



NEW HORIZON
COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING



**A MINI PROJECT
REPORT**

for

Mini Project in Web Frame Works (20CSE68)

ADMINISTRATION PORTAL

Submitted by

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**USN: 1NH18CS728,
Semester-Section: 6-D**

*In partial fulfillment for the award of
the degree of*

Bachelor of Engineering

in

COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING



NEW HORIZON
COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING



Certificate

This is to certify that the mini project work titled

ADMINISTRATION PORTAL

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ABSTRACT

Administration portal is an integrated web application that handles various academic and non-academic activities. It provides to keep track of student records, courses, attendance, time table, fees, student and staff info, library and so on. The purpose of this project is to make communication easy with regards to faculty and students. The receipt related to staff pay role can be managed. Through this project we can interact between staff and students for any enquiries. Through this project we can maintain soft copy of records instead of maintaining manual records because in case of situations like fire accident. It is very easy to maintain soft copy of record. It keeps track of student records, attendance and fees. The course outcome details such as time table and library facilities. The details of students and staff are maintained. Admin portal can manage information such as name, address, phone number, email etc. Staff pay role receipt can be viewed. Login module is used to check whether the user is an authorized person to use the system or not. For this the user should give the correct username and password. It is web-based application where there will be easy and smooth interaction between staff and students.

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The satisfaction and euphoria that accompany the successful completion of any task would be impossible without the mention of the people who made it possible, whose constant guidance and encouragement crowned our efforts with success.

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CONTENTS

ABSTRACT	I
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	II
LIST OF FIGURES	VI
LIST OF TABLES	VII

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. PROBLEM DEFINITION	1
1.2. OBJECTIVES	1
1.3. METHODOLOGY TO BE FOLLOWED	3
1.4. EXPECTED OUTCOMES	4

2. FUNDAMENTALS OF WEB PROGRAMMING

2.1. INTRODUCTION	5
2.2. WORLD WIDE WEB	6
2.3. WEB BROWSERS	7
2.4. WEB 2.0	8
2.5. HTML	10
2.6. HTML TAGS	10
2.7. XHTML	12
2.8. CSS	13
2.9. JAVASCRIPT	14

3. REQUIREMENTS AND SPECIFICATION

3.1. HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS	16
3.2. SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS	16

4. DESIGN	
4.1. FLOWCHART	17
5. IMPLEMENTATION	
5.1. LOGIN FORM	18
5.2. REGISTER FORM	19
5.3. DASHBOARD	20
6. RESULTS	21
7. CONCLUSION	27
REFERENCES	28

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure No	Figure Description	Page No
2.1	Web Browser	7
2.2	Web Server	9
2.3	Web 2.0	10
2.4	HTML Tables	11
2.5	CSS	12

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROBLEM DEFINITION

Now a days college student details are entered manually. The student details in separate records are difficult task. By seeing all these records and updating is needed. It was time consuming process. This application provides the details of the college website. Here we will get the latest information about the students and faculty. This web-oriented application designed for assisting the students of a college regarding information on the courses, attendance, marks. It also provides support that a faculty can also check about his daily attendance and notices to the students. The time required for manage manual records will be more and the teachers to interact with them. Here administration will manage the accounts of the student and facilities, make the admission for student, teacher details, attendance.

1.2 OBJECTIVES

The main objective of this mini project is to develop an application that will have the following functions: -

- Basically, mini project helps us to explore and strengthen the understanding of fundamentals through practical application of theoretical concepts.
- It also helps us to boost your skills and widen your horizon of thinking.
- It helps the beginners to do larger projects in their career.
- It is helpful to design our algorithm.
- Better learning of the coding language.
- To implement the concepts and learn to implement them properly.
- This is a web-oriented application allows us to access the whole information about the college, students, staff, facilities etc.
- The purpose of this project is to make communication easy with regards to faculty and students.
- The receipt related to staff pay role can be managed.
- Through this project we can interact between staff and students for any enquiries

- Through this project we can maintain soft copy of records instead of maintaining manual records because in case of situations like fire accident. It is very easy to maintain soft copy of record.

Existing System:

This will cover the functionalities such as adding a new teacher and student which can be managed and also removing a student from being managed getting general information such as the number of people present in a class and number of people present in a class. In turn these admin will check out the information with the login into the portal.

Proposed System:

The proposed system will available online. So, all teachers and students can login and give their attendance and check their marks. And also, they can update and change the password about their profiles.

The benefits of this program include:

- This can be used for time reducing process.
- User will get to know that marks and attendance.
- Easily interact with teachers.
- Reliable and accurate.
- User Friendly

1.3 METHODOLOGY TO BE FOLLOWED

MODULES:

The system of careful analysis has been identified to be presented with the following modules and roles.

The modules involved are:

->Administrator

->user

1.ADMINISTRATOR: The administrator is the super user of the application. Only Admins have access into the admin page. Admin may be the owner of the Administration Portal. The administrator has all the information about all the users and details of the records.

2.USER: A user does not have any super user privilege. User cannot have access into admin page. The admin page will be encrypted. User can access through admin page only if he/she knows the password and user id

REGISTERATON: A new user will have to register in the system by providing essential details in order to access the page. The admin must grant permission for the user. The user will be checked by the admin before register into portal.

The main methodologies of this project are:

- College Information: Through this service one can access the complete information about the college campus such as admission procedure, college events, placements etc.
- Student Attendance Status: It gives the attendance status of students. Faculty will update the attendance periodically and can be seen by student.
- Student Marks: Marks obtained by student in exams will be updated by faculties.
- Faculty Information: It will help in maintaining complete information about college faculty members such as their department, salary. Admin will register new faculties and can be seen by staff.

1.4 EXPECTED OUTCOMES:

1. It displays the welcome page and displays information about the college.

2. Next it displays the login page:

- a) Admin
- b) Teacher
- c) Student

3. If we select option 1, we can go to the admin mode. After choosing this option it asks for other detail like:

- Student Details

- Faculty Details

4. If it is correct, it will ask for other details like

- View all students.
- Student results.
- Class attendance.
- Faculty details and information.
- Download student and faculty details
- Search faculty and student.

5. If we choose option 2, we can go to the faculty mode. After choosing this option it asks for other detail like

- Login and register

i)After login it opens teacher profile and class attendance. The teacher can add and delete the student into the attendance.

ii) If we are not register before we can register without the admin permission. after admin can allowed you into the portal.

6. If we choose option 3, we can go to the student mode. After choosing this option it asks for other detail like

- Login and register

i)After login it opens student profile and Result. The student can check their results through all semester, and also student can change their password of the portal.

ii) If we are not register before we can register without the admin permission. after admin can allowed you into the portal.

7. If we choose option 4 it will come out of the screen.

CHAPTER 2

FUNDAMENTALS OF WEB FRAMEWORK TECHNOLOGIES

2.1 INTRODUCTION:

Web development is a specific field of software engineering that focuses on building web pages. Web pages, or web apps, are codebases that are downloaded and run in our web browser (e.g., Google Chrome) each time a user navigates to the website address. This differs from other software which is usually downloaded once and run as a standalone application on your computer or phone. Web development makes for an exciting career, as a web development cycle is usually much shorter and you get to iterate over your software at a much faster rate.

The major building blocks of the web are HTML, CSS, and JavaScript.. We can also think of web development as being split into two main categories: front end and back end.

2.2 WORLD WIDE WEB

The World Wide Web (WWW), momentarily known as the Web, is an information system where documents and other web resources are identified by Uniform Resource Locators (URLs, such as <https://example.com/>), which may be interlinked by hyperlinks, and are accessible over the Internet. The resources of the Web are transferred via the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP), may be accessed by users by a software application called a web browser, and are published by a software application called a web server. The World Wide Web is not synonymous with the Internet, which pre-dated the Web in some form by over two decades and without which technologies the Web is built.

Web resources may be any type of downloaded media, but web pages are hypertext documents formatted in Hypertext Markup Language (HTML). Special HTML syntax displays embedded hyperlinks with URLs which permits users to navigate to other web resources. In addition to text, web pages may contain references to images, video, audio, and software components which are either displayed or internally executed in the user's web browser to render pages or streams of multimedia content.

Multiple web resources with a common theme and usually a common domain name, make up a website. Websites are stored in computers that are running a web server,

which is a program that responds to requests made over the Internet from web browsers running in a user's computer. Website content can be provided by a publisher, or interactively from user-generated content. Websites are provided for a myriad of informative, entertainment, commercial, and governmental reasons.

2.3 WEB BROWSER

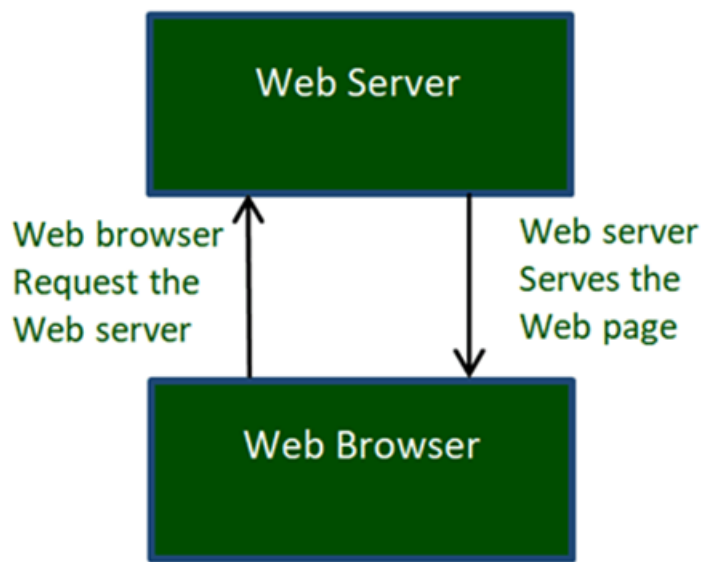


Figure 2.1:Web Browser

The primary function of a web browser is to render HTML, the code used to design or "mark up" webpages. Each time a browser loads a web page, it processes the HTML, which may include text, links, and references to images and other items, such as cascading style sheets and JavaScript functions. The browser processes these items, then renders them in the browser window.

Early web browsers, such as Mosaic and Netscape Navigator, were simple applications that rendered HTML, processed form input, and supported bookmarks. As websites have evolved, so have web browser requirements. Today's browsers are far more advanced, supporting multiple types of HTML (such as XHTML and HTML 5), dynamic JavaScript, and encryption used by secure websites.

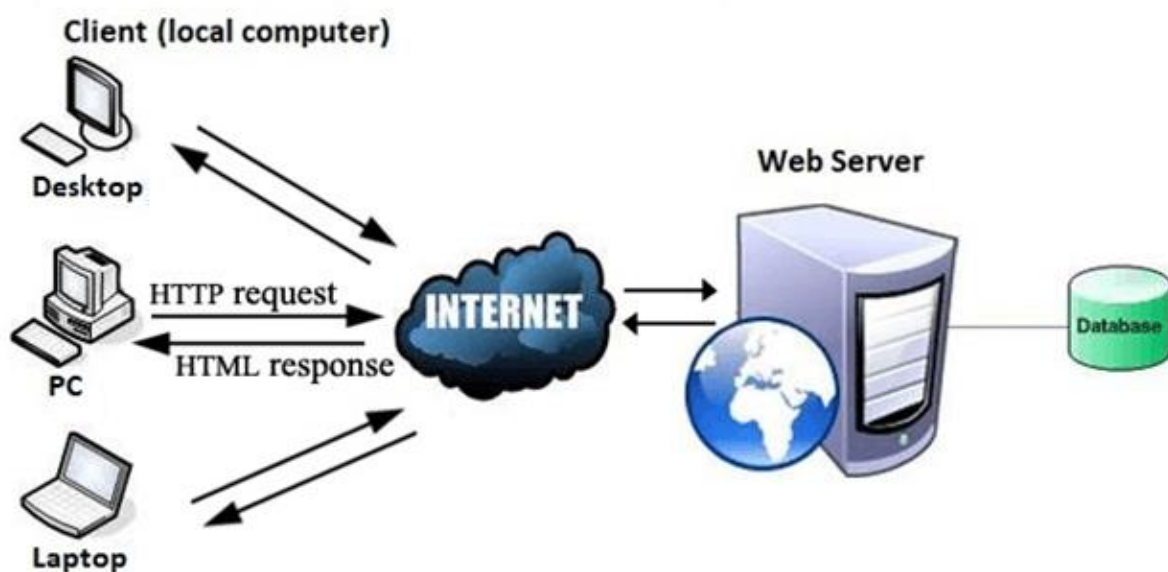


Figure 2.2:Web Server

The capabilities of modern web browsers allow web developers to create highly interactive websites. For example, Ajax enables a browser to dynamically update information on a webpage without the need to reload the page. Advances in CSS allow browsers to display a responsive website layouts and a wide array of visual effects. Cookies allow browsers to remember your settings for specific websites.

While web browser technology has come a long way since Netscape, browser compatibility issues remain a problem. Since browsers use different rendering engines, websites may not appear the same across multiple browsers. In some cases, a website may work fine in one browser, but not function properly in another. Therefore, it is smart to install multiple browsers on your computer so you can use an alternate browser if necessary.

2.4 WEB 2.0

Web 2.0 is a term that was introduced in 2004 and refers to the second generation of the World Wide Web. The term "2.0" mimics from the software industry, where new versions of software programs are labeled with an incremental version number. Like software, the new generation of the Web includes new features and functionality that

was not available in the past. However, Web 2.0 does not refer to a specific version of the Web, but rather a series of technological improvements.

Some examples of features considered to be part of Web 2.0 are listed below:

Blogs - also known as Web logs, these allow users to post thoughts and updates about their life on the Web.

Wikis - sites like Wikipedia and others enable users from around the world to add and update online content.

Social networking - sites like Facebook and MySpace allow users to build and customize their own profiles and communicate with friends.

Web applications - a broad range of new applications make it possible for users to run programs directly in a Web browser.

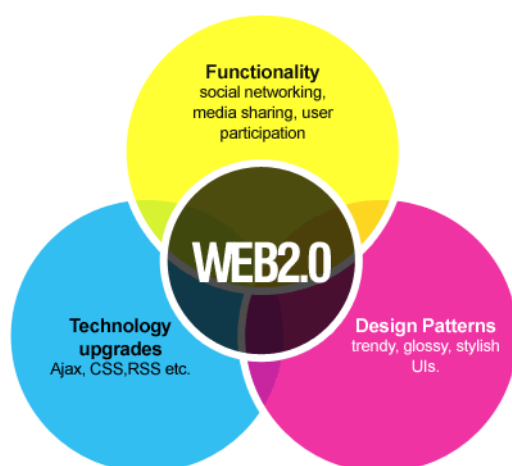


Figure 2.3:Web 2.0

Web 2.0 technologies provide a level user interaction that was not available before. Websites have become much more dynamic and interconnected, producing "online communities" and making it even easier to share information on the Web. Because most Web 2.0 features are offered as free services, sites like Wikipedia and Facebook have grown at amazingly fast rates. As the sites continue to grow, more features are added, building off the technologies in place. So, while Web 2.0 may be a static label given to the new era of the Web, the actual technology continues to evolve and change.

2.5 HTML

HTML tags are like keywords which defines that how web browser will format and display the content. With the help of tags, a web browser can distinguish between an HTML content and a simple content. HTML tags contain three main parts: opening tag, content and closing tag. But some HTML tags are unclosed tags.

When a web browser reads an HTML document, browser reads it from top to bottom and left to right. HTML tags are used to create HTML documents and render their properties. Each HTML tags have different properties.

An HTML file must have some essential tags so that web browser can differentiate between a simple text and HTML text. You can use as many tags you want as per your code requirement.

All HTML tags must enclosed be within < > these brackets.

Every tag in HTML performs different tasks.

If you have used an open tag <tag>, then you must use a close tag </tag> (except some tags)

Syntax:

<tag> content </tag>

Some of the examples are:

<p> Paragraph Tag </p>

<h2> Heading Tag </h2>

 Bold Tag

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Every tag in HTML performs different tasks.

If you have used an open tag <tag>, then you must use a close tag </tag> (except some tags)

 - Bold text

 - Important text

<i> - Italic text

 - Emphasized text

<mark> - Marked text

<small> - Smaller text

 - Deleted text

<ins> - Inserted text

<sub> - Subscript text

<sup> - Superscript text

HTML TABLES	
HTML Table Tags	
Tag	Description
<code><table></code>	Defines a table
<code><th></code>	Defines a header cell in a table
<code><tr></code>	Defines a row in a table
<code><td></code>	Defines a cell in a table
<code><caption></code>	Defines a table caption
<code><colgroup></code>	Specifies a group of one or more columns in a table for formatting
<code><col></code>	Specifies column properties for each column within a <code><colgroup></code> element
<code><thead></code>	Groups the header content in a table
<code><tbody></code>	Groups the body content in a table
<code><tfoot></code>	Groups the footer content in a table

Apep Kamaludin, MT. | <http://www.w3schools.com>

Figure 2.4:HTML TABLES

2.7 XHTML

XHTML Stands for "Extensible Hypertext Markup Language". XHTML is markup language used to create webpages. It is similar to HTML but uses a more strict XML-based syntax. The first version of XHTML (1.0) was standardized in 2000. For several years, XHTML was the most common language used to create websites. It has since been superseded by HTML5.

As HTML evolved over the first few decades of the web, browsers became increasingly lenient in how they parsed webpage source code. The result was that websites were rendered inconsistently between browsers. One of the main goals of XHTML was to ensure webpages looked the same across multiple browsers.

Since XHTML is based on XML rather than HTML, webpages coded in XHTML must conform to a strict XML syntax. A webpage that uses the "XHTML Strict" doctype (DTD) cannot contain any errors or invalid tags, leaving no ambiguity for the web browser. However, most XHTML sites used the "XHTML Transitional" doctype, which does not require perfect syntax and even allows HTML 4.01 tags.

From 2001 to about 2011, XHTML was the standard markup language for web development. Some developers used a strict XHTML DTD, though most used transitional

doctype. Since most web developers preferred a more flexible language, the web eventually transitioned back to HTML. In 2014, HTML5 was officially recommended by the W3C. Most modern browsers still support both HTML and XHTML.

2.8 CSS

CSS Stands for "Cascading Style Sheet." Cascading style sheets are used to format the layout of Web pages. They can be used to define text styles, table sizes, and other aspects of Web pages that previously could only be defined in a page's HTML.

CSS helps Web developers create a uniform look across several pages of a Web site. Instead of defining the style of each table and each block of text within a page's HTML, commonly used styles need to be defined only once in a CSS document. Once the style is defined in cascading style sheet, it can be used by any page that references the CSS file. Plus, CSS makes it easy to change styles across several pages at once. For example, a Web developer may want to increase the default text size from 10pt to 12pt for fifty pages of a Web site. If the pages all reference the same style sheet, the text size only needs to be changed on the style sheet and all the pages will show the larger text.

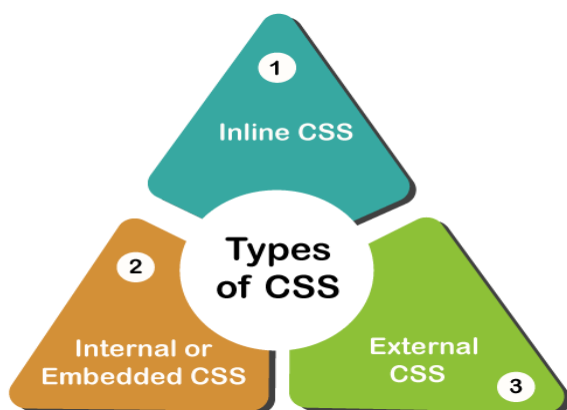


Figure 2.5:CSS

Types of CSS: - There are three types: -

- inline CSS
- Internal/ Embedded CSS
- External CSS

Internal CSS :

The Internal CSS has section of the HTML document. This CSS style is an effective way to style single pages. Using the CSS style for multiple web pages is time-consuming because we require placing the style on each web page.

External CSS:

In external CSS, we link the web pages to the external .css file. It is created by text editor. The CSS is more efficient method for styling a website. By editing the .css file, we can change the whole site at once

Inline CSS :

Inline CSS is used to style a specific HTML element. Add a style attribute to each HTML tag without using the selectors. Managing a website may difficult if we use only inline CSS. However, Inline CSS in HTML is useful in some situations. We have not access the CSS files or to apply styles to element.

While CSS is great for creating text styles, it is helpful for formatting other aspects of Web page layout as well. For example, CSS can be used to define the cell padding of table cells, the style, thickness, and color of a table's border, and the padding around images or other objects. CSS gives Web developers more exact control over how Web pages will look than HTML does. This is why most Web pages today incorporate cascading style sheets.

2.9 JAVASCRIPT

JavaScript is a programming language commonly used in web development. It was originally developed by Netscape as a means to add dynamic and interactive elements to websites. While JavaScript is influenced by Java, the syntax is more similar to C and is based on ECMAScript, a scripting language developed by Sun Microsystems.

JavaScript is a client-side scripting language, which means the source code is processed by the client's web browser rather than on the web server. This means JavaScript functions can run after a webpage has loaded without communicating with the server.

For example, a JavaScript function may check a web form before it is submitted to make sure all the required fields have been filled out. The JavaScript code can produce an error message before any information is actually transmitted to the server.

Like server-side scripting languages, such as PHP and ASP, JavaScript code can be inserted anywhere within the HTML of a webpage. However, only the output of server-side code is displayed in the HTML, while JavaScript code remains fully visible in the source of the webpage. It can also be referenced in a separate .JS file, which may also be viewed in a browser.

CHAPTER 3

REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION

3.1 HARDWARE COMPONENTS:

- Processor: Any processor above 500 Mhz.
- RAM: 512MB
- Hard Disk :10 GB
- Input device: Standard Keyboard and Mouse

3.2 SOFTWARE COMPONENTS:

- Operating system: Windows 7,8,10
- Front End: HTML, CSS
- Back End: MYSQL, PHP
- Compiler: XAMPP server, HTML, CSS, PHP, JAVASCRIPT

CHAPTER 4

DESIGN

4.1 FLOWCHART

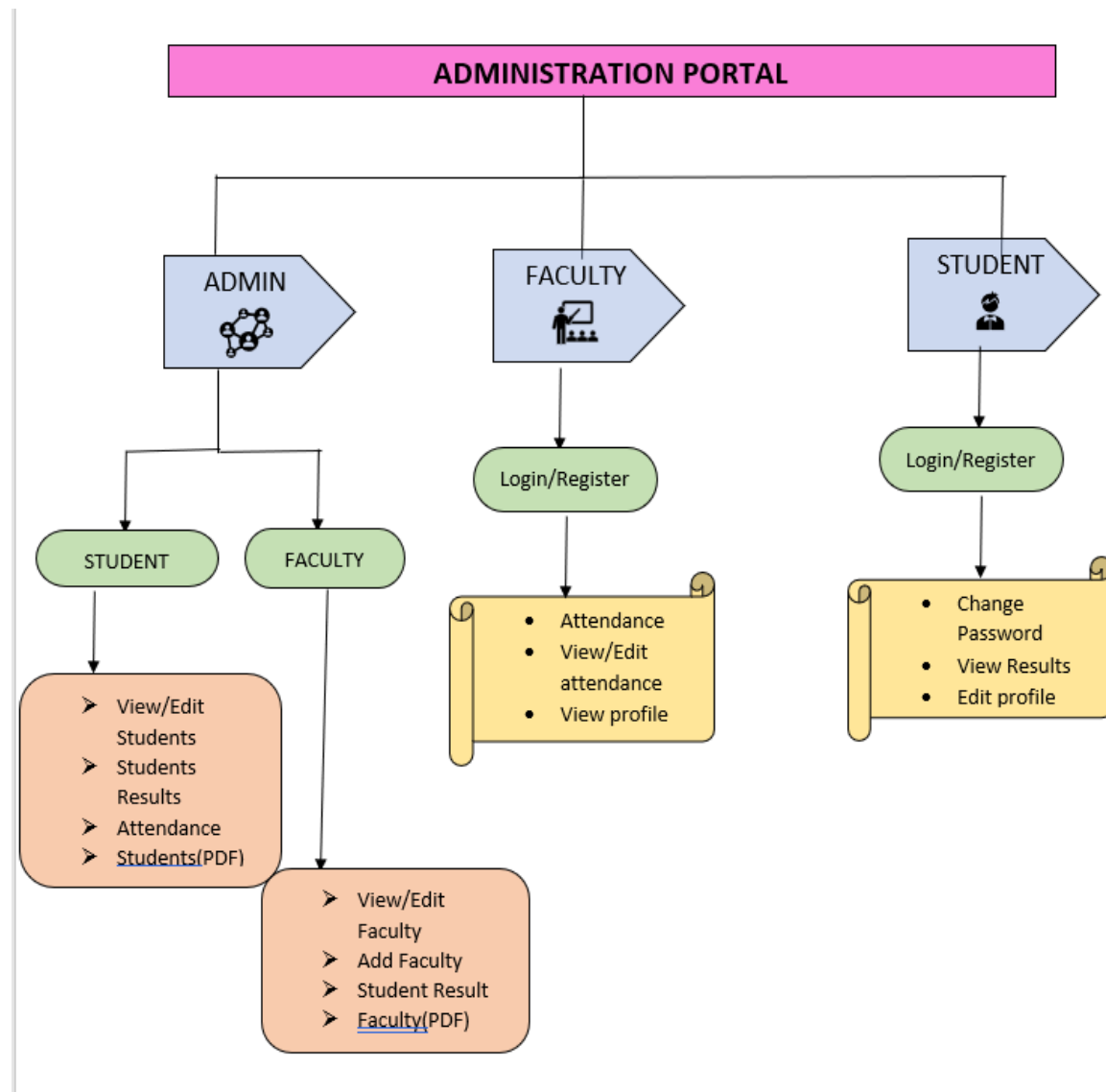


Figure 4.1:Flow Chart

CHAPTER 5

IMPLEMENTATION

The whole web application is designed using the HTML, CSS and JavaScript as the frontend technology. Bootstrap is also used which plays an important role for the frontend development, for designing the templates for typography, forms, buttons and for providing more appealing and interactive interface for the web. PHP is used for the backend design to interact with the server. MySQL database is used to store the details provided by the users. The combination of PHP and MySQL gives unmet options to create just any kind of website.

5.1 LOGIN FORM

This module is designed for user authentication also called as login system. login form is designed where user can enter their username and password. When user submit the form these inputs will be verified against the information stored in the database, if the username and password match, the user is authorized and granted access to the site, otherwise the login attempt will be rejected.

```
<form action="" method="post">  
  
<input type="text" name="user" placeholder="Username" />  
  
<input type="password" name="psw" placeholder="Password" />  
  
<input style="color:#ddd;background:#3498db" type="submit" value="Login" />  
  
</form>
```

5.2 DASHBOARD

This module is designed for an interactive dashboard. Once the user is authorized after providing his credential's, he is directed to the main page of the website called the dashboard where he is allowed to access different fields such as faculty, student details.

5.3 Register form:

This module is created for students, Teachers who wants to register into the administration portal.

```
<form action="" method="post" id="st_form">

<table>

<tr>

<th>Name: </th>

<td><input type="text" name="st_name" placeholder="Full Name" required /></td>

</tr><tr><tr>

<th>Username: </th>

<td><input type="text" name="uname" placeholder="username" required /></td>

</tr><tr>

<th>Password: </th>

<td><input type="password" name="st_pass" placeholder="password" required
/></td></tr><tr>

<th>E-mail: </th>

<td><input type="email" name="st_email" placeholder="example@email.com" required
/></td><th>Contact:</th>

<td><input type="text" name="st_contact" placeholder="phone" required /></td>

</tr><tr><th>Address:</th>

<td><input type="text" name="st_add" placeholder="Address" required /></td></tr>

<tr><td colspan="2"><input style="color:#ddd;background:#3498db" type="submit"
name="sub" value="Register" /></td></tr>

</table>

</form>
```

5.4 Class Attendance:

This module is designed for an student's attendance. This can be seen by only admin and teacher. they can add,delete,edit a student details for their attendance.The teacher should add the information of student like student id and name.

```
<form action="" method="post">
  <p style="text-align:center;color:#34495e;">
    <mark>Select date: <input type="date" name="atndate" required/></mark>
  </p>
  <table class="tab_one" style="text-align:center;">
    <tr>
      <th style="text-align:center;">SL</th>
      <th style="text-align:center;">Name</th>
      <th style="text-align:center;">ID</th>
      <th style="text-align:center;">Attendance</th>
      <th style="text-align:center;">Delete student</th>
    </tr>
    <?php
      $i=0;
      $alluser = $user->attn_student();

      while($rows = $alluser->fetch_assoc()){
        $i++;
      ?>
      <tr>
        <td><?php echo $i;></td>
        <td><?php echo $rows['name'];></td>
        <td><?php echo $rows['st_id'];></td>
        <td>
          <label style="color:red;font-size:20px"><input type="radio" name="attn[<?php echo $rows['st_id'];>]" value="absent" checked/>Absent</label>
          <label style="color:green;font-size:20px"><input type="radio" name="attn[<?php echo $rows['st_id'];>]" value="present" />Present</label>
        </td>
        <td><a href="att_del.php?dl=<?php echo $rows['id']; ?>">Delete</a></td>
      </tr>
    <?php } ?>
  </table>
  <center>
    <span><input style="text-align:right;</text-align:right;background:#58A85D;border:none;color:#fff;padding:8px 100px;" type="submit" name="submit" value="Submit" /></span>
  </center>
```

5.5 Results:

This module is designed for an student's result. This can be edited by faculty to give marks to the students. The teacher should enter the details like student name, student id, student marks, student grade etc. That result can see by student in their account.

```
</form>
<?php
//select semester
    if($_SERVER['REQUEST_METHOD'] == 'POST'){
        $semester = $_POST['seme'];

        $i=0;
        $ch = 0;
        $gp = 0;

        //get_result = $user->show_marks();

        $get_result = $user->show_marks($stid,$semester);
        if($get_result){
            ?>
            <p><?php echo "<p style='text-align:center;background:#ddd;color:#01C3AA;padding:5px;width:84%;margin:0 auto'>".$semester." Semester Result"?></p>
            <table class="tab_two" style="text-align:center;width:85%;margin:0 auto">
                <th>Subject</th>
                <th>Marks</th>
                <th>Grade</th>
                <th>Credit hr.</th>
            <?php
                while($rows = $get_result->fetch_assoc()){
                    $i++;
                    //count total credit hour;
                    $ch = $ch + credit_hour($rows['sub']);
                }
            ?>
            <tr>
                <td><?php echo $rows['sub'];></td>
                <td><?php echo $rows['marks'];></td>
                <td>
                <?php
                //set grade for individual subject
                $mark = $rows['marks'];
                if($mark<60){echo "F";}
```

5.6 Search student and Teacher:

In this module admin can search the particular teacher and student details by giving their name in the portal. It displays the all details of a particular student and faculty.

5.7 Change password:

In this module student can change their login password to the portal. The student should enter the details like name, old password and new password and confirm password. In this way they can change their portal password.

CHAPTER 6

RESULTS

1.Home page:

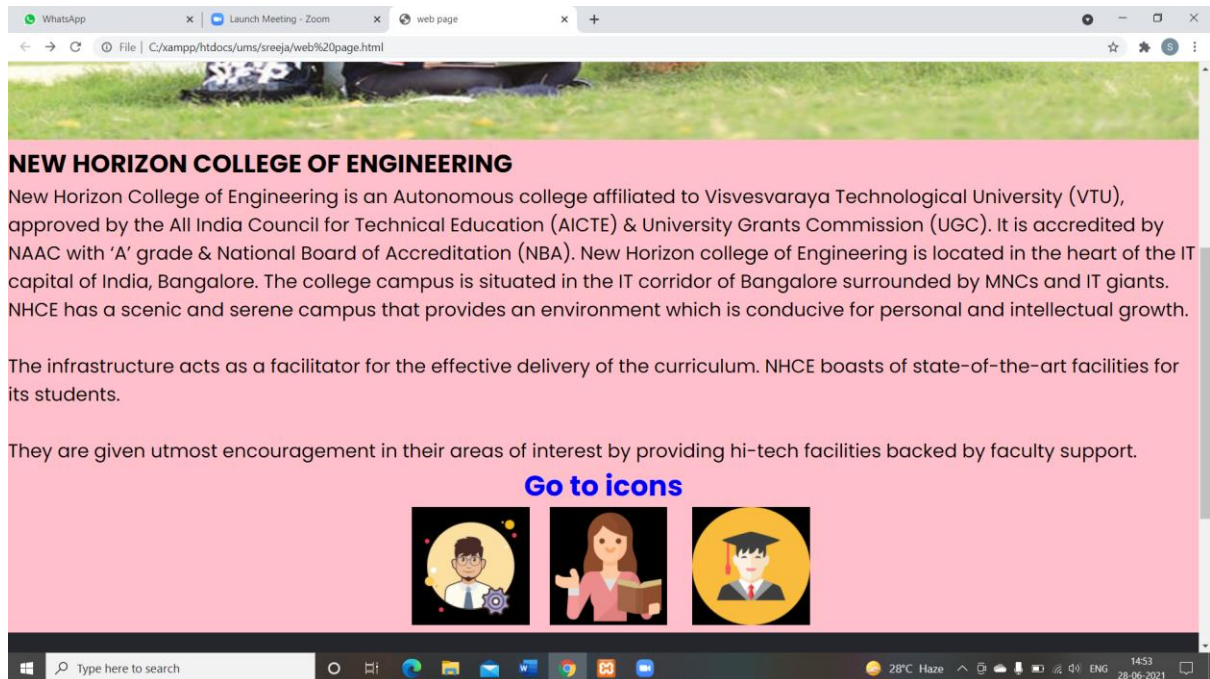


Figure 6.1:Home Page

2.Admin login:

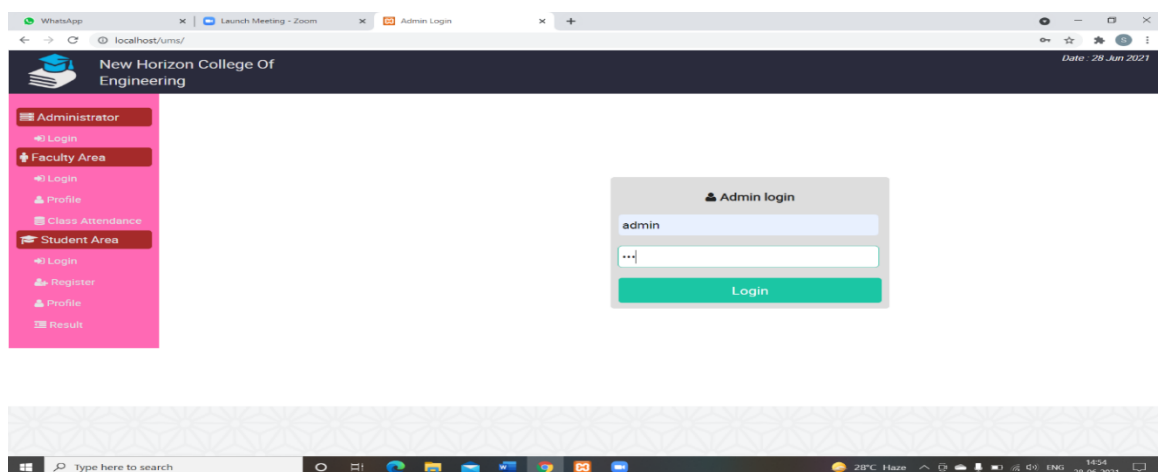


Figure 6.2:Admin login

3.Admin:

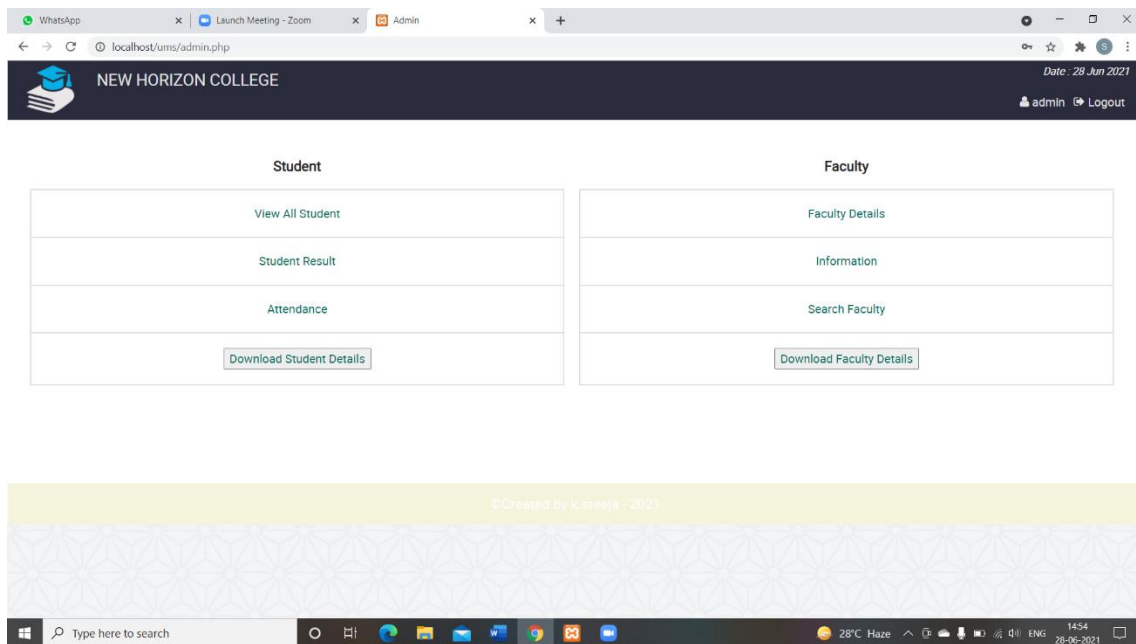


Figure 6.3:Admin

4.Student Details:

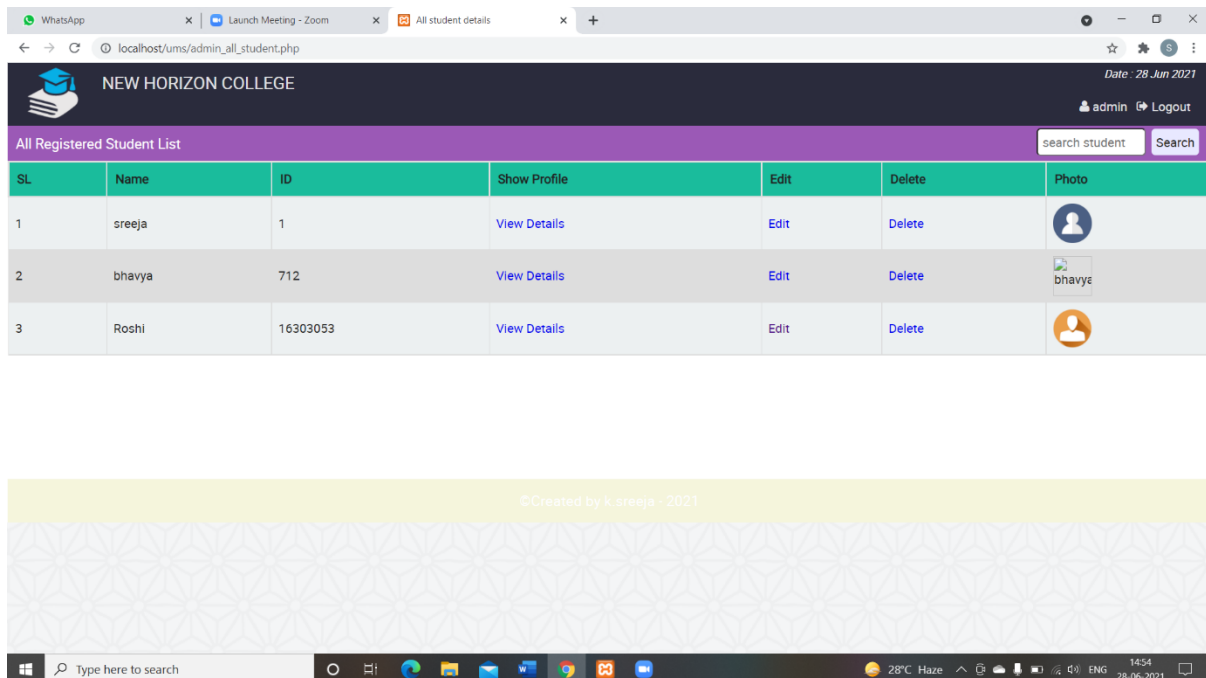


Figure 6.4: Student Details

5. Teacher Details:

NEW HORIZON COLLEGE

Date: 28 Jun 2021

admin Logout

SL	Name	ID	Add Result	view Result
1	sreeja	1	Add Result	View Result
2	bhavya	712	Add Result	View Result
3	Roshi	16303053	Add Result	View Result

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Figure 6.5: Teacher Details

6. Attendance:

NEW HORIZON COLLEGE

Date: 28 Jun 2021

admin Logout

Attendance Management

[Add student](#) [View Attendance](#)

Select date: dd-mm-yyyy

SL	Name	ID	Attendance	Delete student
1	sreeja	1	Absent Present	Delete
2	bhavya	712	Absent Present	Delete
3	roshi	25	Absent Present	Delete

[Submit](#)

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Figure 6.6: Attendance

7. Teacher Register:

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `localhost/ums/ftc_reg.php`. The page header includes the college logo and name, and the date "Date : 28 Jun 2021". A left sidebar contains navigation links for Administrator, Faculty Area, and Student Area, each with sub-links for Login, Profile, and other functions. The main content area is titled "Faculty Registration" and contains a form with the following fields: Name (Full Name), Username (username), Password (password), E-mail (example@email.com), Date of Birth (Jan, Day, Year), Gender (Male, Female), Education (BSc, Subject, Institute), Contact (phone), and Address (Address). A "Register" button is at the bottom of the form.

Figure 6.7: Teacher Register

8. Student Register:

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `localhost/ums/st_reg.php`. The page header includes the college logo and name, and the date "Date : 28 Jun 2021". A left sidebar contains navigation links for Administrator, Faculty Area, and Student Area, each with sub-links for Login, Profile, and other functions. The main content area is titled "Student Registration Form" and contains a form with the following fields: Name (Full Name), Student ID (Student Id), Password (password), E-mail (example@email.com), Date of Birth (Jan, Day, Year), Program (BCSE, BSEEE, BBA...), Contact (phone), Gender (Male, Female, Other), and Address (Address). A "Register" button is at the bottom of the form.

Figure 6.8: Student Register

9.Student Profile:

NEW HORIZON COLLEGE

Date: 28 Jun 2021

Welcome : sreeja

Student ID: 1

Name: sreeja

E-mail: abc@gmail.com

Birthday: 2001-05-11

Program: BE

Contact: 9100742565

Gender: Female

Address: mpl

Update Profile: [Edit Profile](#)

© Created by k sreeja - 2021

Figure 6.9: Student profile

10.Student Results:

NEW HORIZON COLLEGE

Date: 28 Jun 2021

Name: sreeja
Student ID: 1

1st Semester [View Result](#)

[View CGPA & Complete Course](#)

Subjects	Marks	Grade	Credit hr.	Status
DBMS Lab	70	C	1	Pass
Mathematics	80	B	4	Pass
Programming Lab	60	D	1	Retake
English	90	A	4	Pass
Physics	89	B	3	Pass
SGPA :			3.08	Good

[Back to profile](#)

© Created by k sreeja - 2021

Figure 6.10: Student Results

11.Change Password:

NEW HORIZON COLLEGE

Date: 28 Jun 2021

1 Result Change Password Logout

Update Your Profile

Old Password: old password

New Password: New password

Confirm Password: Confirm password

Update

Back to your Profile

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Figure 6.11: Change Password

12.Database:

phpMyAdmin

Recent Favorites

Server: 127.0.0.1 Database: ums

Structure SQL Search Query Export Import Operations Privileges Routines Events Triggers Designer

Filters

Containing the word:

Table	Action	Rows	Type	Collation	Size	Overhead
admin	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	2	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	16.0 KiB	-
attn	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	33	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	16.0 KiB	-
at_student	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	3	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	16.0 KiB	-
faculty	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	3	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	32.0 KiB	-
result	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	46	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	16.0 KiB	-
st_info	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	3	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	16.0 KiB	-
6 tables	Sum	90	InnoDB	utf8mb4_general_ci	112.0 KiB	0 B

Check all With selected:

Create table

Name: Number of columns: 4

Go

Figure 6.12: Database

CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION

Administration portal is an integrated web application that handles various academic and non-academic activities. It provides to keep track of student records, results, attendance, student and staff info and so on. The purpose of this project is to make communication easy with regards to faculty and students. Through, this project we can interact between staff and students for any enquiries. This venture is finished and absolutely blunders free, and I have exhibited the source code in an extremely justifiable way.

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Latest Edition – 1st Edition

Publisher – CreateSpace Independent Publishing Platform

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Author – Marjin Haverbeke

Latest Edition – 3rd Edition

Publisher – No Star

Html: - "<https://www.w3schools.com/html/>"

PHP: "<https://www.w3schools.com/php>"

MySQL: - "<https://www.w3schools.com/mysql>"

JavaScript: - <https://youtu.be/PlbupGCBV6w> Channel-Telusko