

# **HOSTEL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

*A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of*

## **BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY IN COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING**

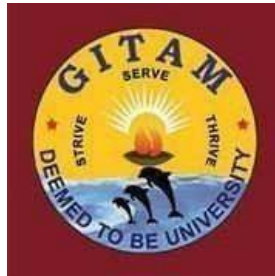
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**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING**

**GITAM INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY**

**GITAM (Deemed to be University)**

**VISAKHAPATNAM**

**DECEMBER 2020**

# **INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY**

**GITAM (Deemed to be University)**

**VISHAKAPTNAM**



## **DECLARATION**

I, hereby declare that the project report entitled “HOSTEL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM” is an original work done through XAAMP and provide this opportunity by the Department of Computer Science and Engineering, GITAM Institute of Technology, GITAM (Deemed to be University), Visakhapatnam submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of B.Tech. in Computer Science and Engineering. The work has not been submitted to any other college or University for the award of any degree or diploma.

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**CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that the project report entitled “HOSTEL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM” is a Bonafide record of work carried out by “121810307010-Sravanthi , 121810307026-Nanda Vardhan.R ,121810307029-Chandana.P , 121810307060-Sai Ruchith” submitted in partial fulfillment of requirement for the award of degree of Bachelor of Technology in Computer Science and Engineering.

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## ABSTRACT

As the name specifies “HOSTEL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM” is a software developed for managing various activities in the hostel. For the past few years the number of educational institutions are increasing rapidly. Thereby the number of hostels are also increasing for the accom-modation of the students studying in this institution. And hence there is a lot of strain on the person who are running the hostel and software’s are not usually used in this context. This particular project deals with the problems on managing a hostel and avoids the problems which occur when carried manually.

Identification of the drawbacks of the existing system leads to the designing of computerized system that will be compatible to the existing system with the system Which is more user friendly and more GUI oriented. We can improve the efficiency of the system, thus overcome the drawbacks of the existing system.

- Less human error
- Strength and strain of manual labour can be reduced
- High security
- Data redundancy can be avoided to some extent
- Data consistency
- Easy to handle
- Easy data updating
- Easy record keeping

# INTRODUCTION

## **Problem definition**

We have got many hostels in our university. All these hostels are presently managed manually by the hostel office. The Registration form verification to the different data processing are done manually.

Thus there are a lot of repetitions which can be easily avoided. And hence there is a lot of strain on the person who are running the hostel and software's are not usually used in this context. This particular project deals with the problems on managing a hostel and avoids the problems which occur when carried manually

Identification of the drawbacks of the existing system leads to the designing of computerized system that will be compatible to the existing system with the system which is more user friendly and more GUI oriented. We can improve the efficiency of the system, thus overcome the drawbacks of the existing system.

## **1.Admin Panel**

### **1.Admin Login**

Admin can login through login form.

### **2. Admin Profile**

Admin can manage his own profile. Admin can also change his password

### **3.Courses**

Admin can create add course, edit courses and also delete the course

### **4. Rooms**

Admin can create rooms and allots seater to particular rooms and assign the fees.

### **5. Registration**

Admin can create student profile and allot the rooms

### **6.Manage the Registration**

Admin can manage the all the student Profile. Take a print out of all profiles.

### **7.Forgot Password**

Admin can also retrieve the password if admin forgot the password

## **2.User Panel**

1. **User Registration**      User can register through user registration form
2. **User Login--** User can login through login form
3. **Forgot Password**—user can retrieve password through forgot password link
4. **User Dashboard**
5. **User Profile**—User can manage own profile

6. **Book Hostel** – User can book hostel
7. **Room Details-** Booked Room Details
8. **Change Password-** User Can change own password
9. **User access log-** User can watch last login details

# SYSTEM ENVIRONMENT

## Software Configuration

- 1.OS : Windows XP
- 2.PHP Triad (PHP5.6, MySQL, Apache, and PHPMyAdmin)

## 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 `mysqli_connect()` function.

### Syntax

```
mysqli_connect (servername,username,password) ;
```

## DATABASE CONNECTION

In the following php code we store the server name localhost in host variable, by default the user name is root which we store in dbuser, and database password is "" by default which we store in dbpass and database name is hostel which we store in db.

```
<?php
$dbuser="root";
$dbpass="";
$host="localhost";
$db="hostel";
$mysqli =new mysqli($host,$dbuser, $dbpass, $db);
?>
```



# **ER Diagram**

**An Entity Relation(ER) Diagram is a specialized graphics that illustrates the interrelationship between entities in a database. ER diagrams often use symbols to represent 3 different types of information.**

**Boxes are commonly used to represent entities. Diamonds are normally used to represent relationships and ovals are used to represent attributes.**

An Entity Relationship Model (ERM), in software engineering is an abstract and conceptual representation of data. Entity Relationship modeling is a relational schema database modeling method, used to produce a type of conceptual schema or semantic data model of a system, often a relation database, and its requirements in a top-down fashion

## **Entity:**

Entity is the thing which we want to store information. It is an elementary basic building block of storing information about business process. An entity represents an object defined within the information system about which you want to store information. Entities are distinct things in the enterprise.

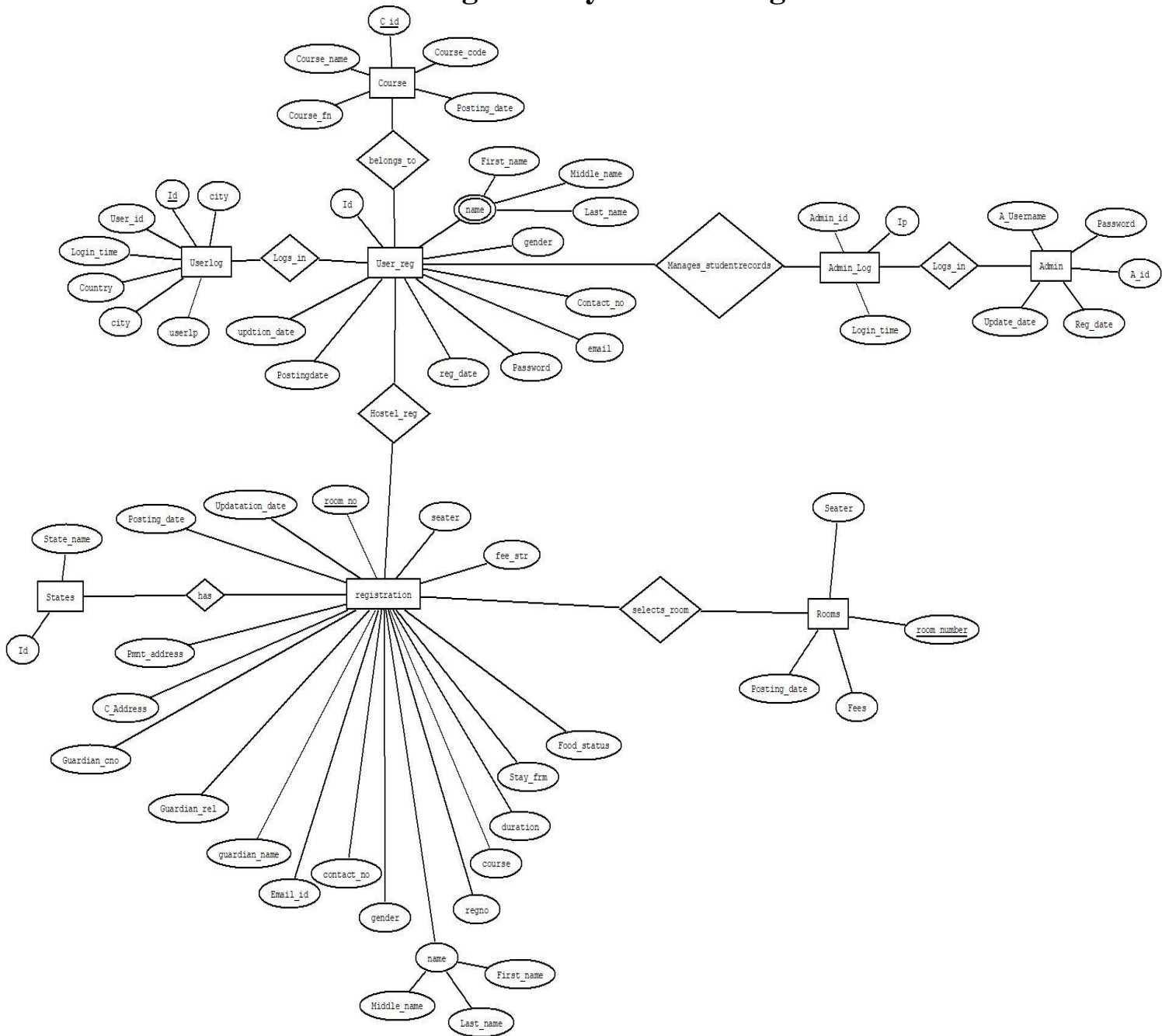
## **Relationships:**

A relationship is a named collection or association between entities or used to relate two or more entities with some common attributes or meaningful interaction between the objects

## **Attributes:**

Attributes are the properties of the entities and relationship, Descriptor of the entity. Attributes are elementary pieces of information attached to an entity.

## Hostel management system-Er diagram



## **Flow Chart**

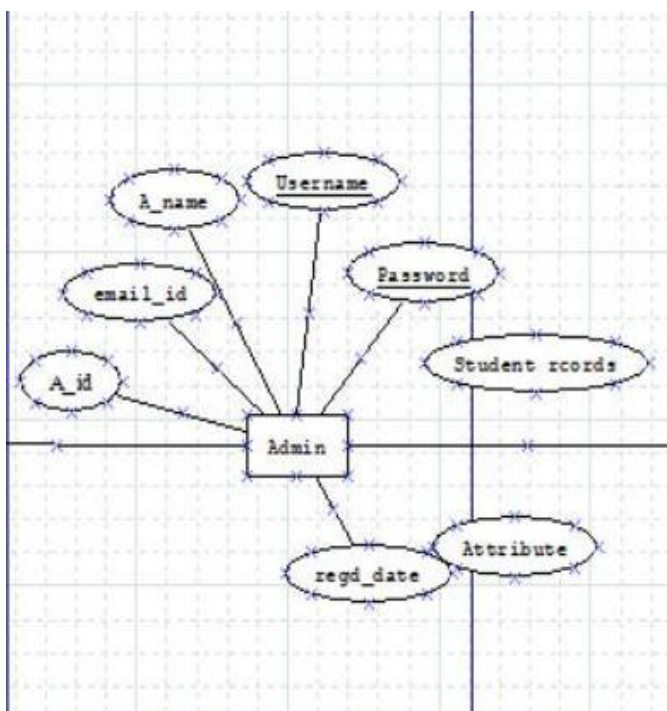
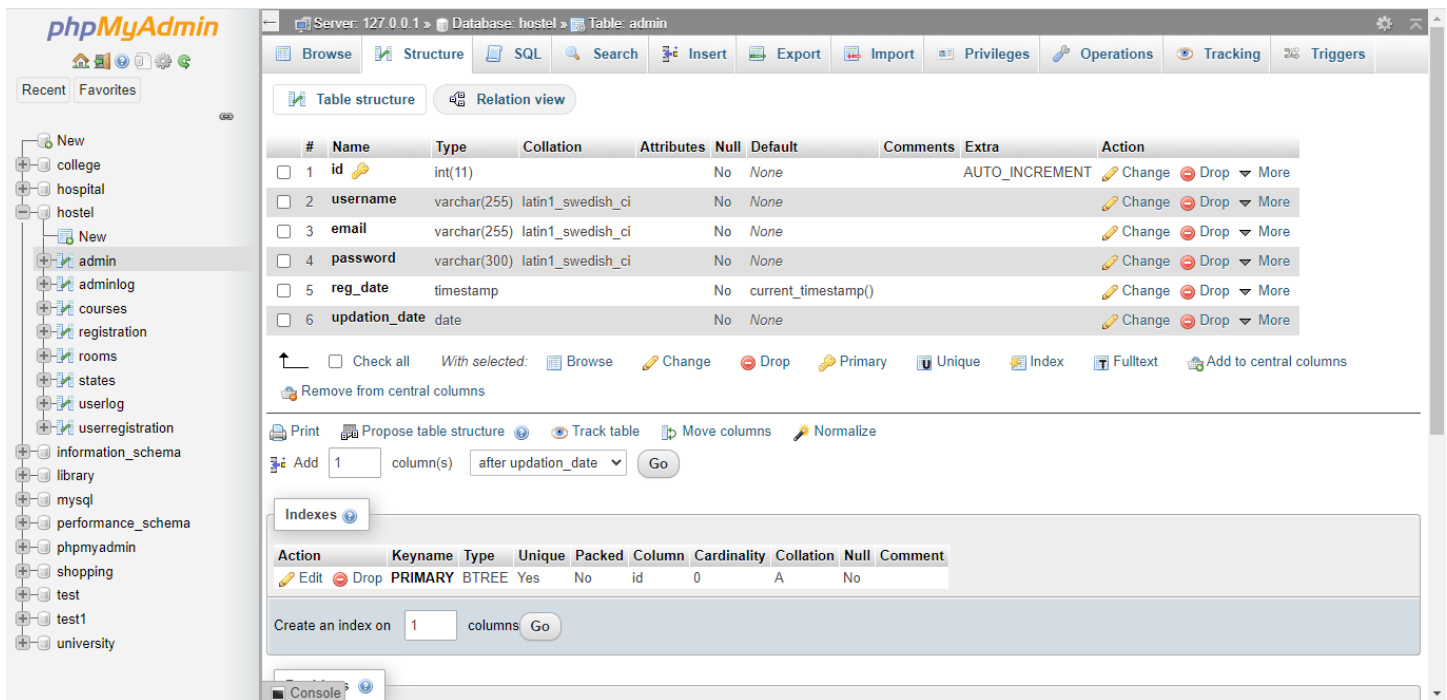


The data in the system has to be stored and retrieved from database. Designing the database is part of system design. Data elements and data structures to be stored have been identified at analysis stage. They are structured and put together to design the data storage and retrieval system.

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.

## **Admin Table Structure**

Admin table stores the information regarding admin login and will be used at validating admin login .Here the entity is Admin and attributes are id,username,email,password,reg\_date,updatation\_date.



-- Table structure for table `admin`--

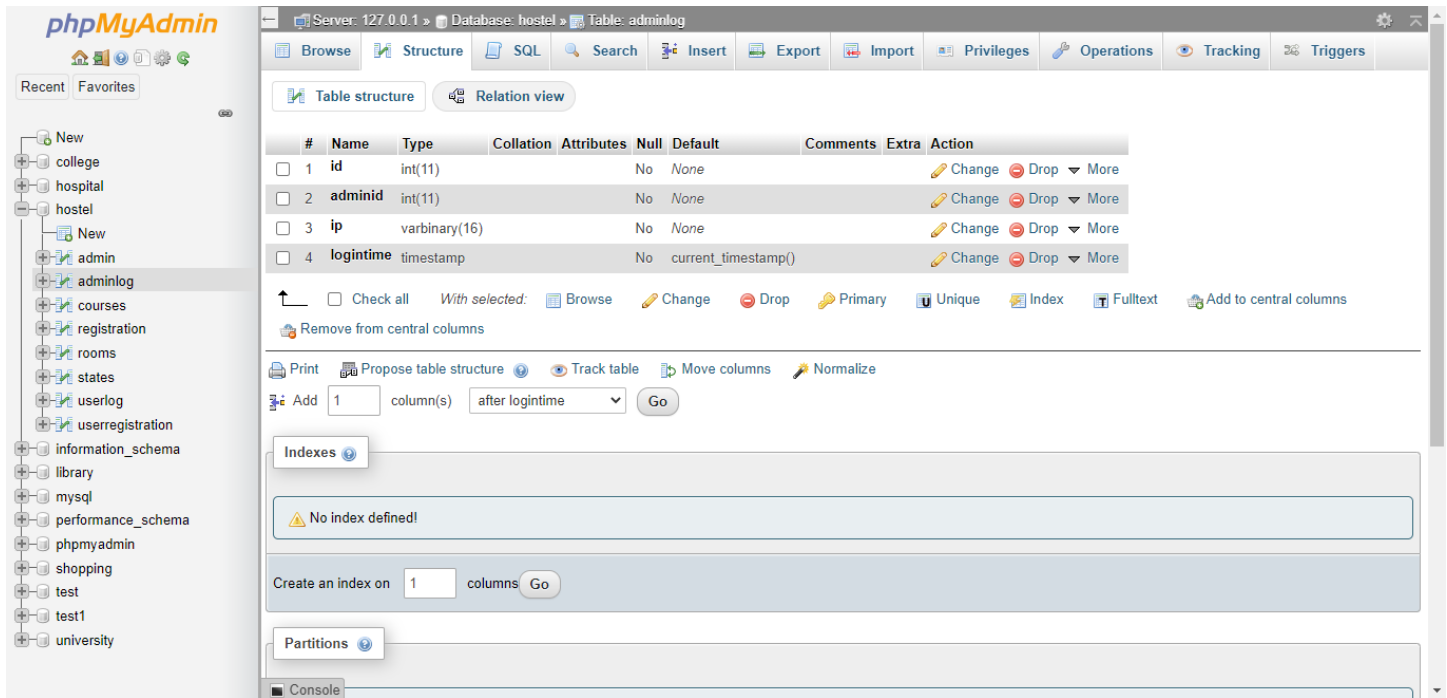
```
CREATE TABLE `admin` (
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `username` varchar(255) NOT NULL,
  `email` varchar(255) NOT NULL,
  `password` varchar(300) NOT NULL,
  `reg_date` timestamp NOT NULL DEFAULT current_timestamp(),
  `updation_date` date NOT NULL
);
```

--Inserting values into admin table----

```
INSERT INTO `admin` (`id`, `username`,
  `email`, `password`, `reg_date`,
  `updation_date`) VALUES
  (1, 'admin',
  'sравanthithukivakam@gmail.com',
  'Test@1234', '2020-12-12 20:31:45', '2020-
  12-12');
```

## Adminlog Table Structure

This table stores the data of admin log ,which contains attributes such as id,adminid,ip,logintime.



-- Table structure for table `adminlog`--

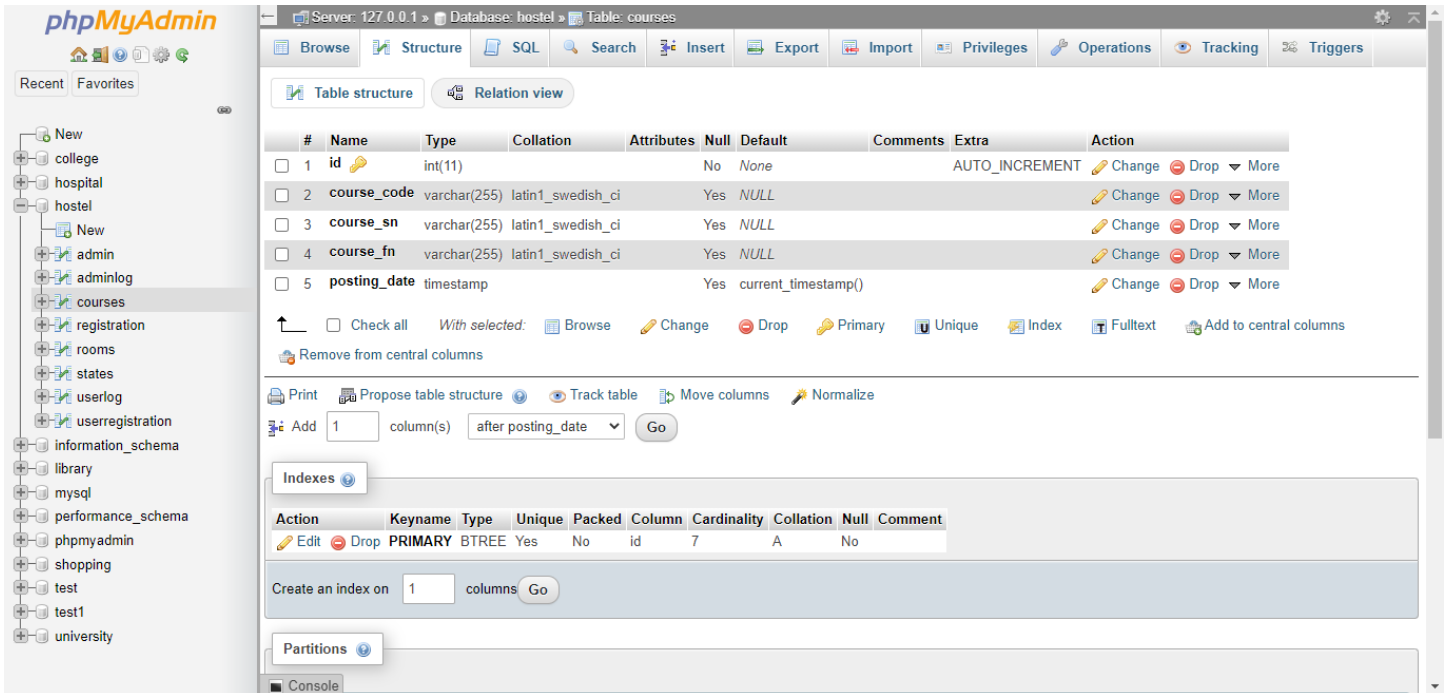
```
CREATE TABLE `adminlog` (
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `adminid` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `ip` varbinary(16) NOT NULL,
  `logintime` timestamp NOT NULL DEFAULT current_timestamp()
);
```

--Inserting values into adminlog table----

```
INSERT INTO `adminlog` (`id`, `adminid`, `ip`, `logintime`) VALUES
(1, '1', '234', '20:31:45');
```

## Courses Table Structure

Courses table stores the information regarding student courses in which they are studying and will be used at hostel registration time.



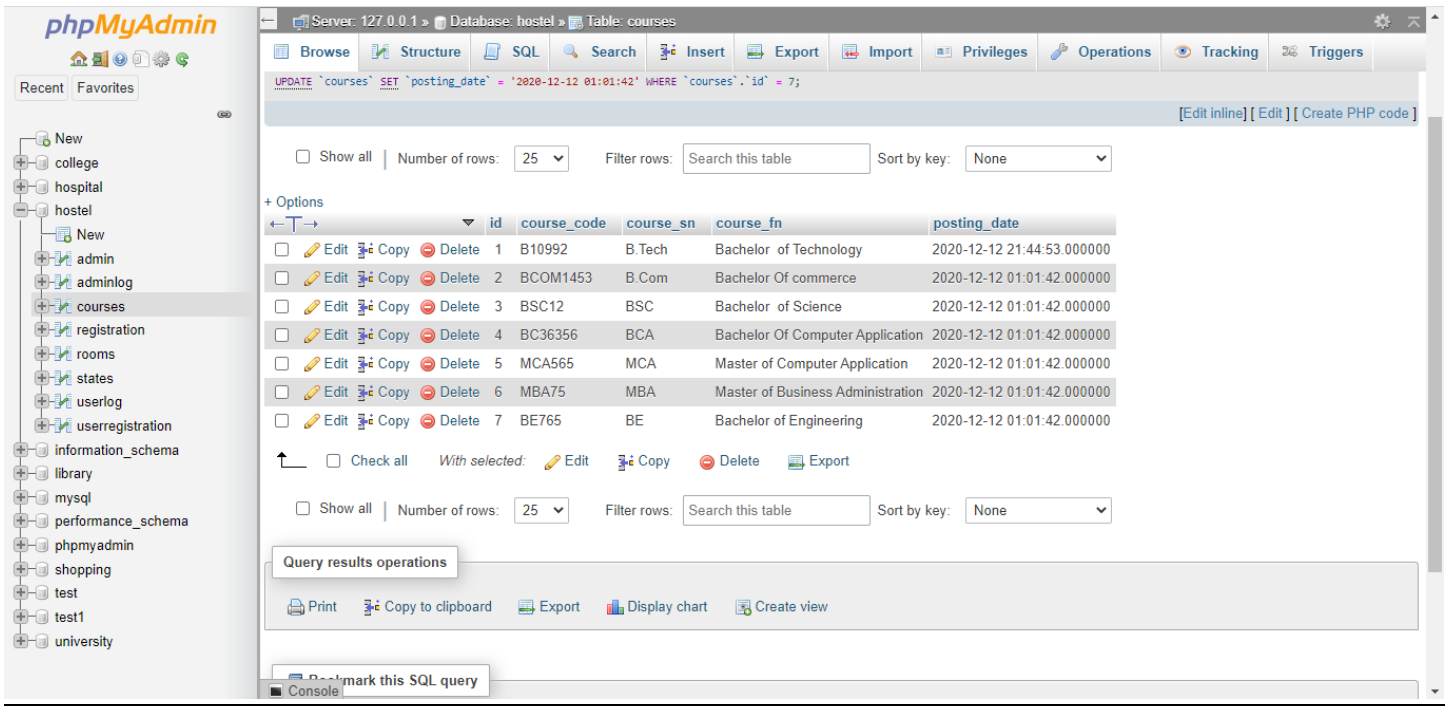
-- Table structure for table `courses`

```
CREATE TABLE `courses` (
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `course_code` varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL,
  `course_sn` varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL,
  `course_fn` varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL,
  `posting_date` timestamp NULL DEFAULT current_timestamp()
) ;
```

-- Inserting values into table `courses`

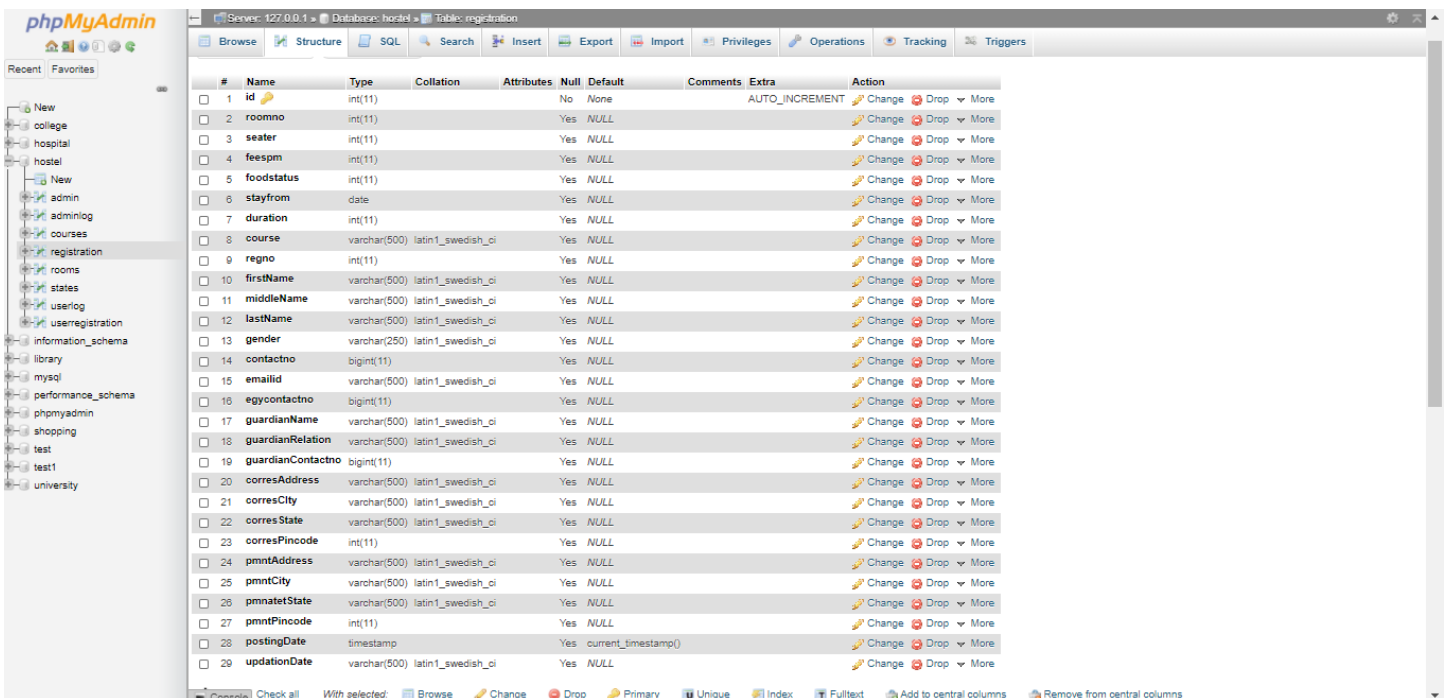
```
INSERT INTO `courses` (`id`, `course_code`, `course_sn`, `course_fn`,
`posting_date`) VALUES
(1, 'B10992', 'B.Tech', 'Bachelor of Technology', '2020-12-12 19:31:42'),
(2, 'BCOM1453', 'B.Com', 'Bachelor Of commerce ', '2020-12-12 19:31:42'),
(3, 'BSC12', 'BSC', 'Bachelor of Science', '2020-12-12 19:31:42'),
(4, 'BC36356', 'BCA', 'Bachelor Of Computer Application', '2020-12-12 19:31:42'),
(5, 'MCA565', 'MCA', 'Master of Computer Application', '2020-12-12 19:31:42'),
(6, 'MBA75', 'MBA', 'Master of Business Administration', '2020-12-12 19:31:42'),
(7, 'BE765', 'BE', 'Bachelor of Engineering', '2020-12-12 19:31:42');
```





## Registration Table Structure

Registration table stores the information regarding student courses, regno, all personal information along with room details and guardian details



**-- Table structure for table `registration`**

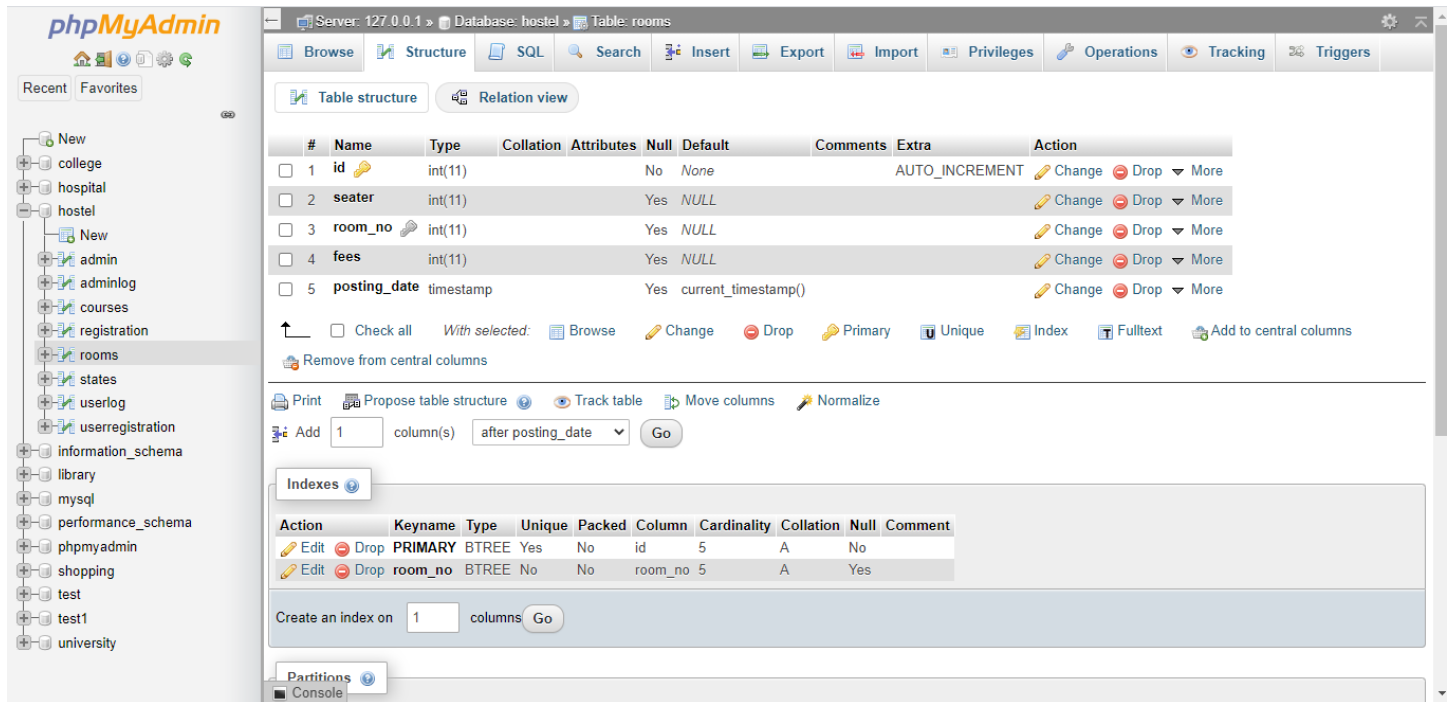
```
CREATE TABLE `registration` (  
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL,  
  `roomno` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,  
  `seater` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,  
  `feespm` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,  
  `foodstatus` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,  
  `stayfrom` date DEFAULT NULL,  
  `duration` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,  
  `course` varchar(500) DEFAULT NULL,  
  `regno` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,  
  `firstName` varchar(500) DEFAULT NULL,  
  `middleName` varchar(500) DEFAULT NULL,  
  `lastName` varchar(500) DEFAULT NULL,  
  `gender` varchar(250) DEFAULT NULL,  
  `contactno` bigint(11) DEFAULT NULL,  
  `emailid` varchar(500) DEFAULT NULL,  
  `egycontactno` bigint(11) DEFAULT NULL,  
  `guardianName` varchar(500) DEFAULT NULL,  
  `guardianRelation` varchar(500) DEFAULT NULL,  
  `guardianContactno` bigint(11) DEFAULT NULL,  
  `corresAddress` varchar(500) DEFAULT NULL,  
  `corresCity` varchar(500) DEFAULT NULL,  
  `corresState` varchar(500) DEFAULT NULL,  
  `corresPincode` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,  
  `pmntAddress` varchar(500) DEFAULT NULL,  
  `pmntCity` varchar(500) DEFAULT NULL,  
  `pmntatetState` varchar(500) DEFAULT NULL,  
  `pmntPincode` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,  
  `postingDate` timestamp NULL DEFAULT current_timestamp(),  
  `updatationDate` varchar(500) DEFAULT NULL  
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
```

**-- Inserting values into table `registration`**

```
INSERT INTO `registration` (`id`, `roomno`, `seater`, `feespm`, `foodstatus`,  
  `stayfrom`, `duration`, `course`, `regno`, `firstName`, `middleName`, `lastName`,  
  `gender`, `contactno`, `emailid`, `egycontactno`, `guardianName`,  
  `guardianRelation`, `guardianContactno`, `corresAddress`, `corresCity`,  
  `corresState`, `corresPincode`, `pmntAddress`, `pmntCity`, `pmntatetState`,  
  `pmntPincode`, `postingDate`, `updatationDate`) VALUES  
(3, 100, 5, 8000, 0, '2020-12-06', 3, 'Bachelor of Technology', 12154,  
'sravanthi', 'thukivakam', 'reddy', 'female', 367262, 'srav@gmail.com', 45644,  
'abc', 'uncle', 5644, 'vizag', 'vizag', 'Andhra pradesh', 517501, 'tirupati',  
'chittor', 'Andhra pradesh', 517501, '2020-12-05 14:58:26', NULL);
```

# Rooms Table Structure

Rooms table store information regarding the booked rooms by student and the fee it costs for the stay.



-- Table structure for table `rooms`

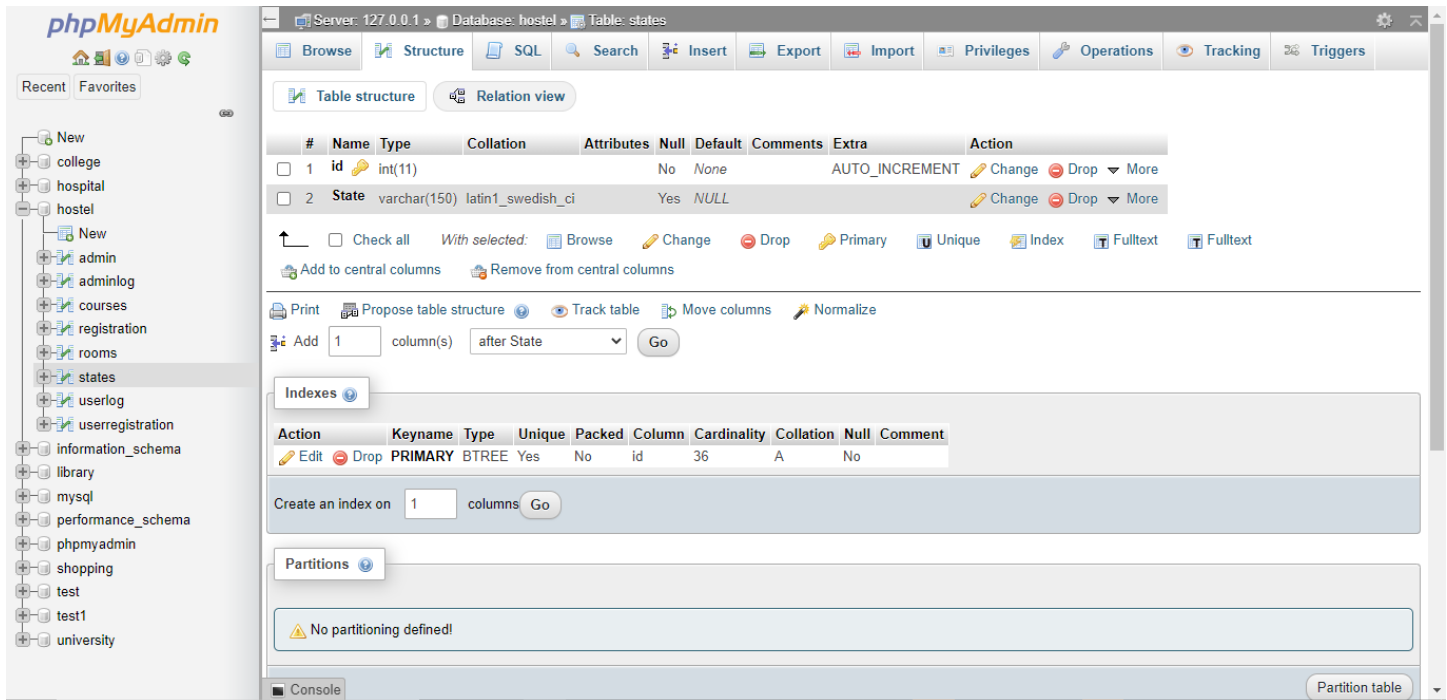
```
CREATE TABLE `rooms` (  
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL,  
  `seater` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,  
  `room_no` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,  
  `fees` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,  
  `posting_date` timestamp NULL DEFAULT current_timestamp()  
);
```

-- Inserting values into table `rooms`

```
INSERT INTO `rooms` (`id`, `seater`, `room_no`, `fees`, `posting_date`) VALUES  
(1, 5, 100, 8000, '2020-04-11 22:45:43'),  
(2, 2, 201, 6000, '2020-04-12 01:30:47'),  
(3, 2, 200, 6000, '2020-04-12 01:30:58'),  
(4, 3, 112, 4000, '2020-04-12 01:31:07'),  
(5, 5, 132, 2000, '2020-04-12 01:31:15');
```

# States Table Structure

Stable store information regarding the states in which the student belongs to.



-- Table structure for table `states`

```
CREATE TABLE `states` (  
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL,  
  `State` varchar(150) DEFAULT NULL  
);
```

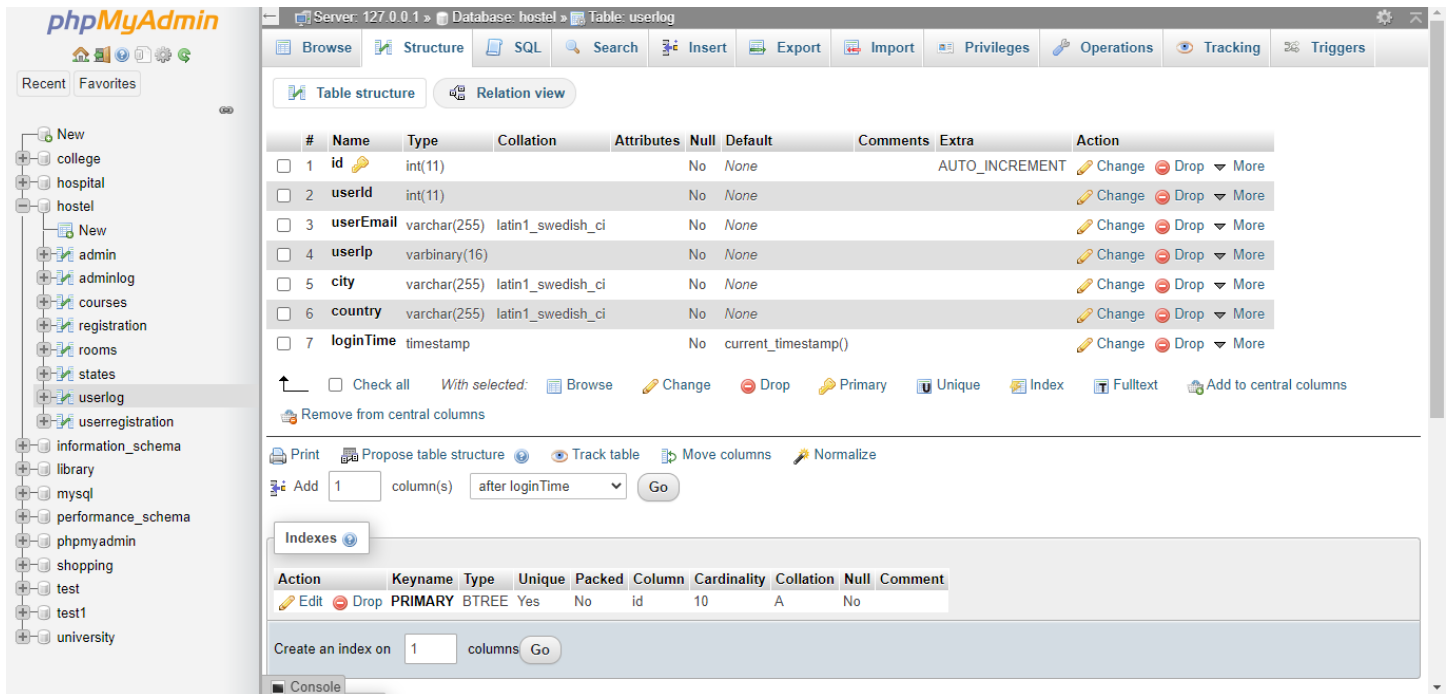
-- Inserting values into table `states`

```
INSERT INTO `states` (`id`, `State`) VALUES  
(1, 'Andaman and Nicobar Island (UT)'),  
(2, 'Andhra Pradesh'),  
(3, 'Arunachal Pradesh'),  
(4, 'Assam'),  
(5, 'Bihar'),  
(6, 'Chandigarh (UT)'),  
(7, 'Chhattisgarh'),  
(8, 'Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)'),  
(9, 'Daman and Diu (UT)'),  
(10, 'Delhi (NCT)'),  
(11, 'Goa'),  
(12, 'Gujarat'),  
(13, 'Haryana'),  
(14, 'Himachal Pradesh'),  
(15, 'Jammu and Kashmir'),
```

(16, 'Jharkhand'),  
(17, 'Karnataka'),  
(18, 'Kerala'),  
(19, 'Lakshadweep (UT)'),  
(20, 'Madhya Pradesh'),  
(21, 'Maharashtra'),  
(22, 'Manipur'),  
(23, 'Meghalaya'),  
(24, 'Mizoram'),  
(25, 'Nagaland'),  
(26, 'Odisha'),  
(27, 'Puducherry (UT)'),  
(28, 'Punjab'),  
(29, 'Rajastha'),  
(30, 'Sikkim'),  
(31, 'Tamil Nadu'),  
(32, 'Telangana'),  
(33, 'Tripura'),  
(34, 'Uttarakhand'),  
(35, 'Uttar Pradesh'),  
(36, 'West Bengal');

# Userlog Table Structure

Userlog store information regarding the user login details.



The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface with the 'userlog' table selected. The table structure is displayed in the 'Table structure' tab. The table has 7 columns: id, userId, userEmail, userIp, city, country, and loginTime. The 'id' column is the primary key and is auto-incrementing. The 'loginTime' column is a timestamp with a default value of 'current\_timestamp()'. The interface also shows a list of databases on the left and various actions for the table structure at the bottom.

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
1	id	int(11)			No	None		AUTO_INCREMENT	Change Drop More
2	userId	int(11)			No	None			Change Drop More
3	userEmail	varchar(255)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	None			Change Drop More
4	userIp	varbinary(16)			No	None			Change Drop More
5	city	varchar(255)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	None			Change Drop More
6	country	varchar(255)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	None			Change Drop More
7	loginTime	timestamp			No	current_timestamp()			Change Drop More

-- Table structure for table `userlog`

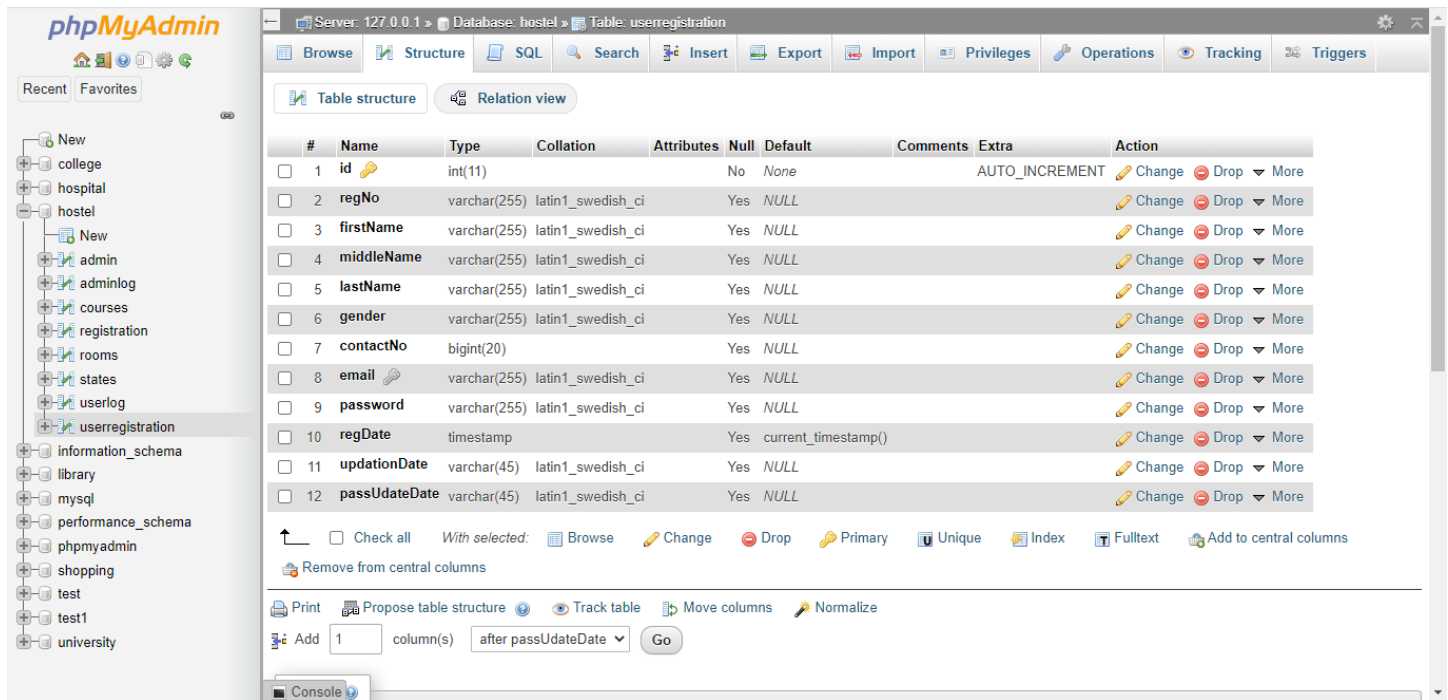
```
CREATE TABLE `userlog` (  
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL,  
  `userId` int(11) NOT NULL,  
  `userEmail` varchar(255) NOT NULL,  
  `userIp` varbinary(16) NOT NULL,  
  `city` varchar(255) NOT NULL,  
  `country` varchar(255) NOT NULL,  
  `loginTime` timestamp NOT NULL DEFAULT current_timestamp()  
);
```

-- Inserting values into table `userlog`

```
INSERT INTO `userlog` (`id`, `userId`, `userEmail`, `userIp`, `city`, `country`,  
  `loginTime`) VALUES  
(6, 3, '10806121', 0x3a3a31, '', '', '2020-07-20 14:56:45');
```

# Userregistration Table Structure

Userregistration table stores information regarding student register details and are used when vaidating the user login credentials.



The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface with the 'userregistration' table selected. The table structure is displayed in a table format with columns for #, Name, Type, Collation, Attributes, Null, Default, Comments, Extra, and Action.

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
1	id	int(11)			No	None		AUTO_INCREMENT	Change Drop More
2	regNo	varchar(255)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
3	firstName	varchar(255)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
4	middleName	varchar(255)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
5	lastName	varchar(255)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
6	gender	varchar(255)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
7	contactNo	bigint(20)			Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
8	email	varchar(255)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
9	password	varchar(255)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
10	regDate	timestamp			Yes	current_timestamp()			Change Drop More
11	updationDate	varchar(45)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
12	passUpdateDate	varchar(45)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More

-- Table structure for table `userregistration`

```
CREATE TABLE `userregistration` (  
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL,  
  `regNo` varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL,  
  `firstName` varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL,  
  `middleName` varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL,  
  `lastName` varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL,  
  `gender` varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL,  
  `contactNo` bigint(20) DEFAULT NULL,  
  `email` varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL,  
  `password` varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL,  
  `regDate` timestamp NULL DEFAULT current_timestamp(),  
  `updationDate` varchar(45) DEFAULT NULL,  
  `passUpdateDate` varchar(45) DEFAULT NULL  
);
```

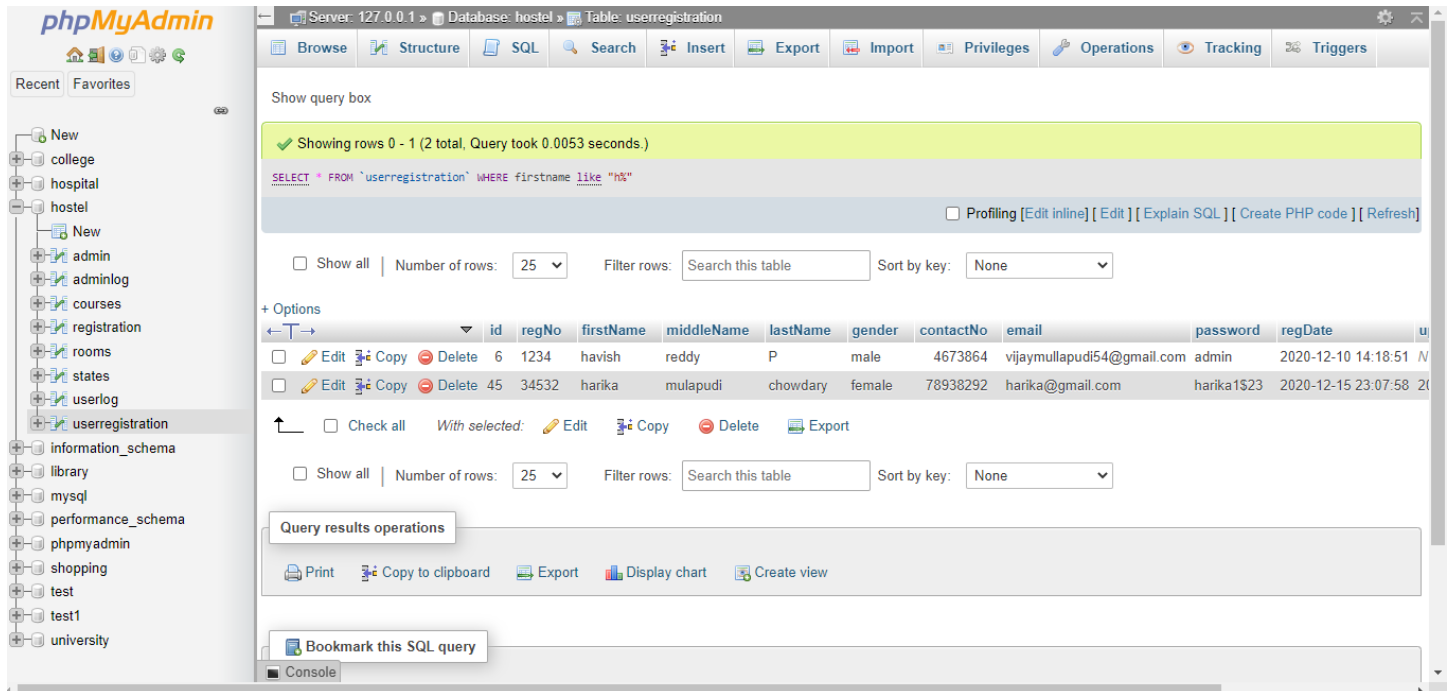
-- Inserting values into table `userregistration`

```
INSERT INTO `userregistration` (`id`, `regNo`, `firstName`, `middleName`,  
  `lastName`, `gender`, `contactNo`, `email`, `password`, `regDate`,  
  `updationDate`, `passUpdateDate`) VALUES  
(3, '10806121', 'Anuj', '', 'kumar', 'male', 1234567890, 'test@gmail.com',  
'Test@123', '2020-07-20 14:56:18', NULL, NULL);
```

# SQL QUERIES

1) To view the students who have name starting with h in userregistration table we run the sql query.

**SELECT \* FROM `userregistration` WHERE firstname like "h%";**

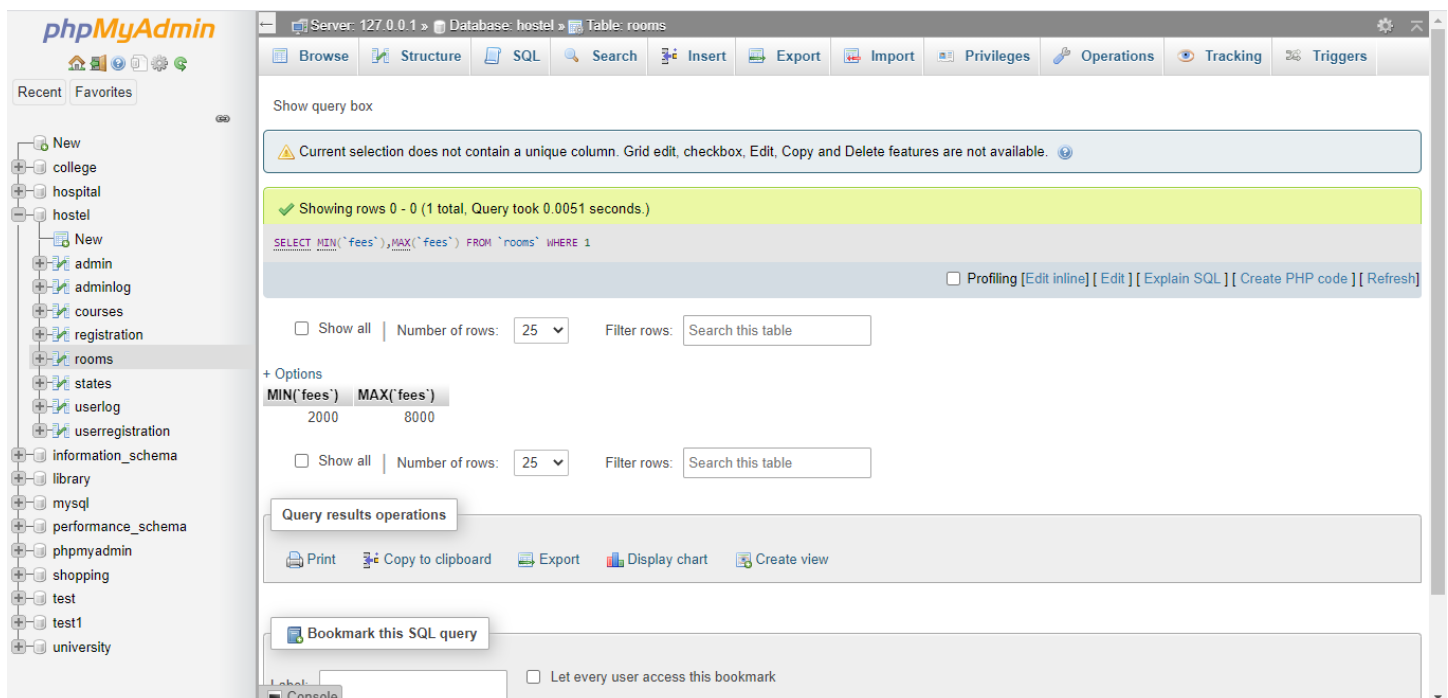


The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface with the 'userregistration' table selected. The query 'SELECT \* FROM `userregistration` WHERE firstname like "h%";' is entered in the SQL box. The results show two rows of data:

	id	regNo	firstName	middleName	lastName	gender	contactNo	email	password	regDate	u
<input type="checkbox"/>	6	1234	havish	reddy	P	male	4673864	vijaymullapudi54@gmail.com	admin	2020-12-10 14:18:51	N
<input type="checkbox"/>	45	34532	harika	mulapudi	chowdary	female	78938292	harika@gmail.com	harika1\$23	2020-12-15 23:07:58	21

2) To view the students who have highest room rent and lowest rent in room table we run the sql query.

**SELECT MIN(`fees`),MAX(`fees`) FROM `rooms` WHERE 1**



The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface with the 'rooms' table selected. The query 'SELECT MIN(`fees`),MAX(`fees`) FROM `rooms` WHERE 1' is entered in the SQL box. The results show two columns: 'MIN(`fees`)' with a value of 2000 and 'MAX(`fees`)' with a value of 8000.

MIN(`fees`)	MAX(`fees`)
2000	8000



3)To view the students who have user account and registered as well in hostel we run the sql query.

**SELECT registration.id,userregistration.firstName FROM `registration` INNER JOIN userregistration ON registration.id=userregistration.id**

Server: 127.0.0.1 » Database: hostel » Table: registration

Show query box

Current selection does not contain a unique column. Grid edit, checkbox, Edit, Copy and Delete features are not available.

Showing rows 0 - 0 (1 total, Query took 0.0082 seconds.)

```
SELECT registration.id,userregistration.firstName FROM `registration` INNER JOIN userregistration ON registration.id=userregistration.id
```

Profiling [Edit inline] [Edit] [Explain SQL] [Create PHP code] [Refresh]

Show all | Number of rows: 25 | Filter rows: Search this table

+ Options

id	firstName
4	Chandana

Show all | Number of rows: 25 | Filter rows: Search this table

Query results operations

Print Copy to clipboard Export Display chart Create view

Bookmark this SQL query

Let every user access this bookmark

4)For the admin to update the fees of a particular room we run the sql query

2 rows affected. (Query took 0.0167 seconds.)

```
UPDATE `rooms` SET `fees`=10000 WHERE room_no=100
```

Showing rows 0 - 5 (6 total, Query took 0.0025 seconds.)

```
SELECT * FROM `rooms`
```

Show all | Number of rows: 25 | Filter rows: Search this table | Sort by

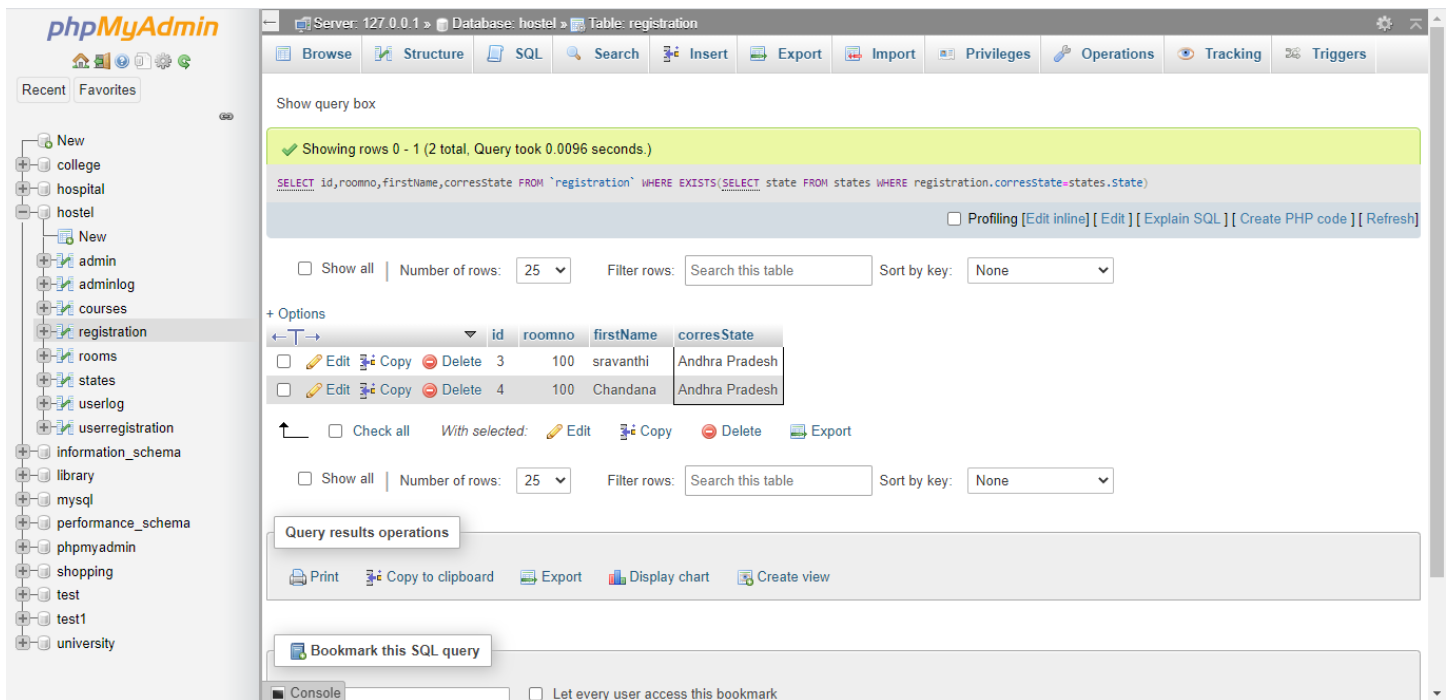
Options

	id	seater	room_no	fees	posting_date
<input type="checkbox"/> Edit Copy Delete	1	5	100	10000	2020-12-02 04:15:43
<input type="checkbox"/> Edit Copy Delete	2	2	201	6000	2020-12-02 07:00:47
<input type="checkbox"/> Edit Copy Delete	3	2	200	6000	2020-12-02 07:00:58
<input type="checkbox"/> Edit Copy Delete	4	3	112	4000	2020-12-02 07:01:07
<input type="checkbox"/> Edit Copy Delete	5	5	132	2000	2020-12-02 07:01:15
<input type="checkbox"/> Edit Copy Delete	10	5	100	10000	2020-12-13 23:01:58

Check all With selected: Edit Copy Delete Export

5)To view the students who have exists in the states of India we run the sql query.

**SELECT id,roomno,firstName,corresState FROM `registration` WHERE EXISTS(SELECT state FROM states WHERE registration.corresState=states.State)**



Server: 127.0.0.1 » Database: hostel » Table: registration

Show query box

Showing rows 0 - 1 (2 total, Query took 0.0096 seconds.)

```
SELECT id,roomno,firstName,corresState FROM `registration` WHERE EXISTS(SELECT state FROM states WHERE registration.corresState=states.State)
```

☐ Profiling [Edit inline] [Edit] [Explain SQL] [Create PHP code] [Refresh]

☐ Show all | Number of rows: 25 | Filter rows: Search this table | Sort by key: None

+ Options

		id	roomno	firstName	corresState
<input type="checkbox"/>	Edit Copy Delete	3	100	sravanthi	Andhra Pradesh
<input type="checkbox"/>	Edit Copy Delete	4	100	Chandana	Andhra Pradesh

☐ Check all | With selected: Edit Copy Delete Export

☐ Show all | Number of rows: 25 | Filter rows: Search this table | Sort by key: None

Query results operations

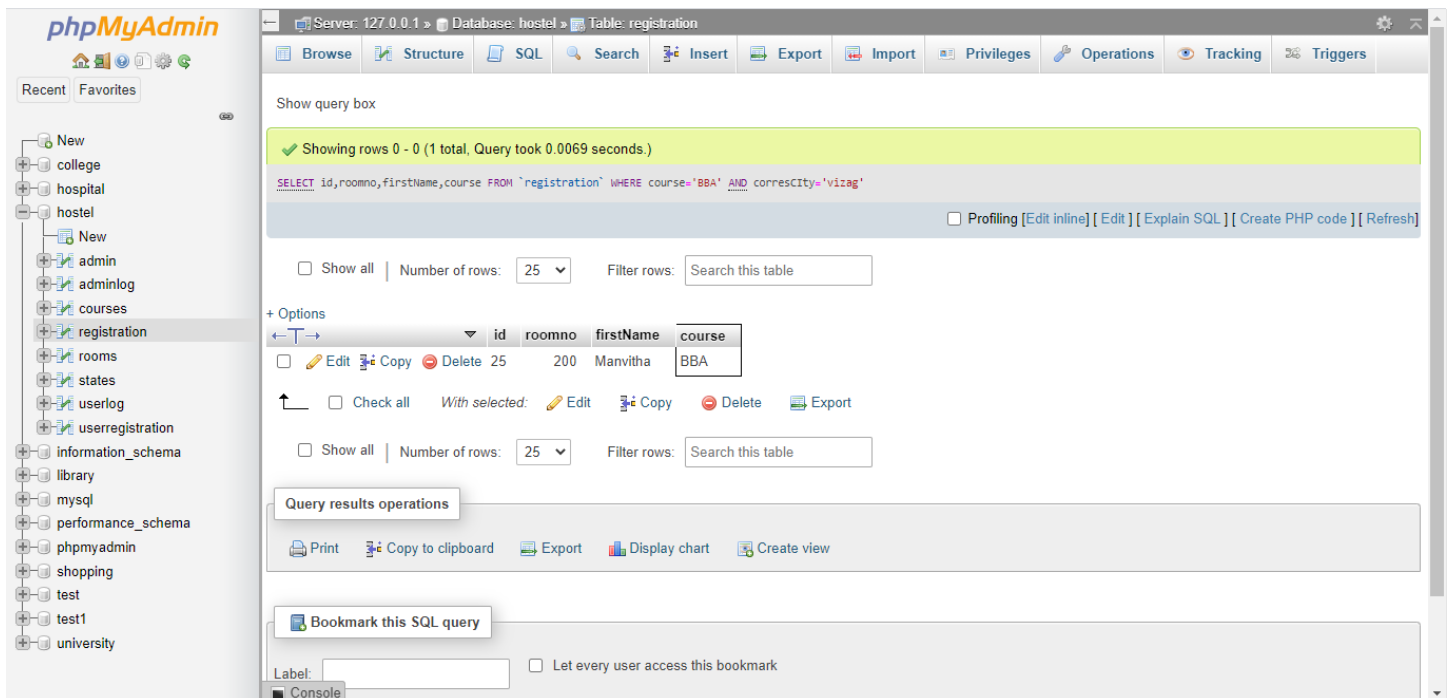
Print Copy to clipboard Export Display chart Create view

Bookmark this SQL query

Console ☐ Let every user access this bookmark

6)To view the students who study BBAwe run the sql query.

**SELECT id,roomno,firstName,course FROM `registration` WHERE course='BBA' AND corresCity='vizag'**



Server: 127.0.0.1 » Database: hostel » Table: registration

Show query box

Showing rows 0 - 0 (1 total, Query took 0.0069 seconds.)

```
SELECT id,roomno,firstName,course FROM `registration` WHERE course='BBA' AND corresCity='vizag'
```

☐ Profiling [Edit inline] [Edit] [Explain SQL] [Create PHP code] [Refresh]

☐ Show all | Number of rows: 25 | Filter rows: Search this table

+ Options

		id	roomno	firstName	course
<input type="checkbox"/>	Edit Copy Delete	25	200	Manvitha	BBA

☐ Check all | With selected: Edit Copy Delete Export

☐ Show all | Number of rows: 25 | Filter rows: Search this table

Query results operations

Print Copy to clipboard Export Display chart Create view

Bookmark this SQL query

Label:  ☐ Let every user access this bookmark

Console

7)To view the students by ascending name order we run the sql query.

**SELECT \* FROM `userregistration` ORDER BY firstName ASC**

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface with the 'userregistration' table selected. The SQL query 'SELECT \* FROM `userregistration` ORDER BY firstName ASC' has been executed successfully. The results are displayed in a table with 12 columns: id, regNo, firstName, middleName, lastName, gender, contactNo, email, password, and regDate. The table contains 5 rows of data, sorted by firstName in ascending order.

id	regNo	firstName	middleName	lastName	gender	contactNo	email	password	regDate
4	121810307010	Chandana	Paneti	P	female	9441760673	chandana@gmail.com	admin	2020-12-07
45	34532	harika	mulapudi	chowdary	female	78938292	harika@gmail.com	harika1\$23	2020-12-15
6	1234	havish	reddy	P	male	4673864	vijaymullapudi54@gmail.com	admin	2020-12-10
7	14632	sai	kiran	reddy	male	45743	sai@gmail.com	saikiran	2020-12-13
10	12154	sravanthi	thukivakam	reddy	female	7893308378	srav@gmail.com	Thuki1@brahma	2020-12-05

**8)To count the students who are having roomrent more than 5000 we run the sql query.**

**SELECT COUNT(id) FROM `registration` WHERE feespm>5000**

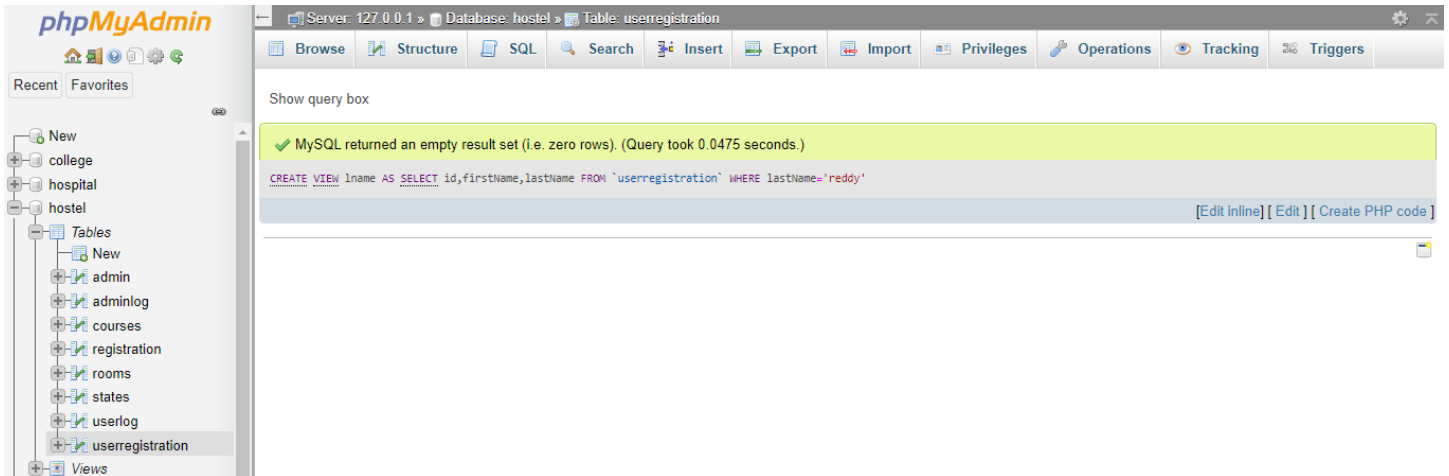
The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface with the 'registration' table selected. The SQL query 'SELECT COUNT(id) FROM `registration` WHERE feespm>5000' has been executed successfully. The results are displayed in a table with 1 column: COUNT(id). The table contains 1 row of data, showing the count of students with feespm greater than 5000.

COUNT(id)
3

**9)To create a view of students whose lastname is reddy we run the sql query.**

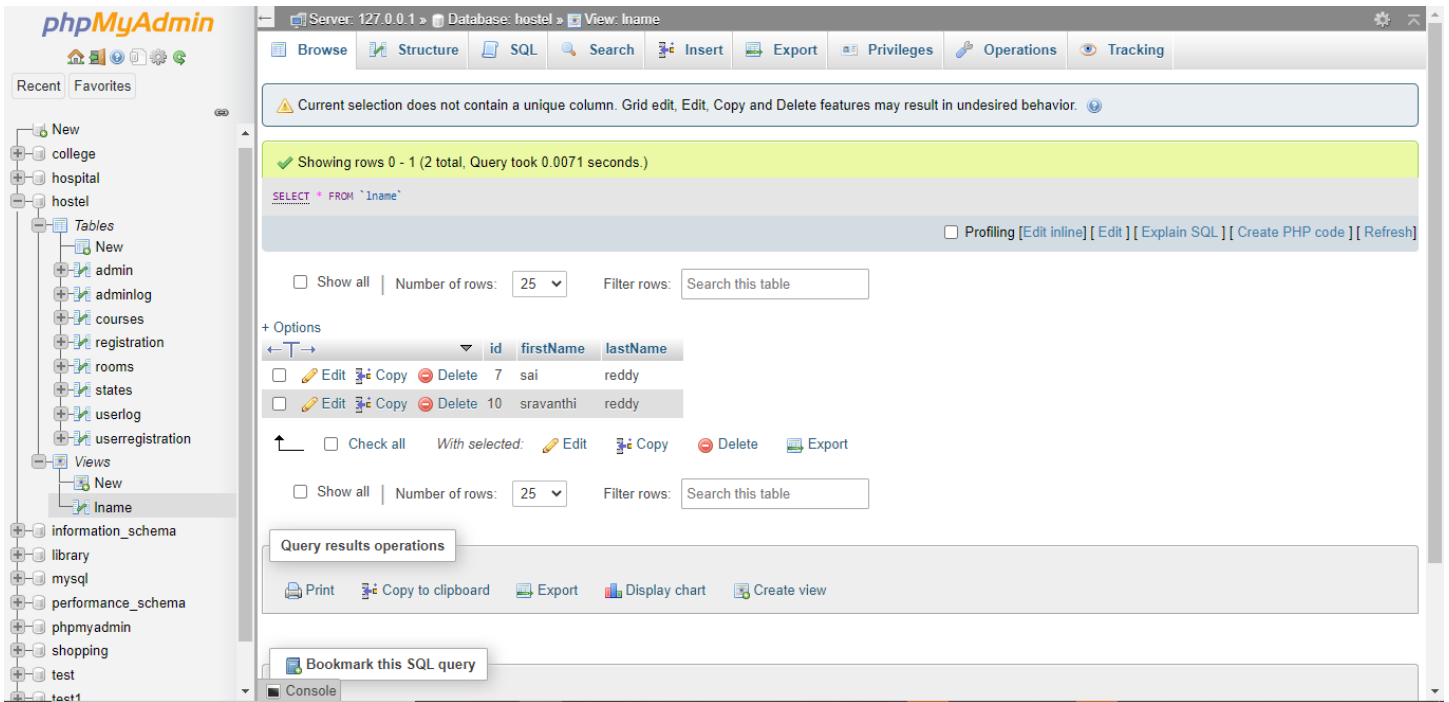
## CREATING A VIEW

**CREATE VIEW lname AS SELECT id,firstname,lastname FROM 'userregistration' WHERE lastname='reddy'**



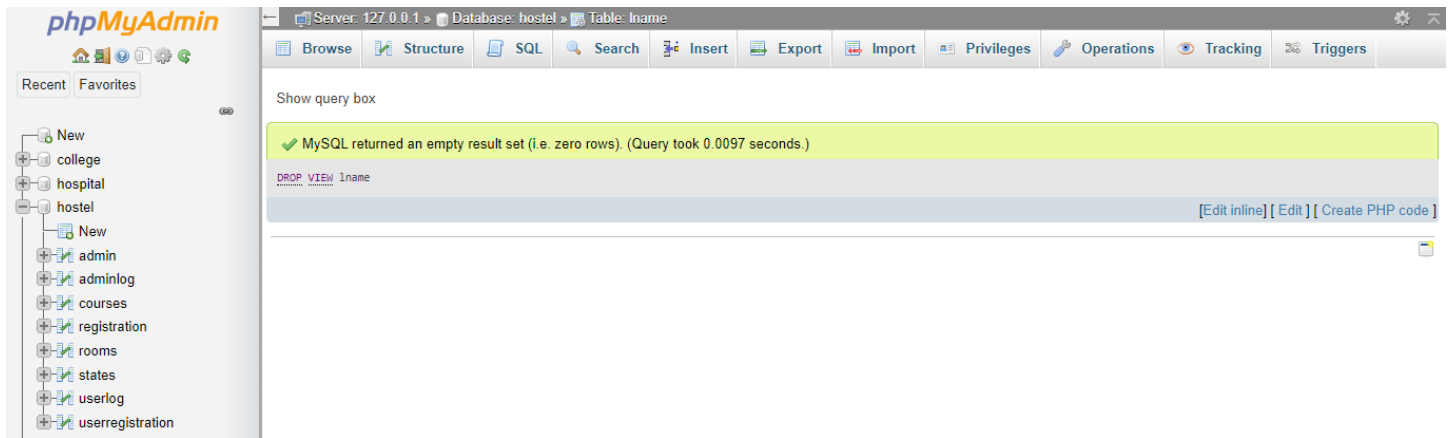
## VIEWING THE VIEW LNAME

**SELECT \* FROM `lname`**



10) To drop a view we run the sql query.

## DROP VIEW Iname



## CONCLUSION

To conclude the description about the project : The project, developed using PHP and MySQL is based on the requirement specification of the user and the analysis of the existing system, with flexibility for future enhancement.

The expanded functionality of today's software requires an appropriate approach towards software development. This hostel management software is designed for people who want to manage various activities in the hostel. For the past few years the number of educational institutions are increasing rapidly.

Thereby the number of hostels are also increasing for the accommodation of the students studying in this institution. And hence there is a lot of strain on the person who are running the hostel and software's are not usually used in this context. This particular project deals with the problems on managing a hostel and avoids the problems which occur when carried manually.

Identification of the drawbacks of the existing system leads to the designing of computerized system that will be compatible to the existing system with the system which is more user friendly and more GUI oriented.

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