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WEBSITE DEVELOPEMENT USING PHP AND MySQL

By

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Submitted in partial fulfillment of the Degree of Bachelor of Technology

DEPARTMENT OF
ELECTRONICS AND COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING
JAYPEE UNIVERSITY OF INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGY - WAKANAGHAT



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the work entitled, "Website Development Using PHP and MySQL" submitted by Raj Kanwar Singh (021032) and Vivek Agarwal (021070) in partial fulfillment for the award of degree of Bachelor of Technology in Electronics and Communication Engineering of Jaypee University of Information Technology has been carried out under my supervision. This work has not been submitted partially or wholly to any other University or Institute for the award of this or any other degree or diploma.

Miss. Jyoti Kedia Project Guide

(HODIECE)

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abstract	6
Introduction	7
PART – I: Study	
1 Client Side Scripting	10
1.1 XHTML – Extensible HyperText Markup Language	10
1.2 CSS Cascading Style Sheets	11
1.3 JavaScript	13
1.4 Dynamic HTML	14
1.5 Macromedia Flash MX 2004	16
1.6 Adobe Photoshop 7.0	17
2 Server Side Scripting	19
2.1 PHP – PHP: HyperText Preprocessor	19
3 Relational Database Management System	21
3.1 MySQL	21
4 Web Server	23
4.1 Microsoft IIS Server 5.0	23
PART – II: Implementation	
5 Website Development – Jaypee University Of Information Technology	24
5.1 Introduction	24
5.2 Visitor Section	25
5.2 Student Section	43
5.3 Administration Section	60
Conclusion	72
Bibliography	73

LIST OF FIGURES

Figures	Page No.
Figure 1	8
,	
Figure 5.2.1	27
Figure 5.2.2	28
Figure 5.2.3	29
Figure 5.2.4	30
Figure 5.3.1	43
Figure 5.3.2	44
Figure 5.3.3	44
Figure 5.3.4	45
Figure 5.3.5	47
Figure 5.4.1	60

ABSTRACT

Traditional web designing tools like HTML, JavaScript, etc do provide handful of features to build pretty impressive looking websites but when it comes to more interactive sites with features like constant up gradation without handling HTML, then the traditional methods poses certain limitations. With the recent developments in the integration of database application in web design has given another dimension to the development of interactive as well as easy to maintain websites.

Here we present an implementation of database driven site using PHP and MySQL. We have taken the assignment of web design for a university presenting various features which can't be implemented using content driven sites. We have shown that how the maintenance of such a site is far easy than the one built on traditional tools, in addition to their interaction with the users. Our project paves way for the future developments in web design using current tools and how various features can be integrated into one for a better design of web based application.

INTRODUCTION

On the Web today, content is king. After one has mastered HTML and learned a few neat tricks in JavaScript and Dynamic HTML, one can probably build a pretty impressive-looking Web site design. But then comes the time to fill that fancy page layout with some real information. Any site that successfully attracts repeat visitors has to have fresh and constantly updated content.

The problem is that, more often than not, the people providing the content for a site are not the same people handling its design. Oftentimes, the content provider doesn't even know HTML. How, then, is the content to get from the provider onto the Web site? Not every company can afford to staff a full-time Webmaster, and most Webmasters have better things to do than copying Word files into HTML templates anyway.

Maintenance of a content-driven site can be a real pain, too. Many sites feel locked into a dry, outdated design because rewriting those hundreds of HTML files to reflect a new design would take forever. Server-side includes (SSI's) can help alleviate the burden a little, but one still end up with hundreds of files that need to be maintained should one wish to make a fundamental change to the site.

The solution to these headaches is database-driven site design. By achieving complete separation between the site's design and the content one is looking to present, one can work with each without disturbing the other. Instead of writing an HTML file for every page of the site, one only need to write a page for each kind of information the person wants to be able to present. Instead of endlessly pasting new content into tired page layouts, create a simple content management system that allows the writers to post new content themselves without a lick of HTML!

Here we present an implementation of database driven site using PHP and MySQL.

The whole idea of a database-driven Web site is to allow the content of the site to reside in a database, and for that content to be dynamically pulled from the database to create Web pages fProgress report- major projector people to view with a regular Web browser. So on one end of the system you have a visitor to your site who uses a Web browser to load http://www.juit.ac.in, and expects to view a standard HTML Web page. On the other end you have the content of your site, which sits in one or more tables in a MySQL database that only understands how to respond to SQL queries (commands).

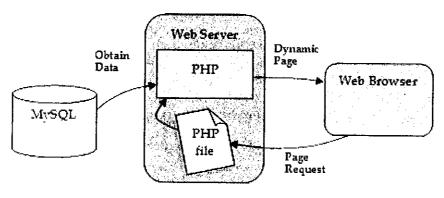


Figure - 1

As shown in Fig 1, the PHP scripting language is the go-between that speaks both languages. It processes the page request and fetches the data from the MySQL database, then spits it out dynamically as the nicely-formatted HTML page that the browser expects. With PHP, you can write the presentation aspects of your site (the fancy graphics and page layouts) as "templates" in regular HTML. Where the content belongs in those templates, you use some PHP code to connect to the MySQL database.

Just so it's clear and fresh in your mind, this is what will happen when someone visits a page on our database-driven Web site:

- The visitor's Web browser requests the Web page using a standard URL
- The Web server software (Apache, IIS, or whatever) recognizes that the requested file is a PHP script, and so the server interprets the file using its PHP plug-in, before responding to the page request.
- Certain PHP commands (which we have yet to learn) connect to the MySQL database and request the content that belongs in the Web page.
- The MySQL database responds by sending the requested content to the PHP script.
- The PHP script stores the content into one or more PHP variables, and then uses the now-familiar echo function to output the content as part of the Web page.
- The PHP plug-in finishes up by handing a copy of the HTML it has created to the Web server.

The Web server sends the HTML to the Web browser as it would a plain HTML file, except that instead of coming directly from an HTML file, the page is the output provided by the PHP plug-in.

CLIENT SIDE SCRIPTING

1.1 XHTML -- Extensible HyperText Markup Language

This chapter begins unlocking the power of Web-based applications development with XHTML—the Extensible HyperText Markup Language. Unlike procedural programming languages such as C, FORTRAN, COBOL and Pascal, XHTML is a markup language that specifies the format of the text that is displayed in a Web browser such as Microsoft's *Internet Explorer* or *Netscape*. One key issue when using XHTML is the separation of the presentation of a document (i.e., the document's appearance when rendered by a browser) from the structure of the document's information. XHTML is based on HTML (HyperText Markup Language)—a legacy technology of the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). In HTML, it was common to specify the document's content, structure and formatting. Formatting might specify where the browser placed an element in a Web page or the fonts and colors used to display an element. XHTML 1.1 (W3C's latest version of W3C XHTML Recommendation at the time of publication) allows only a document's content and structure to appear in a valid XHTML document, and not it's formatting. Normally, such formatting is specified with Cascading Style Sheets. XHTML document's are created by typing them in a text editor (e.g., Notepad, Wordpad, VI, emacs) and saving them with either an .html or an .htm file-name extension. Machines running specialized software called Web servers store XHTML documents. Clients (e.g., Web Browsers) request specific resources such as the XHTML documents from the Web server. For example, typing www.juit.ac.in/aboutuniversity.html into the Web browser address field requests aboutuniversity.html from the Web server running at www.juit.ac.in.

Cascading Style Sheets are a W3C Technology that focuses on formatting and presenting information. Cascading Style Sheets allow document authors to specify the presentation of elements on a Web page(e.g., fonts, spacing, margins, etc.) separately from the structure of the document (section headers, body text, links, etc.). This separation of structure from presentation simplifies maintaining and modifying a document's layout.

Earlier HTML was used for the purpose. HTML tags were designed to define the content of a document. They were supposed to say "This is a header", "This is a paragraph", "This is a table", by using tags like <h1>, , , and so on. The layout of the document was supposed to be taken care of by the browser, without using any formatting tags.

As the two major browsers - Netscape and Internet Explorer - continued to add new HTML tags and attributes (like the tag and the color attribute) to the original HTML specification, it became more and more difficult to create Web sites where the content of HTML documents was clearly separated from the document's presentation layout.

To solve this problem, the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) - the non profit, standard setting consortium, responsible for standardizing HTML - created STYLES in addition to HTML 4.0.

Styles sheets define HOW HTML elements are to be displayed, just like the font tag and the color attribute in HTML 3.2. Styles are normally saved in external .css files. External style sheets enable you to change the appearance and layout of all the pages in your Web, just by editing one single CSS document!

CSS is a breakthrough in Web design because it allows developers to control the style and layout of multiple Web pages all at once. As a Web developer you can define a

style for each HTML element and apply it to as many Web pages as you want. To make a global change, simply change the style, and all elements in the Web are updated automatically.

1.3 JavaScript

With the growth of the World-Wide Web, page authors have begun to find themselves hampered by the limitations of HTML. Since HTML is a *markup* language rather than a programming language, it lacks many of the features that designers of interactive pages might want. For example, HTML does not support arbitrary conditionals that might allow one to present the same page in different ways, depending on knowledge of the user. Similarly, HTML does not give the page author direct access to the browser, so that, for example, a page might easily link to the previous page or bring up a page in a new window (there are mechanisms for doing this, but they are not general purpose).

Netscape introduced JavaScript with version 2.0 of their Navigator browser. As people began to develop programs and found deficiencies, Netscape extended and improved the language for version 3.0 of their Navigator browser (and are likely to extend it further for Communicator).

Because so many pages began to incorporate JavaScript scripts, Microsoft felt compelled to include support JavaScript in version 3.0 of their Internet Explorer browser. They call their version of JavaScript, JScript.

JavaScript is a programming language developed by NetScape Communications Corporation to permit more interactive HTML pages. HTML, the core language of the World-Wide Web, is a markup language: it describes data, not how to manipulate data. JavaScript was intended to extend HTML to make it more interactive.

1.4 Dynamic HTML

Dynamic HTML (DHTML) is a set of innovative features in Microsoft Internet Explorer 4.0. By enabling authors to dynamically change the rendering and content of a document, DHTML gives authors the ability to create visually outstanding HTML documents that interact with the user, without the burden of relying on server-side programs or complicated sets of HTML pages to achieve special effects.

With DHTML, you can easily add effects to your documents that previously were difficult to achieve. For example, you can:

- Hide text and images in your document and keep this content hidden until a given time elapses or the user interacts with the page.
- Animate text and images in your document, independently moving each element from any starting point to any ending point, following a path that you choose or that you allow the user choose.
- Create a ticker that automatically refreshes its content with the latest news, stock quotes, or other data.
- Create a form and then instantly read, process, and respond to the data the user enters in the form.

DHTML achieves these effects by modifying the current document and automatically reformatting and redisplaying the document to show changes. It does not need to reload the document or load a new document, or require a distant server to generate new content. Instead, it uses the power of the user's computer to calculate and carry out changes. This means a user does not have to wait for text and data to complete time-consuming roundtrips to and from a server before seeing results. Furthermore, DHTML does not require additional support from applications or embedded controls to make changes. Typically, DHTML documents are self-contained, using styles and a little

script to process user input and directly manipulate the HTML tags, attributes, styles, and text in the document.

The HTML elements, attributes, and styles in DHTML are based on existing HTML and Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) specifications. Users can view your documents whether they use Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Naturally, the dynamic and interactive features that you add to your documents might not be fully functional when viewed with a browser that does not support DHTML. But DHTML is designed to "degrade gracefully"—if you follow some basic guidelines, the content of your document can be viewable in other browsers.

DHTML works well with applications, Microsoft ActiveX Controls, and other embedded objects. You can use existing applications and controls, or create new ones that specifically take advantage of the features of DHTML. Applications and controls work best when you rely on them to perform computationally difficult tasks, and use DHTML to display output and process user input. For example, you can create a document that allows the user to query, display, and modify the content of a large, server-based database by combining the <u>data binding</u> features of DHTML with a data source object (DSO). The DSO retrieves and sets data in a database, and DHTML does the rest: it processes user queries, displays the data, carries out and performs the necessary interaction with the object.

In short, DHTML eliminates the shortcomings of previous browser technologies. You can create innovative Web sites, whether on the Internet or an intranet, without having to sacrifice performance for interactivity and special effects. Not only does DHTML enhance the user's perception of your documents, it also improves server performance by reducing requests to the server and, subsequently, server load.

1.5 Macromedia Flash MX 2004

Macromedia Flash MX 2004 is a commercial application that developers use to produce interactive, animated movies. Flash can be used to create Web based banner, advertisements, interactive Web Sites, games and Web based applications. An advantage flash has over other multimedia-development applications is that it provides tools for drawing graphics, generating animations and adding sounds and video. Flash movies can be embedded in Web pages as independent applications or converted into stand alone, executable programs.

Another advantage of using flash to produce interactive content is that flash includes tools for coding in its scripting language, **ActionScript 2.0**. ActionScript, which is similar to JavaScript, is the enabling technology for flash interactivity.

To play flash movies, the web browsers have a **Flash Player plug-in**. This plug-in has several versions, the most recent of which is version 7.Netscape versions 4.02 and higher and Microsoft Internet Explorer versions 4 and higher include the Flash Player plug-in.

Flash MX 2004 is available in two editions:

Flash MX 2004

Flash MX 2004 Professional

The professional edition provides additional tools for database connectivity and for creating more powerful stand alone applications.

1.6 Adobe Photoshop 7

Photoshop is an image editor. It can also be an image creator (but even after you create the image, the vast amount of time will be spent editing it). The real reason Photoshop is considered an image editor, though, comes from the fact that the software's original and sole purpose was to edit and retouch photographs. The photos would have been created with a camera and then brought into Photoshop for reworking.

Over the years, however, Photoshop's purpose as an application has changed and expanded to reflect and meet the needs of it's audience.

You can edit any type of image in Photoshop, including clip art, line art, drawings, or paintings. They can be images created in Photoshop or in an illustration and graphics application such as Adobe Illustrator. The file format of the images you can edit is virtually unlimited, as well. You can edit bitmap images (PSD, BMP, JPG or GIF, just to name a few), and you can also edit vector based file such as those created in Illustrator.

You can also scan original items, such as drawing and painting that were done by hand, and tinker with them using Photoshop's own drawing and painting tools.

Photoshop does something's better than others. Photo editing is it's mainstay and major strength. You can clean up an old or damaged photo by removing scratches, scuffs, stains, and creasers—version 7 even contains a new tool, the Healing Brush, just for this purpose. Photoshop also provides tools that allow you to remove content, replace content, and add new things that weren't in the original image at all.

Photoshop is also great for creating original art work that requires fine details and subtle effects—shading, shadows, a three dimensional look, the appearance of a light source on glossy surface, or any realistic effects that you can't easily create with drawing applications such as Illustrator.

Some other things that Photoshop does well follow:

- Creating images for the Web and optimizing the quality and loading time.
- Creating print-ready color separations for books and magazines.
- Scanning original art work.
- Creating original art work that looks drawn or painted by hand.
- Editing images captured with a digital camera.
- Editing digital videos frame by frame.
- Adding text to photographs and original art work.
- Creating animations and rollovers (interactive images) for Web pages.

SERVER SIDE SCRIPTING

2.1 PHP - PHP: HyperText Preprocessor

PHP is a **server side scripting language**. This means that programs in PHP are included in amongst the normal text of HTML pages and that these programs are executed by a PHP enabled WWW server. The output from the programs is included in the HTML page text as a replacement for the original PHP program.

Server side scripting was introduced in the NCSA WWW server in 1993 and the simple server-side include mechanism is still supported by the Apache server. Microsoft's Internet Information Server supports a scripting mechanism known as Active Server Pages (ASP). This is not really a scripting language in its own right, it is actually a mechanism by which various language translation and interpretation engines (such as VBscript, JavaScript etc.,) can be invoked in the course of IIS's processing of HTML pages.

One of the great strengths of PHP is the inclusion of a very large number of library routines. These include a more or less complete set of UNIX system calls and native mode access to a large variety of databases including Oracle and MySQL. Unfortunately, many of the groups of functions are optional and may not necessarily be available in a particular implementation. For details examine the PHP local environment example in the notes.

To activate PHP interpretation of files before sending them to clients an Apache server will normally be configured to recognise files with names ending in .php. Within such files PHP interpretation is applied to code contained within the markers <? and?>. This is a slightly unfortunate choice as various other mark-up schemes such as those related to XML use the same markers.

The PHP programming language includes, as might be expected, variables of various types, arrays (both conventional and content addressable), functions and flow control structures (if/then, for, do etc.,). It has the same set of operators as C. PHP is an object oriented programming language with most of the standard mechanisms but does not come with any standard classes.

If an error occurs during the interpretation of a PHP program then an error message is included in the generated HTML and is included in the page displayed to the browser user, this is useful for debugging in contrast to the tendency of the CGI mechanism to generate totally unhelpful error messages.

PHP variables differ in some respects from those encountered in most procedural programming language. They do not require specific declaration but simply spring into existence when first referenced in a manner familiar to programmers familiar with languages such as Basic and Fortran. Of course this does mean that extra care needs to be taken over their naming as the effect of a simple typing error can be to convert a reference to one variable to a reference to a different variable. PHP variable names always start with the symbol \$. PHP variables do not have types, a trait PHP shares with many interpreted languages, the silly practice of starting a variable name with a letter indicating its type is, thus, totally irrelevant to PHP programming.

When a PHP variable springs into existence it will have a "null" or "zero" value unless it has been, effectively, defined in the environment. Environment defined variables represent data items whose value can be determined by the host WWW server either directly (e.g. the IP address of the requesting client) or from the "dynamic" part of the requested URL (this includes values acquired by the forms mechanism).



RELATIONAL DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

3.1 MySQL

Before going into the details of MySQL lets understand what actually a database is followed by relational database management system and then finally moving towards MySQL.

Databases:

A Database is an integrated collection of data. Many different strategies exist for organizing data in databases to facilitate easy excess to and manipulation of the data. A Database Management System (DBMS) provides mechanisms for storing and organizing data in a manner that is consistent with the databases format .Database Management Systems enable programmers to access and store data without worrying about the internal representations of databases.

RDBMS:

Today's most popular database systems are relational databases. Almost universally, relational databases use a language called SQL (Structured Query Language) to perform queries (i.e., to request information that satisfies given criteria) and to manipulate data. Programming language connects to, and interacts with, a relational database via an interface – software that facilitates communication between a database management system and a program. For example, PHP includes a dbx module to communicate with other database modules.

MySQL:

In 1994, TcX, a sweedish consulting Firm, needed a fast and flexible way to access its tables. Unable to find a database server that could accomplish the required task adequately, Michael Widenius, the principal developer at TcX, decided to create his own

database server .The resulting product was called MySQL, a robust and scalable relational database management system (RDBMS).

The MYSQL manual lists numerous features that characterize MySQL. A few important features include:

- Multithreading capabilities that enable the database to perform multiple tasks concurrently, allowing the server to process client request efficiently.
- Support for various programming languages(C,C++ JAVA, PERL, PHP).
- Implementations of MySQL are available for windows MAC OS X, LINUX and UNIX.
- Full Support of functions and operators within the SELECT and WHERE clauses of an SQL query that allow users to manipulate data.
- The ability to access tables from different databases by using a simple query, increasing the efficiency of retrieving accurate and necessary information.
- The ability to handle large databases (e.g., tens of thousands of tables with millions of rows.

For these reasons, MySQL is becoming the database of choice for many businesses, universities and individuals. MySQL is an open source software product. The tern open source refers to software that can be freely obtained and customized to fulfill corporate, educational or personal requirements.

4.1 Microsoft IIS 4.0

A Web Server responds to the client request (typically from a Web browser) by providing resources such as XHTML documents. For Example, when users enter a Uniform resource Locator (URL) address, such as www.juit.ac.in, into a Web browser, they are requesting a specific document from a Web Server. The Web Server maps the URL to a resource on the server (or to a file on the server's network) and returns the requested resource to the client. During this interaction, the Web server and the client communicate using the platform-independent HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP), a protocol for transferring requests and files over the internet (i.e., between Web server and Web browsers).

The two Web Servers being used commercially are:

Microsoft Internet Information Services Apache Web server

In the project the team has used the Microsoft Internet Information Services as the Web server. Microsoft IIS is an enterprise-level Web server that is included with several versions of Windows. Installing IIS on a machine allows that computer to serve documents.

WEBSITE DEVELOPMENT OF --JAYPEE UNIVERSITY OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

As per the implementation part, we designed a Database Driven Website for University – "Jaypee University Of information Technology".

The approach that we followed in building this entire project is quite simple and fundamental. We divided the Website into three modules – Visitors Section, Student section and Administration section. The Basic idea behind this approach is to facilitate easy access to the users that visit the site. For example if a student of the university visits the site, he is guided through the Web pages of his interest that are entirely dedicated to the students section. With this kind of an approach the surfing of the Website becomes very easy and a pleasure too and at the same time saves a lot of time.

The Website is enriched with a lot of features that make it easy not only for the users to surf, but at the same time is a blessing in disguise for the Webmasters as maintaining this site is very easy.

5.2 Visitor Section

a) Content

The visitor section consists of four major modules:

- About Us
- University
- Programs
- Admissions

About Us:

The About Us section provides the visitors adequate information about the University, naming a few:

- Campus
- Architectural Vision
- Geographical Location
- Supervisory Board
- International Linkages
- JAYPEE Group
- Jai Prakash Seva Sanathan

University:

This section emphasizes on the VISION and OBJECTIVE of the institution:

- Genesis and Recognition
- Vision
- Objectives
- Administration
- Mission
- Message

Programs:

The Program section provides the visitors all the information about the various courses that are being offered at the Graduate, Pos Graduate and Doctorate level in the following streams:

- Electronics and Communication
- Computer Science
- Information Technology
- Bioinformatics
- Biotechnology
- Physics
- Mathematics

Admissions:

This section facilitates visitors regarding the Admission Procedure followed by the University, The various categories in this section are:

- How to Apply
- Download Forms
- Download Broachers
- Admission 200_

b) Web Page Layout Design

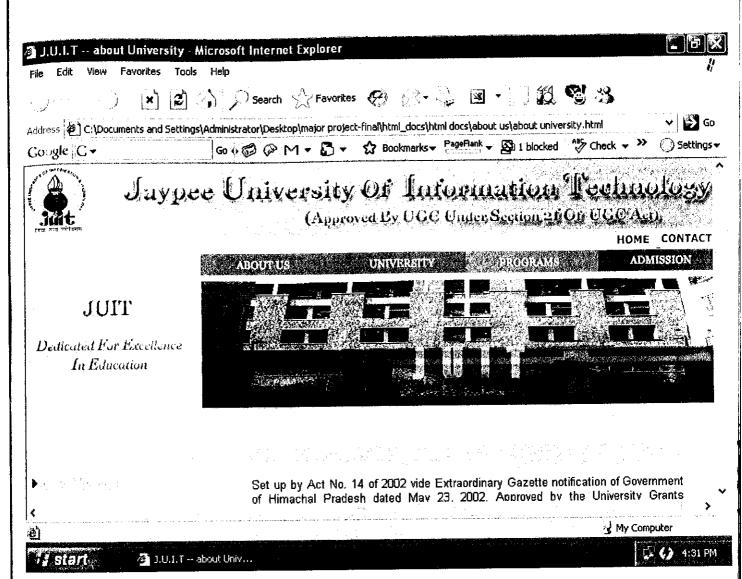


Figure 5.2.1

The above snapshot in Fig 5.2.1 shows the complete layout design of the Web page applied to the visitor section. This style is applied to all the Web pages in the visitor section.

Providing the detailed description of the style used for the Web page:

• Top Section

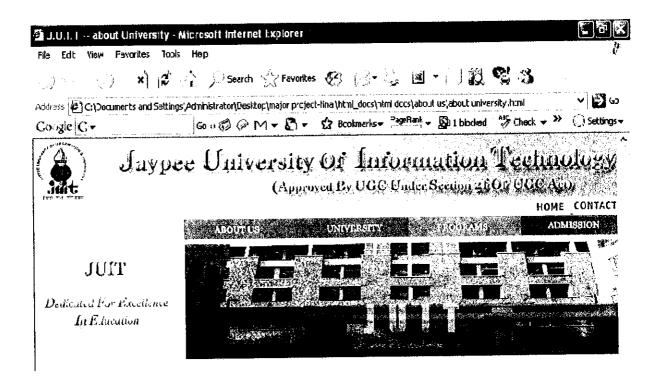


Figure - 5.2.2

The topmost part of the Web page in Fig -5.2.2 gives the name and the logo of the University. The left hand corner mentions the motto of the university which is

"Dedicated for Excellence in Education".

Adjacent to this is an image that is different for different Web pages according to the content that the page provides. For e.g. the architectural vision page in Fig 5.2.3 looks like---

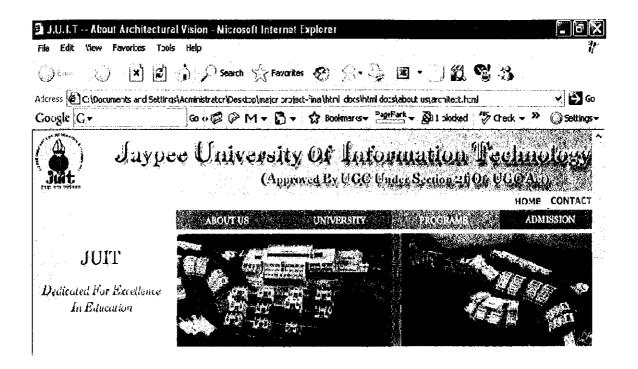


Figure - 5.2.3

Above the image in Fig 5.2.3 four menu driven objects are there which provide various links for the different Web pages of the visitor section. Just above the admission menu driven object is the link to the HOME page and the Contact Us page of the site for easy access.

• Lower Half:

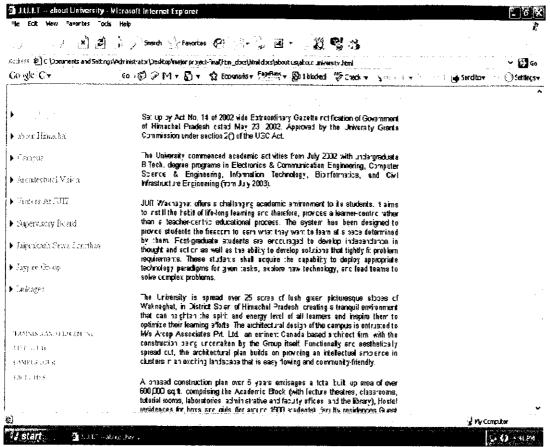


Figure - 5.2.4

The left hand side provides the link of the section the user is presently surfing. For e.g. in the above snapshot the user is in the about us section and hence the links that are provided on the left hand side corresponding to the about us section which facilitates the visitor to *easy access* in the corresponding section.

The bottom left corner provides links such as;

Training and Placement

Life @ JUIT

Campus Tour

Facilities

The right lower half provides the entire contents of the Web page. For e.g. the above snapshot shows the content of the "About University" page.

c) Code

var ypos = 0;

```
Here is the code of a single Web page--- (About University)
The same code is applied in all the other Web pages of the visitor section with a few
modifications.
The code ---
<?xml version = "1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.1//EN"
  "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml11/DTD/xhtml11.dtd">
<!-- the about Us Section of juit -->
<a href="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
 <title>J.U.I.T -- about University</title>
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE = Javascript>
function showmenu1(menutoshow){
 var xpos = 0;
 var ypos = 0;
 menutoshow.style.top = ypos + "126px"
 menutoshow.style.left = xpos + "200px"; }
function hidemenu(menutohide){
 if (event.toElement != menutohide && menutohide.contains(event.toElement) ==
false){
  menutohide.style.left = -200;
  menutohide.style.top = -1000; }
function showmenu2(menutoshow){
 var xpos = 0;
```

```
menutoshow.style.top = ypos + "126px"
 menutoshow.style.left = xpos + "350px"; }
function showmenu3(menutoshow){
 var xpos = 0;
 var ypos = 0;
 menutoshow.style.top = ypos + "126px"
 menutoshow.style.left = xpos + "500px"; }
function showmenu4(menutoshow){
 var xpos = 0;
 var ypos = 0;
 menutoshow.style.top = ypos + "126px"
 menutoshow.style.left = xpos + "650px"; }
</SCRIPT>
<style type = "text/css">
 .links
            {text-decoration: none; color = #6666cc }
 .links:hover {text-decoration: underline }
              {position: absolute; left: -200; top: -1000; z-index: 100; }
 .divmenu
            {font-family:arial; width = 100%; text-decoration: none;
 .about
          color: #ffffff; border-bottom: 1px inset #cc33ff; font-size:8pt;}
 .about:hover { background-color: #cc00cc }
           {font-family:arial; width = 100%; text-decoration: none;
 .uni
```

```
color: #ffffff; border-bottom: 1px inset #cccc99; font-size:8pt;}
  .uni:hover { background-color: #ccc66 }
             {font-family:arial; width = 100%; text-decoration: none;
  .prog
           color: #ffffff; border-bottom: 1px inset #ffcc99;font-size:8pt;}
  .prog:hover { background-color: #996633 }
  .admission {font-family:arial; width = 100%; text-decoration: none;
          color: #ffffff; border-bottom: 1px inset #9933ff;font-size:8pt;}
  .admission:hover { background-color: #cc99ff }
</style>
</head>
<body bgColor=#ccccff leftMargin=0 topMargin=0 marginheight="0" marginwidth="0"</pre>
rightmargin=0 >
<div id = "aboutmenudiv" class="divmenu"</pre>
 onmouseout="return hidemenu(this)">
<table border = "0" cellspacing = "0" cellpadding = "0" width = "150" id =
"abouttable">
 d id = "aboutuniversity" bgcolor = #cc66cc style = "border-top: 1px outset
#ffffff"
   class = "about">
```

```
<a class = "about" href = "about university.html">&nbsp;&nbsp;about
```

```
University</a>
<a class = "about" href = "about_himachal.html">&nbsp;&nbsp;about Himachal</a>
<a class = "about" href = "campus.html">&nbsp;&nbsp;Campus</a>
<a class = "about" href = "architect.html">&nbsp;&nbsp;Architectural Vision</a>
<a class = "about" href = "visitors.html">&nbsp;&nbsp;Visitors At JUIT</a>
<a class = "about" href = "sup board.html">&nbsp;&nbsp;Supervisory Board</a>
<a class = "about" href = "sewa.html">&nbsp;&nbsp;Jaiprakash Sewa Sansthan</a>
<a class = "about" href = "jaypee group.html">&nbsp;&nbsp;Jaypee Group</a>
```

```
<a class = "about" href = "linkages.html">&nbsp;&nbsp;linkages</a>
  </div>
<div id = "unimenudiv" class="divmenu"</pre>
onmouseout="return hidemenu(this)">
<table border = "0" cellspacing = "0" cellpadding = "0" width = "150" id =
"unitable">
>
<td id = "unigenesis" bgcolor = #999933 style = "border-top: 1px inset #ffffff"
  class = "uni">
  <a class = "uni" href = "genesis.html">&nbsp;&nbsp;Genesis And Recognition</a>
 <a class = "uni" href = "administration.html">&nbsp;&nbsp;Administration</a>
<a class = "uni" href = "governing.html">&nbsp;&nbsp;Board Of Governors</a>
<a class = "uni" href = "mission.html">&nbsp;&nbsp;Vision</a>
<a class = "uni" href = "mission.html">&nbsp;&nbsp;Objectives</a>
```

```
<a class = "uni" href = "mission.html">&nbsp;&nbsp;Mission</a>
 <a class = "uni" href = "logo.html">&nbsp;&nbsp;JUIT Logo</a>
 <a class = "uni" href = "message.html">&nbsp;&nbsp;Message</a>
 </div>
<div id = "progmenudiv" class="divmenu"</pre>
 onmouseout="return hidemenu(this)">
<table border = "0" cellspacing = "0" cellpadding = "0" width = "150" id =
"progtable">
<td id = "progece" bgcolor = #cc9933 style = "border-top: 1px outset #ffffff"
  class = "prog">
  <a class = "prog" href = "elec prog.html">&nbsp;&nbsp;Electronics & Comm.</a>
 id = "progcomp" bgcolor = #cc9933 class = "prog">
  <a class = "prog" href = "comp_prog.html">&nbsp;&nbsp;Computer Science &
IT</a>
 id = "progbio" bgcolor = #cc9933 class = "prog">
```

```
<a class = "prog" href = "bio prog.html">&nbsp;&nbsp;Bio Info. & Bio Tech.</a>
 <a class = "prog" href = "civil prog.html">&nbsp;&nbsp;Civil Engineering</a>
 <a class = "prog" href = "math_prog.html">&nbsp;&nbsp;Mathematics</a>
 <a class = "prog" href = "phy prog.html">&nbsp;&nbsp;Physics</a>
 </div>
<div id = "admissionmenudiv" class="divmenu"</pre>
 onmouseout="return hidemenu(this)">
<table border = "0" cellspacing = "0" cellpadding = "0" width = "150" id =
"progtable">
<td id = "admissionapply" bgcolor = #9966cc style = "border-top: 1px outset
#ffffff"
  class = "admission">
  <a class = "admission" href = "apply.html">&nbsp;&nbsp;How To Apply</a>
 <a class = "admission" href = "forms.html">&nbsp;&nbsp;Download Forms</a>
```

```
<a class = "admission" href = "brochure.html">&nbsp;&nbsp;Download
Brochure</a>
 <a class = "admission" href = "ad 2006.html">&nbsp;&nbsp;Admissions 2006</a>
 </div>
<img src = "ab uni files/juit logo.jpg" width = "80" height = "78" alt = "" />
 <img src = "ab_uni_files/jaypee.gif" width = "720" height = "78" alt = "" />
 >
 <td bgcolor = #fffffff width = "800" height = "20" colspan = "2" align = "right"
                      valign = "bottom" >
 <a href = "home.html">
 <img src = "ab uni files/home.gif" width = "50" height = "15" border = "0"</pre>
   alt = "" /> </a>
 <a href = "contact.html">
 <img src = "ab uni files/contact.gif" width = "80" height = "15" border = "0"</pre>
   alt = "" /></a>
```

```
"800">
<tbody><tr><td width = "200">
  <img src = "ab uni files/dedicated.gif" width = "200" height = "170"</pre>
    alt = "" />
 <table bgcolor = #ffffff border = "0" cellspacing = "0" cellpadding = "0" width =
"600">
  <img id = "aboutmenuimage" src = "ab uni files/about.gif"</pre>
      width = "150" height = "24"
     onmouseover = "return showmenu1(aboutmenudiv)"
     onmouseout = "return hidemenu(aboutmenudiv)"
     alt = "" />
  <img id = "unimenuimage" src = "ab_uni_files/uni.gif"
     width = "150" height = "24"
     onmouseover = "return showmenu2(unimenudiv)"
     onmouseout = "return hidemenu(unimenudiv)"
     alt = "" />
  <img id = "progmenuimage" src = "ab uni files/prog.gif"
     width = "150" height = "24"
     onmouseover = "return showmenu3(progmenudiv)"
     onmouseout = "return hidemenu(progmenudiv)"
     alt = "" />
```

```
<img id = admissionmenuimage" src = "ab_uni_files/admiss.gif"
    width = "150" height = "24"
    onmouseover = "return showmenu4(admissionmenudiv)"
    onmouseout = "return hidemenu(admissionmenudiv)"
    alt = "" />
  <img src = "ab_uni_files/au_program_img.jpg" width = "600" height = "146"</pre>
    alt = "" />
  <table bgcolor = #ffffff border = "0" cellspacing = "0" cellpadding = "0" width =
"800">
<FONT face=Tahoma color=#ffffff size=2>
  <strong>about Us</strong>
  <img src = "ab_uni_files/index_16.gif" width = "12" height = "12"</pre>
    alt = "" />about University
  <img src = "ab_uni_files/index_16.gif" width = "12" height = "12" alt = "" />
  <a class = "links" href = "about_himachal.html">about Himachal</a><br/>br /><br/>
```

```
<img src = "ab_uni_files/index 16.gif" width = "12" height = "12"alt = "" />
 <a class = "links" href = "campus.html">Campus</a><br/>br /><br/>
 <img src = "ab_uni_files/index_16.gif" width = "12" height = "12" alt = "" />
<a class = "links" href = "architect.html">Architectural Vision</a><br/>br /><br/>
<img src = "ab uni files/index 16.gif" width = "12" height = "12" alt = "" />
<a class = "links" href = "visitors.html">Visitors At JUIT</a><br/>/><br/>/>
<img src = "ab uni files/index 16.gif" width = "12" height = "12" alt = "" />
<a class = "links" href = "sup_board.html">Supervisory Board</a><br/>br /><br/>
<img src = "ab uni files/index 16.gif" width = "12" height = "12" alt = "" />
<a class = "links" href = "sewa.html">Jaiprakash Sewa Sansthan</a><br/>br /><br/>
<img src = "ab uni files/index 16.gif" width = "12" height = "12" alt = "" />
<a class = "links" href = "jaypee_group.html">Jaypee Group</a><br /><br />
<img src = "ab uni files/index 16.gif" width = "12" height = "12" alt = "" />
<a class = "links" href = "linkages.html">Linkages</a><br/>br/>
<a href = "training.html" >
 <img src = "ab_uni_files/t&p1.gif" width = "180" height = "25" border = "0"</pre>
    alt = "" /><br /></a>
 <a href = "life.html" >
 <img src = "ab uni files/life.gif" width = "180" height = "25" border = "0"
    alt = "" /><br /></a>
 <a href = "campus.html" >
```

```
<img src = "ab uni files/campus.gif" width = "180" height = "25" border = "0"</pre>
     alt = "" /><br /></a>
   <a href = "fac intro.html" >
   <img src = "ab_uni files/facilities.gif" width ="180" height ="25" border ="0"</pre>
    alt = "" /><br /></a>
   <table bgcolor = #ffffff border = "0" cellspacing = "0" cellpadding = "6" width =
"500">
  <FONT face=Tahoma color=#ffffff size=2>
  <strong>About University</strong>
  <FONT SIZE=2 FACE=arial >
  Set up by Act No. 14 of 2002 vide Extraordinary Gazette notification
   of Government...
  </body></html>
```

5.3 Students Section

a) Content

The Student section consists of three major modules:

- Training and Placement
- Bulletin Board
- Life @ JUIT

Training And Placement:

The Training and Placement module provides complete training and Placement statistics of the University. The Training and Placement format is user (student as well as a visitor) friendly and is designed considering the requirements of the users. The user no longer has to worry searching for information on the entire Web page and in the end landing nowhere. With this format the user gets what he wants and that too in a fraction of second. A user can retrieve the information regarding the Summer Training and Placement of the students in three possible ways according to his desire:

The Training and Placement statistics of a particular batch and branch:

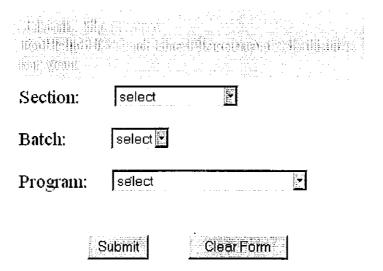


Figure – 5.3.1

In this category (Fig 5.3.1) the user can retrieve the Summer Training and Placement information of a desired year and stream.

The Training and Placement of a particular student:

Section:	select -			
	1		/ .	
Name:	J .			
*Roll NO:				
Batch:	select	#		
S	ubmit	Cle	ar Form	

(*Roll No -- Optional)

Figure – 5.3.2

In this category (Fig 5.3.2) the user can retrieve the Summer Training and Placement information of a desired student.

The Training and Placement statistics for a particular firm:

Section:	select
Company:	
Batch:	select 🔄
Su	bmit Clear Form

article to the continue to the continue of the

Figure - 5.3.3

In this category (Fig 5.3.3) the user can retrieve the name and number of students selected for Summer Training or placement in a particular firm.

Bulletin Board:

i) Authentication

Authentication attempts to prove that somebody is actually who she claims to be. You can provide authentication in many ways, but as with many security measures, the more secure methods are more troublesome to use.

Authentication techniques include password, digital signatures, biometric measures etc. The measure employed in the project is that of creating a login form with username and password by which the users are authenticated.

Irrespective of all the shortcomings and flaws of the password system authentication, the passwords are simple and relatively effective way of authenticating the users. They provide a level of secrecy that might not be appropriate for national security but is ideal for checking on the identity of students online.

J.U.I.T Bulletin Board - Microsoft Internet	Explorer	_ ♂×
Back · So · Soarch Address http://locahost/student%20section/try.php	Favorites Pavorites Pavori	✓ → Go Links »
Students Home Page	September Desilience - 1990	^
Flife @ JUIT	Sign in Name: Password:	
Supply the Control of the State	☐ Remember my ID on this computer	
University Programs Admissions 2006	forgot your ID or Password! Do not Have An ID Sign UP	
© Done ☐ 4 Windows Explorer ▼ ☐	the state of the s	Local intranet

Figure - 5.3.4

ii) News Room

The News Room provides the students an easy online access to the notices issued in the University. The News Room has a dynamic database that upgrades itself each time a new notice is uploaded. The News Room provides the students with many options to facilitate their search for finding the desired notices. The front page displays the notices that has been issued on that vary date the student accessed the account. The various options available to the students to view the notices are—

- Notices issued on a particular date:
- Notices specific to a branch:
- General Notices:
- Placement Notices:
- iii) Edit Profile:

With this feature the students can update their profiles at any point of time.

iv) Enter the Summer Training and Placement Information.

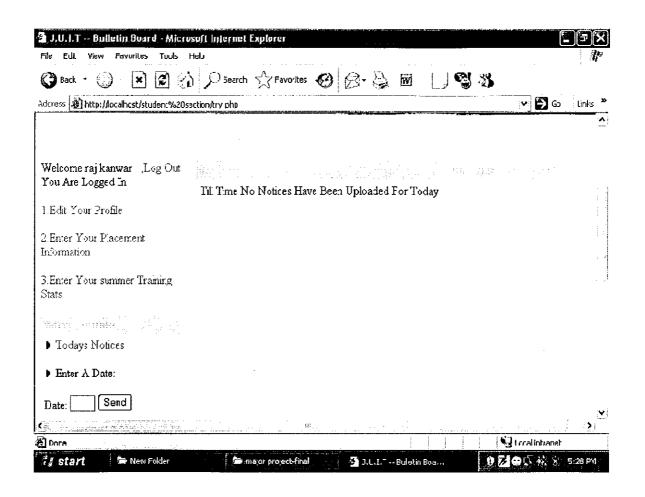


Figure - 5.3.5

b) Code

```
Here is the sample code of a single Web page--- (Login To Bulletin Board)
<?php
session_start();
if(isset($ POST['userid']) && isset($ POST['password'])){
//They Have Just Tried To login
  $userid = $_POST['userid'];
  $password = $_POST['password'];
  $conn = mysql_connect("localhost","students","studentraj");
  mysql_select_db("students section", $conn);
  $sql = "select auth.name
       from auth
       where auth,name = '$userid'
       and auth.password = '$password' ";
  $result = mysql query($sql, $conn) or die(mysql error());
  $number_of_rows = mysql_num_rows($result);
  if(\$number of rows == 1){
   //Setting Session Variable
   $ SESSION['valid_user'] = $userid;}
  mysql close($conn); }
?>
<html xmlns = "http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
 <title>J.U.I.T -- Bulletin Board</title>
<style type = "text/css">
         {text-decoration: none; color = #6666cc }
   a
```

a:hover {text-decoration: underline }

```
</style>
</head>
<body bgColor=#ccccff leftMargin=0 topMargin=0 marginheight="0" marginwidth="0"</pre>
rightmargin=0 >
<img src = "st_log_files/juit_logo.jpg" width = "80" height = "78" alt = "" />
 <img src = "st_log_files/jaypee.gif" width = "720" height = "78" alt = "" />
 <table bgcolor = #ffffff border = "0" cellspacing = "0" cellpadding = "0" width =
 "800">
 <img src = "st_log_files/welcome.gif" width = "250" height = "150" alt = "" />
  <img src = "st_log_files/au_institutes.jpg" width = "550" height = "150"
    alt = "" />
```

```
<table bgcolor = #ffffff border = "0" cellspacing = "0" cellpadding = "8" width =
"800">
<?php
if (isset($_SESSION['valid_user'])){
 echo 'Welcome '.$_SESSION['valid_user'].'   ,';
 echo '<a href = "http://localhost/student section/log_st.php">Log Out</a> <br/>'>';
 echo 'You Are Logged In<br/>
/><br/>';
 echo '<a href = "http://localhost/student section/edit_pro.php">1.Edit Your
Profile</a><br/>
                                          <br
/>
    <a href = "http://localhost/student section/place_info.php">2.Enter Your
 Placement
 Information</a><br/>br/><br/>
     <a href = "http://localhost/student section/summer_info.php">3.Enter Your
 summer Training
  Stats</a><br /><br />';
  echo '
   <FONT face=Tahoma color=#ffffff size=2>
     <strong>Notices OF Date</strong>
```

```
<img src = "st_log_files/index_16.gif" width = "12" height = "12" alt = "" />
    <a href = "http://localhost/student section/try.php">Todays Notices</a><br
/><br />
   <img src = "st_log_files/index_16.gif" width = "12" height = "12"</pre>
      alt = "" />
   Enter A Date: <br />
   <form method = "post" action="http://localhost/student</pre>
section/date_notice.php">
    <label>Date:
    <input name = "date" type = "text" size = "2"</pre>
    </label>
    <input type = "submit" value = "Send" />
   </form>
  <FONT face=Tahoma color=#ffffff size=2>
   <strong>Catagories</strong>
   <img src = "st_log_files/index_16.gif" width = "12" height = "12" alt = "" />
   <a href = "http://localhost/student section/comp_notices.php">Computer
```

```
Science</a><br/>br/>
   <img src = "st_log_files/index_16.gif" width = "12" height = "12" alt = "" />
   <a href = "http://localhost/student section/elec_notices.php">Electronics &
      Communication</a><br/>/><br/>/>
   <img src = "st_log_files/index_16.gif" width = "12" height = "12" alt = "" />
    <a href = "http://localhost/student section/bio_notices.php">Bio
Informatics</a><br/>/>
   <img src = "st_log_files/index_16.gif" width = "12" height = "12" alt = "" />
    <a href = "http://localhost/student section/it_notices.php">Information
Technology</a><br/>/>
   <FONT face=Tahoma color=#ffffff size=2>
    <strong>Applied To All</strong>
   <img src = "st_log_files/index_16.gif" width = "12" height = "12" alt = "" />
    <a href = "http://localhost/student section/gen_notices.php">General
Notices</a><br/>/><br/>
```

```
<FONT face=Tahoma color=#ffffff size=2>
  <strong>Placement News</strong>
  <img src = "st_log_files/index_16.gif" width = "12" height = "12" alt = "" />
  <a href = "http://localhost/student section/place notices.php">Placement
Notices</a><br/>/>
 <FONT face=Tahoma color=#ffffff size=2>
  <strong>ID</strong>
 <FONT face=Tahoma color=#ffffff size=2>
  <strong>Title</strong>
 <FONT face=Tahoma color=#ffffff size=2>
  <strong>date</strong>
```

```
<FONT face=Tahoma color=#ffffff size=2>
    <strong>Issued By</strong>
   ';
    det = date('j');
    month = date('F');
    year = date('Y');
    $conn = mysql_connect("localhost","admin","adminisjaypee");
    mysql_select_db("bulletin_board", $conn);
    $sql = "select info_notice.title ,
info_notice.date,info_notice.month,info_notice.issued,
        info_notice.noticeid
        from info notice
        where info_notice.date = '$date'
        and info notice.month = '$month'
        and info_notice.year = '$year'";
   $result = mysql_query($sql, $conn) or die(mysql_error());
   $number of_rows = mysql_num_rows($result);
   if(number of rows > 0)
    while($newArray = mysql_fetch_array($result)){
    $title = $newArray['title'];
    $newdate = $newArray['date'];
    $newmonth = $newArray['month'];
    $issued = $newArray['issued'];
           = $newArray['noticeid'];
    $id
    echo '';
```

```
echo '';
    echo $id;
    echo '';
    echo '';
   echo $title;
    echo '';
   echo '';
   echo $newdate;
   echo $newmonth;
   echo '';
   echo '';
   echo $issued;
   echo '';
   echo '';
   echo '
     To View A Notice Enter Its ID.
      <form method = "post" action = "http://localhost/student</pre>
section/view_notice.php">
      >
       <label>ID:&nbsp;
       <input name = "id" type = "text" size = "3" maxlength = "4" />
       </label>
       <input type = "submit" value = "View" />
      </form>'; }
  else{
```

```
echo 'Till Time No Notices Have Been Uploaded For Today
     '; }
  mysql close($conn);
  echo ''; }
else{
if(isset($userid) && isset($password))
 echo 'Could Not Log You In. <br/>
- Make Sure The Username And Password Are
Correct.<br/>';
 echo '<br />';
 echo '
   <FONT face=Tahoma color=#ffffff size=2>
    <strong>Students Section</strong>
   <img src = "training_files/index_16.gif" width = "12" height = "12"</pre>
      alt = "" />
    <a href = "student_homepage.html">Students Home Page</a><br/>br /><br/>
    <img src = "training_files/index_16.gif" width = "12" height = "12"</pre>
      alt = "" />
    <a href="training.html">Training And Placement</a><br/>br/>
    <img src = "training_files/index_16.gif" width = "12" height = "12"</pre>
      alt = "" />
     <a href = "life.html">life @ JUIT</a><br /><br />
    <img src = "training_files/index_16.gif" width = "12" height = "12"</pre>
```

```
alt = "" />Login To Bulletin Board
 <FONT face=Tahoma color=#ffffff size=2>
 <strong>Quick Links To Visitors Section</strong>
<img src = "training files/index 16.gif" width = "12" height = "12"
   alt = "" />
 <a href = "about university.html">About Us</a><br/>/><br/>
 <img src = "training files/index 16.gif" width = "12" height = "12"</pre>
   alt = "" />
 <a href = "message.html">University</a><br /><br />
 <img src = "training files/index 16.gif" width = "12" height = "12"</pre>
   alt = "" />
 <a href = "programs.html">Programs</a><br/>br /><br/>
 <img src = "sthome files/index 16.gif" width = "12" height = "12"</pre>
   alt = "" />
 <a href = "admission.html">Admissions 2006</a><br/>br /><br/>
 <img src = "sthome_files/index_16.gif" width = "12" height = "12"</pre>
   alt = "" />
 <a href = "fac intro.html">Facilities</a><br/>br/>
<FONT face=Tahoma color=#ffffff size=2>
```

```
<strong>Check Out</strong>
   <img src = "st log files/index 16.gif" width = "12" height = "12" alt = "" />
    <a href = "profile.html">Student Profile</a><br/>br/>
    <img src = "st log files/index 16.gif" width = "12" height = "12" alt = "" />
    <a href = "http://www.about1.html">Alumni Profile</a><br/>br /><br/>
    <img src = "st_log_files/index_16.gif" width = "12" height = "12" alt = "" />
    <a href = "http://www.about5.html">Faculty profile</a><br/>>br /><br/>
   <img src = "st_log_files/index_16.gif" width = "12" height = "12" alt = "" />
    <a href = "http://www.about3.html">Campus Tour</a><br/>br />
   <table bgcolor = #ffffff border = "1" cellspacing = "0" cellpadding = "6" width =
"300">
  <FONT face=Tahoma color=#ffffff size=2>
   <strong>Login To Bulletin Board</strong>
   <br /><br /><br />
    Sign in...
   <form method = "post" action = "http://localhost/student section/try.php">
    <label>Name:&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;
```

```
<input name = "userid" type = "text" size = "25" maxlength = "30" />
   </label>
   <label>Password:
    <input name = "password" type = "password" size = "25" />
   </label>
   <input name = "remember" type = "checkbox" value = "design" />
   <label>Remember my ID on this computer</label>
   <input type = "submit" value = "Sign In" />
   <a href = "forget_pass.html">forgot your ID or Password!</a><br/>/p>
   <strong>Do not Have An ID</strong><br/>><br/>
   <a href = "mem_page.html">Sign UP</a>
  </form>
'; }
</body></html>
```

?>

5.4 Administration Section

a)Content

In this section notices are uploaded, deleted and updated by an administrator(s). The administrative rights to access this section can be given to any number of individuals according to the requirement of the University. The Faculty members just need to contact an administrator for uploading any type of notices. The task of uploading and deleting notices is very simple and user friendly. The security issues have been carefully dealt with as per the requirement of this section.

Back 🔻 🦻 🖈 🔎	Search 🔆 Favorite	as 🥳 🗸 👵	-	8 3		
http://localhost/student%20section	/ad_final.php				V 🔯 Gn	ı
						
Welcome Jyoti kedia , Log Cut You Are Logged In						
Want to Delete Certain Notices . C Delete Notices Section	Click on Delete Sectio	on.				
Catogry: select	~					
Title:						
Issued By:						
Date Of Issue:						
Date solect v						
		Control of the second			Local intranet	

Figure - 5.4.1

b) Code

```
Here is the sample code of a single Web page--- (Administration Section)
<?php
 session start();
 if(isset($_POST['userid']) && isset($ POST['password']))
 {
  //They Have Just Tried To login
  $userid
           = $_POST['userid'];
  $password = $_POST['password'];
  $conn = mysql_connect("localhost", "admin", "adminisjaypee");
 mysql_select_db("bulletin_board", $conn);
 $sql = "select auth admin.name
      from auth admin
      where auth_admin.name = '$userid'
      and auth_admin.password = sha1('$password')";
 $result = mysql_query($sql, $conn) or die(mysql_error());
 $number_of_rows = mysql_num_rows($result);
 if($number_of_rows == 1)
  //Setting Session Variable
  $_SESSION['valid user'] = $userid;
  }
```

```
mysql_close($conn);
  }
?>
<html xmlns = "http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
 <title>J.U.I.T -- Administrator Section</title>
<style type = "text/css">
      {text-decoration: none;
 a
      color = #6666cc }
 a:hover {text-decoration: underline }
 .blue {border-color = #cccff }
</style>
</head>
<body bgColor=#ffffff leftMargin=0 topMargin=0 marginheight="0" marginwidth="0">
>
 <img src = "admin_files/jay.gif" width = "800" height = "78"</pre>
   alt = "" />
```

```
>
 class = "blue" style = "border-top: 1px solid">
>
 <img src = "admin_files/mess.gif" width = "100" height = "75"</pre>
   alt = "" />
 <img src = "admin_files/admin.gif" width = "400" height = "78"</pre>
   alt = "" />
<img src = "admin_files/color.gif" width = "200" height = "78"</pre>
   alt = "" />
```

```
>
<FONT face=Tahoma color=#ffffff size=2>
 <strong>Jaypee University Administrator Area </strong>
<?
if (isset($_SESSION['valid user']))
  echo 'Welcome '.$ SESSION['valid user'].'   ,';
  echo' <a href = "http://localhost/student section/log out.php">Log Out</a> <br/>';
  echo 'You Are Logged In<br/>
/><br/>
/>;
  echo 'Want to Delete Certain Notices . Click on Delete Section. <br/>
<br/>';
  echo '<a href = "http://localhost/student section/delete.php">Delete Notices
Section</a>
                                  <br /><br />';
```

```
echo '
     <FONT face=Tahoma color=#ffffff size=2>
      <strong>To Upload Notices Enter The Details</strong>
      >
      <form method="post" action="http://localhost/student</pre>
section/enter_notice.php">
      <a href="mailto:label">Catogry:</a>
             
       <select name = "catogry">
        <option selected = "selected" value = "a">select</option>
        <option>Electronics & Communication
        <option>Computer Science</option>
        <option>Information technology</option>
        <option>Bio-Informatics
       <option>General</option>
       <option>Placement</option>
       </select>
      </label>
      <label>Title:
```



```
     
   <textarea name = "title" rows = "2" cols = "50"></textarea>
 </label>
 <label>Issued By:
           
    <input name = "faculty" type = "text" size = "20" />
   </label>
Of Issue: <br /> <br
   <label>Date
                  
    <select name = "date">
      <option selected = "selected" value = "a">select</option>
      <option>1</option>
      <option>2</option>
      <option>3</option>
      <option>4</option>
      <option>4</option>
      <option>5</option>
      <option>6</option>
      <option>7</option>
      <option>8</option>
      <option>9</option>
     <option>10</option>
```

```
<option>11</option>
```

<option>12</option>

<option>13</option>

<option>14</option>

<option>15</option>

<option>16</option>

<option>17</option>

<option>18</option>

<option>19</option>

<option>20</option>

<option>21</option>

<option>22</option>

<option>23</option>

<option>24</option>

<option>25</option>

<option>26</option>

<option>27</option>

<option>28</option>

<option>29</option>

<option>30</option>

<option>31</option>

</select>

</label>

>

<label>Month

<select name = "month">

<option selected = "selected" value = "a">select</option>

<option>January</option>

```
<option>Febraury</option>
   <option>March
  <option>April
  <option>May</option>
  <option>June</option>
  <option>July</option>
  <option>August</option>
  <option>September</option>
  <option>October</option>
  <option>November
  <option>December</option>
  </select>
 </label>
 <label>Year
          
 <select name = "year">
  <option selected = "selected" value = "a">select</option>
  <option>2006</option>
  <option>2007</option>
  <option>2008</option>
 </select>
 </label>
>
<a href="mailto:label"><a href="mailto:label"><a href="mailto:label"><a href="mailto:label">>Post Notice:</a>
 <textarea name = "notice" rows = "30" cols = "70"></textarea>
</label>
```

```
<input type = "submit" value = "Send" />
      <input type = "reset" value = "Clear Enteries" />
      </form>
     ';
  }
 else
  if(isset($userid) && isset($password))
  echo 'Could Not Log You In. <br/>
- Make Sure The Username And Password Are
Correct.<br/>';
  echo '<br />';
  echo '
    <FONT face=Tahoma color=#ffffff size=2>
     <strong>Sign In</strong>
```

```
>
>
 <form method = "post" action = "http://localhost/student section/ad_final.php">
>
 <label>Name:
      
 <input name = "userid" type = "text" size = "25"</pre>
     maxlength = "30" />
 </label>
>
 <label>Password:
 <input name = "password" type = "password"</pre>
       size = "25" />
 </label>
>
 <input type = "submit" value = "Sign In" />
</form>
 ';
```

```
}
?>
```

CONCLUSION

In this project we showed the implementation of database driven website and how it is superior in various terms with the traditional content driven sites. Our project paves way for the interactive and more sophisticated websites with features of adaptability and easy maintenance. We believe that this project will help in the further developments in enhancements and integration of various tools available with us. Although there is a lot of scope in the field of web design since there are no limits to creativity and innovation but the perfect use of technology and that too under given constraints is the fact to be stressed on which will remain a challenge for anyone in the field, no matter what technology he is working on.