

ONLINE JOB SEARCH

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ProjectHelpline.in

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Finally, I gratefully acknowledge the support, encouragement & patience of my family, and as always, nothing in my life would be possible without God, Thank You!

.....

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this project work titled "**ONLINE JOB SERACH**" is my original work and no part of it has been submitted for any other degree purpose or published in any other from till date.

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ONLINE JOB SERACH

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INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This project is web-based enterprise software (website), which provides solution to the Online job seekers' problem and the problem of finding right employee to the company. This website is being developed for companies who have requirements of employees and the Online job seekers who require right job. The sample data collected to design and test from companies at local level and unemployed persons to address the various aspects of their problems and requirements.

In Today's life, the very big problem for every man is to search and get the job either he is more educated or less educated. The person who is qualified and wants to do a job but he has no idea and no information about the companies who have the requirements of employees or having openings. Because of lack of information the person would not get his right place or would not able to fulfill his aim however he is educated. But truth is that if anybody has ability to do something and he has right way to go then he can achieve his aim easily.

The traditional pattern of searching a job is through news paper. The papers publish special edition on a particular day of the week. The person has to go through every paper and to find job by reading thoroughly each line of the particular segment that has job vacancy. It is a time consuming and totally dependent on manual job searching technique. After keep in mind all these problems. We make our site that can solve all those problems of job seekers easily in an elegant & efficient manner. To get the job and to connect with any company

there is a very simple method in our site. It is also useful for the person who wants to change their job. If they are not feeling well/good in their current employment then they can change easily by getting information through our site.

Our site provides interfaces for job seekers at one end and for companies or employers at other end. At job seeker's side, web-based forms are designed which facilitate entry of data and there is facility to store it in the database, in which he has to give all information about him like name, qualification, experience, address, and in which company he wants to apply for job (because he can get the information and requirements of the companies) . At another side the company fulfill the prepared form for the specific purpose in which they give the company name, address, post, qualification they required they wants and how many employees they have required for the specified post. So, between the company and the user our site works as a mediator. It makes match-making between the company and the person who apply for the job. If the person is eligible for the post, the form which is filled by the person is sent to the company. If company response is in 'YES' then the person get call letter for interview through our site and can go for the interview in specified company. So this procedure of getting job makes very easy to find job for person and beneficial for companies who require for eligible employees.

The software project is very big and includes almost all aspects of job seekers application. The complete architecture is distributed and on-line so the management of data is done on-line. To manage data like update, delete, etc. is to be developed. Here strong authentication mechanism is used to ensure security of data. The software is designed

in such a scalable manner that it can incorporate further enhancements.

About Project

Our project "ONLINE JOB SEARCH" is an on-line recruitment web application that provides career resources and employment opportunities to high school and college students, resort and hospitality staff, expatriates and international job seekers, part-time workers, and adventure seekers for all fresher and experiences.

Our project "ONLINE JOB SEARCH" deal with find job. It will automate the finding match's job according to their given information aspect of the people. Online job finding will help people in getting the best jobs. With unique query analyzer where the people put up their search, if it is on the database is being answered on the spot, or the question is forwarded to all the members who can post answer for the question.

Our project is easy to use and every one can understand just some knowledge of some graphical image, symbol and some link.

The extract of all these is that if the data access retrieval and the goal everything is placed in an well order way on the net by using its technologies, we are not going to lose any way whether it is the user or the service provider. So a computer is now helpful in many other cases too:-

Fast retrieval of information around the Globe by browsing the net

Easy access by seating at home to most of the work places

Easy database access with the invaluable functions of online entertainment and jobs and placement.

1.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

- a) Provide an interactive interface with the features of HTML and JSP behaves in a sufficient manner that is easy to use and understand.
- b) All the information regarding user should be applied online.
- c) Provide a proper manner for generation of report in a secure method.
- d) Provide an advanced feature for resume management.
- e) Provide a secured environment for accessing database wherever necessary.
- f) Provide information about the updating and arrival of new user for premium user.
- g) To store details of the ONLINE JOB SEEKERS and job providers.
- h) To store details of the interviews.

Developing a viable candidate system that fulfills the following requirements: -

- I. Faster and accurate information retrieval.
- II. Maintaining the fast download of the page by using the flavors of cookies.
- III. Easy registration.(any type)
- IV. Login dependent information retrieval and updating.
- V. Correct and consistent maintenance of data and its Quick retrieval.
- VI. The page download time and hence less investment.

1.3 PROJECT CATEGORY

I. The User's layer: tools and languages used → JSP, HTML, and DHTML.

Editors: - Eclipse IDE

There is a front end which is web-pages which are displayed before the user and user directly interact with the software. Web pages are developed by using various design tools like Flash, Photo Shop etc and documentation languages like HTML and DHTML.

II. The Presentation layer: tools and languages used → JSP, SERVLET

Editor: Eclipse IDE

At this layer all the services related with presentations like format check, mailing interface, parsing, deployment descriptor etc. this layer is developed in java using servlet, JSP.

III. The Integration Level: tool/technology used → JDBC Type 4

JDBC Type 4 Driver (Pure Java implementation) is used.

This tier is dedicated for database connectivity and connection management with the database. This tier is developed in java and the components to be used JDBC 2.0.

IV. The Data Resources level: [MySQL]

At the back end, there is a data base which maintains data. This is to be developed in MySQL. In this server tables are created and all primary key -foreign key constraints are implemented. The data base follows all the integrity constraints.

Cabiness Intelligence

Gain deeper insight into your Cabiness with integrated, comprehensive analysis and reporting for enhanced decision making.

High Availability

Ensure Cabiness continuity with the highest levels of system availability through technologies that protect your data against costly human errors and minimize disaster recovery downtime.

Performance and Scalability

Deliver an infrastructure that can grow with your Cabiness and has a proven record in handling today's large amounts of data and most critical enterprise workloads.

Security

Provide a secure environment to address privacy and compliance requirements with built-in features that protect your data against unauthorized access.

Manageability

Manage your infrastructure with automated diagnostics, tuning, and configuration to reduce operational costs while reducing maintenance and easily managing very large amounts of data.

Developer Productivity

Build and deploy critical Cabiness-ready applications more quickly by improving developer productivity and reducing project life cycle times.

1.4 PROPOSED SYSTEM

1. **Details:** The new proposed system stores and maintains all the online users, candidates, payment details, enquiries, availability of jobs etc.
2. **Calculations:** The new proposed system updates tables and other information automatically and it is very fast and accurate.
3. **Registers:** There is no need of keeping and maintaining accounts and information manually. It remembers each and every record and we can get any report at any time.
4. **Speed:** The new proposed system is very fast with 100% accuracy and saves time.
5. **Manpower:** The new proposed system needs less manpower. Less people can do the large work.
6. **Efficiency:** The new proposed systems complete the work of many people in less time.
7. **Past details:** The new proposed system contains the details of each enquiry or ONLINE JOB SEARCH done by visitor.
8. **Reduces redundancy:** The most important benefit of this system is that it reduces the redundancy of data within the data.
9. **Work load:** Reduces the work load of the data store by helping in easy updates of the products and providing them with the necessary details together with financial transactions management.
10. **Easy statements:** Month-end and day-end statement easily taken out without getting headaches on browsing through the day end statements.

1.5 SOFTWARE & HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

Software & Hardware Requirements

The need of today's software development is competence in a GUI based front-end tool, which can connect to Relational Database engines. This gives the programmer the opportunity to develop client server based commercial applications.

FRONT END

JSP programming tools are complete programming environments. It allows programmers to build a GUI program using the various on-screen controls such as buttons, text, menus, boxes etc. These controls are placed on a form and then the processing details related with each control are filled in.

In the Cabiness world, competitive strategies have become the order of the day to improve quality, cut costs and provide a high response customer service base. Most organizations today need to be market driven and do a lot of value addition to their products and services. This naturally calls for rational decision making, which requires information. Information Technology or IT provides that effective channel to support and implement this strategy. Client/Server is the technology that empowers the desktop, thus setting a trend for the way successful organizations will use technology in the next decade.

2.2 Introduction to JSP

Adding dynamic content via expressions

As we saw in the previous section, any HTML file can be turned into a JSP file by changing its extension to .jsp. Of course, what makes JSP useful is the ability to embed Java. Put the following text in a file with .jsp extension (let us call it **hello.jsp**), place it in your JSP directory, and view it in a browser.

```
<HTML>
<BODY>
Hello! The time is now <%= new java.util.Date() %>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Notice that each time you reload the page in the browser, it comes up with the current time.

The character sequences `<%=` and `%>` enclose Java expressions, which are evaluated at run time.

This is what makes it possible to use JSP to generate dynamic HTML pages that change in response to user actions or vary from user to user.

Exercise: Write a JSP to output the values returned by `System.getProperty` for various system properties such as `java.version`, `java.home`, `os.name`, `user.name`, `user.home`, `user.dir` etc.

Scriptlets

We have already seen how to embed Java expressions in JSP pages by putting them between the `<%=` and `%>` character sequences.

But it is difficult to do much programming just by putting Java expressions inside HTML.

JSP also allows you to write blocks of Java code inside the JSP. You do this by placing your Java code between `<%` and `%>` characters (just like expressions, but without the `=` sign at the start of the sequence.)

This block of code is known as a "scriptlet". By itself, a scriptlet doesn't contribute any HTML (though it can, as we will see down below.) A scriptlet contains Java code that is executed every time the JSP is invoked.

Here is a modified version of our JSP from previous section, adding in a scriptlet.

```
<HTML>
<BODY>
<%
    // This is a scriptlet. Notice that the "date"
    // variable we declare here is available in the
    // embedded expression later on.
    System.out.println( "Evaluating date now" );
    java.util.Date date = new java.util.Date();
%>
Hello! The time is now <%= date %>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

If you run the above example, you will notice the output from the "System.out.println" on the server log. This is a convenient way to do simple debugging (some servers also have techniques of debugging the JSP in the IDE. See your server's documentation to see if it offers such a technique.)

By itself a scriptlet does not generate HTML. If a scriptlet wants to generate HTML, it can use a variable called "out". This variable does not need to be declared. It is already predefined for scriptlets, along

with some other variables. The following example shows how the scriptlet can generate HTML output.

```
<HTML>
<BODY>
<%
    // This scriptlet declares and initializes "date"
    System.out.println( "Evaluating date now" );
    java.util.Date date = new java.util.Date();
%>
Hello! The time is now
<%
    // This scriptlet generates HTML output
    out.println( String.valueOf( date ) );
%>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Here, instead of using an expression, we are generating the HTML directly by printing to the "out" variable. The "out" variable is of type [javax.servlet.jsp.JspWriter](#).

Another very useful pre-defined variable is "request". It is of type [javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest](#)

A "request" in server-side processing refers to the transaction between a browser and the server. When someone clicks or enters a URL, the browser sends a "request" to the server for that URL, and shows the data returned. As a part of this "request", various data is available, including the file the browser wants from the server, and if the request is coming from pressing a SUBMIT button, the information the user has entered in the form fields.

The JSP "request" variable is used to obtain information from the request as sent by the browser. For instance, you can find out the name of the client's host (if available, otherwise the IP address will be returned.) Let us modify the code as shown:

```
<HTML>
<BODY>
<%
    // This scriptlet declares and initializes "date"
    System.out.println( "Evaluating date now" );
    java.util.Date date = new java.util.Date();
%>
Hello! The time is now
<%
    out.println( date );
    out.println( "<BR>Your machine's address is " );
    out.println( request.getRemoteHost());
%>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

A similar variable is "response". This can be used to affect the response being sent to the browser. For instance, you can call `response.sendRedirect(anotherUrl);` to send a response to the browser that it should load a different URL. This response will actually go all the way to the browser. The browser will then send a different request, to "anotherUrl". This is a little different from some other JSP mechanisms we will come across, for including another page or forwarding the browser to another page.

Exercise: Write a JSP to output the entire line, "Hello! The time is now ..." but use a scriptlet for the complete string, including the HTML tags.

Mixing Scriptlets and HTML

We have already seen how to use the "out" variable to generate HTML output from within a scriptlet. For more complicated HTML, using the out variable all the time loses some of the advantages of JSP programming. It is simpler to mix scriptlets and HTML.

Suppose you have to generate a table in HTML. This is a common operation, and you may want to generate a table from a SQL table, or from the lines of a file. But to keep our example simple, we will generate a table containing the numbers from 1 to N. Not very useful, but it will show you the technique.

Here is the JSP fragment to do it:

```
<TABLE BORDER=2>
<%
  for ( int i = 0; i < n; i++ ) {
    %>
    <TR>
    <TD>Number</TD>
    <TD><%= i+1 %></TD>
    </TR>
  }
%>
</TABLE>
```

You would have to supply an int variable "n" before it will work, and then it will output a simple table with "n" rows.

The important things to notice are how the %> and <% characters appear in the middle of the "for" loop, to let you drop back into HTML and then to come back to the scriptlet.

The concepts are simple here -- as you can see, you can drop out of the scriptlets, write normal HTML, and get back into the scriptlet. Any control expressions such as a "while" or a "for" loop or an "if" expression will control the HTML also. If the HTML is inside a loop, it will be emitted once for each iteration of the loop.

Another example of mixing scriptlets and HTML is shown below -- here it is assumed that there is a Boolean variable named "hello" available. If you set it to true, you will see one output, if you set it to false, you will see another output.

```
<%  
  if ( hello ) {  
    %>  
    <P>Hello, world  
    <%  
  } else {  
    %>  
    <P>Goodbye, world  
    <%  
  }  
%>
```

It is a little difficult to keep track of all open braces and scriptlet start and ends, but with a little practice and some good formatting discipline, you will acquire competence in doing it.

Exercise: Make the above examples work. Write a JSP to output all the values returned by `System.getProperties` with "
" embedded after each property name and value. Do not output the "
" using the "out" variable.

JSP Directives

We have been fully qualifying the `java.util.Date` in the examples in the previous sections. Perhaps you wondered why we don't just import `java.util.*`;

It is possible to use "import" statements in JSPs, but the syntax is a little different from normal Java. Try the following example:

```
<%@ page import="java.util.*" %>
<HTML>
<BODY>
<%
    System.out.println("Evaluating date now");
    Date date = new Date();
%>
Hello! The time is now <%= date %>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

The first line in the above example is called a "directive". A JSP "directive" starts with `<%@` characters.

This one is a "page directive". The page directive can contain the list of all imported packages. To import more than one item, separate the package names by commas, e.g.

```
<%@ page import="java.util.*,java.text.*" %>
```

There are a number of JSP directives, besides the page directive. Besides the page directives, the other most useful directives are `include` and `taglib`. We will be covering `taglib` separately.

The `include` directive is used to physically include the contents of another file. The included file can be HTML or JSP or anything else --

the result is as if the original JSP file actually contained the included text. To see this directive in action, create a new JSP

```
<HTML>
<BODY>
Going to include hello.jsp...<BR>
<%@ include file="hello.jsp" %>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

View this JSP in your browser, and you will see your original hello.jsp get included in the new JSP.

Exercise: Modify all your earlier exercises to import the java.util packages.

JSP Declarations

The JSP you write turns into a class definition. All the scriptlets you write are placed inside a single method of this class.

You can also add variable and method declarations to this class. You can then use these variables and methods from your scriptlets and expressions.

To add a declaration, you must use the `<%!` and `%>` sequences to enclose your declarations, as shown below.

```
<%@ page import="java.util.*" %>
<HTML>
<BODY>
<%!
    Date theDate = new Date();
    Date getDate()
    {
        System.out.println( "In getDate() method" );
```

```
        return theDate;
    }
%>
Hello! The time is now <%= getDate() %>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

The example has been created a little contrived, to show variable and method declarations.

Here we are declaring a Date variable `theDate`, and the method `getDate`. Both of these are available now in our scriptlets and expressions.

But this example no longer works! The date will be the same, no matter how often you reload the page. This is because these are declarations, and will only be evaluated once when the page is loaded! (Just as if you were creating a class and had variable initialization declared in it.)

Exercise: Modify the above example to add another function `computeDate` which re-initializes `theDate`. Add a scriptlet that calls `computeDate` each time.

Note: Now that you know how to do this -- it is in general not a good idea to use variables as shown here. The JSP usually will run as multiple *threads* of one single instance. Different threads would interfere with variable access, because it will be the same variable for all of them. If you do have to use variables in JSP, you should use *synchronized* access, but that hurts the performance. In general, any data you need should go either in the *session* object or the *request* object (these are introduced a little later) if passing data between different JSP pages. Variables you declare inside *scriptlets* are fine, e.g. `<% int i = 45; %>`

because these are declared inside the local scope and are not shared.

JSP Tags

Another important syntax element of JSP are tags. JSP tags do not use `<%`, but just the `<` character. A JSP tag is somewhat like an HTML tag. JSP tags can have a "start tag", a "tag body" and an "end tag". The start and end tag both use the tag name, enclosed in `<` and `>` characters. The end starts with a `/` character after the `<` character. The tag names have an embedded colon character `:` in them, the part before the colon describes the type of the tag. For instance:

```
<some:tag>
body
</some:tag>
```

If the tag does not require a body, the start and end can be conveniently merged together, as

```
<some:tag/>
```

Here by closing the start tag with a `/>` instead of `>` character, we are ending the tag immediately, and without a body. (This syntax convention is the the same as XML.)

Tags can be of two types: loaded from an external tag library, or predefined tags. Predefined tags start with **jsp:** characters. For instance, `jsp:include` is a predefined tag that is used to include other pages.

We have already seen the include directive. `jsp:include` is similar. But instead of loading the text of the included file in the original file, it actually calls the included target at run-time (the way a browser would call the included target. In practice, this is actually a simulated request rather than a full round-trip between the browser and the server). Following is an example of `jsp:include` usage

```
<HTML>
<BODY>
Going to include hello.jsp...<BR>
<jsp:include page="hello.jsp"/>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Try it and see what you get. Now change the "jsp:include" to "jsp:forward" and see what is the difference. These two predefined tags are frequently very useful.

Exercise: Write a JSP to do either a forward or an include, depending upon a boolean variable (hint: The concepts of mixing HTML and scriptlets work with JSP tags also!)

JSP Sessions

On a typical web site, a visitor might visit several pages and perform several interactions.

If you are programming the site, it is very helpful to be able to associate some data with each visitor. For this purpose, "session"s can be used in JSP.

A session is an object associated with a visitor. Data can be put in the session and retrieved from it, much like a Hashtable. A different set of data is kept for each visitor to the site.

Here is a set of pages that put a user's name in the session, and display it elsewhere. Try out installing and using these.

First we have a form, let us call it GetName.html

```
<HTML>
<BODY>
<FORM METHOD=POST ACTION="SaveName.jsp">
```

```
What's your name? <INPUT TYPE=TEXT NAME=username SIZE=20>
<P><INPUT TYPE=SUBMIT>
</FORM>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

The target of the form is "SaveName.jsp", which saves the user's name in the session. Note the variable "session". This is another variable that is normally made available in JSPs, just like out and request variables. (In the @page directive, you can indicate that you do not need sessions, in which case the "session" variable will not be made available.)

```
<%
    String name = request.getParameter( "username" );
    session.setAttribute( "theName", name );
%>
<HTML>
<BODY>
<A HREF="NextPage.jsp">Continue</A>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

The SaveName.jsp saves the user's name in the session, and puts a link to another page, NextPage.jsp.

NextPage.jsp shows how to retrieve the saved name.

```
<HTML>
<BODY>
Hello, <%= session.getAttribute( "theName" ) %>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

If you bring up two different browsers (not different windows of the same browser), or run two browsers from two different machines, you

can put one name in one browser and another name in another browser, and both names will be kept track of.

The session is kept around until a timeout period. Then it is assumed the user is no longer visiting the site, and the session is discarded.

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2.3 My SQL

- **Introduction**

- MySQL is a fast, easy-to-use RDBMS being used for many small and big businesses. MySQL is developed, marketed, and supported by MySQL AB, which is a Swedish company. MySQL is becoming so popular because of many good reasons:
- MySQL is released under an open-source license. So you have nothing to pay to use it.
- MySQL is a very powerful program in its own right. It handles a large subset of the functionality of the most expensive and powerful database packages.
- MySQL uses a standard form of the well-known SQL data language.
- MySQL works on many operating systems and with many languages including PHP, PERL, C, C++, JAVA, etc.
- MySQL works very quickly and works well even with large data sets.
- MySQL is very friendly to PHP, the most appreciated language for web development.
- MySQL supports large databases, up to 50 million rows or more in a table. The default file size limit for a table is 4GB, but you can increase this (if your operating system can handle it) to a theoretical limit of 8 million terabytes (TB).
- MySQL is customizable. The open-source GPL license allows programmers to modify the MySQL software to fit their own specific environments.

What is SQL Used for:

1. Scalability and Flexibility

The MySQL database server provides the ultimate in scalability, sporting the capacity to handle deeply embedded applications with a footprint of only 1MB to running massive data warehouses holding terabytes of information. Platform flexibility is a stalwart feature of MySQL with all flavors of Linux, UNIX, and Windows being supported. And, of course, the open source nature of MySQL allows complete customization for those wanting to add unique requirements to the database server.

2. High Performance

A unique storage-engine architecture allows database professionals to configure the MySQL database server specifically for particular applications, with the end result being amazing performance results. Whether the intended application is a high-speed transactional processing system or a high-volume web site that services a billion queries a day, MySQL can meet the most demanding performance expectations of any system. With high-speed load utilities, distinctive memory caches, full text indexes, and other performance-enhancing mechanisms, MySQL offers all the right ammunition for today's critical business systems.

3. High Availability

Rock-solid reliability and constant availability are hallmarks of MySQL, with customers relying on MySQL to guarantee around-the-clock uptime. MySQL offers a variety of high-availability options from high-speed master/slave replication configurations, to specialized Cluster servers offering instant failover, to third party vendors offering unique high-availability solutions for the MySQL database server.

4. Robust Transactional Support

MySQL offers one of the most powerful transactional database engines on the market. Features include complete ACID (atomic, consistent,

isolated, durable) transaction support, unlimited row-level locking, distributed transaction capability, and multi-version transaction support where readers never block writers and vice-versa. Full data integrity is also assured through server-enforced referential integrity, specialized transaction isolation levels, and instant deadlock detection.

5. Web and Data Warehouse Strengths

MySQL is the de-facto standard for high-traffic web sites because of its high-performance query engine, tremendously fast data insert capability, and strong support for specialized web functions like fast full text searches. These same strengths also apply to data warehousing environments where MySQL scales up into the terabyte range for either single servers or scale-out architectures. Other features like main memory tables, B-tree and hash indexes, and compressed archive tables that reduce storage requirements by up to eighty-percent make MySQL a strong standout for both web and business intelligence applications.

6. Strong Data Protection

Because guarding the data assets of corporations is the number one job of database professionals, MySQL offers exceptional security features that ensure absolute data protection. In terms of database authentication, MySQL provides powerful mechanisms for ensuring only authorized users have entry to the database server, with the ability to block users down to the client machine level being possible. SSH and SSL support are also provided to ensure safe and secure connections. A granular object privilege framework is present so that users only see the data they should, and powerful data encryption and decryption functions ensure that sensitive data is protected from unauthorized viewing. Finally, backup and recovery utilities provided through MySQL and third party software vendors allow for complete logical and physical backup as well as full and point-in-time recovery.

SYSTEM STUDY

2.1 PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION

System development, a process consisting of two major steps of system analysis and design, start when management or sometimes system development personnel feel that a new system or an improvement in the existing system is required. The system development life cycle is classically thought of as the set of activities that analysts, designers and users carry out to develop and implement an information system. The system development life cycle consists of the following activities:

- Preliminary investigation
- Determination of system requirements
- Design of system
- Development of software
- System testing
- Implementation, evaluation, and maintenance

A request to take assistance from information system can be made for many reasons, but in each case someone in the organization initiates the request is made, the first system activity the preliminary investigation begins. This activity has three parts:

- 1) Request clarification
- 2) Feasibility study
- 3) Request approval

Request clarification: Many requests from employees and users in the organizations are not clearly defined, therefore it becomes necessary that project request must be examined and clarified properly before considering systems investigation.

2.2 SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT LIFE CYCLE

Systems are created to solve problems. One can think of the systems approach as an organized way of dealing with a problem. In this dynamic world, the subject System Analysis and Design (SAD), mainly deals with the software development activities.

DEFINING A SYSTEM

A collection of components that work together to realize some objective forms a system. Basically there are three major components in every system, namely input, processing and output.

In a system the different components are connected with each other and they are interdependent. For example, human body represents a complete natural system. We are also bound by many national systems such as political system, economic system, educational system and so forth. The objective of the system demands that some output is produced as a result of processing the suitable inputs.

SYSTEM LIFE CYCLE

System life cycle is an organizational process of developing and maintaining systems. It helps in establishing a system project plan, because it gives overall list of processes and sub-processes required for developing a system.

System development life cycle means combination of various activities. In other words we can say that various activities put together are referred as system development life cycle. In the System Analysis and Design terminology, the system development life cycle means software development life cycle.

Following are the different phases of software development cycle:

- System study
- Feasibility study
- System analysis
- System design
- Coding
- Testing
- Implementation
- Maintenance

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The Different Phases Of Software Development Life Cycle Are Shown Below.

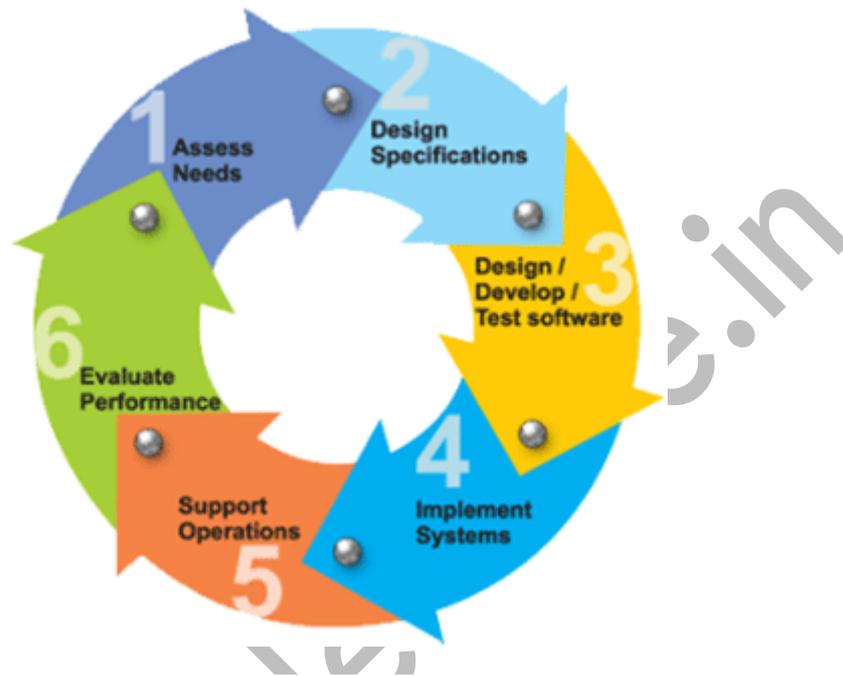


FIG: SHOWING GENERAL LIFE CYCLE PROCESS AND PERCENTAGE OF TIME DEVOTED

A system analysis is a separation of a substance into parts for study and their implementation and detailed examination.

Before designing any system it is important that the nature of the business and the way it currently operates are clearly understood. The detailed examination provides the specific data required during designing in order to ensure that all the client's requirements are fulfilled. The investigation or the study conducted during the analysis phase is largely based on the feasibility study. Rather it would not be wrong to say that the analysis and feasibility phases overlap. High-level analysis begins during the feasibility study. Though analysis is represented as one phase of the system development life cycle (SDLC), this is not true. Analysis begins with system initialization and continues until its maintenance. Even after successful implementation of the system, analysis may play its role for periodic maintenance and up gradation of the system.

One of the main causes of project failures is inadequate understanding, and one of the main causes of inadequate understanding of the requirements is the poor planning of system analysis.

Analysis requires us to recall the objectives of the project and consider following three questions:

- ✓ What type of information is required?
- ✓ What are the constraints on the investigation?
- ✓ What are the potential problems that may make the task more difficult?

2.3 FEASIBILITY STUDY

The basic premise of system analysis is being done here. The primary goal of the system analysis stage is to identify problems and determine how they can be solved with the computer system. In formal SDLC methodologies, the first step in system analysis is feasibility study. A feasibility study is the quick examination of the problems, goals, expected cost of the system. The objective is to determine whether the problem can reasonably be solved with a computer system. In some cases, there may be a better alternative, or perhaps it is simply a short-term annoyance and will gradually disappear. In other cases, the problem may turn out to be more complex than was thought and involve users across the company. Also, some problems may not be solvable with today's technology. It might be better to wait for better technology. In any case, you need to determine the scope of the project to gain a better idea of cost, benefits, and objectives. The feasibility study is typically written so that non-programmers can easily understand it. It is used to "sell" the project to the upper management and as a starting point for the next step. Additionally, it is used as a reference to keep the project on track, and to evaluate the progress of the project team. Is the project cost-effective or is there a cheaper solution? Will the proposed system improve the operation of the bank; will complicating factors prevent it from achieving its goals? Does the technology exist and does the firm have the staff to make the technology work? When the proposal is determined to be feasible, the team leaders are appointed and a plan and schedule are created. The schedule contains a detailed listing of what parts of the project are completed at each time. Of course, it is extremely difficult to estimate the true cost and completion dates. Nonetheless, the schedule is an important tool to evaluate the status of the project and the progress of the team.

Steps in feasibility Analysis are:

1. Identify deficiency by pinpointing, missing functions, unsatisfactory, performance, Excessive cost of operations.
2. Set goals to remove these deficiencies.
3. Goals must be quantified, realizable within the constraints of an organization, broken down into sub goals agreeable to all concerned.
4. Set goals not only to remove deficiencies but also to effectively meet competition. For instance, goals must be based on what competitors do.

2.4 ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY

Economic analysis is the most frequently used technique for evaluating the effectiveness of a proposed system. More commonly known as cost / benefit analysis; in this procedure we determine the benefits and savings that are expected from a proposed system and compare them with costs. We found the benefits outweigh the costs; we take a decision to design and implement the new proposed system.

During the feasibility phase, broad alternatives solutions are examined. For each alternate solution the cost and benefits have to be examined before designing one of the alternative.

Broad solutions will consist of:

1. Specifications of information to be made available by the system.
2. Description of what will be done manually and what the computer will do.

3. Specification of new computing equipment needed or specification of expansion of an existing computer.

➤ **COST AND BENEFIT ANALYSIS**

Developing an IT application is an investment. Since after developing that application it provided the organization with profits. Profits can be monetary or in the form of an improved working environment. However, it carries risks because in some cases an estimate can be wrong and the project might not actually turn out to be beneficial.

Cost benefit analysis helps to give management a picture of the cost, benefits and risks. It usually involves comparing alternate investments. Cost benefit determines the benefits and savings that are expected from the system and compares them with the expected cost.

In performing cost and benefit analysis it is important to identify cost and benefits factors. Cost and benefits can be categorized into the following categories:

- i. **Development cost** - Development costs is the cost that are incurred during the development of the system. It is one time investment.
- ii. **Operating cost** - Operating cost are the expenses required for the day to-day running of the system. As, operating cost are wages, supplies and overheads.
- iii. **Hardware/Software cost** - It includes the cost of purchasing or leasing of computes and it's peripherals. Software costs involves required software cost.
- iv. **Personnel cost** - It is the money spent on the people involved in the development of the system.
- v. **Facility cost** - Expenses that are incurred during the preparation of the physical site where the system will be operational. These can be wiring, flooring, acoustics, lighting, and air-conditioning.

vi. **Supply cost** - These are variable costs that are very proportionately with the amount of use of paper, ribbons, disks, and others.

➤ **BENEFITS**

We can define benefits as

Profit or Benefit = Income - Cost

Benefits can be accrued by:

Increasing income or

Decreasing costs or Both

My proposed project to computerized Inventory Management system does everything those 3 - 4 employees or accountants are currently doing on paperwork except on a computer. Due to this factor, if the Company goes ahead with my project, they would not need any personnel, and their costs of sustaining the organization go down radically, the software itself requires minimal memory to run as files are stored in a very defragmented manner and can easily be moved around as well a zipped, to preserve even more space. Hence, funds spent on storage, are almost trifling, will not pose a problem in the future while operating my project.

All of this comes at a very low price of a computer and my software, which, if we consider all the benefits Company will be getting out of it, is completely woo* it.

Let's take the costs required to assemble and run my project in ONLINE JOB SERACH into consideration:

ITEM	COST (Rs.)
Computer	40,000 (depend upon the
Laser Printer	7,000
Tomcat Server	
My SQL	
Scanner	4,000
Project cost	4,000 (approx.)
Total	55,000

We should know that we need a person who can work with these software's and so his training will cost around Rs 4,000. Here we see that the total price to get one computer up and running with the database management system is close to Rs.50, 000 as we don't really need a very high performance computer as this project is entirely text based and requires only minimal processor speeds for computing. If the Companies wants to have around 2 computers then we have the total costs being:

$$55,000 * 2 = \text{Rs.} 1, 10,000$$

This would mean that the this project would need around 1 lakh to run my system successfully and resourceful companies are planning to reduce the staff , suppose if they remove one employee. Salary of on employee being around Rs.5,000. In one year annual salary of employee is equal to Rs. 60,000 and salary to three employees is Rs. 1, 80,000 for one year .From this analysis it can be seen that whatever money the companies will invest on making their system a computerized system will be recovered and half years of time (approx.). This analysis shows that how management is benefited by computerized system.

BENEFITS:

1. Fast and easy access to all ONLINE JOB SEARCH related procedures and functions.
2. No need for large storage spaces sized of rooms for storing the cabinets because all the information about the members and other details is saved in the computer's hard disks.
3. High level of security and authentication of each and every user.
4. Less need for personnel, thus, no monthly salaries, which leads to no extra funds.
5. Reliability is increased, as backups of files, and records can be made and saved in various different locations and information will be highly secure, unlike in file cabinets where entries can easily be ripped or tampered with by users.
6. The reception/front office will look much more neater and cleaner the environment they need, as there Won't be any cupboards or drawers which make the Companies overcrowded.
7. There will be no longer the need for all the paper work required to make timely reports lists or other lists as the program generates them at anytime at a very quick pace.

2.5 TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY

Today, very little is technically impossible. Consequently, technical feasibility looks at what is practical and reasonable. Technical feasibility addresses three major issues:

1. Is the proposed technology or solution practical?
2. Do we currently possess the necessary technology?
3. Do we possess the necessary technical expertise, and is the schedule reasonable?

Is the Proposed Technology or Solution Practical?

The technology for any defined solution is normally available. The question whether that technology is mature enough to be easily applied to our problems. Some firms like to use state-of-the-art technology, but most firms prefer to use mature and proven technology. A mature technology has a larger customer base for obtaining advice concerning problems and improvements.

Do We Currently Possess the Necessary Technology?

Assuming the solution's required technology is practical, we must next ask ourselves, is the technology available in our information systems shop? If the technology is available, we must ask if we have the capacity. For instance, will our current printer be able to handle the new reports and forms required of a new system?

If the answer to any of these questions is no, then we must ask ourselves, Can we get this technology? The technology may be practical and available,

and, yes, we need it. But we simply may not be able to afford it at this time. Although this argument borders on economic feasibility, it is truly

technical feasibility. If we can't afford the technology, then the alternative that requires the technology is not practical and is technically infeasible!

TOOLS/PLATFORMS, HARDWARE & SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

THE SOFTWARE PACKAGES ARE USED

- Operating System : Windows 7
- Front End : CSS, HTML, JSP
- Back End : My Sql
- Server : Apache Tomcat Server 5.5
- Macromedia Dreamweaver 8
- Internet Explorer 6.0 or above

HARDWARE SPECIFICATION

On the basis of above software specification we have decided the following configuration of hardware for server and client.

- PROCESSOR – P4 3.06 GHz
- RAM- 256 MB
- HDD- 40 GB UPGRADABLE UPTO 80 GB
- CD-ROM
- MONITOR- VGA COLOR
- PRINTER- 132 COLUMN DOT MATRIX

2.6 OPERATIONAL FEASIBILITY

It is mainly related to human organizational and political aspects. The points to be considered are:

- What changes will be brought with the system?
- What organizational structures are disturbed?
- What new skills will be required? Do the existing staff members have these skills?
- If not, can they be trained in due course of time?

Generally project will not be rejected simply because of operational infeasibility but such considerations are likely to critically affect the nature and scope of the eventual recommendations.

For operational feasibility study we appointed a small group of people who are familiar with information system techniques, who understand the parts of the business that are relevant to the project and are skilled in system analysis and design process.

2.7 FEASIBILITY REPORT

After studying the feasibility of the project we came to the following points, these results may change according to further analysis and design.

PROJECT NAME: ONLINE JOB SEARCH

DEFINITION OF PROBLEM OR OPPORTUNITY: We have to make a computerized system (software) to make the working of companies easy and efficient so that software will replace the manual work with automated computerized process.

EXPECTED BENEFITS:

- Reduce the number of employee.
- Save money.
- Increase the efficiency of workers.
- Reduce the response time.
- Improve the service quality.
- Reduce the bulk of paper work.
- Reduce the chance of error by human.
- Increase the accuracy in result.

SYSTEM ANALYSIS

3.1 IMPORTANCE OF COMPUTERIZED ONLINE JOB SEARCH

There are several attributes in which the computer based information works. Broadly the working of computer system is divided into two main groups:

- ◆ Transaction System
- ◆ Decision Support System

Transaction System:

A transaction is a record of some well-defined single and usually small occurrence in a system. Transactions are input into the computer to update the database files. It checks the entering data for its accuracy. This means that numeric data appears in numeric field and character data in character field. Once all the checks are made, transaction is used to update the database. Transaction can be inputted in on-line mode or batch mode. In on-line mode, transactions are entered and updated into the database almost instantaneously. In batch mode, transactions are collected into batches, which may be held for a while and inputted later.

Decision Support System:

It assists the user to make analytical decision. It shows the various data in organized way called analysis. This analysis can be made to syrdy preferences and help in making decisions.

Computer system works out best with record maintenance. It will tell you which customer would get how much pending/reports statements. It will also help to search the information about a particular person by simply entering his telephone number. User can store information as per requirement, which can be used for comparison with other reports.

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PRINCIPLES OF SYSTEM ANALYSIS

Principles:

1. Understand the problem before you begin to create the analysis model.
2. Develop prototypes that enable a user to understand how human machine interaction will occur.
3. Record the origin of and the reason for every requirement.
4. Use multiple views of requirements like building data, function and behavioral models.
5. Work to eliminate ambiguity.

A Complete Structure:

The limited time and resources have restricted us to incorporate, in this project, only the main activities that are performed in news sites, but utmost care has been taken to make the system efficient and user friendly.

For the optimum use of practical time it is necessary that every session is planned. Planning of this project will include the following things:

- Topic Understanding.
- Modular Break – Up of the Syst
- Processor Logic for Each Module.
- Database Requirements.

Topic Understanding:

It is vital that the field of application as introduced in the project may be totally a new field. So as soon as the project was allocated to me, I

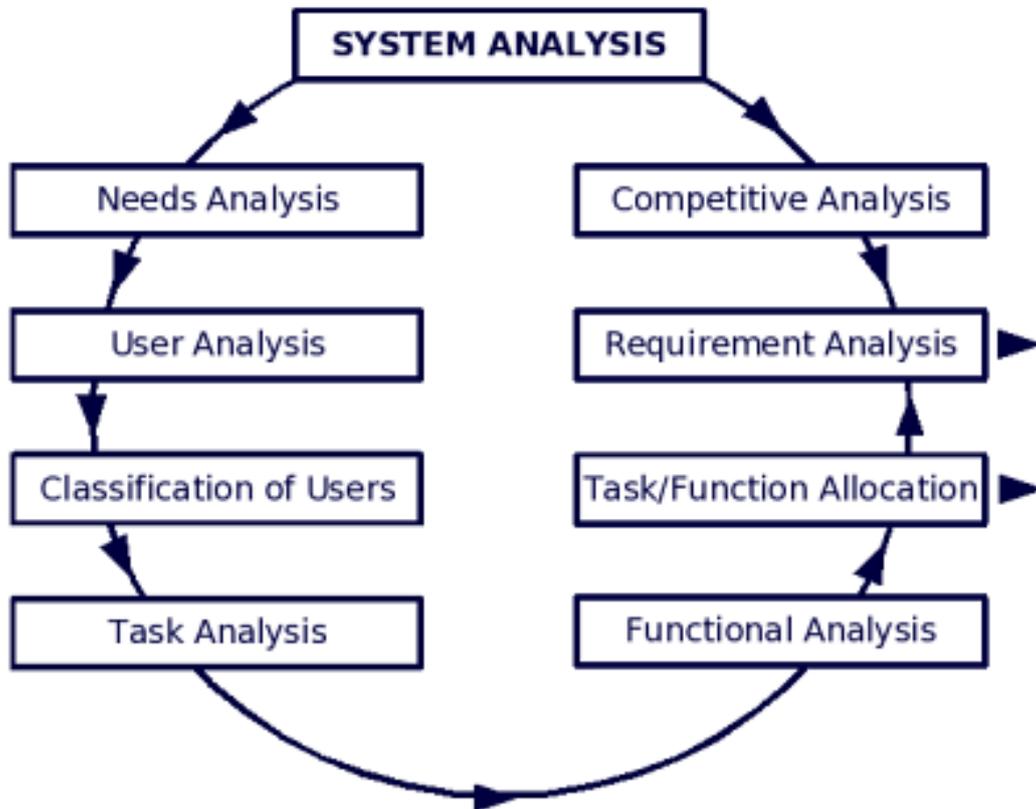
carefully went through the project to identify the requirements of the project.

Modular Break –Up of the System:

- Identify The Various Modules In The System.
- List Them In The Right Hierarchy.
- Identify Their Priority Of Development
- Description Of The Modules:

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3.2 SYSTEM ANALYSIS



Project

A system analysis is a separation of a substance into parts for study and their implementation and detailed examination.

Before designing any system it is important that the nature of the business and the way it currently operates are clearly understood. The detailed examination provides the specific data required during designing in order to ensure that all the client's requirements are fulfilled. The investigation or the study conducted during the analysis phase is largely based on the feasibility study. Rather it would not be wrong to say that the analysis and feasibility phases overlap. High-level analysis begins during the feasibility study. Though analysis is represented as one phase of the system development life cycle (SDLC), this is not true. Analysis begins with system initialization and continues until its maintenance. Even after successful implementation of the system, analysis may play its role for periodic maintenance and up gradation of the system.

One of the main causes of project failures is inadequate understanding, and one of the main causes of inadequate understanding of the requirements is the poor planning of system analysis.

Analysis requires us to recall the objectives of the project and consider following three questions:

- What type of information is required?
- What are the constraints on the investigation?
- What are the potential problems that may make the task more difficult?

Keeping the above questions in mind and considering the survey conducted to determine the need of the system, the total system was deigned and can be described as under:

The three major parts of the system are:

➤ **Providing Information:**

The system is effectively used to provide large variety of information to the interested customer. The major purpose of the site is to easily provide booking details, stock, sales with quick update to latest modifications in the records. This thing is not at all possible in printed material, which are updated only once a few weeks. It also gives information about the general usage of the system for first time visitors. The system itself works as a information provider for Company.

Alert when available: Through the survey it was clearly that there is a need to device an alternative way for providing alert facility to the user. Sometimes the product which customer demand is not available at that moment, user can register demand of customer and when its available, system gives an alert to the user that customer had registered a customer request with the same match.

Constraints: After the objectives were clear during the analysis phase, it was essential to understand the constraints in order to plan and avoid problems arising during detailed analysis.

Technology - the customer may be committed to a particular hardware or software solution. The software required in this case is: compete Java developer kit, Microsoft windows environment for MS - access.

Budget - if budget is a real constraint, the budget of the new system proposed would be constantly compared with that of the existing system or any Alternatives solution. In this case during the economic feasibility study it has been clearly

proved that the new system is definitely more feasible than the alternative solution possible. Organization must implement a system which saves the effort, also its provide an easy method for customer who investigate each detail itself.

Scope what is the area under investigation in this project? What are the boundaries of the system? What is the extent of possible usage of the new system?

More and more people are now having access to organization and watch independently Details of new upcoming stock. Hence the scope is constantly increasing. However its usage can be increased many folds with a little investment from the organization side by implanting touch screen computer kiosks at various convenient positions at the service station.

Environmental Analysis:

The external entities for an organization are its Supplier's customers or any individual.

3.3 METHODS USED FOR GATHERING INFORMATION

The methods used for gathering information about the existing information system are as followed.

- (a) Review of records.
- (b) Observation of the functioning system.
- (c) Interviews.
- (d) Questionnaires.

In order to create an informative and practical system, a system analyst would have to have some kind of way to view the current system. Receiving feed back on what can be done to improve the current system, and how much the current system is acceptable to the users.

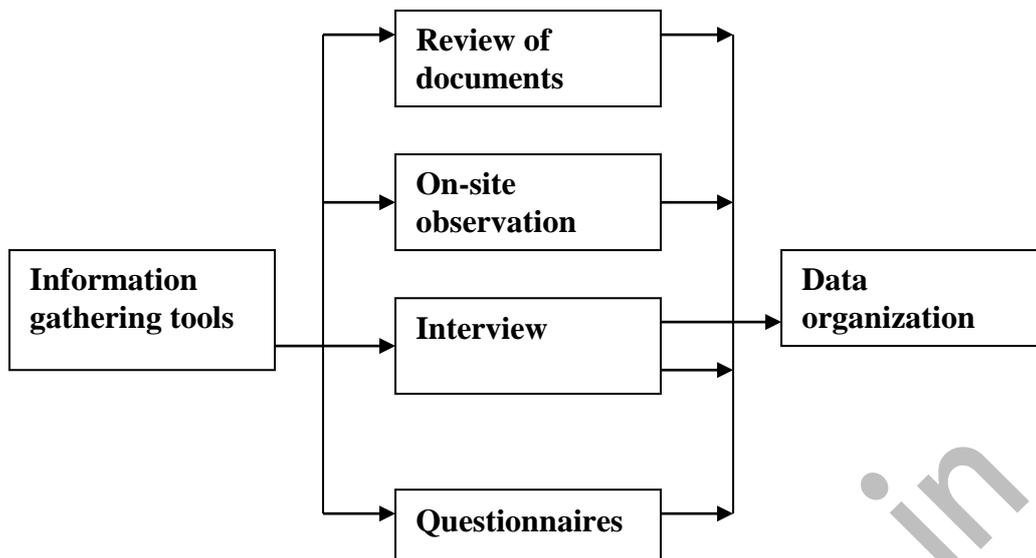
1) Requirement analysis: -

The main part of problem is to obtain a clear understanding of the needs of user and what exactly are desired from the software. It is used for specifying the requirement.

Fact Findings Tools:

After obtaining the background knowledge, I began to collect data on the existing system's output, input, and costs. The tools used in data collection / information gathering are:

- Review of the written Documents
- On-site Observation
- Interviews
- Questionnaires



Review of the written documents:

In this phase we analyzed all the documents like the day books, supply report, order

generating forms, supply forms, account etc. All these things describe the format and functions of the current system included in most manuals are system requirement that help determine how all various objectives are met.

The form is one of the most important source through which I draw some conclusion like:

1. Who use the form(s)? How important are they to the user?
2. Do the forms include all the necessary information? What item should be added or deleted?
3. How readable and easy to follow is the form?
4. How does the information in the form help other user make better decision?
5. What other uses does the form offer the user area? By analyzing all the details we draw a conclusion that what are the merit and De-merit of the current phase. Will the company contain all the back up of all the important document of not sales person contains all the information about the available vehicles or not. But above all there are some

problems with the on site observations that one analyst must face during analysis like:

1. Take long time and get inefficient result
2. Attitude and motivation of subject cannot be readily observed
3. Observation are subject to error
4. In a complex situation it can be very time consuming. So for this we switched towards the other fact finding tools like interviews and questionnaires.

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SYSTEM DESIGN

4. SYSTEM DESIGN

The design document that we will develop during this phase is the blueprint of the software. It describes how the solution to the customer problem is to be built. Since solution to complex problems isn't usually found in the first try, iterations are most likely required. This is true for software design as well. For this reason, any design strategy, design method, or design language must be flexible and must easily accommodate changes due to iterations in the design. Any technique or design needs to support and guide the partitioning process in such a way that the resulting sub-problems are as independent as possible from each other and can be combined easily for the solution to the overall problem. Sub-problem independence and easy combination of their solutions reduces the complexity of the problem. This is the objective of the partitioning process. Partitioning or decomposition during design involves three types of decisions: -

Define the boundaries along which to break;

Determine into how many pieces to break; and

Identify the proper level of detail when design should stop and implementation should start.

Basic design principles that enable the software engineer to navigate the design process suggest a set of principles for software design, which have been adapted and extended in the following list:

Free from the suffer from "tunnel vision." A good designer should consider alternative approaches, judging each based on the requirements of the problem, the resources available to do the job.

The design should be traceable to the analysis model. Because a single element of the design model often traces to multiple requirements, it is necessary to have a means for tracking how requirements have been satisfied by the design model.

The design should not repeat the same thing. Systems are constructed using a set of design patterns, many of which have likely been encountered before. These patterns should always be chosen as an alternative to reinvention. Time is short and resources are limited! Design time should be invested in representing truly new ideas and integrating those patterns that already exist.

The design should "minimize the intellectual distance" between the software and the problem as it exists in the real world. That is, the structure of the software design should (whenever possible) mimic the structure of the problem domain.

The design should exhibit uniformity and integration. A design is uniform if it appears that one person developed the entire thing. Rules of style and format should be defined for a design team before design work begins. A design is integrated if care is taken in defining interfaces between design components.

The design activity begins when the requirements document for the software to be developed is available. This may be the SRS for the complete system, as is the case if the waterfall model is being followed or the requirements for the next "iteration" if the iterative enhancement is being followed or the requirements for the prototype if the

prototyping is being followed. While the requirements specification activity is entirely in the problem domain, design is the first step in moving from the problem domain toward the solution domain. Design is essentially the bridge between requirements specification and the final solution for satisfying the requirements.

The design of a system is essentially a blueprint or a plan for a solution for the system. We consider a system to be a set of components with clearly defined behavior that interacts with each other in a fixed defined manner to produce some behavior or services for its environment. A component of a system can be considered a system, with its own components. In a software system, a component is a software module.

The design process for software systems, often, has two levels. At the first level, the focus is on deciding which modules are needed for the system, the specifications of these modules, and how the modules should be interconnected. This is what is called the system design or top-level design. In the second level, the internal design of the modules, or how the specifications of the module can be satisfied, is decided. This design level is often called detailed design or logic design. Detailed design essentially expands the system design to contain a more detailed description of the processing logic and data structures so that the design is sufficiently complete for coding.

Because the detailed design is an extension of system design, the system design controls the major structural characteristics of the system. The system design has a major impact on the testability and modifiability of a system, and it impacts its efficiency. Much of the design effort for designing software is spent creating the system design.

The input to the design phase is the specifications for the system to be designed. Hence, reasonable entry criteria can be that the specifications are stable and have been approved, hoping that the approval mechanism will ensure that the specifications are complete, consistent, unambiguous, etc. The output of the top-level design phase is the architectural design or the system design for the software system to be built. This can be produced with or without using a design methodology. Reasonable exit criteria for the phase could be that the design has been verified against the input specifications and has been evaluated and approved for quality.

A design can be object-oriented or function-oriented. In function-oriented design, the design consists of module definitions, with each module supporting a functional abstraction. In object-oriented design, the modules in the design represent data abstraction (these abstractions are discussed in more detail later). In the function-oriented methods for design and describe one particular methodology the structured design methodology in some detail. In a function-oriented design approach, a system is viewed as a transformation function, transforming the inputs to the desired outputs. The purpose of the design phase is to specify the components for this transformation function, so that each component is also a transformation function. Hence, the basic output of the system design phase, when a function oriented design approach is being followed, is the definition of all the major data structures in the system, all the major modules of the system, and how the modules interact with each other.

Once the designer is satisfied with the design he has produced, the design is to be precisely specified in the form of a document. To specify the design, specification languages are used. Producing the design specification is the ultimate objective of the design phase. The

purpose of this design document is quite different from that of the design notation. Whereas a design represented using the design notation is largely to be used by the designer, a design specification has to be so precise and complete that it can be used as a basis of further development by other programmers. Generally, design specification uses textual structures, with design notation helping in understanding.

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4.1 PHYSICAL DESIGN

The design phase focuses on the detailed implementation of the system recommended in the feasibility. Emphasis is on translating performance specifications into design specifications. The design phase is a transition from user-oriented document to a programmer-oriented document.

a. Design Methodology:

Design Methodology is a way to transform the "art" of system analysis and design into an "engineering - type" discipline. It explains the relationship amongst various modules and programs within the system. It standardizes the approach to analysis and design, simplifies design by segmentation, improves documentation and subsequent maintenance and enhancements.

The following structured diagram can appropriately represent the relationship between various modules .

b. Design Overview:

In analyzing the present system a great deal of information was collected during the investigation and feasibility phases through list of problems and requirements, interview reports, questionnaires, onsite observations, manuals and determining potential solutions.

It is important to record this information in an unambiguous, concise manner which will be clear and accessible to others, and which can be used by other analysts and designers involved in developing the system. Structured techniques help us to record the information in this way, using diagrams and minimum amount of the text.

Structured analysis is a set of techniques and graphical tools that allow the analyst to develop a new kind of system specification that are easily understandable to the user. The traditional approach of organizing data through flowcharts support future developments and simplify communication with the user but focus on the cost/benefit and feasibility analysis, project management, hardware and software selection, and personal considerations. In contrast, structured analysis considers new goals and structured tools for analysis, which provide the basis for design and implementation.

c. Process Modeling:

System design goes through two phases of development: logical and physical. Logical implementation represented by Data Flow Diagram shows the logical flow of a system and defines the boundaries of the system it describes the input (source), outputs (destinations), data bases (data stores), and procedures (data flows) - all in the format that meets the user's requirements. The logical implementation of the whole project can be represented as under through Data Flow Diagrams (DFD).

4.2 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

Data flow diagrams are the most commonly used way of documenting the processing of the candidate system. As their name suggest they are a pictorial way of representing the flow of data into, around, and out of the system. They are easily understandable and are less prone to misinterpretation than textual description. A complete set of DFDs provides a compact top - down representation of the system, which makes it easier for the user and the analyst to envisage the system as a whole.

DFDs are constructed using four major components:

- **External entities** - represents the sources of the data that enter the system or the recipients of the system that leave the system.

for example - passenger is the usual receiver of information and supplier of data during form filling.

- **Data stores** - represent the stores of the data within the system example: computer files, databases or in the manual system files, etc. data stores can not be linked directly by data flows either to each other or to external entities without an intervening process to transform them.

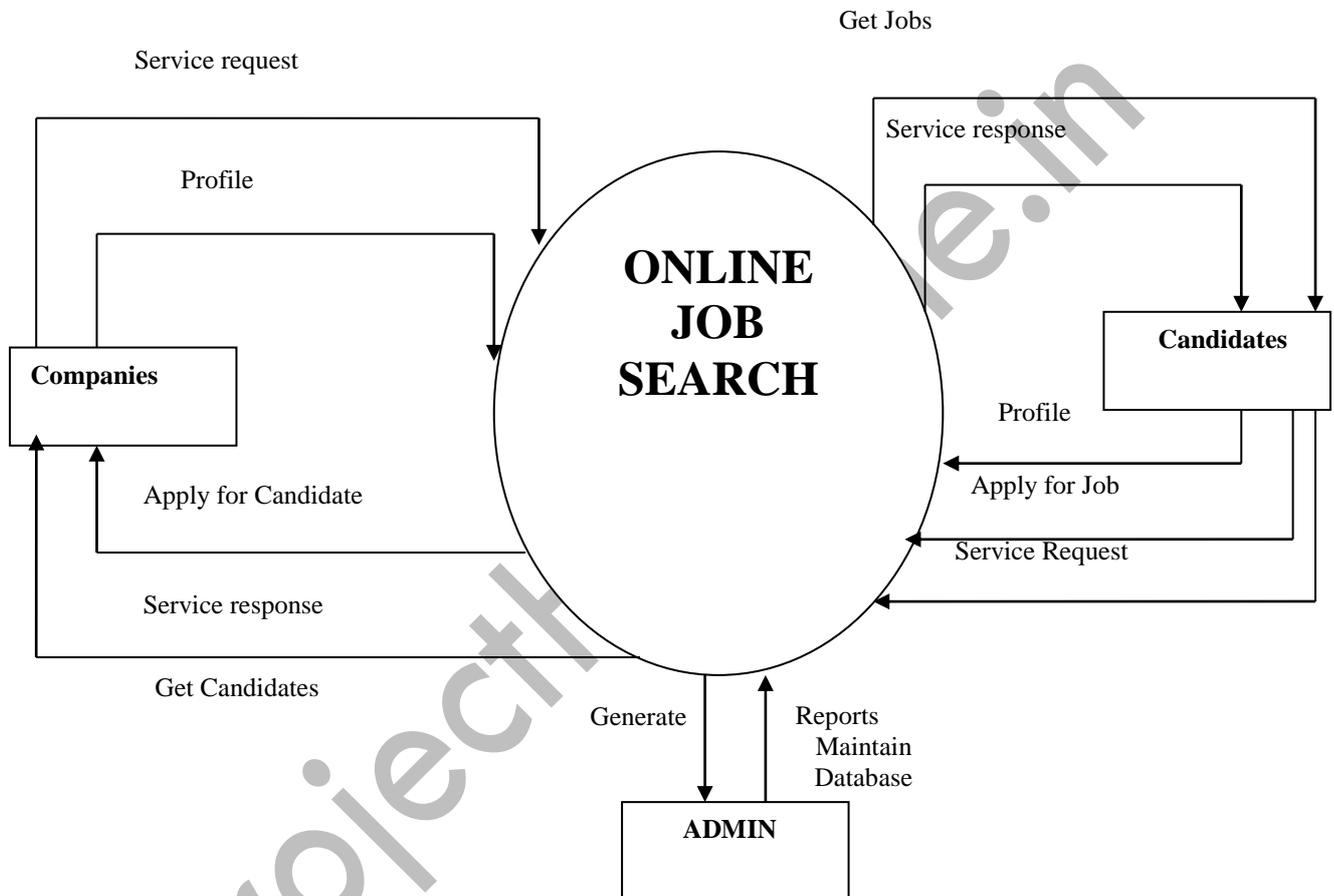
- **Processes** - represent activities in which data is manipulated by being stored or retrieved or transformed in some way.

Process names are generally unambiguous and convey as much meaning as possible without being too long. Example: verify data, acquired time schedule etc.

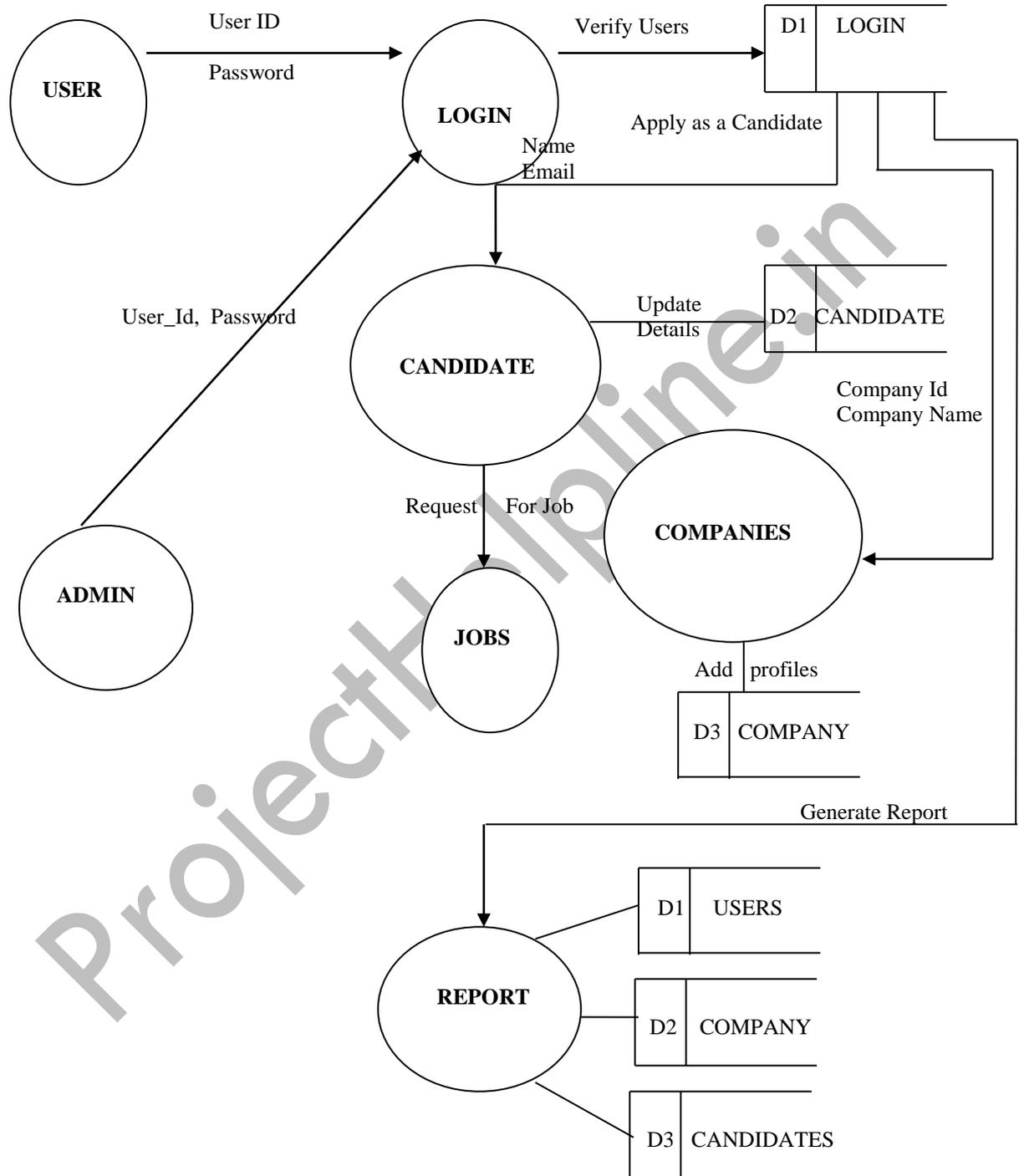
Data flows - represents the movement of data between other components.

4.3 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

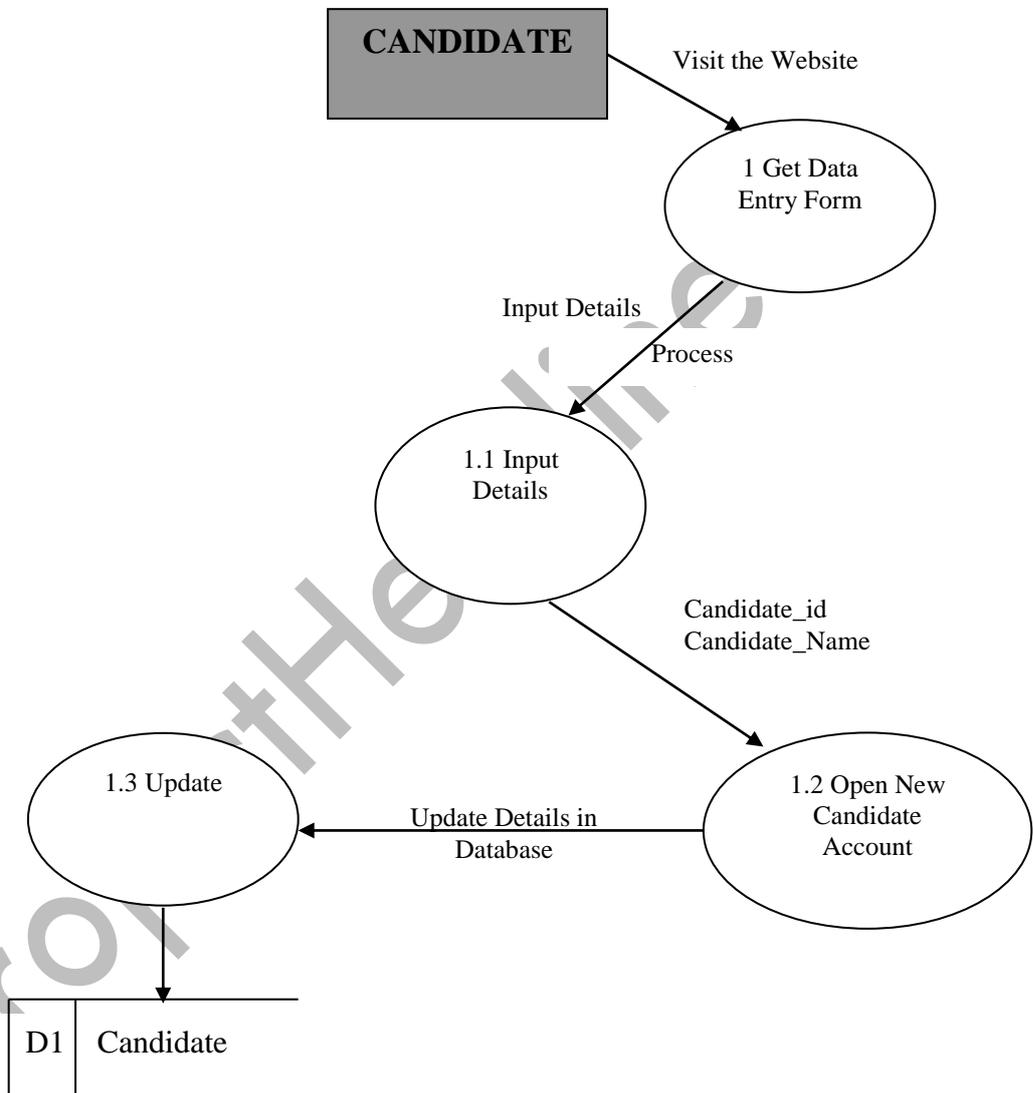
DATA FLOW DIAGRAM CONTEXT LEVEL DFD



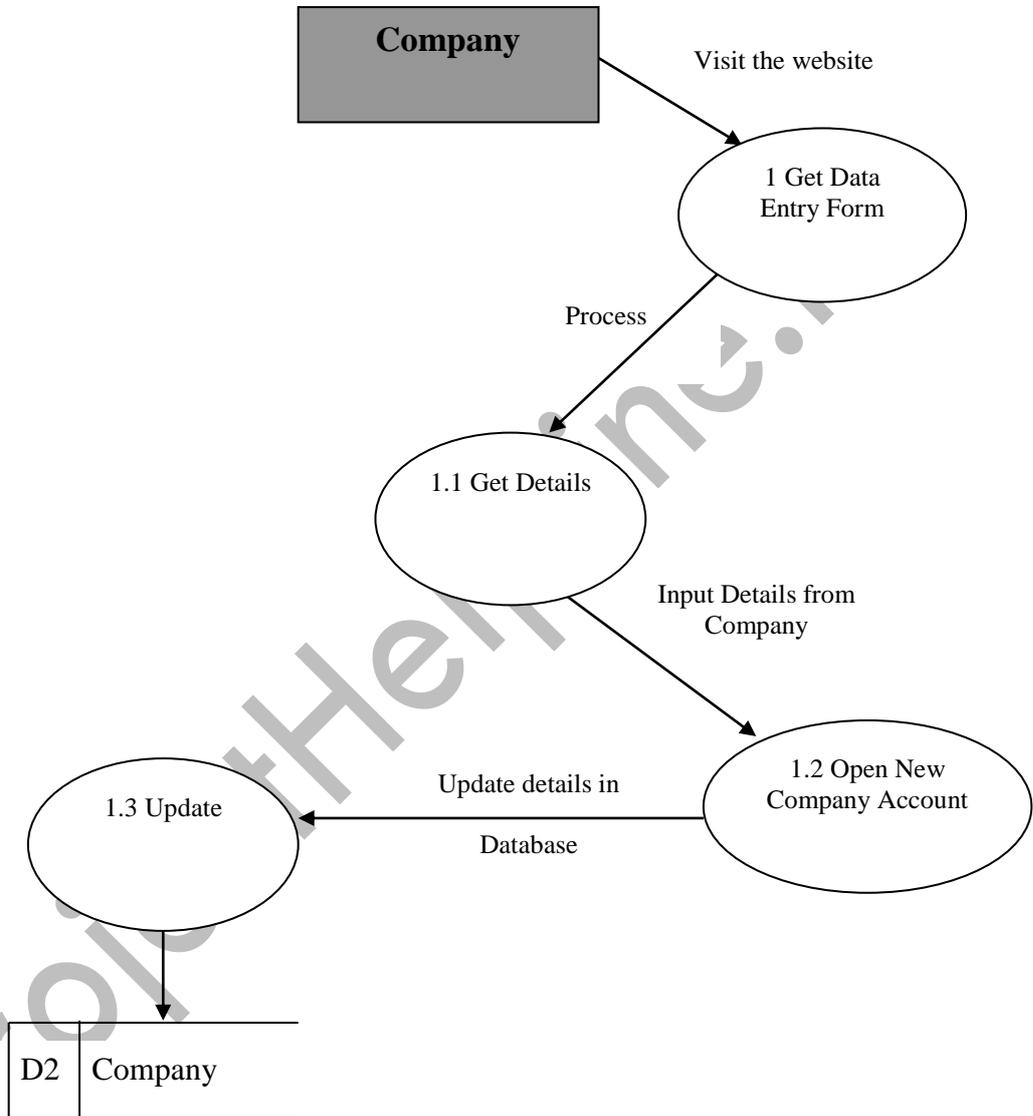
Ist Level DFD For BPO JOB PORTAL



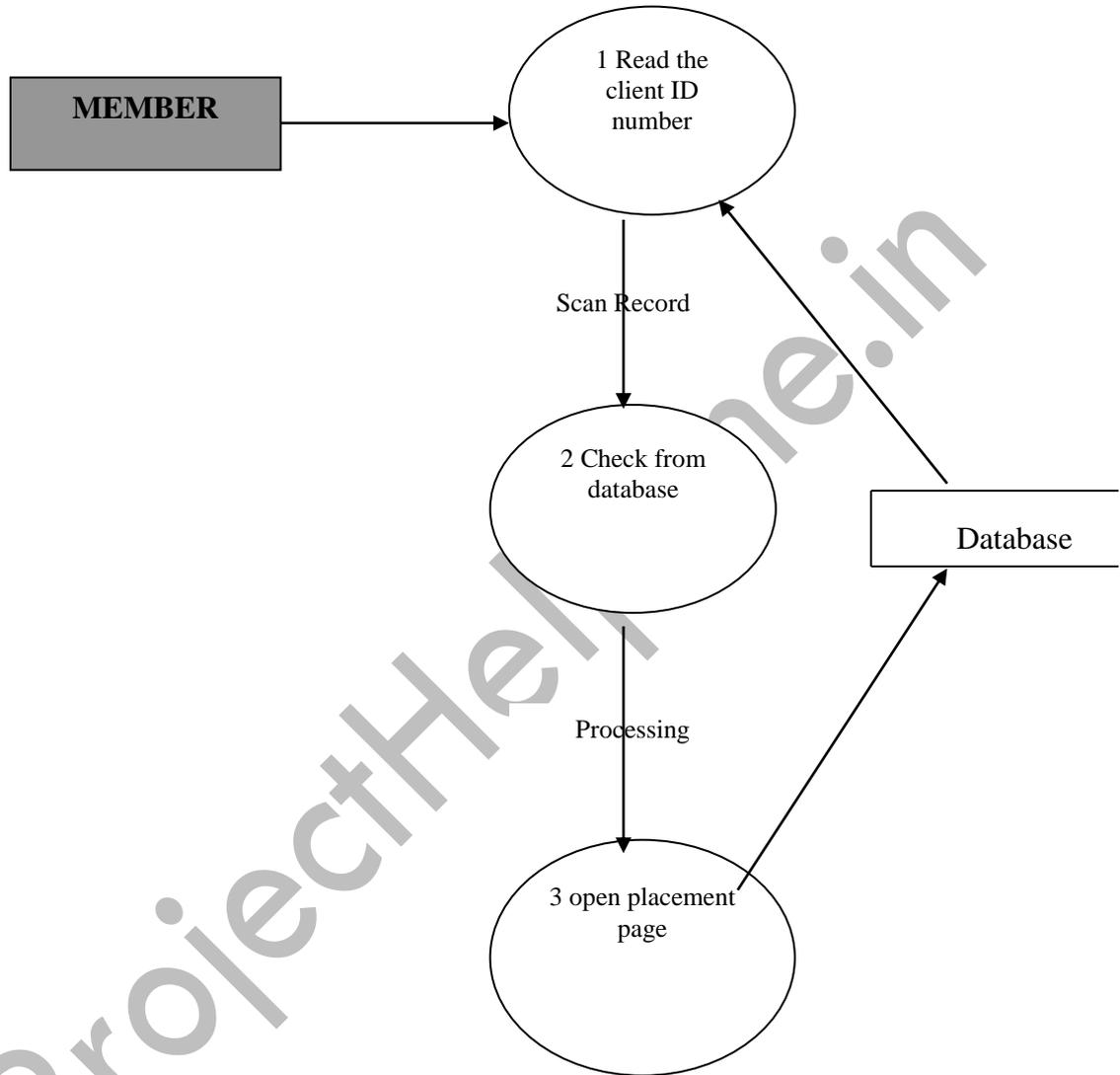
IInd Level ADDING A NEW CANDIDATE



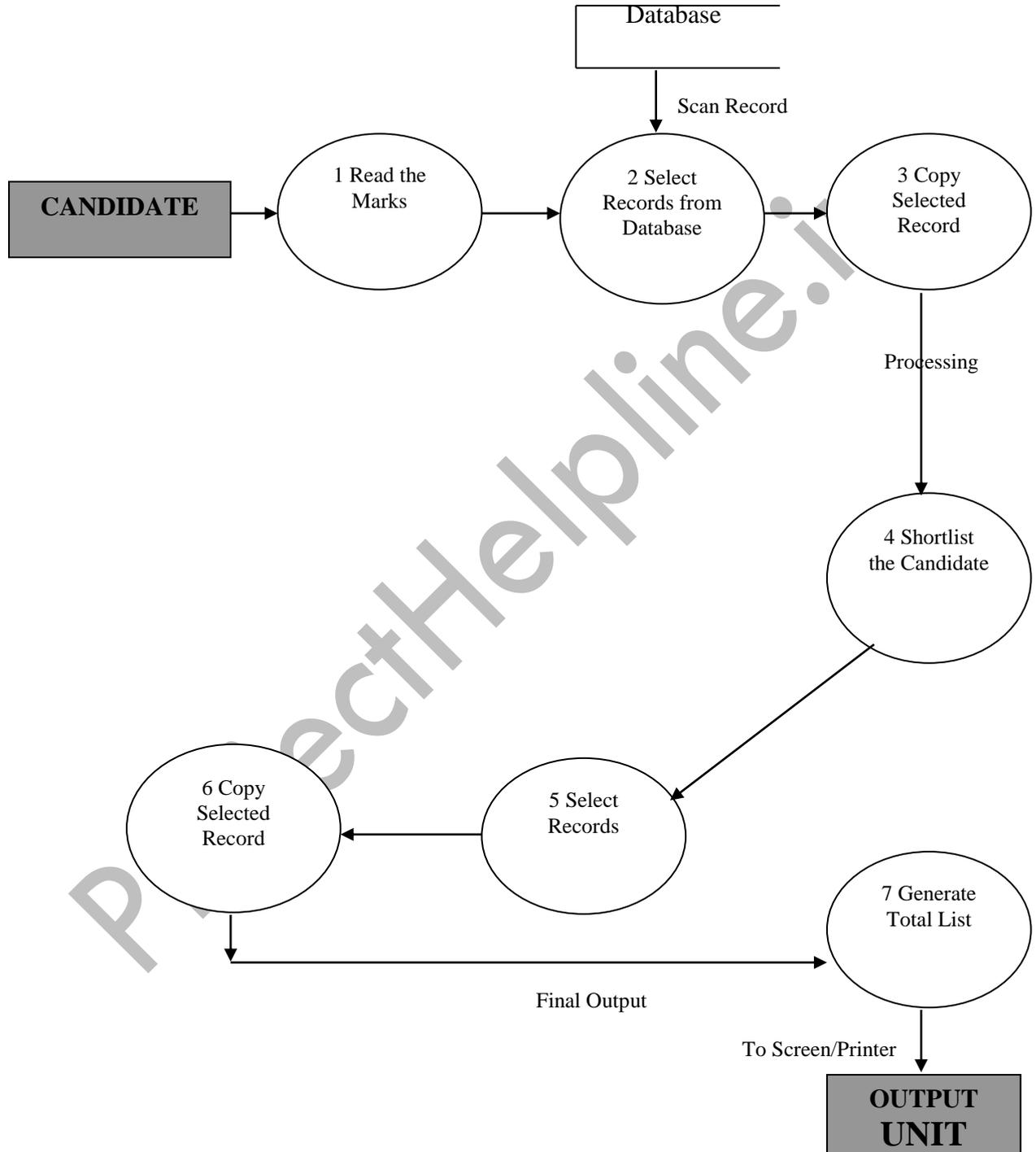
IIInd Level DATA FLOW DIAGRAM
ADDING A NEW Company



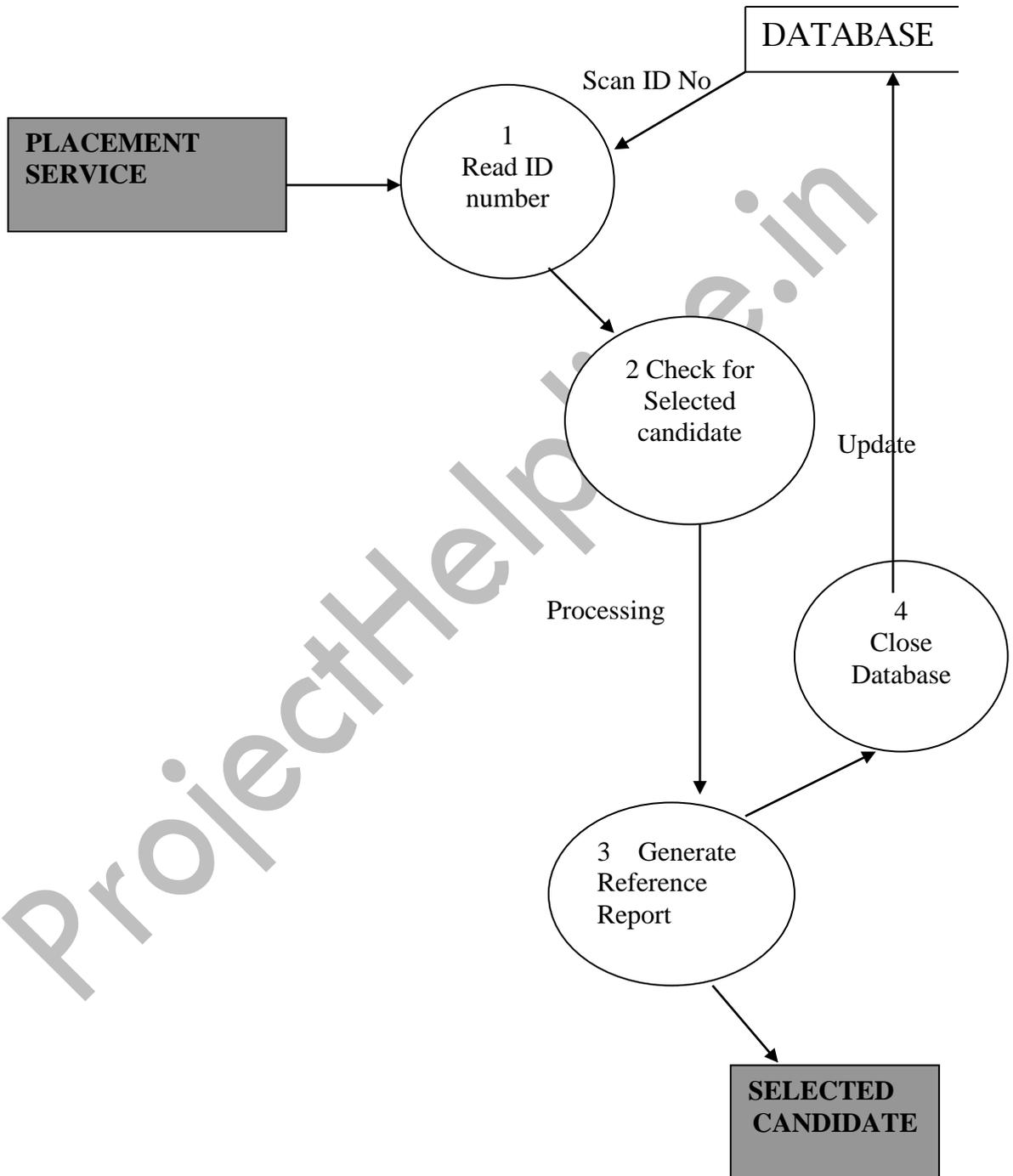
IIInd Level DATA FLOW DIAGRAM
FOR LOGIN



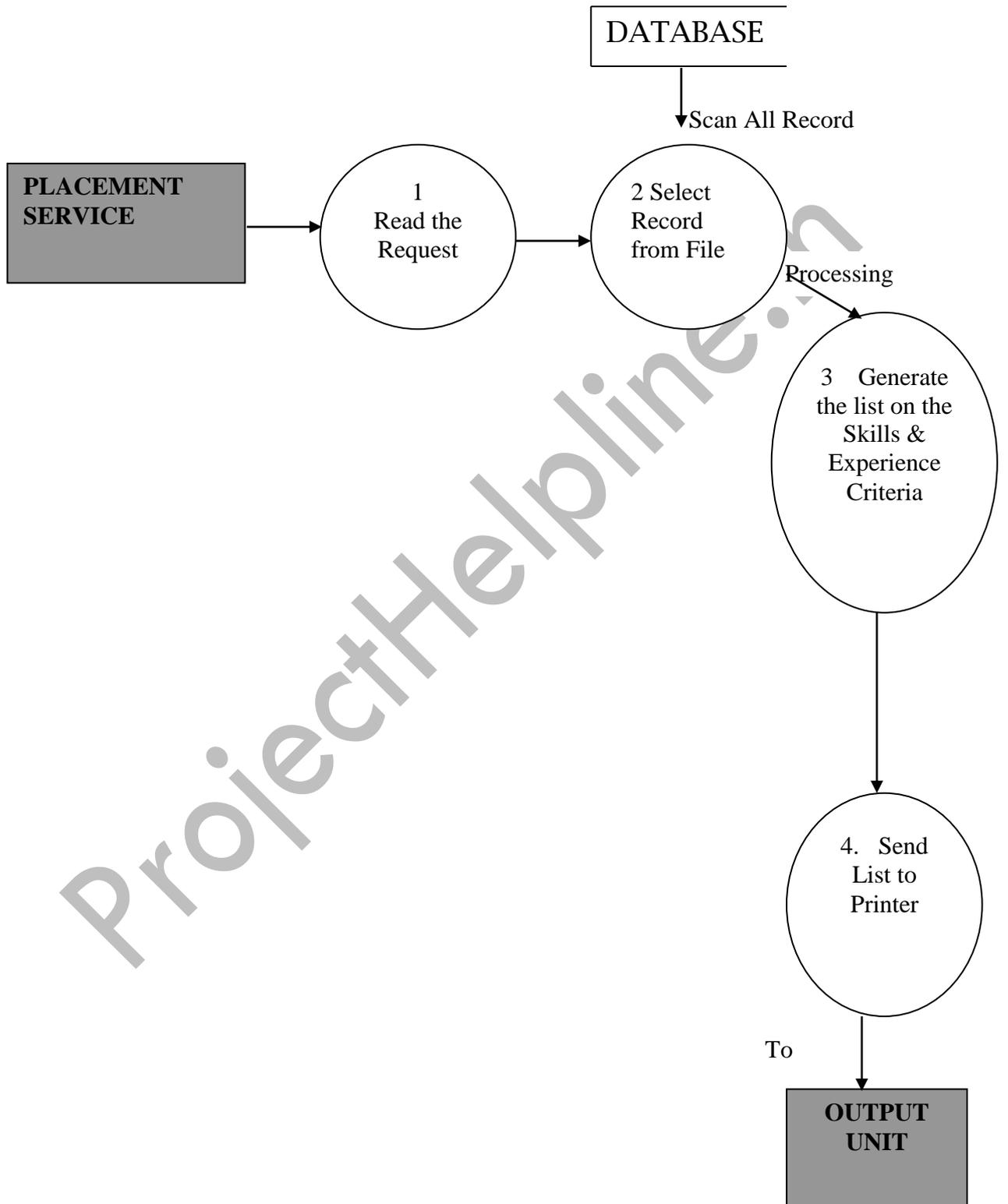
IInd Level DATA FLOW DIAGRAM
LISTING OF SELECTED RECORDS



IInd Level DATA FLOW DIAGRAM
GENERATING OF REFERENCE RECORDS



IInd Level DATA FLOW DIAGRAM
LIST OF ALL RECORD



4.4 ER-Diagram

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4.5 DATA MODELING

Data modeling defines primary data objects, composition of each data object, and attributes of the object, relationships between each object and other objects and between objects and the processes.

Data Objects: A data object is a representation of almost any composite information that must be understood by the software. By composite information, we mean something that has a number of different properties or attributes. A data object encapsulates data only there is no reference within a data object to operations that act on the data.

Attributes: Attributes define the properties of a data object and take on one of three different characteristics. They can be used to:

1. Name an instance of data object.
2. Describe the instance.
3. Make reference to another instance in other table.

Registration Table			
Field Name	Data Type	Description	Key constraint
User-Id	Varchar(45)	User ID (unique)	Primary key
Password	Varchar(45)	Password	Not null
First name	Varchar(45)	First name of User	Not null
Last name	Varchar(45)	Last name of User	Not null
D .O .B	Datetime	Date of birth	Not null
Sex	Varchar(45)	Sex	Not null
Marital_ status	Varchar(45)	Matrimonial status	Not null
Phone	integer	Phone Number	Not null

Mobile no.	integer	Cell Number of user	Not null
Address	Varchar(45)	Address of User)	
Country id	Varchar(45)	Country number	Primary Key
State_id	Varchar(45)	State Number	Not null
Zip_code	integer	Postal index number	Not null
Hobby	Varchar(45)	Hobby	Not null
Regist_date	Varchar(45)	Registration date	Not null

STATE DETAILS

Field Name	Data Type	Description	Key constraint
Country_id	Varchar(45)	Country id	Primary key
State_id	Varchar(45)	State id	Primary key
State	Varchar(45)	State	Not null

COUNTRY DETAIL

Field Name	Data type	Description	Key constraint
Country id	Integer	Country Id	Primary key
Country	Varchar(45)	Country Name	Not null

JOB DETAILS

Field Name	Data Type	Description	Key Constraint
Company_Id	Varchar(45)	Companyid	Primary Key
Job_Id	Varchar(45)	Job Id	Primary key
Field	Varcahr	Field	Not null
Job_title	Varchar(45)	Title	Not null
Experience_Range	Varchar(45)	Experience	Not null

Salary	Varchar(45)	Salary	Not null
Whether_Negotiable	Char	Yes/No	Not null
Date_Uploaded	Date	Date	Not null
Date_Expires	Date	Date	Not null
Whether_Recuiritment Closed	Char	Yes/No	Not null
Office_Id	Varchar(45)	Office Id	Primary Key
Functional Area_Id	Integer	Functional Area Id	Primary Key
Sub_functional Area_Id	Integer	Sub Functional Area	Primary Key

CANDIDATE INFORMATION

Field Name	Data Type	Description	Key Constraint
User_Id	Varchar(45)	User id	Primary Key
Shortlist_Id	Varchar(45)	Shortlist id	Primary Key
Confirmation	Varchar(45)	Yes/No	Not null
Date_Choosed	Datetime	Choose a date	Not null

JOB INFORMATION

Field Name	Data Type	Description	Key Constraint
Job_code	Varchar(45)	Code of job	Primary key
Job_type	Varchar(45)	Type of job	Not null
User_id	Varchar(45)	User id	Primary key
User_name	Varchar(45)	Users name	Not null
Applied_date	Datetime	Date applied	Not null
Status	Varchar(45)	status	Not null

ADMIN			
Field Name	Data Type	Description	Key Constraint
Admin_user	Varchar(45)	Admin user	Primary Key
admin_password	Varchar(45)	Password	Not null

4.6 MODULES

Title of this project is center for human resource ,Objective of this project is to do on line job search .Basically this site is acting as middle men connecting two different people ie. Job Provider (Company) and Job Seeker (Candidates). This is a B2C –Comm web site where User i.e Company or Candidate can log in and can do online job search for BPO'S. Both Company and user has to register them sleeves by applying an annual subscription amount. This is a free site or user that is user does not have to register him. Company has to register it self by paying the 2 % security of Registration About. User will be sing search engine to search for the registered vacancies and then after that can apply for the post of his choice. Similarly company will be using search engine tom search for right Candidates. we have used Java Language and SQL as a backend Data base

The project is divided into different modules some of the forms generated are as under:

Authentication Master :

This module is one of the important module of this project this module check the user who is login to the site that is valid user or not. If the user is valid then this module provides an interface where user can put there user name of password and by login in he can view all the necessary details.

Registration master:

When a user first visits the site then the first step is registration. By this module user fill appropriate information for registration. By registration user can register himself for the full access of the site.

Job description master

This module works as a complete information module. This module has complete information about job with their job code, job date and qualification, experience, location and contact details etc for that particular job. The job description interface represents all the information in a proper manner. User with the help of this can contact for the job and use can also apply for this job online.

Job application master

This module is work as an application form for job seeker, who wants to apply for the job online. User can fill appropriate field with the appropriate value then apply.

Validation Master

The Validation master put the validation all the data unit which has been inserted into the application and retrieved from application validation master makes sure that data should be regarding in a proper manner and it should be easy to understand.

Job category information Master

This module represents the various categories of jobs user can choose category of his choice and can view complete information. Jobs can be form various field like IT, Production and other.

Feedback Master

This module is basically for user by visiting the site if user feels they want to give any feedback or if they feel they have any problem regarding. Application they can submit that in the feedback form.

Job search master

This module in use to search the appropriate job for job seeker according to user search different package are display on the basis information for the job, and this module divide the job into several categories for fast searching.

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4.7 TOOLS / PLATFORM, HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION

SOFTWARE SPECIFICATION

The software packages are used

- Operating System : Windows 7
- Front End : CSS, HTML, JSP
- Back End : My Sql
- Server : Apache Tomcat Server 5.5
- Macromedia Dreamweaver 8
- Internet Explorer 6.0 or above

HARDWARE SPECIFICATION

On the basis of above software specification we have decided the following configuration of hardware for server and client.

- PROCESSOR – P4 3.06 GHz
- RAM- 256 MB
- HDD- 40 GB UPGRADABLE UPTO 80 GB
- CD-ROM
- MONITOR- VGA COLOR
- PRINTER- 132 COLUMN DOT MATRIX

4.7 SCHEDULING

Scheduling of a software project does not differ greatly from scheduling of any multi- task engineering effort. Therefore, generalized project scheduling tools and techniques can be applied with little modification to software projects.

Program evaluation and review technique (PERT) and critical path method (CPM) are two project scheduling methods that can be applied to software development. Both techniques are driven by information already developed in earlier project planning activities.

Estimates of Effort

- A decomposition of the product function.
- The selection of the appropriate process model and task set.
- Decomposition of tasks.

Interdependencies among tasks may be defined using a task network. Tasks, sometimes called the project Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) are defined for the product as a whole or for individual functions.

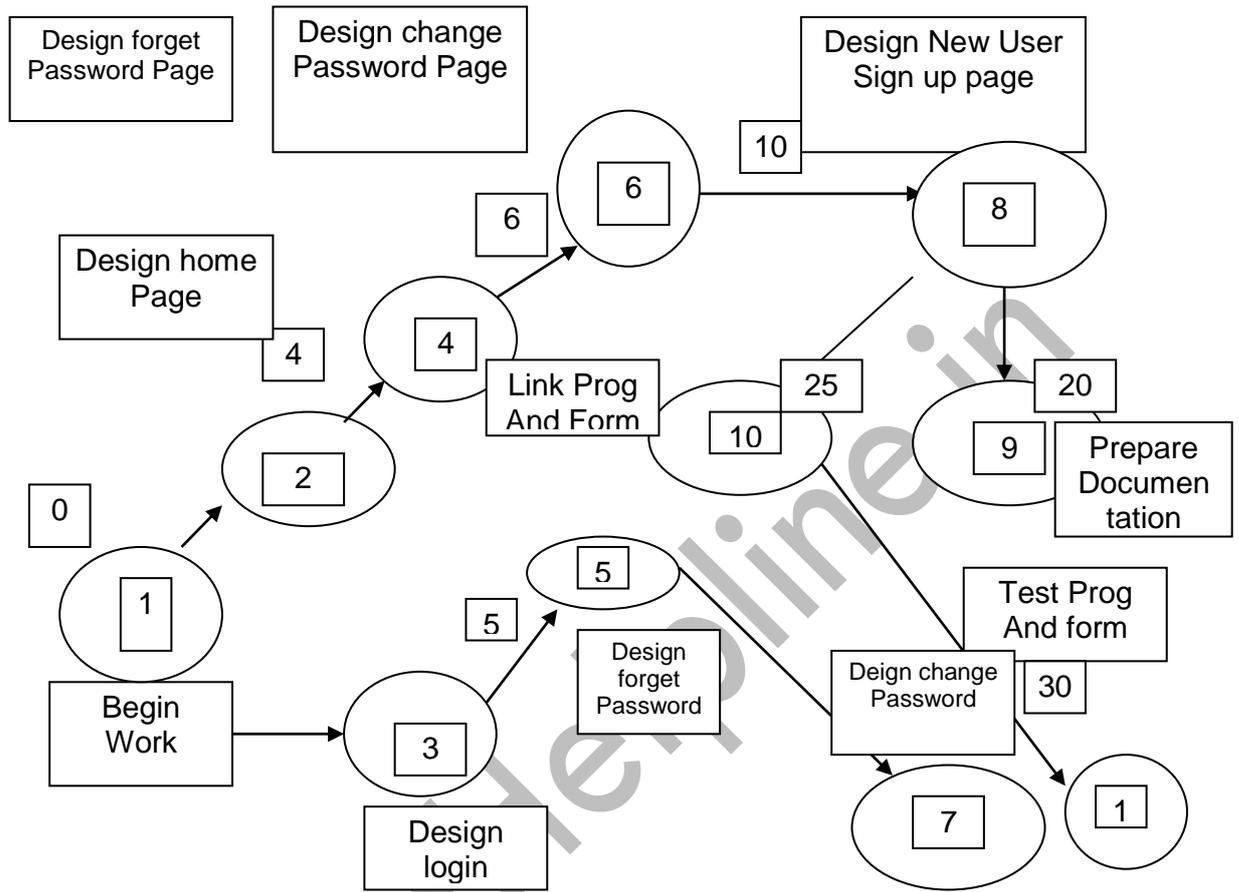
Both PERT and CPM provide quantitative tools that allow the software planner to (1) determine the critical path-the chain of tasks that determines the duration of the project; (2) establish "most likely" time estimates for individual tasks by applying statistical models; and (3) calculate "boundary times" that define a time window" for a particular task.

Boundary time calculations can be very useful in software project scheduling. Slippage in the design of one function, for example, can retard further development of other functions. It describes important

boundary times that may be discerned from a PERT or CPM network: (1) the earliest time that a task can begin when preceding tasks are completed in the shortest possible time, (2) the latest time for task initiation before the minimum project completion time is delayed, (3) the earliest finish-the sum of the earliest start and the task duration, (4) the latest finish- the latest start time added to task duration, and (5) the total float-the amount of surplus time or leeway allowed in scheduling tasks so that the network critical path maintained on schedule. Boundary time calculations lead to a determination of critical path and provide the manager with a quantitative method for evaluating progress as tasks are completed.

Both PERT and CPM have been implemented in a wide variety of automated tools that are available for the personal computer. Such tools are easy to use and take the scheduling methods described previously available to every software project manager.

PERT CHART: ONLINE JOB SEARCH



SOURCE CODE

5.1 CODING

Database Screen

Employee_Auth Table

This is the main table for employees authentications. Ip addresses and job types are assigned to each employee of the organization. IP addresses are according to their systems assigned to them. If any of the employee try to access the data from any other system, the main admin will get the mail at Gmail Id. If any of the employee try to access the data of any other job type, the main admin will get the mail at Gmail Id.

The screenshot displays the SQLyog Enterprise MySQL GUI interface. The main window shows a query result for the 'emp_auth' table. The table has five columns: id, name, password, ip, and department. The data is as follows:

id	name	password	ip	department
E01	Raj	1234	192.168.3.21	HR
E02	Sam	1234	192.128.5.67	IT
E03	Mayank	1234	192.134.5.45	Marketing
E04	Deepak	1234	192.168.1.22	Others
E05	Admin	1234	192.45.4.56	All
*	(NULL)	(NULL)	(NULL)	(NULL)

The interface also shows a tree view on the left with various databases and tables, and a status bar at the bottom indicating 'Building tag file completed' and '5 row(s)'.

Hits Table

When any of the employee access the data ,his hits are saved in the database.

The screenshot displays the SQLyog Enterprise MySQL GUI interface. The left sidebar shows a tree view of the database structure, including a 'jobs' database with a 'Hits' table. The main window shows the 'Hits' table data with the following columns: id, hits, and dateofacc. The table contains 38 rows of data, including entries for 'IT', 'HR', and 'Marketing'.

id	hits	dateofacc
IT	1	Fri Sep 10 22:55:10 IST 2010
HR	1	Fri Sep 10 22:55:16 IST 2010
IT	1	Fri Sep 10 22:56:10 IST 2010
IT	1	Fri Sep 10 23:12:19 IST 2010
IT	1	Fri Sep 10 23:17:01 IST 2010
HR	1	Fri Sep 10 23:17:06 IST 2010
Marketing	1	Fri Sep 10 23:17:10 IST 2010
IT	1	Fri Sep 10 23:58:35 IST 2010
IT	1	Fri Sep 10 23:59:08 IST 2010
IT	1	Sat Sep 11 00:00:33 IST 2010
IT	1	Sun Apr 10 04:30:27 IST 2011
IT	1	Sun Apr 10 04:30:42 IST 2011

Home.jsp

Job Tracking System

localhost:8080/placement(data%20security)_new/index.jsp

ONLINE JOB SEARCH SYSTEM

admin

[Home](#) [Abouts](#) [Contactus](#) [Welcome](#)

User can search online to look for different vacancies / jobs available etc
User can do apply for job on-line
To increase bank transactions
User can down load different forms etc
User can search for different options available

Login Form

Username

Email ID

Password

```
start 3 Windows Ex... Job Tracking Sys... SQLyog Enterpri... RTF_Synopsis_J... DATABASE SECU... 2:08 AM
<% @ page language="java" %>
<% @ page session="true" %>
<html>
<head>
<title>Job Tracking System</title>
<style type="text/css">
<!--
.style7 {
    font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
    font-size: 16px;
    font-weight: bold;
    color: #0000FF;
}
.style8 {
    font-size: 18px;
    color: #CC3300;
}
.style10 {font-size: 16px}
.style12 {
    color: #0000FF;
    font-size: 24px;
}
-->
</style>
</head>
<script language="javascript">
function validate(form1)
{
    if(form1.textfield.value=="")
    {alert("should not be blank");

```

```
return false;
}
```

```
if(form1.textfield3.value=="")
{alert("should not be blank");
return false;
}
```

```
if (emailcheck(form1.textfield3.value)==false){
```

```
return false;
}
if(form1.textfield4.value=="")
{alert("should not be blank");
return false;
}
}
```

```
function emailcheck(str) {
```

```
var at="@";
var dot=".";
var lat=str.indexOf(at);
var lstr=str.length;
var ldot=str.indexOf(dot);
if (str.indexOf(at)==-1){
alert("Invalid E-mail ID")
return false
}
```

```
if (str.indexOf(at)==-1 || str.indexOf(at)==0 || str.indexOf(at)==lstr){
alert("Invalid E-mail ID")
return false
}
```

```
if (str.indexOf(dot)==-1 || str.indexOf(dot)==0 || str.indexOf(dot)==lstr){
alert("Invalid E-mail ID")
return false
}
```

```
if (str.indexOf(at,(lat+1))!=-1){
alert("Invalid E-mail ID")
return false
}
```

```
if (str.substring(lat-1,lat)==dot || str.substring(lat+1,lat+2)==dot){
alert("Invalid E-mail ID")
return false
}
```

```
if (str.indexOf(dot,(lat+2))!=-1){
alert("Invalid E-mail ID")
return false
}
```

```
if (str.indexOf(" ")!=-1){
alert("Invalid E-mail ID")
}
```



```
<label>
<input type="submit" name="Submit" value="Submit">
</label>
</div></td>
<td align="left" valign="top"> <a href="user details.jsp">New User Sign Up</a> </td>
</tr>
</table>

<p class="style10" __designer:dtid="1688858450198550">&nbsp;</p>
<p align="justify" class="style10" __designer:dtid="1688858450198550">
<input type="image" name="imageField" src="images/government.gif">
</p>
<p align="justify" class="style10" __designer:dtid="1688858450198550">&nbsp;</p>
<h1 align="justify" class="style8">&nbsp;</h1>
<label></label>
</form>
<p>&nbsp;</p>
<h1>&nbsp;</h1> <p class="style7" __designer:dtid="281479271677962">&nbsp;</p> </td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

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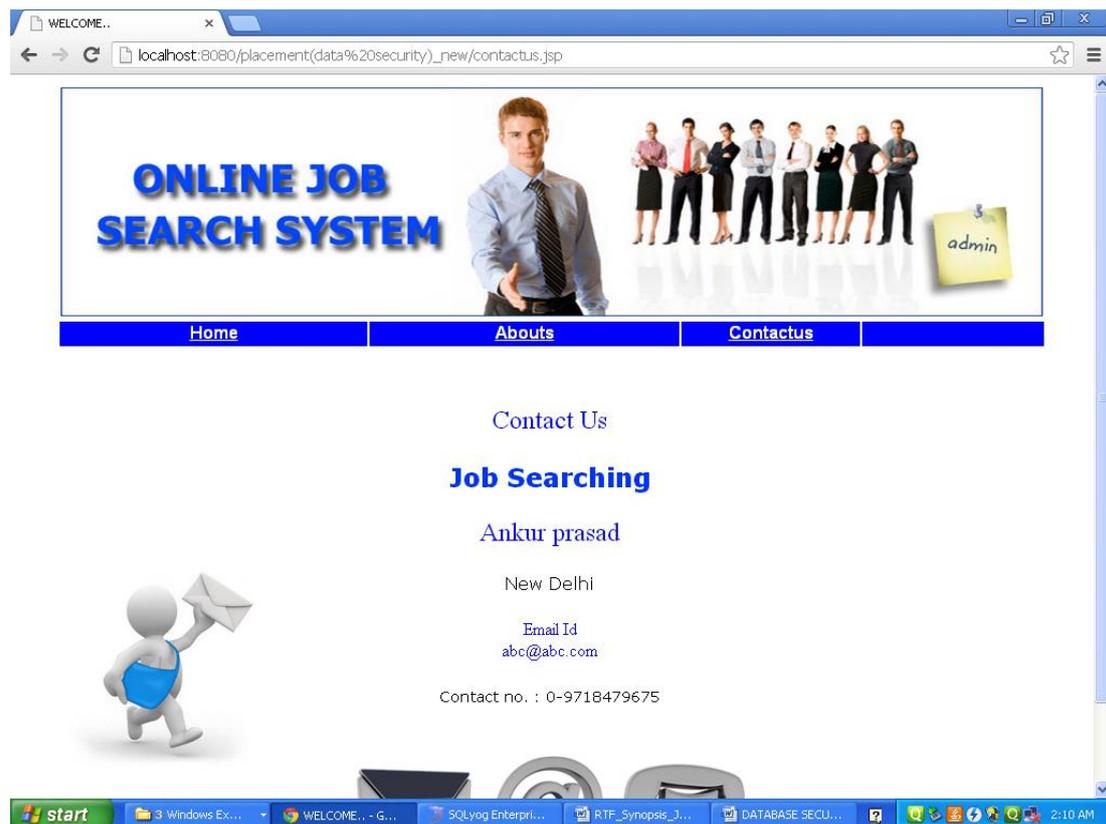
AboutUs.jsp



```
<% @ page language="java" %>
<% @ page session="true" %>
<html>
<head>
<title>WELCOME...</title>
<style type="text/css">
<!--
.style7 {
    font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
    font-size: 16px;
    font-weight: bold;
    color: #0000FF;
}
.style8 {
    font-size: 18px;
    color: #CC3300;
}
.style9 {
    color: #0000FF;
    font-weight: bold;
    font-size: 18px;
}
.style10 {color: #0000FF}
.style11 {color: #FF0000; font-weight: bold; }
-->
</style>
</head>
<body>

<table width="731" border="0" align="center" cellspacing="0">
<tr>
```


ContactUs.jsp



```
<% @ page language="java" %>
<% @ page session="true" %>
<html>
<head>
<title>WELCOME.</title>
<style type="text/css">
<!--
.style7 {
    font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
    font-size: 16px;
    font-weight: bold;
    color: #0000FF;
}
.style8 {
    font-size: 18px;
    color: #CC3300;
}
.style11 {font-size: 24px; color: #0000FF;}
.style3 {color: #000080}
.style12 {font-size: 14px}
.style13 {color: #000080; font-size: 14; }
.style14 {
    font-size: 14;
    font-weight: bold;
}
.style15 {color: #000080; font-size: 14px; }
.style16 {color: #000080; font-size: 16px; }
.style6 {font-size: 16px; color: #0000FF; font-weight: normal; }
.style17 {color: #0033ff}
-->
</style>
```

```

</head>
<body>
<table width="773" height="511" border="0" align="center" cellspacing="0">
<tr>
    <td colspan="3" height="120"><% @ include file="header.jsp" %></td>
</tr>

<tr>
<td width="150" align="left" valign="top">
</td>
<td width="750" align="left" valign="top" bgcolor="#FFFFFF"><div align="center" class="style11">
    <p>&nbsp;</p>
    <p>Contact Us </p>
    <p>&nbsp;</p>
    <p><strong><font face="Verdana"><span class="style17">Job Seaching
</span></font></strong></p>
    <p>&nbsp;</p>
    <p><span class="style6">Email Id<br />
contactus@jobsearch.com</span></p>
    <p class="style12"><strong><font
        color="#000080" face="Verdana" style="font-weight: normal; color:
#000000">Contact no. : 0-9313565406, 011-65495934</font></strong></p>
    <p class="style12">&nbsp;</p>
</div></td>
<td width="130" align="left" valign="top" bgcolor="#FFFFFF"><form name="form1" method="post"
action="">
    <label>

    <div align="right"> <br>
    <br>
    <br>
    <input type="image" name="imageField" src="images/contactus.jpg">
    </div></label>
</form>
<h1 class="style8">&nbsp;</h1>
<p>&nbsp;</p>
<h1>&nbsp;</h1> <p class="style7" __designer:dtid="281479271677962">&nbsp;</p> </td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>

```

Candidatedetails.jsp

```

<% @ page language="java" import="java.sql.*"%>
<% @ page session="true" %>
<html>
<head>
<title>Placement System</title>
<style type="text/css">
<!--
.style7 {
    font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
    font-size: 16px;
    font-weight: bold;
    color: #0000FF;
}
.style8 {
    font-size: 18px;
    color: #CC3300;
}
.style10 {
    color: #0000FF;
    font-size: 24px;
}
-->
</style>
</head>
<body>

<script language="javascript">

function validate(form)
{

```

```
if (form.textfield.value=="")
    {
        alert("ID should not be blank. Please enter it.");
        form.textfield.focus(); return false;
    }

if (form.textfield2.value=="")
    {
        alert("Field should not be blank. Please enter it.");
        form.textfield2.focus(); return false;
    }
if (form.textfield3.value=="")
    {
        alert("Field should not be blank. Please enter it.");
        form.textfield3.focus(); return false;
    }
if (form.textfield4.value=="")
    {
        alert("Field should not be blank. Please enter it.");
        form.textfield4.focus(); return false;
    }
if (form.textfield5.value=="")
    {
        alert("Field should not be blank. Please enter it.");
        form.textfield5.focus(); return false;
    }

if (form.textfield6.value=="")
    {
        alert("Field should not be blank. Please enter it.");
        form.textfield6.focus(); return false;
    }
if (form.textfield7.value=="")
    {
        alert("Field should not be blank. Please enter it.");
        form.textfield7.focus(); return false;
    }
if (form.textfield8.value=="")
    {
        alert("Field should not be blank. Please enter it.");
        form.textfield8.focus(); return false;
    }

if (form.textfield9.value=="")
    {
        alert("Field should not be blank. Please enter it.");
        form.textfield9.focus(); return false;
    }
if (form.textfield10.value=="")
    {
        alert("Field should not be blank. Please enter it.");
        form.textfield10.focus(); return false;
    }
if (form.textfield11.value=="")
    {
        alert("Field should not be blank. Please enter it.");
        form.textfield11.focus(); return false;
    }

if (form.textfield12.value=="")
    {
        alert("Field should not be blank. Please enter it.");
        form.textfield12.focus(); return false;
    }
if (form.textarea.value=="")
    {
        alert("Field should not be blank. Please enter it.");
        form.textarea.focus(); return false;
    }
}
```

```

if(isNaN(form.age.value))
{
    alert("Age Should be a number ");
form.age.focus();
    return false;
}

        if(isNaN(form.textfield12.value))
        {
            alert("Salary Should be a number ");
form.textfield12.focus();
            return false;
        }

if(isNaN(form.phone.value))
{
    alert("Phone No. Should be a number ");
form.phone.focus();
    return false;
}
}
</script>
<%

Class.forName("com.mysql.jdbc.Driver");
Connection connection = DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:mysql://localhost/jobs","root","1234");
Statement statement = connection.createStatement();

String query="select * from candidates";
ResultSet rs = statement.executeQuery(query);

int i=1;
while(rs.next())
{i=i+1;
}
String ids="CAN/2009/"+i;
%>

<table width="731" border="0" align="center" cellspacing="0">
<tr>
        <td colspan="2" height="120"><% @ include file="header.jsp" %></td>
</tr>

<tr>
<td width="150" align="left" valign="top">
<% @ include file="menu.jsp" %></td>
<td width="750" align="left" valign="top" bgcolor="#FFFFFF"><form name="form" method="post"
onSubmit="return validate(this)" action="addcand.jsp">
        <table width="673" height="483" border="0">
<tr>
                <td width="184">&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;</td>

```

```

<td width="230"><div align="center" class="style10">
  <p>CANDIDATE DETAIL</p>
</div></td>
<td width="245"><label>
<div align="right"></div>
</label></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&nbsp;</td>
<td><strong>Id.</strong> </td>
<td><input type="text" name="textfield" value=<%=ids%>></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&nbsp;</td>
<td><strong>Name </strong></td>
<td><label>
  <input type="text" name="textfield2">
</label></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&nbsp;</td>
<td><strong>Address</strong></td>
<td><input name="textfield3" type="text" id="textfield3"></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&nbsp;</td>
<td><strong>City</strong></td>
<td><input name="textfield4" type="text" id="textfield4"></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&nbsp;</td>
<td><strong>State</strong></td>
<td><label>
  <input name="textfield5" type="text" id="textfield5">
</label></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&nbsp;</td>
<td><strong>Email</strong></td>
<td><label>
  <input name="textfield6" type="text" id="textfield6">
</label></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&nbsp;</td>
<td><strong>Phone No. </strong></td>
<td><label>
  <input type="text" name="phone">
</label></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&nbsp;</td>
<td><strong>Date of Birth </strong></td>
<td><label>
  <input name="textfield7" type="text" id="textfield7">
</label></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&nbsp;</td>
<td><strong>Age </strong></td>

```

```

<td><label>
  <input name="age" type="text" id="age">
</label></td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>&nbsp;</td>
  <td><strong>Type of Job Required</strong> </td>
  <td><select name="select4">
    <option value="HR">HR</option>
    <option value="Marketing">Marketing</option>
    <option value="IT">IT</option>
    <option value="Others">Others</option>
  </select></td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>&nbsp;</td>
  <td><strong>Qualification</strong></td>
  <td><label>
    <select name="select">
      <option>B.Sc.</option>
      <option>BBA</option>
      <option>MBA</option>
      <option>BCA</option>
      <option>B.Tech.</option>
      <option>MCA</option>
      <option>M.Tech</option>
      <option>P.H.D</option>
      <option>M.A.</option>
      <option>B.A.</option>
      <option>B.Com.</option>
      <option>M.Sc</option>
      <option>M.Com.</option>
      <option>PGDCA</option>
      <option>Post Graduate Diploma</option>
      <option>X11</option>
      <option>X</option>
    </select>
  </label></td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>&nbsp;</td>
  <td><strong>Cerification</strong></td>
  <td><input name="textfield8" type="text" id="textfield8"></td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>&nbsp;</td>
  <td><strong>Status</strong></td>
  <td><select name="select2">
    <option>Fresher</option>
    <option>Not Fresher</option>
  </select> </td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>&nbsp;</td>
  <td><strong>Total Experience in years </strong></td>
  <td><select name="select3">
    <option>1</option>
    <option>2</option>
    <option>3</option>
    <option>4</option>
  </td>
</tr>

```

```

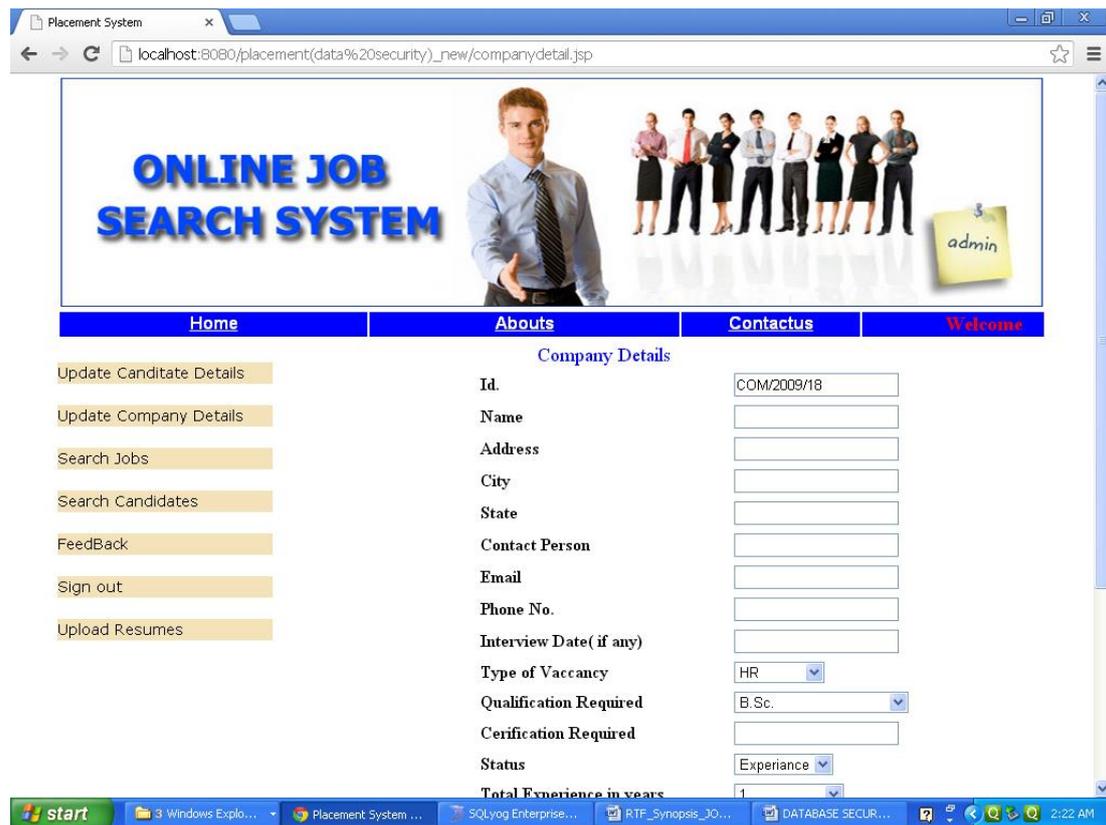
        <option>5</option>
        <option>6</option>
        <option>7</option>
        <option>8</option>
        <option>9</option>
        <option>10</option>
        <option>11</option>
        <option>12</option>
        <option>13</option>
        <option>14</option>
        <option>15</option>
        <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>Above 25</option>
        <option>Nil</option>
        <option>Below 1 year</option>
    </select> </td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td>&nbsp;</td>
    <td><strong>Marital Staus </strong></td>
    <td><input name="textfield10" type="text" id="textfield10"></td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td>&nbsp;</td>
    <td><strong>Skills set </strong></td>
    <td><input name="textfield11" type="text" id="textfield11"></td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td>&nbsp;</td>
    <td><strong>Salary Expected </strong></td>
    <td><input name="textfield12" type="text" id="textfield12"></td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td>&nbsp;</td>
    <td><strong>More Details</strong> </td>
    <td><label>
        <textarea name="textarea"></textarea>
    </label></td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td>&nbsp;</td>
    <td><label>
        <div align="right">
            <input type="submit" name="Submit" value="Submit">
        </div>
    </label></td>
</tr>
</table>
</form>

```

```
<h1 class="style8">&nbsp;</h1>
<p>&nbsp;</p>
<h1>&nbsp;</h1> <p class="style7" __designer:dtid="281479271677962">&nbsp;</p> </td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

ProjectHelpline.in

CompanyDetail.jsp



```

<% @ page language="java" import="java.sql.*"%>
<% @ page session="true" %>
<html>
<head>
<title>Placement System</title>
<style type="text/css">
<!--
.style7 {
    font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
    font-size: 16px;
    font-weight: bold;
    color: #0000FF;
}
.style8 {
    font-size: 18px;
    color: #CC3300;
}
.style10 {
    color: #0000FF;
    font-size: 24px;
}
-->
</style>
</head>
<body>

<script language="javascript">

function validate(form)
{
if (form.textfield.value=="")

```

```
        {      alert("ID should not be blank. Please enter it.");
              form.textfield.focus(); return false;
        }
    }
    if (form.textfield2.value=="")
        {      alert("Field should not be blank. Please enter it.");
              form.textfield2.focus(); return false;
        }
    }
    if (form.textfield2.value=="")
        {      alert("Field should not be blank. Please enter it.");
              form.textfield2.focus(); return false;
        }
    }
    if (form.textfield3.value=="")
        {      alert("Field should not be blank. Please enter it.");
              form.textfield3.focus(); return false;
        }
    }
    if (form.textfield4.value=="")
        {      alert("Field should not be blank. Please enter it.");
              form.textfield4.focus(); return false;
        }
    }
    if (form.textfield5.value=="")
        {      alert("Field should not be blank. Please enter it.");
              form.textfield5.focus(); return false;
        }
    }
    if (form.textfield6.value=="")
        {      alert("Field should not be blank. Please enter it.");
              form.textfield6.focus(); return false;
        }
    }
    if (form.textfield7.value=="")
        {      alert("Field should not be blank. Please enter it.");
              form.textfield7.focus(); return false;
        }
    }
    if (form.textfield8.value=="")
        {      alert("Field should not be blank. Please enter it.");
              form.textfield8.focus(); return false;
        }
    }

    if (form.textfield9.value=="")
        {      alert("Field should not be blank. Please enter it.");
              form.textfield9.focus(); return false;
        }
    }
    if (form.textfield10.value=="")
        {      alert("Field should not be blank. Please enter it.");
              form.textfield10.focus(); return false;
        }
    }
    if (form.textfield11.value=="")
        {      alert("Field should not be blank. Please enter it.");
              form.textfield11.focus(); return false;
        }
    }

    if (form.textfield12.value=="")
        {      alert("Field should not be blank. Please enter it.");
              form.textfield12.focus(); return false;
        }
    }

    if(isNaN(form.age.value))
    {
```

```

        alert("Age Should be a number ");
form.age.focus();
        return false;
    }

        if(isNaN(form.textfield12.value))
        {
            alert("Salary Should be a number ");
form.textfield12.focus();
            return false;
        }

if(isNaN(form.phone.value))
    {
        alert("Phone No. Should be a number ");
form.phone.focus();
        return false;
    }
}
</script>
<%

Class.forName("com.mysql.jdbc.Driver");
Connection connection = DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:mysql://localhost/jobs","root","1234");
Statement statement = connection.createStatement();

String query="select * from company";
ResultSet rs = statement.executeQuery(query);

int i=1;
while(rs.next())
{i=i+1;
}
String ids="COM/2009/"+i;
%>

<table width="731" border="0" align="center" cellspacing="0">
<tr>
    <td colspan="2" height="120"><% @ include file="header.jsp" %></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td width="150" align="left" valign="top">
<% @ include file="menu.jsp"%></td>
<td width="750" align="left" valign="top" bgcolor="#FFFFFF"><form name="form" method="post"
onSubmit="return validate(this)" action="addcomp.jsp">
    <table width="673" height="483" border="0">
        <tr>
            <td width="184">&nbsp;</td>
            <td width="230"><div align="center" class="style10">
                <p>Company Details</p>
            </div></td>
            <td width="245"><label>
                <div align="right"></div>
            </label></td>
        </tr>
    </table>
</td>
</tr>

```

```

<td>&nbsp;</td>
<td><strong>Id.</strong> </td>
<td><input type="text" name="textfield" value='<%=ids%>'></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&nbsp;</td>
<td><strong>Name </strong></td>
<td><label>
<input type="text" name="textfield2">
</label></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&nbsp;</td>
<td><strong>Address</strong></td>
<td><input name="textfield3" type="text" id="textfield3"></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&nbsp;</td>
<td><strong>City</strong></td>
<td><input name="textfield4" type="text" id="textfield4"></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&nbsp;</td>
<td><strong>State</strong></td>
<td><label>
<input name="textfield5" type="text" id="textfield5">
</label></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&nbsp;</td>
<td><strong>Contact Person</strong> </td>
<td><input name="textfield6" type="text" id="textfield6"></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&nbsp;</td>
<td><strong>Email</strong></td>
<td><label>
<input name="textfield7" type="text" id="textfield7">
</label></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&nbsp;</td>
<td><strong>Phone No. </strong></td>
<td><label>
<input name="textfield8" type="text" id="textfield8">
</label></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&nbsp;</td>
<td><strong>Interview Date( if any) </strong></td>
<td><label>
<input name="textfield9" type="text" id="textfield9">
</label></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&nbsp;</td>
<td><strong>Type of Vaccancy </strong></td>
<td><label>
<select name="select4">
<option value="HR">HR</option>

```

```

        <option value="Marketing">Marketing</option>
        <option value="IT">IT</option>
        <option value="Others">Others</option>
    </select>
</label></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&nbsp;</td>
<td><strong>Qualification Required </strong></td>
<td><label>
    <select name="select">
        <option>B.Sc.</option>
        <option>BBA</option>
        <option>MBA</option>
        <option>BCA</option>
        <option>B.Tech.</option>
        <option>MCA</option>
        <option>M.Tech</option>
        <option>P.H.D</option>
        <option>M.A.</option>
        <option>B.A.</option>
        <option>B.Com.</option>
        <option>M.Sc</option>
        <option>M.Com.</option>
        <option>PGDCA</option>
        <option>Post Graduate Diploma</option>
        <option>X11</option>
        <option>X</option>
    </select>
</label></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&nbsp;</td>
<td><strong>Cerification Required </strong></td>
<td><input name="textfield8" type="text" id="textfield8"></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&nbsp;</td>
<td><strong>Status</strong></td>
<td><select name="select2">
    <option>Fresher</option>
    <option>Not Fresher</option>
</select> </td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&nbsp;</td>
<td><strong>Total Experience in years </strong></td>
<td><select name="select3">
    <option>1</option>
    <option>2</option>
    <option>3</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>

```

```

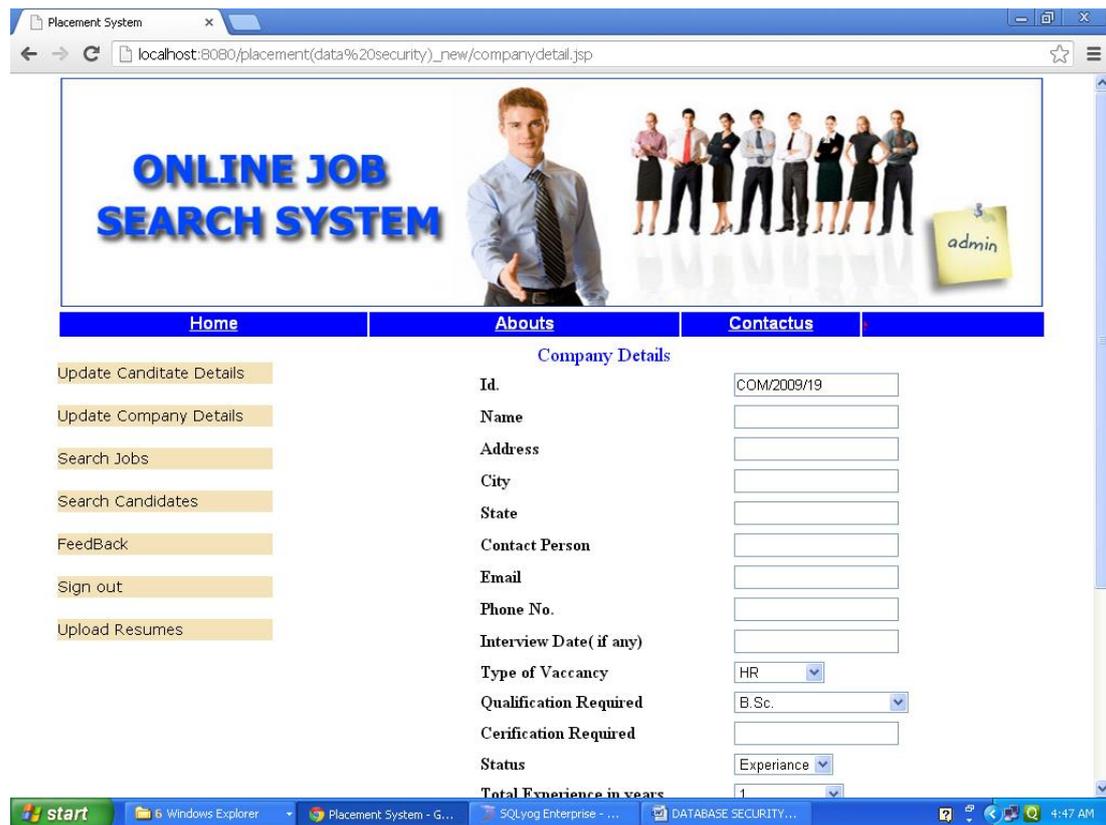
        <option>13</option>
        <option>14</option>
        <option>15</option>
        <option>16</option>
        <option>17</option>
        <option>18</option>
        <option>19</option>
        <option>20</option>
        <option>21</option>
        <option>22</option>
        <option>23</option>
        <option>24</option>
        <option>Above 25</option>
        <option>Nil</option>
        <option>Below 1 year</option>
    </select>    </td>
</tr>

<tr>
    <td>&nbsp;</td>
    <td><strong>More Details</strong> </td>
    <td><label>
        <textarea name="textarea"></textarea>
    </label></td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td>&nbsp;</td>
    <td><label>

        <div align="right">
            <input type="submit" name="Submit" value="Submit">
        </div>
    </label></td>
    <td>&nbsp;</td>
</tr>
</table>
</form>
<h1 class="style8">&nbsp;</h1>
<p>&nbsp;</p>
<h1>&nbsp;</h1> <p class="style7" __designer:dtid="281479271677962">&nbsp;</p> </td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>

```

BankDetail.jsp



```
<% @ page language="java" %>
<% @ page session="true" %>
<html>
<head>
<title>Placement System</title>
<style type="text/css">
<!--
.style7 {
    font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
    font-size: 16px;
    font-weight: bold;
    color: #0000FF;
}
.style8 {
    font-size: 18px;
    color: #CC3300;
}
.style10 {
    color: #0000FF;
    font-size: 24px;
}
-->
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

```
<script language="javascript">
```

```
function validate(form)
{
if (form.textfield.value=="")
```

```
        {      alert("ID should not be blank. Please enter it.");
              form.textfield.focus(); return false;
        }
    }
    if (form.textfield2.value=="")
        {      alert("Field should not be blank. Please enter it.");
              form.textfield2.focus(); return false;
        }
    }
    if (form.textfield2.value=="")
        {      alert("Field should not be blank. Please enter it.");
              form.textfield2.focus(); return false;
        }
    }
    if (form.textfield3.value=="")
        {      alert("Field should not be blank. Please enter it.");
              form.textfield3.focus(); return false;
        }
    }
    if (form.textfield4.value=="")
        {      alert("Field should not be blank. Please enter it.");
              form.textfield4.focus(); return false;
        }
    }
    if (form.textfield5.value=="")
        {      alert("Field should not be blank. Please enter it.");
              form.textfield5.focus(); return false;
        }
    }
    if (form.textfield6.value=="")
        {      alert("Field should not be blank. Please enter it.");
              form.textfield6.focus(); return false;
        }
    }
    if (form.textfield7.value=="")
        {      alert("Field should not be blank. Please enter it.");
              form.textfield7.focus(); return false;
        }
    }
    if (form.textfield8.value=="")
        {      alert("Field should not be blank. Please enter it.");
              form.textfield8.focus(); return false;
        }
    }

    if (form.textfield9.value=="")
        {      alert("Field should not be blank. Please enter it.");
              form.textfield9.focus(); return false;
        }
    }
    if (form.textfield10.value=="")
        {      alert("Field should not be blank. Please enter it.");
              form.textfield10.focus(); return false;
        }
    }

    if(isNaN(form.phone.value))
        {
            alert("Phone No. Should be a number ");
            form.phone.focus();
            return false;
        }
    if(isNaN(form.textfield8.value))
        {
            alert("Amount Should be a number ");
            form.textfield8.focus();
        }
    }
```

```

        return false;
    }
}
</script>

<table width="731" border="0" align="center" cellspacing="0">
<tr>
    <td colspan="2" height="120"><% @ include file="header.jsp" %></td>
</tr>

<tr>
<td width="150" align="left" valign="top">
<% @ include file="menu.jsp"%></td>
<td width="750" align="left" valign="top" bgcolor="#FFFFFF"><form name="form" method="post"
onSubmit="return validate(this)" action="addbank.jsp">
    <table width="673" height="483" border="0">
        <tr>
            <td width="184">&nbsp;</td>
            <td width="230"><div align="center" class="style10">
                <p>Company Details</p>
            </div></td>
            <td width="245"><label>
                <div align="right"></div>
            </label></td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td>&nbsp;</td>
            <td><strong>Company/Candidate Id.</strong> </td>
            <td><input type="text" name="textfield"></td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td>&nbsp;</td>
            <td><strong>Bank Name </strong></td>
            <td><label>
                <input type="text" name="textfield2">
            </label></td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td>&nbsp;</td>
            <td><strong>Bank Address</strong></td>
            <td><input name="textfield3" type="text" id="textfield3"></td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td>&nbsp;</td>
            <td><strong>City</strong></td>
            <td><input name="textfield4" type="text" id="textfield4"></td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td>&nbsp;</td>
            <td><strong>State</strong></td>
            <td><label>
                <input name="textfield5" type="text" id="textfield5">
            </label></td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td>&nbsp;</td>
            <td><strong>Contact Person</strong> </td>
            <td><input name="textfield6" type="text" id="textfield6"></td>
        </tr>
    </table>

```

```

<tr>
  <td>&nbsp;</td>
  <td><strong>Email</strong></td>
  <td><label>
    <input name="textfield7" type="text" id="textfield7">
  </label></td>
</tr>

<tr>
  <td>&nbsp;</td>
  <td><strong>Phone No. </strong></td>
  <td><label>
    <input type="text" name="phone">
  </label></td>
</tr>

<tr>
  <td>&nbsp;</td>
  <td><strong>Amount</strong></td>
  <td><input name="textfield8" type="text" id="textfield8"></td>
</tr>

<tr>
  <td>&nbsp;</td>
  <td><strong>Mode of Payment </strong></td>
  <td><label>
    <select name="select">
      <option>Cash</option>
      <option>Cheque</option>
      <option>Demand Draft</option>
    </select>
  </label></td>
</tr>

<tr>
  <td>&nbsp;</td>
  <td><strong>Cheque/Draft No. </strong></td>
  <td><label>
    <input name="textfield9" type="text" id="textfield9">
  </label></td>
</tr>

<tr>
  <td>&nbsp;</td>
  <td><strong>Date</strong></td>
  <td><label>
    <input name="textfield10" type="text" id="textfield10" value='<%= new java.util.Date()%>'>
  </label></td>
</tr>

<tr>
  <td>&nbsp;</td>
  <td><label>

    <div align="right">

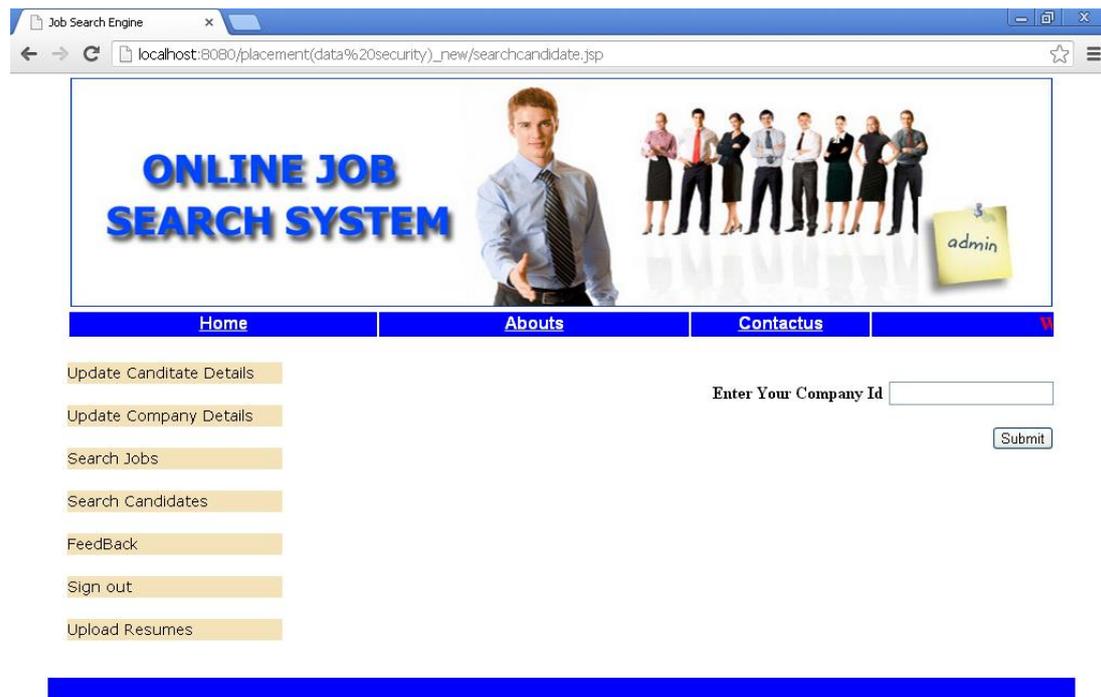
```

```
<input type="submit" name="Submit" value="Submit">
</div>

</label></td>
<td>&nbsp;</td>
</tr>
</table>
</form>
<h1 class="style8">&nbsp;</h1>
<p>&nbsp;</p>
<h1>&nbsp;</h1> <p class="style7" __designer:dtid="281479271677962">&nbsp;</p>
</td></tr></table>
</body>
</html>
```

ProjectHelpline.in

SearchJob.jsp



```
start 6 Windows Explorer Job Search Engine - ... SQLyog Enterprise - ... DATABASE SECURITY... 4:43 AM
<% @ page language="java" %>
<% @ page session="true" %>
<html>
<head>
<title>Job Search Engine</title>
<style type="text/css">
<!--
.style7 {
    font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
    font-size: 16px;
    font-weight: bold;
    color: #0000FF;
}
.style8 {
    font-size: 18px;
    color: #CC3300;
}
.style9 {
    color: #0000FF;
    font-weight: bold;
    font-size: 24px;
}
.style10 {font-size: 16px}
-->
</style>
</head>
<body><form name="form1" method="post" action="jobsearch1.jsp">
<table width="778" border="0" align="center" cellspacing="0">
<tr>
    <td colspan="2" height="120"><% @ include file="header.jsp" %></td>
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
<td width="78" align="left" valign="top">
<% @ include file="menu.jsp"%></td>
<td width="696" align="left" valign="top" bgcolor="#FFFFFF">

<b>Welcome </b> <p class="style10" __designer:dtid="1688858450198550">Enter Your
Candidate Id
  <input type="text" name="textfield">
</p>
<p class="style10" __designer:dtid="1688858450198550">
  <input type="submit" name="Submit" value="Submit">
</p>
<p align="justify" class="style10" __designer:dtid="1688858450198550">&nbsp;</p>
<h1 align="justify" class="style8">&nbsp;</h1>
<p>&nbsp;</p>
<h1>&nbsp;</h1> <p class="style7" __designer:dtid="281479271677962">&nbsp;</p> </td>
</tr>
</table></form>
</body>
</html>
```

ProjectHelpline.in

SearchCandidate.jsp



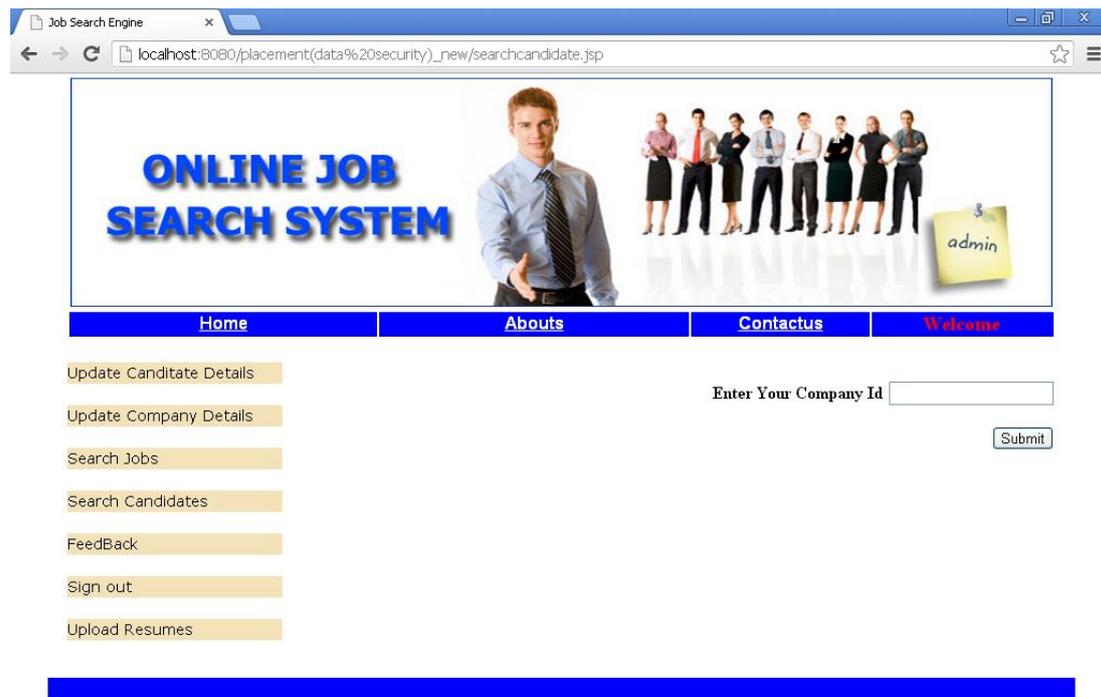
```
start 3 Windows Explo... Job Search Engine... SQLyog Enterprise... RTF_Synopsis_JO... DATABASE SECU... 2:26 AM
<% @ page language="java" %>
<% @ page session="true" %>
<html>
<head>
<title>Job Search Engine</title>
<style type="text/css">
<!--
.style7 {
    font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
    font-size: 16px;
    font-weight: bold;
    color: #0000FF;
}
.style8 {
    font-size: 18px;
    color: #CC3300;
}
.style9 {
    color: #0000FF;
    font-weight: bold;
    font-size: 24px;
}
.style10 {font-size: 16px}
-->
</style>
</head>
<body><form name="form1" method="post" action="">
<table width="778" border="0" align="center" cellspacing="0">
<tr>
    <td colspan="2" height="120"><% @ include file="header.jsp" %></td>
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
<td width="78" align="left" valign="top">
<% @ include file="menu.jsp"%></td>
<td width="696" align="left" valign="top" bgcolor="#FFFFFF">

<b>Welcome </b> <p class="style10" __designer:dtid="1688858450198550">Enter Your
Company Id
  <input type="text" name="textfield">
</p>
<p class="style10" __designer:dtid="1688858450198550">
  <input type="submit" name="Submit" value="Submit">
</p>
<p align="justify" class="style10" __designer:dtid="1688858450198550">&nbsp;</p>
<h1 align="justify" class="style8">&nbsp;</h1>
<p>&nbsp;</p>
<h1>&nbsp;</h1> <p class="style7" __designer:dtid="281479271677962">&nbsp;</p> </td>
</tr>
</table></form>
</body>
</html>
```

ProjectHelpline.in

CandidateStatus.jsp



```
start 6 Windows Explorer Job Search Engine - ... SQLyog Enterprise - ... DATABASE SECURITY... 4:32 AM
<% @ page language="java" %>
<% @ page session="true" %>
<html>
<head>
<title>Job Search Engine</title>
<style type="text/css">
<!--
.style7 {
    font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
    font-size: 16px;
    font-weight: bold;
    color: #0000FF;
}
.style8 {
    font-size: 18px;
    color: #CC3300;
}
.style9 {
    color: #0000FF;
    font-weight: bold;
    font-size: 24px;
}
.style10 {font-size: 16px}
-->
</style>
</head>
<body><form name="form1" method="post" action="status1.jsp">
<table width="778" border="0" align="center" cellspacing="0">
<tr>
    <td colspan="2" height="120"><% @ include file="header.jsp" %></td>
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
<td width="78" align="left" valign="top">
<% @ include file="menu.jsp"%></td>
<td width="696" align="left" valign="top" bgcolor="#FFFFFF">

<b>Welcome </b> <p class="style10" __designer:dtid="1688858450198550">Enter Your
Candidate Id
  <input type="text" name="textfield">
</p>
<p class="style10" __designer:dtid="1688858450198550">
  <input type="submit" name="Submit" value="Submit">
</p>
<p align="justify" class="style10" __designer:dtid="1688858450198550">&nbsp;</p>
<h1 align="justify" class="style8">&nbsp;</h1>
<p>&nbsp;</p>
<h1>&nbsp;</h1> <p class="style7" __designer:dtid="281479271677962">&nbsp;</p> </td>
</tr>
</table></form>
</body>
</html>
```

ProjectHelpline.in

CompanyStatus.jsp



```
start 6 Windows Explorer Job Search Engine - ... SQLyog Enterprise - ... DATABASE SECURITY... 4:45 AM
<% @ page language="java" %>
<% @ page session="true" %>
<html>
<head>
<title>Job Search Engine</title>
<style type="text/css">
<!--
.style7 {
    font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
    font-size: 16px;
    font-weight: bold;
    color: #0000FF;
}
.style8 {
    font-size: 18px;
    color: #CC3300;
}
.style9 {
    color: #0000FF;
    font-weight: bold;
    font-size: 24px;
}
.style10 {font-size: 16px}
-->
</style>
</head>
<body><form name="form1" method="post" action="status.jsp">
<table width="778" border="0" align="center" cellspacing="0">
<tr>
    <td colspan="2" height="120"><% @ include file="header.jsp" %></td>
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
<td width="78" align="left" valign="top">
<% @ include file="menu.jsp"%></td>
<td width="696" align="left" valign="top" bgcolor="#FFFFFF">

<b>Welcome </b> <p class="style10" __designer:dtid="1688858450198550">Enter Your
Company Id
  <input type="text" name="textfield">
</p>
<p class="style10" __designer:dtid="1688858450198550">
  <input type="submit" name="Submit" value="Submit">
</p>
<p align="justify" class="style10" __designer:dtid="1688858450198550">&nbsp;</p>
<h1 align="justify" class="style8">&nbsp;</h1>
<p>&nbsp;</p>
<h1>&nbsp;</h1> <p class="style7" __designer:dtid="281479271677962">&nbsp;</p> </td>
</tr>
</table></form>
</body>
</html>
```

ProjectHelpline.in

There are two types of users of this web project. Admin can have all access rights. If any employee try to access data from any other PC , admin will get the mail. If any of the employee goes out of his data access right, again admin will get the mail.

Admin.jsp



```

start 6 Windows Explorer Admin Menu - Google ... SQLyog Enterprise - ... DATABASE SECURITY... 3:40 AM
<% @ page language="java" %>
<% @ page session="true" %>
<html>
<head>
<title>Admin Panel</title>
<style type="text/css">
<!--
.style7 {
    font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
    font-size: 16px;
    font-weight: bold;
    color: #0000FF;
}
.style8 {
    font-size: 18px;
    color: #CC3300;
}
.style10 {
    font-size: 16px;
    font-weight: bold;
}
.style11 {color: #0000FF}

```

```

.style12 {color: #0000FF; font-size: 18px; }
-->
</style>
</head>
<body>

<script language="javascript">

function validate(form)
{
if (form.textfield.value=="")
    {
        alert("Username should not be blank. Please enter it.");
        form.textfield.focus(); return false;
    }

if (form.textfield2.value=="")
    {
        alert("Password should not be blank. Please enter it.");
        form.textfield2.focus(); return false;
    }
}
}
</script>

<table width="731" border="0" align="center" cellspacing="0">
<tr>
    <td colspan="2" height="120"><% @ include file="header.jsp" %></td>
</tr>

<tr>
<td width="150" align="left" valign="top">
<% @ include file="menu.jsp"%></td>
<td width="750" align="left" valign="top" bgcolor="#FFFFFF"><form name="form"
onSubmit="return validate(this)" method="post" action="naw1.jsp">
    <table width="647" height="457" border="0">
    <tr>
    <td colspan="3"><div align="center" class="style10">
    <p class="style11">&nbsp;</p>
    <p class="style11">&nbsp;</p>
    <p class="style12">Administrator Login Form</p>
    <p class="style11">.....</p>
    <p class="style11">&nbsp;</p>
    <p class="style11">&nbsp;</p>
    </div></td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
    <td width="287" height="43"><div align="right"><strong>User Name </strong></div></td>
    <td width="212"><label>
    <input type="text" name="textfield">
    <br>
    </label></td>
    <td width="134">&nbsp;</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
    <td height="38"><div align="right"><strong>Password</strong></div></td>
    <td><label>
    <input type="password" name="textfield2">
    </label></td>
    <td>&nbsp;</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
    <td colspan="2"><label>

```

```
<div align="center">
  <input type="submit" name="Submit" value="Login">
</div>
</label></td>
<td>&nbsp;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><label> <br>
  <br>
  <br>
  <input type="image" name="imageField" src="images/claim.jpg">
</label></td>
<td>&nbsp;</td>
<td>&nbsp;</td>
</tr>
</table>
</form>
<h1 class="style8">&nbsp;</h1>
<p>&nbsp;</p>
<h1>&nbsp;</h1> <p class="style7" __designer:dtid="281479271677962">&nbsp;</p> </td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

ProjectHelpline.in

Naw1.jsp



```
start 6 Windows Explorer Untitled Document - ... SQLyog Enterprise - ... DATABASE SECURITY... 3:59 AM
<% @ page contentType="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1" language="java"
import="java.sql.*;java.net.*;javax.mail.*;java.io.*;java.util.*;javax.mail.internet.InternetAddress;javax
.mail.internet.MimeMessage" errorPage="" %>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1" />
<title>Untitled Document</title>
</head>

<body><% @ include file="header.jsp" %>
<%

InetAddress sysip =InetAddress.getLocalHost();
sysip.getHostAddress();
String ipadd=(sysip.getHostAddress()).toString();
out.print("IP:"+ipadd);

Class.forName("com.mysql.jdbc.Driver");
Connection connection = DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:mysql://localhost/jobs","root","1234");
Statement statement = connection.createStatement();

String str=request.getParameter("textfield");
String str1=request.getParameter("textfield2");
```

```

String query1="select * from emp_auth";

ResultSet rs = statement.executeQuery(query1);

int count=0;
String ip[]=new String[5];
while(rs.next()==true)
{
ip[count]=rs.getString(4);
count++;
}
String a="";
if(ip[0].equals(ipadd) || ip[1].equals(ipadd) || ip[2].equals(ipadd) || ip[3].equals(ipadd) ||
ip[4].equals(ipadd))
{
String query="select * from emp_auth where name='"+str+"' and password='"+str1+"'";

ResultSet x = statement.executeQuery(query);
while(x.next())
{
a=x.getString(2);
}
out.print(a);
if(!a.equals(""))
{
if(a.equals("Admin"))
{
response.sendRedirect("admin menu2.jsp");
}
else
{
response.sendRedirect("admin menu1.jsp");
}
}
else
{
out.println("INVALID USERNAME OR PASSWORD");
//response.sendRedirect("home.jsp");
}
}
else
{
out.print("ACCESS DENIED FROM THIS SYSTEM");

String host="smtp.gmail.com",user="", pass="";

user="guru.singh59@gmail.com";
pass="9829980781";
//host = smtp_server; //"smtp.gmail.com"; user = jsp_email;
//YourEmailId@gmail.com // email id to send the emails
//pass = jsp_email_pw; //Your gmail password
String SSL_FACTORY = "javax.net.ssl.SSLSocketFactory";
String to = "ravi_itsoft@yahoo.in"; // out going email id
String from = "guru.singh59@gmail.com"; //Email id of the recipient
String subject = "email_subject";
String messageText = "email_body";
boolean sessionDebug = true;
Properties props = System.getProperties();

```

```
props.put("mail.host", host);
props.put("mail.transport.protocol.", "smtp");
props.put("mail.smtp.auth", "true");
props.put("mail.smtp.", "true");
props.put("mail.smtp.port", "465");
props.put("mail.smtp.socketFactory.fallback", "false");
props.put("mail.smtp.socketFactory.class", SSL_FACTORY);
Session mailSession = Session.getDefaultInstance(props, null);
mailSession.setDebug(sessionDebug);
try{

    Message msg= new MimeMessage(mailSession);
    msg.setFrom(new InternetAddress(from));
    InternetAddress[] address = {new InternetAddress(to)};
    msg.setRecipients(Message.RecipientType.TO, address);
    msg.setSubject(subject);
    msg.setContent(messageText, "text/html"); // use setText if you want to send text

    Transport transport;
    transport = mailSession.getTransport("smtp");
    transport.connect(host, user, pass);

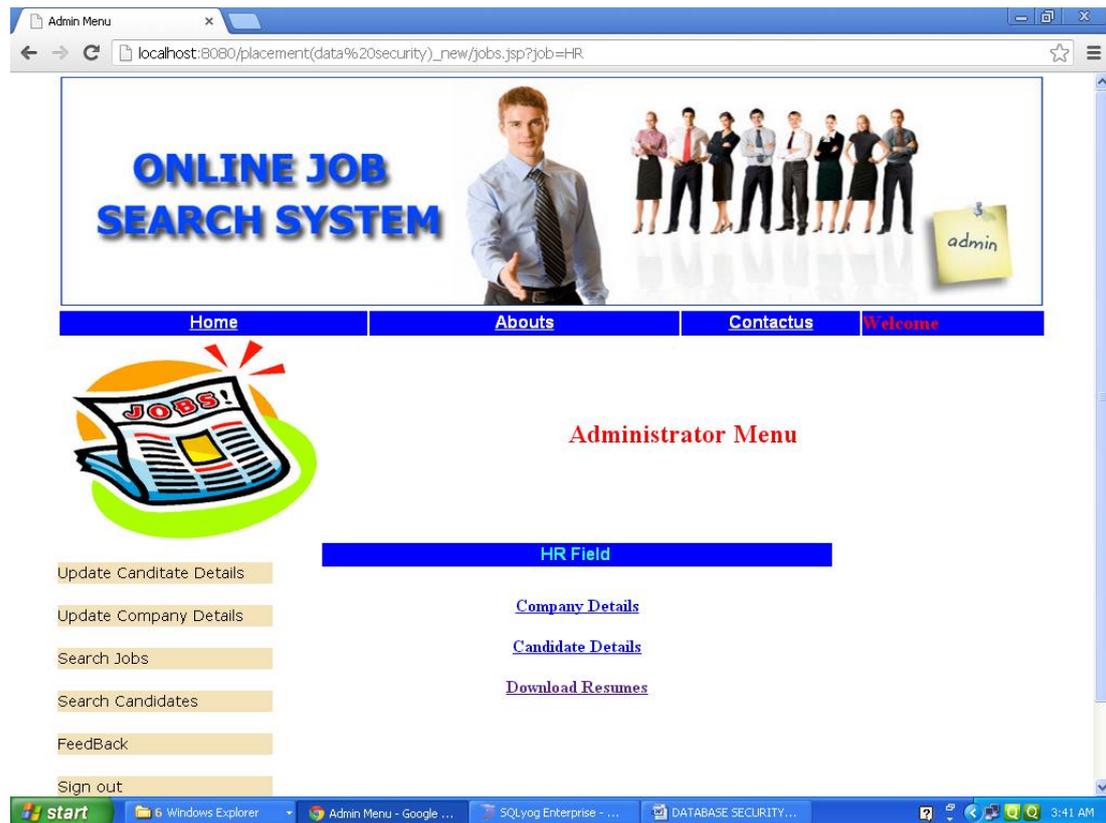
    transport.sendMessage(msg, msg.getAllRecipients());
    //WasEmailSent = true; // assume it was sent
    transport.close();}
    catch (Exception err) {
    out.print(err);
    }

}

%>

</body>
</html>
```

Admin Menu2.jsp



```
<% @ page language="java" %>
<% @ page session="true" %>
<html>
<head>
<title>Admin Menu</title>
<style type="text/css">
<!--
.style7 {
    font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
    font-size: 16px;
    font-weight: bold;
    color: #0000FF;
}
.style8 {
    font-size: 18px;
    color: #CC3300;
}
.style10 {font-size: 24px; color: #0000FF;}
-->
</style>
</head>
<body>
<table width="731" border="0" align="center" cellspacing="0">
<tr>
    <td colspan="2" height="120"><% @ include file="header.jsp" %></td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td width="150" align="left" valign="top">
<% @ include file="menu.jsp"%></td>
```

```

<td width="750" align="left" valign="top" bgcolor="#FFFFFF"><form name="form1" method="post"
action="">
  <table width="671" height="755" border="0">
    <tr>
      <td height="75"><div align="center" class="style10">
        <p>&nbsp;</p>
        <p>&nbsp;</p>
      </div></td>
    </tr>

    <tr>
      <td align="left" valign="top"><p><strong><a href="admin panel.jsp">Admin
Panel</a></strong></p>
      <p><strong>Employees Control Panel </strong></p>
      <p>Jobs in this portal are categorized as </p>
      <p><a href="jobs2.jsp?job=IT">IT Jobs</a></p>
      <p><a href="jobs2.jsp?job=HR">HR Jobs</a></p>
      <p><a href="jobs2.jsp?job=Marketing">Marketing Jobs</a></p>
      <p><a href="jobs2.jsp?job=Others">Other Jobs</a> </p></td>
    </tr>
  </table>
</form>
<h1 class="style8">&nbsp;</h1>
<p>&nbsp;</p>
<h1>&nbsp;</h1> <p class="style7" __designer:dtid="281479271677962">&nbsp;</p> </td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>

```

Security Admin.jsp

Admin Panel
localhost:8080/placement(data%20security)_new/admin.jsp

ONLINE JOB SEARCH SYSTEM

Home Abouts Contactus Home

- Update Canditate Details
- Update Company Details
- Search Jobs
- Search Candidates
- FeedBack
- Sign out
- Upload Resumes

Administrator Login Form

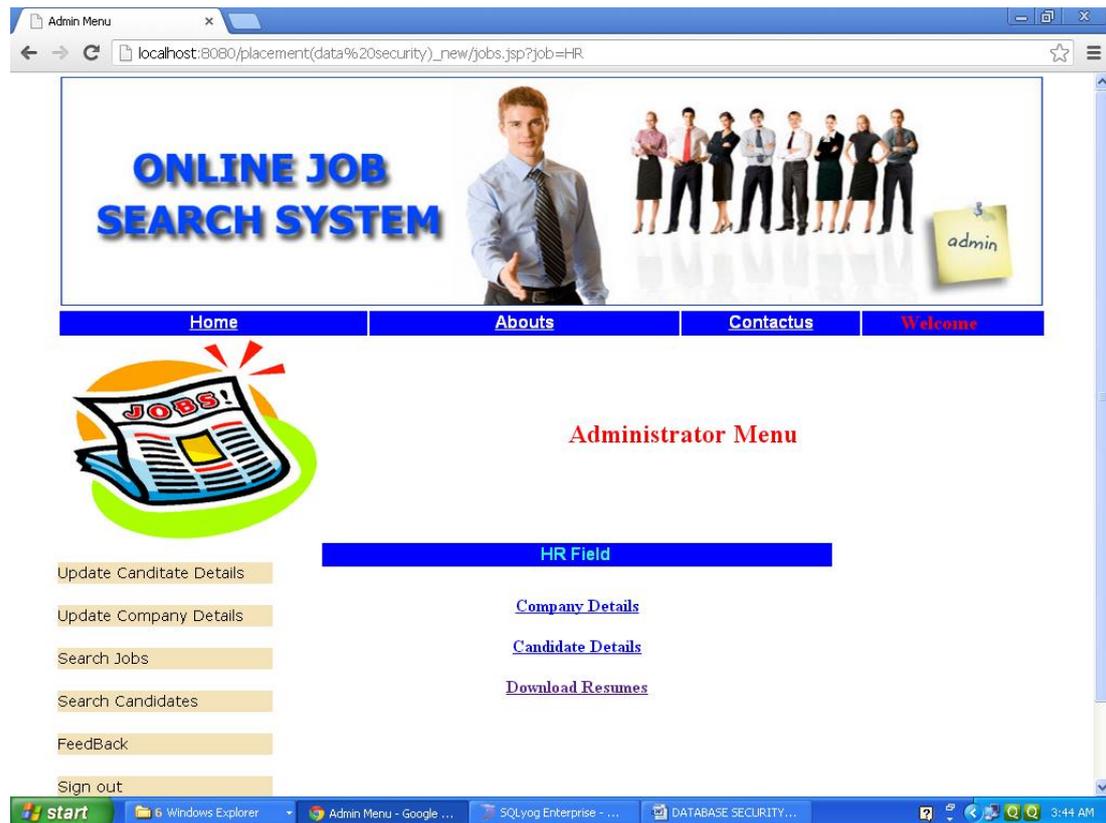
User Name

Password

Login

Windows Explorer Admin Panel - Google ... SQLyog Enterprise - ... DATABASE SECURITY... 3:33 AM

Admin Menu.jsp



```
<% @ page language="java" %>
<% @ page session="true" %>
<html>
<head>
<title>Admin Menu</title>
<style type="text/css">
<!--
.style7 {
    font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
    font-size: 16px;
    font-weight: bold;
    color: #0000FF;
}
.style8 {
    font-size: 18px;
    color: #CC3300;
}
.style10 {font-size: 24px; color: #0000FF;}
-->
</style>
</head>
<body>
<table width="731" border="0" align="center" cellspacing="0">
<tr>
  | |
```

```
<td width="750" align="left" valign="top" bgcolor="#FFFFFF"><form name="form1" method="post"
action="">
  <table width="671" height="755" border="0">
    <tr>
      <td height="75"><div align="center" class="style10">
        <p>&nbsp;</p>
        <p>&nbsp;</p>
      </div></td>
    </tr>

    <tr>
      <td align="left" valign="top"><p><strong><a href="admin panel.jsp">Admin
Panel</a></strong></p>
      <p><strong>Employees Control Panel </strong></p>
      <p>Jobs in this portal are categorized as </p>
      <p><a href="jobs.jsp?job=IT">IT Jobs</a></p>
      <p><a href="jobs.jsp?job=HR">HR Jobs</a></p>
      <p><a href="jobs.jsp?job=Marketing">Marketing Jobs</a></p>
      <p><a href="jobs.jsp?job=Others">Other Jobs</a> </p></td>
    </tr>
  </table>
</form>
<h1 class="style8">&nbsp;</h1>
<p>&nbsp;</p>
<h1>&nbsp;</h1> <p class="style7" __designer:dtid="281479271677962">&nbsp;</p> </td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

Jobs.jsp



```
start 6 Windows Explorer Untitled Document - ... SQLyog Enterprise - ... DATABASE SECURITY... 3:59 AM
<% @ page contentType="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1" language="java"
import="java.sql.*,java.net.*,javax.mail.*,java.io.*,java.util.*,javax.mail.internet.InternetAddress,javax
.mail.internet.MimeMessage" errorPage="" %>
<html>
<head>
<title>Admin Menu</title>
<style type="text/css">
<!--
.style7 {
    font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
    font-size: 16px;
    font-weight: bold;
    color: #0000FF;
}
.style8 {
    font-size: 18px;
    color: #CC3300;
}
.style10 {font-size: 24px; color: #0000FF;}
-->
</style>
</head>
<body>
<table width="731" border="0" align="center" cellspacing="0">
<tr>
    <td colspan="2" height="120"><% @ include file="header.jsp" %></td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td width="150" align="left" valign="top">
<% @ include file="menu.jsp"%></td>
```

```

<td width="750" align="left" valign="top" bgcolor="#FFFFFF"><form name="form1" method="post"
action="">
  <table width="671" height="755" border="0">
    <tr>
      <td height="75"><div align="center" class="style10">
        <p>&nbsp;</p>
        <p>&nbsp;</p>
      </div></td>
    </tr>

    <tr>
      <td align="left" valign="top"><p>
        <%
Class.forName("com.mysql.jdbc.Driver");
Connection connection = DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:mysql://localhost/jobs","root","1234");
Statement statement = connection.createStatement();

InetAddress ip =InetAddress.getLocalHost();
out.println("IP:"+ip.getHostAddress());
String ipadd=(ip.getHostAddress()).toString();
out.print(ipadd + "<br>");
String str=request.getParameter("job");

    java.util.Date dat = new java.util.Date();

String query3="insert into hits values('"+str+"',1,'"+dat+"')";
statement.executeUpdate(query3);

String query4="select * from hits where Id='"+str+"'";
ResultSet x4 = statement.executeQuery(query4);
int j=0;
while(x4.next()==true)
{
  j=j+1;
}

if(j<20)
{
  String query="select * from emp_auth where department='"+str+"'";
  ResultSet x = statement.executeQuery(query);

String s="";
String dep="";
int i=0;
  while(x.next()==true)
  {
    s=x.getString(4);
    dep=x.getString(5);
    i=i+1;
  }

  //out.print(s);
  //out.print(dep);
  //session.setAttribute("jo",dep);%>

<% if(ipadd.equals(s))

```



```

        pass="baluja123";
        //host = smtp_server; //"smtp.gmail.com"; user = jsp_email;
//YourEmailId@gmail.com" // email id to send the emails
        //pass = jsp_email_pw; //Your gmail password
        String SSL_FACTORY = "javax.net.ssl.SSLSocketFactory";
        String to = "chopras90@yahoo.com"; // out going email id
        String from = "balujalab@gmail.com"; //Email id of the recipient
        String subject = "email_subject";
        String messageText = "email_body";
        boolean sessionDebug = true;
        Properties props = System.getProperties();
        props.put("mail.host", host);
        props.put("mail.transport.protocol.", "smtp");
        props.put("mail.smtp.auth", "true");
        props.put("mail.smtp.", "true");
        props.put("mail.smtp.port", "465");
        props.put("mail.smtp.socketFactory.fallback", "false");
        props.put("mail.smtp.socketFactory.class", SSL_FACTORY);
        Session mailSession = Session.getDefaultInstance(props, null);
        mailSession.setDebug(sessionDebug);
        try{

                Message msg= new MimeMessage(mailSession);
                msg.setFrom(new InternetAddress(from));
                InternetAddress[] address = {new InternetAddress(to)};
                msg.setRecipients(Message.RecipientType.TO, address);
                msg.setSubject(subject);
                msg.setContent(messageText, "text/html"); // use setText if you want to send text

        Transport transport;
        transport = mailSession.getTransport("smtp");
        transport.connect(host, user, pass);

        transport.sendMessage(msg, msg.getAllRecipients());
        //WasEmailSent = true; // assume it was sent
        transport.close();}
        catch (Exception err) {
                out.print(err);
        }
//response.sendRedirect("home.jsp");
}

else
{
        out.println("<br>NO MORE DATA ACCESS RIGHTS");

        String host="smtp.gmail.com",user="", pass="";

        user="balujalab@gmail.com";
        pass="baluja123";
        //host = smtp_server; //"smtp.gmail.com"; user = jsp_email;
//YourEmailId@gmail.com" // email id to send the emails
        //pass = jsp_email_pw; //Your gmail password
        String SSL_FACTORY = "javax.net.ssl.SSLSocketFactory";
        String to = "chopras90@yahoo.com"; // out going email id
        String from = "balujalab@gmail.com"; //Email id of the recipient

```

```

String subject = "email_subject";
String messageText = "email_body";
boolean sessionDebug = true;
Properties props = System.getProperties();
props.put("mail.host", host);
props.put("mail.transport.protocol.", "smtp");
props.put("mail.smtp.auth", "true");
props.put("mail.smtp.", "true");
props.put("mail.smtp.port", "465");
props.put("mail.smtp.socketFactory.fallback", "false");
props.put("mail.smtp.socketFactory.class", SSL_FACTORY);
Session mailSession = Session.getDefaultInstance(props, null);
mailSession.setDebug(sessionDebug);
try{

        Message msg= new MimeMessage(mailSession);
msg.setFrom(new InternetAddress(from));
InternetAddress[] address = {new InternetAddress(to)};
msg.setRecipients(Message.RecipientType.TO, address);
msg.setSubject(subject);
msg.setContent(messageText, "text/html"); // use setText if you want to send text

Transport transport;
transport = mailSession.getTransport("smtp");
transport.connect(host, user, pass);

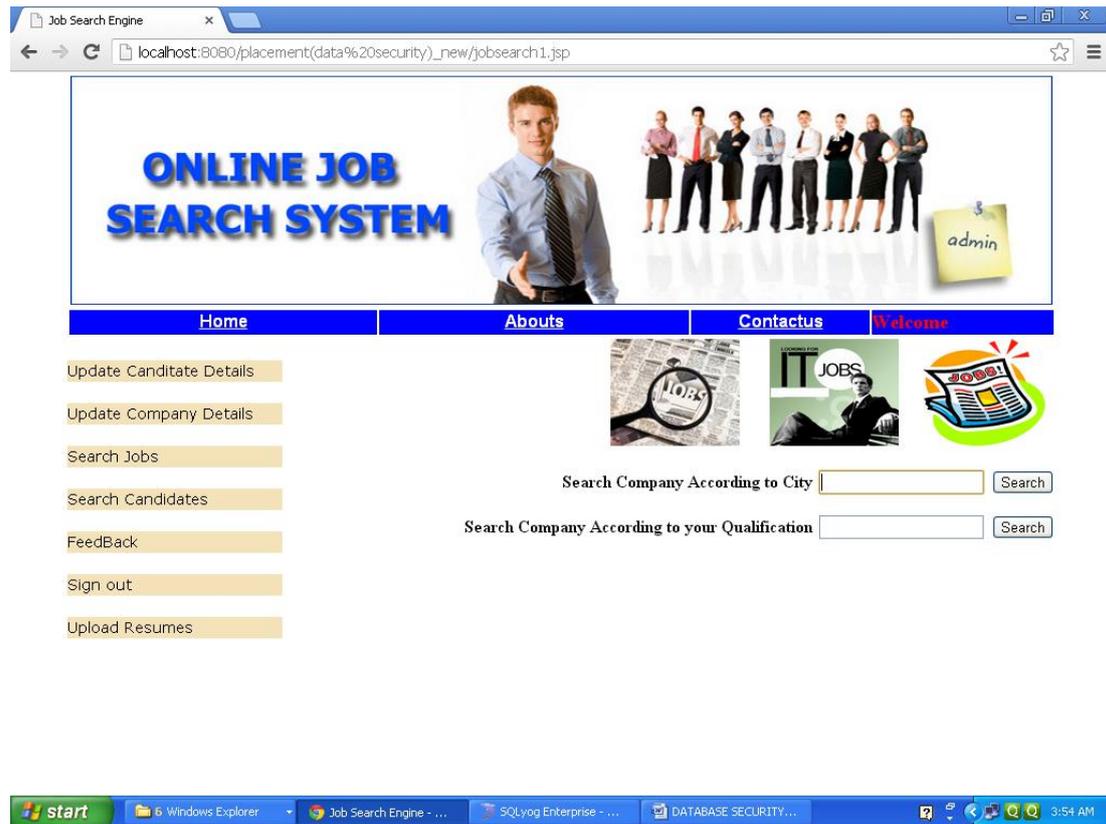
transport.sendMessage(msg, msg.getAllRecipients());
//WasEmailSent = true; // assume it was sent
transport.close();}
catch (Exception err) {
out.print(err);
}
}

%>

        &nbsp;</p>
        </td>
        </tr>
        </table>
</form>
<h1 class="style8">&nbsp;</h1>
        <p>&nbsp;</p>
        <h1>&nbsp;</h1> <p class="style7" __designer:dtid="281479271677962">&nbsp;</p> </td>
        </tr>
        </table>
        </body>
        </html>

```

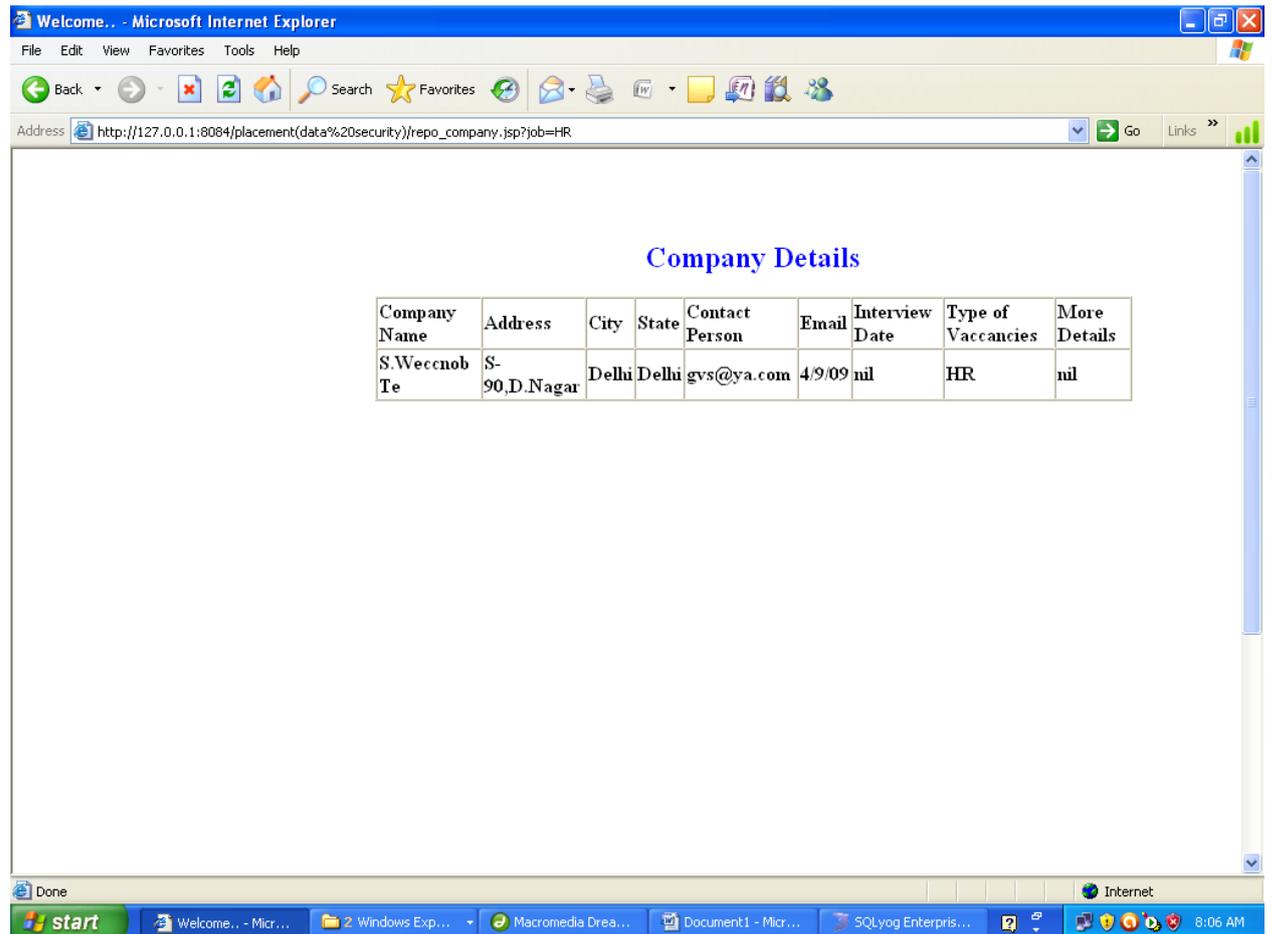
Jobs.jsp



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying `localhost:8080/placement(data%20security)_new/jobsearch1.jsp`. The page content includes a header with the text "ONLINE JOB SEARCH SYSTEM" in blue, a group of business professionals, and a sticky note labeled "admin". Below the header is a navigation menu with "Home", "Abouts", "Contactus", and "Welcome". A sidebar on the left contains a list of menu items: "Update Canditate Details", "Update Company Details", "Search Jobs", "Search Candidates", "FeedBack", "Sign out", and "Upload Resumes". The main content area features two search forms: "Search Company According to City" and "Search Company According to your Qualification", each with an input field and a "Search" button. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the Start button and several open applications: "6 Windows Explorer", "Job Search Engine - ...", "SQLyog Enterprise - ...", and "DATABASE SECURITY...". The system clock indicates the time is 3:54 AM.

ProjectHeader

Repo_company.jsp



```
<% @ page contentType="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1" language="java" import="java.sql.*"
errorPage="" %>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1" />
<title>Welcome..</title>
<style type="text/css">
<!--
.style7 {color: #3B393C; font-weight: bold; }
.style8 {color: #0000FF}
-->
</style>
</head>

<body>
<table width="200" border="0" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="2">
<tr>
<td>&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;</td>
</tr>
</table>
<table width="931" border="0" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0">
<tr>
<th width="180" height="67" align="left" valign="top" scope="col">&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;</th>
<th width="106" scope="col">&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;</th>
<th width="645" align="left" valign="top" scope="col"><p>&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;</p>

```


Repo_candidate.jsp

Name	Address	City	State	Email	Phone	Qualification	Experience	Expected Salary
Anu Roi	d-90	Delhi	Delhi	gvs@ya.com	9313565406	B.Sc.	1	76870
sf	sdf	sdf	sdf	rajesh_itsoft@yahoo.com	34	B.Sc.	1	
dfg	dfg	dfg	dfg	rajesh_itsoft@yahoo.com	345	B.Sc.	1	
sdf	sdf	sdf	sdf	rsdf	324	B.Sc.	1	
ry	rey	ert	ert	ert	ert	B.Sc.	1	
ry	re	ert	ert	ert	ert	B.Sc.	1	
re	ert	ert	ert	ert	ert	B.Sc.	1	
sdf	sdf	sdf	sdf	sdf	sdf	B.Sc.	1	
a	a	a	a	a	a	B.Sc.	1	
dfg	dfg	dfg	dfg	dfg	fdg	B.Sc.	1	fdg
gs	df	gfd	gfdg	fdg	fdg	B.Sc.	1	fdg

```

<% @ page contentType="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1" language="java" import="java.sql.*"
errorPage="" %>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1" />
<title>Welcome..</title>
<style type="text/css">
<!--
.style8 {color: #0000FF}
-->
</style>
</head>

<body>
<table width="200" border="0" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="2">
<tr>
<td>&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;</td>
</tr>
</table>
<table width="931" border="0" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0">
<tr>
<th width="180" height="67" align="left" valign="top" scope="col">&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;</th>
<th width="106" scope="col">&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;</th>
<th width="645" align="left" valign="top" scope="col"><p>&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;</p>
<table width="618" border="0" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0">
<tr>
<th width="618" height="375" align="left" valign="top" scope="col"><h2 align="center"
class="style8">Candidates Details</h2>

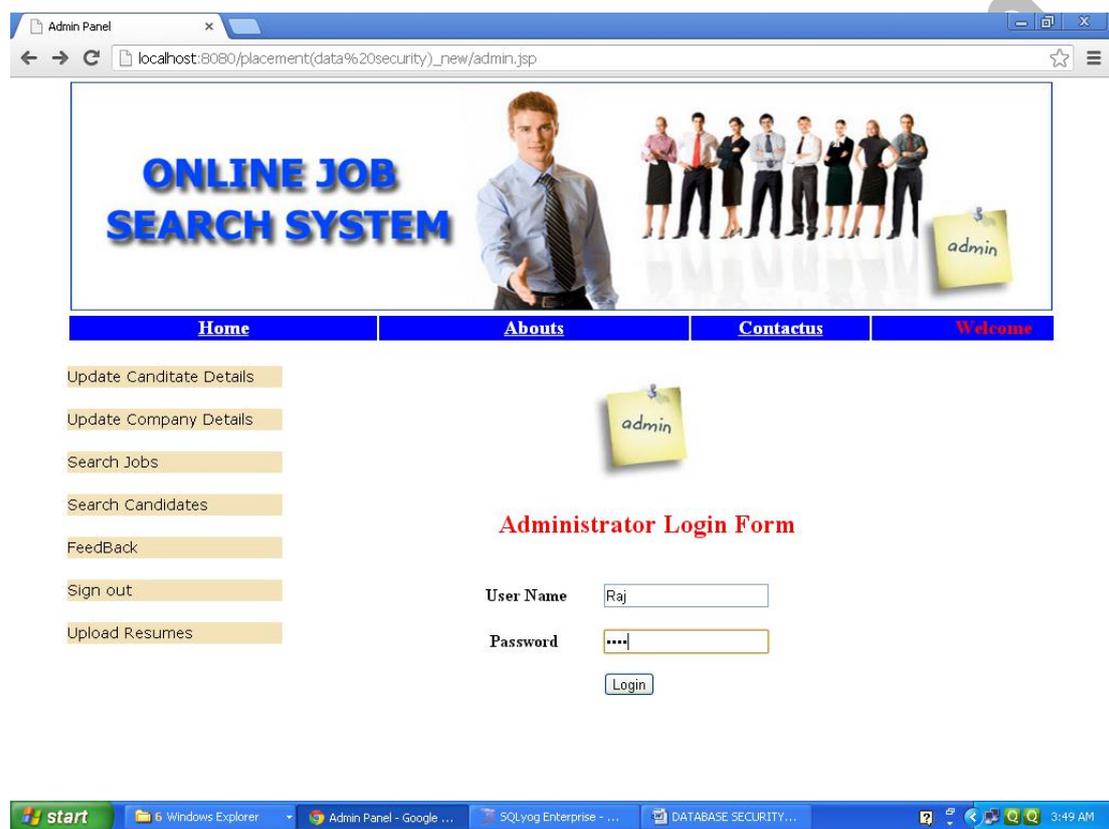
```



```

<p>&nbsp;</p>
<p align="center">
  <label></label>
</p>
</form>      <p align="center" class="style8">&nbsp;</p></th>
</tr>
</table></th>
</tr>
</table>
<p>&nbsp;</p>
<p>&nbsp;</p>
<p>&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;</p>
</body>
</html>

```



Untitled Document x

localhost:8080/placement(data%20security)_new/naw1.jsp

Do you want Google Chrome to save your password? Save password Never for this site

ONLINE JOB SEARCH SYSTEM

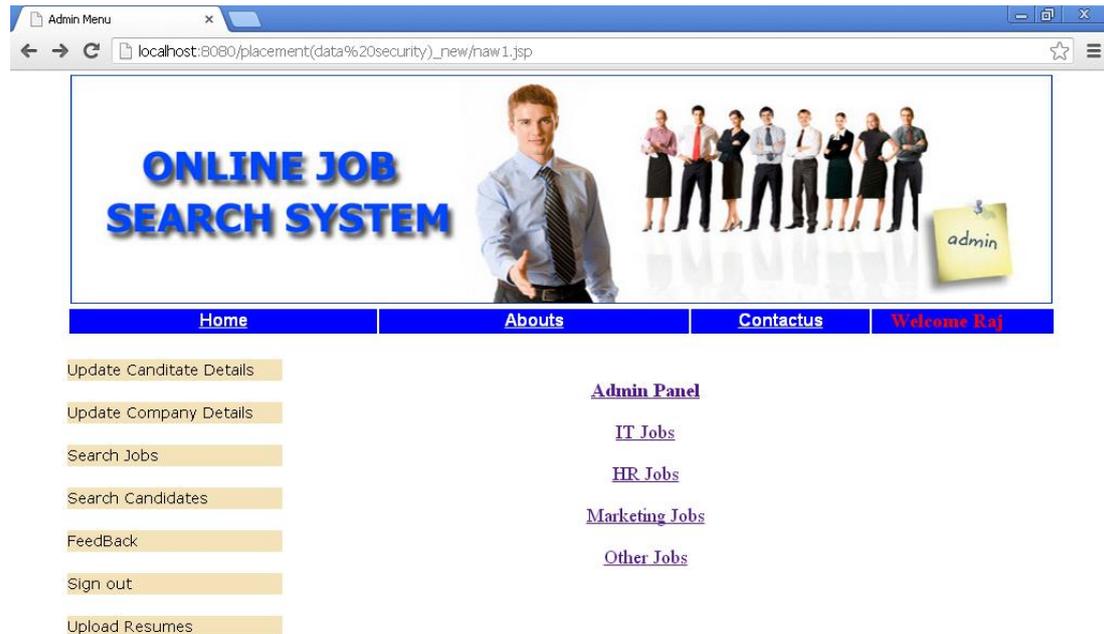
Home Abouts Contactus Welcom

192.168.1.57ACCESS DENIED FROM THIS SYSTEMjavax.mail.MessagingException: Unknown SMTP host: smtp.gmail.com, nested exception is: java.net.UnknownHostException: smtp.gmail.com

start 6 Windows Explorer Untitled Document - ... SQLyog Enterprise - ... DATABASE SECURITY... 3:59 AM

ProjectHelp

Jobs2.jsp



```
start 6 Windows Explorer Admin Menu - Google ... SQLyog Enterprise - ... DATABASE SECURITY ... 4:08 AM
<% @ page language="java" import="java.sql.*,java.net.*"%>

<html>
<head>
<title>Admin Menu</title>
<style type="text/css">
<!--
.style7 {
    font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
    font-size: 16px;
    font-weight: bold;
    color: #0000FF;
}
.style8 {
    font-size: 18px;
    color: #CC3300;
}
.style10 {font-size: 24px; color: #0000FF;}
-->
</style>
</head>
<body>
<table width="731" border="0" align="center" cellspacing="0">
<tr>
    <td colspan="2" height="120"><% @ include file="header.jsp" %></td>
</tr>

<tr>
<td width="150" align="left" valign="top">
<% @ include file="menu.jsp"%></td>
```

```

<td width="750" align="left" valign="top" bgcolor="#FFFFFF"><form name="form1" method="post"
action="">
  <table width="671" height="755" border="0">
    <tr>
      <td height="75"><div align="center" class="style10">
        <p>&nbsp;</p>
        <p>&nbsp;</p>
      </div></td>
    </tr>

    <tr>
      <td align="left" valign="top"><p>
        <%
Class.forName("com.mysql.jdbc.Driver");
Connection connection = DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:mysql://localhost/jobs","root","1234");
Statement statement = connection.createStatement();

String str=request.getParameter("job");

    java.util.Date dat = new java.util.Date();

String query="select * from emp_auth where department='"+str+"'";
ResultSet x = statement.executeQuery(query);

String s="";
String dep="";
int i=0;

        session.setAttribute("jo",str);
        %>
        <jsp:forward page="admin menu.jsp"/>
      <%

%>
        &nbsp;</p>
      </td>
    </tr>
  </table>
</form>
<h1 class="style8">&nbsp;</h1>
  <p>&nbsp;</p>
  <h1>&nbsp;</h1> <p class="style7" __designer:dtid="281479271677962">&nbsp;</p> </td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>

```



[Home](#) [Abouts](#) [Contactus](#)

- Update Canditate Details
- Update Company Details
- Search Jobs
- Search Candidates
- FeedBack
- Sign out
- Upload Resumes



Administrator Login Form

User Name

Password

ProjectHelp

Admin Menu x
localhost:8080/placement(data%20security)_new/new1.jsp
Do you want Google Chrome to save your password? Save password Never for this site



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- Update Canditate Details
- Update Company Details
- Search Jobs
- Search Candidates
- FeedBack
- Sign out
- Upload Resumes

- [Admin Panel](#)
- [IT Jobs](#)
- [HR Jobs](#)
- [Marketing Jobs](#)
- [Other Jobs](#)

start 6 Windows Explorer Admin Menu - Google ... SQLyog Enterprise - ... DATABASE SECURITY... 4:10 AM

ProjectHer

CODE EFFICIENCY

6. CODE EFFICIENCY

Reviewing of Code efficiency for a module is carried out after the module is successfully compiled and all the syntax errors eliminated. Code efficiency review is extremely cost-effective strategies for reduction in coding errors in order to produce high quality code. Normally, two types of efficiency are carried out on the code of a module - code optimization and code inspection. The procedure and final objective of these two efficiency techniques are very different as discussed below.

OPTIMIZATION OF CODE

7. OPTIMIZATION OF CODE

Code optimization is an informal code analysis technique. In this technique, after a module has been coded, it is successfully compiled and all syntax errors are eliminated. Some members of the development team are given the code a few days before the optimization meeting to read and understand the code. Each member selects some test cases and simulates execution of the code by hand (i.e. trace execution through each statement and function execution). The main objectives of the optimization are to discover the algorithmic and logical errors in the code. The members note down their findings to discuss these in a optimization meeting where the coder of the module is also present.

Even though a code optimization is an informal analysis technique, several guidelines have evolved over the years for making this naïve technique more effective and useful. Of course, these guidelines are based on personal experience, common sense, and several subjective factors. Therefore, guidelines should be considered as examples rather than as rules to be applied dogmatically. Some of these guidelines are the following:

The team performing the code optimization should not be either too big or too small. Ideally, it should consist of three to seven members.

TESTING

8. TESTING

Software Testing is an empirical investigation conducted to provide stakeholders with information about the quality of the product or service under test , with respect to the context in which it is intended to operate. This includes, but is not limited to, the process of executing a program or application with the intent of finding software bugs. It can also be stated as the process of validating and verifying that a software program/application/product meets the business and technical requirements that guided its design and development, so that it works as expected and can be implemented with the same characteristics.

A primary purpose for testing is to detect software failures so that defects may be uncovered and corrected. This is a non-trivial pursuit. Testing cannot establish that a product functions properly under all conditions but can only establish that it does not function properly under specific conditions.^[11] The scope of software testing often includes examination of code as well as execution of that code in various environments and conditions as well as examining the aspects of code: does it do what it is supposed to do and do what it needs to do. In the current culture of software development, a testing organization may be separate from the development team. There are various roles for testing team members. Information derived from software testing may be used to correct the process by which software is developed.

Defects and failures

Not all software defects are caused by coding errors. One common source of expensive defects is caused by requirements gaps, e.g., unrecognized requirements, that result in errors of omission by the program designer. A common source of requirements gaps is non-functional requirements such as testability, scalability, maintainability, usability, performance, and security.

Software faults occur through the following process. A programmer makes an error (mistake), which results in a defect (fault, bug) in the software source code. If this defect is executed, in certain situations the system will produce wrong results, causing a failure.^[12] Not all defects will necessarily result in failures. For example, defects in dead code will never result in failures. A defect can turn into a failure when the environment is changed. Examples of these changes in environment include the software being run on a new hardware platform, alterations in source data or interacting with different software.^[12] A single defect may result in a wide range of failure symptoms.

Compatibility

A frequent cause of software failure is compatibility with another application, a new operating system, or, increasingly, web browser version. In the case of lack of backward compatibility, this can occur (for example...) because the programmers have only considered coding their programs for, or testing the software upon, "the *latest* version of" this-or-that operating system. The unintended consequence of this fact is that: their latest work might not be fully compatible with earlier mixtures of software/hardware, or it might not be fully compatible with *another* important operating system. In any case, these differences, whatever they might be, may have resulted in

(unintended...) software failures, as witnessed by some significant population of computer users.

This could be considered a "prevention oriented strategy" that fits well with the latest testing phase suggested by Dave Gelperin and William C. Hetzel, as cited below [13].

Input combinations and preconditions

A very fundamental problem with software testing is that testing under *all* combinations of inputs and preconditions (initial state) is not feasible, even with a simple product. This means that the number of defects in a software product can be very large and defects that occur infrequently are difficult to find in testing. More significantly, non-functional dimensions of quality (how it is supposed to be versus what it is supposed to do) -- for example, usability, scalability, performance, compatibility, reliability -- can be highly subjective; something that constitutes sufficient value to one person may be intolerable to another.

Static vs. dynamic testing

There are many approaches to software testing. Reviews, walkthroughs or inspections are considered as static testing, whereas actually executing programmed code with a given set of test cases is referred to as dynamic testing. The former can be, (and unfortunately in practice often is...) omitted, whereas the latter takes place when programs begin to be used for the first time - which is normally considered the beginning of the testing stage. This may actually begin before the program is 100% complete in order to test particular sections of code (modules or discrete functions). For example, Spreadsheet programs are, by their very nature, tested to a large extent "on the fly" during the build process as the result of some calculation or text

manipulation is shown interactively immediately after each formula is entered

1. Unit testing:

This is the smallest testable unit of a computer system and is normally tested using the white box testing. The author of the programs usually carries out unit tests.

2. Integration testing:

In integration testing, the different units of the system are integrated together to form the complete system and this type of testing checks the system as whole to ensure that it is doing what is supposed to do. The testing of an integrated system can be carried out top-down, bottom-up, or big-bang. In this type of testing, some parts will be tested with white box testing and some with black box testing techniques. This type of testing plays very important role in increasing the systems productivity. We have checked our system by using the integration testing techniques.

3. System testing:

A part from testing the system to validate the functionality of software against the requirements, it is also necessary to test the non-functional aspect of the system. Some examples of non-functional tools include tests to check performance, data security, usability/user friendliness, volume, load/stress that we have used in our project to test the various modules.

System testing consists of the following steps:

1. Program(s) testing.
2. String testing.

3. System testing.
4. System documentation.
5. User acceptance testing.

4. Field Testing:

This is a special type of testing that may be very important in some projects. Here the system is tested in the actual operational surroundings. The interfaces with other systems and the real world are checked. This type of testing is very rarely used. So far our project is concerned; we haven't tested our project using the field testing.

5. Acceptance Testing:

After the developer has completed all rounds of testing and he is satisfied with the system, then the user takes over and re-tests the system from his point of view to judge whether it is acceptable according to some previously identified criteria. This is almost always a tricky situation in the project because of the inherent conflict between the developer and the user. In this project, it is the job of the bookstores to check the system that whether the made system fulfills the goals or not.

Why System Testing?

Testing is vital to the success of the system. System testing makes a logical assumption that if all the parts of the system are correct, the goal will be successfully achieved. Inadequate testing results in two types of problems:

1. The time lag between the cause and the appearance of the problem.
2. The effect of system errors on the files and records within the system.

Activity Network For System Testing

The test plan entails the following activities:

1. Prepare test plan.
2. Specify conditions for user acceptance testing.
3. Prepare test data for program testing.
4. Prepare test data for transaction path testing.
5. Plan user training.
6. Compile/assemble programs.
7. Prepare job performance aids.
8. Prepare operational documents.

Prepare Test: A workable test plan must be prepared in accordance with established design specifications. It includes the following items:

- Outputs expected from the system.
- Criteria for evaluating outputs.
- A volume of test data.
- Procedure for using test data.
- Personnel and training requirements.

Specify Conditions For User Acceptance Testing

Planning for user acceptance testing calls for the analyst and the user to agree on conditions for the test.

Prepare Test Data For Program Testing

As each program is coded, test data are prepared and documented to ensure that all aspects of the program are properly tested.

Prepare Test Data For Transaction Path TestinG

This activity develops the data required for testing every condition and transactions to be introduced into the system. The path of each transaction from origin to destination is carefully tested reliable results.

Plan User Training

User training is designed to prepare the user for testing and converting the system. User involvement and training take place parallel with programming for three reasons:

- The system group has time available to spend on training while the programs are being written.
- Initiating a user-training program gives the systems group a clearer image of the user's interest in the new system.
- A trained user participates more effectively in system testing.

The training plan is followed by preparation of the user training manual and other text materials.

Compile / Assemble Programs

All programs have to be compiled / assembled for testing.

Prepare Job Performance Aids

In this activity the materials to be used by personnel to run the system are specified and scheduled. This includes a display of materials.

Prepare Operational Documents

During the test plan stage, all operational documents are finalized including copies of the operational formats required by the candidate system.

Systems Testing

The computer department to ensure that the system functions as specified does this testing. This testing is important to ensure that a working system is handed over to the user for acceptance testing.

Acceptance Testing

The user to ensure that the system functions, as the user actually wanted performs this testing. With prototyping techniques, this stage becomes very much a formality to check the accuracy and completeness of processing. The screen layouts and output should already have been tested during the prototyping phase.

An error in the program code can remain undetected indefinitely. To prevent this from happening the code was tested at various levels. To successfully test a system, each condition, and combinations of conditions had to be tested. Each program was tested and linked to other programs. This unit of program is tested and linked to other units and so on until the complete system has been tested.

The purpose of testing is to ensure that each program is fully tested. To do so a test plan had to be created. The test plan consists of a number of test runs such as the valid paths through the code, and the exception and error handling paths. For each test run there is a list of conditions tested, the test data used and the result expected. The test plan was then reviewed to check that each path through the code is tested correctly. It is the responsibility of the programmer to collect the data that will produce the required test condition.

VERIFICATION & VALIDATIONS

9. VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION (V&V)

The objectives of verification, validity activities are to assess and improve the quality of the work products generated during development and modification of the software. Quality depends upon the various attributes like correctness, completeness, consistency, reliability, usefulness, usability, efficiency and conformance to standards.

The terms verification and validation are used synonymously. These are defined as under: -

Verification: "Are we building the product right?"

Validation: "Are we building the right product?"

Verification activities include proving, testing, and reviews. Validation is the process of evaluating software at the end of the software development to ensure compliance with the software requirements. Testing is a common method of validation. Clearly, for high reliability we need to perform both activities. Together, they are often called V&V activities.

The major V&V activities for software development are inspection, reviews, and testing (both static and dynamic). The V&V plan identifies the different V&V tasks for the different phases and specifies how these tasks contribute to the project V&V goals. The methods to be used for performing these V&V activities, the responsibilities and milestones for each of these activities, inputs and outputs for each V&V task, and criteria for evaluating the outputs are also specified.

The two major V&V approaches are testing and inspections. Testing is an activity that can be generally performed only on code. It is an important activity and is discussed in detail in a later chapter.

Inspection is a more general activity that can be applied to any work product, including code. Many of the V&V tasks are such that for them, an inspection type of activity is the only possible way to perform the tasks (e.g. trace ability and document evaluation). Due to this, inspections play a significant role in verification.

ProjectHelpline.in

Status

Experience

Marital Status

Skill

Nago Sallary

Mode Details

Type

CREATE MY ACCOUNT

T.C ID	PRE-CONDITION	T.C DESCRIPTION	T.C DATA	EXPECTED	ACTUAL	RESULT
1	User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Employee Id Field	Check the functionality of Employee Id field	Akhila	Will accept only letters, spaces, hyphens, and apostrophes.Length upto 32 characters. name are required.	Ok	Pass
2	User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Employee Id Field	Check the functionality of Employee Id field	A S	Will accept only letters, spaces, hyphens, and apostrophes.Length upto 32 characters. name are required.	Ok	Pass
3	User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Employee Id Field	Check the functionality of Employee Id field	A Satish	Will accept only letters, spaces, hyphens, and apostrophes.Length upto 32 characters. name are required.	Ok	Pass
4	User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Employee Id Field	Check the functionality of Employee Id field	Akhila S	Will accept only letters, spaces, hyphens, and apostrophes.Length upto 32 characters.name are required.	Ok	Pass
5	User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Employee Id Field	Check the functionality of Employee Id field	pooja sharma	Will accept only letters, spaces, hyphens, and apostrophes.Length upto 32 characters.name are required.	Ok	Pass

6	User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Name Field	Check the functionality of Name option	uttam nagar	Will accept only letters, spaces, hyphens, and apostrophes.Length upto 132 characters. name are required.	Ok	Pass
7	User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Name Field	Check the functionality of Name option	female	Will accept one.This is required	Ok	Pass
8	User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Address Field	Check the functionality of Address option	m-10/20 vikashpuri	Will accept only letters, spaces, hyphens, and apostrophes.Length upto 132 characters. name are required.	Ok	Pass
9	User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Address Field	Check the functionality of Address option	101	Will accept only numeric upto 3 digit . Customer ID are required	Ok	Pass
10	User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Address Field	Check the functionality of Address option	february 20 1995	Will accept all valid dates	Ok	Pass
11	User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Address Field	Check the functionality of Address option	March 21 05	Will accept all valid dates	Ok	Pass
12	User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on City Field	Check the functionality of City Option	India	Will accept country.This is required.	Ok	Pass
13	User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on State Field	Check the functionality of State field	110075	Will accept the valid postal code of the selected country	Ok	Pass
14	User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Email Field	Check the functionality of Email option	employee	Will accept only letters, numbers, underscores, and one dot (.)	Ok	pass
18	User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Phone Field	Check the functionality of Phone Field	avhjlhm	Will accept 6 to 32 characters.Capitalisatio n matters. and don't use your name ID.	Ok	Pass

19	User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Phone Field	Check the functionality of Phone Field	654321	Will accept 6 to 32 characters.Capitalisatio n matters. and don't use your name or ID.	Ok	Pass
20	User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Phone Field	Check the functionality of Phone Field	2207**	Will accept 6 to 32 characters.Capitalisatio n matters. and don't use your name or ID.	Ok	Pass
21	User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Phone Field	Check the functionality of Phone Field	Chinnu1312**	Will accept 6 to 32 characters.Capitalisatio n matters. and don't use your name or ID.	Ok	Pass
22	User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Date of Birth Field	Check the functionality of Date of Birth	Same as the password	Will accept the same password as above.	Ok	Pass
23	User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Age Field	Check the functionality of Age Option	akhila.hunagun d@gmail.com	Will accept any valid email id or blank	Ok	Pass
24	User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Age Field	Check the functionality of Age Option	Blank	Will accept any valid email id or blank	Ok	Pass
27	User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Age Field	Check the functionality of Age Option	What was the make of your first car?	Either select one from drop list or type one	Ok	Pass
28	User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Qualification Field	Check the functionality of Certification Option Option	Santro	Will accept letters and a single space only	Ok	Pass
	User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Certification Field	Check the functionality of Certification Option			Ok	Pass
	User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Certification Field	Check the functionality of Certification Option			Ok	Pass

	User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Status Field	Check the functionality of Status Option				Ok	Pass
	User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Status Field	Check the functionality of Status Option				Ok	Pass
	User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Experiment Field	Check the functionality of Experiment Option					
	User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Marital Status Field	Check the functionality of Marital Status Option					
	User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Skills Field	Check the functionality of Skills Option					
	User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Nago Sallary Field	Check the functionality of Nago Sallary Option				Ok	Pass
	User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Mode Detail Field	Check the functionality of Mode Detail Option				Ok	Pass

	User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Type Field	Check the functionality of Type Option			Ok	Pass
	User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Type Field	Check the functionality of Type Option			Ok	Pass

Negative Test cases for
registration form

T.C ID	PRE-CONDITION	T.C DESCRIPTION	T.C DATA	EXPECTED	ACTUAL	RESULT
1	User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Employee Id Field	Check the functionality of Employee Id field	A	Will accept only letters, spaces, hyphens, and apostrophes.Length upto 32 characters. name are required.	Invalid	Fail
2	User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Employee Id Field	Check the functionality of Employee Id field	Akhila's	Will accept only letters, spaces, hyphens, and apostrophes.Length upto 32 characters. name are required.	Invalid	Fail
3	User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Employee Id Field	Check the functionality of Employee Id field	Satish	Will accept only letters, spaces, hyphens, and apostrophes.Length upto 32 characters.name are required.	Invalid	Fail
4	User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Employee Id Field	Check the functionality of Employee Id field	,	Will accept only letters, spaces, hyphens, and apostrophes.Length upto 32 characters. name are required.	Invalid	Fail
	User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Employee Id Field	Check the functionality of Employee Id field				
	User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Name Field	Check the functionality of Name option				
6	User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Name Field	Check the functionality of Name option	Numeric	Allows to select a month and enter a valid day and year	Invalid	Fail

8	User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Address Field	Check the functionality of Address option	february 29 1995	Allows to select a month and enter a valid day and year	Invalid	Fail
	User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Address Field	Check the functionality of Address option				
9	User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Address Field	Check the functionality of Address option	-Select one-	Allows to select a country.This field is required.	Invalid	Fail
	User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Address Field	Check the functionality of Address option				
13	User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on City Field	Check the functionality of City Option	akhila@yahoo. com	Will accept only letters, numbers, underscores, and one dot (.).The ID must be available.	Invalid	Fail
14						
	User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on State Field	Check the functionality of State field				
16	User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Email Field	Check the functionality of Email option	a123	Will accept 6 to 32 characters.Capitalisatio n matters. and don't use your name or ID.	Invalid	Fail
17	User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Phone Field	Check the functionality of Phone Field	Different from the one in Password field	Will accept the same password as above	Invalid	Fail
	User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Phone Field	Check the functionality of Phone Field				
18	User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Phone Field	Check the functionality of Phone Field	akhila.hunagun d	Will accept any valid email id or blank	Invalid	Fail
19	User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Phone Field	Check the functionality of Phone Field	@yahoo.com	Will accept any valid email id or blank	Invalid	Fail

22	User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Date of Birth Field	Check the functionality of Date of Birth	-Select one-	Either select one from drop list or type one	Invalid	Fail
23	User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Age Field	Check the functionality of Age Option	blank	Will accept anything.But not blank	Invalid	Fail
	User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Age Field	Check the functionality of Age Option			Invalid	Fail
	User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Age Field	Check the functionality of Age Option			Invalid	Fail
	User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Qualification Field	Check the functionality of Certification Option Option			Invalid	Fail
	User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Certification Field	Check the functionality of Certification Option			Invalid	Fail
	User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Certification Field	Check the functionality of Certification Option			Invalid	Fail
	User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Status Field	Check the functionality of Status Option			Invalid	Fail
	User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Status Field	Check the functionality of Status Option			Invalid	Fail
	User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Experiment Field	Check the functionality of Experiment Option			Invalid	Fail

User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Marital Status Field	Check the functionality of Marital Status Option			Invalid	Fail
User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Skills Field	Check the functionality of Skills Option			Invalid	Fail
User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Nago Sallary Field	Check the functionality of Nago Sallary Option			Invalid	Fail
User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Mode Detail Field	Check the functionality of Mode Detail Option			Invalid	Fail
User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Type Field	Check the functionality of Type Option			Invalid	Fail
User should be on https:// Online Job Search/registration? And is on Type Field	Check the functionality of Type Option			Invalid	Fail

SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

10. POST IMPLEMENTATION MAINTENANCE AND REVIEW

As we know, creating software is one thing and the implementation of the created software is another. The process of implementing software is much difficult as compared to the task of creating the project. First we have to implement the software on a small scale for removing the bugs and other errors in the project and after removing them we can implement the software on a large scale.

Before we think in terms of implementing the Software on a large basis, we must consider the Hardware requirements.

Whenever we develop software or project a certain hardware and software is being used by the programmer for developing the project. The hardware and software to be used by the programmer for developing the project should be such that it would result in the development of a project, which would satisfy all the basic needs for which the project has been created by the programmer. The Hardware should be such that cost constraints of the Client should also be taken into account without affecting the performance.

10.1 HARDWARE EVALUATION FACTORS

When we evaluate computer hardware, we should first investigate specific *physical and performance* characteristics for each hardware component to be acquired. These specific questions must be answered concerning many important factors. These *hardware evaluation factors* questions are summarized in the below figure.

Notice that there is much more to evaluating hardware than determining the fastest and cheapest computing device. For e.g. the question of possible obsolescence must be addressed by making a technology evaluation. The factor of *ergonomics* is also very important. Ergonomics is the science and technology that tries to ensure that computers and other technologies are "user-friendly", that is safe, comfortable and easy to use. *Connectivity* is another important evaluation factor, since so many computer systems are now interconnected within wide area or local area telecommunications networks.

HARDWARE EVALUATION FACTORS

- 1) Performance
- 2) Cost
- 3) Reliability
- 4) Availability
- 5) Compatibility
- 6) Modularity
- 7) Technology
- 8) Ergonomics
- 9) Connectivity
- 10) Environmental requirements

11) Software

12) Support

10.2 SOFTWARE EVALUATION FACTORS

Software can be evaluated according to many factors similar to the hardware evaluation. Thus the factors of *performance, cost, reliability, compatibility, modularity, technology, ergonomics, and support* should be used to evaluate proposed software acquisitions. In addition, however, *the software evaluation factors* are summarized in below figure. For e.g. some software packages require too much memory capacity and are notoriously slow, hard to use, or poorly documented. They are not a good selection for most end users, even if offered at attractive prices.

SOFTWARE EVALUATION FACTORS:

1. **EFFICIENCY:** is the software a well-written system of computer instructions that does not use much memory capacity or CPU time?
2. **FLEXIBILITY:** can it handle its processing assignments easily without major modifications?
3. **SECURITY:** does it provide control procedures for errors, malfunctions and improper use?
4. **LANGUAGE:** do our computer programmers and users write it in a programming language that is used?
5. **DOCUMENTATION:** is the s/w well documented? Does it include helpful user instructions?
6. **HARDWARE:** does existing hardware have the features required to best use this software?

7. Other characteristics of hardware such as its performance, what about the cost, how much is reliable and etc.

10.3 CONVERSION AND TRAINING

An important aspect of is to make sure that the new design is implemented to establish standards. The term implementation has different meanings, ranging from the conversion of a basic application to a complete replacement of a computer system. Implementation is used here to mean the process of converting a new or revise system into an operational one. Conversion is one aspect of implementation. Conversion means changing from one system to another. The objective is to put the tested system into operation while holding costs, risks, and personnel irritation to a minimum. It involves creating computer-compatible files, training the operation staff, and installing terminal and hardware. A critical aspect of conversion is not disrupting the functioning of the organization.

When a new system is used over and old, existing and running one, there are always compatibility errors. These errors are caused because of the lack of equipment or personnel to work the new system. Running any specified system at an organization does require some or other hardware or, in this case, software requirement as well.

Conversion is one aspect of implementation review & software maintenance.

There are three types of implementation:

1. Implementation of a computer system to replace a manual system. The problems encountered are converting files, training users, creating accurate files and verifying printouts for integrity.
2. Implementation of a new computer system to replace an existing one. This is usually a difficult conversion. If not properly planned there can be many problems. Some large computer systems have taken as long as year to convert.
3. Implementation of a modified application to replace an existing one, using the same computer. This type of conversion is relatively easy to handle, provided there are no major changes in the files.

10.4 TRAINING NEEDS

Training needs refer to the gaining of knowledge required for running the system.

First of all the system is a computer based system therefore the person should have good knowledge about computer and its working.

He should know how to use software's on the computer.

For a better usage and working of the software the organization should appoint a person who has good knowledge of all the required software. The organization gets a person trained through different institutes present in the market. The training should be as per the above requirements.

COST ESTIMATION OF THE PROJECT

11. COST ESTIMATION OF THE PROJECT

Cost in a project is due to the requirements for software, hardware, and human resources. Hardware resources are computer time, terminal time and memory required for the project. Software resources include the tools and compilers needed during development. The bulk of cost of software development is due to human resources needed. Cost estimates are determined in terms of person-months (PM).

Total No. Of Persons Involved In This Project:

1. Administrator
2. Senior Programmer
3. Junior Programmers
4. On line Users.

Since this Project will complete in 4 months

COST ESTIMATE: (Salary of Project Manager + Salary of Senior Programmer + 2 * Salary of Junior Programmer) * 2

GANTT & PERT CHART

GANTT CHART

Gantt charts mainly used to allocate resources to activities. The resources allocated to activities include staff, hardware, and software. Gantt charts (named after its developer Henry Gantt) are useful for resource planning. A Gantt chart is special type of bar chart where each bar represents an activity. The bars are drawn along a timeline. The length of each bar is proportional to the duration of the time planned for the corresponding activity.

Gantt chart is a project scheduling technique. Progress can be represented easily in a Gantt chart, by coloring each milestone when completed. The project will start in the month of January and end after 4 months at the end of April.

Pert Chart

PERT (Project Evaluation and Review Technique) charts consist of a network of boxes and arrows. The boxes represent activities and the arrows represent task dependencies.

PERT chart represents the statistical variations in the project estimates assuming a normal distribution. Thus in a PERT chart instead of making a single estimate for each task, *pessimistic*, *likely*, and *optimistic* estimates are also made. The boxes of PERT charts are usually annotated with the pessimistic, likely, and optimistic estimates for every task. Since all possible completion times between the minimum and maximum durations for every task have to be considered, there are many critical paths, depending on the permutations of the estimates for each task. This makes critical path analysis in PERT charts very complex. A critical path in a PERT chart is shown by using thicker arrows. The PERT chart representation of the companies problem of Figure A. is shown in Figure B.

Task	ES	EF	LS	LF	ST
Specification Part	0	15	0	15	0
Design Database Part	15	60	15	60	0
Design GUI Part	15	45	90	120	75
Code Database Part	60	165	60	165	0
Code GUI Part	45	90	120	165	75
Integrate and Test	165	285	165	285	0
Write User Manual	15	75	225	285	210

Figure A : Different Tasks for the ONLINE JOB SERACH are shown in above table.

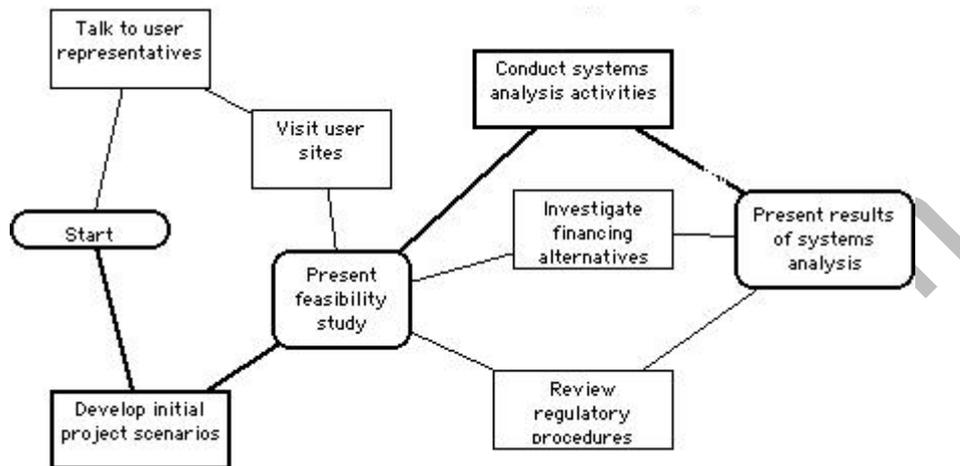


FIGURE B :PERT chart representation of the ONLINE JOB SEARCH.

PERT charts are a more sophisticated form of activity chart. In activity diagrams only the estimated task durations are represented. Since the actual durations might vary from the estimated durations, the utility of the activity diagrams is limited.

SECURITY AND VALIDATION CHECKS

12. SECURITY AND VALIDATION CHECKS

In this project we have used following validation checks.

- While entering the data into the form it will check for the name of the client is properly filled & it should not be null.
- Whenever we enter the data for the new customer, company, or user will automatically check the details from the database tables and also generate the connection number automatically.
- Similarly in the complaint table complaint number will generate automatically.
- Entered text / number should not exceed the limit (width).
- Almost for all fields we have used the validation for example if name of the fields requires the text type of data then it will check for the string and if the data is numeric then it will check if the number entered is proper numeric or not.

JSP Provides Security

- Evidence-based security (authentication)
- Based on user identity and code identity
- Configurable policies
- Imperative and declarative interfaces

SCOPE OF FUTURE APPLICATION

13. SCOPE OF FUTURE APPLICATION

This Online Job Search enables the web application team to work without having to accommodate a continual stream of change but still recognizes the continuous evolution characteristics of most web application.

Besides that, the following basic quality in the software always safeguards the future scope of the software.

Correctness:-

When a program functions correctly according to their specification that it show the quality of correctness to the definition of correctness the specification of the system that determine unambiguous. Whether a program meets the specification

Reusability:

Reusability is possible as and when we required in this application. We can update its next version. Reusable software reduces design, coding and testing cost by amortizing effort over several designs. Reducing the amount of code also simplified understanding, which increases the likelihood that the code is correct. We followed up both types of reusability as sharing of newly written code within a project and reuse of previously written code on new projects.

Extensibility:

This application software is extended in ways that its original developers may not expect. The following principles enhance extensibility like hiding data structures, avoiding traversing multiple links or methods, avoiding case statements on object type and distinguishing public and private operations.

Robustness:

Its method is robust and it will not fail even if it receives improper parameters. There are some alert pages and messages are flashed out with some dialogue boxes to warn and inform the end user about the current processes going on. It also interacts with the user by alerting them about invalid parameters.

Understandability:

A method is understandable if anyone other than the developer of the method can understand the code (as well as the developer after a time-span).

Cost-effectiveness:

Its cost is under the budget and developed within given time period. It is always desirable to aim for a system with a minimum cost subject to the condition that it must satisfy all the requirements.

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CONCLUSION

14. CONCLUSION

This project is designed to meet the requirements of the users for online booking . It has been developed in Jsp, My SQL, keeping in mind the specifications of the system.

For designing the system we have used simple data flow diagrams.

Overall the project teaches us the essential skills like:

- ❑ Using system analysis and design techniques like data flow diagram in designing the system.
- ❑ Understanding the database handling and query processing using My SQL .

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