

# COLLEGE OF APPLIED SCIENCE ADOOR

*(Government of Kerala, Managed by IHRD)*

*(Affiliated to University of Kerala)*

**Adoor, Kerala**



## PROJECT REPORT

on

**MyCI**

*Submitted by*

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in partial fulfillment of the  
requirements for the award of  
Bachelor of Computer Application degree of  
University of Kerala

*Department of Computer Science*

**COLLEGE OF APPLIED SCIENCE ADOOR**

**2021-2024**

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*(Government of Kerala, Managed by IHRD)*

*(Affiliated to University of Kerala)*

**Adoor, Kerala**



## **CERTIFICATE**

Certified that this report titled “*MyCI*” is a bonafide record  
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for the award of the Degree of BCA (Bachelor of Computer Applications) of  
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Thushar T

Harigovind A

Adithya Kirshna

Muhammed

Shafeek

## **ABSTRACT**

The major goal of the website is to give students more options once they graduate from high school. They receive calls from colleges across the world about enrolling without enough information. But with the aid of this website, the students can obtain information on colleges, including their rankings, locations, photos, and user reviews, enabling users to select the colleges of their dreams. The students will be able to search for the colleges by names of the college using our search query. And the other way is to use our filter option, where students may select a certain university and the state to receive all the colleges in that state and under that institution, is another approach to get information about that specific college. MyCl also allows the students to save the college details in a special bookmark section which helps the students to compare the colleges and choose the one which is more suitable for the student.

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

S. No.	Abbreviation	Full Form
1	Asst. Prof.	Assistant Professor
2	Prof.	Professor
3	HTML	Hypertext Markup Language
4	CSS	Cascading Style Sheet
5	JS	JavaScript
6	PHP	PHP Hypertext Preprocessor
7	SQL	Structured Query Language
8	DFD	Data Flow Diagram

# **1. INTRODUCTION**

## **1. PROJECT OVERVIEW**

MyCl (My College) is a comprehensive online platform designed to assist students in their quest to find their perfect college or university. The platform allows students to search for educational institutions based on their names and various filters, while also offering features for bookmarking favorite colleges. Additionally, colleges and universities can create accounts to update and maintain their profiles, ensuring accurate and up-to-date information for prospective students.

## **2. OBJECTIVES**

1. Provide the users to create accounts and log in securely to access personalized features.
2. Dedicated admin ensures that the platform maintains data accuracy and credibility.
3. Provide bookmarking for users to ease access and comparison.
4. MyCl encourages user engagement by enabling students to leave reviews and ratings for colleges they have attended or are interested in.
5. Provide a search engine that enables users to search for colleges and universities.

## **2. SYSTEM ANALYSIS**

## **2.1 INTRODUCTION**

A system is simply a set of components to accomplish an objective. Developing a new system, investigating into the operation and making possible changes in the existing system are called System Analysis. Analysis comprises a detailed study of the various operations performed by a system and their relationships within and outside the system. It is the process of gathering and interpreting facts, diagnosing problems and improving the system using the information obtained.

The objectives of System Analysis include the following

- Identifying the user's needs.
- Performing economic and technical analysis.
- Establishing cost and schedule constraints.

Here the system analyst should study a system with an eye on solving the problem using computers. It is an essential part for the development of a project by a system analyst. System analysis is for finding out what happens in the existing systems, deciding on what changes and new features are required and defining exactly what the proposed system must be. This process of system analysis is largely concerned with determining, developing and agreeing to the user's requirements. It provides prime opportunities to communicate well with the user and conceive a joint understanding of what a system should be doing, together with a view of the relative importance of the system facilities using interactive techniques.

To analyze a system, one must study the system's work in detail. The system analyst must understand the functioning and concept of the system in detail, before designing the appropriate computer-based system that will meet all the requirements.

## **2.2 EXISTING SYSTEM**

In the existing system, the details of colleges/universities are given out by a group of people. This will lead to a big issue such as the wide spread of misinformation. The already given details might change due to the infrastructure of the college and some websites totally forget to change the details and update them based on their changes.

**Disadvantages**

- Chance of losing information.
- Searching for information was time consuming.
- Data verification and validation was manual.
- Redundancy of records may occur.
- Wide spread of misinformation.

**2.3 PROPOSED SYSTEM**

The users of this application are given the opportunity to form an authentic opinion about the colleges. Because universities can set up their own profiles to post information about their institutions, the information is often accurate.

**Advantages**

- Reduces time consumption.
- Avoids unauthorized access to data.
- Redundancy can be avoided.
- Generating comparison feature.
- Avoids misinformation about the colleges.

## **2.4 FEASIBILITY STUDY**

A preliminary investigation examines project feasibility. Feasibility study is a small-scale system analysis. It is necessary as it evaluates the feasibility of a project at the earliest possible time.

Types of feasibility study:

- Technical feasibility
- Operational feasibility
- Functional feasibility
- Economic feasibility
- Social feasibility

### **Technical feasibility**

It is the study of resource availability that may affect the ability to achieve an acceptable system. The system must be evaluated from the technical viewpoint first. The assessment of this feasibility must be based on an outline design of the system requirements in terms of input, output, program procedure, etc. Having identified the outline of the system, the investigation must go on to suggest the type of equipment, required method of developing the system, and the method of running the system. The outcome of the study was found to be positive.

### **Operational feasibility**

Operational feasibility is the measure of how well a proposed system solves the problems and takes advantage of the opportunities identified during scope definition and how it satisfies the requirements identified in the requirements analysis phase of system development. The outcome of the study was satisfactory.

### **Functional feasibility**

Here we examine the functions of the system which may work properly when implemented. The proposed system has functions that can be implemented successfully. Hence the project was found to be functionally feasible.

**Economic feasibility**

It is considered as the final stage of most systems; it includes a broad range of concerns that include cost benefit analysis. The proposed system was found to be economically feasible as its requirements did not require huge expenditure, the group also had the knowledge to undertake this task without any difficulty.

**Social feasibility**

Social feasibility is a detailed study on how one interacts with others within a system or an organization. Social impact analysis is an exercise aimed at identifying and analyzing such impacts to understand the scale and reach of the project's social impacts. This project has had a great impact on the adoption of Linux on PCs by making software more accessible and easier to access and maintain.



### **3. SYSTEM ENVIRONMENT**

### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

A system environment refers to the collection of hardware, software, and data that make up a computer system. This includes the physical components of a computer such as the CPU, memory, storage devices, and input/output devices, as well as the software applications and operating system that run on it. The system environment also includes the network connections and protocols used to communicate with other devices and systems. Understanding the system environment is crucial for troubleshooting, optimizing performance, and developing software applications that work effectively in a particular system environment.

### 3.2 SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

#### 3.2.1 Website

Server requirements:

Hardware:

Processor: Any modern dual core processor or greater

RAM: 512MB or greater

Storage: 512MB of free space or greater

Software:

Operating system: Windows

Database: MySQL

Web server: Apache

Programming languages: PHP

Client requirements:

Any device with an active internet connection and a browser with HTML5 support

### **3.3 TECHNOLOGIES USED**

#### **3.3.1 Programming languages**

##### **1. PHP**

PHP is a widely used open-source general-purpose scripting language that is especially suited for web development and can be embedded into HTML. PHP code can be embedded directly within HTML, making it easy to mix dynamic and static content on webpages. PHP is open source, which means it's free to use and has a large and active community of developers continually improving and extending its capabilities.

##### **Features in PHP**

There are many features in PHP, some of which are discussed below –

##### **1. Easy to code:**

PHP is high level programming language. PHP is a very easy to learn language as compared to other languages like c, c#, java script, java etc. It is also a developer-friendly language.

##### **2. Free and Open Source:**

PHP is freely available at the official website, and you can download it. Since it is open source, this means that source code is also available to the public. So, you can download it as, use it.

##### **3. Object-Oriented Language:**

One of the key features of PHP is Object-Oriented programming. PHP supports object-oriented language and concepts of classes, objects encapsulation etc.

##### **4. PHP is Portable language:**

PHP language is also a portable language. For example, if we have PHP code for windows and if we want to run this code on other platform such as Linux, Unix and Mac then we do not need to change it, we can run this code on any platform.

**5. PHP is integrated language:**

PHP is also an integrated language because we can easily integrate PHP with other languages like C, C++ etc.

**6. Large Standard Library:**

PHP has a large standard library which provides a rich set of modules and functions, so you do not have to write your own code for all. There are many libraries present in PHP for such things as regular expressions, unit-testing, web browsers, etc.

## **1. HTML**

HTML or Hypertext Markup Language is a markup language used for creating web pages and applications. HTML provides the structure and content of a web page, defining headings, paragraphs, links, images, and other elements that make up the page. It is often assisted by technologies such as Cascading Style Sheets and scripting languages such as JavaScript. HTML is a cornerstone technology for web development and is essential for creating any kind of web page or application. HTML is easy to learn and understand, making it accessible to developers of all skill levels.

## **2. CSS**

CSS or Cascading Style Sheets is a style sheet language used to describe the presentation and styling of HTML documents. CSS provides the means to control the layout, typography, colors, and other visual aspects of a web page, allowing developers to create visually appealing and engaging websites. CSS is an essential component of web development, working in conjunction with HTML to create a seamless and visually appealing user experience.

## **3. JavaScript**

JavaScript is a popular programming language that is used to create interactive web applications and dynamic user interfaces. Developed by Netscape in 1995, JavaScript has become one of the most widely used programming languages in the world. JavaScript is a client-side scripting language, which means that it runs in the user's web browser and can be used to modify the content and behavior of a web page. JavaScript is an essential tool for web developers, enabling them to create engaging and interactive web applications that respond to user input and events. JavaScript is also used extensively in web development frameworks and libraries, such as React and Angular, which provide a range of pre-built components and tools for building complex web applications. The popularity of JavaScript has led to a large community of developers who contribute to its development, making it a powerful and versatile language that is constantly evolving to meet the needs of modern web development.

The project has made use of the following external JavaScript libraries:

a. Ajax

Ajax (Asynchronous JavaScript and XML) is a web development technique that allows data to be retrieved from a server without reloading the entire page. Ajax enables websites to be more responsive and interactive, as it allows for data to be loaded in the background while the user continues to interact with the page. This technique involves using a combination of JavaScript and XML (or JSON) to send and receive data between the client and server, without disrupting the user experience.

b. jQuery

jQuery is a fast, small, and feature-rich JavaScript library that simplifies HTML document traversal and manipulation, event handling, and AJAX. It is designed to make client-side scripting of HTML easier, and it is widely used for creating interactive web applications. jQuery is an open-source library that supports a variety of browsers, and its easy-to-use syntax makes it a popular choice for web developers.

### **3.3.2 Services/Tools**

#### **1. Apache Web Server**

Apache Web Server is a popular open-source web server software that is used to host and serve web pages and other content over the internet. It is highly configurable, scalable and secure, and can run on various operating systems, including Linux, Windows, and macOS. Apache Web Server is widely used and popular because of its simplicity, flexibility, and extensive documentation. Apache Web Server is also popular for its support of multiple programming languages such as PHP, Perl, and Python, making it a great choice for developers who want to build dynamic web applications.

## MySQL

Relational database systems are the most important database systems used in the software industry today. One of the most outstanding systems is MySQL.

The important aspects of SQL Server are:

- MySQL is easy to use.
- Embedded database library.
- Commit grouping, gathering multiple transactions from multiple connections together to increase the number of commits per second.

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

On all platforms except Windows, MySQL ships with no GUI tools to administer MySQL databases or manage data contained within the databases. Users may use the included command line tools or install MySQL workbench via a separate download. Many third-party GUI tools are also available.

## **4.SYSTEM DESIGN**



## 4.1 INTRODUCTION

System design is a crucial phase in the software development life cycle where a high-level conceptual design is created for the proposed system. It involves defining the architecture, components, modules, interfaces, and data for a system to satisfy specified requirements. The objective of system design is to translate the requirements gathered during the analysis phase into a detailed design that can be implemented by the developers. A well-designed system is essential for ensuring that the final product meets the user's expectations, is maintainable, scalable, and can be easily modified or updated in the future. A thorough system design is also important for estimating the development effort, cost, and resources required to build the system.

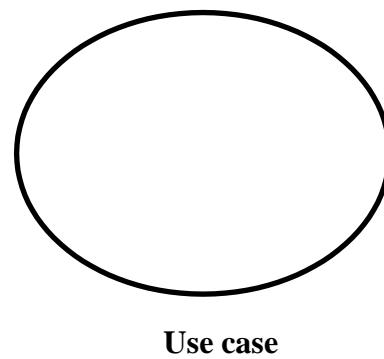
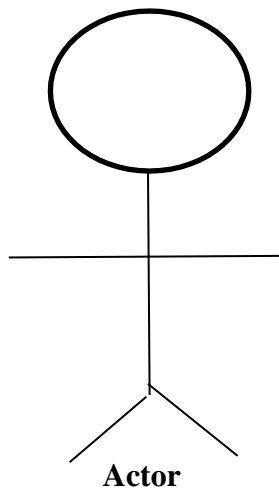
## 4.2 PROCESS DESIGN

### Modules

1. Website
  - a. User
    - i. student home page
      1. View the searching function
      2. View the search filter function
      3. View the bookmark section
      4. View the locations of colleges.
    - ii. College home page
      1. View the ratings
      2. Can update details
      3. Can post feedbacks
  - b. Admin
    - i. Website statistics page
    - ii. Manage users
    - iii. Manage requests
    - iv. View users
    - v. View feedback

### 4.3 USE CASE DIAGRAM

A use case diagram is a graphical depiction of a user's possible interactions with a system. A use case diagram shows various use cases and different types of users(actors) in the system.



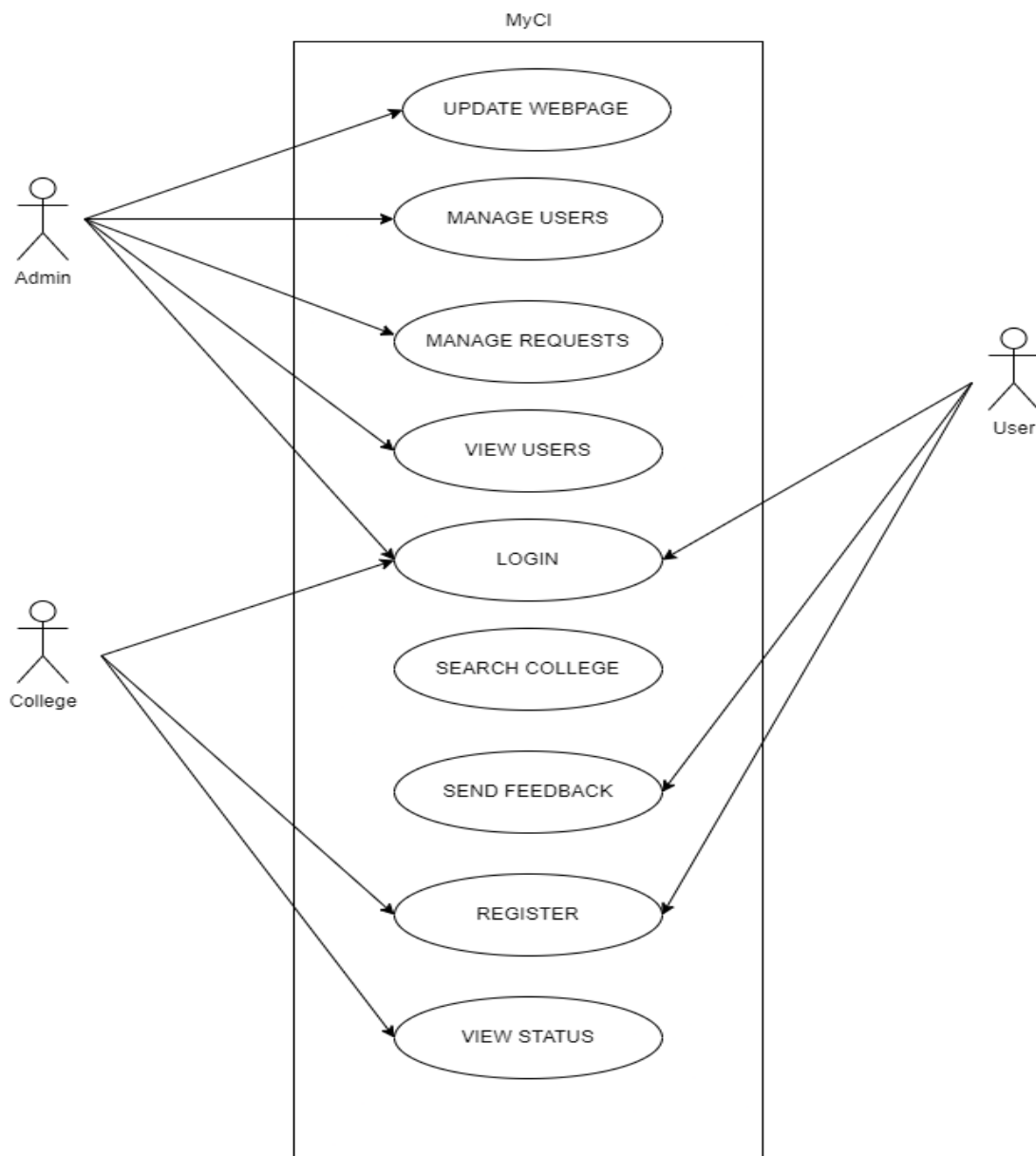


Fig 4.4.1 Use Case Diagram for MyCI

#### 4.4 STRUCTURE CHART

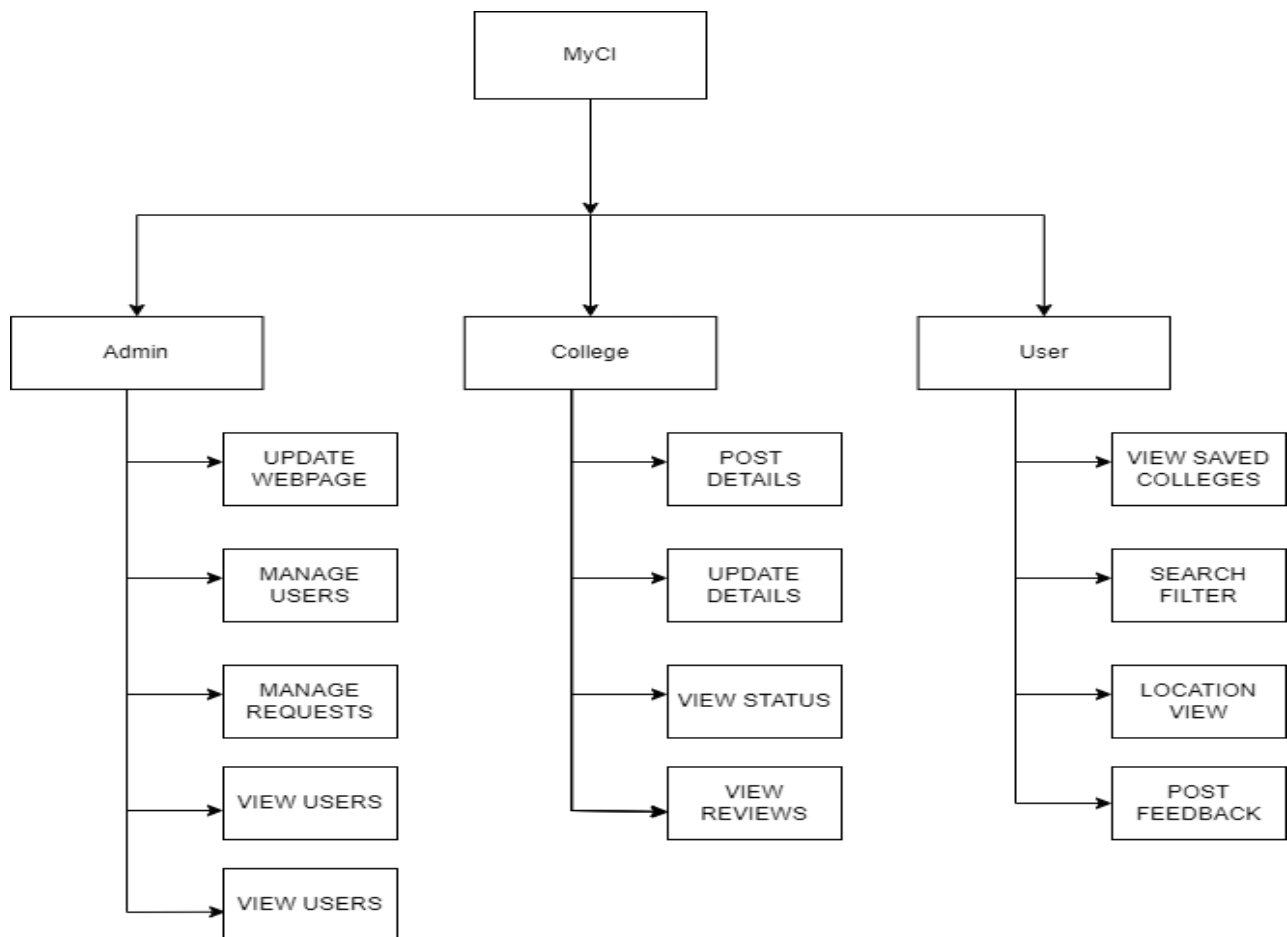


Fig 4.4.1 Structure Chart for MyCI

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#### **4.5 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM (DFD)**

A data-flow diagram is a way of representing a flow of data through a process or a system (usually an information system). The DFD also provides information about the outputs and inputs of each entity and the process itself. A data-flow diagram has no control flow, there are no decision rules and no loops.

For each data flow, at least one of the endpoints (source and / or destination) must

exist in a process. The refined representation of a process can be done in another data-flow diagram, which subdivides this process into sub-processes. The data-flow diagram is a tool that is part of structured analysis and data modeling.

The basic elements of Data Flow Diagram are:

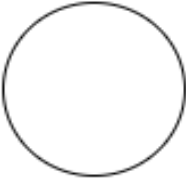



SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
	<b>Process</b>  A process denotes some amount of work being done on data
	<b>External Entity</b>  This represents any outside agency, interacting with the system. It represents the source or destination of data
	<b>Data Flow</b>  It represents flow of data between process or external entity and data store
	<b>Data Store</b>  A data store is place for holding information within the system

Fig 4.4.1 Elements of Data Flow Diagram (DFD)

## MyCI

### Context level

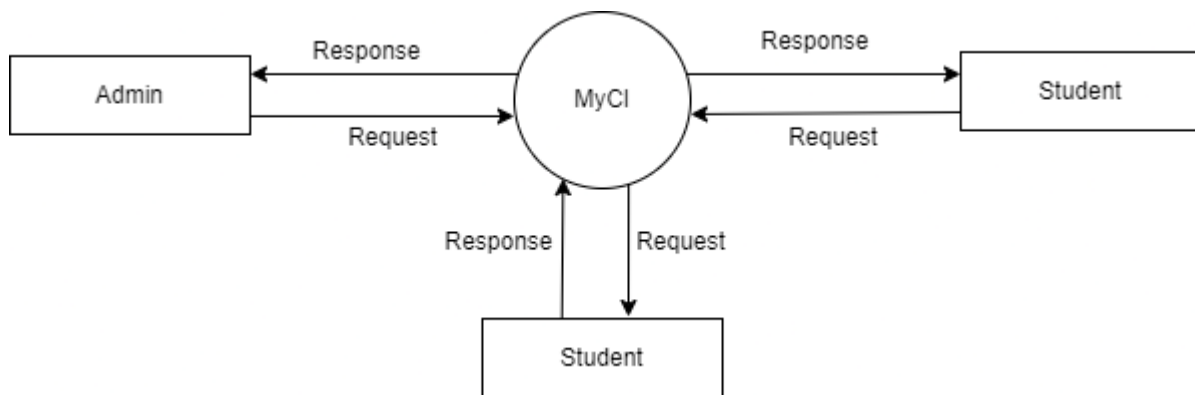


Fig 4.4.2 Context level Data Flow Diagram of MyCI

## Level 1

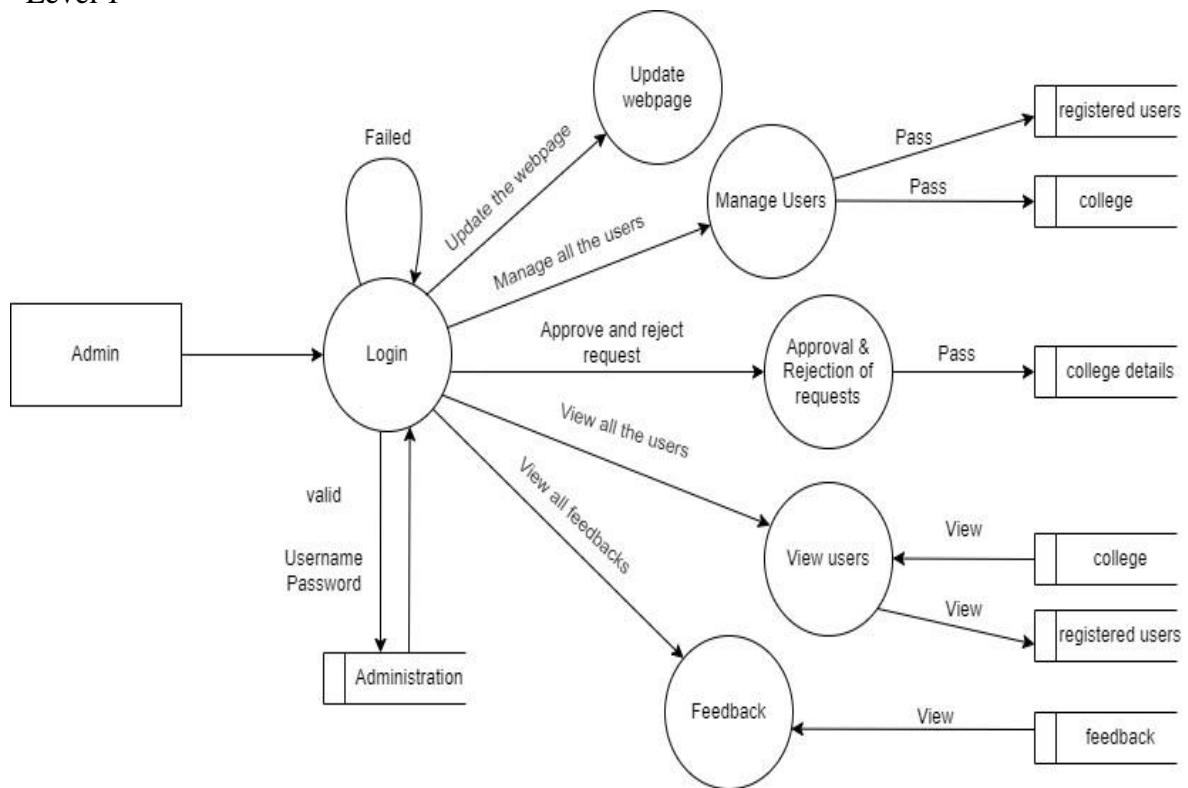


Fig 4.4.3 Level 1 Data Flow Diagram of BEFIT



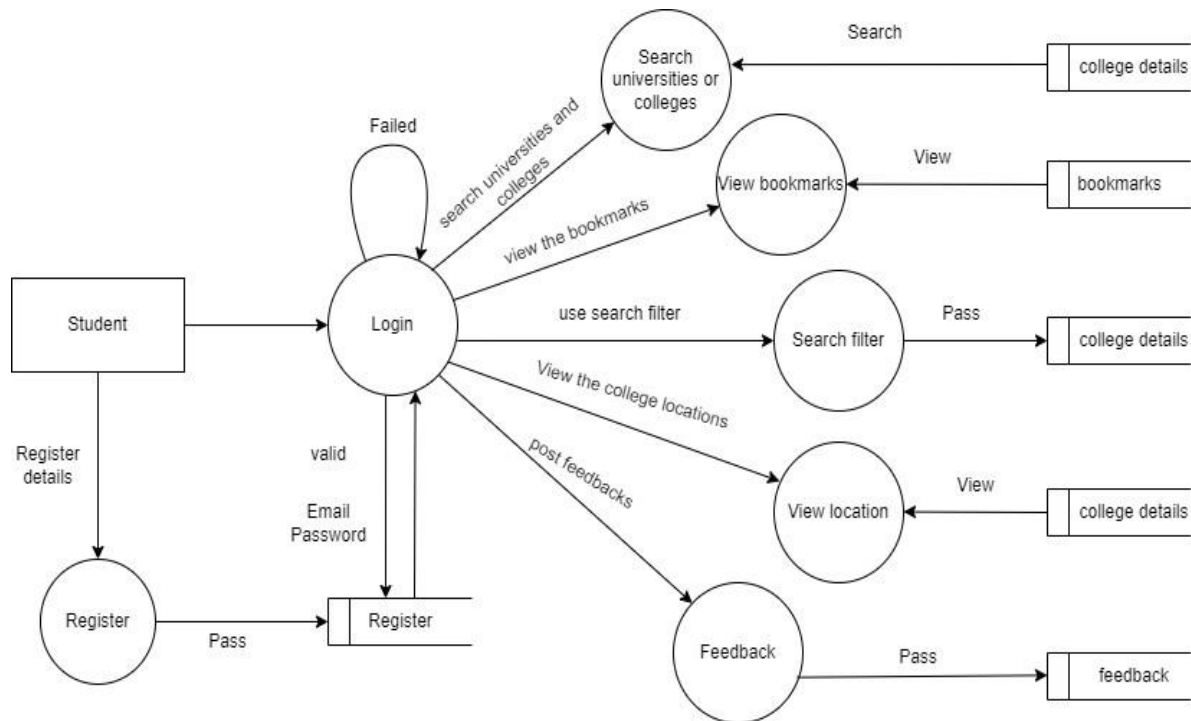


Fig 4.4.5 Level 1 Data Flow Diagram of Website - Student

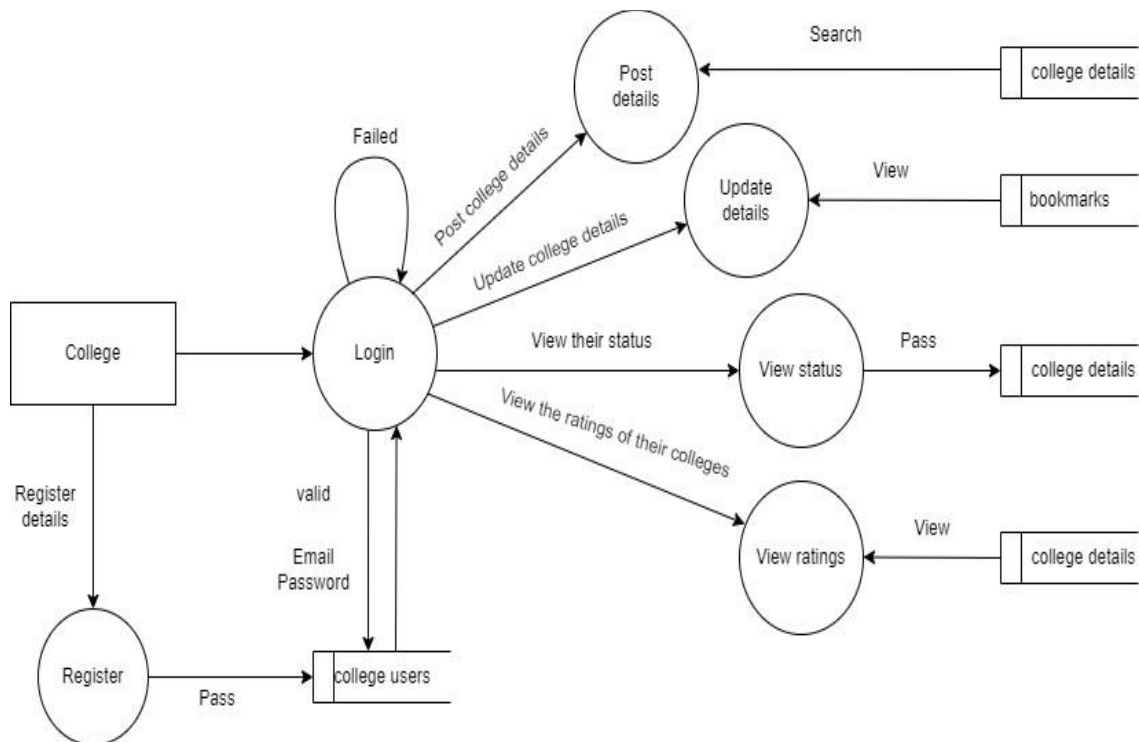


Fig 4.4.6 Level 2 Data Flow Diagram of Website - College



## 4.6 SYSTEM DATA DESIGN

System data design is an essential aspect of system development that involves the creation of a structured and organized data storage and retrieval system. The database and configuration design are critical components of the data design process, as they provide the foundation for storing and managing the system's data. The database design includes the creation of tables, relationships, and constraints to ensure that data is stored accurately and efficiently. Configuration design, on the other hand, involves defining the various settings and parameters that govern the behavior of the system. Together, these design elements enable the system to operate effectively and efficiently, ensuring that data is stored, retrieved, and utilized in a manner that supports the system's overall functionality.

### Website

#### 1. Table Name: registered\_users

Description: This table is used for user details.

Field name	Datatype	Constrain	Description
ID	Int	Primary key	Users Id
firstname	Varchar	Not null	First name
lastname	Varchar	Not null	Last name
Email	Varchar	Not null	Email address
Password	Varchar	Not null	Password for user
Dob	Date	Not null	Date of birth
Profile	Varchar	Not null	Profile picture

---

## 2. Table Name: Feedbacks

Description: This table is used for storing feedback.

Field name	Datatype	Constraints	Descriptions
ID	Int	Primary key	Feedback id
Name	Varchar	Not null	Username
message	Varchar	Not null	User message

## 3. Table Name: administration

Description: This table is used for storing admin details.

Field name	Datatype	Constraints	Descriptions
ID	Int	Primary key	Admin Id
Username	Varchar	Not null	Username
Password	Varchar	Not null	Password

---

4. Table Name: college\_users

Description: This table is used for diet details

Field name	Datatype	Constraints	Descriptions
ID	Int	Primary key	Dietician id
firstname	Varchar	Not null	First name
lastname	Varchar	Not null	Last name
email	Varchar	Not null	Email address
profile	Varchar	Not null	Profile picture

5. Table Name: college\_details

Description: This table is used for college details

Field name	Datatype	Constraints	Descriptions
id	Int	Primary key	College id
university	Varchar	Not null	University name
institution	Varchar	Not null	Institution name
State	Varchar	Not null	State name
district	Varchar	Not null	District name
address	Varchar	Not null	College address
programs	Varchar	Not null	Available programs
course	Varchar	Not null	Available courses
Email	Varchar	Not null	Email
number	Int	Not null	Phone number
total_seats	Int	Not null	Total seat number
reserved_seats	Int	Not null	Reserved seat number
management_seats	Int	Not null	Management seat number
about	Varchar	Not null	Description
Certificate	Varchar	Not null	A proof for colleges

## 4.7 USER INTERFACE DESIGN

### Website

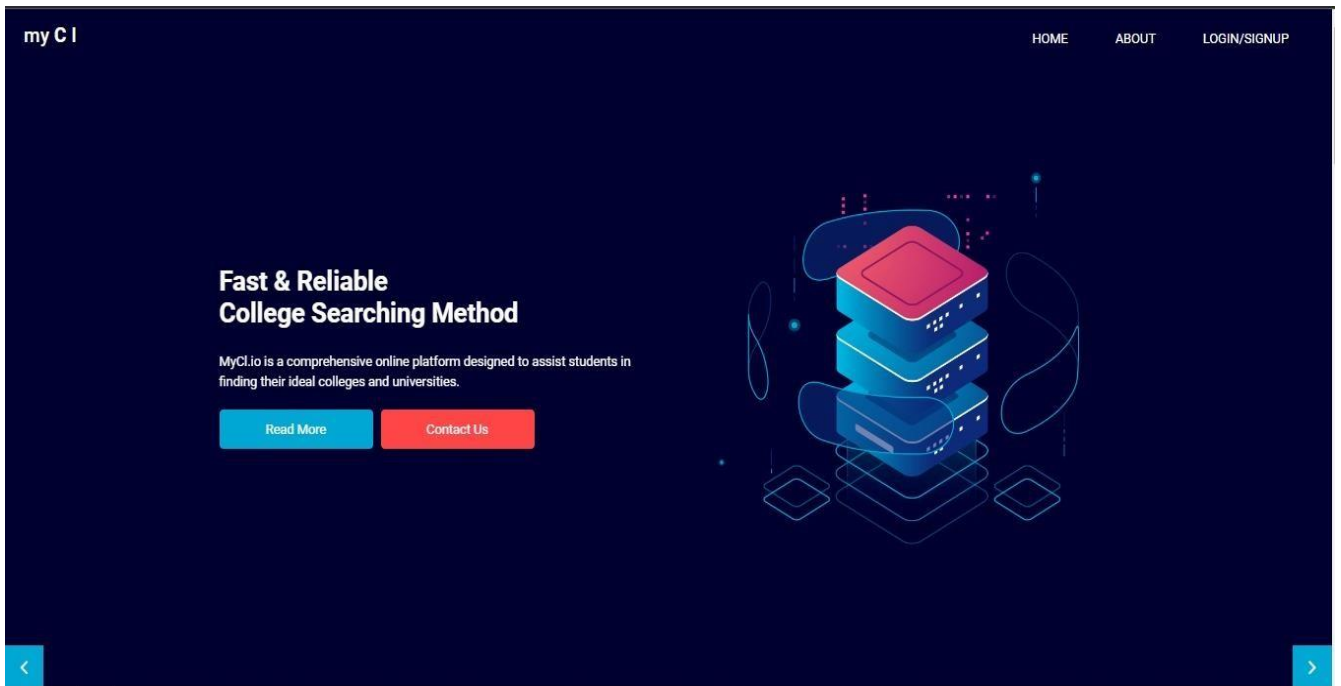


Fig 4.7.7 Screenshot of Website's home page

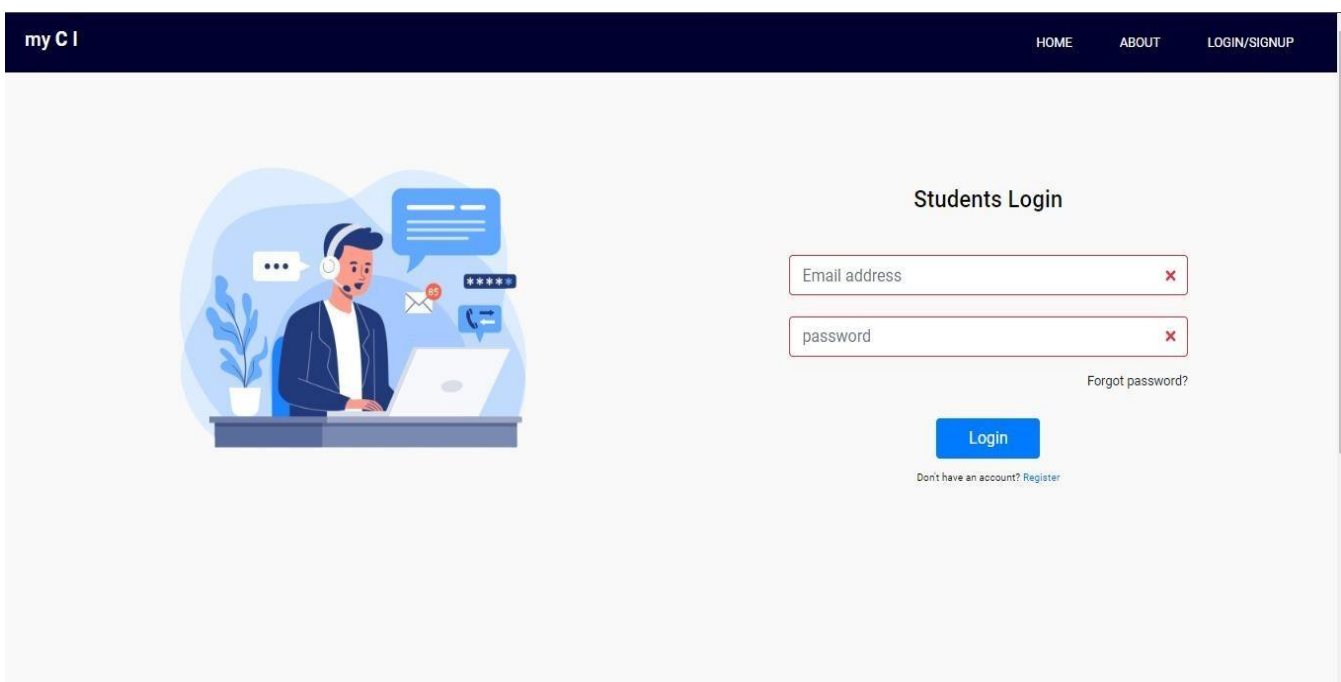
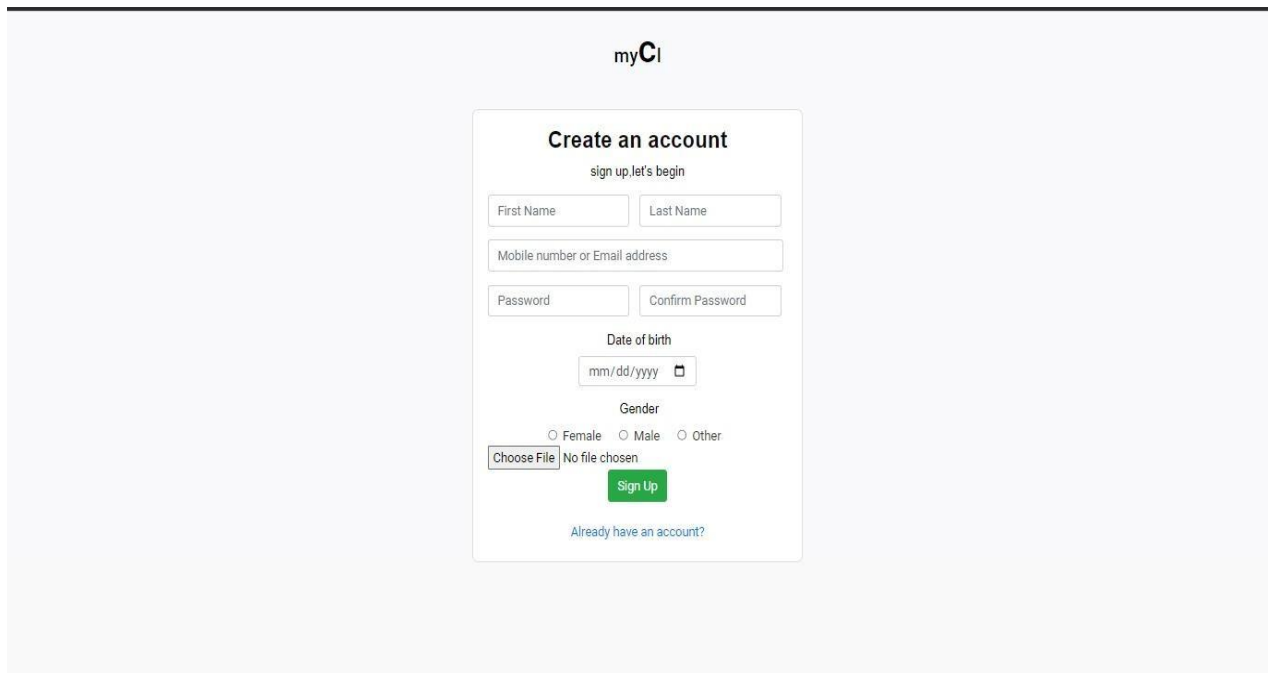


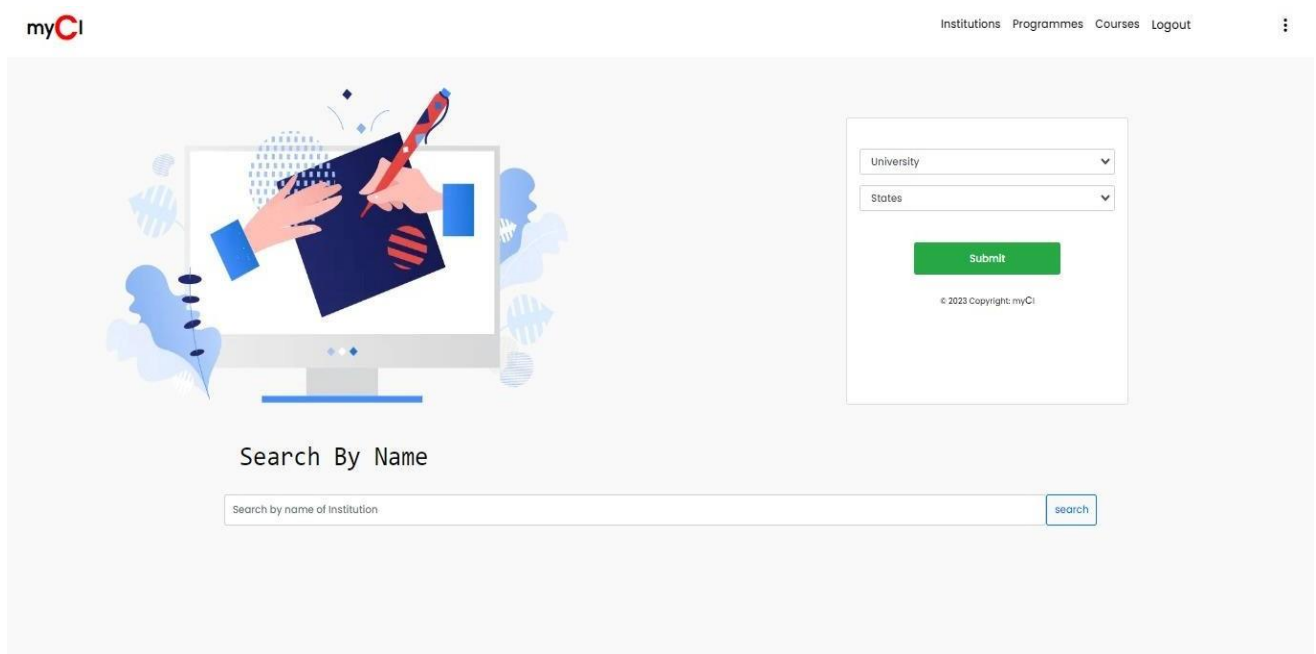
Fig 4.7.8 Screenshot of login page in website





The screenshot shows the 'myCI' logo at the top center. Below it is a 'Create an account' form with the subtitle 'sign up, let's begin'. The form contains the following fields: 'First Name' and 'Last Name' (two separate input boxes), 'Mobile number or Email address' (a single input box), 'Password' and 'Confirm Password' (two separate input boxes), 'Date of birth' (a date picker showing 'mm/dd/yyyy'), 'Gender' (radio buttons for 'Female', 'Male', and 'Other'), and a file upload section with a 'Choose File' button and 'No file chosen' text. A green 'Sign Up' button is at the bottom of the form, and a link 'Already have an account?' is below it.

Fig 4.7.9 Screenshot of registration in website



The screenshot shows the 'myCI' logo at the top left. At the top right are links for 'Institutions', 'Programmes', 'Courses', and 'Logout', followed by a menu icon. The main content area features a large illustration of a hand pointing at a computer screen. Below the illustration is the text 'Search By Name' and a search bar with the placeholder 'Search by name of institution' and a 'search' button. To the right of the search bar is a form with two dropdown menus labeled 'University' and 'States', a green 'Submit' button, and a copyright notice '© 2023 Copyright: myCI'.

Fig 4.7.10 Screenshot of user dashboard

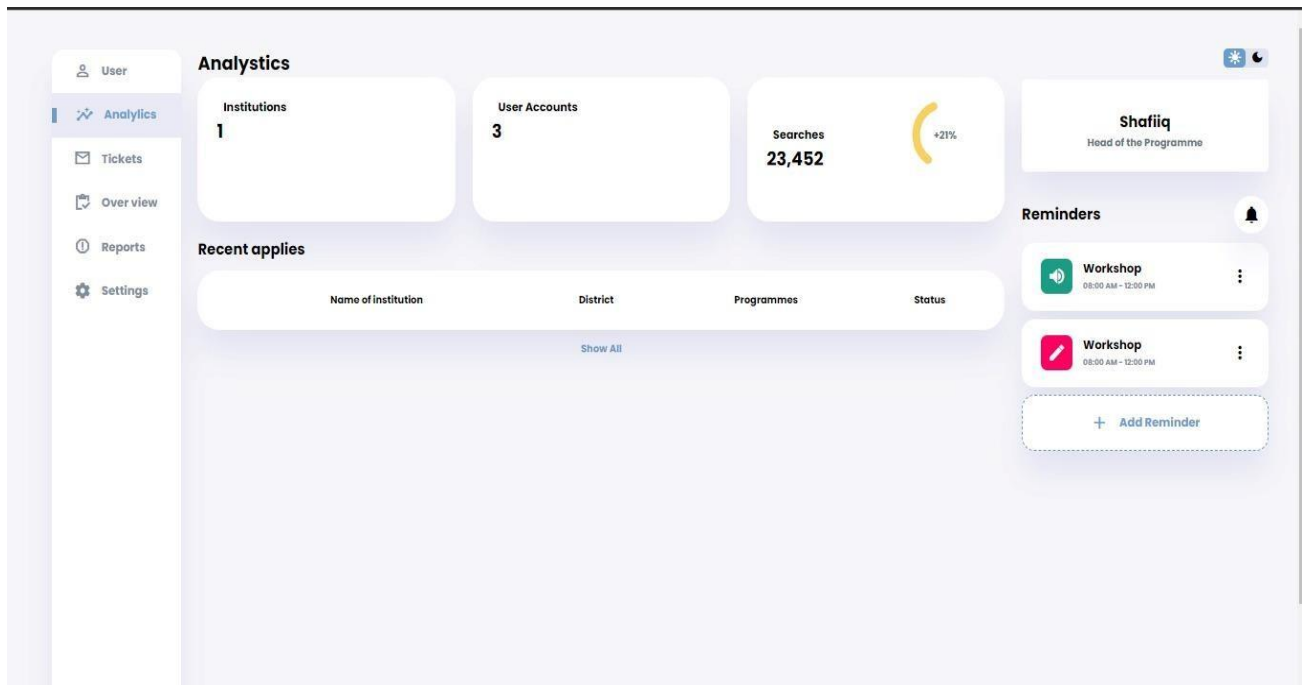


Fig 4.7.11 Screenshot of admin dashboard

**myCI**

**Fill your details**

Name of University

Name of Institution or College


Info

State  District  City

Address

Address

Location



Programmes

☐ UG ☐ PG ☐ Diploma ☐ Engineering ☐ PHD ☐ Nursing ☐ Doctorate

☐ Data Science ☐ Master of arts ☐ Doctor of Education ☐ Business administration ☐ BFA

Fig 4.7.13 Screenshot of college details entering form

## New-Requests

**Institute of Human Resources Development**

university: kerala University  
 state: Bihar  
 district: Annamaya  
 address: Very cool address  
 programs: pg, diploma, moa, doe  
 course: bba,btech,msc  
 phone number: 5555555  
 email: c835427@gmail.com  
 total seats: 5  
 reserved seats: 4  
 management\_seats seats: 7  
 description: Description



pass Delete

Fig 4.7.14 Screenshot of college request page

## **5. CODING**

## 5.1 INTRODUCTION

The coding phase in the software engineering paradigm is usually defined after the designing phase. In this phase, the developers or the coders must implement the software design practically using any computer language(s) so that the software can be created, and the user can use it. Now, coding is not just a matter of implementing the code in any suitable language as per the developer's choice. Some norms and standards are set for this purpose which is known as the coding standards.

In this project we have used GoLang as the programming language for the CLI application while HTML, PHP and JS have been used for the website. We Have adhered to the coding standards and ensured that good programming practices have been followed and there is a uniform appearance of the code.

## 5.2 CODING SNIPPETS

### Code for register.php

```
<?php
Include('backend-php/connect.php');
If($_SERVER['REQUEST_METHOD'] === 'POST') {
    $firstname = $_POST['firstname'];
    $lastname = $_POST['lastname'];
    $email = $_POST['email'];
    $password = $_POST['password'];
    $dob = $_POST['dob'];

    $formattedDob = date('Y-m-d', strtotime($_POST['dob']));
    $checkingEmail = $_POST['email'];

    if (isset($_FILES["uploadfile"])) {
        $filename = $_FILES["uploadfile"]["name"];
        $tempname = $_FILES["uploadfile"]["tmp_name"];
        $folder = "profile/" . $filename;
    }
    $sql = "INSERT INTO registered_users (firstname, lastname, email, password, dob, profile) VALUES ('$firstname',
'$lastname', '$email', '$password', '$formattedDob', '$filename')";
    if (move_uploaded_file($tempname, $folder) && $conn->query($sql) === TRUE) {
        header('Location: ../php-project/student-login.php');
    } else {
        echo "Error: " . $sql . "<br>" . $conn->error;
    }
}
?>
```

## **6. SYSTEM TESTING**

## **6.1 INTRODUCTION**

System testing is an important part of the software development life cycle that evaluates the system's compliance with its specified requirements. This testing process is conducted on a complete and integrated system to verify its functionality and performance. The objective of system testing is to detect any defects in the system, including any mismatches in the software and hardware components, and ensure that it meets the user's requirements. It also verifies that the system is ready for deployment and is capable of handling real-world scenarios. System testing can be performed manually or using automated testing tools and techniques to ensure the system is reliable, scalable, and secure.

### **6.1.1 Unit Testing**

Unit testing is a software testing method in which individual units or components of a software application are tested in isolation. The purpose of unit testing is to ensure that each individual unit is functioning as expected and that there are no defects or errors. This method involves writing test cases for each unit, running those test cases, and analyzing the results. Unit testing is typically automated, and it is performed by developers during the development process. By detecting and correcting defects early in the development cycle, unit testing helps to reduce the overall cost of software development and improve the quality of the final product.

### **6.1.2 Integration Testing**

Integration testing is a software testing method in which individual units or components of a software application are combined and tested as a group. The purpose of integration testing is to ensure that the different units or components of the software work together as expected and that there are no defects or errors introduced by the integration. This method involves testing the interactions between different units, verifying the data flow between them, and validating the overall behavior of the software application.

Integration testing can be performed manually or automated, and it is typically performed by developers or testers during the development cycle.

### **6.1.3 Functional Testing**

Functional testing is a software testing method in which the functionality of a software application is tested against the functional requirements or specifications. The purpose of functional testing is to ensure that the software application is performing as expected and that it meets the functional requirements of the end-users. This method involves testing the software application through various scenarios, verifying the input and output data, and analyzing the results. Functional testing can be performed manually or automated, and it is typically performed by testers during the testing phase of the software development life cycle.

### **6.1.4 Regression Testing**

Regression testing is a software testing method in which the software application is retested after a change or modification has been made to the software. The purpose of regression testing is to ensure that the change or modification has not introduced any new defects or errors into the software application. This method involves running a suite of previously executed test cases on the modified software application, verifying the results, and comparing them with the results from the previous version of the software. Regression testing can be performed manually or automated, and it is typically performed by testers during the testing phase of the software development life cycle.

### **6.1.5 Performance Testing**

Performance testing is a software testing method in which the performance of a software application is tested under different load conditions. The purpose of performance testing is to ensure that the software application can handle the expected load and that it meets the performance requirements of the end-users. This method involves simulating real-world scenarios, measuring the response time of the software application, and analyzing the results. Performance testing can be performed manually or automated, and it is typically performed by testers during the testing phase of the software development life cycle.



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### 6.1.6 Acceptance Testing

Acceptance testing is a software testing method in which the software application is tested against the acceptance criteria or requirements specified by the end-users. The purpose of acceptance testing is to ensure that the software application meets the expectations of the end-users and that it is ready for release. This method involves testing the software application through various scenarios, verifying the input and output data, and analyzing the results. Acceptance testing can be performed manually or automated, and it is typically performed by the end-users or a representative during the acceptance phase of the software development life cycle.

## 6.2 TEST CASE DESIGN

Test case design refers to how you set up your test-case. It is important that your tests are designed well, or you could fail to identify bugs and defects in your software during testing. Designing good test case ensure that every aspect of your software gets tested so that you can find and fix any issues.

Function tested	Test Condition	Expected Result	Actual Result	Status
Name	Entered non-characters	Not allowed	Not allowed	Pass
Password	Entered less Than 8 digits	Not allowed	Not allowed	Pass
Login	Invalid email or password	Not allowed	Not allowed	Pass
Email	Entered invalid email	Not allowed	Not allowed	Pass

## **6.3 WEBSITE**

The following methods of testing were carried out to ensure reliability of the website

### **6.3.1 Functional testing**

Functional testing is a type of software testing that verifies the behavior of a software application against the functional requirements or specifications. The purpose of functional testing is to ensure that the software application performs all the functions as per the requirement and there are no defects or errors in the functionalities. It involves identifying the functional requirements, creating test cases, executing them, and comparing the actual results with the expected results. Functional testing can be done manually or automated, and it is usually performed by testers during the testing phase of the software development life cycle.

### **6.3.2 Performance testing**

Performance testing is a type of software testing that checks how well the software application performs under different load conditions. The purpose of performance testing is to identify the performance issues and bottlenecks in the software application, and to ensure that the application meets the performance requirements of the end-users. It involves simulating the real-world scenarios, measuring the response time of the software application, and analyzing the results. Performance testing can be done manually or

automated, and it is usually performed by testers during the testing phase of the software development life cycle.

### **6.3.3 Security testing**

Security testing is a type of software testing that checks the security of the software application. The purpose of security testing is to identify the vulnerabilities and loopholes in the software application, and to ensure that the application is secure and free from any potential threats. It involves identifying the security requirements, creating test cases, executing them, and analyzing the results. Security testing can be done manually or automated, and it is usually performed by testers during the testing phase of the software development life cycle.

### **6.3.4 Usability testing**

Usability testing is a type of software testing that evaluates the ease of use of the software application. The purpose of usability testing is to identify the issues and difficulties faced by the end-users while using the software application, and to ensure that the application is user-friendly and easy to use. It involves identifying the usability requirements, creating test cases, executing them, and analyzing the results. Usability testing can be done manually or automated, and it is usually performed by testers during the testing phase of the software development life cycle.

### **6.3.5 Compatibility testing**

Compatibility testing is a type of software testing that checks the compatibility of the software application with different hardware, software, and operating systems. The purpose of compatibility testing is to ensure that the software application works smoothly on different platforms, and to identify any compatibility issues. It involves identifying the compatibility requirements, creating test cases, executing them on different platforms, and analyzing the results. Compatibility testing can be done manually or automated, and it is usually performed by testers during the testing phase of the software development life cycle.

### **6.3.6 Regression testing**

Regression testing is a type of software testing that verifies that the changes made in the software application have not affected the existing functionalities. The purpose of regression testing is to ensure that the changes made in the software application have not introduced any new defects or errors, and to ensure that the software application is still working as expected. It involves identifying the changes made, creating test cases, executing them, and analyzing the results. Regression testing can be done manually or automated, and it is usually performed by testers during the testing phase of the software development life cycle.

### **6.3.7 User acceptance testing**

User acceptance testing is a type of software testing that checks whether the software application meets the expectations of the end-users. The purpose of user acceptance testing is to ensure that the software application is ready for release and that it meets the requirements of the end-users. It involves creating test cases based on the user requirements, executing them, and analyzing the results. User acceptance testing is usually performed by the end-users or the representatives of the end-users during the acceptance phase of the software development life cycle.

## **7. SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION**

## **7.1 INTRODUCTION**

System implementation is the process of putting a software system into action or making it operational. It involves a series of activities that are necessary for deploying the system and making it ready for use by the end-users. This includes the installation and configuration of hardware and software components, database setup, and integration with other systems. The implementation process also involves testing the system to ensure it meets the requirements and specifications outlined during the design and development phases. The goal of system implementation is to ensure a smooth and seamless transition from the old system to the new one, minimizing disruption to business operations and maximizing the benefits of the new system.

## **7.2 WEBSITE**

Implementation is an activity that is involved throughout the development phase. It is the process of bringing a developed system into operational use and turning it over to the user. The new system and its components are to be tested in a structured and planned manner. A successful system should be delivered, and users should have confidence that the system will work efficiently and effectively. The more complex the system being implemented the more involved will be the system analysis and design effort required for implementation. Implementation is the stage of the system when the theoretical design is turned into a working system. The implementation involves careful planning investigation of the current system and its constraints on implementing, design of methods to achieve the changeover, training of user over procedure and evaluation change over method. There are three types of implementations:

Maintenance corresponds to restoring something to original conditions, covering a wide range of activities including correcting codes and design errors and updating user support. Maintenance is performed most often to improve the existing software rather than to a crisis or risk failure. The system would fail if not properly maintained. Software maintenance is an important one in software development because we must spend more effort on maintenance. Software maintenance is to improve the software quality according to the requirements. After a system is successfully implemented, it should be maintained in a proper manner. The need for system maintenance is to make the system adaptable to the changes in the system environment. There may be social, economic or technical changes which affect the system being implemented.

## **8. CONCLUSION**

All the requirements and specifications were followed as far as possible, and a few additional features were added that can make the application more user friendly and less complicated. The project was successfully completed within the time span allotted. All the modules are tested separately and put together to form the main system. Finally, the system is tested with real data and it worked successfully. Thus, the system has fulfilled the entire objective defined.



## **9. FUTURE ENHANCEMENT**

Any system which has been in use for several years gradually decays and becomes less effective because of changes in the environment to which it must be adapted. For the time being it is possible to overcome problems by amendments and minor modifications to acknowledge the need of fundamental changes.

Nothing is perfect; in future we would like our prototype to be more perfect by including future improvements. The proposed system is very easy to handle so everyone can access it.

- The entire process of the firm can be computerized.
- More number of item details can be inserted into the database.
- It can be integrated with the web for universal access.
  
- Upgrading the performance. This system is now implemented on the client machine only but as a future enhancement we can modify the system in such a way to make it work on a client- server network. The system can be even more enhanced by making it an internet-based system.
- The efficiency of the developed system can be improved by modification. Today most of the services are based on web services. This system can also be connected online.

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