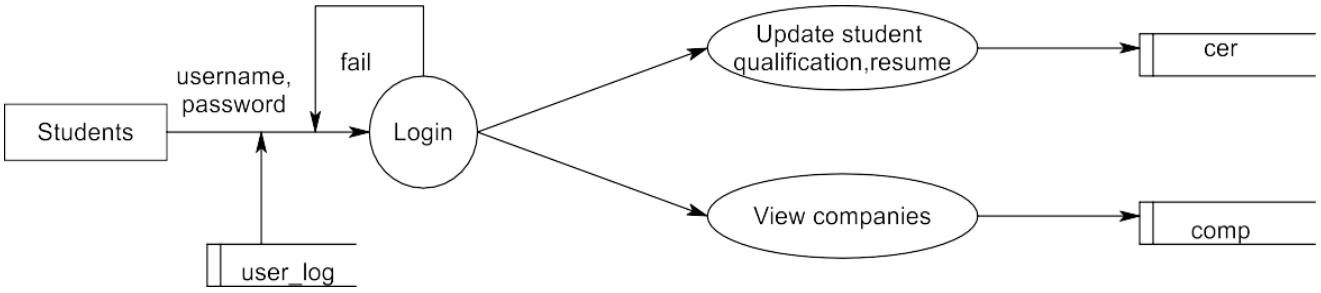
Level 1 : Admin



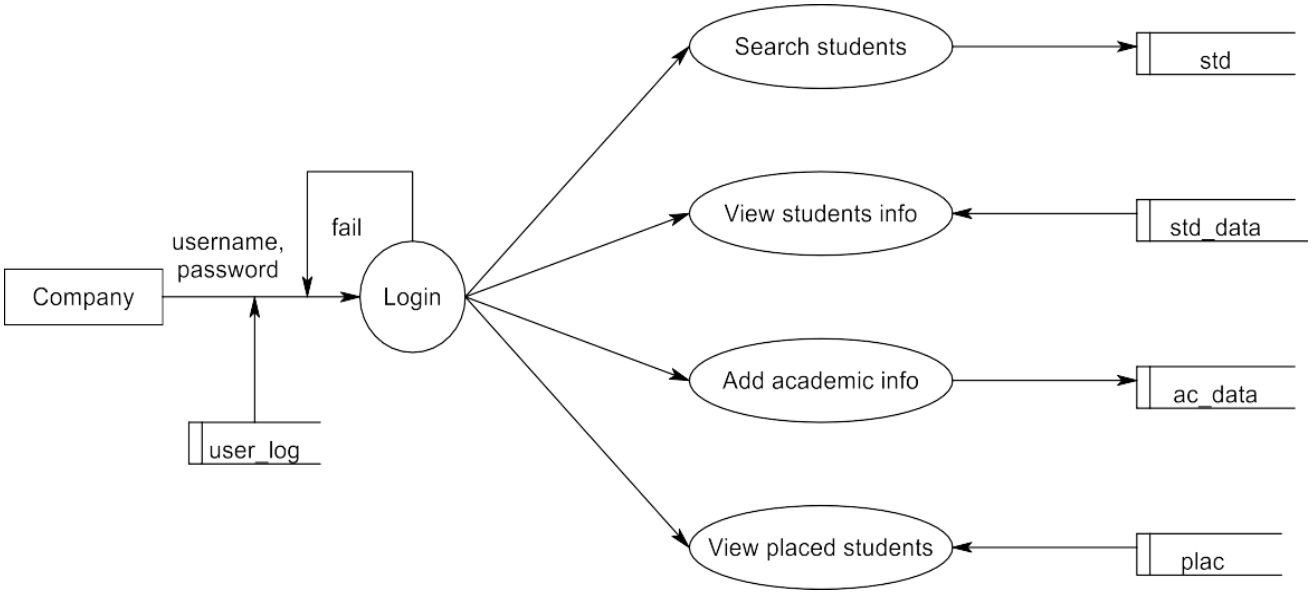
Level 2 : Placement Cell



Level 3 : Student



Level 4 : Company

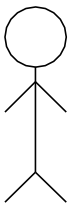


6.1. USE CASE DIAGRAM

A Use Case Diagram displays the relationship among actors and Use Cases. Use Case Diagrams are drawn to capture the functional requirements of a system. Use case diagrams are used to gather the requirements of a system including internal and external influences. These requirements are mostly design requirements.

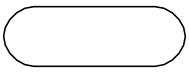
- To identify functions and how roles interact with them.
- For a high-level view of the system.
- To identify internal and external actors The two main components of Use Case Diagrams are actor and cases.
- Actor

  Actor in a Use Case Diagrams is any entity that performs a role in one given system. This could be a person, organization or an external system and usually drawn like skeleton shown below:

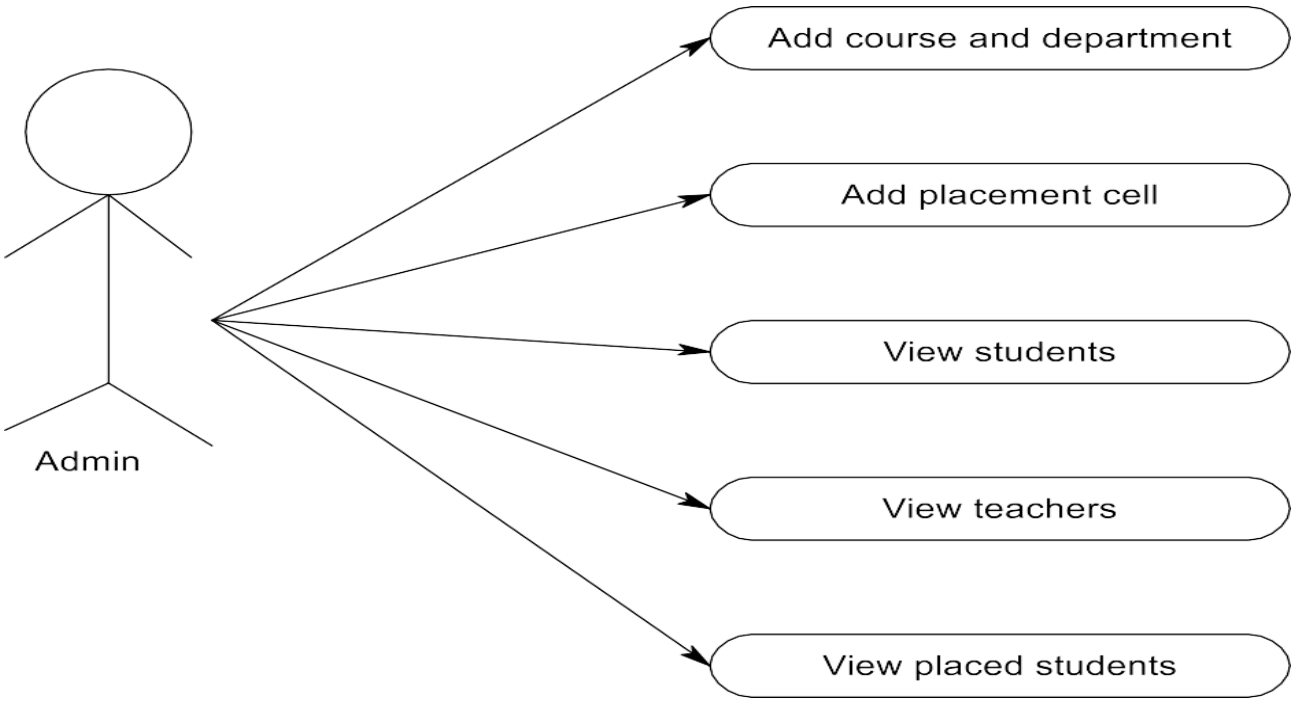


- Use case

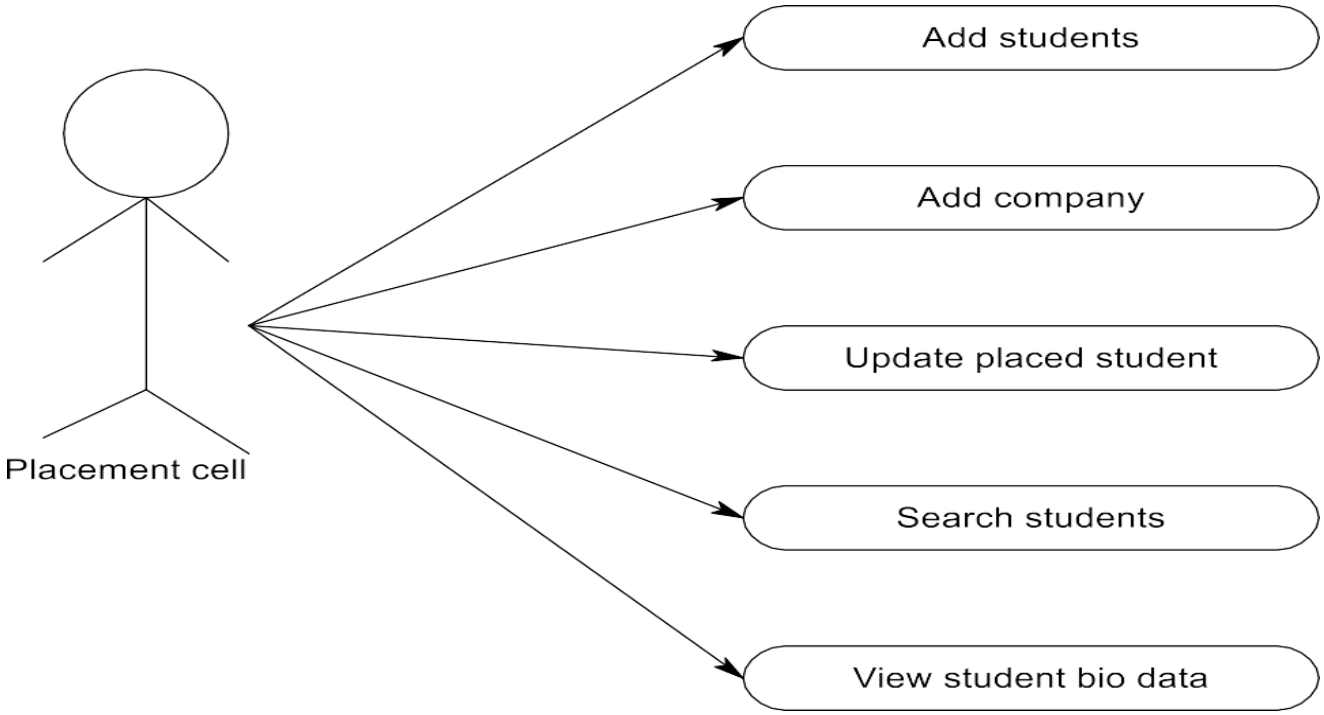
  A Use case represents a function or an action within the system. It is drawn as an oval and named with the function. Symbol of Use case is shown below:



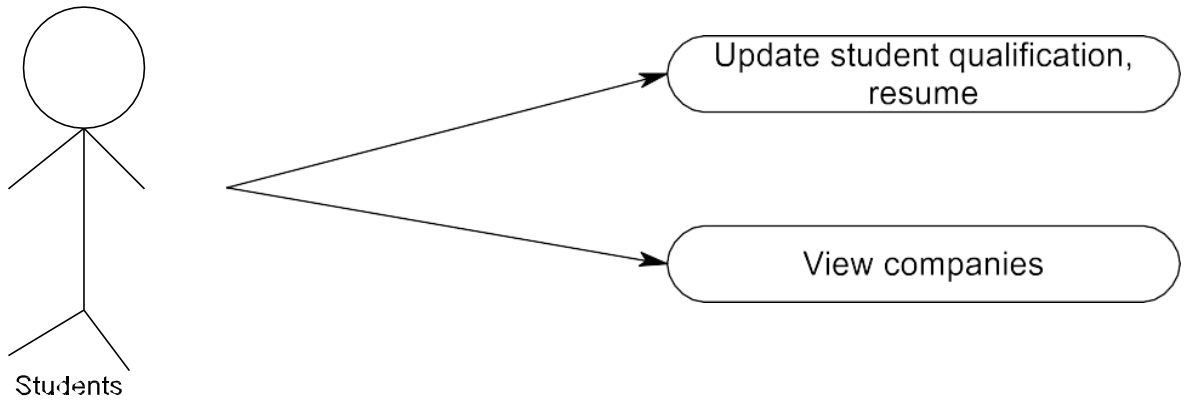
Admin



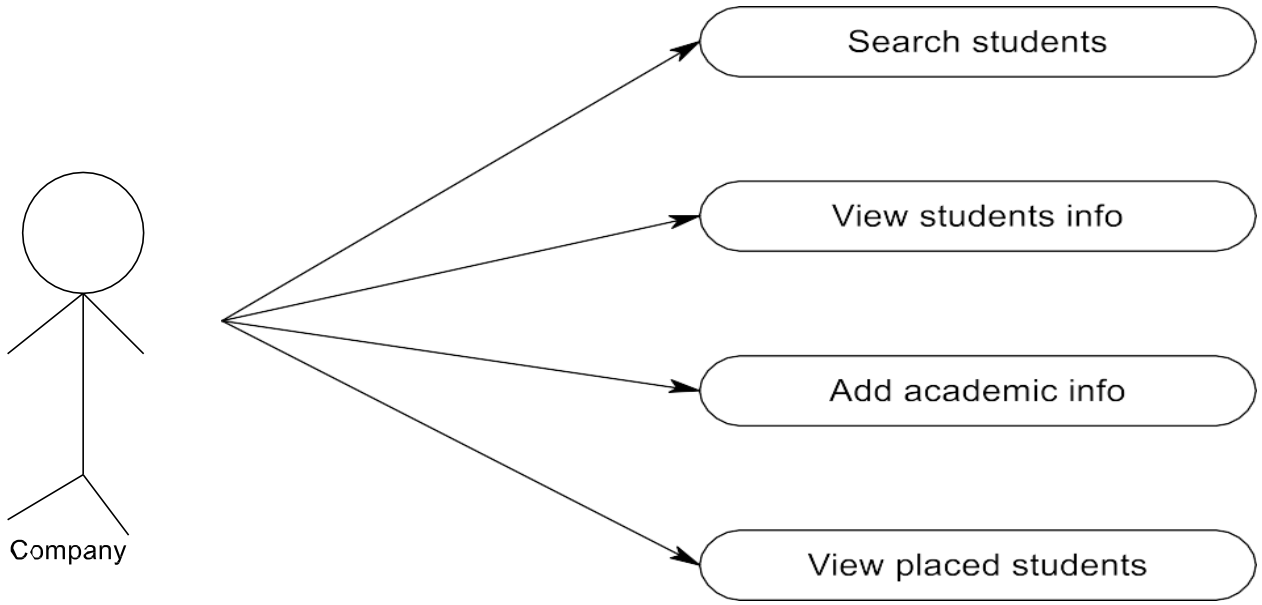
Placement Cell



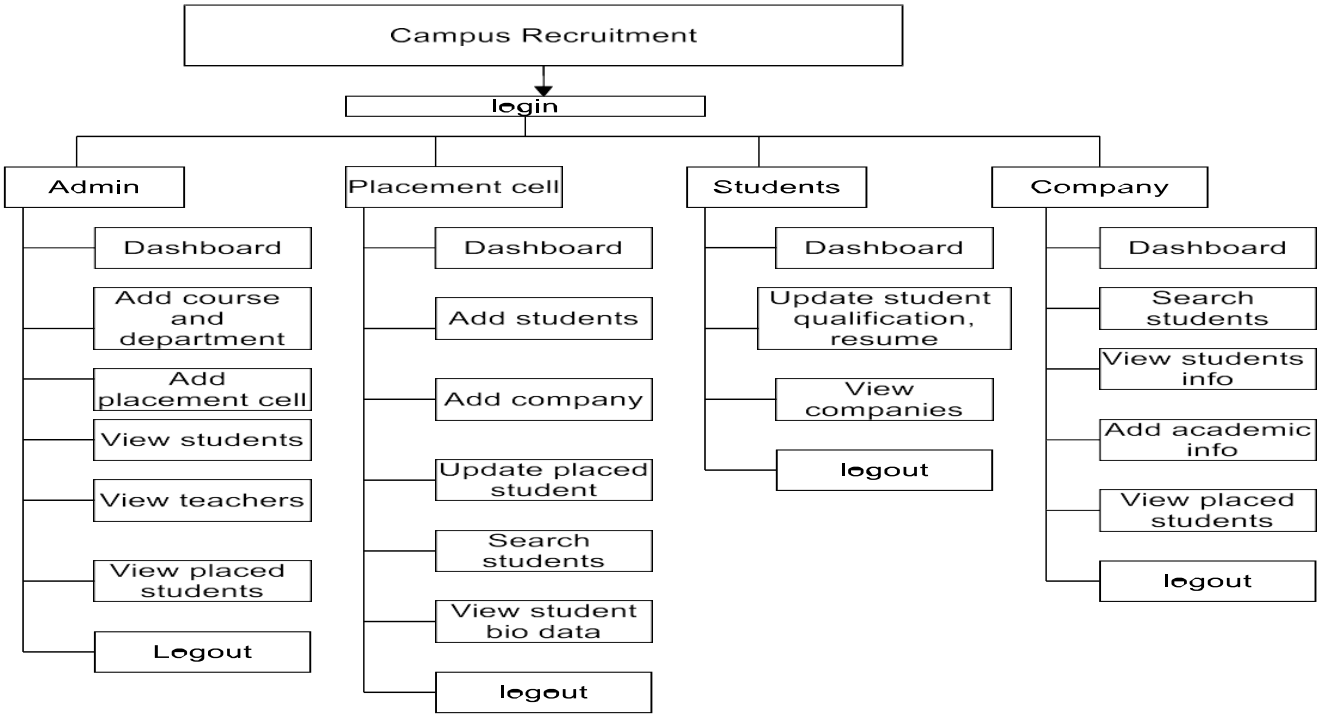
Student



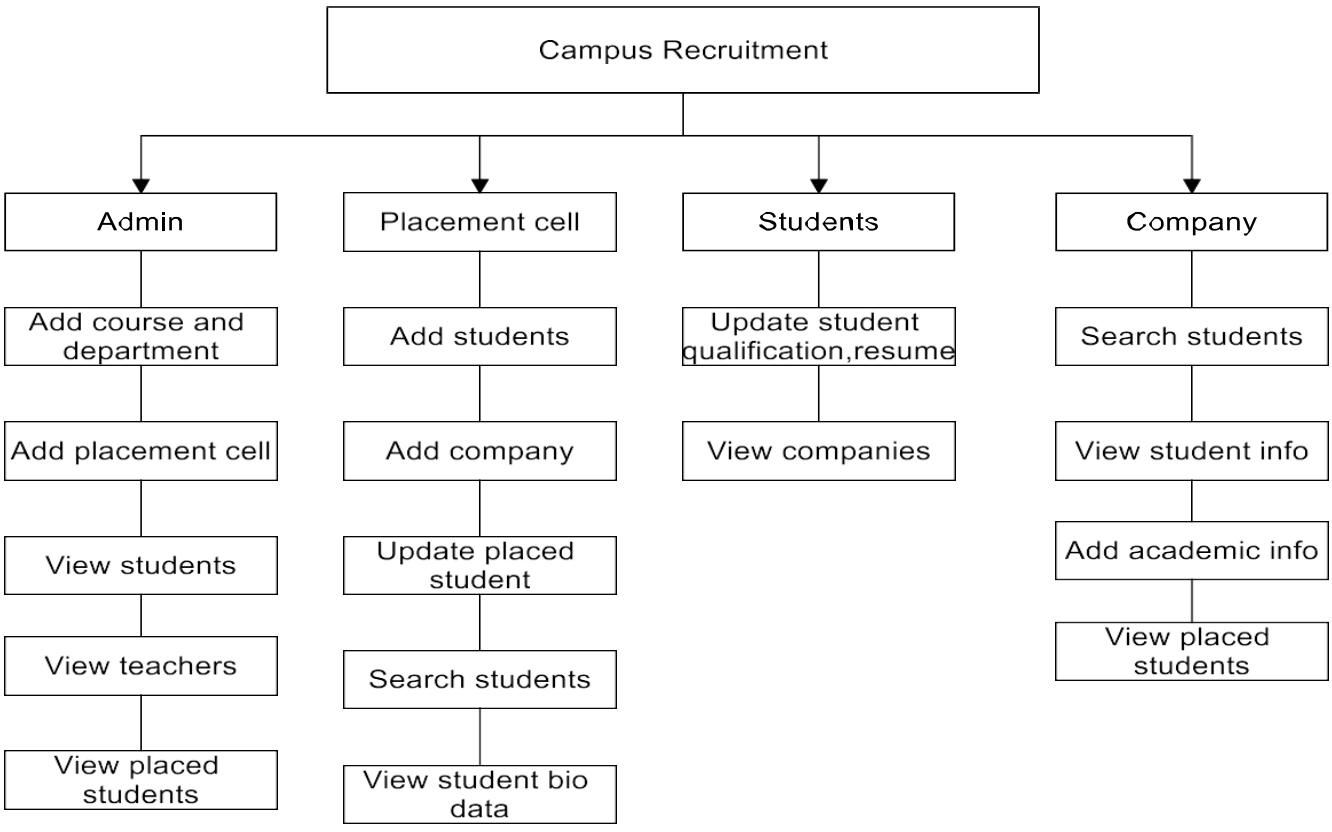
Company



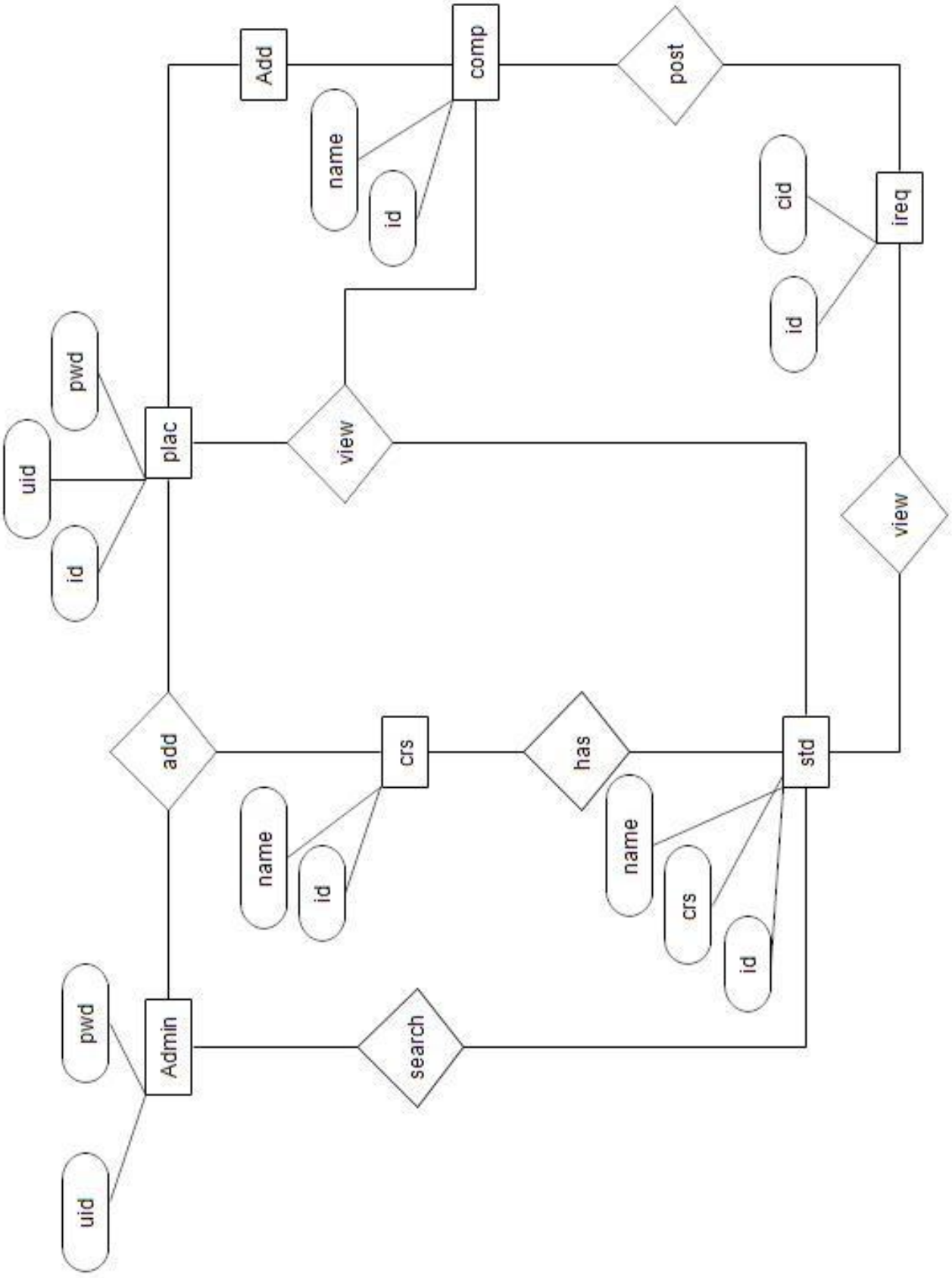
MENU TREE



STRUCTURE CHART



E-R DIAGRAM


Add
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plac
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uid
id
view
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crs
has
std
name
id
name
crs
id
pwd
Admin
search
uid

CHAPTER 7

7. DATABASE DESIGN

Database Name : placement3

Table structure for table acc_data

Column	Type	Null	Constraints
id	int(11)	No	Primary Key
sem	varchar(150)	No	Not Null
sid	varchar(150)	No	Foreign Key
mk	varchar(150)	No	Not Null
att	varchar(150)	No	Not Null
ov	varchar(150)	No	Not Null
st	int(11)	No	Not Null

Table structure for table cer

Column	Type	Null	Constraints
id	int(11)	No	Primary Key
sid	varchar(150)	No	Foreign Key
tit	varchar(150)	No	Not Null
ph	varchar(150)	No	Not Null
st	int(11)	No	Not Null

Table structure for table com

Column	Type	Null	Constraints
id	int(11)	No	Primary Key
tit	varchar(150)	No	Not Null
nme	varchar(150)	No	Not Null
c_dt	text	No	Not Null
cont	varchar(150)	No	Not Null
em	varchar(150)	No	Unique
cor	varchar(150)	No	Foreign Key
dpt	varchar(150)	No	Foreign Key
desc	text	No	Not Null
ph	varchar(150)	No	Not Null
dt	date	No	Not Null
uid	varchar(150)	No	Foreign Key
st	int(11)	No	Not Null

Table structure for table com1

Column	Type	Null	Constraints
id	int(11)	No	Primary Key
tit	varchar(150)	No	Not Null
nme	varchar(150)	No	Not Null
c_dt	text	No	Not Null
cont	varchar(150)	No	Not Null
em	varchar(150)	No	Foreign Key
cor	varchar(150)	No	Foreign Key
dpt	varchar(150)	No	Foreign Key
desc	text	No	Not Null
ph	varchar(150)	No	Not Null
dt	date	No	Not Null
uid	varchar(150)	No	Foreign Key
st	int(11)	No	Not Null

Table structure for table comp

Column	Type	Null	Constraints
id	int(11)	No	Primary Key
sid	varchar(150)	No	Foreign Key
adid	varchar(150)	No	Foreign Key
dt	date	No	Not Null
tit	varchar(150)	No	Not Null
msg	text	No	Not Null
tid	varchar(150)	No	Foreign Key
st	int(11)	No	Not Null

Table structure for table com_data

Column	Type	Null	Constraints
id	int(11)	No	Primary Key
nme	varchar(150)	No	Not Null
addr	text	No	Not Null
cont	varchar(150)	No	Not Null
em	varchar(150)	No	Not Null
st	int(11)	No	Not Null

Table structure for table cor

Column	Type	Null	Constraints
id	int(11)	No	Primary Key
nme	varchar(150)	No	Not Null
st	int(11)	No	Not Null

Table structure for table dpt

Column	Type	Null	Constraints
id	int(11)	No	Primary Key
cid	varchar(150)	No	Foreign Key
nme	varchar(150)	No	Not Null
st	int(11)	No	Not Null

Table structure for table i_req

Column	Type	Null	Constraints
id	int(11)	No	Primary Key
pid	varchar(150)	No	Foreign Key
uid	varchar(150)	No	Foreign Key
cid	varchar(150)	No	Foreign Key
dt	varchar(150)	No	Not Null
st	int(11)	No	Not Null

Table structure for table mrk

Column	Type	Null	Constraints
id	int(11)	No	Primary Key
nme	varchar(150)	No	Not Null
des	varchar(150)	No	Not Null
sem	varchar(150)	No	Not Null
ph	varchar(150)	No	Not Null
dt	date	No	Not Null
dpt	varchar(150)	No	Foreign Key
st	int(11)	No	Not Null

Table structure for table msg

Column	Type	Null	Constraints
id	int(11)	No	Primary Key
dt	date	No	Not Null
nme	varchar(150)	No	Not Null
msg	text	No	Not Null
sid	varchar(150)	No	Foreign Key
st	int(11)	No	Not Null

Table structure for table plac

Column	Type	Null	Constraints
id	int(11)	No	Primary Key
nme	varchar(150)	No	Not Null
cont	varchar(150)	No	Not Null
em	varchar(150)	No	Not Null
pas	varchar(150)	No	Not Null
st	int(11)	No	Not Null

Table structure for table p_req

Column	Type	Null	Constraints
id	int(11)	No	Primary Key
pid	varchar(150)	No	Foreign Key
uid	varchar(150)	No	Foreign Key
cid	varchar(150)	No	Foreign Key
dt	varchar(150)	No	Not Null
st	int(11)	No	Not Null

Table structure for table p_std

Column	Type	Null	Constraints
id	int(11)	No	Primary Key
sid	varchar(150)	No	Foreign Key
cid	varchar(150)	No	Foreign Key
st	int(11)	No	Not Null

Table structure for table std

Column	Type	Null	Constraints
id	int(11)	No	Primary Key
ad_no	varchar(150)	No	Unique
y_ad	varchar(150)	No	Not Null
nme	varchar(150)	No	Not Null
age	int(11)	No	Not Null
gen	varchar(150)	No	Not Null
sem	varchar(150)	No	Foreign Key
dob	varchar(150)	No	Not Null
con	varchar(150)	No	Not Null
em	varchar(150)	No	Unique
pass	varchar(150)	No	Not Null
addr	text	No	Not Null
gard	varchar(150)	No	Not Null
rela	varchar(150)	No	Not Null
d_con	varchar(150)	No	Not Null
d_em	varchar(150)	No	Not Null
d_addr	text	No	Not Null
d_pass	varchar(150)	No	Not Null
ph	varchar(150)	No	Not Null
cor	varchar(150)	No	Not Null
dpt	varchar(150)	No	Not Null
st	int(11)	No	Not Null

Table structure for table tech

Column	Type	Null	Constraints
id	int(11)	No	Primary Key
y_ad	int(11)	No	Not Null
nme	varchar(150)	No	Not Null
age	int(11)	No	Not Null
gen	varchar(150)	No	Not Null
sem	varchar(150)	No	Not Null
dob	date	No	Not Null
con	varchar(150)	No	Not Null
em	varchar(150)	No	Foreign Key
adt	text	No	Not Null
pas	varchar(150)	No	Not Null
ph	varchar(150)	No	Not Null
cor	varchar(150)	No	Not Null
dpt	varchar(150)	No	Foreign Key
st	int(11)	No	Not Null

Table structure for table user_login

Column	Type	Null	Constraints
id	int(11)	No	Primary Key
uid	varchar(150)	No	Unique
pas	varchar(150)	No	Not Null
typ	varchar(150)	No	Not Null
st	int(11)	No	Not Null

CHAPTER 8

8. CODING AND TESTING

8.1. CODING

The coding is the process of transforming the design of a system into a computer language format. This coding phase of software development is concerned with software translating design specification into the source code. It is necessary to write source code & internal documentation so that conformance of the code to its specification can be easily verified.Coding is done by the coder or programmers who are independent people than the designer. The goal is not to reduce the effort and cost of the coding phase, but to cut to the cost of a later stage. The cost of testing and maintenance can be significantly reduced with efficient coding.

8.2. TESTING

Software testing is a critical element of software quality assurance and represent the ultimate review of specification, design and coding. System testing is actually a series of different test whose purpose is to fully exercise the computer-based system. Although each has a different purpose, all of them work to verify that all system elements have been properly integrated and all of them perform allocated functions. If the test is conducted successfully, it will uncover errors in the software. A second benefit is that the software is appearing to be working according to specification and that performance requirements appear to have been met.

System testing is an inexpensive but critical process that can take as much as 50|% of budget for development, the view of testing holds by users that is performed to prove

that there is no error in the program. However, this is virtually impossible since analysis cannot prove that software is free and clear to errors. Testing is the process of executing a program with explicit intensions of finding errors.

8.3. LEVELS OF TESTING

Unit Testing :

Unit testing comprises of a set of tests performed by an individual programmer prior to the integration of unit into large system. A large program unit is usually small enough that the programmer who developed and that can be in great detail and certainly in greater detail than possible when the unit is integrated into an evolving software project. Module unit testing should be as exhaustive as possible to ensure that each representation is handled by each module that has been tested. All the units that make up the system were tested independently to ensure that they work as required. These types of test are usually written by developers as they work on code (white-box style), to ensure that the specific function might have multiple tests, to catch corner cases or other branches I the code. Unit testing alone cannot verify the functionality of a piece of software, but rather is used to assure that the building blocks the software uses work independently of each other.

Integration Testing :

Integration testing is a system technique for constructing program structure while at the same time conducting tests to uncover errors associated with interfacing. The objective is to take the unit tested modules and build a program structure that has been dictated by design.

Integration testing is any type of software testing that seeks to verify the interfaces between components against a software design. Software components may be integrated in an iterative way or all together (“big bang”). Normally, the former is considered as a

better practice since it allows interface issues to be located more quickly and fixed.
Integration testing works to defects in the interfaces and interaction between integrated components (modules). Progressively larger groups of tested software components corresponding to elements of the architectural design are integrated and tested until the software works as system.

System Testing :

System testing is actually a series of different tests, whose purpose is to test the completed system in it's entirely as a whole exercise. System testing involves security testing, performance testing and recovery testing.After output testing the whole system is tested in different platforms and browsers for testing the overall functionality and user interface of the system in various environment. This testing is done after completing all the testing, ie system testing is the final phase of the testing process.

Validation Testing :

At the culmination of integration testing, the software was completely assembled as a package, interfacing errors have been uncovered and corrected and a final series of software validation testing began.In validation testing the entered data validated for correct format, and correct order.

Output Testing :

After performing validation test, the next phase is output test of the system, since no system could be useful if it does not produce desired output in the desired format. The output format was considered in two ways: one is on the screen and the other as a printed form.
User Acceptance Testing (**UAT**) is a type of **testing** performed by the end **user** or the client to verify/accept the **software** system before moving the **software** application to the production environment. **UAT** is done in the final phase of **testing** after functional, integration and system **testing**is done.

8.4. SECURITY, BACKUP, AND RECOVERY

SECURITY

In an organization, there are many users of the system, security measures are most. An organization can suffer a loss if security is in adequate. There are three types of losses that an organization doesn't want its system suffer.

1. Loss of availability
2. Loss of integrity
3. Loss of confidentiality The possible threats are:

1. Accidental destruction of hardware
2. Accidental modification of software
3. Deliberate removal of programs
4. Deliberate disclosure of information

Security refers to the production of the data against unauthorized access, alteration or destruction. Security is critical in system development. The amount of protection depends on the sensitivity of date, the reliability of the user, and the complexity of the system. Security measures are used in different levels. The data stored in the database is of high importance. This tampering the data by unauthorized user should be restricted. Granting access to specify users will give a high range of security to the database. Security is provided in two levels.

Application level

Password protection is provided at the application level, so that unauthorized users have no access to the application and the information in the database through the application. In order to avoid loss of password to someone who accesses the database directly, the password is encrypted in the database level. That is the system encrypts the password, stores into the register in an ineligible format.

For protecting from unauthorized users, the administrator username and password can be stored in the login table and call them during the execution.

File level :

File level security is provided in case the database gets accidently deleted or destroyed. In such cases the system provides mechanism for restoration of the database from the backup file stored in the floppy or hard disk. Here the system being PC Based Programming Scheduling.

8.5. BACKUP AND RECOVERY MECHANISM

At the time of developing our software, we can place the backup copy of our software files into CD and other drives. This helps to secure our software files from missing the files or documents. Back up the files helps to taking no risk for doing the work for developing the software. When something wrong can occur in the file, we cannot disappoint because there are some back up files.

Recovery mechanism is a method for recovering the files that can go by missing or any other unsecured protection. Recovery is an automatic mechanism for re initialization, Check pointing mechanism, data recovery and restart that are evaluated for re-correctness. If any files contain mistakes, we can replace the file from the backup folder and paste to the original destination. After this, we should add the existing item from the solution explorer. Through this, we can recover wrong files. Through recovery mechanism, we can recover corrupted files or destroyed files.

CHAPTER 9

9. SOFTWARE MAINTENANCE

Maintenance is a characteristic of design and implementation, which is expressed, as the probability that can an item will be retained in or restored to a specific condition within a given period of time, when maintenance is performed to accordance with the prescribed procedures and resource.

Maintenance is the enigma of system development. It holds the software industry captive, tying up programming resources. Analyst and programmers spend far more time maintaining program than they do writing them.

Maintenance can be classified as corrective, adaptive or prefecture. Corrective maintenance means repairing processing or performance failures or making changes because of previously uncorrected problem or false assumptions. Adaptive maintenance means repairing processing or performance or modifying the program to respond to the users additional or changing needs. Of this type more time and money are spent on prefecture than on corrective and adaptive maintenance.

Technical and management approaches to the maintenance phase can be implemented with little upheaval. However, tasks performed during the software engineering process define maintainability and have an important on the success of any maintenance approach. 6.1 Types of maintenance

There are mainly three types of maintenance. They are corrective, adaptive and perceptive maintenance

Corrective Maintenance :

Corrective maintenance removed the software faults in our project. Corrective maintenance should be of overriding priority for the software maintenance which improves the system without changing its functionality.

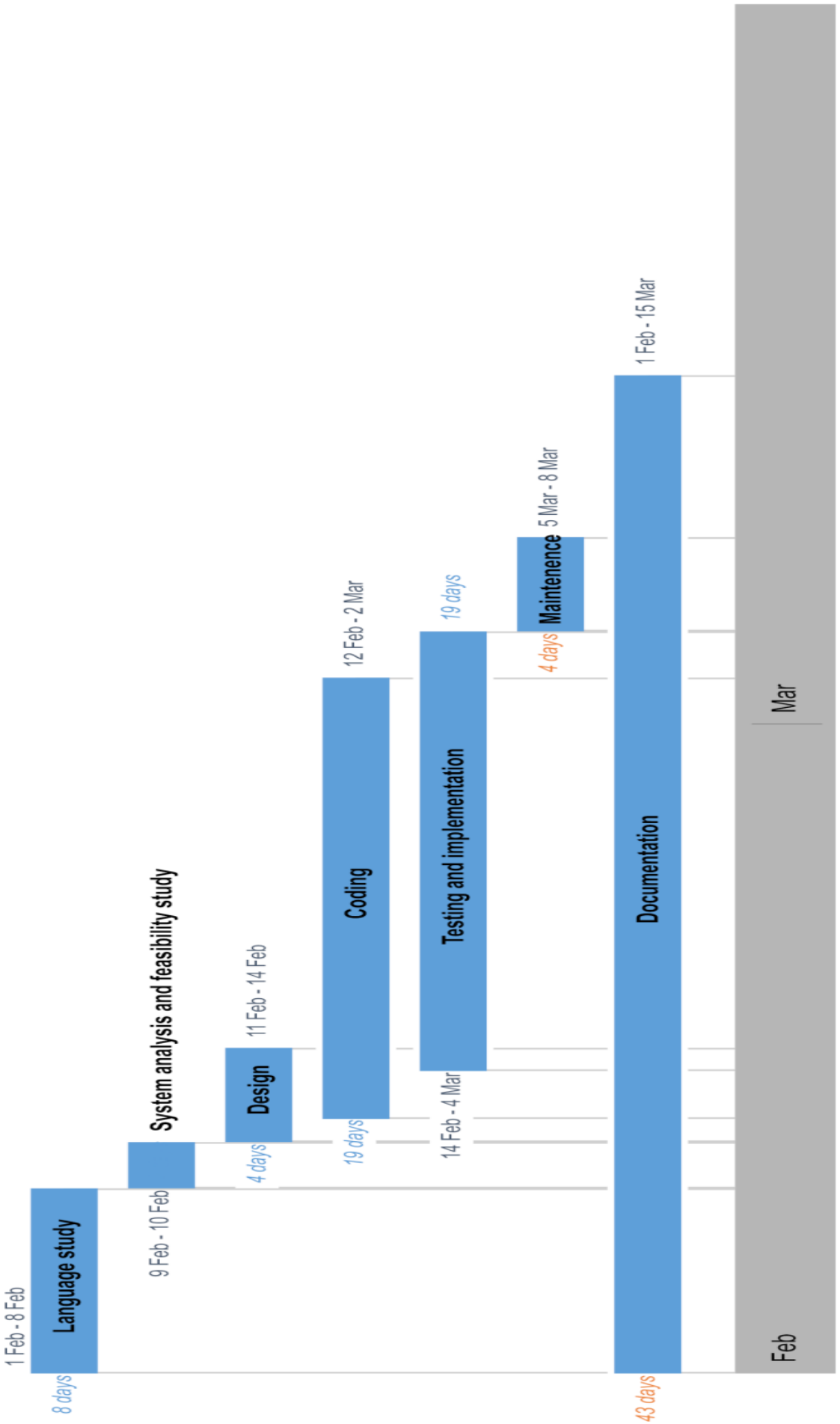
Adaptive Maintenance :

Adaptive Maintenance was used because of changing in the user requirement changes in the target platform. Or change in the external interface.

Perceptive Maintenance :

Perspective maintenance was done to prevent the failure and optimize the software; adaptive maintenance modifies the software to keep it up to date with its operative.

GANTT CHART


1 Feb - 8 Feb
Language study
8 days
9 Feb - 10 Feb
System analysis and feasibility study
11 Feb - 14 Feb
Design
4 days
12 Feb - 2 Mar
Coding
19 days
14 Feb - 4 Mar
Testing and implementation
19 days
5 Mar - 8 Mar
Maintenence
4 days
1 Feb - 15 Mar
Documentation
43 days
Feb
Mar

CHAPTER 10

CONCLUSION

The "Integrated College Placement Cell Portal" embodies a significant leap in leveraging technology to enhance the management of placement activities within an educational institution. This project marks the transformation of traditional manual systems into a dynamic, efficient, and scalable web-based portal tailored to meet the evolving demands of placement management. By integrating advanced technologies such as **HTML, CSS, PHP, MySQL, and Bootstrap**, the portal ensures a user-friendly interface, robust functionality, and seamless operation for all stakeholders involved.

The developed system not only reduces the dependency on labor-intensive processes but also minimizes the risk of errors and redundancies. With its login-enabled access, users across different modules—whether they are Placement Officers, students, or companies—can interact with the system efficiently. The features enabling secure storage and real-time access to student information, automated generation of candidate lists based on company eligibility criteria, and effortless navigation of data ensure that this portal enhances the productivity and performance of placement departments. Furthermore, the facility for students to update their academic details and for Placement Officers to streamline communication fosters a collaborative and transparent environment.

From an operational perspective, the system underscores its feasibility by delivering a practical, accessible, and secure solution for placement activities. Placement Officers benefit from the ease of managing student profiles and records, while students gain improved access to opportunities and clarity in recruitment processes. Companies, too, are empowered with targeted search options to identify eligible candidates effectively.

The project fulfills all specified requirements and demonstrates its versatility through customizable and scalable design, ensuring adaptability to future needs. In addition, its

integration with modern web technologies establishes a reliable platform that not only streamlines placement management but also serves as a sustainable solution for the long term.

In conclusion, the "Integrated College Placement Cell Portal" is more than a technical achievement; it is a testament to innovation, collaboration, and a commitment to improving operational efficiency in educational institutions. This project bridges the gap between manual systems and modern technological advancements, enabling a streamlined and effective placement process that benefits students, educational organizations, and recruiting companies alike. It stands as a milestone in harnessing technology to empower institutions and their stakeholders, paving the way for a brighter and more efficient future in campus placements.

REFERENCES

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5. Bootstrap Documentation. (n.d.). *Introduction to Bootstrap*. Retrieved from https://getbootstrap.com/docs

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7. Chandran, D., & Krishnan, A. (2019). *Online Campus Placement Management System*. International Journal of Engineering Research and Technology (IJERT), 8(3), 450–453.

SOURCE CODE

Connection.php :

```
<?php
$title="GPTC NEDUMANGAD PLACEMENT CELL PORTAL";
$dbcon=mysqli_connect("localhost","root","","placement3");
?>
<script type="text/javascript">
   function nme(b2)
{
var k5=b2.length;
var ch2=/([a-z])$/;
if(ch2.test(b2)==false)
{
document.getElementById("np3").innerHTML="<font color='red'>*Only Alphabets*</font>";
$("#btn").hide();
return false;
}

else
{
  document.getElementById("np3").innerHTML="";
  $("#btn").show();
}
}

   function chkc(b2)
{
var k5=b2.length;
var ch2=/([0-9])$/;
if(ch2.test(b2)==false)
{
document.getElementById("o3").innerHTML="<font color='red'>*Only Numbers*</font>";
$("#btn").hide();
return false;
}
else if(k5!=10)
{
document.getElementById("o3").innerHTML="<font color='red'>*Please Check Your Mobile
Number*</font>";
$("#btn").hide();
return false;
}
else
{
  document.getElementById("o3").innerHTML="";
  $("#btn").show();
}
```

```
}

 function chkp(c)
{
var s=document.getElementById("p10").value;

if(s==c)
{
document.getElementById("p").innerHTML="<font color='Green'>*Password is Correct*</font>";
$("#btn").show();
return false;
}
else
{
document.getElementById("p").innerHTML="<font color='red'>*Verfy Password*</font>";
$("#btn").hide();
}
}

function vem(a)
    {
        //var a = document.myform.email.value;
        var atposition = a.indexOf("@");
        var dotposition = a.lastIndexOf(".");
        if (atposition<1 || dotposition<atposition+2 || dotposition+2>=a.length)
        {
            document.getElementById("em").innerHTML="<font color='red'>*Please Check Your
Email Address*</font>";
             $("#btn").hide();
        }
        else
{
             document.getElementById("em").innerHTML="";
  $("#btn").show();
}
    }
   </script>
```

Add_comp_c.php :

```
<?php
include '../connection.php';
ob_start();
session_start();
$usr=$_SESSION['uid'];

?>
<?php

if($usr=$_SESSION['uid'])
{

}
 else
    {
   header("location:../index.php");
}
?>

<?php

if(isset($_POST['b1']))
 {

   $t1=$_POST['t1'];

   $t2=$_POST['t2'];
   $t3=$_POST['t3'];
   $t4=$_POST['t4'];
   $t5=$_POST['t5'];

    $log1=mysqli_query($dbcon,"select * from com_data where nme='$t1'");
if(mysqli_num_rows($log1)>0)
{
 echo '<script>alert("Data Already Added")</script>';
}
else
{

   $log1=mysqli_query($dbcon,"select * from com_data where em='$t4'");
if(mysqli_num_rows($log1)>0)
{
 echo '<script>alert("Email Already Added")</script>';
}
else
{
```

```
    $ins=mysqli_query($dbcon,"insert into com_data values('','$t1','$t2','$t3','$t4','0')");
    if($ins>0)
    {
       $ins1=mysqli_query($dbcon,"insert into user_login values('','$t4','$t5','comp','1')");
       if($ins1>0)
       {



            header("location:add_comp.php?suss=1");
         }
       }
    }


 }
 }

 ?>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
  <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8">
  <!-- Meta, title, CSS, favicons, etc. -->
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">

  <title>Placement Managment </title>

  <!-- Bootstrap core CSS -->

  <link href="../temp/css/bootstrap.min.css" rel="stylesheet">

  <link href="../temp/fonts/css/font-awesome.min.css" rel="stylesheet">
  <link href="../temp/css/animate.min.css" rel="stylesheet">

  <!-- Custom styling plus plugins -->
  <link href="../temp/css/custom.css" rel="stylesheet">
  <link href="../temp/css/icheck/flat/green.css" rel="stylesheet">
  <!-- editor -->
  <link href="../temp/http://netdna.bootstrapcdn.com/font-awesome/3.0.2/css/font-awesome.css"
rel="stylesheet">
  <link href="../temp/css/editor/external/google-code-prettify/prettify.css" rel="stylesheet">
  <link href="../temp/css/editor/index.css" rel="stylesheet">
  <!-- select2 -->
  <link href="../temp/css/select/select2.min.css" rel="stylesheet">
  <!-- switchery -->
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="../temp/css/switchery/switchery.min.css" />
```

```
  <script src="../temp/js/jquery.min.js"></script>

  <!--[if lt IE 9]>
        <script src="../temp/../assets/js/ie8-responsive-file-warning.js"></script>
        <![endif]-->

  <!-- HTML5 shim and Respond.js for IE8 support of HTML5 elements and media queries -->
  <!--[if lt IE 9]>
          <script src="../temp/https://oss.maxcdn.com/html5shiv/3.7.2/html5shiv.min.js"></script>
          <script src="../temp/https://oss.maxcdn.com/respond/1.4.2/respond.min.js"></script>
        <![endif]-->

</head>

<body class="nav-md">

  <div class="container body">

    <div class="main_container">


      <!-- top navigation -->
      <div class="top_nav">

        <div class="nav_menu">
          <nav class="" role="navigation">



          </nav>
        </div>

      </div>
      <!-- /top navigation -->

      <!-- page content -->
      <div class="right_col" role="main">
        <div class="">

          <div class="page-title">
            <div class="title_left">
              <h3>Registered Company</h3>
            </div>

          </div>
          <div class="clearfix"></div>
          <div class="row">
            <div class="col-md-12 col-sm-12 col-xs-12">
              <div class="x_panel">
```

```
<div class="x_content">



 <table id="myTable" class="table table-striped table-bordered projects">
  <thead>
    <tr>
      <th style="width: 1%">#</th>
      <th style="width: 20%">Name</th>

      <th>Address</th>
      <th>Contact</th>
      <th>Email</th>




    </tr>
  </thead>
  <tbody>
     <?php
                              $sel_gal=mysqli_query($dbcon,"select * from com_data");
                              if(mysqli_num_rows($sel_gal)>0)
                              {$i=0;
                                 while($r_gal=mysqli_fetch_row($sel_gal))
                                 {
                                    $i++;
                                    ?>
    <tr>
      <td>#</td>
      <td>
         <a href="#"><?php echo $r_gal[1] ?></a>

      </td>

     <td>
        <?php echo $r_gal[2] ?>
      </td>
       <td>
        <?php echo $r_gal[3] ?>
      </td>
      <td>
        <?php echo $r_gal[4] ?>
      </td>

    </tr>

    <?php
                                  }
```

```
                                    }
                                    ?>

                  </tbody>
                </table>

              </div>
            </div>
          </div>
        </div>

        <script type="text/javascript">
          $(document).ready(function() {
            $('#birthday').daterangepicker({
              singleDatePicker: true,
              calender_style: "picker_4"
            }, function(start, end, label) {
              console.log(start.toISOString(), end.toISOString(), label);
            });
          });
        </script>



      </div>
      <!-- /page content -->

      <!-- footer content -->

      <!-- /footer content -->

    </div>

  </div>
</div>

<div id="custom_notifications" class="custom-notifications dsp_none">
  <ul class="list-unstyled notifications clearfix" data-tabbed_notifications="notif-group">
  </ul>
  <div class="clearfix"></div>
  <div id="notif-group" class="tabbed_notifications"></div>
</div>

<script src="../temp/js/bootstrap.min.js"></script>

<!-- bootstrap progress js -->
<script src="../temp/js/progressbar/bootstrap-progressbar.min.js"></script>
<script src="../temp/js/nicescroll/jquery.nicescroll.min.js"></script>
<!-- icheck -->
<script src="../temp/js/icheck/icheck.min.js"></script>
<!-- tags -->
```

```
  <script src="../temp/js/tags/jquery.tagsinput.min.js"></script>
  <!-- switchery -->
  <script src="../temp/js/switchery/switchery.min.js"></script>
  <!-- daterangepicker -->
  <script type="text/javascript" src="../temp/js/moment/moment.min.js"></script>
  <script type="text/javascript" src="../temp/js/datepicker/daterangepicker.js"></script>
  <!-- richtext editor -->
  <script src="../temp/js/editor/bootstrap-wysiwyg.js"></script>
  <script src="../temp/js/editor/external/jquery.hotkeys.js"></script>
  <script src="../temp/js/editor/external/google-code-prettify/prettify.js"></script>
  <!-- select2 -->
  <script src="../temp/js/select/select2.full.js"></script>
  <!-- form validation -->
  <script type="text/javascript" src="../temp/js/parsley/parsley.min.js"></script>
  <!-- textarea resize -->
  <script src="../temp/js/textarea/autosize.min.js"></script>
  <script>
    autosize($('.resizable_textarea'));
  </script>
  <!-- Autocomplete -->
  <script type="text/javascript" src="../temp/js/autocomplete/countries.js"></script>
  <script src="../temp/js/autocomplete/jquery.autocomplete.js"></script>
  <!-- pace -->
  <script src="../temp/js/pace/pace.min.js"></script>

  <script src="../temp/js/custom.js"></script>

  <!-- select2 -->

  <!-- /select2 -->
  <!-- input tags -->

  <!-- /input tags -->
  <!-- form validation -->

  <!-- /form validation -->
  <!-- editor -->


  <!-- /editor -->
</body>

</html>
<script>

      window.print();

</script>
```

Man_c.php

```
<?php
include '../connection.php';
ob_start();
session_start();
$usr=$_SESSION['uid'];

?>
<?php

if($usr=$_SESSION['uid'])
{

}
 else
    {
   header("location:../index.php");
}
?>
<?php

$sel1=mysqli_query($dbcon,"select * from tech where em='$usr'");
   $r=mysqli_fetch_row($sel1);
?>
<?php
if(isset($_GET['pr']))
{
    $pr=$_GET['pr'];
   $st=mysqli_query($dbcon,"select * from std where id='$pr'");
   $st1=mysqli_fetch_row($st);
   $date=date('Y-m-d');

   $ins1=mysqli_query($dbcon,"insert into att values('','$pr','$st1[1]','$st1[6]','$date','$usr','1')");


   if($ins1>0)
   {

      header("location:man.php");
}
}



?>
<?php
if(isset($_GET['ab']))
{
```

```
    $ab=$_GET['ab'];
   $sta=mysqli_query($dbcon,"select * from std where id='$ab'");
   $sta1=mysqli_fetch_row($sta);
   $date=date('Y-m-d');

   $ins2=mysqli_query($dbcon,"insert into att values('','$ab','$sta1[1]','$sta1[6]','$date','$usr','2')");


   if($ins2>0)
   {

      header("location:man.php");
}
}

?>

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
  <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8">
  <!-- Meta, title, CSS, favicons, etc. -->
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">

  <title>Placement Managment </title>

  <!-- Bootstrap core CSS -->

  <link href="../temp/css/bootstrap.min.css" rel="stylesheet">

  <link href="../temp/fonts/css/font-awesome.min.css" rel="stylesheet">
  <link href="../temp/css/animate.min.css" rel="stylesheet">

  <!-- Custom styling plus plugins -->
  <link href="../temp/css/custom.css" rel="stylesheet">
  <link href="../temp/css/icheck/flat/green.css" rel="stylesheet">

  <script src="../temp/js/jquery.min.js"></script>

  <!--[if lt IE 9]>
        <script src="../temp/../assets/js/ie8-responsive-file-warning.js"></script>
        <![endif]-->

  <!-- HTML5 shim and Respond.js for IE8 support of HTML5 elements and media queries -->
  <!--[if lt IE 9]>
          <script src="../temp/https://oss.maxcdn.com/html5shiv/3.7.2/html5shiv.min.js"></script>
          <script src="../temp/https://oss.maxcdn.com/respond/1.4.2/respond.min.js"></script>
        <![endif]-->
```

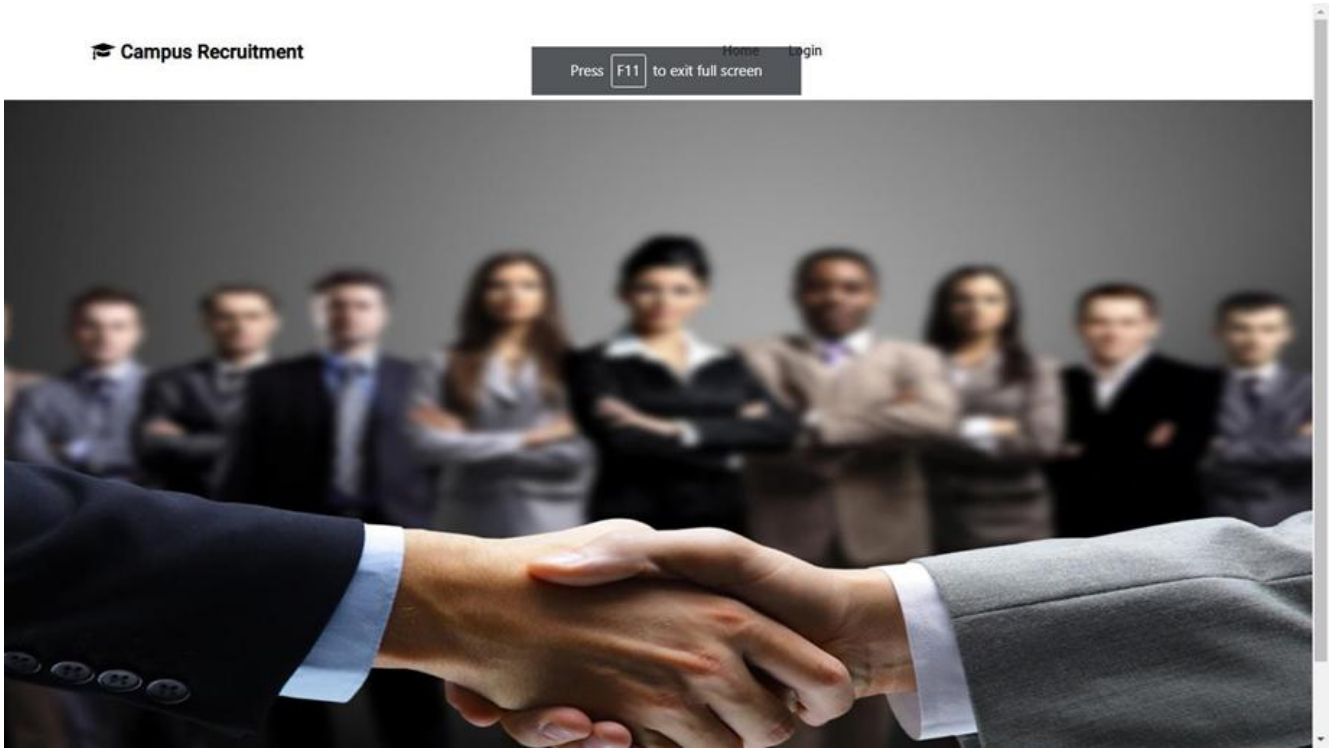
```
</head>

<body class="nav-md">

  <div class="container body">

    <div class="main_container">


      <!-- top navigation -->
      <div class="top_nav">

        <div class="nav_menu">

        </div>

      </div>
      <!-- /top navigation -->

      <!-- page content -->
      <div class="right_col" role="main">

        <div class="">
          <div class="page-title">
            <div class="title_left">
              <h3>Manage <small>Placement Cell</small></h3>
            </div>


          </div>
          <div class="clearfix"></div>

          <div class="row">
            <div class="col-md-12">
              <div class="x_panel">
                <div class="x_title">

                  <ul class="nav navbar-right panel_toolbox">
                    <li><a class="collapse-link"><i class="fa fa-chevron-up"></i></a>
                    </li>
                    <li class="dropdown">
                      <a href="#" class="dropdown-toggle" data-toggle="dropdown" role="button" aria-
expanded="false"><i class="fa fa-wrench"></i></a>
                      <ul class="dropdown-menu" role="menu">
                        <li><a href="#">Settings 1</a>
                        </li>
                        <li><a href="#">Settings 2</a>
                        </li>
                      </ul>
                    </li>
```

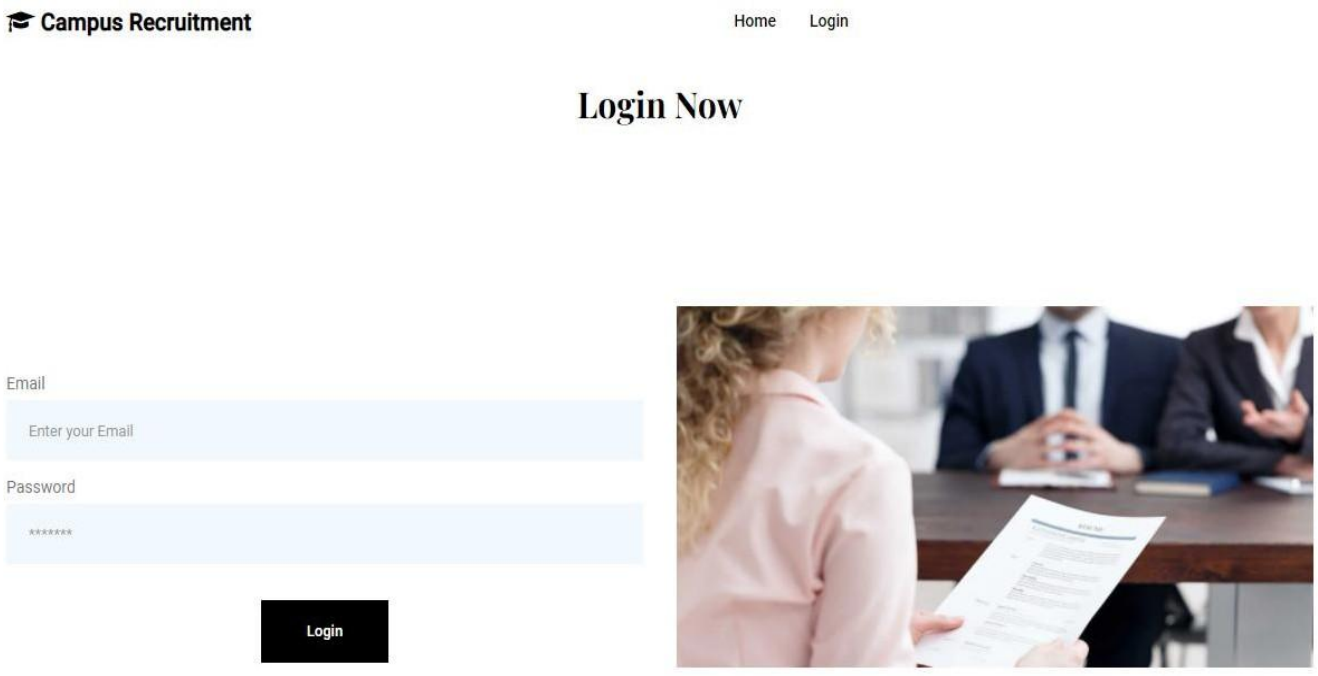
```
            <li><a class="close-link"><i class="fa fa-close"></i></a>
            </li>
          </ul>
          <div class="clearfix"></div>
        </div>
        <div class="x_content">



          <!-- start project list -->
          <table class="table table-striped table-bordered projects">
            <thead>
              <tr>
                <th style="width: 1%">#</th>
                <th style="width: 20%">Name</th>

                <th>Course</th>

                <th>Email</th>
                <th>Contact</th>
                 <th>Address</th>


              </tr>
            </thead>
            <tbody>
              <?php
                                    $sel_gal=mysqli_query($dbcon,"select * from tech");
                                    if(mysqli_num_rows($sel_gal)>0)
                                    {$i=0;
                                       while($r_gal=mysqli_fetch_row($sel_gal))
                                       {
                                          $i++;
                                          ?>
              <tr>
                <td>#</td>
                <td>
                   <a href="#"><?php echo $r_gal[2] ?></a>

                </td>

                <td>
                  <?php
                  $sel1=mysqli_query($dbcon,"select * from cor where id='$r_gal[12]'");
$r1=mysqli_fetch_row($sel1);

                  echo"$r1[1]";
                  ?>
                </td>

                <td>
```

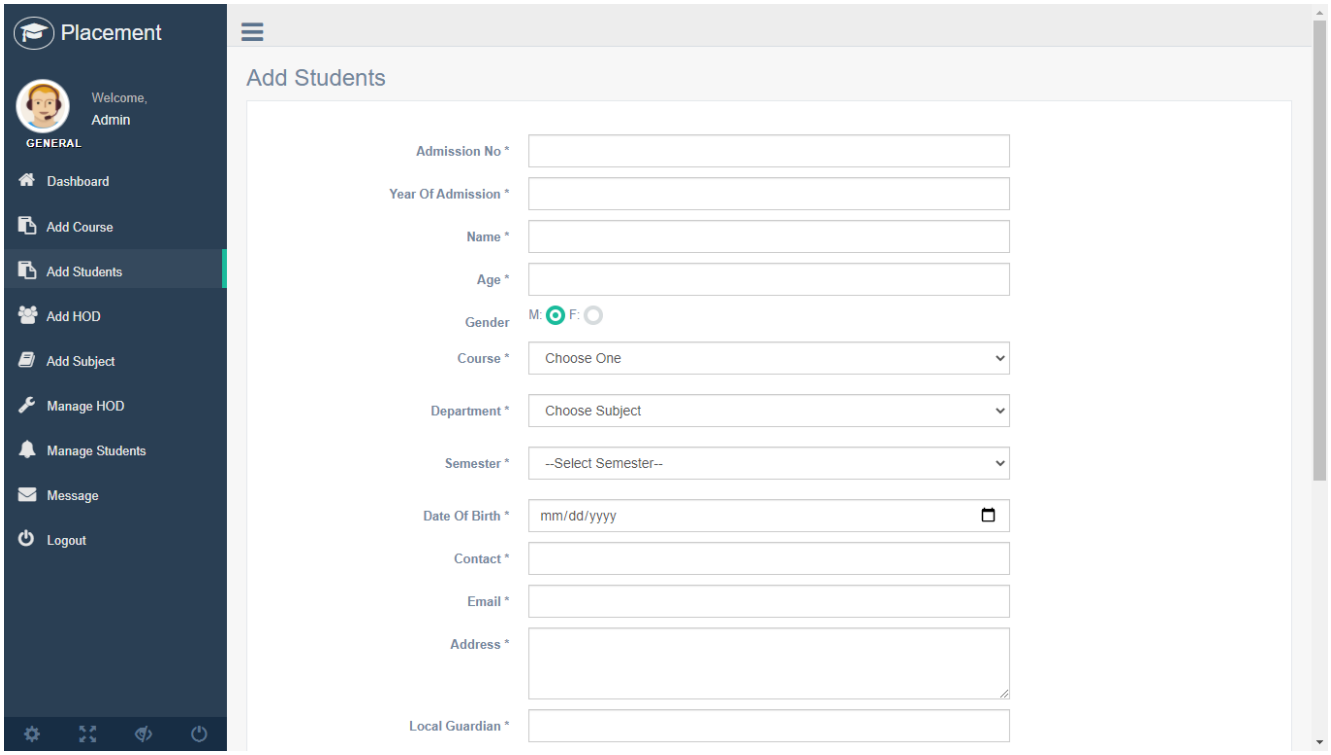
```
                    <?php echo $r_gal[8] ?>
                  </td>
                   <td>
                    <?php echo $r_gal[7] ?>
                  </td>
                  <td>
                    <?php echo $r_gal[9] ?>
                  </td>

                </tr>

                <?php
                                        }
                                    }
                                    ?>
              </tbody>
            </table>
            <!-- end project list -->

          </div>
        </div>
      </div>
    </div>

    <!-- footer content -->

    <!-- /footer content -->

  </div>
  <!-- /page content -->
 </div>

</div>

<div id="custom_notifications" class="custom-notifications dsp_none">
 <ul class="list-unstyled notifications clearfix" data-tabbed_notifications="notif-group">
 </ul>
 <div class="clearfix"></div>
 <div id="notif-group" class="tabbed_notifications"></div>
</div>

<script src="../temp/js/bootstrap.min.js"></script>

<!-- bootstrap progress js -->
<script src="../temp/js/progressbar/bootstrap-progressbar.min.js"></script>
<script src="../temp/js/nicescroll/jquery.nicescroll.min.js"></script>
<!-- icheck -->
<script src="../temp/js/icheck/icheck.min.js"></script>

<script src="../temp/js/custom.js"></script>
```

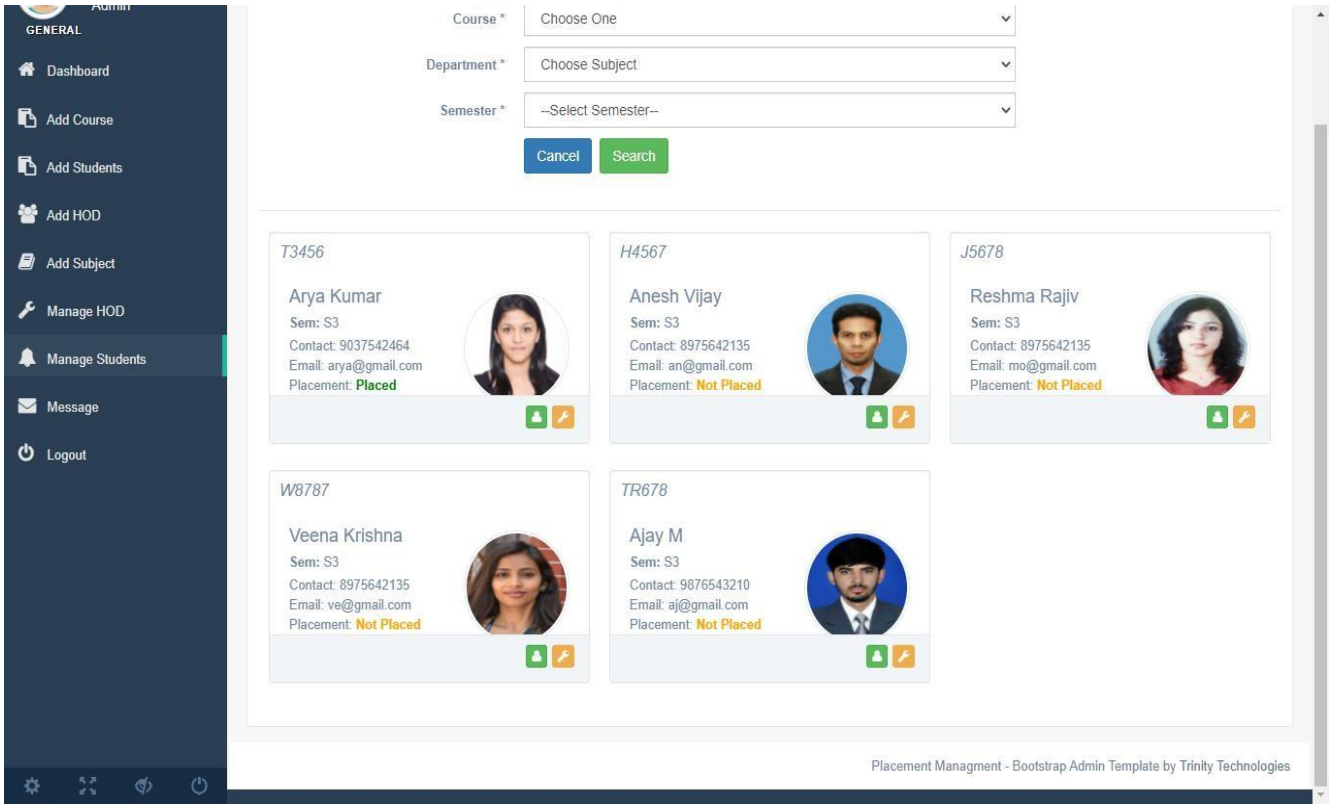
```
  <!-- pace -->
  <script src="../temp/js/pace/pace.min.js"></script>

</body>

</html>
<script>

      window.print();

</script>
```

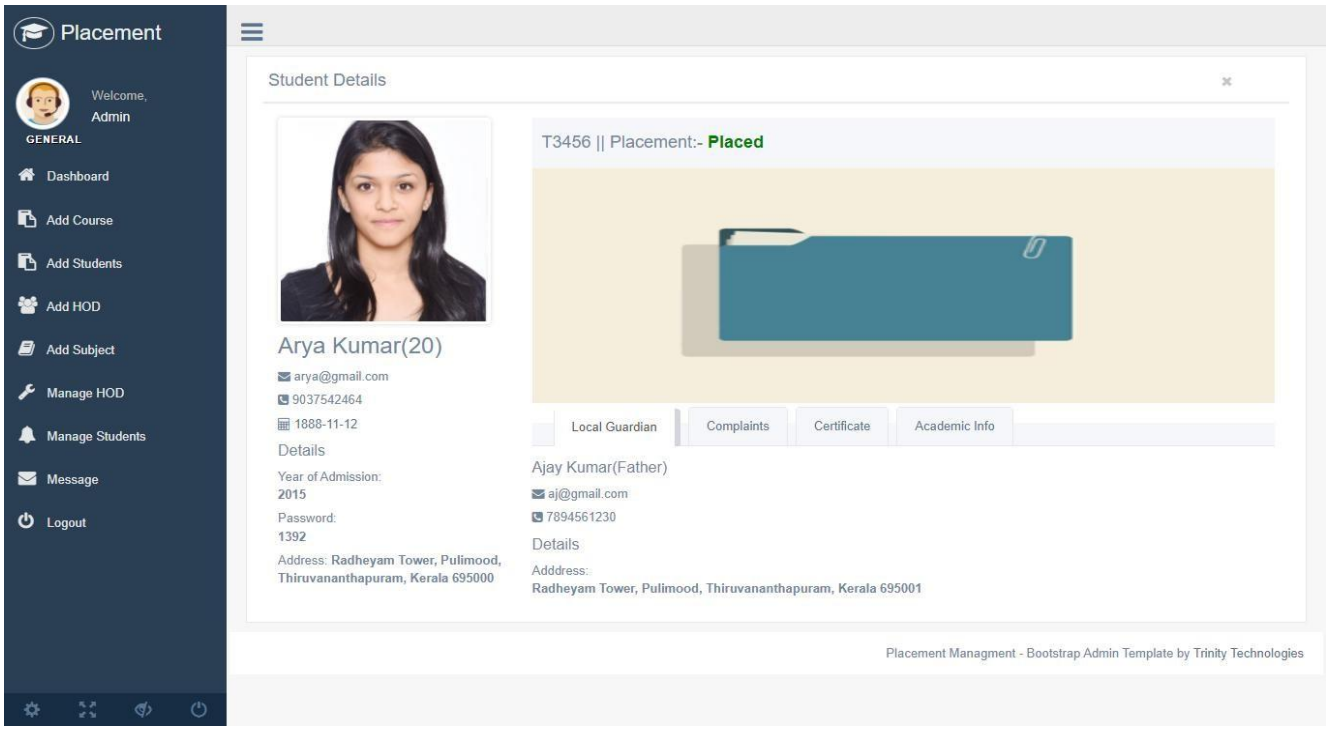
SCREENSHOTS

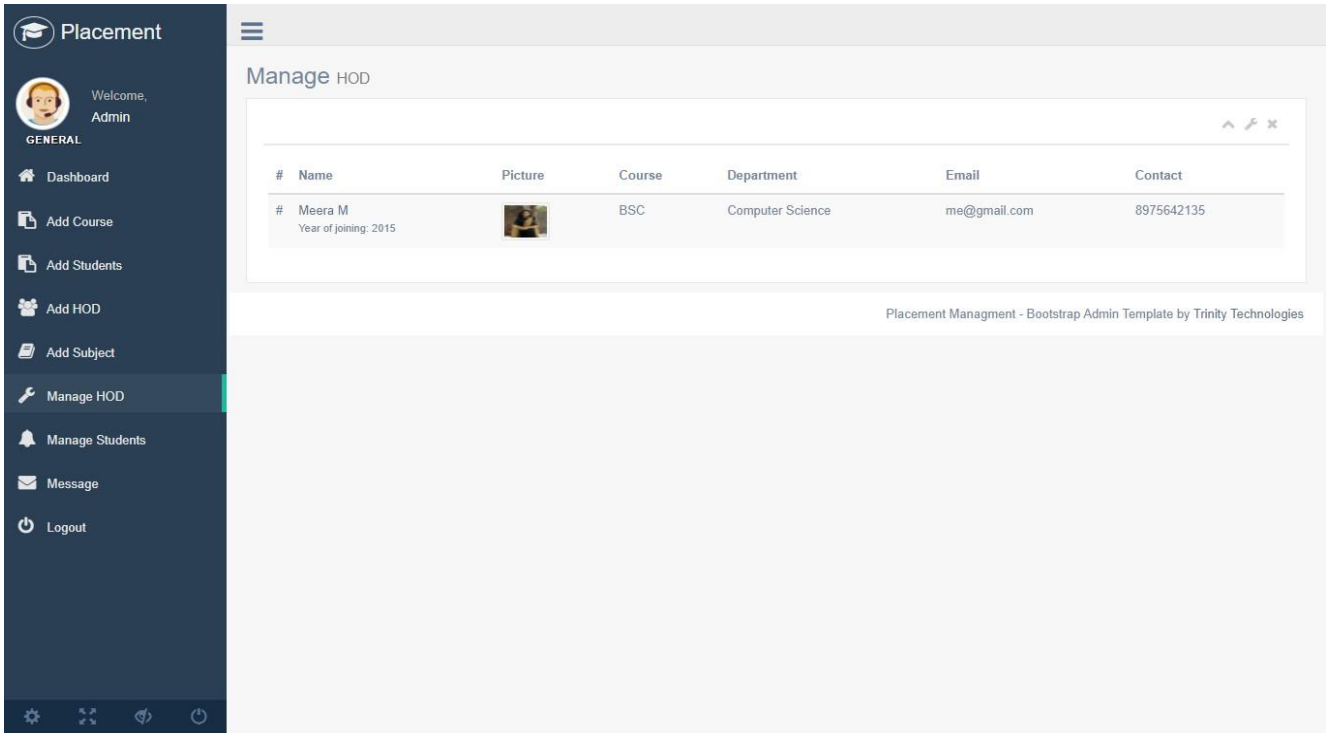


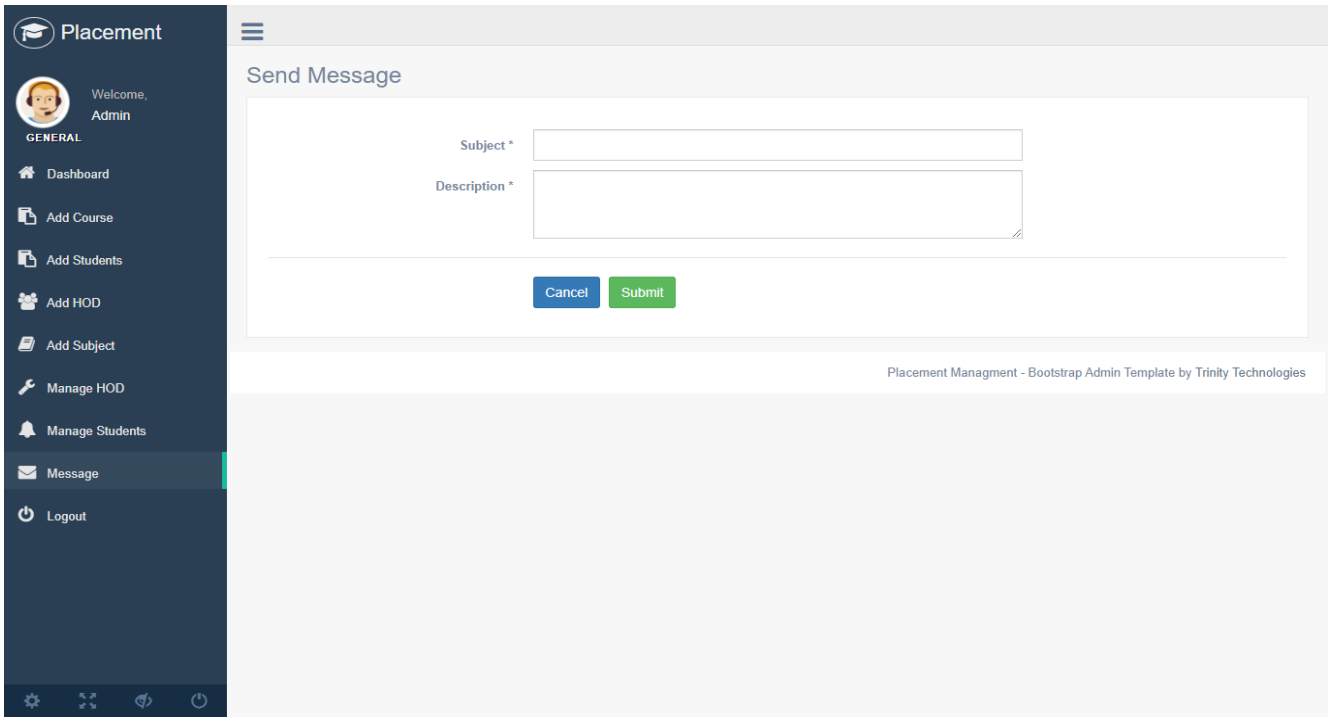


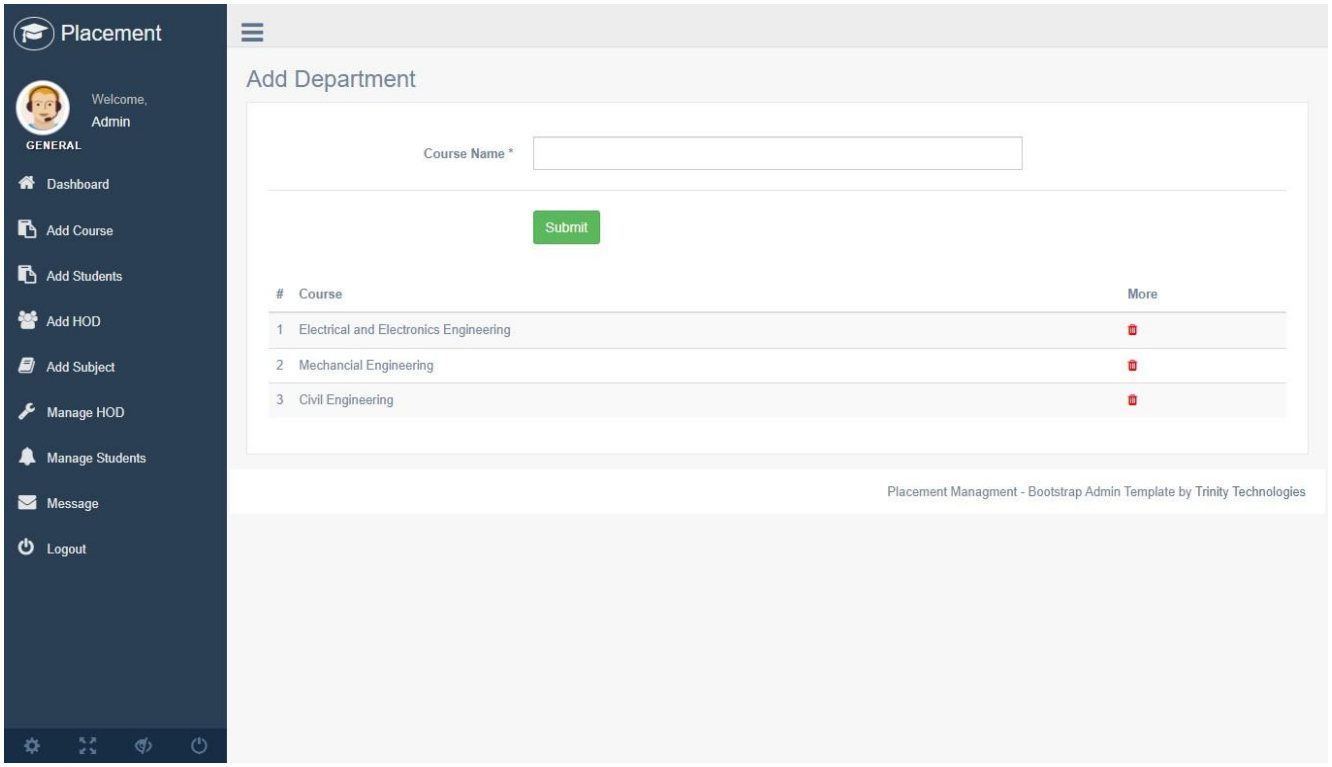

Placement
Welcome,
Admin
GENERAL
Dashboard
Add Course
Add Students
Add HOD
Add Subject
Manage HOD
Manage Students
Message
Logout
Add Students
Admission No *
Year Of Admission *
Name *
Age *
Gender
M: F:
Course *
Choose One
Department *
Choose Subject
Semester *
--Select Semester--
Date Of Birth *
mm/dd/yyyy
Contact *
Email *
Address *
Local Guardian *

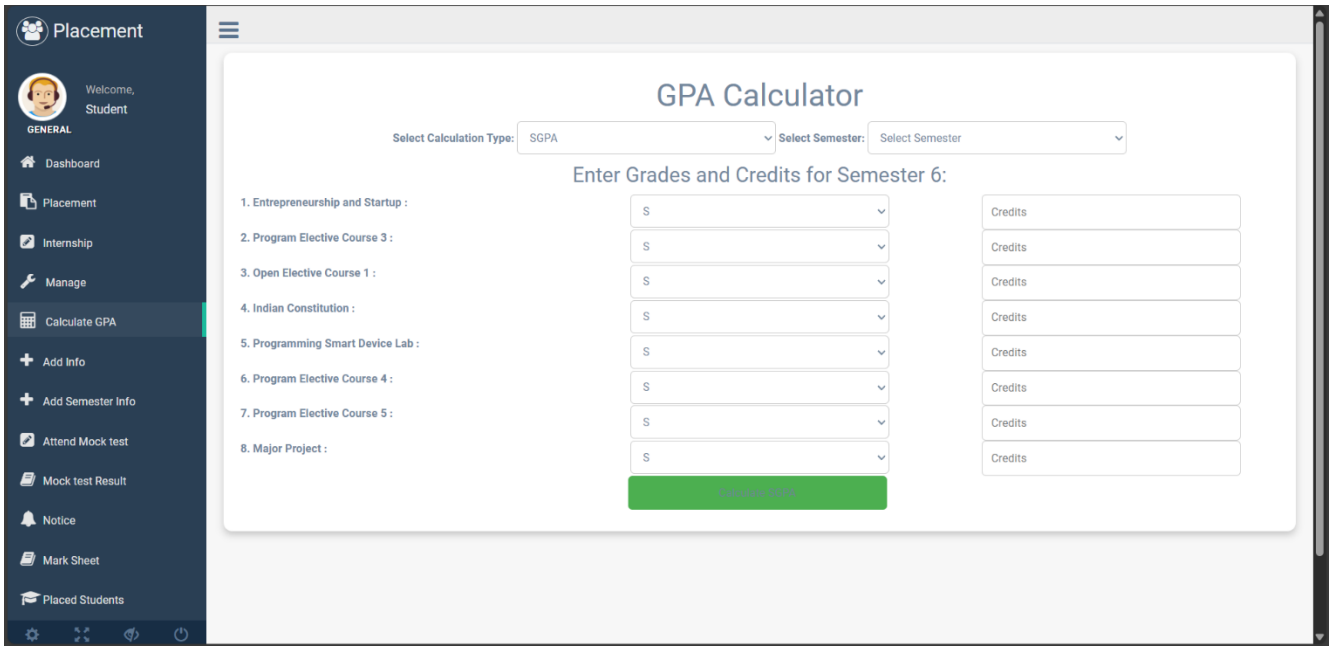

GENERAL
Dashboard
Add Course
Add Students
Add HOD
Add Subject
Manage HOD
Manage Students
Message
Logout
Course *
Choose One
Department *
Choose Subject
Semester *
--Select Semester--
Cancel
Search
T3456
Arya Kumar
Sem: S3
Contact: 9037542464
Email: arya@gmail.com
Placement: Placed
H4567
Anesh Vijay
Sem: S3
Contact: 8975642135
Email: an@gmail.com
Placement: Not Placed
J5678
Reshma Rajiv
Sem: S3
Contact: 8975642135
Email: mo@gmail.com
Placement: Not Placed
W8787
Veena Krishna
Sem: S3
Contact: 8975642135
Email: ve@gmail.com
Placement: Not Placed
TR678
Ajay M
Sem: S3
Contact: 9876543210
Email: aj@gmail.com
Placement: Not Placed
Placement Managment - Bootstrap Admin Template by Trinity Technologies

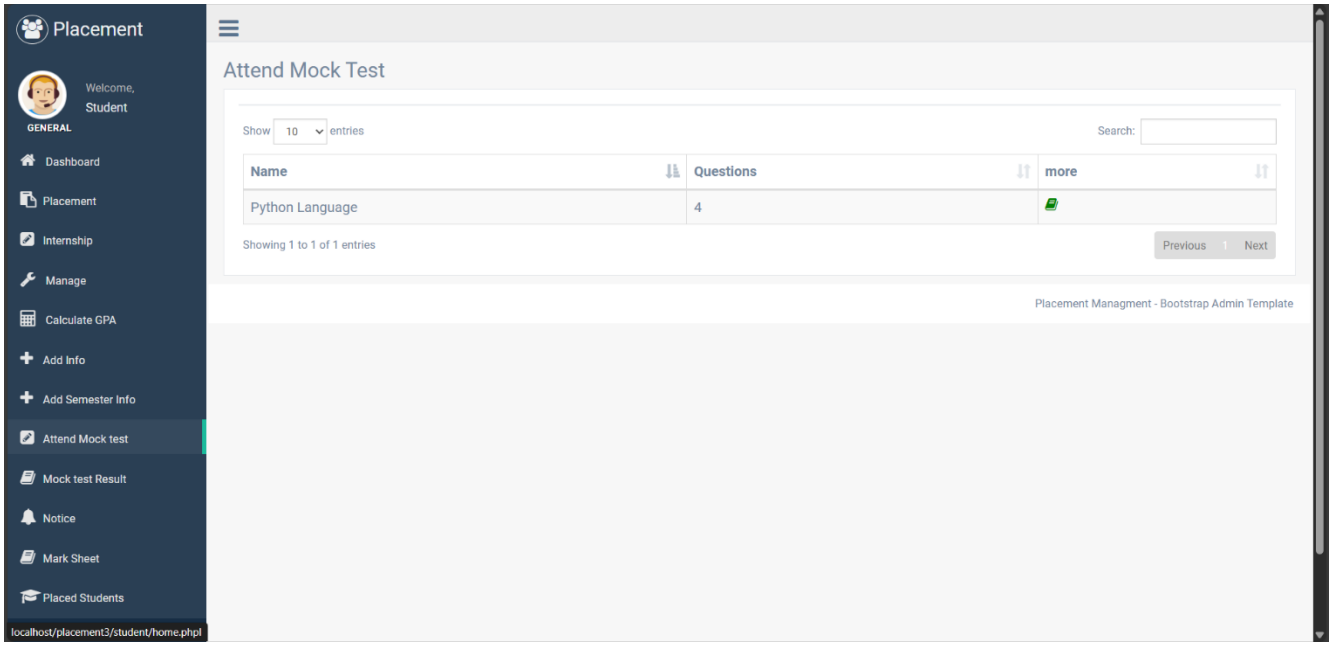

Placement
Welcome,
Admin
GENERAL
Dashboard
Add Course
Add Students
Add HOD
Add Subject
Manage HOD
Manage Students
Message
Logout
Student Details
Arya Kumar(20)
arya@gmail.com
9037542464
1888-11-12
Details
Year of Admission:
2015
Password:
1392
Address: Radheyam Tower, Pulimood, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala 695000
T3456 || Placement:- Placed
Local Guardian
Complaints
Certificate
Academic Info
Ajay Kumar(Father)
aj@gmail.com
7894561230
Details
Adddress:
Radheyam Tower, Pulimood, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala 695001
Placement Managment - Bootstrap Admin Template by Trinity Technologies

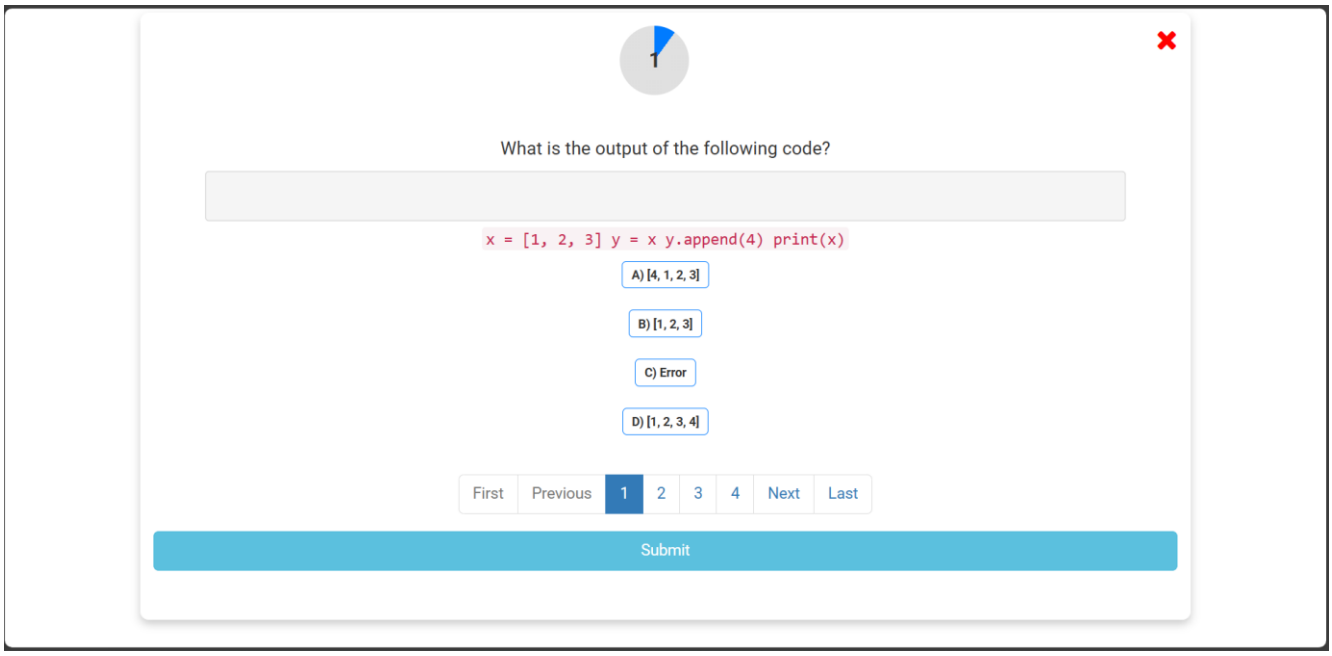

Placement
Welcome,
Admin
GENERAL
Dashboard
Add Course
Add Students
Add HOD
Add Subject
Manage HOD
Manage Students
Message
Logout
Manage HOD
Name
Picture
Course
Department
Email
Contact
Meera M
Year of joining: 2015
BSC
Computer Science
me@gmail.com
8975642135
Placement Managment - Bootstrap Admin Template by Trinity Technologies

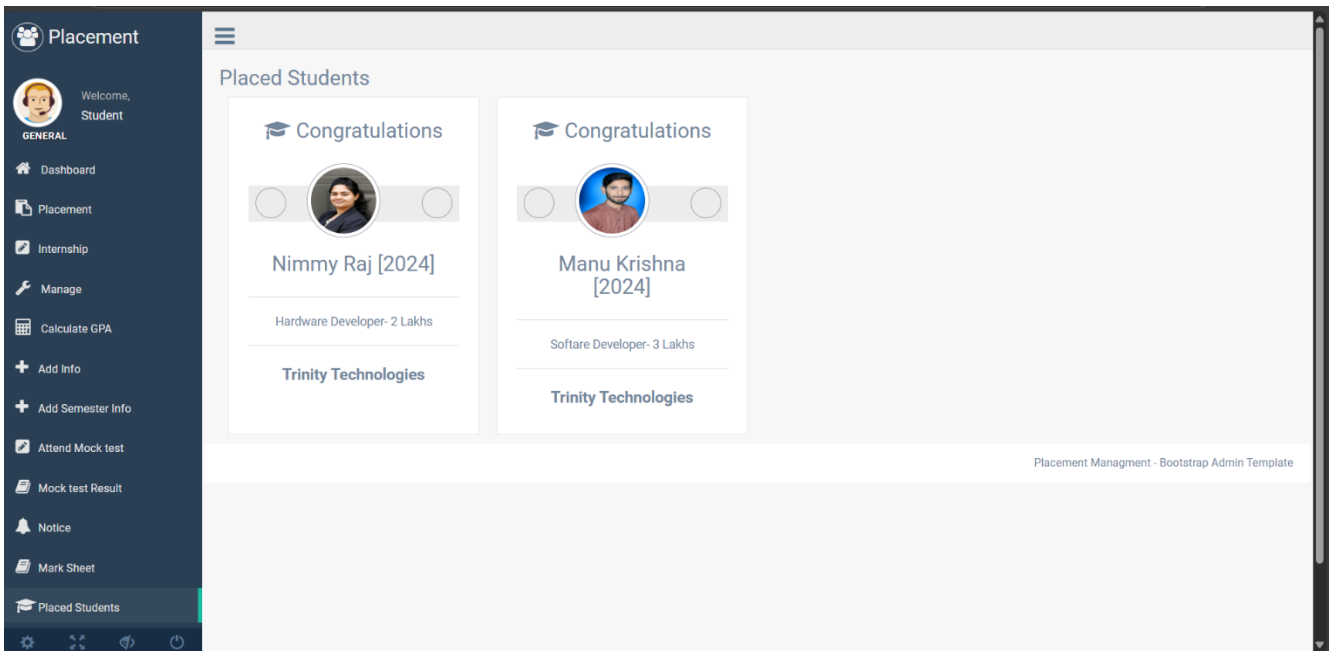

Placement
Welcome,
Admin
GENERAL
Dashboard
Add Course
Add Students
Add HOD
Add Subject
Manage HOD
Manage Students
Message
Logout
Send Message
Subject *
Description *
Cancel
Submit
Placement Managment - Bootstrap Admin Template by Trinity Technologies

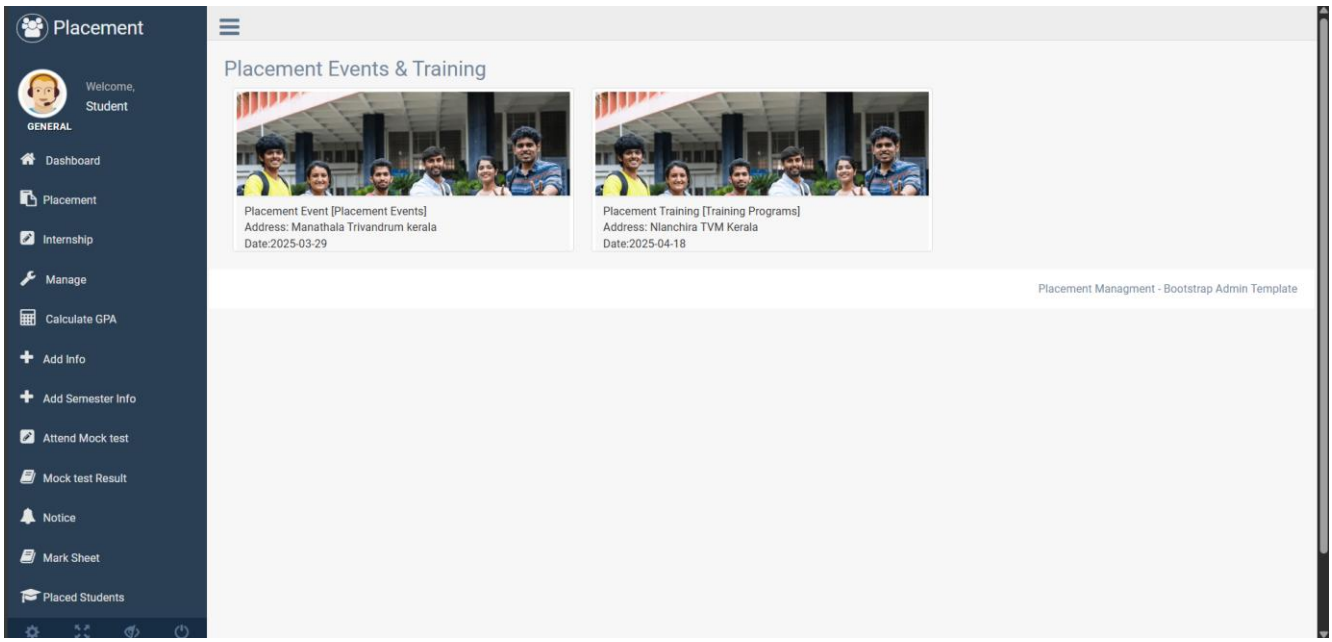

Placement
Welcome,
Admin
GENERAL
Dashboard
Add Course
Add Students
Add HOD
Add Subject
Manage HOD
Manage Students
Message
Logout
Add Department
Course Name *
Submit
Course More
1 Electrical and Electronics Engineering
2 Mechancial Engineering
3 Civil Engineering
Placement Managment - Bootstrap Admin Template by Trinity Technologies

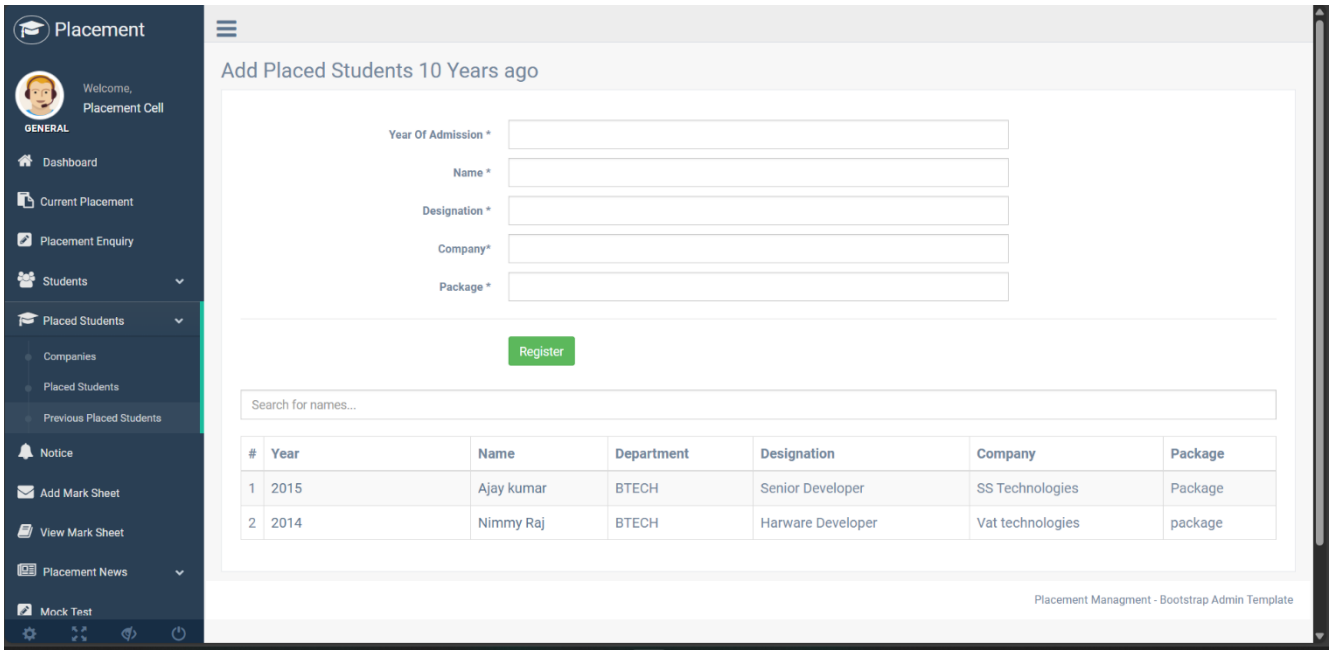

Placement
Welcome,
Student
GENERAL
Dashboard
Placement
Internship
Manage
Calculate GPA
Add Info
Add Semester Info
Attend Mock test
Mock test Result
Notice
Mark Sheet
Placed Students
GPA Calculator
Select Calculation Type:
SGPA
Select Semester:
Select Semester
Enter Grades and Credits for Semester 6:
1. Entrepreneurship and Startup :
2. Program Elective Course 3 :
3. Open Elective Course 1 :
4. Indian Constitution :
5. Programming Smart Device Lab :
6. Program Elective Course 4 :
7. Program Elective Course 5 :
8. Major Project :
S
Credits

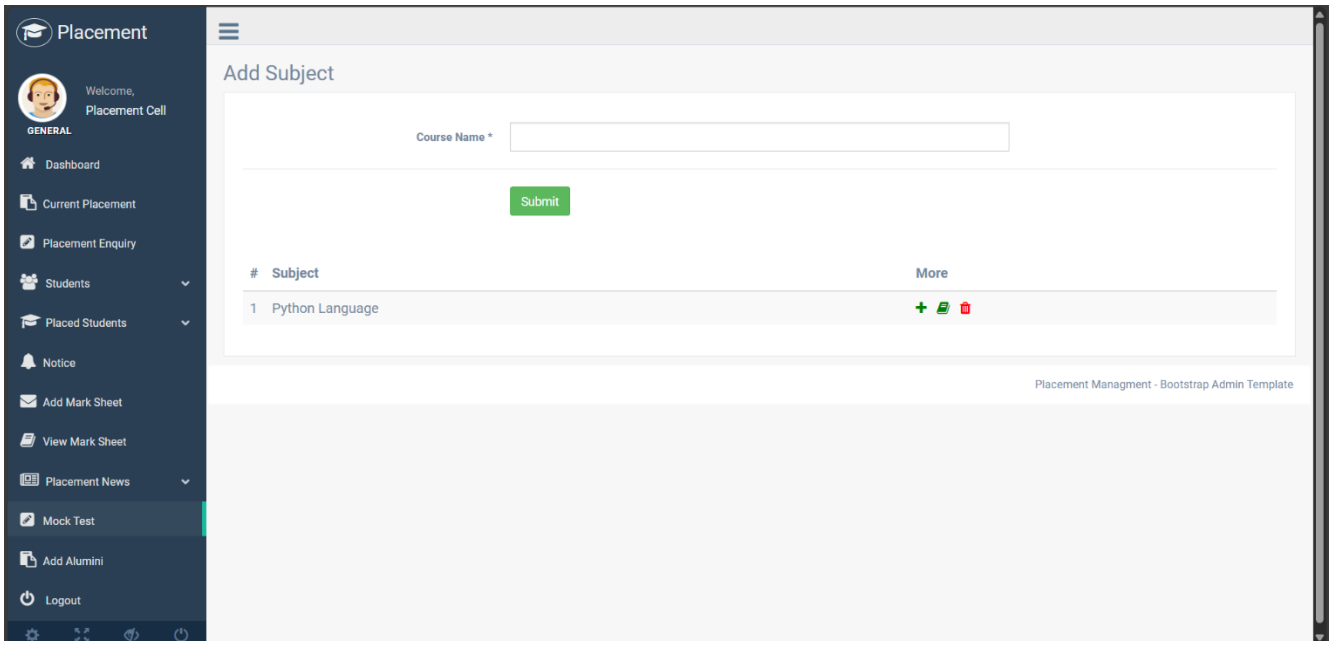

Placement
Welcome,
Student
GENERAL
Dashboard
Placement
Internship
Manage
Calculate GPA
Add Info
Add Semester Info
Attend Mock test
Mock test Result
Notice
Mark Sheet
Placed Students
localhost/placement3/student/home.php#
Attend Mock Test
Show 10 entries
Search:
Name
Questions
more
Python Language
4
Showing 1 to 1 of 1 entries
Previous
1
Next
Placement Managment - Bootstrap Admin Template

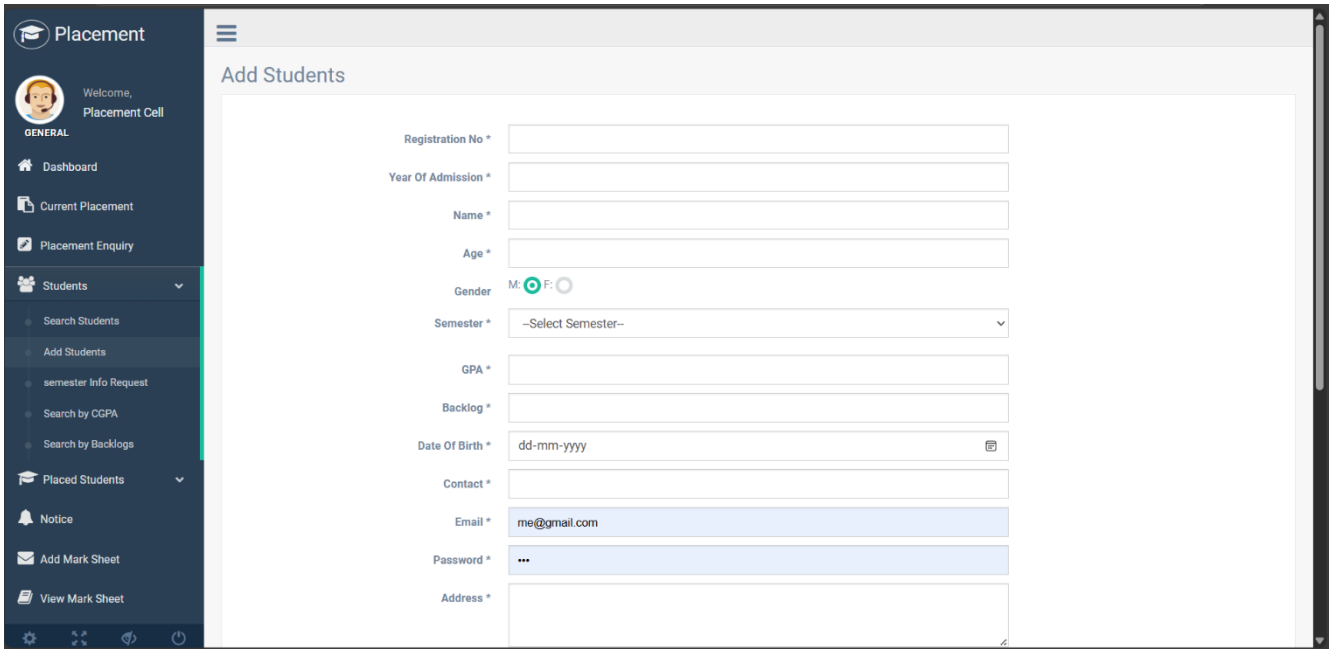

1
What is the output of the following code?
x = [1, 2, 3] y = x y.append(4) print(x)
A) [4, 1, 2, 3]
B) [1, 2, 3]
C) Error
D) [1, 2, 3, 4]
First
Previous
1
2
3
4
Next
Last
Submit


Placement
Welcome,
Student
GENERAL
Dashboard
Placement
Internship
Manage
Calculate GPA
Add Info
Add Semester Info
Attend Mock test
Mock test Result
Notice
Mark Sheet
Placed Students
Placed Students
Congratulations
Nimmy Raj [2024]
Hardware Developer- 2 Lakhs
Trinity Technologies
Congratulations
Manu Krishna [2024]
Softare Developer- 3 Lakhs
Trinity Technologies
Placement Managment - Bootstrap Admin Template


Placement
Welcome,
Student
GENERAL
Dashboard
Placement
Internship
Manage
Calculate GPA
Add Info
Add Semester Info
Attend Mock test
Mock test Result
Notice
Mark Sheet
Placed Students
Placement Events & Training
Placement Event [Placement Events]
Address: Manathala Trivandrum kerala
Date:2025-03-29
Placement Training [Training Programs]
Address: Nlanchira TVM Kerala
Date:2025-04-18
Placement Managment - Bootstrap Admin Template


Placement
Welcome,
Placement Cell
GENERAL
Dashboard
Current Placement
Placement Enquiry
Students
Placed Students
Companies
Placed Students
Previous Placed Students
Notice
Add Mark Sheet
View Mark Sheet
Placement News
Mock Test
Add Placed Students 10 Years ago
Year Of Admission *
Name *
Designation *
Company*
Package *
Register
Search for names...
Year Name Department Designation Company Package
1 2015 Ajay kumar BTECH Senior Developer SS Technologies Package
2 2014 Nimmy Raj BTECH Harware Developer Vat technologies package
Placement Managment - Bootstrap Admin Template


Placement
Welcome,
Placement Cell
GENERAL
Dashboard
Current Placement
Placement Enquiry
Students
Placed Students
Notice
Add Mark Sheet
View Mark Sheet
Placement News
Mock Test
Add Alumini
Logout
Add Subject
Course Name *
Submit
Subject
More
1 Python Language
Placement Managment - Bootstrap Admin Template


Placement
Welcome,
Placement Cell
GENERAL
Dashboard
Current Placement
Placement Enquiry
Students
Search Students
Add Students
semester Info Request
Search by CGPA
Search by Backlogs
Placed Students
Notice
Add Mark Sheet
View Mark Sheet
Add Students
Registration No *
Year Of Admission *
Name *
Age *
Gender
M:
F:
Semester *
--Select Semester--
GPA *
Backlog *
Date Of Birth *
dd-mm-yyyy
Contact *
Email *
me@gmail.com
Password *
Address *