FULL STACK DEVELOPMENT PROJECT REPORT

on

ONLINE STUDENT FEEDBACK SYSTEM

by

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INTRODUCTION

The Online Feedback System is a web-based application designed to collect and analyze feedback from the students of our college. It aims to ensure that each and every faculty member receives constructive input regarding their teaching methods, subject knowledge, communication skills, and overall performance. This system provides an efficient and transparent platform for students to share their opinions about the faculty anonymously and without hesitation. The collected feedback is stored securely and can be analyzed to generate detailed reports, helping faculty members understand their strengths and areas that need improvement. By replacing the traditional paper-based feedback method, this system saves time, reduces manual effort, and promotes a culture of continuous improvement in the academic environment. It also helps the administration in maintaining the quality of education and in making data-driven decisions for faculty development.

The Online Feedback System is developed using a combination of web technologies that ensure both functionality and user-friendliness. HTML is used to design the structure and layout of the web pages, allowing students to interact with forms and navigate through the system easily. CSS is applied to style these web pages, providing a visually appealing and responsive interface across different devices. JavaScript is integrated to enhance user interaction by enabling features such as form validation and dynamic content updates. On the server side, PHP is used to handle the processing of feedback data, database connectivity, and overall server-side logic. Together, these technologies form a robust platform for collecting and managing student feedback efficiently.

To ensure authenticity and prevent misuse, student data such as **name, regulation number, and date of birth** must be entered before accessing the feedback form. This helps in verifying student identities and avoids fake or repeated voting. An additional layer of security is implemented using **PHP sessions**, ensuring that only one faculty member is authorized to initiate and oversee the feedback collection process for their respective subjects. This mechanism prevents unauthorized access, overrides, or manipulation of the polling system.

Furthermore, the system can be extended in the future to include features such as real-time analytics dashboards, email notifications, mobile responsiveness, and integration with institutional login portals (e.g., student ID login). These enhancements would make the system more scalable, secure, and useful for both students and administrators.

TECHNOLOGIES USED

2.1 Front-End Technologies

These technologies are responsible for everything the user sees and interacts with on the browser.

- **HTML (Hypertext Markup Language)**:
  Provides the structure and content of the web pages, including forms, tables, and text used in the feedback system.

- **CSS (Cascading Style Sheets):**
  Styles the HTML elements, making the interface visually attractive, consistent, and responsive across various devices.

- **JavaScript:**
  Adds interactivity and dynamic features like real-time form validation, user feedback alerts, and enhanced navigation without needing to reload the page.

2.2 Back-End Technologies: -

These technologies handle data processing, server communication, and storage.

- **PHP (Hypertext Preprocessor): -**
  A server-side scripting language used to manage the application logic. It processes form data, handles user sessions, connects to the database, and generates dynamic content.

- **MySQL: -**
  A relational database used to store and manage structured data like student information, faculty records, and feedback responses. It ensures secure data storage and allows quick retrieval for reporting and analysis.

- **Apache Server: -**
  Apache is the web server that processes incoming requests from the browser and serves the appropriate PHP or HTML files. It acts as a bridge between the client-side (browser) and the server-side (PHP scripts and database). When using XAMPP, Apache runs locally to host the application during development and testing.

3. Integration and Deployment: -

- **GitHub**: Utilized for version control and collaboration among team members, GitHub facilitates code management, issue tracking, and project documentation.

Steps to deployment locally:-

- **Install XAMPP:**
  - Download and install XAMPP from the official website: https://www.apachefriends.org.
  - During installation, ensure that **Apache**, **MySQL**, and **phpMyAdmin** components are selected.
- **Start Apache and MySQL:**
  - Open the XAMPP Control Panel.
  - Click **Start** next to **Apache** and **MySQL** to run the local server and database.
- **Copy Project Files to `htdocs`:**
  - Navigate to the XAMPP installation directory (usually `C:\xampp\htdocs`).
  - Copy your entire project folder (e.g., `online-feedback-system`) into the `htdocs` directory.
- **Create a Database in phpMyAdmin:**
  - Open a browser and go to `http://localhost/phpmyadmin`.
  - Click **New**, enter a database name (e.g., `ofs`), and click **Create**.
  - Import your SQL file (if available) to create tables: Go to the database → **Import** → Choose your `.sql` file → Click **Go**.
- **Configure Database Connection in PHP Files:**
  - Open your project folder and locate the PHP file that connects to the database (e.g., `config.php` or `dbconnect.php`).
- **Access the Project in Browser:**
  - Open a browser and go to **`http://localhost/online-feedback-system`** (replace with your actual folder name).
  - The homepage of your feedback system should load.
- **Test the Functionality:**
  - Fill out forms, submit feedback, and verify that data is saved in the database.
  - Check admin or faculty login, session handling, and report generation to ensure everything is working properly.

Other Software's Used:

- **Visual Studio Code**: With its intuitive interface, extensive extensions, and integrated Git support, it streamlines the development process for front-end and back-end tasks

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DESIGN

4.1 Registration page: -

Registration page is first page in the online student feedback system where respective faculty need to create profile. It consists of two field and a button. One of the field is email id and another field is password and button.Email is unique identification it does not allow duplicate value if the enter a duplicate entry. It will restrict us by alert message that is already email id is exists use another one.

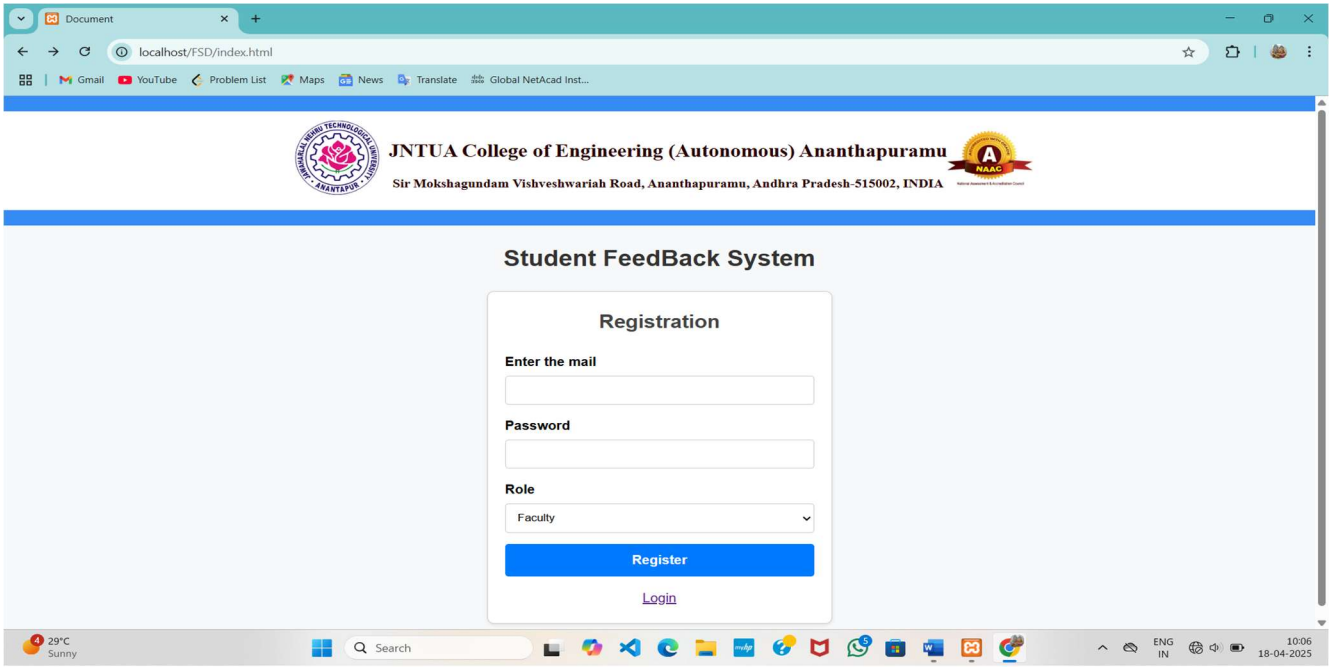


Fig 1: Faculty Create profile in this page

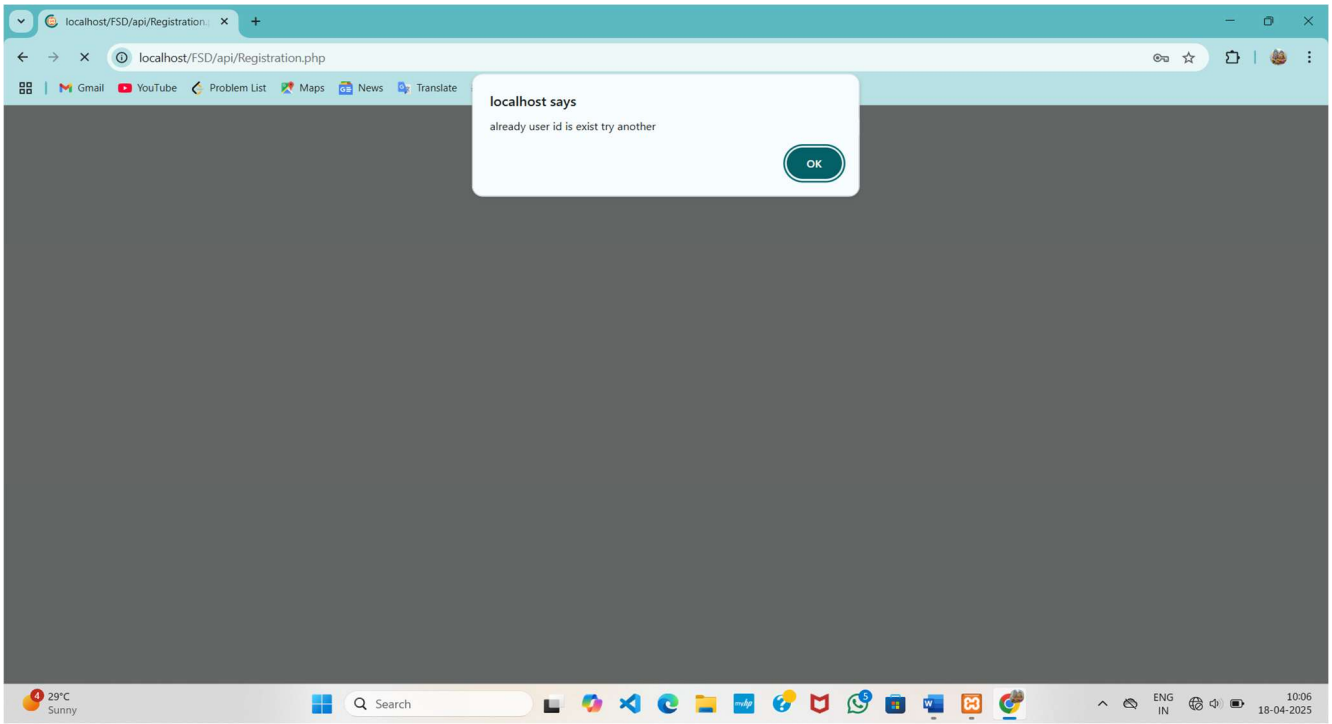


Fig 2: Restricting Duplicate Entries

4.2 Login page: -

After completion of the next phase is login. Login is most important crucial in the security which restrict unauthorized person into the website. Here we have two types of login student login and faculty.as per their login it will redirect to their page by using window. Location() method where pass the parameter as path. on click on the drop-down button we have to button one is faculty login and another is student-login.as per role click on respectively.

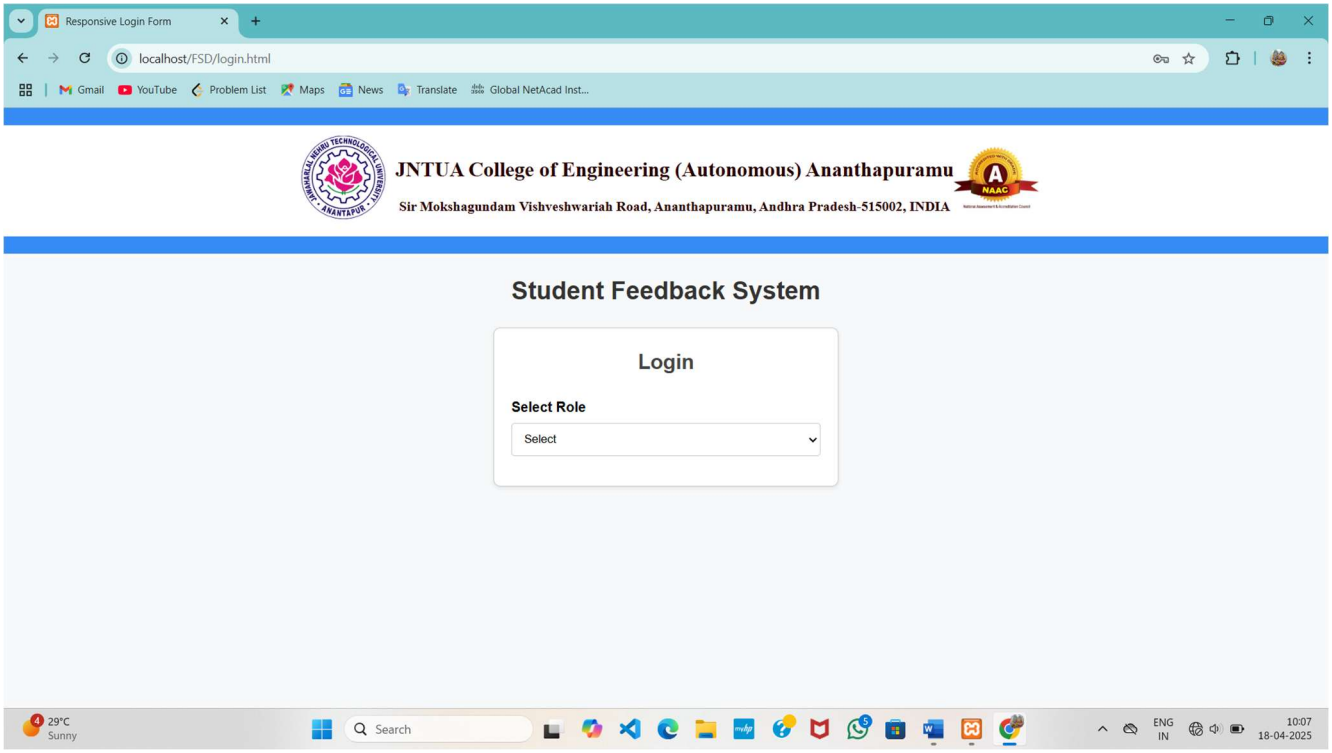


Fig3: Login Page

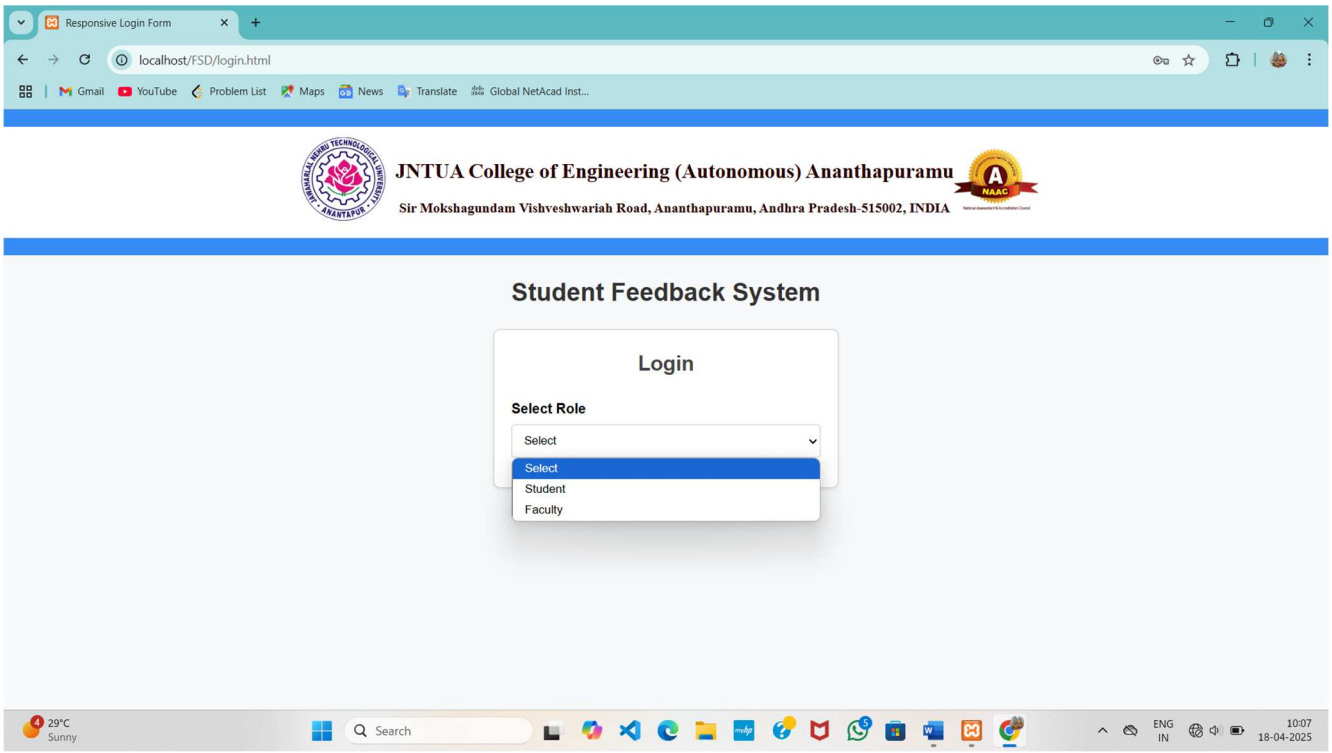


Fig4: Click on Respective Role

4.3 Student login: -

By click on the role of student dynamically two fields are displayed such that a student need to enter their admission number and date of birth to increase adding of the date of birth make more secure because of a other student know the admission but he/she did not know their date of birth to access their credentials.

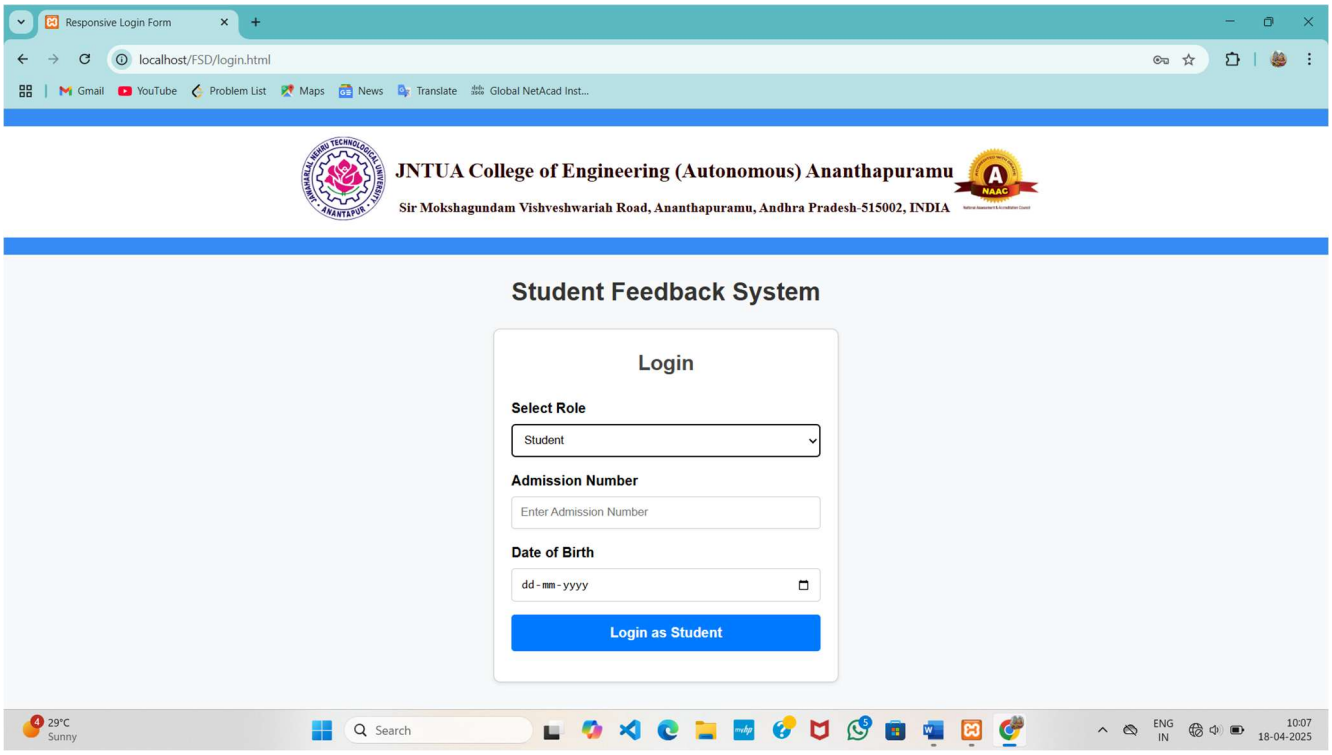


Fig5:-Login As Student Role

4.4 Feedback form page:-

By enter the credential as student after verification the redirect to the page give below. Here students are added dynamically for each and every department have their own subjects. And each and every department have at least four years and eight semester, for each and semester have subjects such this project added the subject dynamically. Collect of feedback make easy for every faculty.

Student need to click on the each and every subject give their polling to respective subject after completion of each subject then click on the submit button their we can see the alert message contains which subject we give poll.

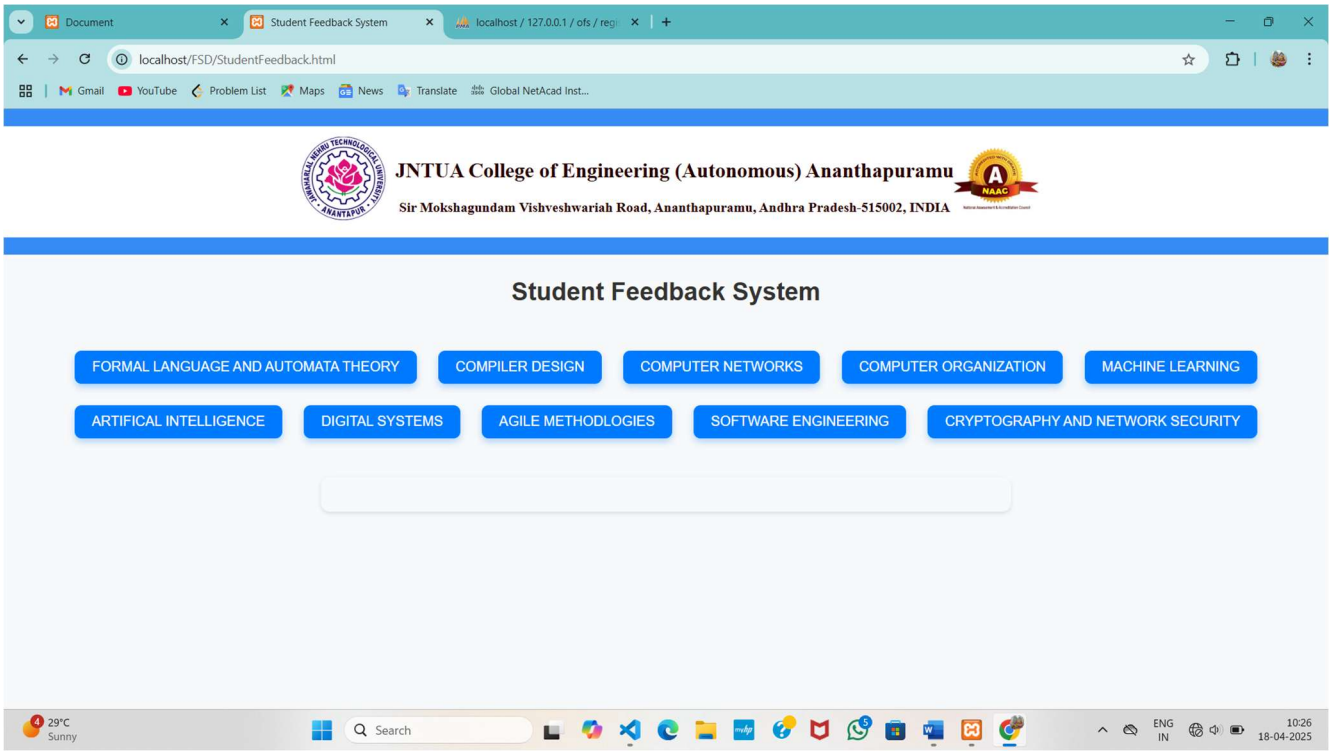


Fig 6:-Click on Each Subject Button Give feedback

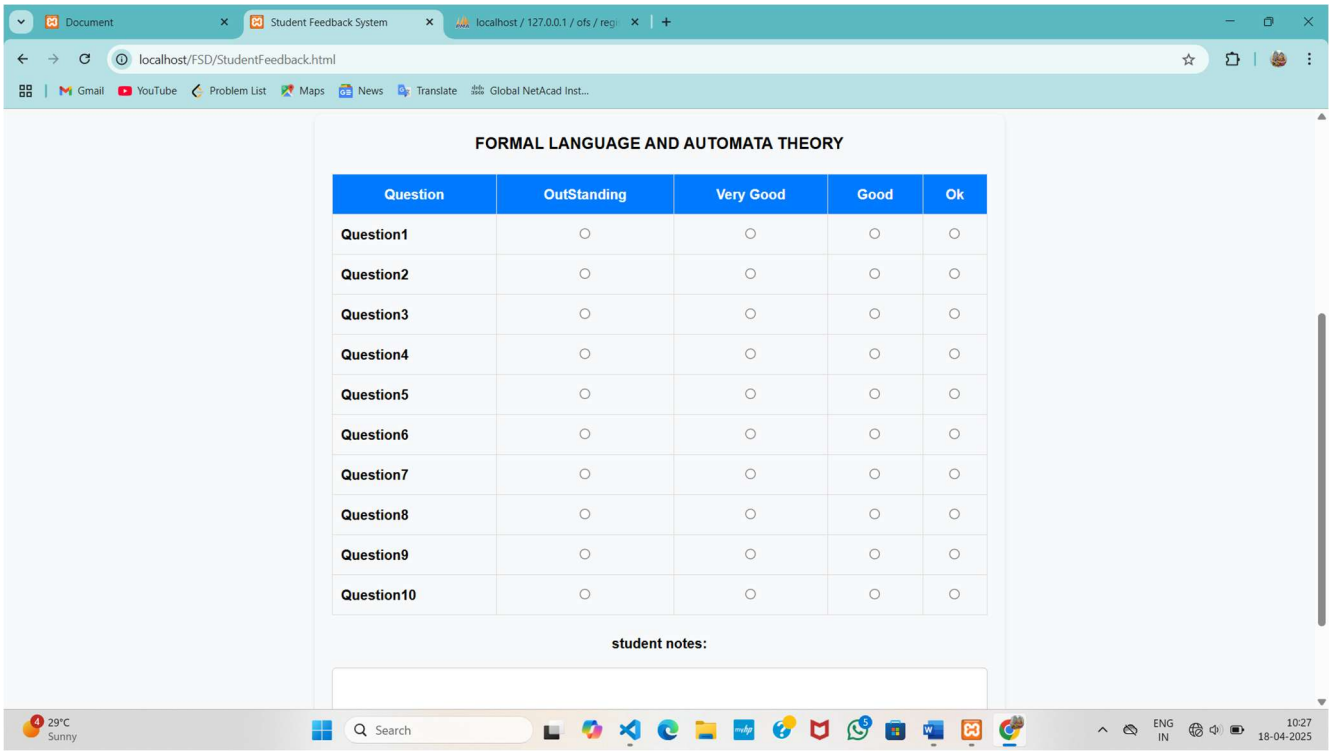


Fig 7:- By Clicking a Subject Button Appear This form

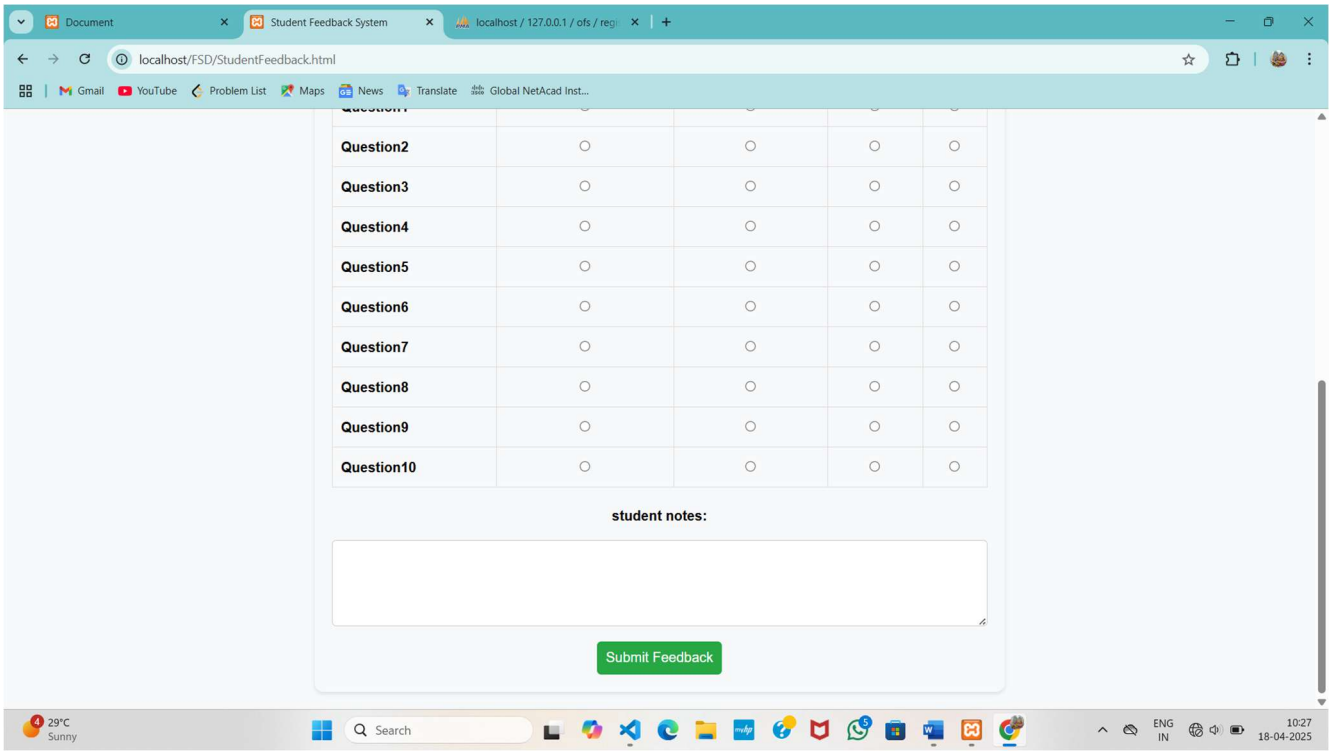


Fig 8: -After check the radio button Click on submit Feedback Button

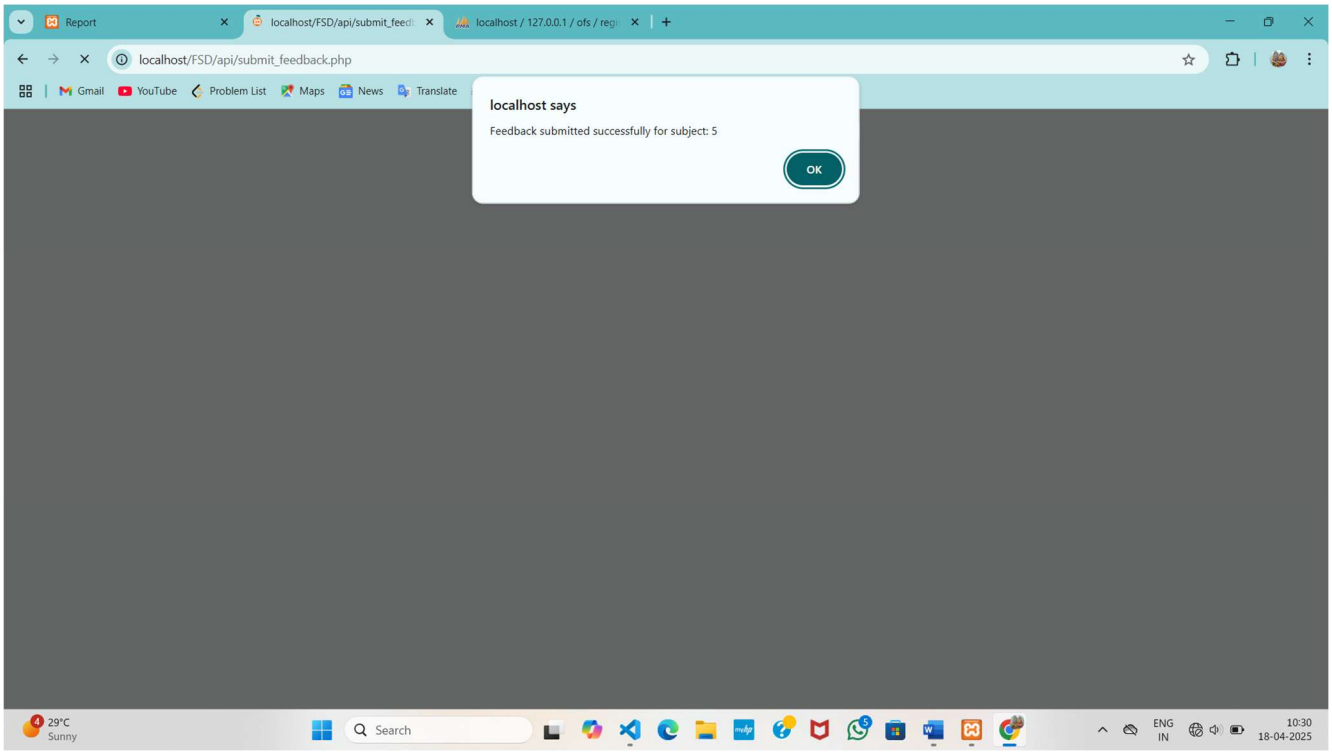


Fig 9: - After Clicking the Submit button alert message, click on ok.

4.5 Faculty login:-

After registration has completed faculty need to login here by giving their user id and password. By clicking on the login as faculty button, we will redirect to faculty registration page.

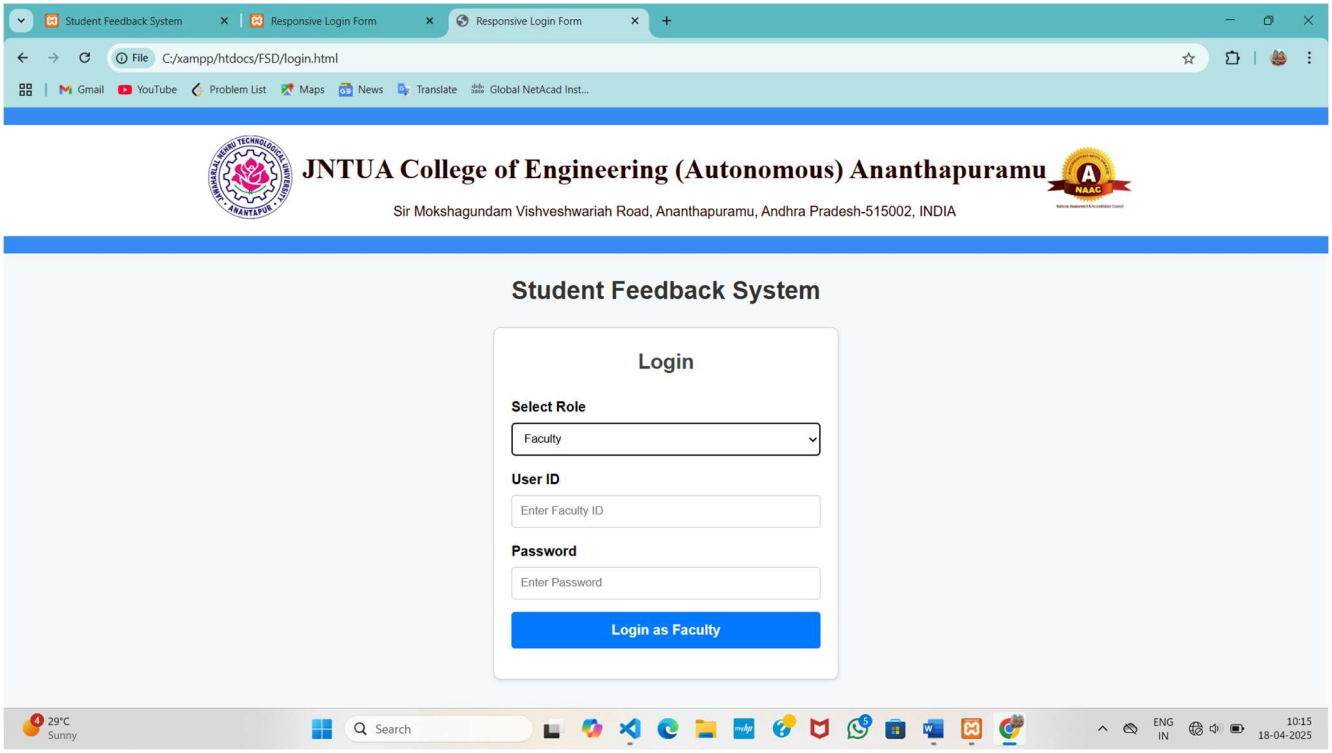


Fig 10: - Enter the faculty id and password.

4.6 Faculty registration: -

There are several field that faculty must filled before activating student feedback. First every one should add student such that. They only enter into feedback form other are restricted because data about them are not added by faculty. After adding each and every student next is add question there is field for generating question field add number and click on generate. there by question field are generated then we next add question in each and every field and next click on submit button.
Then question are added successfully. And then click on subject data and add all subjects into given field these subject are dynamically added to student feedback form and if we added less than 10 subject that much of subject are added as button. Student need to click on each and every subject and give feedback.

All clear button will clear all the students who are allowed to give poll. And all are restricted To give feedback. Next button is report button while click on this button report data will displayed as graph where we can able to download it and we can see how many students are give their feed back.

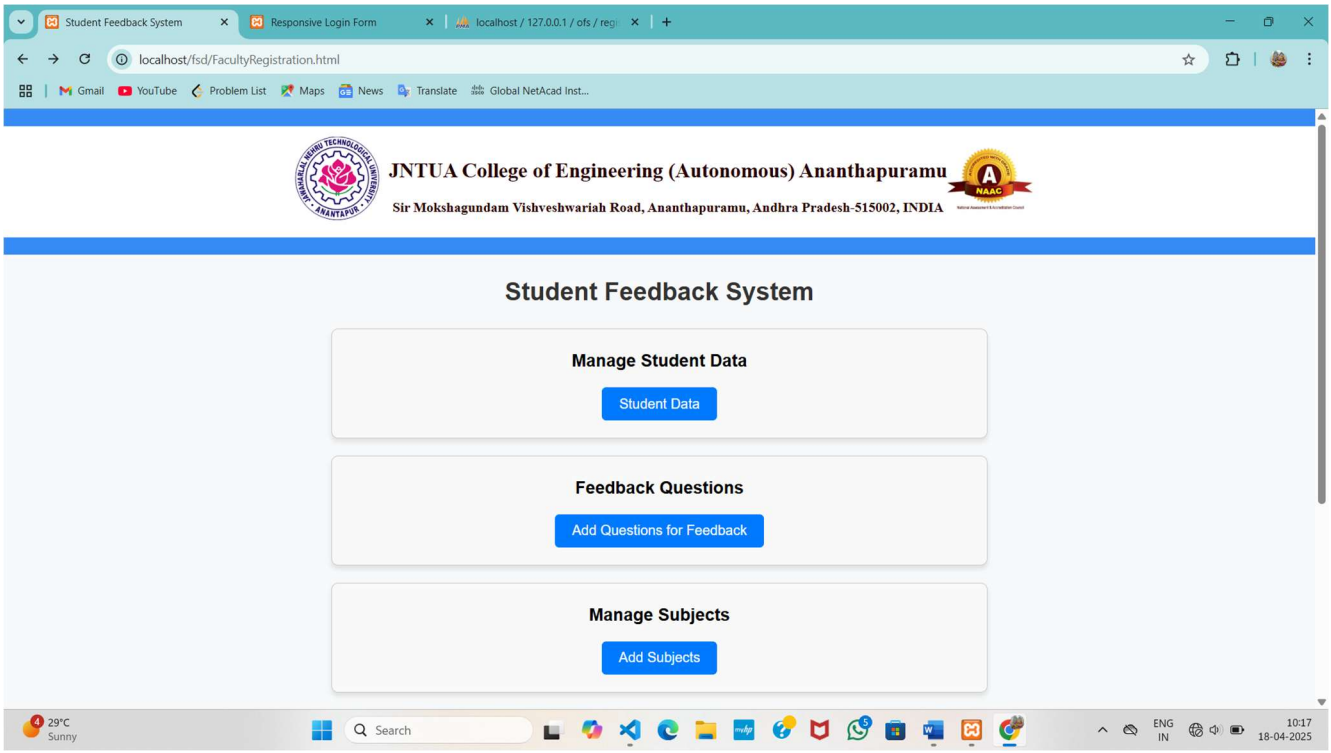


Fig11 : - student data ,question, subject buttons

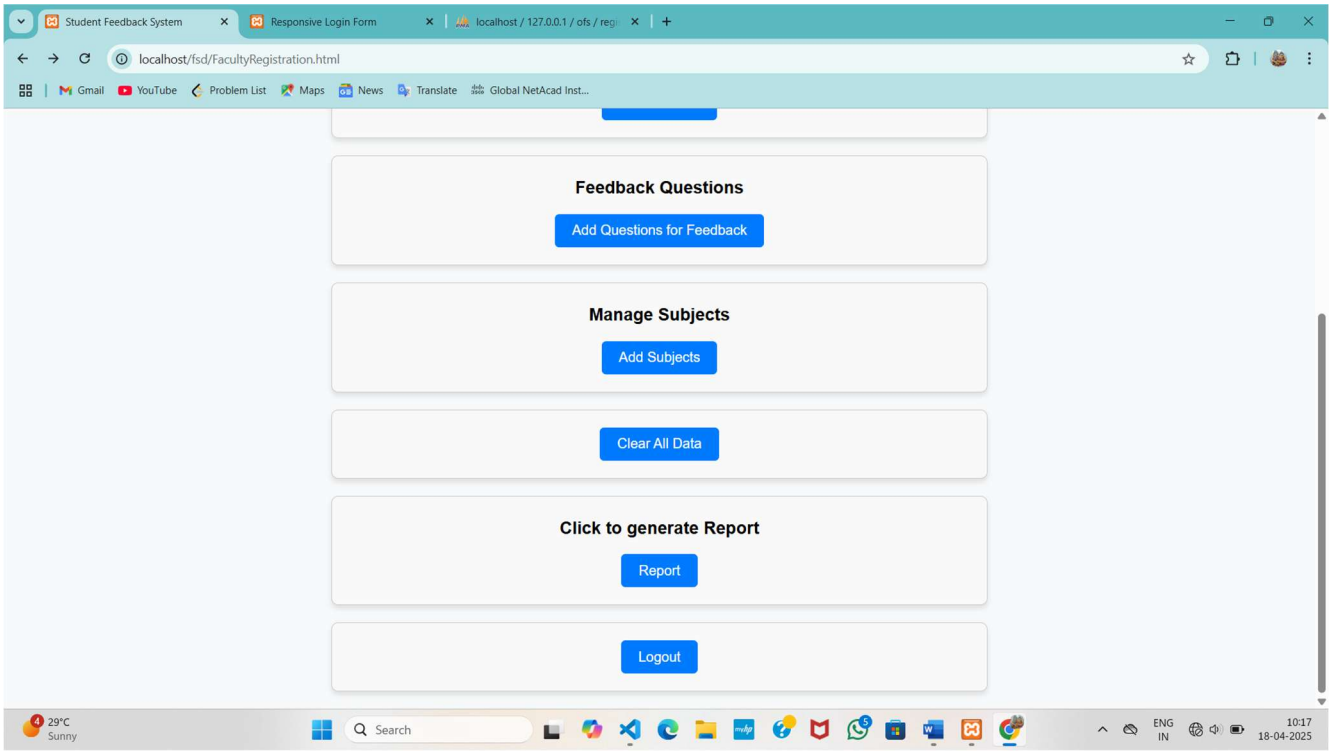


Fig12 :- clear and report and logout button

4.7 Student data page:-

Student data page we can able to add student data by two ways by using csv file and without csv file. With csv file we need to add csv file and click on the submit button. If any student data has missed we can able to add the student data by using without csv file method also by giving their admission number, date of birth and regulation. By clicking on the submit it will add the student data into database.

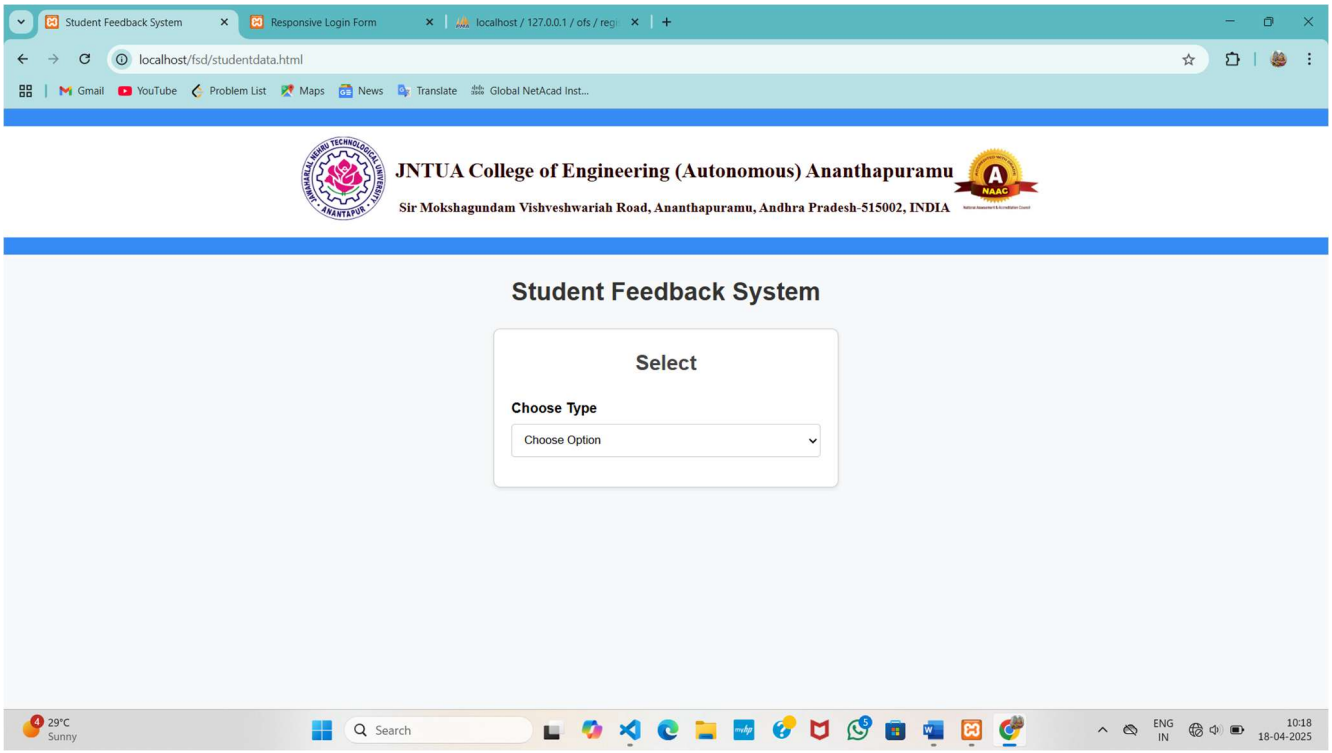


Fig13:- Choose the Option

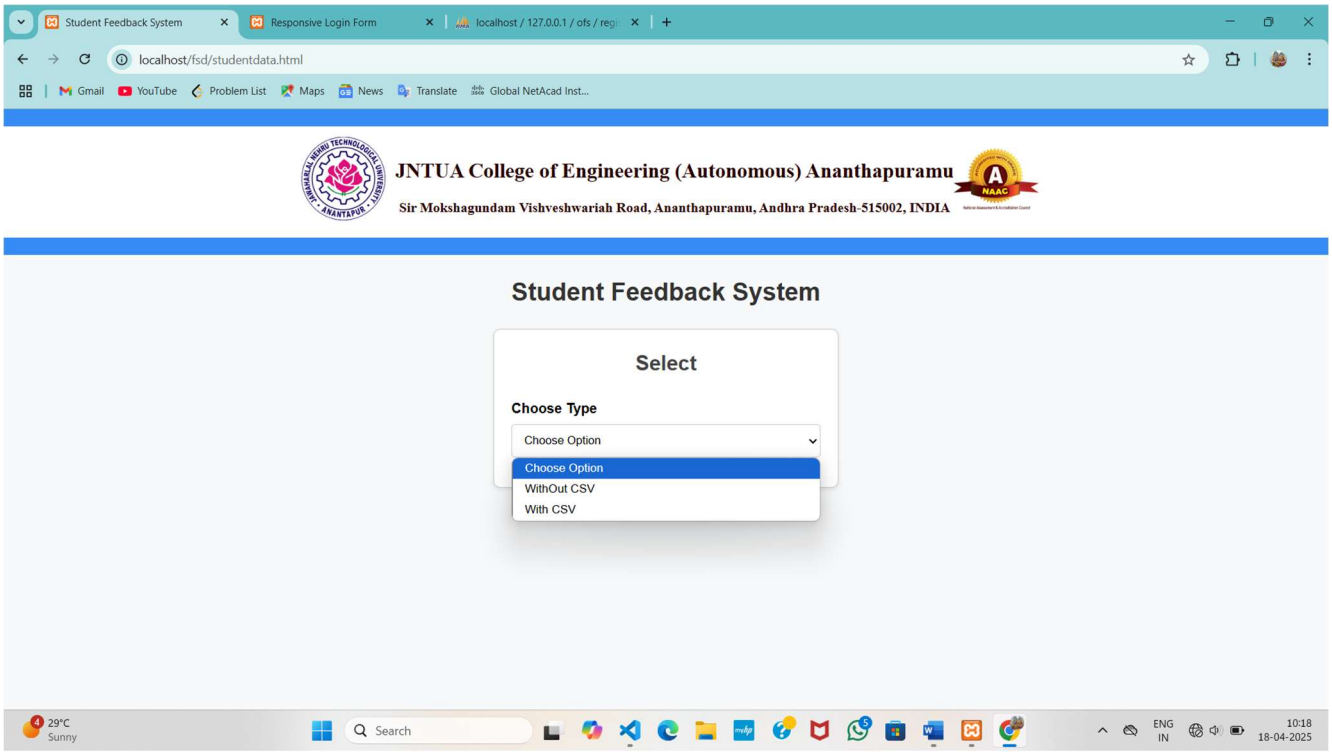


Fig14 :- To give Bulk data click on with csv file button otherwise click on without csv file.

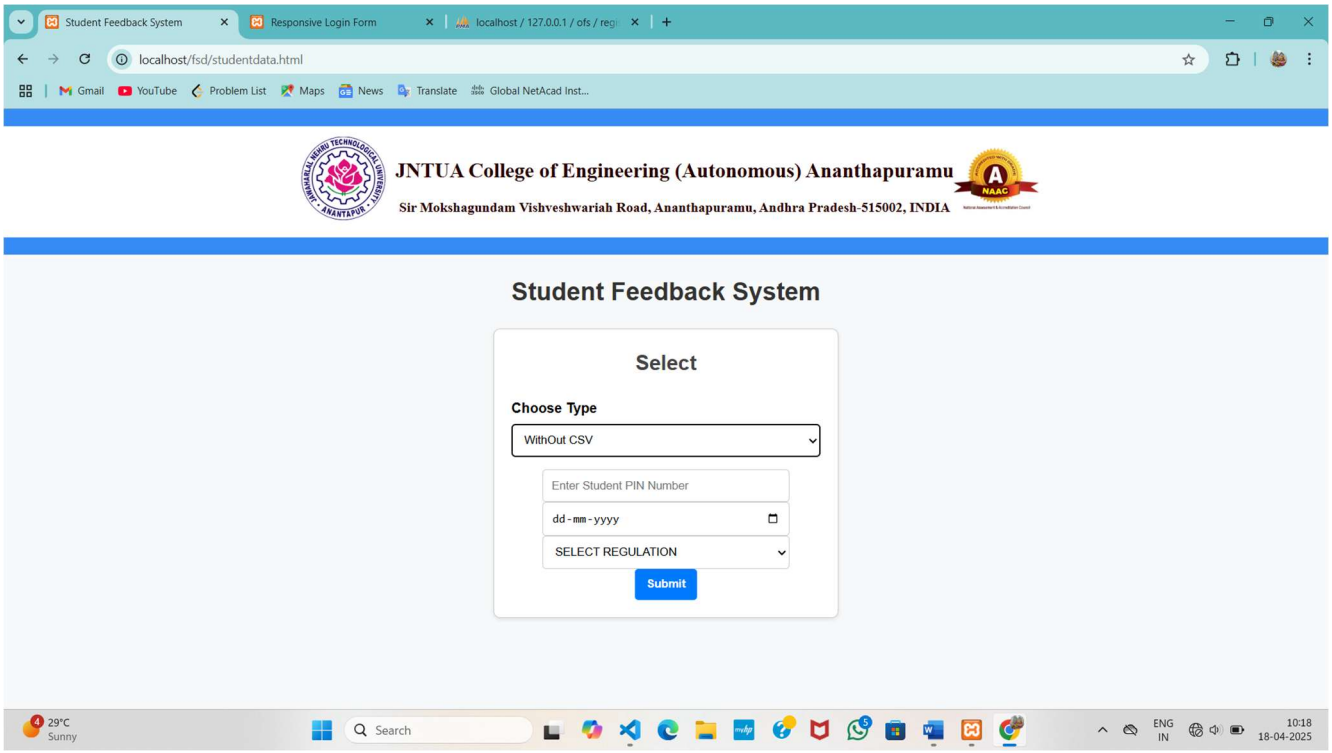


Fig15:- Fields in without csv admission number,dob,regulation.

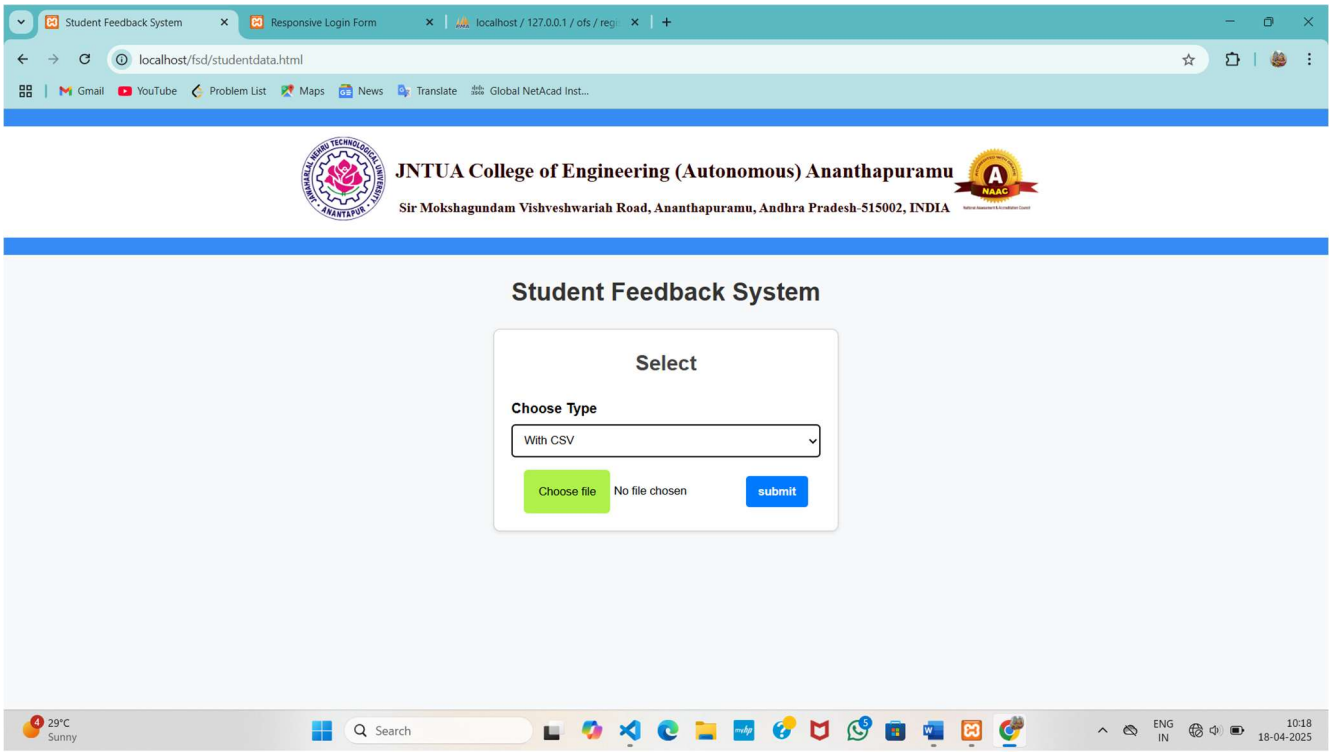


Fig16:- With csv we need to add the file and submit it

4.8 Add Question for feedback page:-

In this page we need to add number of question we need to add to feedback form will be done by entering the number of question and click on generate question then that many number of fields are generated dynamically.

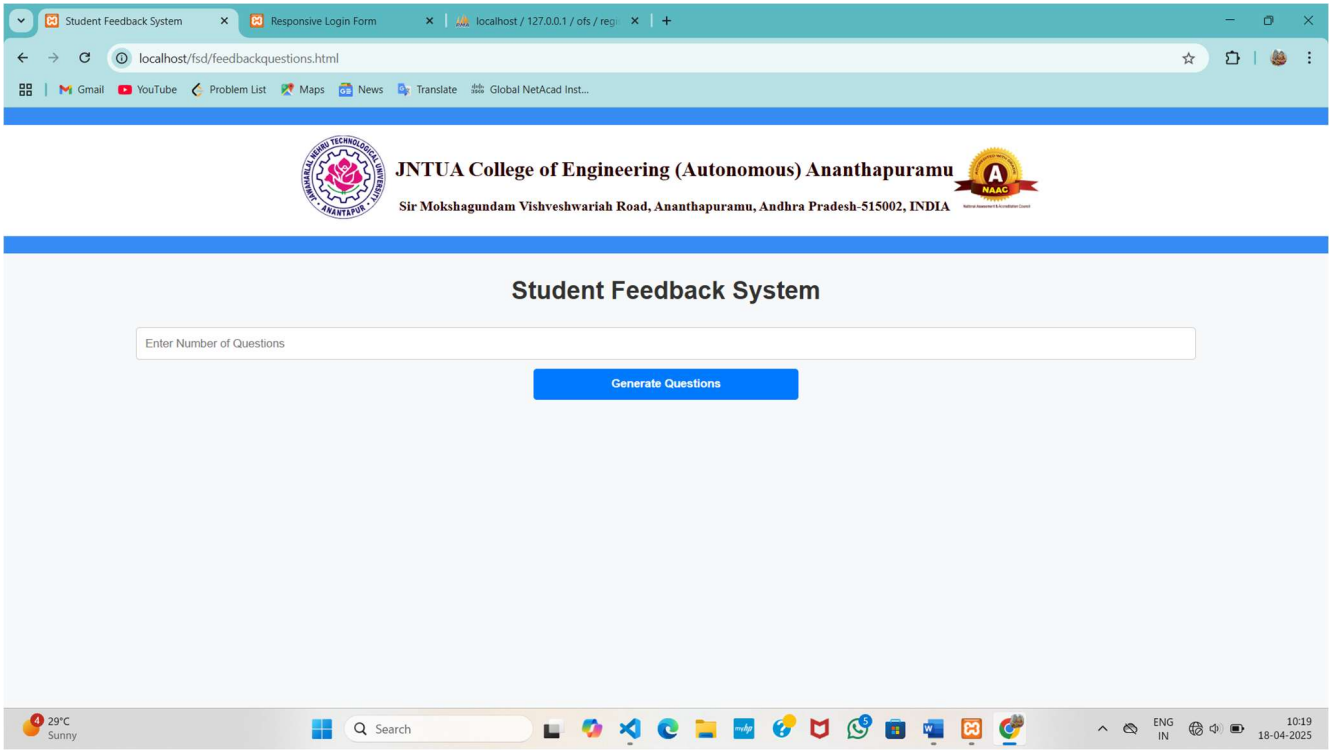


Fig17 : -Enter number of question and click on generate

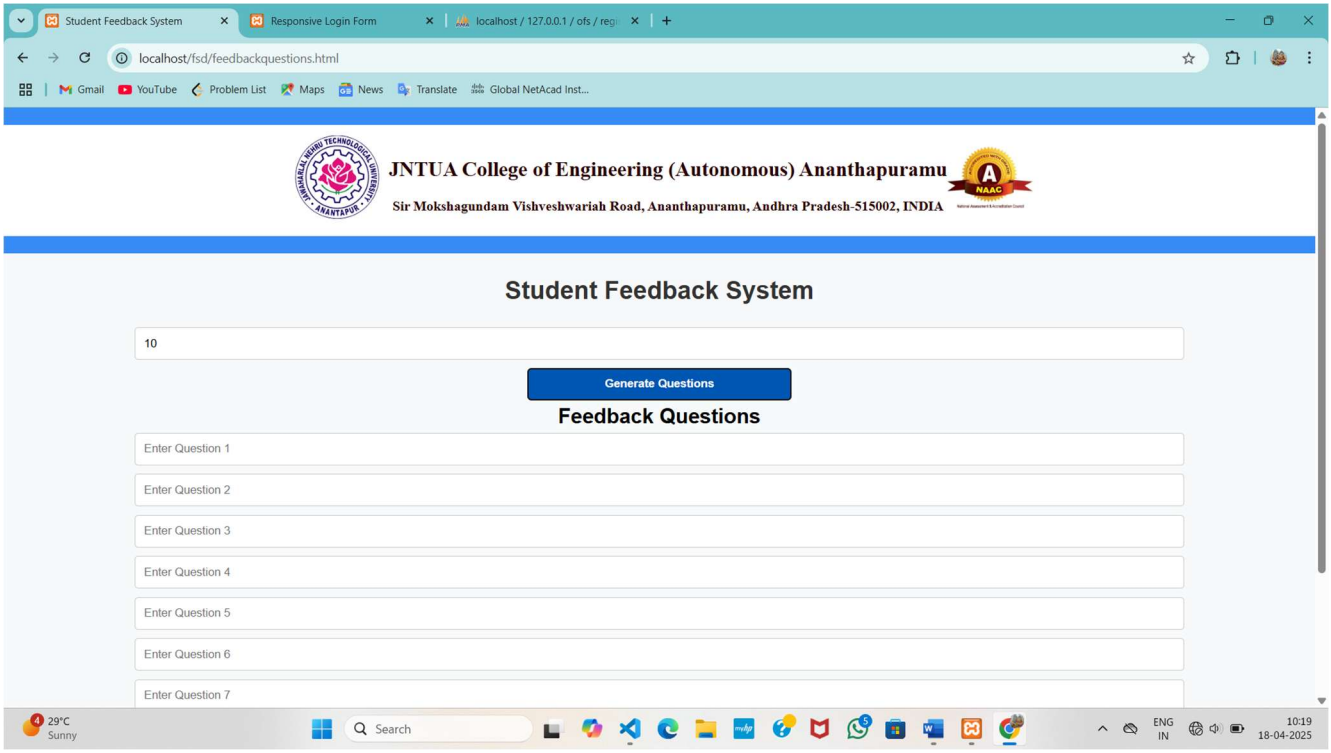


Fig18:- Enter the Questions into the fields

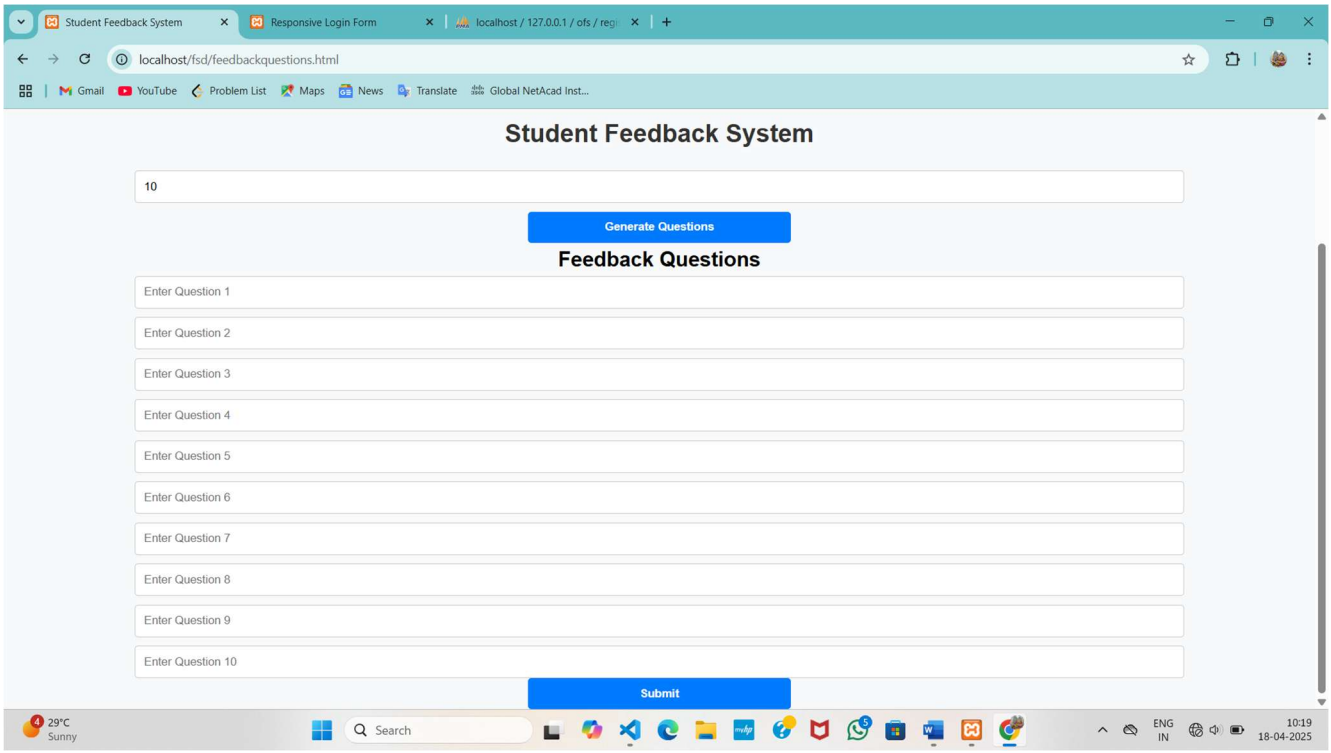


Fig19: -After Entering the question click on generate

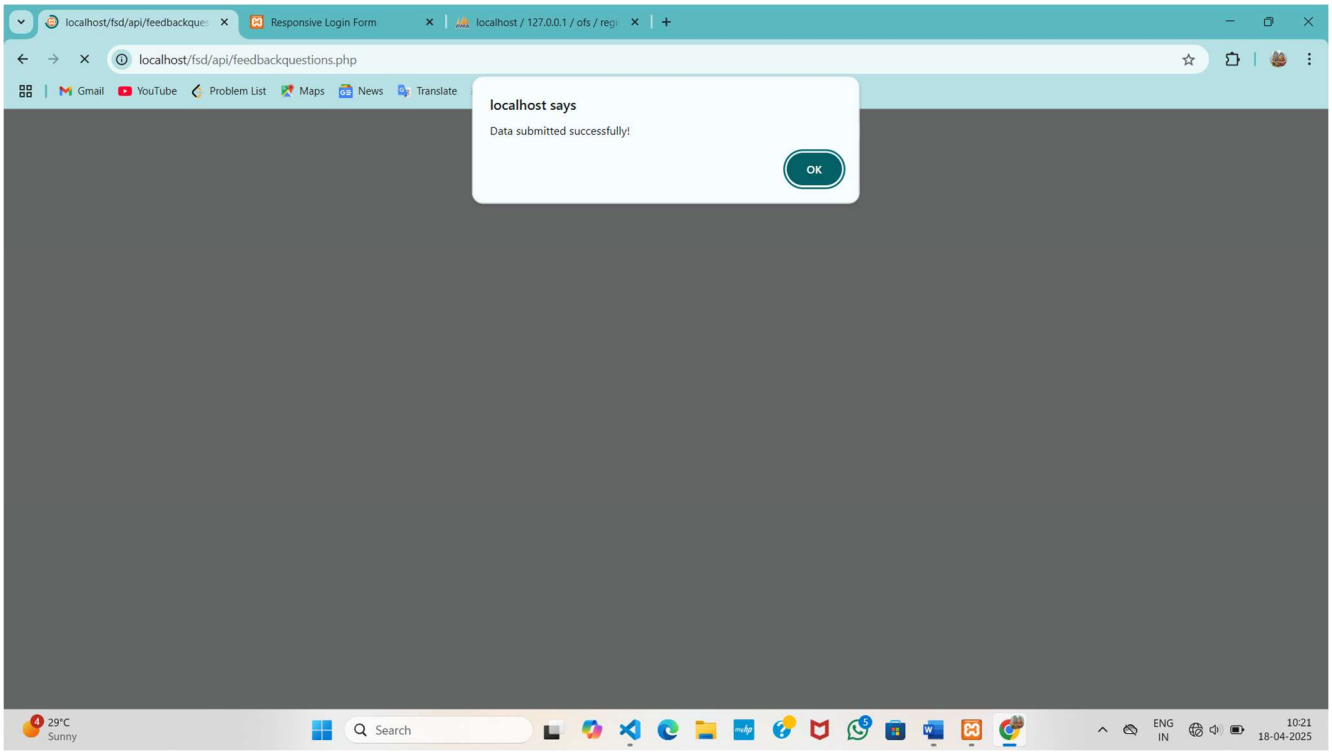


Fig20 :-Alert message was generated “data inserted successfully.”

4.9 Manage subjects page:-

Add subject into input field if we added number of subject that many subjects are added dynamically. After adding the subject must click on submit button.

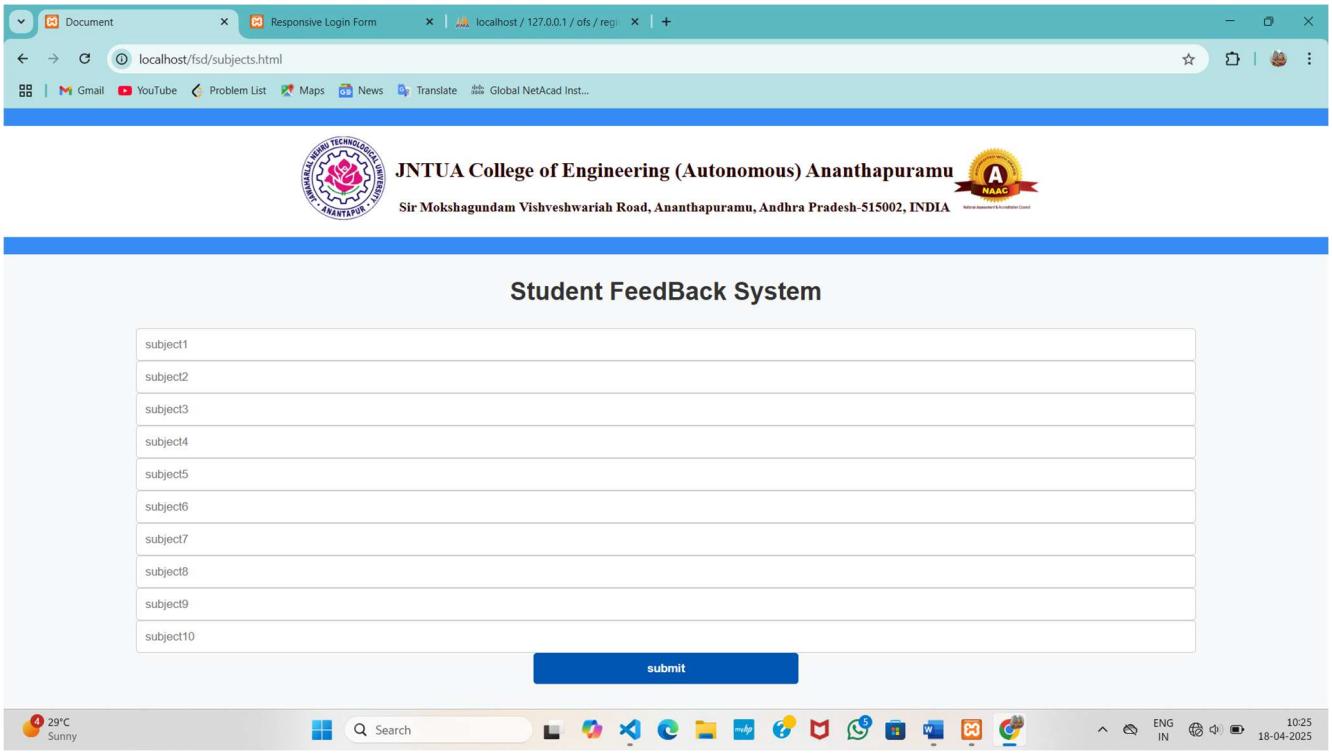


Fig20: - Add subject names

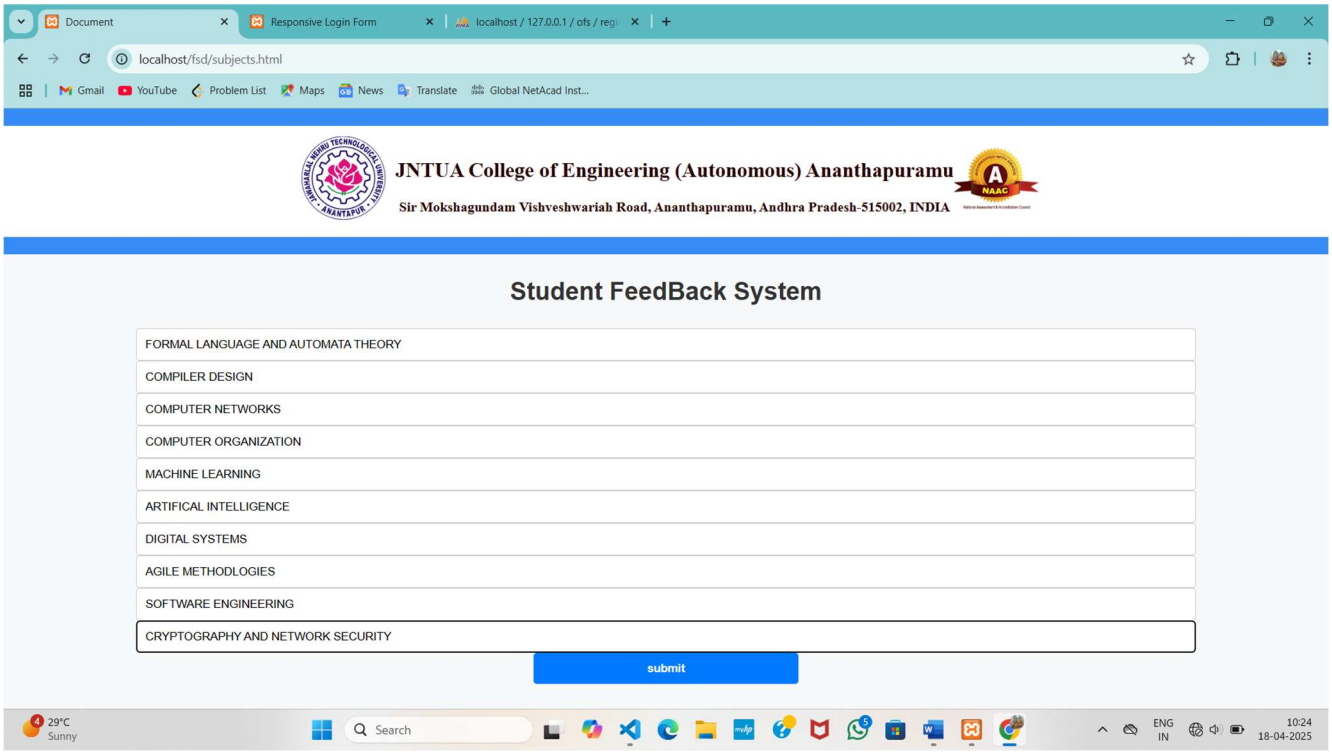


Fig21: - After adding subjects.

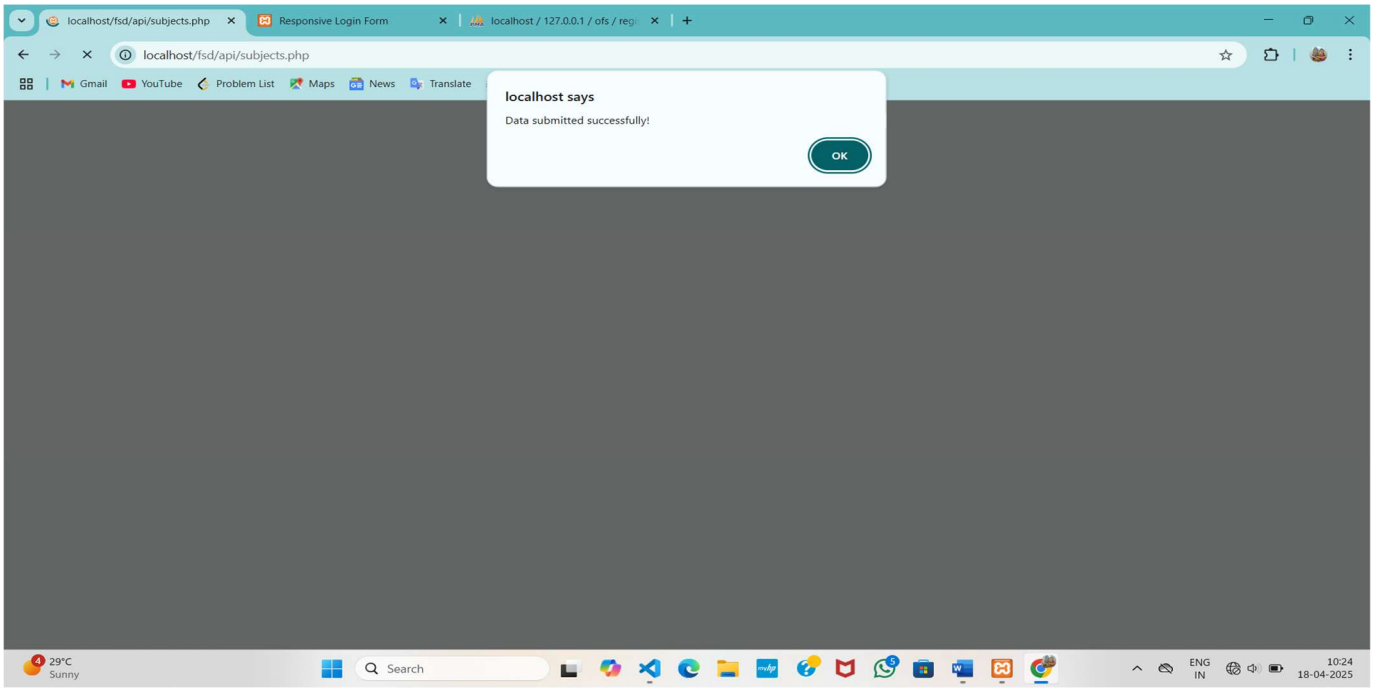


Fig22:- Alert message was displayed.

4.10 Clear all data page: -

By Clicking the clear all data button. Student data in database will clear no one allowed into feedback page.

4.11 Generate report page:-

In the report generating page we can able to see the graph, and total number of student and current number of student gave their feedback.Another facility is we can able to download generated graph.

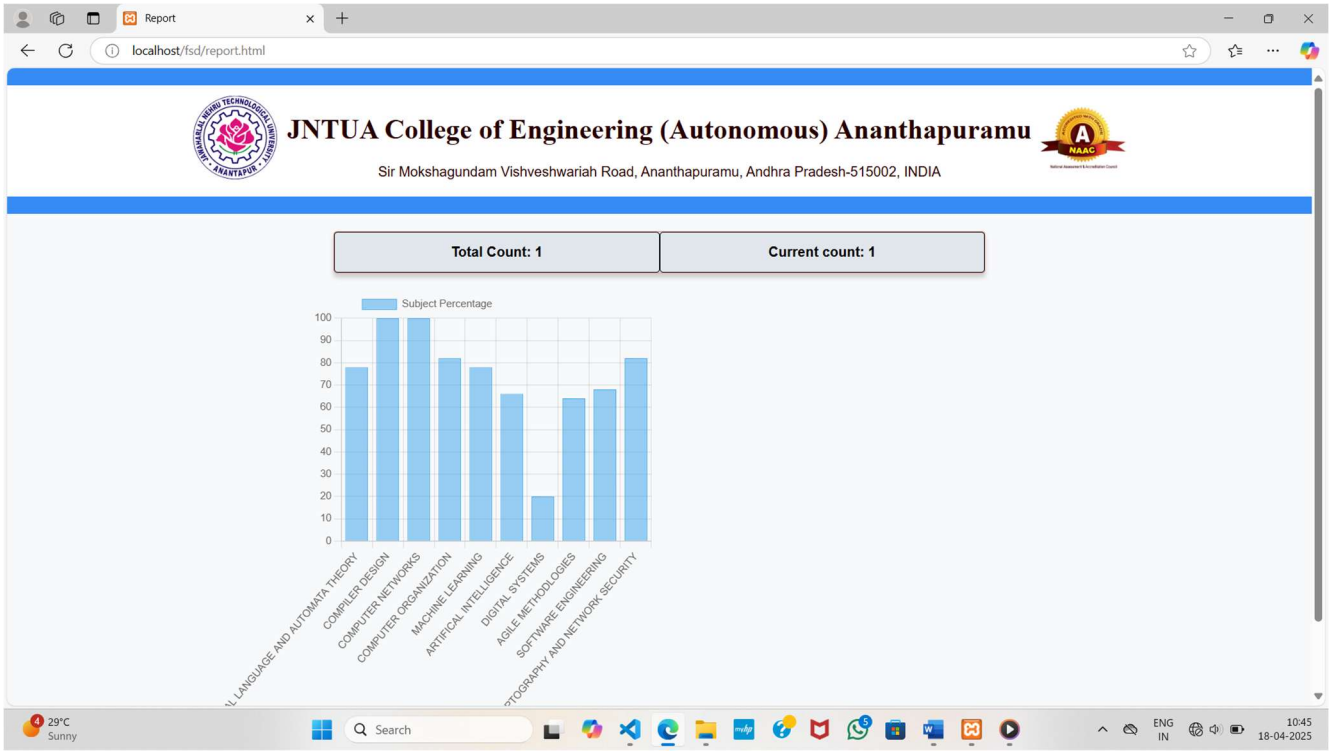


Fig23:-Report page and graph

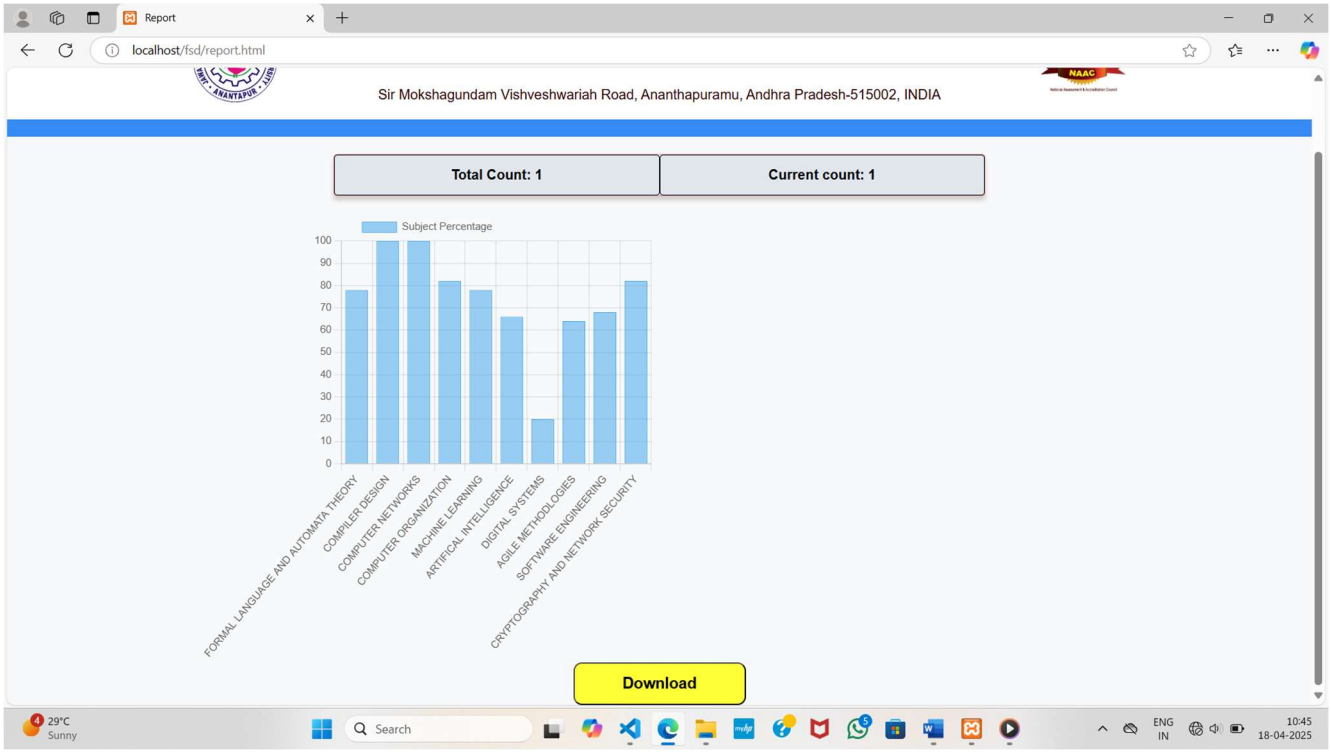


Fig24: - Download facility able to download graph

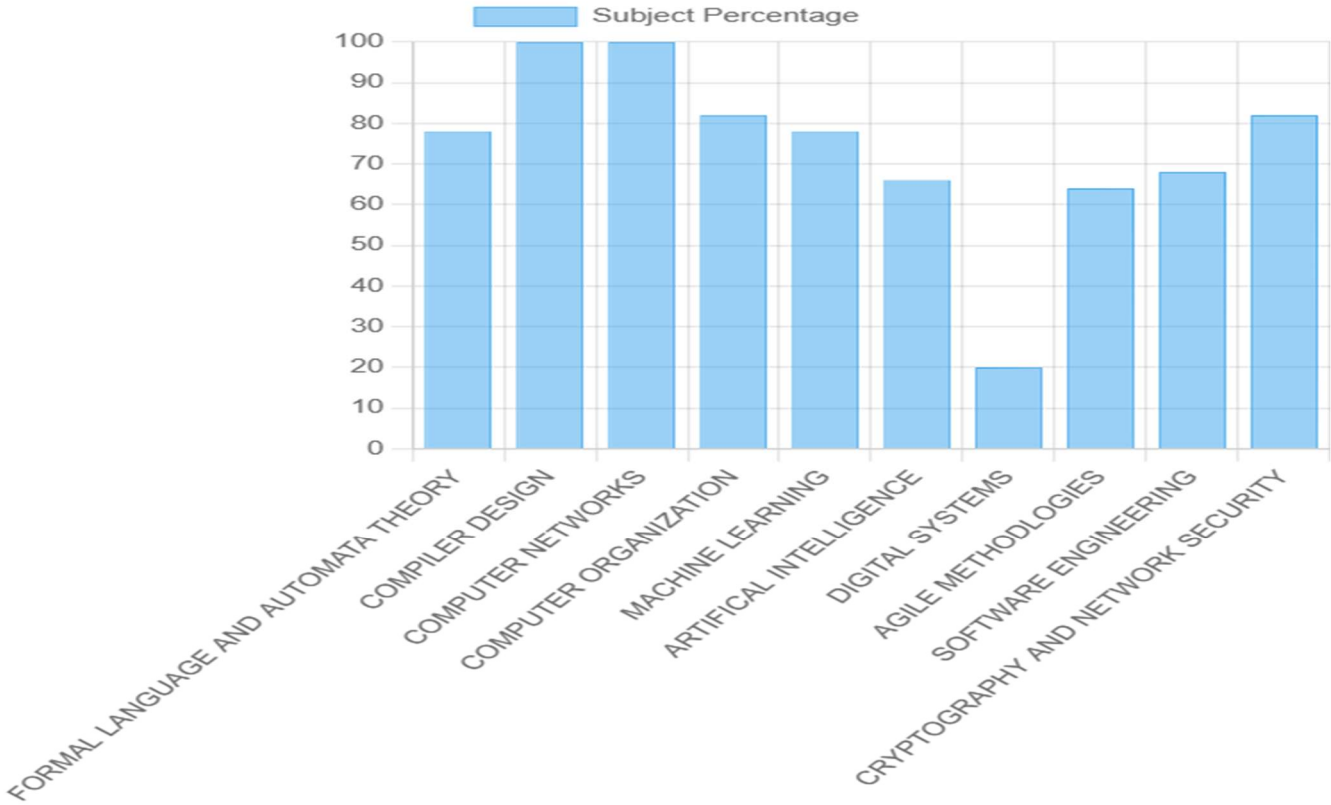
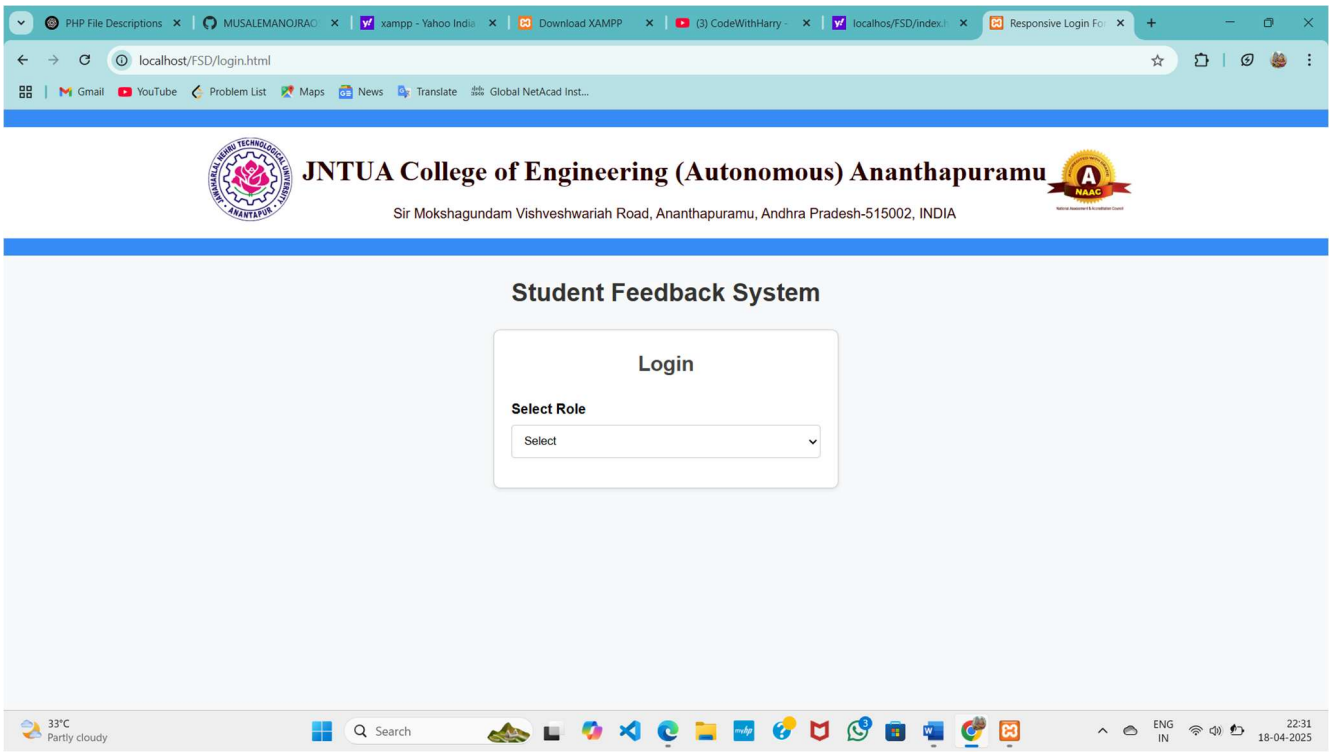


Fig25:- Downloaded photo of graph.

4.12 Log out page: -

Onclick on logout button it will redirect to login page. And another faculty may able to enter to get feedback.



IMPLEMENTATION

The architecture of online feedback system web application typically follows a layered structure, incorporating frontend, backend, and database components:

1. Frontend: The frontend layer focuses on the user interface and user experience. It includes technologies like HTML, CSS, and JavaScript, along with frontend frameworks like java script . This layer is responsible for rendering the user interface, handling user interactions, and communicating with the backend through API calls.

2. Backend: The backend layer handles business logic, data processing, and server-side operations. It consists of server-side programming languages such as php(hypertext preprocessor). The backend communicates with the frontend, processes requests, interacts with the database, and generates dynamic content.

3. Database: The database layer stores and manages application data. It can utilize relational ses likeMySQL, PostgreSQL, or SQL Server, or NoSQL databases like MongoDB,Cassandra, or Redis, depending on the requirements of the application. The database layer stores product information, user data, report details, faculty details, student details and other relevant information, ensuring data integrity,reliability, and scalability.

4. Middleware: Middleware components may be included between the frontend and backendlayers to handle additional functionalities such as caching, authentication, authorization, logging, and security. Middleware helps improve performance, scalability, and security while simplifying application development and maintenance.

Other Files Used

6.1 checkLoginStatus.php:-

checks if a user is currently logged in by verifying session data. It starts a session and looks for a specific session variable, like the username. Based on its presence, it returns a JSON response indicating whether the user is logged in. This helps maintain session-based access control. It's commonly used in applications to protect certain pages or features.

6.2 cleardata.php:-

is responsible for clearing or deleting specific data from the database. It connects to the database and executes a delete query, likely used to reset tables such as student feedback or entries. This file is useful during data cleanup or system resets. It returns a status message based on the result. It's often used by admins to refresh data for a new session.

6.3 connect.php:-

manages the database connection settings used across the application. It contains the host, username, password, and database name, and uses mysqli_connect() to establish the link. This file is typically included wherever database access is required. Centralizing the connection logic avoids code repetition. It ensures all scripts connect to the database consistently.

6.4 csvstudentdata.php:-

handles the upload and processing of student data from a CSV file. It reads the file line by line and inserts each student's details into a database table. This is helpful for bulk-importing students during setup. The file assumes a structured format for each row, likely including fields like roll number and name. It's a key part of initial data onboarding.

6.5 current_count.php:-

fetches and returns the current count of entries, such as feedback submissions or student records. It runs a SQL SELECT COUNT(*) query and outputs the result. This is often used for displaying live statistics on an admin dashboard. The count gives insights into data accumulation. It helps track system activity in real time.

6.6 feedbackquestions.php:-

serves the list of feedback questions for display on the front end. It may fetch questions from a database or return a static list in JSON format. This allows dynamic rendering of feedback forms based on real-time data. It's useful for collecting structured feedback from students. The file plays a crucial role in the feedback system flow.

6.7 checkLoginStatus.php:-

This file checks if a user is currently logged in by verifying session data. It starts a session and looks for a session variable like the username. If found, it returns a JSON response indicating the user is logged in. Otherwise, it shows the user is not logged in. It’s mainly used to protect restricted pages.

6.8 cleardata.php:-

This file is used to clear specific data from the database, such as student or feedback records. It connects to the database and runs a deletion query. After execution, it returns a success or failure message. It’s typically used by admins to reset data for a new session. This helps keep the system organized.

6.9 csvstudentdata.php:-

This file processes student data uploaded through a CSV file. It reads each line and inserts the student details into the database. It helps in bulk uploading students, especially during initial setup. The file expects a fixed structure in the CSV. It automates data entry and saves time.

6.10_current_count.php: -

This file retrieves and returns the number of records in a specific table. It runs a SQL SELECT COUNT(*) query and outputs the result. It's commonly used to show statistics on dashboards. The count helps track feedback or user submissions. It gives a quick view of system activity.

6.11_feedbackquestions.php: -

This file provides feedback questions to the front end in JSON format. It may fetch questions from the database or use a static list. The data is used to dynamically generate a feedback form. It ensures flexibility in managing feedback content. It plays a key role in collecting user feedback.

6.12_login.php: -

This file handles user login by verifying credentials from the database. If login is successful, it starts a session for the user. It returns a status or redirects based on success or failure. The file is crucial for user authentication. It ensures only valid users can access the system.

6.13_logout.php:-

This file logs the user out by destroying the session data. It ensures all session variables are cleared securely. After logout, users are redirected or notified. It protects against unauthorized access after a session ends. It's essential for maintaining account security.

6.14_Registration.php: -

This file allows new users to register an account. It collects user details and stores them in the database. The file checks for duplicate entries and validates inputs. It helps expand the user base of the system. Proper registration ensures clean and secure user data.

7. Specialty of project:-

This project is a complete web-based student feedback management system. It features secure login and registration for users, allowing personalized access and session handling. Admins can easily upload student data in bulk using CSV files, streamlining the onboarding process. The system dynamically loads feedback questions and collects responses efficiently. Real-time record counts offer instant insights into submission progress. Admin tools like data clearing ensure the system is ready for each new session. The modular PHP structure with database connectivity ensures scalability and easy maintenance. JSON responses enable smooth front-end integration. The project emphasizes security, usability, and automation. Overall, it's a practical and user-friendly solution for managing academic feedback.it also stopped illegal entry into the website.

CONCLUSION

Creating a responsive web page is crucial in today's digital landscape where users access websites from a myriad of devices with varying screen sizes and resolutions. Throughout the design stage process, several key steps ensure the development of a web page that seamlessly adapts to different devices, providing users with an optimal viewing experience.

The journey begins with thorough research and planning, where understanding the target audience's devices and browsing habits lays the foundation for responsive design decisions. Wireframing then allows designers to sketch out the layout and content hierarchy across desktop, tablet, and mobile views, preparing the groundwork for subsequent design iterations.

Moving into mock-ups and prototyping, designers breathe life into their wireframes, incorporating visual elements such as colors, typography, and imagery. With the aid of design tools, they can simulate responsive behavior, ensuring that the layout gracefully adjusts to various screen sizes and orientations.

Implementation of responsive grid layouts using CSS frameworks like Bootstrap or custom CSS Grid/Flexbox marks a pivotal stage in the process. Designers define grid columns, breakpoints, and responsive behaviour, creating a flexible foundation upon which the rest of the design will build.

Additionally, attention to responsive images and media ensures that visual content scales appropriately, maintaining clarity and aesthetic appeal on screens of all sizes. Through techniques like setting image maximum widths and using the srcset attribute, designers deliver optimized media experiences tailored to each user's device.

In conclusion, the design stage process for creating a responsive web page encompasses meticulous planning, iterative design, and thorough testing. By following these steps, designers can ensure that their web pages adapt gracefully to the diverse array of devices and screen sizes used by today's users, ultimately enhancing usability, accessibility, and user satisfaction.

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