**PROPOSED PROPOSAL**

**On**

**“A STUDY ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNET BASED GATEWAY FOR THE STUDENTS OF BALUJA INSTITUTE”**

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for qualifying

POST-GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN EDUCATION TECHNOLOGY

(PGDET)

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 **UNDER GUIDANCE OF**

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 **DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE**

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**1. TITLE OF THE PROJECT**

**“A STUDY ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNET BASED GATEWAY FOR THE STUDENTS OF BALUJA INSTITUTE”**

**2. INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY**

An Internet gateway is a horizontally scaled, redundant, and highly available VPC component that allows communication between instances in your VPC and the Internet. It therefore imposes no availability risks or bandwidth constraints on your network traffic.

An Internet gateway serves two purposes: to provide a target in your VPC route tables for Internet-routable traffic, and to perform network address translation (NAT) for instances that have been assigned public IP addresses.

**Enabling Internet Access**

To enable access to or from the Internet for instances in a VPC subnet, you must do the following:

* Attach an Internet gateway to your VPC.
* Ensure that your subnet's route table points to the Internet gateway.
* Ensure that instances in your subnet have public IP addresses or Elastic IP addresses.
* Ensure that your network access control and security group rules allow the relevant traffic to flow to and from your instance.

To use an Internet gateway, your subnet's route table must contain a route that directs Internet-bound traffic to the Internet gateway. You can scope the route to all destinations not explicitly known to the route table (0.0.0.0/0), or you can scope the route to a narrower range of IP addresses; for example, the public IP addresses of your company’s public endpoints outside of AWS, or the Elastic IP addresses of other Amazon EC2 instances outside your VPC. If your subnet is associated with a route table that has a route to an Internet gateway, it's known as a public subnet. For more information about public and private subnets, see Your VPC with Subnets.

To enable an instance in your public subnet to communicate with the Internet, it must have a public IP address or an Elastic IP address that's associated with a private IP address on your instance. Your instance is only aware of the private (internal) IP address space defined within the VPC and subnet. The Internet gateway logically provides the one-to-one NAT on behalf of your instance, so that when traffic leaves your VPC subnet and goes to the Internet, the reply address field is set to the public IP address or Elastic IP address of your instance, and not its private IP address. Conversely, traffic that's destined for public IP address or Elastic IP address of your instance has its destination address translated into the instance's private IP address before the traffic is delivered to the VPC.

**3.** **RATIONALE FOR THE STUDY**

ICTs have changed the way information is created and distributed. They have also changed the way colleges select, acquire, organize and deliver information. Baluja Institute must adapt to this change and acquire skill in using automated systems. The Automation Service has led the effort to implement computer technology to manage departmental tasks. It is important that colleges and their staff come to terms with automation and the organizational changes that come along with it. They must prepare for the evolution of practices and job descriptions. Once automation is introduced, there is no stopping the changes that will occur. The project will study the problems & constraints in initiating automation in Baluja Institute

**4. OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT**

1. To design the model for the Gateway for Engineering College at Baluja Institute of Technology and Management.
2. To identify & categories the different resources of Engineering college at Baluja Institute of Technology and Management.
3. To analyze and discover how to keeps up to date with the ever changing resources of Engineering college at Baluja Institute of Technology and Management.
4. To help the users to search all types of information at one place.
5. To provide current information about the online resources.
6. To provide fast and easy access to high quality relevant information and news Engineering College at Baluja Institute of Technology and Management.
7. **RESEARCH MEHDOLOGY**

Research methodology makes the most important contribution towards the enrichment of study. In a research there are numerous methods and procedure to be applied but it is the nature of the problem under investigation that determines the adoption of a particular method for all studies.

**RESEARCH DESIGN:-** The research design will be used in this study is both ‘Descriptive’ and ‘exploratory’.

**DATA COLLECTION METHOD:**

The data will be collected using both by primary data collection methods as well as secondary sources.

**PRIMARY DATA**: Most of the information will be gathered through primary sources. The methods that will be used to collect primary data are:

* Questionnaire
* Interview

**SECONDARY DATA**: The secondary data will be collected through:

* Internet
* Magazines
* Journals
* Text books
* Newspapers,

**Sample Size**

A survey of approximately 50 respondents.

**UNIVERSE:** Universe refers to the total of the units in field of inquiry. Our universes will be random method.

**Sample Frame:**

The respondent will be selected on a random basis from which the respondents will be selected based on convenience.

**Stastical Tools:**

MS-EXCEL will be used to prepare pie- charts and graphs and MS-WORD will be used to prepare or write the whole project report.

**METHOD YOU WILL USE TO PRESENT DATA**:

**Questionnaire** – It consists of both open ended and close ended questions.

**Data Analysis & Interpretation** – Classification & tabulation transforms the raw data will be collected through questionnaire in to useful information by organizing and compiling the bits of data contained in each questionnaire i.e., observation and responses are converted in to understandable and orderly statistics are used to organize and analyze the data.

* Simple tabulation of data using tally marks.
* Calculating the percentage of the responses.

Formula used = (No. of responses **/** total responses) \* 100

**REPORT WRITING AND PRESENTATION**

 Report Encompasses – Charts, diagrams

1. **LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY**

The report may be beneficial to company. But there are some limitations of the study:-

* The size of the research may not be substantial and it is limited to area.
* There may be lack of time on the part of respondents.
* As only single area will be surveyed or covered, it does not represent the overall view of each field.
* It may be possible that some of the respondents may give the incorrect information.
1. **FUTURE DIRECTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH**

Automation implies a high degree of mechanization of various routine and repetitive tasks to be performed by human beings. With the advent of automation, human intervention is reduced to a great extent. The introduction to computers has enabled Baluja Institute to implement automation. When we talk about automation, it is principally the use of computers, associated peripheral media (disks, optical media, magnetic tapes, storage devices etc) computer based products and administration services in College.

Online Automation requires planning, designing and implementation. The use of automation system helps immensely in collection development, storage, administration, processing, preservation and communication etc. It increases productivity in terms of both works as well as in services in Baluja Institute.

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