**A STUDY ABOUT STUDENTS PORTAL**

**Paper submitted in partial fulfillment of the**

**Degree of Bachelor of Computer**

**Application**

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**DECLARATION**

WE, **VISHNU P** (BOATBCA024), **AUGUSTINE TOM** (BOATBCA016)**, ADARSH PM** (BOATBCA012) and **NIKHIL PR** (BOATBCA020),and hereby declare that this project report entitled “**STUDENTS PORTAL** ” has been prepared by us under the guidance of Mrs. Anuprabha V, Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Application, Don Bosco College, Mampetta, Mukkom. We also declare that this project report has not been submitted to any other university or institution for the award of degree, diploma, and similar type recognition before.

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**CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that the project entitled “**STUDENTS PORTAL** ” is the

bonafide record of the work carried out by **VISHNU P** (BOATBCA024), **AUGUSTINE TOM** (BOATBCA016), **ADARSH PM** (BOATBCA012) and **NIKHIL PR** (BOATBCA020)under my supervision and guidance, in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the Degree of Bachelor of Computer Applications, University of Calicut.

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# ABSTRACT

STUDENTS PORTAL is an E-Classroom system provides options like student login, teacher login principal login and an admin login. The system helps the students to get complete information, study materials, event notification, attendance about our course by accessing the system with the user id. The admin can check each student details, control the staff, principal and can remove faulty accounts. Teacher can view the details of student, student attendance, student work details, and share notes to students. Principal can view all student and teacher details and class nots.

The software system allows students to view class notes, attendance, events, notifications. The admin has overall rights to control student, teacher and principal. The system managing teacher can see the details of student who completed the class works. The project is beneficial for students to get class works in faslty. The system handles student as well as notifications and efficiently displays all this data to respective sides. The main objective of this Student portal website is to build a system that can receive input and generate online output in easy way and short time.

The website allows only registered candidate who are accepted or verified by the colleges to login into the system. This system will help the students to achieve innovation and critical thinking.

**CONTENTS**

**CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION**

1.1 Introduction……………………………………………………….……………….1

1.2 An Overview of The Project……………………………………….……………….1

1.3 Purposes of The Website…………………………………………………………...1

1.4 Scope………………………………………………………………………………2

**CHAPTER TWO: SYSTEM ANALYSIS**

2.1 Introduction……………………………………………………………………….3

2.2 System Requirements……………………………………………………………...3

2.3 Software and Hardware Requirements……………………………………………..3

2.3.1 Software requirements………………………………..……………………...3

2.3.2 Hardware requirements…………………………………..…………………..4

2.4 Background Study………………………………………………………………….4

2.5 Problem Identification……………………………………………………………..5

2.5.1 Existing system…………………………………………………………..…..5

2.6 Solution To The Problem…………………………………………………………..5

2.6.1 Proposed system……………………………………………………………..5

2.7 Feasibility Study…………………………………………………………………...7

2.7.1 Operational feasibility.………………………………………………...…….8

2.7.2 Economic feasibility…………………………………………………………8

2.7.3 Technical feasibility…………………………………………………….........9

2.7.4 Behavioral feasibility……………………..………………………………….9 2.7.5 Social feasibility……………………………..……………………………..10

**CHAPTER THREE: SYSTEM DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT**

3.1 Introduction………………………………………………………………………11

3.2 Modularity Criteria……………………………………………………………….11

3.3 About the Tools……………………………………………………….………….11

3.3.1 Php………………………..………………………………………………...11

3.3.2 Database…...………………………………………………………………..12

3.3.3 Wamp server…..……………………………………………………………16

3.3.4 An introduction to Apache…..……………………………………………...18

3.4 Data Flow Diagram……………………………………………………………….21

3.4.1 Physical DFD……………………..………………………………………...22

3.4.2 Basic symbols………………………..……………………………………..22

3.5 Input Design………………………………………………………………………28

3.6 Output Design…………………………………………………………………….28

3.7 File Design………………………………………………..………………………30

3.8 Code Design………………………………………………………………………30

3.9 Normalization…………………………………………………………………….37

3.9.1 First normal form………………………..………………………………….37

3.9.2 Second normal form………………………..……………………………….37

3.9.3 Third normal form……………………………..……………………………38

**CHAPTER FOUR: SYSTEM TESTING AN IMPLEMENTATION**

4.1 Introduction………………………………………………………………………39

4.2 Preparation of Testing Data………………………………………………………39

4.3 Testing Method ......................................................................................................40

4.3.1 Unit testing…………..……………………………………………………..40

4.3.2 System testing………….…………………………………………………..40

4.3.3 Validation testing………….………………………………………………40

4.4 Implementation…………………………………………………………………...41

4.4.1 Implementation method………..…………………………………………...41

4.5 Documentation…………………………………………………………………...41

4.5.1 Comments………………………….………………………………….……42

4.5.2 System manuals………………………..…………………………………...42

4.5.3 Operation manuals………………………..………………………………...42

**CHAPTER FIVE SYSTEM SECURITY**

5.1 Introduction………………………………………………………………………43

5.2 Checks and Control……………………………………………………………....43

5.2.1 Good practices and recommendation………..……………………………..43

5.3 Data Security……………………………………………………………………..44

5.4 User Security……………………………………………………………………..45

5.4.1 Authentication…………………………………..………………………….45

5.4.2 Authorization………………………………………...……………………..46

**CHAPTER SIX: POST IMPLEMENTATION**

6.1 Introduction……………………………………………………………………....47

6.2 System Evaluation………………………………………………………………..47

6.3 Maintenance……………………………………………………………………...48

6.3.1 Activities of a maintenance procedure…………..…………………………48

**CHAPTER SEVEN: CONCLUSION**…...……………………….…………50

**CHAPTER EIGHT: FUTURE ENHANCEMENT**………………..........51

**BIBILOGRAPHY**………………………..……………………………………...52

**ANNEXURE**………………………………..…………………………………........i

# CHAPTER ONE

# INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Introduction

The project entitled as “STUDENT PORTAL is a E-classroom system” is a web site which has been developed using Python-Django as the Front End and MySQL Server as the Back End. It follows the architecture with JavaScript, CSS and html, jqeurry-ajjax for coding and MYSQL as the server and host for database. The main objective of this Student portal website is to provide platform for the students. The website allows only registered candidate who are accepted or verified by the college to login. In this system the students can track their activities. The students can search for their needed notes and question papers.

## 1.2 An Overview of The Project

We have decided to move on with a project website for “Students Portal”. We expect this particular project to be a helping hand, which will help the students to explore their class works. The website will come in to life within the completion of our project. In this project it has three types of users-Principal, students, teachers. Through this project it will provide track classroom works and online classes and check events after successful login. We had covered almost all the aspects for providing the best options to the students.

## 1.3 The Purpose of The Website

The main purpose of this website is to provide track academic details and works about students without any physical presents of students. The website will be definitely helpful to the students. The main purpose of the project is to organize a website for the students, teachers and principal to help them for enhance reporting and monitoring, exploring the classes and promotes curiosity, innovation and online education.

## 1.4 Scope

Scope of this system is to provide a network approach. The candidates who registered can view the student academic details, works, attendance and can read the notes, question paper in online or download. This system will store all the notes, question papers that give from teachers and students information that consist fee, admission number, names, internal marks and tracks to the system database.

**CHAPTER TWO**

**SYSTEM ANALYSIS**

**2.1 Introduction**

The System requirement analysis is done by the client in order to meet the required specifications for doing an actual project. The primary motive of our project is to track students activities like attendance, class notes, work, academic performance, internal and external marks, notifications etc. The system analyst plays a deeper role in developing software. It is the responsibility of a system analyst to identify, analysis and find satisfactory solutions or program of actions.

**2.2 System Requirements**

System requirements are those that are collected at the beginning of the software designing development phase. These requirements are needed throughout the entire project. Requirements that are collected by the client is used to verify the actual requirements with the final product in order to check that whether the product meets the actual requirement or not.

**2.3 Software and Hardware Requirements**

Software requirement specification (SRS) is the final result of the requirement analysis phase. SRS document is used to verify the actual requirements with the final product in order to check that whether the product meets the actual requirement or not. This document describes the project’s target audience and its user interface.

**2.3.1 Software Requirements**

This section summarizes the application requirement.

* Operating System: Windows, Ubuntu etc.
* Front end : Python – Django
* Backend : MySQL
* Browser: Mozilla Firefox, Google Chrome, Microsoft Edge etc.

**2.3.2 Hardware Requirements**

The hardware is the place where all the information and data are stored permanently. So, hardware must be reliable and cost effective. The hardware must suit all the application development. It is fast enough to complete and do all the jobs and executions.

* Processor: Pentium gold
* Cache: 512 KB.
* RAM: 4GB or Above.
* Hard Disk Capacity : 80 GB or Above.
* DVD Drive : 40x Max DVD Drive.
* Monitor : 14” Colour Monitor.
* Keyboard : 104 Enhanced.
* Mouse : Optical Mouse.
* Printer : Laser Printer

**2.4 Background Study**

Initial investigation was done by using background analysis and fact-finding technique interview. The information was quite accurate and reliable. We could clearly cross check the doubts by our self. The method helps us to gap the areas of misunderstandings and to discuss about the future problems. The interview was unstructured so that the casual conversation in-depth areas were covered and other information apart from the topic also obtained.

Students portal is mainly focused on to track the academic status of students and for better education medium for teachers to share their notes and other details. The students can easily got the updates from your college. For using this system, the students can get notifications easily. It involves four modules: Admin, Principal, teachers and student. In Admin module the admin can accept or reject the student registration, gives the notifications etc. In Principal module the principal can see the all details of teachers and students, and give them notifications. In Teachers module, the teacher can give the internal marks, exam notifications, class notes etc to the students. In the Students module, the students can check their current status like academic performance, class notes, notifications, fees detail etc.

**2.5 Problem Identification**

We try to point out some drawbacks of the existing system which can be modified.

**2.5.1 Existing System**

The existing system of Students portal is manually done by an institute. In existing system, the students can’t calculate the total attendance by calculating the hour attendance. Also, in existing system the record managing is time consuming. Disadvantages of existing system are as follows.

* Attendance calculation issues
* Time consuming
* Developed for one institution
* All services done separately
* Not user-friendly environment

**2.6 Solution to The Problem**

The current existing system faces different problems which we have try to overcome in the project.

**2.6.1 Proposed System**

The Students Portal is a web application, which is concerned with students can analysis their academic performance by online and teachers can put them attendance, notes etc. It also provides fees function to help students to know about their pending fees and total fees per semester. It involves four modules: Admin, Principal, teachers and student. In Admin module the admin can accept or reject the student registration, gives the notifications etc. In Principal module the principal can see the all details of teachers and students, and give them notifications. In Teachers module, the teacher can give the internal marks, exam notifications, class notes etc to the students. In the Students module, the students can check their current status like academic performance, class notes, notifications, fees detail etc. In the general Module information’s like about us, contact us, login, logout etc. Will be created.

The various features of the proposed system:

* More user-friendly environment
* Proper results
* Attendance calculations

**Modules**

It contains three modules:

* **Admin**
* **Principal**
* **Teachers**
* **Students**

**Modules Description**

The User authentication process is through a Role Based Authentication. These users are authenticated to the website by providing the credentials which they got at the time of registration. This module is mostly concerned with the management of complete website. He should able to Add / Update the information. Such as Notification’s upload. The admin should able to communicate with others through email, residential address and also should able to verify the user details.

* **Principal**

The principal is mainly focused on monitoring the activities done by teachers and students. He can also add notifications.

* **Teachers**

The Teachers is used to add classwork’s to students and they are supposedly to add class works, notifications, internal marks and attendance etc. The teachers should able to communicate with others through classroom.

* **Students**

In this module students can view the class works, attendance, submit works view notifications etc in online uploaded by the Admin. They can view the student’s portal and login by the id given by the admin.

**2.7 Feasibility Study**

Feasibility analysis is the procedure for identifying the candidate system, evaluating and electing the most feasible system. This is done by investigating the existing system in the area under investigation or generally ideas about a new system. It is a test of a system proposal according to its workability, impact on the organization, ability to meet user needs, and effective use of resources. The objective of feasibility study is not to solve the problem but to acquire a sense of its scope. Feasibility analysis involves 8 steps:

1. Form a project team and appoint a project leader.
2. Prepare system flow charts.
3. Enumerate potential candidate system.
4. Describe and identify characteristics of candidate systems.
5. Determine and evaluate performance and cost effectiveness of each Candidate system.
6. Weigh system performance and cost data.
7. Select the best candidate system.
8. Repair and report final project directive to management.

Three key considerations are involved in the feasibility analysis: economic, technical and behavioural.

# CHAPTER FOUR

**SYSTEM TESTING AND IMPLEMENTATION**

## Introduction

Testing is the process by which a developer will generate a set of test data, which gives maximum probability of finding all types of errors that can occur in the software. Testing is vital to the success of the system. System testing makes a logical assumption that if all the parts of the system are correct, the goal will be successfully achieved. The candidate system is subject to a variety of tests: online response, volume, stress, recovery and security and usability tests. A series of testing are performed for the proposed system before the system is ready for user acceptance testing. If an error occurred in the software the system testing will help to identify and correct the error. Software without testing will always under the bugs or errors.

It is the process of exercising or evaluating a system by manual or automatic means to verify that it satisfies the specified requirements or to identify the difference between expected and actual results. The testing activities are aimed at convincing the customer through demonstration and actual use that the software is a solution to the original problem and that both the product and the process that created it are of high quality. It is also used to find and eliminate any residual errors from previous stages and the operational reliability of the system.

## Preparation of Testing Data

Software testing is a crucial element of software quality assurance and represents the ultimate review of specification, design and coding. Testing represents an interesting anomaly for the software. During earlier definition and development phases, it was attempted to build software from abstract concepts to tangible implementation. The testing responsible for ensure that the product that has built performs the way that the detailed design documentation specifies.

## Testing Methods

The testing methods used are:

* + - Unit testing
    - System testing
    - Validation testing

### Unit testing

A program unit is small module written for specific purpose. If the programs are developed in such a way, the task of testing will be greatly simplified. Since our project contains function for each purpose, these units are tested first.

Unit testing has the goal of discovering errors in the individual modules of the system where as integration testing is concerned with the decision logic, control flow, recovery procedures, through put, capacity & timing characteristics of the entire system.

It is the testing of the whole system. In the project creation there came various situations where integration testing has to be performed. In the project unit testing is performed on individual modules. Since the project is developed of function, each function is tested as soon as it is developed.

### System testing

This testing is done to see if all the system components mesh up properly. After completing the project, the whole testing was done based on control flow and correct output. Here we tested if the project correctly works with the system configurations and other files and the correct result is earned.

### Validation testing

Validation checks that the product design satisfies or fits the intended use (high- level checking), i.e., the software meets the User requirements. This is done through dynamic testing and other forms of review.

## Implementation

Implementation is a stage where theoretical design is turned to the working system. The implementation phase is used to test the developed package with sample data, correcting the error identified, appearing the user of the various special facilities and features of the computerized system. It also involves user training for minimizing resistance to change and giving the new system a change to prove its worth. This successful implementation of the new system depends upon the involvement of the user.

### 4.4.1 Implementation Methods

There are several methods for handling the implementation and consists for changing from the old to the new computerized system. The most secure method for conversion from the old system is to run the old and new system in parallel. In this approach; a person may operate in the manual processing system as well as start operating the new computerized system.

Another commonly used method is a direct cut over the existing manual system to the computerized system. The change may be within a week or a day. This strategy requires planning. A working version of the system can also be implemented in one part of the organization and the changes can be made as and when required, but this method is less preference due to the loss of entire system. After the system is Implementation, a review should be conducted to determine whether the system is meeting expecting where improvements are needed.

## Documentation

The documentation involves collecting, organizing, and maintaining complete record of programs. The documentation deals with the system department with maximum clarity. Each and every process is explained in detail. The various table used by the system with field details are provided. The system uses various kinds of forms to produce well-structured screen formats. These forms are also documented the output generated by the system constitutes another part. Documentation of the software provides the following:

### Comments

Comments are very useful in documenting a program. It is used to explain logic of the program. It should be used to improve the quality and understandability of the program. It should not be redundant, incorrect or incomplete.

### System Manuals

A good software system must contain standard system manuals. In this the statement is clearly defined, specifies description, detailed flowcharts, and specimen of all input forms and printed outputs.

### Operation Manual

A good software package is supported with a good operation manual to ensure the smooth running of the program.

The operation manual must contain the following information:

* + - * Setup and operational details of each program.
      * Loading and unloading procedures.
      * Starting, running, and terminating procedures.
      * List of error conditions with explanation

**CHAPTER FIVE**

# SYSTEM SECURITY

## 5.1 Introduction

System security is a branch of technology known as information security as applied to computers and networks. The objective of system security includes protection of information and property from theft, corruption, or natural disaster, while allowing the information and property to remain accessible and productive to its intended users.

System security help software’s under bugs and keep the software safe. The terms system security, means the collective processes and mechanisms by which sensitive and valuable information and services are protected from publication, tampering or collapse by unauthorized activities or untrustworthy individuals and unplanned events respectively. The technologies of system security are based on logic. As security is not necessarily the primary goal of most computer applications, designing a program with security in mind often imposes restrictions on that program's behavior.

## 5.2 Checks and Controls

When developing or acquiring software applications, it is important to ensure that the data being entered is properly checked. This Activity presents guidelines on how to check and control data entry.

### 5.2.1 Good Practices and Recommendations

The following types of checks and controls are important to have in the data entry screens in all software applications:

* Validate all fields that have ranges such as dates or amounts.
* Try to increase the number of lookup tables so that users do not enter country codes or currencies whichever way they wish.
* Allow the user, under privilege control, to add a parameter that is not in a lookup table on the spot without having to go to another screen.
* Allow the user to search for major tables such as citizens, projects, contractors, Etc. This should be available during deletions, modifications, printing and other system functions.
* Design screen layouts to be similar to actual vouchers. This eases data entry and requires less training for the user.
* Use clear color coding as per Windows standards: Black labels, White for enterable fields and gray fields for non-enterable or for system responses.
* Differentiate between Info, Error and Warning messages through the proper use of buttons: Info (OK), Error (OK), and Warning (Yes, No), Choices (Yes, no, Cancel).
* Use clear and unambiguous messages
* Avoid cluttering the screen with a large number of fields. It becomes difficult to visually scan the screen and validate the data. In the case of large number of fields, it is best to use TABs or even multiple screens.
* Do not allow the system to accept to create or modify a record unless all data is validated. Many systems suffer from temporary entries that are never completed.

The above guidelines should be standardized across various applications to ensure that users get familiar with the look and feel of applications and hence require less training.

It will help the users to feel the system is very simple and easy.

## 5.3 Data Security

Data security is the practice of keeping data protected from corruption and unauthorized access. The focus behind data security is to ensure privacy while protecting personal or corporate data. Data is the row form of information stored as columns and rows in our databases, network servers and personal computers. This may be a wide range of information from personal files and intellectual property to market analytics and details intended to top secret. Data could be anything of interest that can be read or otherwise interpreted in human form.

Encryption has become a critical security feature for thriving networks and active home users alike. This security mechanism uses mathematical schemes and algorithms to scramble data into unreadable text. It can only by decode or decrypted by the party that possesses the associated key. Authentication is another part of data security that we encounter with everyday computer usage. Just think about when you log into your email or blog account. That single sign-on process is a form authentication that allows you to log into applications, files, folders and even an entire computer system. Once logged in, you have various given privileges until logging out. Some systems will cancel a session if your machine has been idle for a certain amount of time, requiring that you prove authentication once again to re-enter. The single sign-on scheme is also implemented into strong user authentication systems. However, it requires individuals to login using multiple factors of authentication. This may include a password, a onetime password, a smart card or even a fingerprint.

Data security wouldn't be complete without a solution to back up your critical information. Though it may appear secure while confined away in a machine, there is always a chance that your data can be compromised. You could suddenly be hit with a malware infection where a virus destroys all of your files. Someone could enter your computer and thieve data by sliding through a security hole in the operating system. Perhaps it was an inside job that caused your business to lose those sensitive reports. If all else fails, a reliable backup solution will allow you to restore your data instead of starting completely from scratch.

## 5.4 User Security

User security use security rules to determine what is displays. It ensures that the system prevents unauthorized access in data. It has two elements:

### 5.4.1 Authentication

It is the process of recognizing a user’s identity. The credentials provided are compared to those on a file in a database of the authorized user’s information on a local operating system or within an authentication server. Ensures that a valid user is logged-in, based on an ID and password provided by the user.

### 5.4.2 Authorization

Ensures that the logged-in user is allowed to use a page or perform an operation. Authorization is typically based on one or more roles (sometimes called groups) to which the user belongs. For example, in an employee database, all users could be members of either the employee role or the contractor role. They could also be members of roles that identify their department, position in the corporate hierarchy, or job description. For example, someone could be a member of some or all of the following roles such as Employees, Human Resources, Benefits, and Managers. You can also use the user ID for authorization.

**CHAPTER SIX**

**POST IMPLEMENTATION**

**6.1 Introduction**

Post implementation phase is the phase, which measures the system’s performance against predefined requirements. It maintains and enhance the system. This involves evaluation, maintenance and enhancement of the system.

**Post Implementation Review**

After the system Implementation, a review should be conducted to determine whether the system is meeting expecting where improvements are needed, System quality, user confidence and operating system static are accessed through such technique logging. It is conducted using the review document.

The Implementation plan should anticipate possible problems and must be able to deal with them. The usual problem may be missing documents, missed data formats between current and new files, errors in data translation, missing data etc. The Implementation plan should anticipate possible problems and must be able to deal with them.

The reviews are conducted by the operating personnel’s as well as the software developers in order to determine how well the system is working, how it has been accepted and whether adjustments are needed. The review analysis the option of the user and identifies their attitude towards the new computerized system.

**6.2 System Evaluation**

The system evaluation involves the hardware and software as a unit. The hardware selection is based on performance categories. The evaluation phase ranks vendor proposal and determines the one suited to the user’s needs. It looks in to items such as price, availability and technical support. In the operation phase, the system performance must be monitored not only to determine whether or not they perform as planned, but also to determine if they should be modified to meet changes in the information needs of the business.

In the evaluation phase, the first step adopted was to look at the criteria listed earlier and rank them in the order of importance. Three sources of information are used in evaluating hardware and software. They are benchmark program, experience of other users and product reference manuals.

**6.3 Maintenance**

Software maintenance is the modification of a software product after delivery to correct faults, to improve performance or other attributes, or to adapt the product to a modified environment. Maintenance covers a wide range of activities, including correcting, coding and design errors, updating documentation and test data and upgrading user support. Maintenance means restoring something to its original condition.

Maintenance can be classified as corrective, adaptive, perfective and preventive. Corrective maintenance means repairing processing or performance failures or making changes because of previously uncorrected problems or false assumptions. Adaptive maintenance means changing the program function. Perfective maintenance means enhancing the performance or modifying the programs to respond to the user’s additional or changing needs. Preventive maintenance concerns activities aimed at increasing the system’s maintainability, such as updating documentation, adding comments, and improving the modular structure of the system.

**6.3.1 Activities of a Maintenance Procedure**

Maintenance activities begin where conversion leaves off. Maintenance is handled by the same planning and control used in a formal system project maintenance staff receives a request for service from an authorized user, followed by a definition of the required modifications.

**CHAPTER SEVEN**

**CONCLUSION**

While developing the system a conscious effort has been made to create and develop a website package, making use of available tools, techniques and resources – that would generate a proper system.

While making the system, an eye has been kept on making it as user friendly, as coast- effective and as flexible as possible. As such one may hope that the system will be acceptable to any user and will adequately meet his/her needs.

As in the case of any system development process where there is a number of shortcomings there have been some short comings in the development of this system also. The project is still under modification.

Moreover, it’s a wonderful experience and learned lot of thinks and now am willing to develop more websites. The knowledge learned from the work is valuable.

**CHAPTER EIGHT**

**FUTURE ENHANCEMENT**

While making the system, an eye has been kept on making it as user-friendly, as cost effective and as flexible as possible. As such one may hope that the system will be acceptable to any user and will adequately meet his/her needs.

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**BIBILOGRAPHY**