LOVELY PROFFESIONAL UNIVERSITY

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INTRODUCTION

Before creating any website it’s common practice to visualize the layout, the design and all the features you intend to incorporate. In addition, you think about how users will interact with each page and how the site should perform (behavior, load time etc.). In software engineering, establishing a list of requirements for a program is referred to as developing the functional and nonfunctional requirements. It is a key step in development process and one that is not only applied to software development, but website development as well. We need to take a look at the difference between functional and nonfunctional requirements. We’re developing a web application that should process customer orders for an educational website.

AIM

**PROJECT REQUIREMENTS**

• THE PURPOSES

1. Educational websites describing a specific course (subject and syllabus).

2. Study websites that include most or all of the information needed but not designed around the specific course.

3. Educational websites about one subject only, e.g. physics, without including related subjects e.g. other sciences.

4. Encyclopedia websites such as Wikipedia

5. Educational websites that include related current affairs e.g. topics in the news

6. Study websites that include interactive diagrams and/or interactive quizzes or Q&As

7. Homework help websites e.g. including sample essays about key topics.

8.The web application shall accept customer orders.

9.The web application shall be able to cash a sale.

10.The web application shall produce a receipt detailing a customers’ purchase information and include name of customer, items purchased, cost of each item and total cost.

11.The web application shall be able to produce weekly, monthly and yearly reports about sales and online tests.

12.The web application shall be easy to use by all employees including sales representatives and managers.

13.The web application shall be available in several languages.

14.The web application shall allow several sales to be made at the same time without downgrading performance.

15.It should cover all the details as well as course materials pertaining to each and every subject.

Our aim is to create an effective, detailed website that caters the requirements of all the students. The website should be easily handled, efficient and user friendly. It will comprise of course materials and online tutorial sessions.

PURPOSE OF EDUCATIONAL WEBSITE:

This purpose assumes that educational websites in general are a good thing. Even so, we have heard arguments that many young people today use the internet so much for leisure and personal interest activities that they would take advantage by learning all of their formal school or college studies from paper textbooks. That were how people studied in the past. For example, there were no educational websites in schools the 1970s but computers did become a more familiar sight in schools in the 1970s and 1980s when they were used mainly for teaching computing (computer programming) or sometimes for using specific software or working on specific projects.

There are now many educational websites receiving very many visitors who return regularly to study online. Nowadays people are a lot concerned about the educational site instead of coaching and Most people would probably agree that educational websites are both a good thing and here to stay.

Educational websites in the future

Most students and teachers probably accessed websites from computers in their office, laboratory, school, library or home. An increasing proportion of professionals including salespeople and corporate executives also accessed the internet from laptop computers, in many cases via a cable to a telephone line as opposed to over a wireless internet connection - and yes, some did so, via mobile phones. Much has changed since then, especially concerning mobile internet access - not only from laptop computers but also from mobile telephones and, most recently, tablets such as the Apple iPad. Increasing proportions of our visitors are accessing this website from mobile devices such as iPhones, Android phones, iPads, iPods, BlackBerry mobile phones and so on. This may be an early indication of an overall yet perhaps gradual change in use of educational websites. Alternatively, we may be seeing the beginning of two distinctly different types of use educational websites e.g. thorough study - perhaps including use of detailed interactive diagrams - using computers to access educational websites and another use for looking-up facts, figures and simple clear explanations quickly via smaller devices such as mobile telephones. Some students even have access to the internet during some supervised lessons and may use educational websites in school time in different ways depending on the subject and activity.

Not all websites used for study purposes are specifically "education websites". For example, the websites of media organizations including newspapers and broadcasters may be useful to students of many different subjects. News websites and broadcasts in foreign languages may be especially useful to language students while the websites of political parties may be important for students of subjects such as politics, economics and current affairs. One interesting issue is the usefulness of educational websites that adhere strictly to defined course outlines compared with websites that include the same information within a wider context e.g. including one or more specific points of view about the subject material.

There is much scope for speculation and discussion. We certainly expect to see more educational websites and a greater variety of educational websites as use of the internet increases and more and more students and teachers look for free educational resources online. In future the way of teaching and studying will apart from now on. Everything that is available in hard form like (books, papers, newspaper, etc.) will change to the soft ones like (online books ,papers, newspaper in pdf forms). So educational website has a great future in upcoming years .

SCOPE:

**Business analysis** –

State the business rules, business system interfaces, business function, business ownership, sponsorship and associated project budget requirement

**Requirement analysis** –

System I/O description, user requirement definition, functional and security requirement

**Data analysis** –

Involve data collection process, data validation, data storage, manipulation and retrieval.

**Process analysis** –

Data/process flow analysis, process decomposition and system interfaces ¾ Application architecture – Analyze application information structure, usability, user interface design, interaction and application implementation.

There a lot of very helpful educational websites out there. Here goes the list:

1. **Khan Academy:**

It is a nonprofit educational website which helps you to learn school level math, art, computer programming, economics, physics, chemistry, biology, medicine, finance, history, etc. for free. It is one of the best educational websites on the Web. It played a major role in flipping the classrooms in many schools in the India.

1. **Coursera:**

Coursera courses last approximately four to ten weeks, with one to two hours of video lectures a week. These courses provide quizzes, weekly exercises, peer-graded assignments, and sometimes a final project or exam. Courses are also provided on-demand, in which case users can take their time in completing the course with all of the material available at once. As of 2017 Coursera offers full master's degrees.

1. **edX:**

It is an online learning platform which provides college curriculum MOOCs (Massive Open Online Courses) from the world's best universities including MIT, Harvard, Berkeley, UT and others. It covers a wide array of subjects taught by some of the best educators in that subject. You can take most of the courses for free, however, you will have to pay if you want a certificate for completing a course.

1. **Academic Earth:**

Academic Earth serves as an easily accessible repository for online academic lectures. The platform is also likened to what Google was trying to do with its defunct [Knol](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Knol) project, which aggregated scholarly articles. The website also offers online courses but unlike their formal versions, Academic Earth only publishes sorted video courses and sends users to the academic institutions offering them if they wish to complete it. Participants also have little interaction with educators and with each other .On January 10, 2012, it was announced that Academic Earth has been acquired by [Ampush](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Ampush&action=edit&redlink=1).

1. **Codecademy :**

It is an online interactive platform that offers free coding classes in 12 different [programming languages](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Programming_languages) including [Python](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Python_(programming_language)), [Java](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Java_(programming_language)), [JavaScript](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JavaScript) ([jQuery](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JQuery), [AngularJS](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/AngularJS), [React.js](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/React.js)), [Ruby](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ruby_(programming_language)), [SQL](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SQL), [C++](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/C%2B%2B), [Swift](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swift_(programming_language)), and [Sass](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sass_(stylesheet_language)), as well as markup [languages](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Markup_language) [HTML](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML) and [CSS](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CSS). The site also offers a paid "Pro" option that gives users access to personalized learning plans, quizzes, and realistic projects.

1. **BYJU:**

Their main product is a [mobile app](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mobile_app) named BYJU'S-The LearningApp launched in August 2015. It provides educational content mainly to school students from class 1 to 12 (primary to [higher secondary](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Higher_secondary) level education). The company trains students for examinations in [India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India) such as [IIT-JEE](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IIT-JEE), [NEET](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Eligibility_and_Entrance_Test), [CAT](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Common_Admission_Test), [IAS](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Administrative_Service) as well as for international examinations such as [GRE](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GRE) and [GMAT](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GMAT). The main focus is on [mathematics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mathematics) and [science](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Science), where concepts are explained using 12-20 minute [digital animation videos](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_animation). BYJU'S reports to have 33 million users overall, 2.2 million annual paid subscribers and an annual retention rate of about 85%.

1. **TED-Ed:**

It has many short and engaging videos on different phenomenon and trivial facts which will increase your knowledge in general without you getting bored. The videos are free to watch and are contributed to by people from all over the world.

1. **Udacity:**

It provides free online courses in computer programming and computer engineering for university students to help enhance their skillset and boost their hire ability through innovative, independent learning. It also provides a Nanodegree program in Computer Science subjects to help you get a new job.

1. **ProBano:**

It is an educational startup catering to middle school students which provides courses in career-based subjects like Entrepreneurship, Law, etc. which are not taught to them in school. Animated interactive course videos and specially customized educational content for school children is its specialty.

1. **Unacademy**

Classroom education in India has stifled many brilliant minds. With Unacademy, India's largest education platform. In a span of 6 months, over 300,000 students have benefited from over 2,400 online lessons and specialized courses on cracking various competitive examinations like (IIT , AIIMS , NEET, ETC.) on its platform. We have on board some of the top educators in the country.

FUNCTIONAL AND NON-FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

Functional Requirements

In a nut shell, functional requirements describe what the software / website should do (the functions). Think about the core operations. Because the “functions” are established before development, functional requirements should be written in the future tense. In developing the web application for the auto car shop, some of the functional requirements could include:

☺ The web application shall accept customer orders.

☺ The web application shall be able to cash a sale.

☺ The web application shall produce a receipt detailing a customers’ purchase information and include name of customer, items purchased, cost of each item and total cost.

☺ The web application shall be able to produce weekly, monthly and yearly reports about sales.

⧭ Notice that each requirement is directly related to what we expect the web application to do. They represent some of the core functions.

Non-Functional Requirements

Non-functional requirements are not concerned with the functions of the system. Instead, they look at the criteria to which the software or website is expected to conform to. Non-functional requirements can include things like response time and reliability. It can also be closely tied to user satisfaction. Some non-functional requirements for the auto shop application could include:

☺ The web application shall be easy to use by all employees including sales representatives and managers .

☺ The web application shall be available in several languages.

☺ The web application shall allow several sales to be made at the same time without downgrading performance .

☺ It should cover all the details as well as course materials pertaining to each and every subject.

⧭ Notice how each requirement is not related to an operation or what the application should do. Instead, the main focus in this case is the ease of use and performance. That’s the idea of non-functional requirements.

Without realizing it, developers always establish requirements before any coding begins. Whether it was a website for a client, or one for your own personal needs, identifying requirements was important. By establishing the functional and non-functional requirements, you have a guide to follow in ensuring that a website meets it specifications.

USERS AND STAKEHOLDERS

The users will comprise of

1. Students of respective branches as well as those who want to avail online facility to study e

The stakeholders will comprise of

1.)All those who will create the online web portal ,that is the owner of educational website

2.)the programmer

3.)creative and business associates

4.) Technicians who will update the website timely topics

FUNCTIONALITY

The first thing we must do is secure a good, catchy URL. Make sure it makes sense for your business, doesn't have quirky spelling and is available on social platforms, too. Panabee can help you get creative if your business name is taken, and name vine is a great resource for seeing what's available. Once you we have set up our domain, it's time to build out the site and make some big decisions. Here are 10 must-haves for our website that will ensure your customers have a positive experience on the site, improve our company's digital footprint and increase engagement with your brand.

1. A Logical Roadmap

Sure, a website should be aesthetically pleasing, but it's more important for it to be useful. Before you even pick a server or type an HTML tag, you should map out how you'd like the website to work. This is important both for user experience and for SEO, since Google considers the content and structure of a site when it ranks for search. So, map out and mock up a design for the site — what designers call "wireframing" — and run it by a few friends to make sure it makes sense and is creative and efficient.

2.)Contact Information

We can't stress enough that most crucial business detail is contact information— which is why it has its own section. Have a number, email, address and a contact form easily accessible and visible. It makes a difference because there's nothing more frustrating than being unable to get in touch with a needed business or service. When you put an email address or a phone number on the site, don't upload this information as part of an image — the number or address should be able to be clicked on or copied right from the site in order to place the call or send an email conveniently and quickly. Most smartphones these days have the ability to do "click to call" on the web, so make the process as easy as possible for users. Don't want your phone ringing off the hook? Just use an email address, but be sure you answer emails in a timely manner. And please, get an email address for your domain. Using Gmail — or worse, an AOL email address — isn't professional, and that's what you're striving to be. If you like Gmail's interface, you can use Google Apps to set up custom email addresses through Gmail — it's free for up to 10 email addresses.

3.)Clear Navigation

A map is useless without a legend and a website is useless without clear navigation. Make sure you use easy-to-understand and logical names for the various pages of your site — contact, about, FAQ, etc. Being clever or cryptic will just be a turnoff for users. When developing your navigation strategy, you should consider a call to action. What is it that you want people to do on your site? Place an order? Email for a quote? Become a member? Come to your brick-and-mortar store? Call to speak with a customer service rep? Make your goals clear and obvious.

DOMAIN REQUIREMENT:

Front end developers use HTML, CSS, and JavaScript to code the website and web app designs created by web designers. The code they write runs inside the user’s browser (as opposed to a back-end developer, whose code runs on the web server) front end developer is the one who lays out the streets and makes sure everything is connected properly so people can live their lives. They’re also in charge of making sure that there are no errors or bugs on the front end, as well as making sure that the design appears as it’s supposed to across various platforms and browsers. If there’s one thing that all front-end developers have to have, regardless of the job description or official title, it’s excellent problem-solving skills. From figuring out how to best implement a design, to fixing bugs that crop up, to figuring out how to make your front-end code work with the backend code being implemented, development is all about creative problem solving.

DRAWBACKS

In technical way

• **Internet Reliance** –

The one flaw with the internet is it is not everywhere yet. If your internet goes down or you happen to be in an area that has not been connected yet you will not be able to access your web app.

• **Security** –

There is no denying that your data is less secure when it’s in the cloud, especially when users from all over the world are accessing the same server hosted by a third party. Although there are ways to reduce your risk, email encryption and SSL enforcement for secure HTTPS access are just two examples.

• **Reduced speed** –

A web app will probably be slower than an application hosted on your company’s server. You need to decide if a slight reduction in speed is worth the worldwide access.

• **Browser Support** –

Unfortunately, we do not all use one version of a browser because we are given a choice. This means you will have to make sure your web app is supported across various browsers and for various screen sizes.

In social way

• **It takes self-discipline –**

 While experience has shown that online students are forced to become more self-disciplined, those that remain unengaged could be a challenge as their activities cannot be monitored in class.

• **Plagiarism –**

Keeping in mind that your students are using a computer and not being monitored at all times, they could potentially plagiarize essays and other assignments.

• **Isolation –**

Since students don’t have to be physically present in a classroom, it might be more difficult (or nearly impossible) for them to get in touch with other learners.