1.1 Company Profile

UNICUS was started in 23rd Feb 2011 by entrepreneurial spirited professionals with a vision to provide cheap and best hosting from various countries like Germany, Netherland, UK, USA and India. Very soon the hosting base was extended and today we are very well equipped with software professionals to provide a quality and secure web services and enterprise software solutions.

Unicus Internet Solutions LLP is committed to provide value addition to our customer's business by use of organized and optimum software solutions. Unicus Internet Solutions LLP are entrepreneurial spirited professionals with vision of providing extreme cost effective and robust solutions using rich industry experience on various domains and technologies. Unicus provides ERP solutions, RFID based Solutions and Consulting for Attendance Management system, Cafeteria Management System, Asset tracking, Vehicle tracking,

Warehouse Management, Library Management, Laptop Tracking and many more..

Unicus offers you variety of services. We offer you high-end static websites, content management driven websites, dynamic and database driven websites, brochure designing, banner advertisements, signs, print ads, business cards, logo design, flash websites and we also offer photography by our in-house photographer who can come to your location to take photos of your building, staff or products.

Unicus Internet Solutions LLP is expertise in KIOSK based systems solutions. We have robust, durable and cost effective KIOSK based system and solutions for Canteen Managements, Hotel and Club Member's management system.

Being a web design company spreading our wings all over the country shortly gives our company the advantage when working with local companies since we are able to come to your location to collect all of the content (text & images) that needs to be placed within your new website design

1.2 Existing System and Need for System

In existing system the execution of all processes are carried out on paper. To maintain the flow of the process of admission right from enquiry till admission confirmation, various stages are followed and all those are done manually. I-card generation process is also carried out. Examination scheduling and resource management is done manually. Gradation or marks assessment is done by teachers, and it is vary tedious task. Online examination or assignment management is not optimized as per requirement. The library management for student is also executed on paper. Therefore there is a need for automated system to reduce the paper work, time and cost and increase efficiency in work.

1.3 Scope of work

"ERP systems are those systems which integrates various functionalities under one roof." The proposed system is a web based computerized ERP system. This system need to build three information systems namely Student information system, staff information system, and college information system.

The system will keep track of student from admission to completion of his/her course. Automation in the admission process optimizes the resource management. RFID card generation helps to identify the student uniquely and same card can be used in other systems.

The proposed system contains functionality to manage staff like teaching and non teaching staff. It also includes course management. The system keeps information about college from its accreditations, affiliations, grand, grade, to all organization needs.

Modules

The ERP is based on three basic **Information Systems**

- Student Management Information System

- Staff Management Information System

- College Management Information System

Based on above information System of the ERP module assign to me is:

Admission System with I-card generation (RFID).

Module Details:

- Admission System

    1. Personal Details

    2. Guardian Details

    3. Academic Details

    4. Certification Details

    5. Professional Details

6. Project Details

7. Extra Curricular Details

- Document Management

    1. Document Details with Description

    2. Category, programme wise Document List

- Certificate Management

    1. Certificate Details with Description

    2. Issued Certificate Details

- Payment Management

    1. Fee Details

    2. Deposit Details

- I-card Generation

    1. RFID Card generation

1.4 Operating Environments: Hardware and Software

<u>Server side</u>

Hardware:

- Processor: Pentium (4) or advance.(2.0 Gz Or Above)

- RAM: Minimum 4 GB.

- Hard Disk: Minimum 160 GB

Software:

- MySQL5 or advance support.

- Apache2.2. or advance support.

- PHP5 or advance support.

- Operating System: Authorized Windows/Linux.

Client side

Hardware:

- Processor: Pentium (4) or advance.

- RAM: Minimum 1 GB.

- Internet Connection.

Software:

- Operating System: Authorized Windows.

- Web Browser: Internet Explorer 7+, Firefox 3+, Opera 9+,

  Safari 3+,

    Chrome 3+ and any modern browser.

For development

Hardware:

- Processor: Pentium (4) or advance.(2.0 Gz Or Above)

- RAM: Minimum 2 GB.

- Hard Disk: Minimum 160 GB.

Software:

- MySQL5 or advance support.

- Apache2.2. or advance support.

- PHP5 or advance support.

- Operating System: Authorized Windows/Linux.

- Text Editor: Apatana Studio 3

- Browsers (IE8,Mozila 16.0.2,Google Chrome 22.0 etc)

1.5 Detailed Description of Technology Used

About PHP and MySQL

PHP is the Web development language.

PHP stands for PHP :Hypertext Preprocessor. PHP is a Server-side scripting language, which can be embedded in HTML or used as a standalone binary.

PHP is a computer scripting language, originally designed for producing dynamic web pages. It is for server-side scripting, but can be used from a command line interface or in standalone graphical applications.

Benefits of PHP…..

- Easy to Code Programs
- Open source Technology
- Tremendous Opening in IT Company
- Suitable in All Operating System

- Easy made web Application

- Flexible Server.

- High Processing Speed

- Huge Data storage by MySQL

CEGONSOFT provides you the distinction is to a large extent,

subjective. Here are a few characteristics often noted as descriptive

of PHP

- Latest Versions of PHP 5.3 are handled here

- PHP & MySQL being an open source code

- Giants including Yahoo, Google, naukri.com etc have started
  PHP & MySQL in practice.

- Governments are also interested in open source codes like
  PHP as it is a major part of their cost-cutting strategies
  In addition open source like PHP Plays great role during hard
  economies.

- The IT backbones of India like Wipro, HCL, Satyam etc.
  have brought PHP/MYSQL application in existence to curtail

- unwanted expenses.

- Consequently, small and medium sized companies have started following PHP/MYSQL Programming.

- AJAX in PHP makes application more faster and interactive.

- AJAX in PHP Reduces Network Traffic

- AJAX in PHP Increases Speed

- AJAX in PHP Increases Response Time

- AJAX Enhances User Experience

- AJAX Used by many popular Internet Companies

PHP is an open source code, where anyone can download and make use of the application free of cost. It is easy to obtain the complete source code and customize it according to one's requirement. As of April 2007, over 20 million Internet domains were hosted on servers with PHP installed, and PHP was recorded as the most popular Apache module. Of late

the exuberating release of PHP was version 5.2.6 on

May 1, 2008.

<u>Introduction to PHP:</u>

Hypertext Preprocessor is a widely used, general-purpose scripting language that was originally designed for web development to produce dynamic web pages. For this purpose, PHP code is embedded into the HTML source document and interpreted by a web server with a PHP processor module, which generates the web page document. As a general-purpose programming language, PHP code is processed by an interpreter application in command-line mode performing desired operating system operations and producing program output on its standard output channel. It may also function as a graphical application. PHP is available as a processor for most modern web servers and as standalone interpreter on most operating systems and computing platforms.

PHP was originally created by Rasmus Lerdorf in 1995 and has been in continuous development ever since. The main implementation of PHP is now produced by The PHP Group and serves as the de facto standard for PHP as there is no formal specification. PHP is free software released under the PHP License, which is incompatible with the GNU General Public License (GPL) because restrictions exist regarding the use of the term PHP.

Significant websites are written in PHP including the user-facing portion of Facebook, Wikipedia (MediaWiki), Yahoo!, MyYearbook, Digg, Joomla, eZ_Publish, WordPress, YouTube in its early stages, Drupal, Tagged and Moodle.

History

PHP originally stood for personal home page.[2] It began in 1994 as a set of Common Gateway Interface (CGI) binaries written in the C programming language by the Danish/Greenlandic programmer Rasmus Lerdorf. Lerdorf initially created these Personal Home Page Tools to replace a small set of Perl scripts he had been using to

maintain his personal homepage. The tools were used to perform tasks such as displaying his résumé and recording how much traffic his page was receiving.

He combined these binaries with his Form Interpreter to create PHP/FI, which had more functionality. PHP/FI included a larger implementation for the C programming language and could communicate with databases, enabling the building of simple, dynamic web applications. Lerdorf released PHP publicly on June 8, 1995, to accelerate bug location and improve the code. This release was named PHP version 2 and already had the basic functionality that PHP has today. This included Perl-like variables, form handling, and the ability to embed HTML. The syntax was similar to Perl but was more limited, simpler, and less consistent.

A new major version has been under development alongside PHP 5 for several years. This version was originally planned to be released as PHP 6 as a result of its significant changes, which included plans for full Unicode support.

Features

1. Cookies

PHP transparently supports HTTP cookies. Cookies are a mechanism for storing data in the remote browser and thus tracking or identifying return users. You can set cookies using the setcookie() or setrawcookie() function. Cookies are part of the HTTP header, so setcookie() must be called before any output is sent to the browser. This is the same limitation that header () has. You can use the output buffering functions to delay the script output until you have decided whether or not to set any cookies or send any headers.

Any cookies sent to you from the client will automatically be included into a $_COOKIE auto-global array if variablesorder contains "C". If you wish to assign multiple values to a single cookie, just add [] to the cookie name.

Depending on register_globals, regular PHP variables can be created from cookies. However it's not recommended to rely on them as this

feature is often turned off for the sake of security. *$HTTP_COOKIE_VARS* is also set in earlier versions of PHP when the track_vars configuration variable is set. (This setting is always on since PHP 4.0.3.)

2. Sessions

Session support in PHP consists of a way to preserve certain data across subsequent accesses. This enables you to build more customized applications and increase the appeal of your web site. All information is in the Session reference section.

3. File Upload

This feature lets people upload both text and binary files. With PHP's authentication and file manipulation functions, you have full control over who is allowed to upload and what is to be done with the file once it has been uploaded.

Files will, by default be stored in the server's default temporary directory, unless another location has been given with the upload_tmp_dir directive in *php.ini*. The server's default directory can be changed by setting the environment variable TMPDIR in the environment in which PHP runs. Setting it using putenv() from within a PHP script will not work. This environment variable can also be used to make sure that other operations are working on uploaded files, as well.

The PHP script which receives the uploaded file should implement whatever logic is necessary for determining what should be done with the uploaded file. You can, for example, use the $_FILES['userfile']['size'] variable to throw away any files that are either too small or too big. You could use the $_FILES['userfile']['type'] variable to throw away any files that didn't match a certain type criteria, but use this only as first of a series of checks, because this value is completely under the control of the client and not checked on the PHP side. As of PHP 4.2.0, you could use $_FILES['userfile']['error'] and plan your logic according to the <u>error codes</u>. Whatever the logic, you should either delete the file from the temporary directory or move it elsewhere.

If no file is selected for upload in your form, PHP will return $_FILES['userfile']['size']*as 0, and* $_FILES['userfile']['tmp_name'] as none.

The file will be deleted from the temporary directory at the end of the request if it has not been moved away or renamed.

The Advantages of PHP

PHP is one of the most popular server side scripting languages running today. It is used for creating dynamic WebPages that interact with the user offering customized information. PHP offers many advantages; it is fast, stable, secure, easy to use and open source (free).

PHP code is inserted directly into the HTML that makes up a website. When a visitor comes to the website, the code is executed. Because PHP is a server side technology, the user does not need any special browser or plug-ins to see the PHP in action.

The beauty of PHP lies in its simplicity. It is easy to understand and learn, especially for those with backgrounds in programming such as C, javascript and HTML. The language is similar to C and Perl so that anyone with a background in either C or Perl programming will feel comfortable using and understanding PHP. PHP also runs on just about every platform including most UNIX, Macs and Windows versions.

PHP doesn't use a lot of the system's resources so it runs fast and doesn't tend to slow other processes down. It is typically used as an Apache module, written in C, so it loads and executes quickly. It works well with other software and can be quite fast. PHP is also fairly stable and since it is open source, the PHP community works together to fix any bugs. The community offers technical support and continuously updates the code further expanding PHP's capabilities.

PHP offers many levels of security to prevent malicious attacks. These security levels can be adjusted in the .ini file.

Another key advantage of PHP is its connective abilities. PHP uses a modular system of extensions to interface with a variety of libraries such as graphics, XML, encryption, etc. In addition, programmers can extend PHP by writing their own extensions and compiling them into the executable or they can create their own executable and load it using PHP's dynamic loading mechanism.

In addition to extensions, PHP has tons of server interfaces, database interfaces and other modules available. Of the server interfaces, PHP can load into Apache, IIS, Roxen, THTTPD and AOLserver. It can also be run as a CGI module. Database interfaces are available for MySQL, MS SQL, Informix, Oracle and plenty of others. If a database is not supported, ODBC is an option.

The main PHP source repository is loaded with modules and interfaces that users have written and contributed. There you can find modules for flash movies, PDF files, calendars and more.

A huge advantage that PHP offers is its community. Since PHP is an open source project, the PHP community is willing to share. If you're looking for a particular script, chances are another user has already created something similar. Check within the PHP community for availability. Likewise, if you have created a function that others might enjoy, be sure to post the code for others.

If you're ready to add dynamic content to your webpages, consider the use of PHP. It's free, easy to learn (especially if you

have some programming background) and integrates well across many platforms and with various software programs.

PHP code embedded within HTML

PHP only parses code within its delimiters. Anything outside its delimiters is sent directly to the output and is not processed by PHP (although non-PHP text is still subject to control structures described within PHP code). The most common delimiters are <?php to open and ?> to close PHP sections. <script language="php"> and </script> delimiters are also available, as are the shortened forms <? or <?= (which is used to echo back a string or variable) and ?> as well as ASP-style short forms <% or <%= and %>. While short delimiters are used, they make script files less portable as their purpose can be disabled in the PHP configuration, and so they are discouraged.[47] The purpose of all these delimiters is to separate PHP code from non-PHP code, including HTML.[48]

The first form of delimiters, <?php and ?>, in XHTML and other XML documents, creates correctly formed XML 'processing

instructions'. This means that the resulting mixture of PHP code and other markup in the server-side file is itself well-formed XML.

Variables are prefixed with a dollar symbol and a type does not need to be specified in advance. Unlike function and class names, variable names are case sensitive. Both double-quoted ("") and heredoc strings allow the ability to embed a variable's value into the string.PHP treats newlines as whitespace in the manner of a free-form language (except when inside string quotes), and statements are terminated by a semicolon.PHP has three types of comment syntax: /* */ marks block and inline comments; // as well as # are used for one-line comments. The echo statement is one of several facilities PHP provides to output text (e.g. to a web browser).

In terms of keywords and language syntax, PHP is similar to most high level languages that follow the C style syntax. If conditions, for and while loops, and function returns are similar in syntax to languages such as C, C++, Java and Perl.

Web Developer Suit

Web Developer Pro is a Windows-based web server application (and platform) that provides an easy-to-use framework & interface for creating, developing and hosting websites (creating websites is a 1-click process).

Web Developer turns your PC, server, and even a laptop into a full Web Server running the latest & best web technologies: including Apache 2.2 + PHP 5.3 + MySQL 5.

Reduce the time and effort involved in manually installing, integrating and configuring web server components and setting up websites. Maximize your productivity with the leading (Windows-based) "smart" Apache Web Deployment Platform for PHP and MySQL websites.

Windows, the operating system;

Apache, the Web server;

MySQL, the database management system (or database server);

PHP (Sometimes Perl or Python) the programming language.