

ALUMNI MANAGEMENT PORTAL

INTERDISCIPLINARY PROJECT

Submitted in partial fulfilment of the
requirements for the award of
Bachelor of Technology degree in Information Technology
by

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

SCHOOL OF COMPUTING

SATHYABAMA

INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)

Category-1 University by UGC

Accredited with Grade “A++” by NAAC

12B Status by UGC |Approved by AICTE

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MAY - 2024



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BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this Project Report is the bonafide work of Arghya Chandra(41120027) who carried out the project entitled "ALUMNI MANAGEMENT PORTAL" under my supervision from January 2024 to May 2024.

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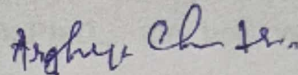
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DECLARATION

I, **ARGHYA CHANDRA** (Reg. No – 41120027), hereby declare that the project report entitled “**ALUMNI MANAGEMENT PORTAL**” was done by me under the guidance **Dr. S.URMELA,M.Tech.,Ph.D.**, is submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of Bachelor of Engineering Degree in Information Technology.

DATE: 08/05/2024

PLACE: Chennai



SIGNATURE OF THE CANDIDATE

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I wish to express my thanks to all Teaching and Non-teaching staff members of the **Department of Information Technology** who were helpful in many ways for the completion of the project.

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ABSTRACT

The Alumni Management Portal represents a cutting-edge solution designed to revolutionize educational administration through seamless IT integration. In an era where educational institutions face mounting challenges in managing student data, academic resources, and administrative tasks efficiently, this platform offers a comprehensive suite of tools tailored to meet the diverse needs of educational stakeholders.

Key features of the Alumni Management Portal include student information management, academic record tracking, course scheduling, resource allocation, and communication channels. By centralizing these functions within a user-friendly interface, the portal empowers administrators, faculty, students, and parents alike to navigate the educational landscape with ease.

Through advanced data analytics capabilities, the Alumni Management Portal enables administrators to gain valuable insights into student performance, attendance trends, and resource utilization. These insights facilitate informed decision-making, allowing institutions to optimize their academic offerings and support services effectively.

Moreover, the portal's robust security protocols ensure the confidentiality and integrity of sensitive student information, providing peace of mind to stakeholders concerned about data privacy and compliance with regulatory standards.

The Alumni Management Portal represents a paradigm shift in educational administration, offering a holistic solution to the complex challenges faced by modern educational institutions. By leveraging the power of IT integration, this platform empowers stakeholders to enhance efficiency, foster collaboration, and ultimately, elevate the quality of education provided to students.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATION	EXPANSION
HTML	Hyper Text Markup Language.
CSS	Cascading Style Sheets.
JS	JavaScript.
RWD	Responsive Website Development.
SPA	Single Page Application.
CMS	Content Management System.
GIF	Graphical Interchange Format.
PHP	Hypertext Preprocessor.
XML	Extensible Markup Language.
API	Application Programming Interface.
ASP	Active Server Pages.
AI	Artificial Intelligence.
XAMPP	operating system, Apache, Mysql, Php, Perl
RAM	Random Access Memory.
DOM	Document Object Manipulation.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

As alumni are the people who represent the institute in the real world. Numerous institutes around the globe offer administrations and advantages to the graduated class understudies. This is the primary job of graduated class workplaces to make the administrations accessible for the graduated understudies, numerous universities have graduated class site. As this administration is an electronic application for graduated class can exploit the administrations offers by the college after they drop. College offers numerous focal points and advantages for their graduated class understudies. For instance, it keeps an individual in track with the occasion which are sorted out by the college. Graduated class entrance additionally contains significant news about graduated class' field of study. With the assistance of the graduated class entry, an individual can without much of a stretch locate the most recent data, occasions which are going on in the school and some more.

The current framework is additionally a modernized framework yet it contains countless exceed expectations sheets that are made by every client. For example, if we want some record, we have to go through all the record. This process may take more time. And maintains of these excel file is a difficult task. It doesn't give numerous clients get to and furthermore doesn't have distinctive client benefits.

1.1 Programming Language Used

“ALUMNI MANAGEMENT PORTALS” is a very useful mini-projects which is implement here in HTML,CSS, PHP, MySQL which is one of the most popular and powerful programming language in the world for web development.

1.2 About HTML, CSS, PHP, MySQL, Javascript

HTML (HyperText Markup Language) is the code that is used to structure a web page and its content. For example, content could be structured within a set of paragraphs, a list of bulleted points, or using images and data tables

CSS is the language for describing the presentation of Web pages, including colors, layout, and fonts. It allows one to adapt the presentation to different types of devices, such as large screens, small screens, or printers. CSS is independent of HTML and can be used with any XML-based markup language.

PHP(short for Hypertext PreProcessor) is the most widely used open source and general purpose server side scripting language used mainly in web development to create dynamic websites and applications. It was developed in 1994 by Rasmus Lerdorf.

It may be anything from a simple shopping list to a picture gallery or the vast amounts of information in a corporate network. To add, access, and process data stored in a computer database, you need a database management system such as MySQL Server. Javascript is a scripting language that's widely used to add functionality and interactivity to web pages.

1.2.1 Introduction to Web Development

Web programming, also known as web development, is the creation of dynamic web applications. Examples of web applications are social networking sites like Facebook or e-commerce sites like Amazon.

There are two broad divisions of web development – front-end development (also called client-side development) and back-end development (also called serverside development).

Hardware, computer programs, and websites comprise many components: code, databases, user interfaces (UI). Those that interact with users are in the front end; those that operate the technology are situated in the back end, also called the dataaccess layer. The back end provides the resources to support the front end.

1.2.2 Front-End Development

Front-end development refers to constructing what a user sees when they load a web application – the content, design and how you interact with it. This is done

with three codes – HTML, CSS and JavaScript. It facilitates building components that interact with users. Examples are the user interface, buttons, user-entered data, websites, and user experience (UX) features. The front end aims at meeting user requirements and delivering a positive user experience.

1.2.3 Back-End Development

Back-end development controls what goes on behind the scenes of a web application. A backend often uses a database to generate the front-end.

Examples are components for data storage, infrastructure, integration with external systems, and code written in one or more programming languages. Users cannot access the back end.

Back-end scripts are written in many different coding languages and frameworks, such as... PHP

Ruby on rails

ASP.NET

Perl

Java

Node.js

Python

1.2.4 Responsive Web Development

RWD, also known as responsive design, is a web-design approach that emphasizes user experience. The objective is to ensure consistent rendering of webpages on various devices, screens and windows of different shapes and sizes, etc. Such an approach has become important given the rise of mobile devices, with most web traffic coming from mobile-device users. Real-world implementations of RWD abound, which most users, who focus on only the convenience and appeal of websites, rarely notice.

Following are several techniques with which to make websites responsive to various conditions:

Flexible grids: Grids are a standard design tool for building websites. Responsive websites require a flexible grid that can load in different ways, depending on the screen or window size.

Breakpoints: Similar to flexible grids, breakpoints are dots on a page that identify cutoff points so that information can move on the screen. Most

websites have numerous breakpoints, but a minimum should be three to correspond to the three most common device types.

Prioritization: Effective designs usually place the most important images and information higher up on the webpage, ensuring that visitors see them first. This visual hierarchy is especially crucial for responsive websites because smaller screens display less of a page at a given time. Prioritizing the important elements keeps mobile-device users engaged.

Flexible images:

Images are often harder to fit into different screen sizes than plain text.

Web designers use various techniques to ensure that web pages display images appropriately on different screens. For example, the display might crop parts of an image for a better fit. In the case of multiple image versions for a site, select the version to render based on the device type or screen size.

Responsive media queries: These are coding commands that set the maximum and minimum dimensions for media assets and that specify their orientation. As a result, all media assets on a webpage load at the appropriate size.

Mouse and touchscreen-friendly elements: Desktop users are adept with their mouse device, but some actions are less intuitive on mobile devices. Responsive websites must accommodate smartphones by ensuring that every action is easily accessible through a touchscreen. Links must be large and obvious on small screens, and scrolling must be easy across device types. Be sure to test the user experience to ensure that all the elements work well on different devices.

1.2.5 Types of Web Applications

1.2.5.1 Static Web Applications

Based on HTML and CSS, static web applications contain no dynamic elements and are primarily for displaying content and data only, allowing no interactions between users and servers. Hence, these applications, the common ones being portfolio sites and official company sites, are relatively easy and simple to build, modify, and manage. Note that despite being static, these applications can include videos, GIFs, and animated banners.

1.2.5.2 Dynamic Web Applications

Dynamic web applications offer interactions between the server and user, i.e., the user makes a request, which the server accepts and then generates content in real time. These applications, which often hold databases or forums and which constantly update or modify the content, usually perform updates through a content management system (CMS). You can build these applications with various web languages, but PHP and ASP are the best for structuring content.

1.2.5.3 Single Page Applications

Single-page applications (SPAs) display updated content by loading a single document with a JavaScript API, e.g., XMLHttpRequest and Fetch. Consequently, since users need not load new webpages from the server, higher performance and a dynamic user experience follow. However, because SPAs are more complex than other web applications, more effort is required to monitor the performance, maintain the state, and implement navigation capabilities.

1.3 IDE Used

Visual Studio is used to implement the mini-project “ ALUMNI MANAGEMENT PORTALS” .Visual Studio is a free integrated development environment (IDE) for programming in HTML, CSS, PHP, MySQL.Visual Studio Code is a streamlined code editor with support for development operations like debugging, task running, and version control. It aims to provide just the tools a developer needs for a quick code-build-debug cycle and leaves more complex workflows to fuller featured IDEs, such as Visual Studio IDE.

1.4 System Required

- Operating system, Windows, XP/Vista/7/8/10.
- Memory (RAM): 2GB of RAM required.
- Hard Disk Space: 1GB of free space required.

1.5 Literature Survey

Here is the literature survey of this work which I explored

1.5.1 Harvard Alumni Portal

Front page of this portal shows the features like login tab so that the alumnus can login easily, ways to connect for connecting the junior and the pass out students, make gift for various occasions like birthdays or anything else. With that Harvard provides Features News for surrounding information's, Lecture details which describes the schedule, events and the Notice are displayed on home page itself with the present event. Also gives the Donor Initiative Chance for the scenario when the alumni student he/she feels that they can help the college in terms of donation so that will be possible with this. Apart from all this we have observe the unique feature that is it provides the clubbed video on the home page and this thing makes the whole portal very much attractive.

1.5.2 IIT Kanpur

IIT has Gallery with many images, Lectures details with specific day and time; contacts which show whom all are connected with this portal, woman alumni convention as separate for the woman only on the Home page. And Features are Gallery present on the home page; visit for guide allocations is given so that the junior student can get the solution or the advice for their difficulties. And Notice with highlighted form is shown for better visualization. Also gives the Donor Initiative Chance. And IIT KANPUR shows information events about present on every page where the current events are highlighted also there is a separate women alumni convention and that is the unique feature.

1.5.3 Alumni Princeton University

This portal has different things in their front page like Calendar for the current and the incoming occasions. This portal is providing the features that is same as the IIT KANPUR like Gallery present on the home page, visit for guide allocations is given so that the junior student can get the solution or the advice for their difficulties. But the different thing is that this portal provides the scholar ship in terms of donor initiative for the collage requirement purpose. Providing the unique feature like the alumnus are categorized on the basis of regions communities of networks so that the students who belongs to the same area will get listed together.

1.5.4 UCLA Alumni Portal

In the home page this portal shows the search tab for searching the alumni student whether he/she is connected in the portal or not provides the similar

features like all portals Harvard Alumni Portal, IIT Kanpur, Alumni Princeton University. The notice is present in the highlighted form not only for the better visualization but also for making the portal active. Also provided Donor initiative for college. And the unique feature which makes ITMB Alumni Association more unique is the search tab which is shown on every page.

1.5.5 ITMB Alumni Association

The UCLA ALUMNI PORTAL's home page layout is very much attractive, shows the similar features like all the portal which we have discussed yet. But unfortunately, there is no notice section because of that the portal not shows any surrounding information. And also the donor initiative is present in the form of scholarship.

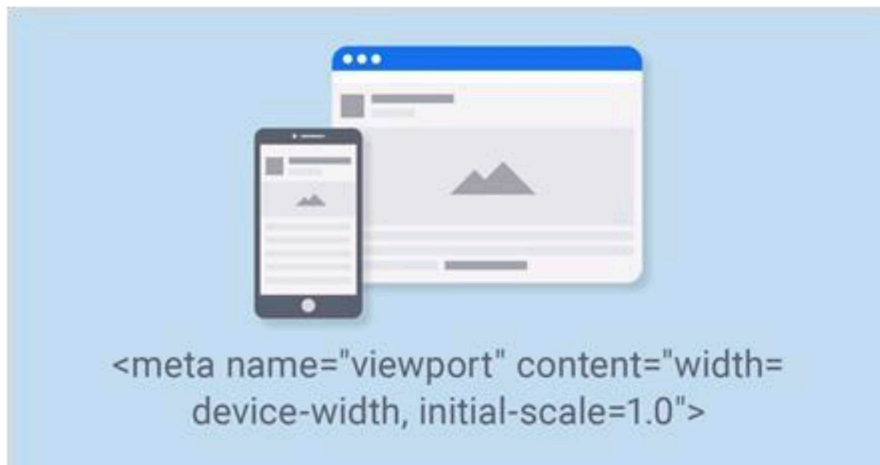
Chapter 2

METHODOLOGY

2.1 Technologies Used

These are the technologies which are going to use

- HTML
- CSS
- PHP
- XAMPP
- MySQL



The viewport is the user's visible area of a web page.

This gives the browser instructions on how to control the page's dimensions and scaling.

Viewport in our program -

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

2.2 HTML

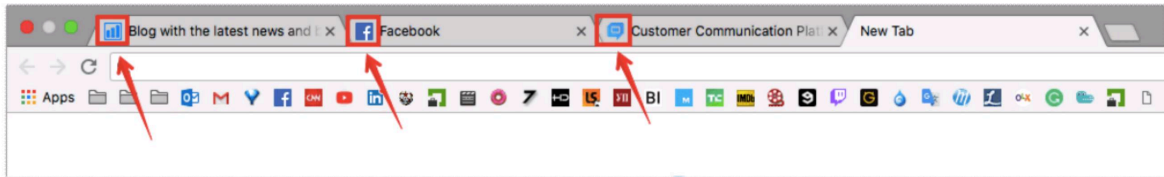
2.2.2 Favicon

A favicon is a small image, so it should be a simple image with high contrast.

A favicon image is displayed to the left of the page title in the browser tab.

Favicon in our program -

```
<link rel="shortcut icon" type="image/png" href="image/favicon.png">
```



2.2.3 Navigation

The <nav> tag defines a set of navigation links.

<nav> in our program -

```
<nav class="navbar">
```

```
  <a href="#home">home</a>
```

```
  <a href="#vehicles">vehicles</a>
```

```
  <a href="#services">services</a>
```

```
  <a href="#featured">featured</a>
```

```
  <a href="#reviews">reviews</a>
```

```
  <a href="#contact">contact</a>
```

```
</nav>
```

2.2.3 Button

The <button> tag defines a clickable button.

Inside a <button> element you can put text (and tags like <i>, , ,
, , etc.). That is not possible with a button created with the <input> element! Button in our program -

```
<div id="login-btn">
```

```
  <button class="btn">login</button>
```

```
  <i class="far fa-user"></i>
```

2.2.4 HTML Form

An HTML form is used to collect user input. The user input is most often sent to a server for processing.

The <form> element is a container for different types of input elements, such as: text fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, submit buttons, etc.

The HTML <input> element is the most used form element and it has various attributes that defines the type of input data.

Form in our program -

```
<div class="login-form-container">

  <span id="close-login-form" class="fas fa-times"></span> <form
method="post" action="connect.php">
  <h3>user login</h3>

  <input type="email" placeholder="email" class="box" name="email">

  <input type="password" placeholder="password" class="box"
name="passwd">

  <p> forget your password <a href="#">click here</a> </p>

  <input type="submit" value="login" class="btn" name="submit">

  <p>or login with</p>

  <div class="buttons">

    <a href="#" class="btn"> google </a>

    <a href="#" class="btn"> facebook </a>

  </div>

  <p> don't have an account <a href="#">create one</a>

</p> </form> </div>
```

2.3 CSS

CSS selectors are used to "find" (or select) the HTML elements you want to style.

We can divide CSS selectors into five categories:

Simple selectors (select elements based on name, id, class)

Combinator selectors (select elements based on a specific relationship between them)

Pseudo-class selectors (select elements based on a certain state)

Pseudo-elements selectors (select and style a part of an element)

Attribute selectors (select elements based on an attribute or attribute value)

2.4 PHP

PHP is a server scripting language, and a powerful tool for making dynamic and interactive Web pages.

- PHP files can contain text, HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and PHP code
- PHP code is executed on the server, and the result is returned to the browser as plain

HTML

- PHP files have extension “.php” What Can PHP Do?
- PHP can generate dynamic page content
- PHP can create, open, read, write, delete, and close files on the server
- PHP can collect form data
- PHP can send and receive cookies
- PHP can add, delete, modify data in your database
- PHP can be used to control user-access
- PHP can encrypt data

2.5 XAMPP

XAMPP is the most popular PHP development environment.

XAMPP is a completely free, easy to install Apache distribution containing.

MariaDB, PHP, and Perl. The XAMPP open source package has been set up to be incredibly easy to install and to use.

XAMPP helps a local host or server to test its website and clients via computers and laptops before releasing it to the main server. It is a platform that furnishes a suitable environment to test and verify the working of projects based on Apache, Perl, MySQL database, and PHP through the system of the host itself. Among these technologies, Perl is a programming language used for web development, PHP is a backend scripting language.

2.6 MySQL

Database are the essential data repository for all software applications. For example, whenever someone conducts a web search, logs in to an account, or completes a transaction, a database system is storing the information so it can be accessed in the future.

Web page description

2.7 Index

The index. html page is the most common name used for the default page shown on a website if no other page is specified when a visitor requests the site. In other words, index. html is the name used for the homepage of the website.

Some code for example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html lang="en">
```

```
<?php session_start(); ?>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<meta charset="utf-8">
```

```
<meta content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" name="viewport">
```

```
<title><?php echo isset($_SESSION['system']['name']) ?  
$_SESSION['system']['name'] : " ?></title>
```

```
<?php
```

```
if(!isset($_SESSION['login_id']))  
    header('location:login.php'); include('./header.php');  
// include('./auth.php');
```

```
?>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<style> body{ background:
```

```
#80808045;
```

```
}
```

```
.modal-dialog.large
```

```
{ width: 80%
```

```
!important; max-width:
```

```
unset;
```

```
}
```

```
.modal-dialog.mid-large
```

```
{ width: 50%
```

```
!important; max-width:
```

```

unset;

}

#viewer_modal .btn-close
{ position: absolute;
  zindex: 999999;
  /*right: 4.5em;*/
  background:
unset;

color:      white;

border:  unset;
fontsize:  27px;
top: 0;

```

2.8 LOG IN

Login forms are used in almost every website and Application. A login form utilizes the credentials of a user, in order to authenticate their access. It generally consists of the typical username or email and password. But more fields can be added to improve the site's security.

Some code for example

```

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<?php

session_start();
include('./db_connect.php');

```



```

ob_start();
if(!isset($_SESSION['system'])){
    $system = $conn->query("SELECT * FROM system_settings limit 1")-
>fetch_array(); foreach($system

    as      $k      =>      $v){

        $_SESSION['system'][$k]      =

        $v;

    }

}

ob_end_flush();

?>

<head>

    <meta charset="utf-8">

    <meta content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" name="viewport">

    <title><?php echo $_SESSION['system']['name'] ?></title>

    <?php include('./header.php'); ?>

    <?php
    if(isset($_SESSION['login_id']))
    header("location:index.php?page=
    home");
    ?>

</head>

<style> body{ width:

```

```

100%;          height:

calc(100%);

/*background: #007bff;*/

}

main#main{
    width:100%
    ; height:
    calc(100%)
    ;
    background
    :white;

#login-right{      position:
    absolute;      right:0;
    width:40%; height:
    calc(100%);
    background:whit
    e; display: flex;
    alignitems:
    center;
}

```

2.9 Home

The homepage or home page is the name of the main page of a website where visitors can find hyperlinks to other pages on the site. By default, the homepage on all web servers is index. html; however, it can also be index. htm, index.

Some code for example:-

```
<?php include 'db_connect.php' ?>
```

```
<style>                                span.float-
```

```
right.summary_icon    {  
    font-size: 3rem; position:  
    absolute; right: 1rem; color:  
    #ffffff96;  
}
```

```
.imgs{ margin: .5em; max-
```

```
width:      calc(100%);
```

```
max-height:
```

```
calc(100%);
```

```
#imagesCarousel,#imagesCarousel        .carousel-inner,#imagesCarousel
```

```
.carouselitem{ height: 60vh !important;background: black;
```

```
}
```

```
#imagesCarousel        .carousel-item.active{
```

```
display: flex !important;
```

```
}
```

```
#imagesCarousel        .carousel-item-next{
```

```
display: flex !important; }
```

```
#imagesCarousel        .carousel-item    img{
```

```
margin: auto;
```

```

    }

    #imagesCarousel img{ width:
        auto!important;
        height: auto!important;
        max-height:
        calc(100%)!important; max-
        width:
        calc(100%)!important;

    }

</style>

<div class="container-fluid">

    <div class="row mt-3 ml-3 mr-3">

        <div class="col-lg-12">

            <div class="card">

                <div class="card-body">

<?php echo "Welcome back ". $_SESSION['login_name']."!" ?>

                <hr>

                <div

```

2.10 Gallery

Image Gallery is used to store and display collection of pictures. This example create a responsive Image Gallery using HTML and CSS. Steps 1: Creating a basic gallery structure. Each gallery contains number of div section. Each div section contains an image and its description.

Some code for example

```
<?php include('db_connect.php');?>
```

```
<div class="container-fluid">
```

```
<div class="col-lg-12">
```

```
<div class="row">
```

```
<!-- FORM Panel -->
```

```
<div class="col-md-4">
```

```
<form action="" id="manage-gallery">
```

```
<div class="card">
```

```
<div class="card-header">
```

Upload

```
</div>
```

```
<div class="card-body">
```

```
<input type="hidden" name="id">
```

```
<div class="form-group">
```

```
<label for="" class="control-label">Image</label>
```

```
<input type="file" class="form-control" name="img"
onchange="displayImg(this,$(this))">
```

```
</div>
```

```
<div class="form-group">
```

```


</div>

<div class="form-group">

    <label                class="control-label">Short
    Description</label>

    <textarea class="form-control"
name='about'></textarea>

</div>

</div>

```

2.11 Alumni list

An alumnus (masculine, plural alumni) or alumna (feminine, plural alumnae) is a former student or pupil of a school, college, or university. Commonly, but not always, the word refers to a graduate of the educational institution in question.

Some code for example:-

```

<?php include('db_connect.php');?>

<div class="container-fluid">

    <div class="col-lg-12">

        <div class="row mb-4 mt-4">

            <div class="col-md-12">

                </div>

```

```

</div>

<div class="row">

    <!-- FORM Panel -->

    <!-- Table Panel -->

    <div class="col-md-12">

        <div

<thead>

    <tr>

        <th class="text-center">#</th>

<th class="">Avatar</th>

<th class="">Name</th>

        <th class="">Course Graduated</th>

<th class="">Status</th>

        <th class="text-center">Action</th>

    </tr>

</thead>

<tbody>

    <?php

        $i = 1;

        $alumni = $conn->query("SELECT
            a.*,c.course,Concat(a.lastname,', ',a.firstname,', ',a.middlename) as name from
            alumnus_bio a inner join courses c on c.id = a.course_id order by Concat(a.lastname,',
            ',a.firstname,', ',a.middlename) asc");

        while($row=$alumni->fetch_assoc()): ?>

```

Chapter 3

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

We have tested web application by considering following test cases:

Unit Testing

In Login module users will have to register and will get their username and password in order to be active on the portal. The value of the fields provided in the registration form are getting stored in the database. In Chat module the users can able to see users who are online and hence can chat with them.

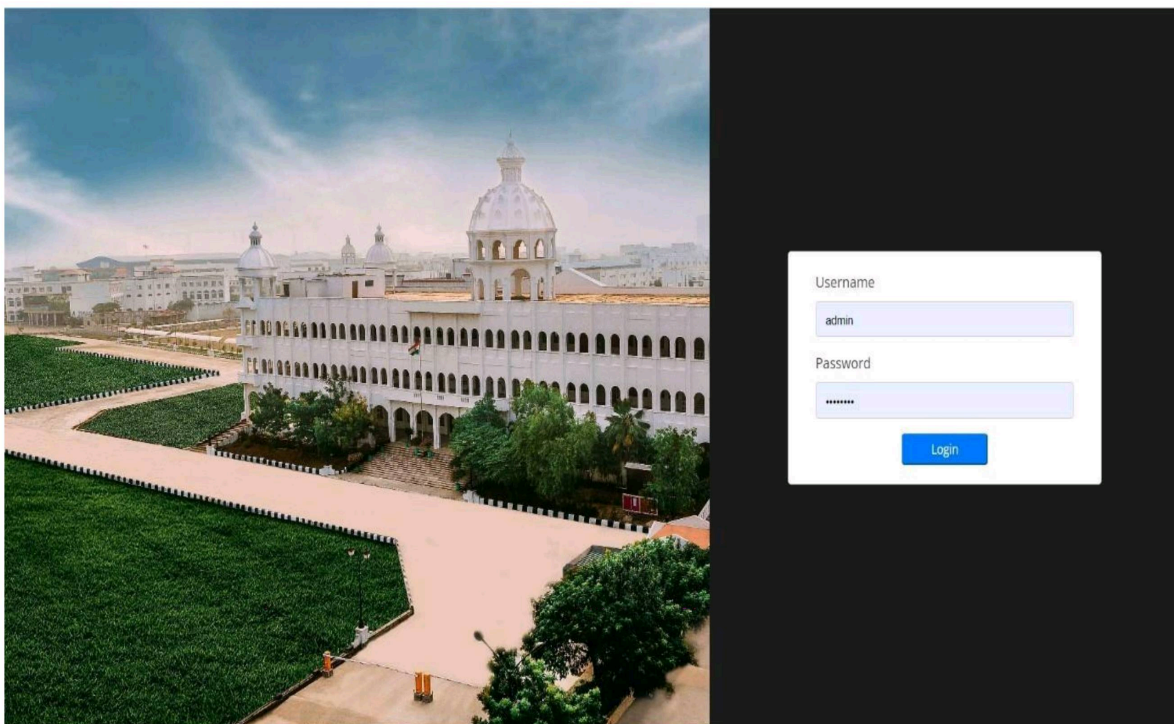


Figure 3.1 Login

Functional Testing

We have tested our web application on the server by integrating all the units of our project. In this testing we focus on the output is as per requirement or not. In post system the user can post on the portal. The message will be displayed to the user according to his choice. If the user wants to post the message groupwise or department wise the user can do that by selecting the type of post he wants to.

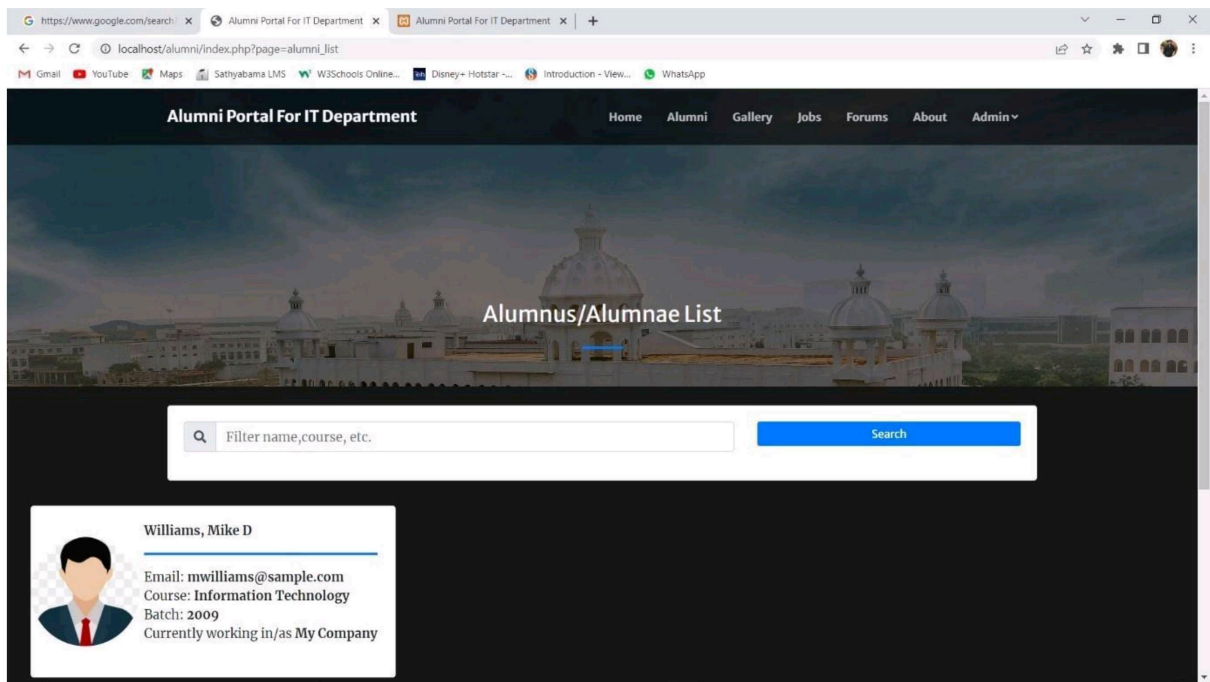


Figure 3.2 Home Page

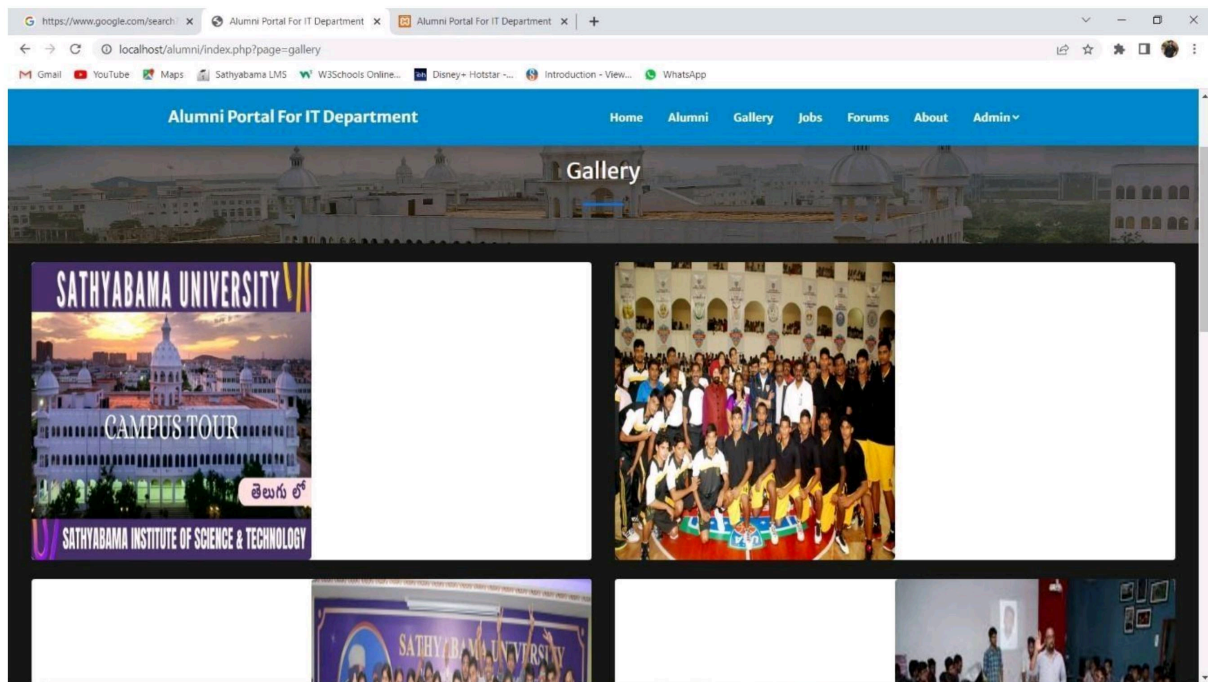


Figure 3.3 Gallery

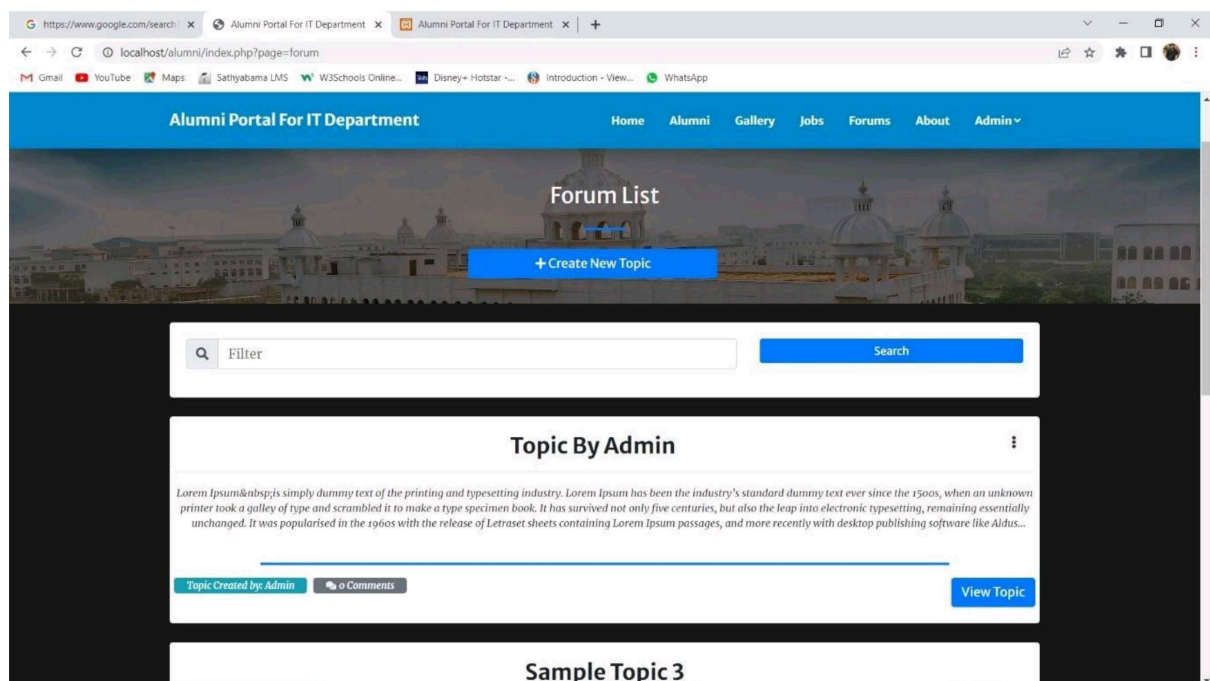


Figure 3.4 Forum List

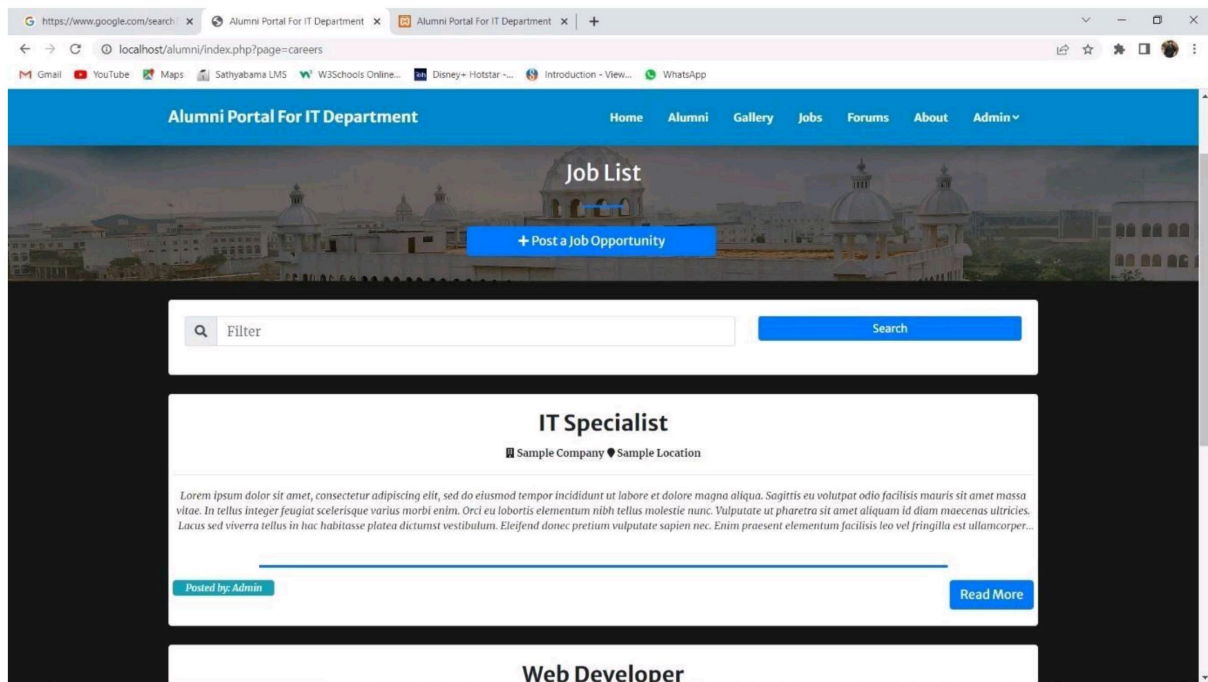


Figure 3.5 Job List

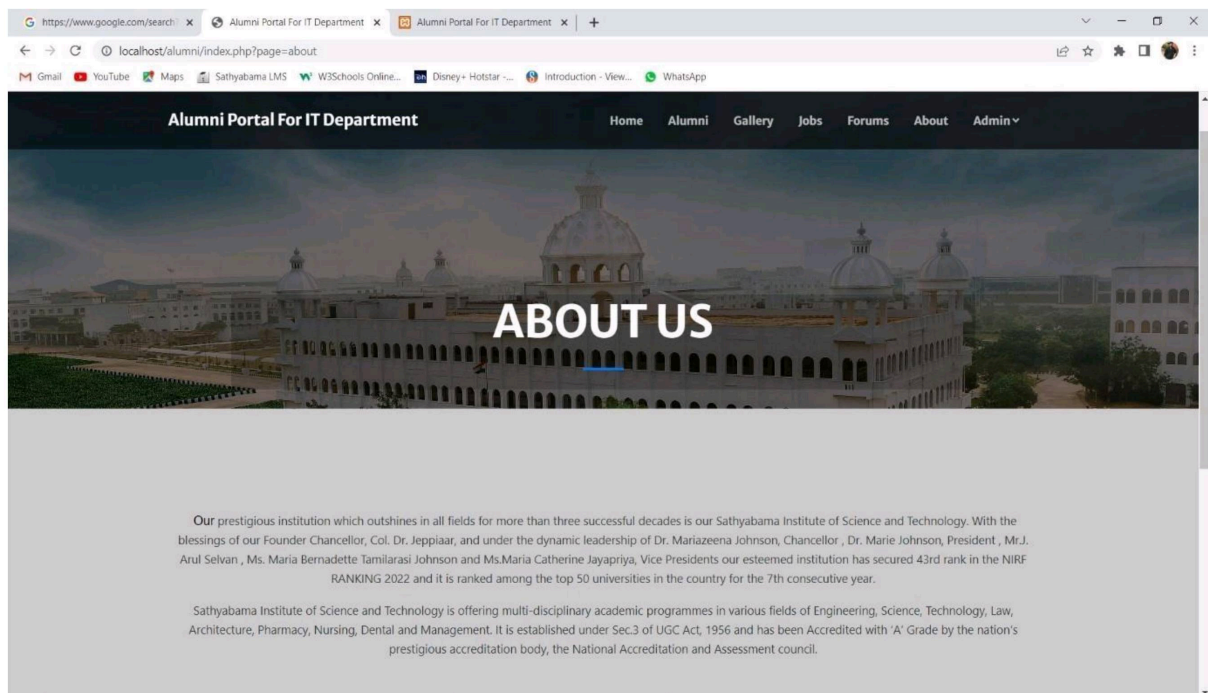


Figure 3.6 About Us

Social Media x Alumni Portal For IT Department x +

localhost/alumni/Social_Media.html

Gmail YouTube Maps Sathyabama LMS W3Schools Online... Disney+ Hotstar... Introduction - View... WhatsApp

Social Media Data

Mobile Number :
Enter Your Mobile Number

WhatsApp :
Enter Your WhatsApp id

Instagram :
Enter Your Instagram id

Twitter :
Enter Your Twitter id

FaceBook :
Enter Your FaceBook id

LinkedIn :
Enter Your LinkedIn id

Submit



Figure 3.7 Social Media

Chapter 4

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORKS

4.1 Conclusion

The Alumni Management Portal stands as a beacon of innovation in the realm of educational administration, offering a comprehensive solution to the multifaceted challenges faced by institutions worldwide. Through its seamless integration of IT technologies, the portal streamlines administrative processes, enhances communication channels, and empowers stakeholders with invaluable insights into student data and resource utilization.

As educational institutions continue to adapt to evolving demands and technological advancements, the Alumni Management Portal serves as a catalyst for progress, enabling administrators, faculty, students, and alumni to navigate the educational landscape with unprecedented efficiency and efficacy. By fostering collaboration, promoting transparency, and prioritizing data security, this platform not only addresses the immediate needs of educational stakeholders but also paves the way for continued innovation and excellence in education.

In conclusion, the Alumni Management Portal represents more than just a software solution; it embodies a commitment to excellence, empowerment, and continuous improvement in educational administration. As institutions embrace the possibilities offered by IT integration, the portal stands ready to support their journey towards a brighter, more connected future for education.

4.2 Future Works

1. **Integration of Machine Learning and Predictive Analytics:** Implement machine learning algorithms to analyze alumni data and predict trends in engagement, donation patterns, and career trajectories. This can help institutions tailor their outreach efforts and services more effectively.
2. **Enhanced Personalization Features:** Develop features that allow alumni to personalize their profiles, update their information easily, and receive tailored recommendations for events, networking opportunities, and career resources based on their interests and preferences.
3. **Mobile Application Development:** Create a mobile application companion to the alumni portal, providing alumni with convenient access to portal features on their smartphones or tablets. This can include push notifications for event reminders, news updates, and networking opportunities.
4. **Integration with Social Media Platforms:** Enhance the portal's social connectivity by integrating with popular social media platforms. This can enable alumni to log in using their social media accounts, share updates from the portal to their social networks, and connect with fellow alumni across different platforms.
5. **Alumni Mentoring and Career Development Tools:** Develop tools and resources to facilitate mentorship connections between alumni and current students or recent graduates. This can include a searchable database of alumni mentors, job shadowing opportunities, resume review services, and career workshops.
6. **Advanced Data Visualization and Reporting:** Enhance the portal's reporting capabilities with advanced data visualization tools. This can enable administrators to generate insightful reports on alumni engagement metrics, fundraising campaigns, event attendance, and other key performance indicators.

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- Marijn Haverbeke, "A Modern Introduction to Programming", Basic JavaScript Values Variables and Control Flow, pg. 9, 2018.
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- Jennifer Robbins, "Beginner's Guide to HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and Web Graphics" , HTML Markup for Structure , pg. 47 , 2018.

Websites

- (<https://developer.mozilla.org/>) MDN Web Docs
- (<https://stackoverflow.com/>) Stack Overflow
- (<https://github.com/>) GitHub

APPENDICES

A.Sample Code

Registration page

```
<div class="container-fluid">
  <form action="" id="manage-register">
    <input type="hidden" name="id" value="<?php echo isset($id) ? $id : '' ?>">
    <input type="hidden" name="event_id" value="<?php echo
isset($_GET['event_id']) ? $_GET['event_id'] : '' ?>">
    <div class="form-group">
      <label for="" class="control-label">Full Name</label>
      <input type="text" class="form-control"
name="name" value="<?php echo isset($name) ? $name : '' ?>" required>
    </div>
    <div class="form-group">
      <label for="" class="control-label">Address</label>
      <textarea cols="30" rows = "2" required="" name="address"
class="form-control"><?php echo isset($address) ? $address : '' ?></textarea>
    </div>
    <div class="form-group">
      <label for="" class="control-label">Email</label>
      <input type="email" class="form-control"
name="email" value="<?php echo isset($email) ? $email : '' ?>" required>
    </div>
    <div class="form-group">
      <label for="" class="control-label">Contact #</label>
      <input type="text" class="form-control"
name="contact" value="<?php echo isset($contact) ? $contact : '' ?>"
required>
    </div>
  </form>
</div>
<script>
  $(''.datepicker').datepicker({
    format:'Y/m/d H:i',
    startDate: '+3d'
  })
  $('#manage-register').submit(function(e){
    e.preventDefault()
```



```

start_load()
$('#msg').html('')
$.ajax({
    url: 'admin/ajax.php?action=save_register',
    data: new FormData($(this)[0]),
    cache: false,
    contentType: false,
    processData: false,
    method: 'POST',
    type: 'POST',
    success: function(resp){
        if(resp==1){
            alert_toast("Registration Request Sent.", 'success')
            end_load()
            uni_modal("", "register_msg.php")
        }
    }
})
})
</script>

```

Log in

```

<?php session_start() ?>
<div class="container-fluid">
    <form action="" id="login-frm">
        <div class="form-group">
            <label for="" class="control-label">Email</label>
            <input type="email" name="username" required="" class="form-
control">
        </div>
        <div class="form-group">
            <label for="" class="control-label">Password</label>
            <input type="password" name="password" required="" class="form-
control">
            <small><a href="index.php?page=signup" id="new_account">Create
New Account</a></small>
        </div>
        <button class="button btn btn-info btn-sm">Login</button>
    </form>
</div>

<style>
    #uni_modal .modal-footer{
        display:none;
    }
</style>

```

```

<script>
    $('#login-frm').submit(function(e){
        e.preventDefault()
        $('#login-frm
button[type="submit"]').attr('disabled',true).html('Logging in...');
        if($(this).find('.alert-danger').length > 0 )
            $(this).find('.alert-danger').remove();
        $.ajax({
            url:'admin/ajax.php?action=login2',
            method:'POST',
            data:$(this).serialize(),
            error:err=>{
                console.log(err)
            },
            success:function(resp){
                if(resp == 1){
                    location.href = '<?php echo isset($_GET['redirect']) ?
$_GET['redirect'] : 'index.php?page=home' ?>';
                }else if(resp == 2){
                    $('#login-frm').prepend('<div class="alert alert-
danger">Your account is not yet verified.</div>')
                    $('#login-frm
button[type="submit"]').removeAttr('disabled').html('Login');
                }else{
                    $('#login-frm').prepend('<div class="alert alert-
danger">Email or password is incorrect.</div>')
                    $('#login-frm
button[type="submit"]').removeAttr('disabled').html('Login');
                }
            }
        })
    })
}
</script>

```

Alumni_list

```

<?php
include 'admin/db_connect.php';
?>
<style>
#portfolio .img-fluid{
    width: calc(100%);
    height: 30vh;
    z-index: -1;
    position: relative;
    padding: 1em;

```

```

}
.alumni-list{
  cursor: pointer;
  border: unset;
  flex-direction: inherit;
}
.alumni-img {
  width: calc(30%);
  max-height: 30vh;
  display: flex;
  align-items: center;
  justify-content: center;
}
.alumni-list .card-body{
  width: calc(70%);
}
.alumni-img img {
  border-radius: 100%;
  max-height: calc(100%);
  max-width: calc(100%);
}
span.hightlight{
  background: yellow;
}
.carousel,.carousel-inner,.carousel-item{
  min-height: calc(100%)
}
header.masthead,header.masthead:before {
  min-height: 50vh !important;
  height: 50vh !important
}
.row-items{
  position: relative;
}
.card-left{
  left:0;
}
.card-right{
  right:0;
}
.rtl{
  direction: rtl ;
}
.alumni-text{
  justify-content: center;
  align-items: center ;
}
.masthead{
  min-height: 23vh !important;

```

```

        height: 23vh !important;
    }
    .masthead:before{
        min-height: 23vh !important;
        height: 23vh !important;
    }
    .alumni-list p {
        margin:unset;
    }
</style>
    <header class="masthead">
        <div class="container-fluid h-100">
            <div class="row h-100 align-items-center justify-content-
center text-center">
                <div class="col-lg-8 align-self-end mb-4 page-title">
                    <h3 class="text-white">Alumnus/Alumnae List</h3>
                    <hr class="divider my-4" />

                <div class="col-md-12 mb-2 justify-content-center">
                </div>
            </div>
        </div>
    </header>
    <div class="container">
        <div class="card mb-4 mt-4">
            <div class="card-body">
                <div class="row">
                    <div class="col-md-8">
                        <div class="input-group mb-3">
                            <div class="input-group-prepend">
                                <span class="input-group-text" id="filter-
field"><i class="fa fa-search"></i></span>
                            </div>
                            <input type="text" class="form-control"
id="filter" placeholder="Filter name,course, etc." aria-label="Filter" aria-
describedby="filter-field">
                        </div>
                    </div>
                    <div class="col-md-4">
                        <button class="btn btn-primary btn-block btn-sm"
id="search">Search</button>
                    </div>
                </div>
            </div>
        </div>
    </div>

```

```

<div class="container-fluid mt-3 pt-2">

    <div class="row-items">
        <div class="col-lg-12">
            <div class="row">
                <?php
                $fpath = 'admin/assets/uploads';
                $alumni = $conn->query("SELECT
a.*,c.course,Concat(a.lastname,', ',a.firstname,' ',a.middlename) as name
from alumnus_bio a inner join courses c on c.id = a.course_id order by
Concat(a.lastname,', ',a.firstname,' ',a.middlename) asc");
                while($row = $alumni->fetch_assoc()):
                ?>
                <div class="col-md-4 item">
                    <div class="card alumni-list" data-id="<?php echo $row['id']
?>">

                        <div class="alumni-img" card-img-top>

                        </div>
                        <div class="card-body">
                            <div class="row align-items-center h-100">
                                <div class="">
                                    <div>
                                        <p class="filter-txt"><b><?php echo
$row['name'] ?></b></p>

                                        <hr class="divider w-100" style="max-width:
calc(100%)">

                                        <p class="filter-txt">Email: <b><?php echo
$row['email'] ?></b></p>

                                        <p class="filter-txt">Course: <b><?php echo
$row['course'] ?></b></p>

                                        <p class="filter-txt">Batch: <b><?php echo
$row['batch'] ?></b></p>

                                        <p class="filter-txt">Currently working
in/as <b><?php echo $row['connected_to'] ?></b></p>
                                        <br>
                                    </div>
                                </div>
                            </div>
                        </div>
                    </div>

                </div>
                <br>
            </div>
            <?php endwhile; ?>
        </div>
    </div>

```

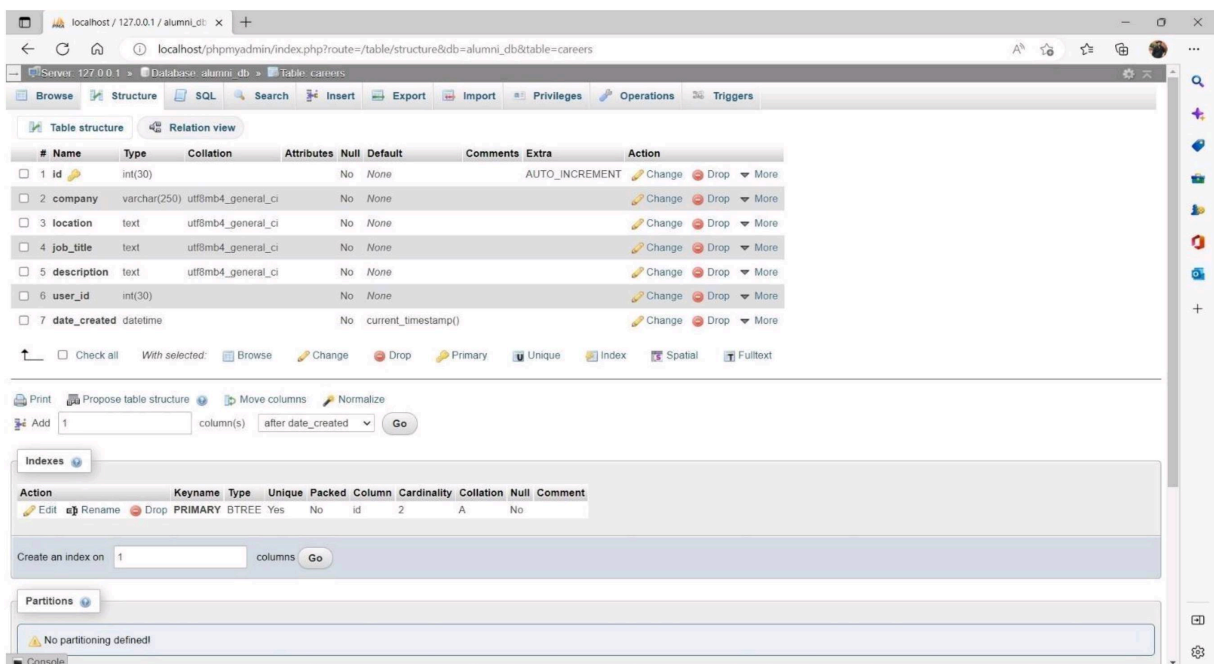
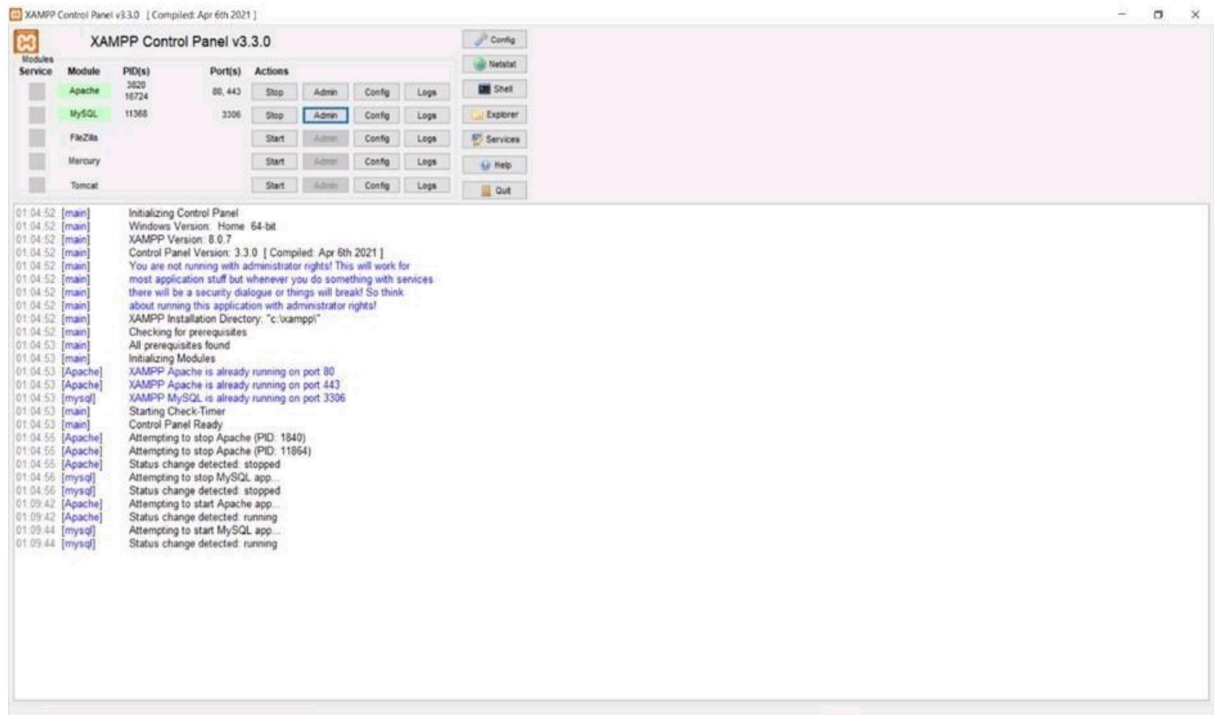
```

        </div>
    </div>
</div>

<script>
    // $('#card-alumni-list').click(function(){
    //     location.href =
    "index.php?page=view_alumni&id="+$(this).attr('data-id')
    // })
    $('#book-alumni').click(function(){
        uni_modal("Submit Booking
Request","booking.php?alumni_id="+$(this).attr('data-id'))
    })
    $('#alumni-img img').click(function(){
        viewer_modal($(this).attr('src'))
    })
    $('#filter').keypress(function(e){
        if(e.which == 13)
            $('#search').trigger('click')
    })
    $('#search').click(function(){
        var txt = $('#filter').val()
        start_load()
        if(txt == ''){
            $('#item').show()
        }
        end_load()
        return false;
    })
    $('#item').each(function(){
        var content = "";
        $(this).find(".filter-txt").each(function(){
            content += ' '+$(this).text()
        })
        if((content.toLowerCase()).includes(txt.toLowerCase()) == true){
            $(this).toggle(true)
        }else{
            $(this).toggle(false)
        }
    })
    end_load()
})
</script>

```


B. SCREENSHOTS



localhost / 127.0.0.1 / alumni_db x +

localhost/phpmyadmin/index.php?route=/table/structure&db=alumni_db&table=forum_topics

Server: 127.0.0.1 » Database: alumni_db » Table: forum_topics

Browse Structure SQL Search Insert Export Import Privileges Operations Triggers

Table structure Relation view

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
1	id	int(30)			No	None		AUTO_INCREMENT	Change Drop More
2	title	varchar(250)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change Drop More
3	description	text	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change Drop More
4	user_id	int(30)			No	None			Change Drop More
5	date_created	datetime			No	current_timestamp()			Change Drop More

Check all With selected: Browse Change Drop Primary Unique Index Spatial Fulltext

Print Propose table structure Move columns Normalize

Add 1 column(s) after date_created Go

Indexes

Action	Keyname	Type	Unique	Packed	Column	Cardinality	Collation	Null	Comment
Edit Rename Drop	PRIMARY	BTREE	Yes	No	id	3	A	No	

Create an index on 1 columns Go

Partitions

No partitioning defined

Partition table

Console

localhost / 127.0.0.1 / alumni_db x +

localhost/phpmyadmin/index.php?route=/table/structure&db=alumni_db&table=courses

Server: 127.0.0.1 » Database: alumni_db » Table: courses

Browse Structure SQL Search Insert Export Import Privileges Operations Triggers

Table structure Relation view

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
1	id	int(30)			No	None		AUTO_INCREMENT	Change Drop More
2	course	text	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change Drop More
3	about	text	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change Drop More

Check all With selected: Browse Change Drop Primary Unique Index Spatial Fulltext

Print Propose table structure Move columns Normalize

Add 1 column(s) after about Go

Indexes

Action	Keyname	Type	Unique	Packed	Column	Cardinality	Collation	Null	Comment
Edit Rename Drop	PRIMARY	BTREE	Yes	No	id	2	A	No	

Create an index on 1 columns Go

Partitions

No partitioning defined

Partition table

Information

Console 16.0 KIB Format dynamic

localhost / 127.0.0.1 / alumni_db: x

localhost/phpmyadmin/index.php?route=/table/structure&db=alumni_db&table=forum_topics

Server: 127.0.0.1 » Database: alumni_db » Table: forum_topics

Browse Structure SQL Search Insert Export Import Privileges Operations Triggers

Table structure Relation view

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
☐	1 id	int(30)			No	None		AUTO_INCREMENT	Change Drop More
☐	2 title	varchar(250)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change Drop More
☐	3 description	text	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change Drop More
☐	4 user_id	int(30)			No	None			Change Drop More
☐	5 date_created	datetime			No	current_timestamp()			Change Drop More

☐ Check all
 With selected:

1 column(s) after date_created

Indexes

Action	Keyname	Type	Unique	Packed	Column	Cardinality	Collation	Null	Comment
Edit Rename Drop	PRIMARY	BTREE	Yes	No	id	3	A	No	

Create an index on 1 columns

Partitions

No partitioning defined

Partition table

Console