

PROJECT REPORT ON

MANAGEMENT

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ABSTRACT

This is a software designed for managing the hostel data and various activities held related to hostel. This particular project deals with the problems on managing a hostel and avoids the problems which occur when carried manually.

The using of this software is very convenient and this user friendly with easy graphical user interface. Graphical user interface is designed by using php css and java script.

Pro's of this Software

- 1. Run very fast and can be run in low configuration system
- 2. Less chances of error
- 3. One of best pro of this software is data consistency
- 4. High security no one can trace data except team head even developer also. User can check his information only by his account login. Students can not get information of other student
- 5. With this software we can update data easily
- 6. With this software we can keep records easily
- 7. Backup of data cab be taken easily also can we transfer on personal web server automatically.

List of Tables

- 1. New user registration
- 2. Already registered login
- 3.Team head login
- 4. Student registration

- 5.Room
- 6.courses
- 7. User access log
- 8.book hostel

Introduction

1.User Panel

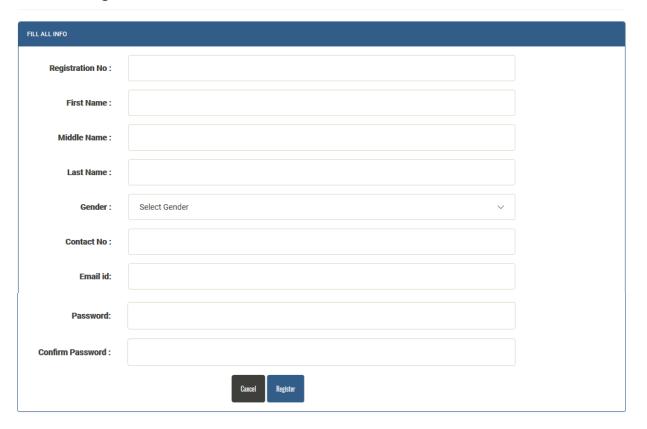
1.1 New user registration

This is first menu option of left sidebar of menu. As name is describing this option is used new user registration. Various fields have fill for new user registration

- 1. Registration No
- 2. First name
- 3. Middle name
- 4. Last name

- 5. Gender
- 6. Contact No
- 7. Email Id
- 8. Password
- 9. Confirm password
- 10. Cancel
- 11. Register

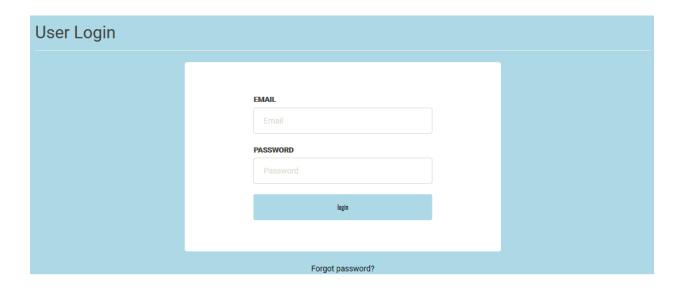
Student Registration



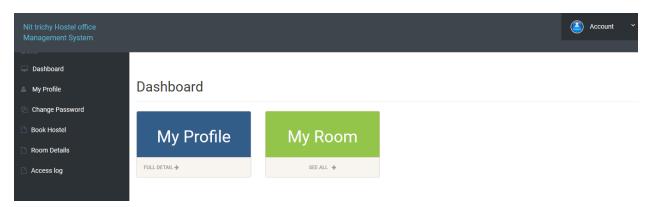
1.2 Already registered login

In this section already registered user can be login here by providing there email id and password.

If any one forget password then option for recover the password has provided



After login below option will appear



In dashboard option my profile and my room option will appear in my profile all the information will appear that was given at the time of registration and my room information will appear if only we have book otherwise whole page will appear empty

And in left side few menu given of change pwd , book hostel, room details, access log

Change pwd is use for changing the pwd this option will work only if you know old pwd

Book hostel option is used for booking of hostel. For booking hostel we should have complete information of course address etc.

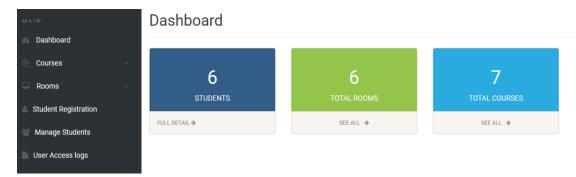
And last option is put for security reason this option tell us last login details that include ip address country city and login time.



1.3 Team head login

Team head has given full power to

manage data.



In dashboard admin can know the information of total students total rooms and total courses also even admin can add or remove the courses rooms and manage the student data. Also can do new student registration and also can access login activity

1.4 Hostel details

In this link hyperlink of official website of nit Trichy is attached where any one can get information hostel

2.1 Hardware Configuration

Given information is of system where this project developed and tested

Not given information of configuration is not requirement of running or testing this software can run smoothly on any processor or in any version of window 2003 or in all later version

- 1. AMD processor
- **2.4 GB RAM**
- 3. 512 GB HARD DISK
- 4. 1024 * 768 Resolution

2.2 Software Configuration

- 1. OS: Windows 10
- 2.PHP Triad (PHP, MySQL, Apache, and PHPMyAdmin)

2.3 Software Features

2.3.1 Php

PHP is a scripting language originally designed for producing dynamic web pages. It has evolved to include a command line interface capability and can be used in standalone graphical applications

Usage

PHP is a general-purpose scripting language that is especially suited for web development. PHP generally runs on a web server, taking PHP code as its input and creating web pages as output. It can also be used for command-line scripting and client-side GUI applications.

Speed optimization

As with many scripting languages, PHP scripts are normally kept as humanreadable source code, even on production web servers. In this case, PHP scripts will be compiled at runtime by the PHP engine, which increase their execution time

Security

Hosting PHP applications on a server requires a careful and constant attention to deal with these security risks. There are advanced protection patches such as Suhosin and Hardening-Patch, especially designed for web hosting environments. Installing PHP as a CGI binary rather than as an Apache module is the preferred method for added security. With respect to securing the code itself, PHP code can be obfuscated to make it difficult to read while remaining functional.

2.3.2 My SQL

MySQL is a relational database management system based on **SQL** – **S**tructured **Q**uery **L**anguage. The application is used for a wide range of purposes, including data warehousing, e-commerce, and logging applications.

The most common use for mySQL however, is for the purpose of a web database. It can be used to store anything from a single record of information to an entire inventory of available products for an online store. In association with a scripting language such as **PHP** or **Perl** (both offered on our hosting accounts) it is possible to create websites which will interact in real-time with a mySQL database to rapidly display categorised and searchable information to a website user.

2.3.2.1 Database Table

A database most often contains one or more tables. Each table is identified by a name (e.g. "Customers" or "Orders"). Tables contain records (rows) with data.

2.3.2.2 Queries

A query is a question or a request. With MySQL, we can query a database for specific information and have a record set returned

2.3.2.3 Create a connection to a database

Before you can access data in a database, you must create a connection to the database. In PHP, this is done with the mysql_connect() function.

Syntax

Mysql_connect (server name , user name , server password);

2.3.2.4 Closing a Connection

The connection will be closed automatically when the script ends. To close the connection before, use the mysql_close() function

2.3.2.5 Create a Database

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

Syntax

CREATE DATABASE database_name

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

2.3.2.6 Create a Table

The CREATE TABLE statement is used to create a table in MySQL

Syntax

CREATE TABLE table_name (column_name1 data_type, column_name2 data type, column name3 data type,)

2.3.2.7 MySQL Functions

```
mysql_affected_rows — Get number of affected rows in previous MySQL operation
```

mysql_change_user — Change logged in user of the active connection

mysql_client_encoding — Returns the name of the character set

mysql_close — Close MySQL connection

mysql connect — Open a connection to a MySQL Server

mysql_create_db — Create a MySQL database

mysql_data_seek — Move internal result pointer

mysql_db_name — Get result data

mysql_db_query — Send a MySQL query

mysql_drop_db — Drop (delete) a MySQL database

```
mysgl errno — Returns the numerical value of the error message from previous
MySQL operation
mysql error — Returns the text of the error message from previous MySQL
operation
mysql_escape_string — Escapes a string for use in a mysql_query
mysql fetch array — Fetch a result row as an associative array, a numeric array,
or both
mysql fetch assoc — Fetch a result row as an associative array
mysgl fetch field — Get column information from a result and return as an
object
mysql fetch lengths — Get the length of each output in a result
mysql fetch object — Fetch a result row as an object
mysql_pconnect — Open a persistent connection to a MySQL server
mysql ping — Ping a server connection or reconnect if there is no connection
mysql query — Send a MySQL query
mysql_result — Get result data
mysql select db — Select a MySQL database
mysql set charset — Sets the client character set
```

mysql_stat — Get current system status

mysql_tablename — Get table name of field

mysql_thread_id — Return the current thread ID

mysql_unbuffered_query — Send an SQL query to MySQL, without fetching and buffering the result

wsmysql_num_rows — Get number of rows in result

2.3.3 phpMAdmin

phpMyAdmin is an open source tool written in PHP intended to handle the administration of MySQL over the World Wide Web. phpMyAdmin supports a wide range of operations with MySQL.Currently it can create and drop databases, create/drop/alter tables, delete/edit/add fields, execute any SQL statement, manage users and permissions, and manage keys on fields. while you still have the ability to directly execute any SQL statement. phpMyAdmin can manage a whole MySQL server (needs a super-user) as well as a single database. To accomplish the latter you'll need a properly set up MySQL user who can read/write only the desired database. It's up to you to look up the appropriate part in the MySQL manual

2.3.4 Apache Web server

Often referred to as simply Apache, a public-domain open source Web server developed by a loosely knit group of programmers. The first version of Apache, based on the NCSA httpd Web server, was developed in 1995. Core development of the Apache Web server is performed by a group of about 20 volunteer

programmers, called the Apache Group. However, because the source code is freely available, anyone can adapt the server for specific needs, and there is a large public library of Apache add-ons. In many respects, development of Apache is similar to development of the Linux operating system. Apache uses a system of three text files for managing its configuration data. All three of these files (almost always) appear in Apache's ./conf directory and are designed to be edited by system administrators:

- 1. httpd.conf for general settings
- 2. srm.conf for resource settings
- 3. access.conf for security settings

When Apache first starts, these files are processed in the order shown above. Originally, the initial installation of Apache included default entries within each of the three files. In the most recent versions of Apache, however, the default installation has changed. Now httpd.conf is treated as the "master" configuration file and it contains all of the settings. Both srm.conf and access.conf still exist in the installation, but they contain no settings and are empty except for some comments

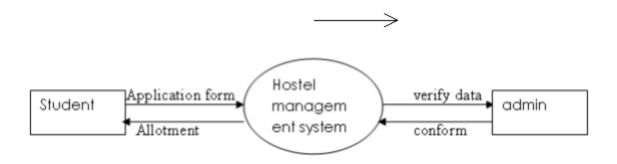
3. SYSTEM DESIGN

SYMBOLS USED IN DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

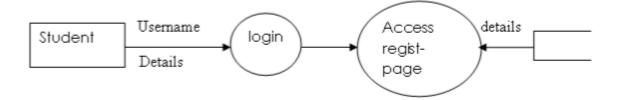
- source rectangle, which defines or destination
-Arrow, which shows dataflow.
-Circle, which represent a process that transforms incoming data into outgoing flow.
-Open rectangle, which shows a data store.

DATA FLOW DAIGRAM

CONTEXT LEVEL DFD



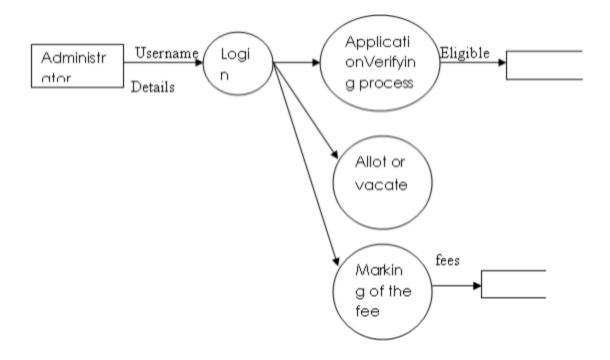
STUDENT MODULE



REGISTATION PROCESS



ADMIN LOGIN MODULE



ALLOTMENT PROCESS



DATABASE DESIGN

The data in the system has to be stored and retrieved from database. Designing the database is part of system design. Data elements and data structures to be stored have been identified at analysis stage. They are structured and put together to design the data storage and retrieval system. A database is a collection of interrelated data stored with minimum redundancy to serve many users quickly and efficiently. The general objective is to make database access easy, quick, inexpensive and flexible for the user. Relationships are established between the data items and unnecessary data items are removed. Normalization is done to get an internal consistency of data and to have minimum redundancy and maximum stability. This ensures minimizing data storage required, minimizing chances of data inconsistencies and optimizing for updates. The MS Access database has been chosen for developing the relevant databases.

1. New user registration

Field name

NAME	ТҮРЕ	DESCRIPTION
Registration No	integer	reg no of user
First name	varchar	First name of user

Middle name	varchar	Middle name of user
Last name	varchar	Last name of user
gender	varchar	Gender of user
Contact no	varchar	Contact no of user
Email	varchar	email of user
Password	varchar	Password of user
Confirm password	varchar	password of user for confirmation

2.Already registered user login

Email id	varchar	Email id of reg user
Password	varchar	Password of reg user

3.Team head login

Email id / user name	varchar	Email id/username of reg
password	varchar	Password of reg user

4. Student registration

Room no	int	Select room from available
		list
Seater	int	Select size of room
Fee per month	int	How much money you
		want pay per month
Stay from	date	Enter date
Duration	int	Enter total month for live
Course	varchar	Enter course name

Emergency contact no	int	Enter emergency no
Guardian name	Varchar	Name of parents
Guardian contact no	int	Contact no of guardian
address	longtext	Address of guardian
city	varchar	Enter your city name
state	varchar	Enter your state
Pin code	int	Enter your pincode

Note various data type repeat one or more time different pages so we discussed only one time of that data type

5. Add course

Course code	int	Enter course code
Course name(short)	varchar	Enter short course name
Course name (full)	longtext	Enter full course name

6. Add room

Room no	int	Enter the room no
Fee per monthe	int	Enter desired fee for room

Important codes

Administrator account with database connectivity

<?php session_start();

```
$a=$_POST["user1"];
   $b=$_POST["pass1"];
   $c=$_POST["pass1"];
   $_SESSION['user1']=$user1;
   $_SESSION['pass1']=$pass1;
   $cc=mysql_connect("localhost","root","");
   mysql_select_db("hostel");
   $abc="CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS 'adm_account'(
   'id' INT(20) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
   'user' VARCHAR(60) NOT NULL,
'pass' VARCHAR(60) NOT NULL,
   'pass_r' VARCHAR(60) NOT NULL,PRIMARY KEY('id'))";
   mysql_query($abc);
   \$sql="insert\ into\ adm\_account\ (user,pass,pass\_r)\ values\ ('\$user1','\$pass1','\$pass1')";
   mysql_query($sql);
   mysql_close($cc);
   ?>
```

Storing values from database

```
$i=1; while($row=@mysql_fetch_array($result)) { $id[$i]=$row['id']; $roll_no[$i]=$row['roll_no']; $reg_no[$i]=$row['reg_no']; $name[$i]=$row['name']; $email[$i]=$row['email']; $i++; }
```

Admin login code

```
<?
session_start();

if(isset($_REQUEST['sub1'])) { $user=$_REQUEST['user1']; $pass=$_REQUEST['pass1'];

$cc=mysql_connect("localhost","root","");

mysql_select_db("hostel");

$sql="SELECT * FROM adm_account where user1='$user' AND pass1='$pass'"; $res=@mysql_query($sql);

//$a=@mysql_affected_rows(); //if($a>=1) $num=mysql_num_rows($res); if($num>0) {

$_SESSION['pass']=$pass; $_SESSION['user']=$user; header("location:admin_home.php");

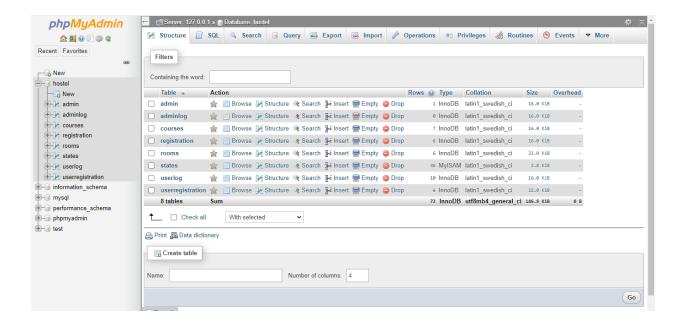
} else { $flag=1; $msg="Wrong username or password"; }

}
```

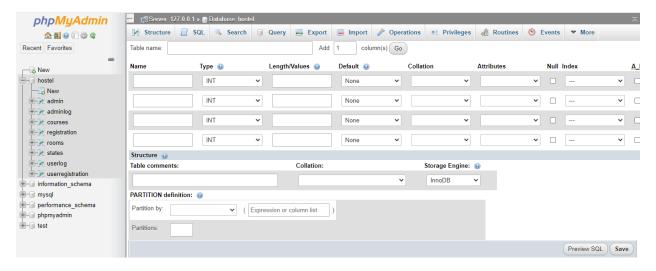
Appendix

Database Table screen shots

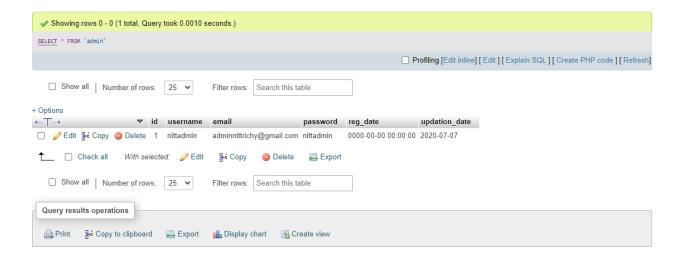
Hostel database in phpMyAdmin working layoot



Workspace layout for creating new table



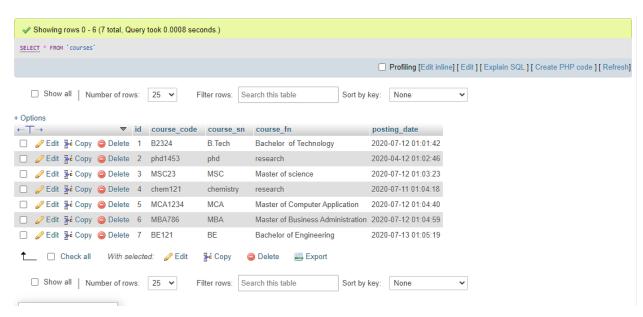
Admin table



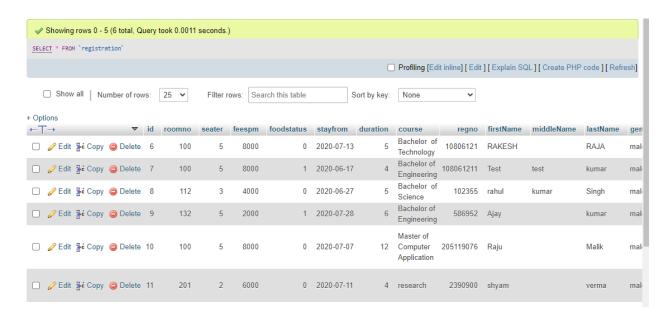
Admin log



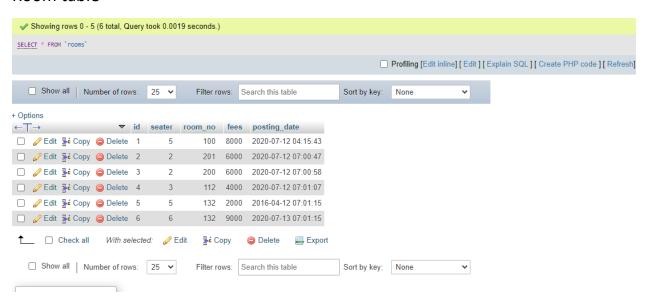
Courses table



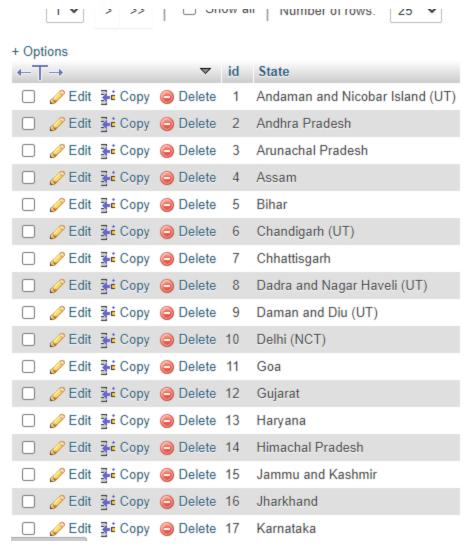
Registration table



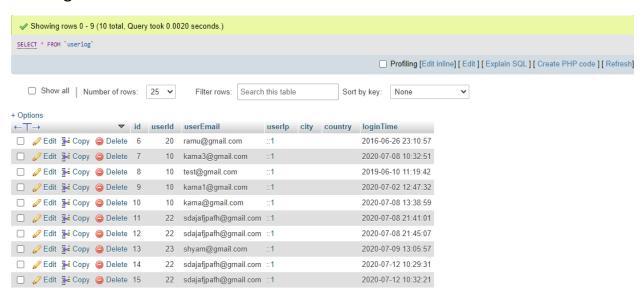
Room table



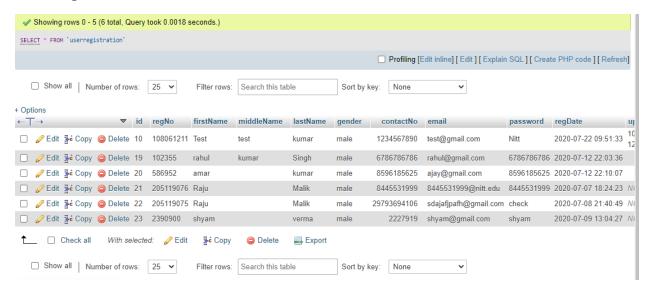
States Table



User log table



User registration table



References

https://www.javatpoint.com/dbms-tutorial

https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/dbms/

https://www.studytonight.com/dbms/

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HXV3zeQKqGY