Project Title

BAUST Student Communication

1.Objective:

Our project name is BAUST student communication. This project is based on STUDENT COMMUNICATION. The student can share their necessary status, pdf, documents, picture, and be connected to the Student Panel through this project. And in the future, we can be connected to the Publication, Club activities, Some Notice, and IQAC.

2.Team Members:

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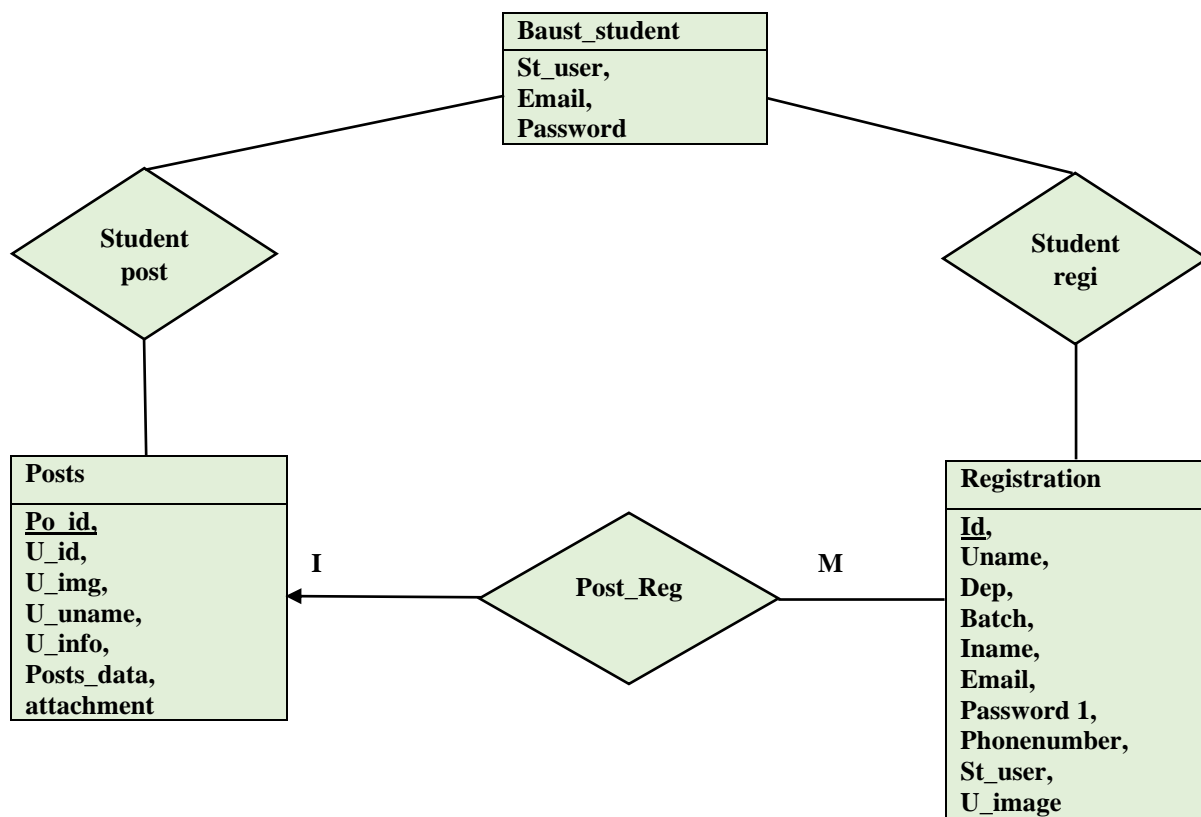
3.Project Design:

Entity relationship (ER) diagram:

Figure: ER diagram

4. Project Feature Description:

A. Home:

A home page is generally the primary web page a visitor navigating to a website from a search engine will see, and it may also serve as a landing page to attract visitors.
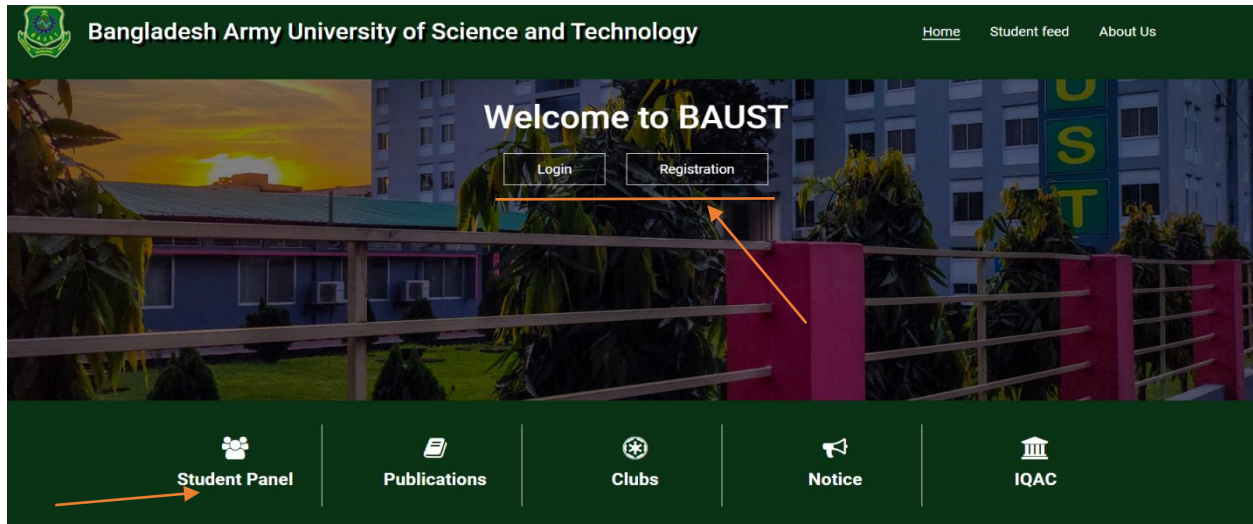

Figure: 1

If students are interested share something they must join the website via fill-up (Registration and Login) pages, which is indicated in figure 1. If students are not registering on the website, they can visit student feed to see the student post indicated in figure 1. They can also see how many students connected with us through the student panel is indicated in figure 1. And this page connected student-feed.php, about-us.html, login.php, register.php and all-students.php .

B. Registration:

A registration form is a list of fields that a user will input data into and submit to a company or individual.
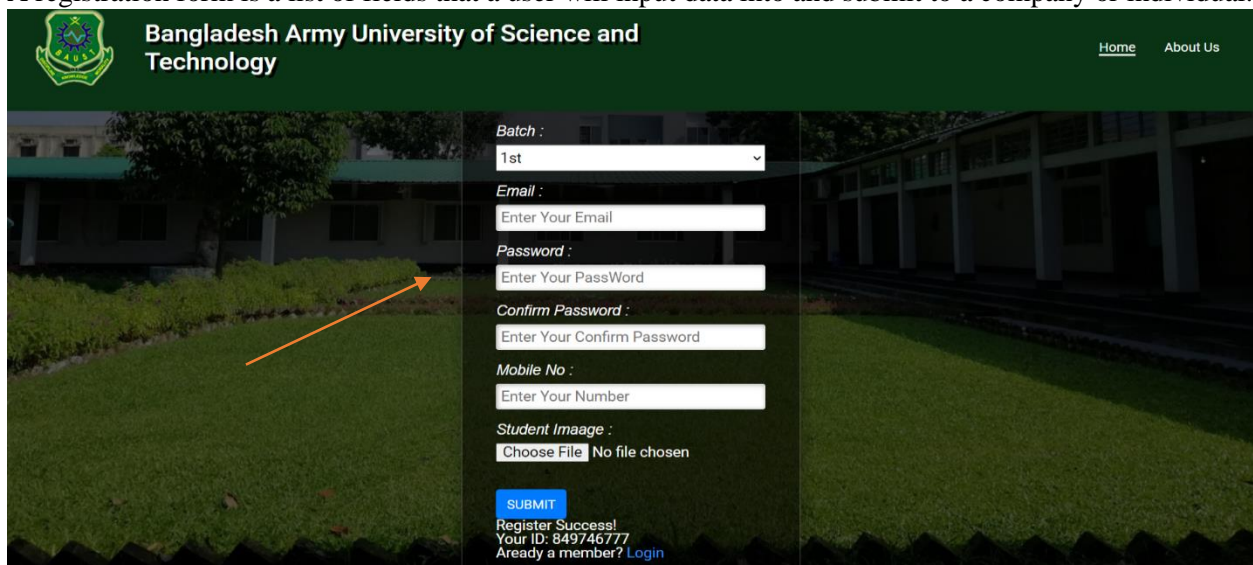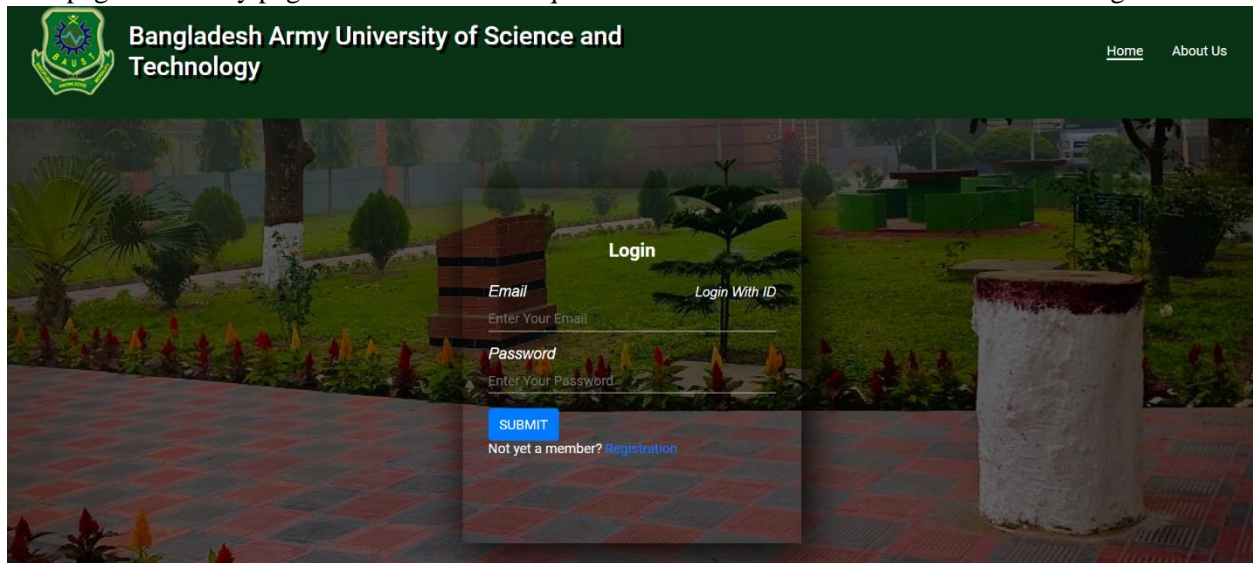

Figure: 2

In figure: 2 indicated then the student fill-up their information, attached their pictures, and when they submit information's, it will provide a UNIQUE ID which they can use to log in to their profile. If the user is already a member, they can log in directly. This page is connected with login.php, index.html, and about-us.html.

C. Login:

This page is an entry page to a website that requires user identification and authorization. In figure: 3
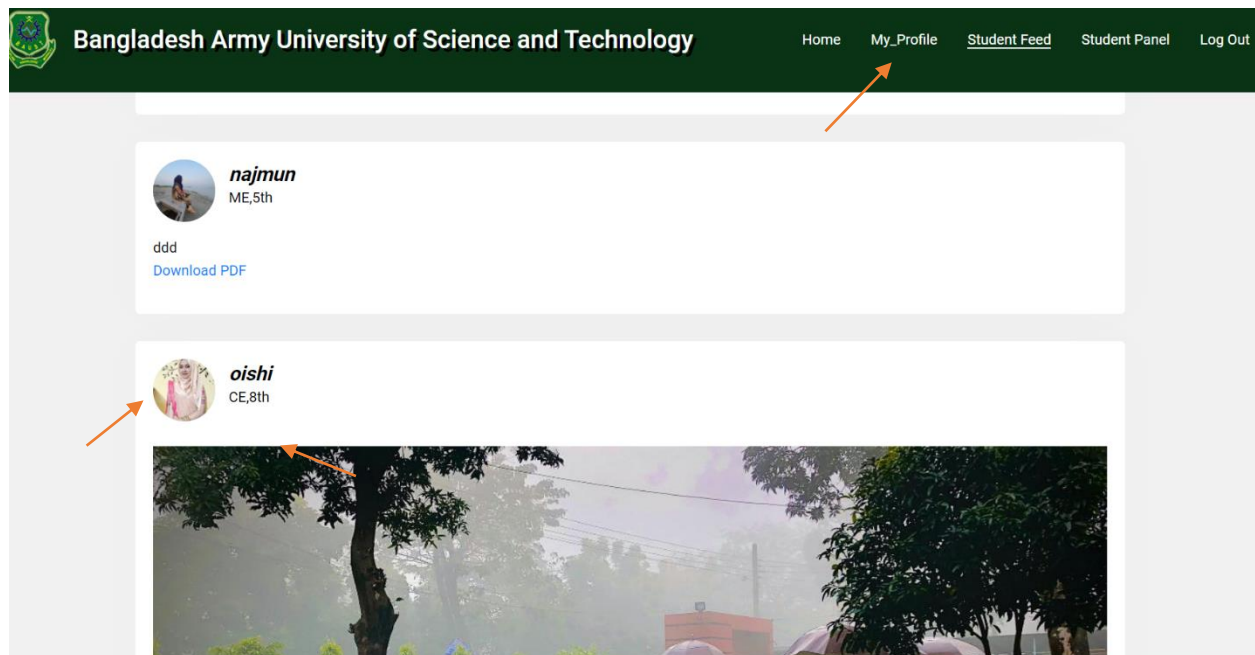

Figure: 3

indicated and the students can log in with an email address and password or they can log in with the unique id and password. Then click submit button to join our website and post or see the previous post. And also connected this page student-feed.php, register.php, index.html, and about-us.html.

D. Student Feed:

Here, students who are login into their profile can post their status, picture, and pdf even see the other user's post. The user who is not login the website can visit the student feed read the status and download files. Indicated in the figure: 3.
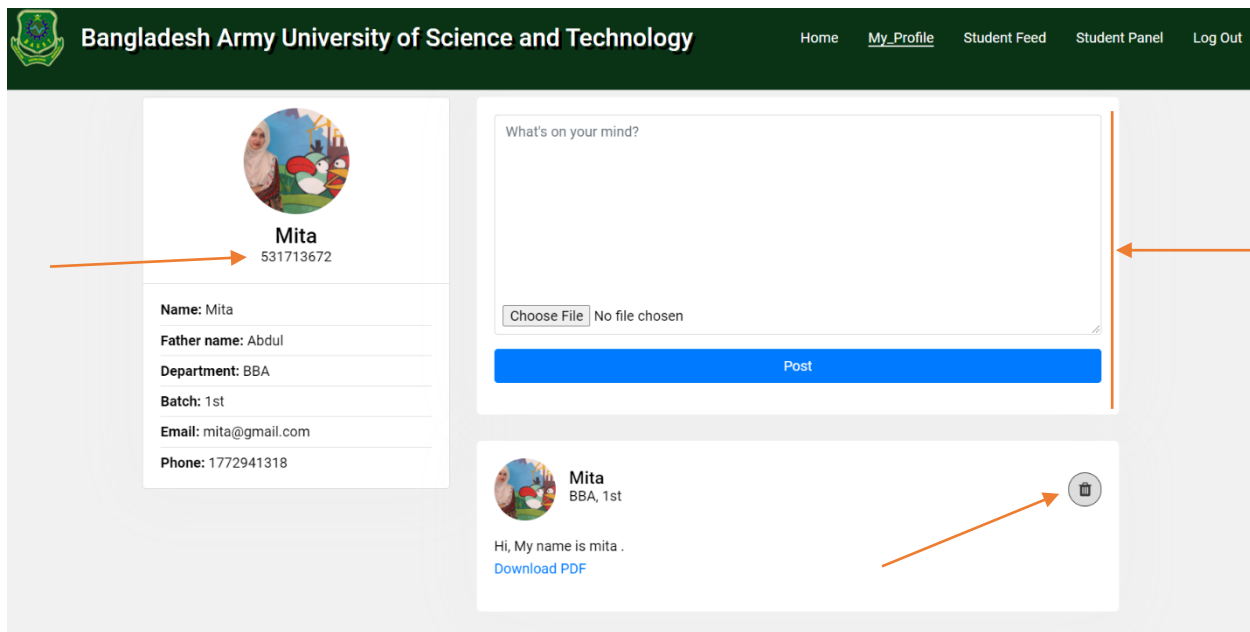
Figure: 4

Users can also visit the user and another user's profile. And this page is also connected to index.html, profile.php, student-feed.php, all-student.php, login.php, and logout.php.
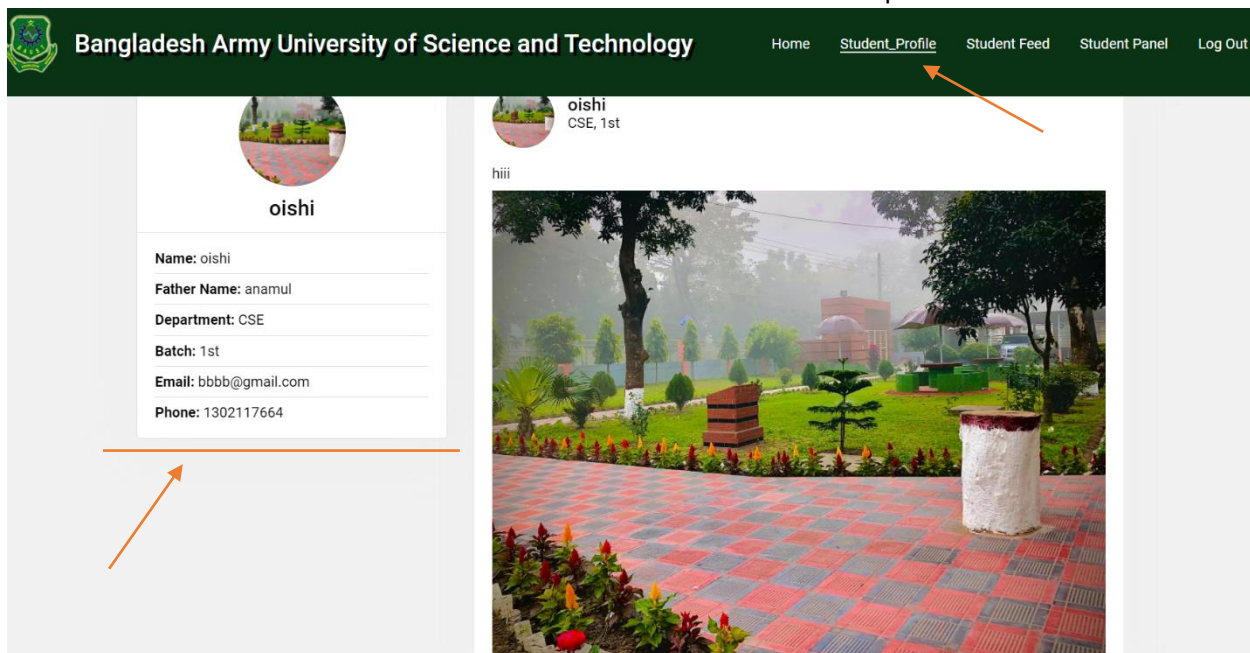
E. My Profile:

We can see this indicated in figure: 4, user profile. This profile mainly works for the user's personal profile and the user can post status, picture, and pdf. Users can see their unique id and previous post delete. This page is mainly connected to the index.html, student-feed.php, all-student.php, and logout.php.

Figure: 5

F. Student Profile:

In figure: 6 indicated that users can visit a student's profile without login in website, the students can see some information and student status. But cannot control the student profile.
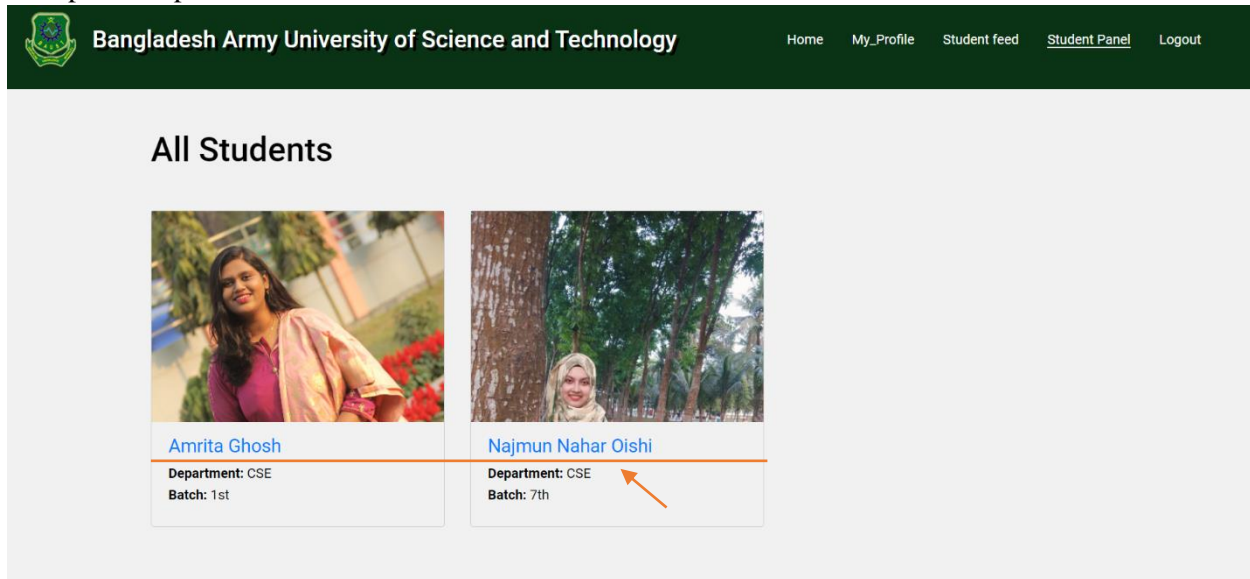

Figure: 6

And this page connected to the index.html, student-feed.php, all-student.php and logout.php.

G. Student Panel:

This page mainly indicated figure: 7, a student who is login in or registration this website. Even who is not log in or registration the website so that, then he can see all student's profile details like profile picture, name, batch, and department. And do the student's name click then goes to her profile and see their post and profile details.

Figure: 7

And this page also connected to index.html, profile.php, student-feed.php, all-student.php, logout.php and login.php.

H. About Us:

This figure: 8 indicated that about us page , this page mainly developer information and if you any

Figure: 8

query's then feel free to contact with them. This page connected to index.html.

5.Development Tools:

A.HTML: First development by Tim Berners- Lee in 1990. HTML is short for Hypertext markup Language. HTML is used to create electronic documents (called pages) that are displayed on the world wide web. Each page contains a series of connections to other pages called hyperlinks. Every web page you see on the internet is written using one version of HTML code or another.

HTML code ensure the proper formatting of text and images for your internet browser. Without HTML, a browser would not know how to display text as elements or load images or other elements. HTML also provides a basic structure of the page, upon which cascading style sheets are overlaid to change its appearance. One could think of HTML as the bones(structure) of web page, and css as its skin (appearance).

B.CSS: Cascading style sheets (css) is a stylesheets language used to describe the presentation of a document written in HTML or XML (including XML dialects such as SVG, MathML, OR XHTML). CSS describes how elements should be rendered on screen, on paper, in speech, or on their media. CSS is among the core language of the open web and is standardized across web browsers according to W3C speciation's. Previously, development of various parts of CSS specification was done synchronously, which allowed versioning of the latest recommendations. You might have heard about CSS1, CSS2.1, CSS3. However, CSS4 has never become an official version. From CSS3, the scope of the specification increased significantly and the progress on different CSS modules started to differ so much, that it become more effective to develop and release recommendations separately per module.

C.PHP: PHP started out as a small open-source project that evolved as more and more people found out useful it was. Rasmus Lerdorf Unleashed the first version of PHP way back in 1994.

- PHP is a recursive acronym for "PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor".

- PHP is a server-side scripting language that is embedded in HTML. It is used to manage dynamic content, databases, session tracking, even build entire e-commerce sites.

- It is integrated with a number of popular databases, including MySQL, PostgreSQL, Oracle, Sybase, Informix, and Microsoft SQL Server.

- PHP is pleasingly zippy in its execution, especially when compiled as an Apache module on the Unix side. The MySQL server, once started, executes even very complex queries with huge result sets in record-setting time.

- PHP supports a large number of major protocols such as POP3, IMAP, and LDAP. PHP4 added support for Java and distributed object architectures (COM and CORBA), making n-tier development a possibility for the first time.

- PHP is forgiving: PHP language tries to be as forgiving as possible.

- PHP Syntax is C-Like.

D. Java Script: JavaScript is a dynamic computer programming language. It is lightweight and most commonly used as a part of web pages, whose implementations allow client-side script to interact with the user and make dynamic pages. It is an interpreted programming language with object-oriented capabilities. JavaScript was first known as Live Script, but Netscape changed its name to JavaScript, possibly because of the excitement being generated by Java. JavaScript made its first appearance in Netscape 2.0 in 1995 with the name Live Script. The general-purpose core of the language has been embedded in Netscape, Internet Explorer, and other web browsers.

The ECMA-262 Specification defined a standard version of the core JavaScript language.

- JavaScript is a lightweight, interpreted programming language.
- Designed for creating network-centric applications.
- Complementary to and integrated with Java.
- Complementary to and integrated with HTML.
- Open and cross-platform

E. Bootstrap: Bootstrap is a free front-end framework for faster and easier web development. Bootstrap includes HTML and CSS based design templates for typography, forms, buttons, tables, navigation, modals, image carousels and many other, as well as optional JavaScript plugins. Bootstrap also gives you the ability to easily create responsive designs.

6. Source Code:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1oT50yMeUl8A1YUDd-zBwK4JI2AXj7_VX/view?usp=sharing