**PROJECT BASED SKILLING REPORT**

**On**

***Title of the Project***

**Submitted in partial fulfilment of the**

**Requirements for the award of the Degree of**

**Bachelor of Technology**

**In**

**Computer Science & Engineering**

**By**

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**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING**

**(DST-FIST Sponsored Department)**

**K L University**

**K L University**

**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING**

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***CERTIFICATE***

This is to certify that this project based skilling report entitled **“KLU CONFERENCE ORGANIZATION ”** is a bonafide work done by 170030901 , 170030914 , 170030939 , 170030941 in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of degree in **BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY** in **Computer Science and Engineering** during the academic year 2018-2019.

**Faculty In Charge Head of the Department**

**K L University**

**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING**

**(DST-FIST Sponsored Department)**

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***DECLARATION***

We hereby declare that this project based skilling report entitled **“XXXXXX”** has been prepared by us in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of degree “**BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY in COMPUTER** **SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING**” during the academic year 2018-2019

ABSTRACT:

KLU conferences organization

Consider the KL University, Department of Computer Science and Engineering planned organizing an International Conference on ‘Computing’ in the year 2017 in association with Association with Computing Machinery (ACM) - Koneru Chapter with the participation of eminent academicians from India and Abroad. They are invited speakers from different countries to expose their knowledge. The conference will be conducted in English and papers submitted must be in English.

The conference topics include Artificial Intelligence, Soft computing, Grid Computing, Software Engineering, Software Reliability, Artificial Intelligence,Neural Networks, Cloud Computing, Internet of Things, Knowledge Engineering, Computer Networks, Digital Forensics, Network Security, Wireless sensor Networks but not limited. Also conduct pre-workshops during the conference.

Reviews by reviewers are recorded for use in the paper selection process. The database system caters primarily to reviewers who record answers to evaluation questions for each paper they review and make recommendations regarding whether to accept or reject the paper. Finally, the accepted papers will be published in ACM Conference proceedings.

Registrations include regno, name of the participant, Address, Previous working college/university/Industry, Amout paid, Type of the Registrations such as Foreign delegate, Industries and R&D, Academicians, Research scholars and students.

Authors of papers are uniquely identified by email-id. First name, last name are also recorded. They should clearly state the purpose, method and critical results of their work. The abstract should include the title, name of the author(s), Affiliation details, Statement of problem, proposed approach, results, acknowledgements, conclusion and references. Each paper is assigned a unique identifier by the

4) Identify the Relationship between the entities as mentioned in the description.

5) Develop ER models as part of conceptual design.

6) Realize the ER models into schemas as part of logical design.

7) Apply normalization techniques to the above schemas where ever necessary.

8) Create tables with constraints to the identified schemas as part of logical design.

9) Insert relevant data into the tables.

STEP1

ENTITY:

An **entity** can be a real-world object, either animate or inanimate, that can be easily identifiable. For example, in a school database, students, teachers, classes, and courses offered can be considered as **entities**. All these **entities** have some attributes or properties that give them their identity.

IDENTIFING THE ENTITIES:

1TOPICS

2:REGISTRATIO

3:AUTHOR

4:ABSTRACT

5:-REVIEWERS

6:-RATING

7:-REVIEW FORM

STEP2:

ATTRIBUTES:-

In general, an **attribute** is a characteristic. In a **database management system**(**DBMS**), an **attribute** refers to a database component, such as a table. It also may refer to a database field. **Attributes** describe the instances in the row of a database.

1:-TOPIC

Topic\_id,Topic\_Name,Serial\_no

→Artificial Intelligence,

→Soft computing,

→Grid Computing,

→Software Engineering,

→Software Reliability,

→Artificial Intelligence,

→Neural Networks,

→Cloud Computing,

→Internet of Things,

→Knowledge Engineering,

→Computer Networks,

→Digital Forensics,

→Network Security,

→Wireless sensor Networks 2:-

2:-Registration

→reg\_no

→participant\_no

→address

→previous working college

→amount paid

→type of registrations

3:-Authors

→first\_name

→last\_name

→email\_id

→purpose

→critical result

4:-Abstract

→abs\_id

→author name

→affiliation details

→result

→acknowledgement

→conclusion

5:-reviewers

→email\_id

→first name

→last name

→phone number

→affiliation

→topics of interest

6:-Rating

→Serial\_no

→factors of rating

→overall status

7:-Review form

→review\_id

→acceptance factor

→review of presentation

Step:-3

RELATIONSHIP:

In relational database theory, a **relation**, as originally**defined** by E. F. Codd, is a set of tuples (d1, d2, ..., dn), where each element dj is a member of Dj, a data domain. ... A set of tuples having the same heading is called a body.

Important Mysql Commands

→Login mysql -h serverip -u studentidno -p studentidno (Ask programmer the Mysql server IP address)

→Change to database

use dbstudentidno;

→Display tables in database

show tables;

→Create tables

create table student(sid int,sname varchar(30));

→Display table structure

describe student;

→Inserting data

insert into student values(1,'xxx');

→Display data in the table

Select \* from student;

select sid from student;

Select \* from student where sid=1;

Select sid from student where sid=1;

→Modifying data in the table

update student set sname='zzz';

update student set sname='zzzz' where sname='xxx';

→Delete data in the table

delete from student ;

delete from student where sid=1;

→Modifying table structure

Adding new column

alter table student add sec int;

→changing existing column datatype

alter table student modify sname varchar(50);

→Changing existing column name

alter table student change sname name varchar(50);

→Deleting existing column

alter table student drop column sec;

→Renaming a table

alter table student rename to stud;

→Delete table structure

drop table student;

-Important MYSQL DATA TYPES

MySQL uses many different data types broken into three categories: numeric, date and time, and string types.

Numeric Data Types: MySQL uses all the standard ANSI SQL numeric data types

→INT - A normal-sized integer that can be signed or unsigned. If signed, the allowable range is from 2147483648 to 2147483647. If unsigned, the allowable range is from 0 to 4294967295. You can specify a width of up to 11 digits.

→TINYINT - A very small integer that can be signed or unsigned. If signed, the allowable range is from -128 to 127. If unsigned, the allowable range is from 0 to 255. You can specify a width of up to 4 digits.

**→SMALLINT -**A small integer that can be signed or unsigned. If signed, allowable range is from 32768 to 32767. If unsigned, the allowable range is from 0 to 65535. You can specify a width of up to 5 digits.

→MEDIUMINT - A medium-sized integer that can be signed or unsigned. If signed, the allowable range is from -8388608 to 8388607. If unsigned, the allowable range is from 0 to 16777215. You can specify a width of up to 9 digits.

→ BIGINT - A large integer that can be signed or unsigned. If signed, the allowable range is from 9223372036854775808 to 9223372036854775807. If unsigned, the allowable range is from 0 to 18446744073709551615. You can specify a width of up to 20 digits.

→FLOAT(M,D) - A floating-point number that cannot be unsigned. You can define the display length M and the number of decimals D. This is not required and will default to 10,2, where 2 is the number of decimals and 10 is the total number of digits including decimals. Decimal precision can go to 24 places for a FLOAT.

→DOUBLE(M,D) - A double precision floating-point number that cannot be unsigned. You can define the display length M and the number of decimals D. This is not required and will default to 16,4, where 4 is the number of decimals. Decimal precision can go to 53 places for a DOUBLE. REAL is a synonym for DOUBLE.

→ DECIMAL(M,D) - An unpacked floating-point number that cannot be unsigned. In unpacked decimals, each decimal corresponds to one byte. Defining the display length M and the number of decimals D is required. NUMERIC is a synonym for DECIMAL.

Date and Time Types: The MySQL date and time datatypes are:

→DATE - A date in YYYY-MM-DD format, between 1000-01-01 and 9999-12-31. For example, December 30th, 1973 would be stored as 1973-12-30.

→DATETIME - A date and time combination in YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS format, between 100001-01 00:00:00 and 9999-12-31 23:59:59. For example, 3:30 in the afternoon on December 30th, 1973 would be stored as 1973-12-30 15:30:00.

→ TIMESTAMP - A timestamp between midnight, January 1, 1970 and sometime in 2037. This looks like the previous DATETIME format, only without the hyphens between numbers; 3:30 in the afternoon on December 30th, 1973 would be stored as 19731230153000 YYYYMMDDHHMMSS.

→TIME - Stores the time in HH:MM:SS format. YEARM - Stores a year in 2-digit or 4-digit format. If the length is specified as 2 forexampleYEAR(2), YEAR can be 1970 to 2069 70to69. If the length is specified as 4, YEAR can be 1901 to 2155. The default length is 4.

String Types: This list describes the common string datatypes in MySQL.

→CHAR(M) - A fixed-length string between 1 and 255 characters in length for exampleCHAR(5), rightpadded with spaces to the specified length when stored. Defining a length is not required, but the default is 1.

→VARCHAR(M)- A variable-length string between 1 and 255 characters in length; for example VARCHAR(25). You must define a length when creating a VARCHAR field.

BLOB or TEXT - A field with a maximum length of 65535 characters. BLOBs are "Binary Large Objects" and are used to store large amounts of binary data, such as images or other types of files. Fields defined as TEXT also hold large amounts of data; the difference between the two is that sorts and comparisons on stored data are case sensitive on BLOBs and are not case sensitive in TEXT fields. You do not specify a length with BLOB or TEXT.

→TINYBLOB or TINYTEXT - A BLOB or TEXT column with a maximum length of 255 characters. You do not specify a length with TINYBLOB or TINYTEXT.

MEDIUMBLOB or MEDIUMTEXT - A BLOB or TEXT column with a maximum length of 16777215 characters. You do not specify a length with MEDIUMBLOB or MEDIUMTEXT.

→LONGBLOB or LONGTEXT - A BLOB or TEXT column with a maximum length of 4294967295 characters. You do not specify a length with LONGBLOB or LONGTEXT.

→ENUM - An enumeration, which is a fancy term for list. When defining an ENUM, you are creating a list of items from which the value must be selected oritcanbeNULL. For example,

if you wanted your field to contain "A" or "B" or "C", you would define your ENUM as ENUM ′A′,′B′,′C′ and only those values

ER-DIAGRAM

An **entity-relationship diagram** (**ERD**) is a data modeling technique that graphically illustrates an information system's entities and the relationships between those entities. An **ERD** is a conceptual and representational model of data used to represent the entity framework infrastructure.

RESULT:

CREATION AND INSERTION OF DATA IN “MYSQL”

system. A paper may have multiple authors, but one of the author as designated as corresponding author.

Reviewers of papers are uniquely identified by email address. Each reviewer’s first name, last name, phone number, affiliation and topics of interest are recorded.

Each paper is assigned between two or four reviewers. A reviewer rates each paper assigned to him/her on a scale of 1 to 10 points depends on technical merit, readability, originality, Innovation, Quality, Presentation, Applicability, relevance to the conference and overall status. Finally, each reviewer provides an overall recommendation regarding each paper.

Finally, the reviewer sends the review form to the editor. That Review form consisting of recommendation either strongly accepted, Accepted, Marginally Accepted, Accepted with major changes, Rejected, Strongly Rejected and reviewer comments.

Output :





