ONLINE INTRANET KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

R.YAMUNA

12PCA019

A Project Report Submitted to

Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore-641043

In Partial fulfillment of the Requirements for the

Master's Degree in Computer Applications

March- 2015

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Signature of the Supervisor **Signature of the Head of the Department**

Signature of the External Examiner

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SYNOPSIS

The project work entitled as **"Online Intranet Knowledge Management System".** The project has been developed in **PHP** as front end and **MySQL** as the back end. This project is aimed at developing an online intranet knowledge management system that is importance to an organization. This system (KMS) is an Intranet based application that can be accessed throughout the organization or a specified group/Department.

Developers can upload any kind of technical information. Developers may also access/search any information and update the information by department details. So this KMS system gathered all the resources that are necessary in the computerized world to make this system act as an **"e-resource"**. Knowledge Management System should facilitate knowledge sharing from the grass root level like project teams to the entire organization. The ultimate aim of this project is to provide user friendly management system that improves efficiency of work.

CONTENTS

PARTICULARS	PAGE NO
1. INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Problem Definition	1
1.2 Objective of the Project	1
1.3 Organization Profile	2
2. SYSTEM CONFIGURATION	
2.1 Hardware Requirements	3
2.2 Software Requirements	3
2.3 About the Software	4
3. SYSTEM STUDY AND ANALYSIS	
3.1 Existing System	8
3.2 Proposed System	8
3.3 Feasibility Study	9
4. SYSTEM DESIGN	
4.1 Input Design	11
4.2 Output design	11

4.3 Table design 13

5. SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

5.1 Module description 15

6. SYSTEM TESTING, IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINTANANCE

6.1 System Testing 19

6.2 System Implementation 20

6.3 System Maintenance 21

7. CONCLUSION 22

8. SCOPE AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT 23

9. BIBLIOGRAPHY 24

10. APPENDIX

A. System Design Diagram 25

B. Process Flow Diagram 26

C. Screenshots 29

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROBLEM DEFINITION

Information and communication technologies are an important ingredient of virtually every successful knowledge management system. **Knowledge** is a familiarity with someone or something, which can include facts, information, descriptions, or skills acquired through experience. Nowadays, IT employees are very busy and they do not have more time to find their project related materials through online. But they need to access project related materials.

Online intranet knowledge management system overcomes the above mentioned drawback. It is a simple, fast, accurate and easy to use with flexible options for viewing the essential details of organization. This helps the IT companies to assess the time taken for the project with module wise break up and the nature of the job. The user friendly design helps the users in accomplishing their task with ease.

1.2 OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT

The project work entitled as **"Online Intranet Knowledge Management System (KMS)"**. This project encompasses the details about the department details, developer details, register the new department and developers, upload technical information, maintain the developer attendance details, and maintain previous and current upload file details. The project could understand the following categories:

- Time Consumption
- Less Work Load
- Long Lasting and Reliable
- Easy to Access

It is maintained using powerful database and modifying the details becomes easier when new departments, developers are joined and easily update the developer attendance. The main aim of this project is to automate the maintenance of knowledge management system and easily access the project related technical information to develop the project.

1.3 ORGANIZATION PROFILE

"REDLEAF TECHNOLOGIES Pvt., Ltd.,"started in Feb 2010. REDLEAF Technologies Pvt., Ltd., is a new generation company focused on Eco Enterprise solutions for organizations to bring efficiency into their business process resulting in cost savings, better customer service, reliability and reduce their carbon footprint minimizing their impact on environment. REDLEAF converts into Intelligent Technology, lean and agile to support the organizations fat phased growth to meet their future needs and transform them into Eco-enterprises. As IT is our nature, our primary goal is to lay the foundation for this paradigm shift, and your talent and synergy will take care of the rest.

REDLEAF TECHNOLOGIES has an effective placement cell to provide full support for the aspiring and passionate candidates who wish to pursue a career in the IT industry .The Placement cell is equipped through our well-designed and unique program. For experienced professionals, REDLEAF offers career guidance to achieve fast-paced career growth and empower them with the latest technology programs, assisting them to find a perfect career through our IT search engine and databases.

2. SYSTEM CONFIGURATON

To develop **"ONLINE INTRANET KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (KMS)"** the following hardware and software specifications are used:

2.1 HARDWARE SPECIFICATION

Server

Platform	:	Windows 2000 Professional
System	:	Pentium IV 2.8 GHz
Ram	:	512MB
Hard disk	:	80GB

Client

Platform	:	Windows 2000 Professional
System	:	Pentium IV 2.8 GHz
Ram	:	256MB
Hard disk	:	40GB

2.2 SOFTWARE SPECIFICATION

Web server	:	XAMPP Server
Beck end	:	MYSQL
Server side scripting	:	PHP
Client side scripting	:	HTML
Designing Tools	:	Adobe Dreamweaver CS3

2.3 ABOUT THE SOFTWARE

Front End: PHP

PHP stands for **H**ypertext **P**re-processor. Its early version developed by Erasmus Leadoff, developed Personal Home Page tools. When it developed into a full-blown language, the name changed to be more in line with its expanded functionality.

PHP is open source software. PHP is free to download and use. PHP is a server-side scripting language, like ASP. PHP scripts are executed on the server. It supports many databases such as MySQL, Informix, Oracle, Sybase, Solid, PostgreSQL, Generic ODBC, etc.

PHP language's syntax is similar to the syntax of C and hence experience with C be makes comfortable to work with PHP.PHP is actually simpler than C because it doesn't use some of the more difficult concepts of C.PHP also doesn't include the low-level Programming capabilities of C because PHP is designed to program Web sites and doesn't require those capabilities. PHP is particularly strong in its ability to interact with database.

PHP handles connecting to the database and communicating with it. We don't need to know the technical details for connecting to a database or for exchanging message with it. Technical support is available for PHP.

Advantages of PHP

PHP is growing rapidly due to its major benefits:

- **PHP is fast**

  It is embedded in HTML code, the response time is short

- **PHP is very flexible**

  PHP is an embedded language. It is extremely flexible towards meeting the needs of the developer.

- **PHP is easy to use**

PHP contains many special features and functions added to dynamic Web pages. The PHP language is designed to be included easily in an HTML file.

- **PHP can run on any operating systems**

It runs on a wide variety of operating systems .Windows, Linux, Mac OS most varieties of UNIX.

- **Technical support is widely available**

A large base of users provides free support via e-mail discussion lists.

- **PHP is secure**

The user is not restricted to view the PHP code.

- **PHP is designed to support databases**

PHP includes functionality designed to interact with specific databases. It supports to view the technical details required to communicate with the database.

- **Supports All Major Web Servers**

It supports all major web servers like Apache, Microsoft IIS, Netscape, personal webserver, iPlanet server, etc.

- **Supports All Major Databases**

It supports all major databases including MySQL, dBase, IBM DB2, InterBase, FrontBase, ODBC, PostgreSQL, SQLite, etc.

Back End: MYSQL

MySQL and PHP are frequently used together. They are often called the dynamic duo. MySQL provides the database part, and PHP provides the application part of Web database application.

MySQL is a fast, easy-to-use RDBMS used for database on many web sites. MySQL is less full featured than its commercial competitors; it has all the features needed by the large majority of

database developers. It's easier to install and use than its commercial competitors, and the difference in price is low in MySQL's favour.

MySQL is developed, marketed which is a Swedish company. The company licenses in two ways,

1. **Open source software**

   MySQL is available via the GNU GPL (General Public License) for no charge. Anyone to meet the requirements of a GPL can use the software for free. If we're using MySQL as a database on a Web site (the subject of this book), we can use MySQL for free, even if we're making money with Web site.

2. **Commercial license**

   MySQL is available with a commercial license for those who prefer if to the GPL. If a developer wants to use MySQL as part of a new software product and wants to spell the new product, rather than release it under the GPL, the developer needs to purchase a commercial license.

3. **Deployment**

   MySQL can be built and installed manually from source code, but this can be tedious. So, it is more commonly installed from a binary package unless special customizations are required.

4. **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.

Advantages of MySQL

MySQL is a popular database with Web developer. Its speed and small size make it ideal for a Web site. Added to the fact that its open source, which means free, and have the foundation of its popularity.

- MySQL is released under an open-source license. So, we have nothing to pay to use it.
- 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.
- MySQL occupies very less disk space.
- MySQL can be easily learnt using the tutorials that are available on internet.
- Database setup on MySQL is very secure and all the passwords are stored in encrypted form, hence restricting unauthorized access to the database.
- A single MySQL database can hold up to 8 Tera Byte of data, the default limit is 4 GB.
- MySQL is included for free with NetWare® 6.5 and available on internet.

3. SYSTEM STUDY AND ANALYSIS

3.1 EXISTING SYSTEM

Computerization becomes necessity in all works of this system. In the existing system needs manpower to record all the details of the projects. The developers view the materials in paper wise and do not add their own materials and the developers get the project details by paper or document in system. It makes lot of paper works and also it's hard to maintain the materials.

LIMITATIONS OF EXISTING SYSTEM

- There was no security for data.
- It takes more time to handle the large amount of paper materials.
- Maintain the bunch of paper materials is a very tedious process.
- Lack of usefulness.

3.2 PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed system should overcome all the disadvantages of the existing system. The existing system is not working well due to manual process. The system provides proper security and minimizes the manual work. To make the objective possible for the organization, proposed system is required to have a computerized information system with the help of which all tasks can be processed more accurately and quickly. To achieve this, it is necessary to design and develop a proposed system. Time consumption for material arrangement will be less. The proposed system has following benefits,

- Easily keep the individual department material separately.
- Developers can upload their own materials.
- Easily discuss the project related information by using chat option.
- Send the feedbacks and suggestions.
- It provides more reliability for maintaining information.

3.3 FEASIBILITY STUDY

Feasibility Analysis is the measure of benefits or practical development of an information system. There are three categories of feasibility analysis and the proposed system should be feasible in all these three aspects.

- Technical Feasibility
- Operational Feasibility
- Economic Feasibility

3.3.1 TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY

The project **"ONLINE INTRANET KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (KMS)"** has been developed with PHP used as Front end and MYSQL used as Back end and Apache as Netware. To decide whether a project is technically feasible, should consider technical issues involved in the system. It is evident that necessary hardware and software available for development and maintenance of the proposed system. Hence the solution is technically feasible.

3.3.2 OPERATIONAL FEASIBILITY

To determine operational feasibility of proposed system solves the problems, and takes advantages of the opportunities identified in the requirements analysis. The system should be user friendly and easy to use. This essentially means that the system should be simple and easy to operate and the performance produced should be high. So the system is operationally feasible. All the basic tables have been indexed on their primary keys, thereby increasing the speed of retrieval. Operational feasibility is the measure of people feel about the system.

3.3.3 ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY

Economic feasibility deals with the cost and benefit of the information system. Technical feasibility is computer oriented. Operational feasibility is people oriented.

To decide whether a project is economically feasible or not, the following factors is to be considered such as,

- Cost Benefit Analysis
- Long Term Analysis

- Maintenance Cost

The proposed system reduces the cost of the web application because the PHP and MySQL software tool is cost free.

4. SYSTEM DESIGN

4.1 INPUT DESIGN

The main objective of the input design is to provide user friendly interaction. The user has to make a minimum input when a whole process is computerized. To ensure that the input is understood by the user input design is one of the most expensive phases of the operation of computerized system and is often the major problem of a system. Therefore the input data is the life block of a system and has to analyzed and designed with the most consideration.

Admin login comes under input design because admin login can be authorized only if the administrator enters the proper username and password. Refer Appendix Fig: C.3.

Feedback module helps the developers to input their queries/suggestions to the admin. Refer Appendix Fig: C.4.5.

Add Developer option in the admin page is either to add/modify the developer details. Refer Appendix Fig: C.3.1.

Add Department option in the admin page is either to add/modify the department details. Refer Appendix Fig: C.3.3.

The design of input involves identifying the data needed, specifying the characteristics of each data item, capturing and preparing data for computer processing and ensuring correctness of data.

4.2 OUTPUT DESIGN

Output design generally refers to the results and information that are generated by the proposed system. Output is the main reason for developing the system and the basis on which we evaluate the usefulness of application.

The proposed system finds its shape in terms of the output. Outputs of a system can take various forms. The outputs are in the form of reports. The basic requirements of output are it should be accurate, timely and appropriate to design the output. So, the successful development of the

proposed system is the best possible solution. The most common forms are developer profile, departments, developers reports, attendance report form, material reports, screen displays, etc.

4.4 TABLE DESIGN

Table: 4.4.1 ADMIN LOGIN

S.NO	FIELDS	DATA TYPE	SIZE	DESCRIPTION
1	***admin_id***	Int	11	Administrator Id
2	admin_name	Varchar	25	Administrator Name
3	admin_uname	Varchar	25	User Name of the Administrator
4	admin_pwd	Varchar	25	Password of the Administrator

Table: 4.4.2 ADD DEPARTMENT

S.NO	FIELDS	DATA TYPE	SIZE	DESCRIPTION
1	***dept_id***	Int	11	Department Id
2	dept_name	Varchar	25	Department Name of the Developer
3	dept_phno	Varchar	25	Department Phone Number

Table: 4.4.3 ADD DEVELOPER

S.NO	FIELDS	DATA TYPE	SIZE	DESCRIPTION
1	***dev_id***	Int	11	Developer Id
2	dev_dept	Varchar	25	Department of the Developer
3	dev_name	Varchar	25	Developer Name
4	dev_phno	Varchar	25	Developer Phone Number
5	dev_email	Varchar	25	Developer Email id
6	dev_proj	Longtext	Longtext	Developer Project Name
6	dev_uname	Varchar	25	Developer User Name
7	dev_pwd	Varchar	25	Developer Password

Table: 4.4.4 DEVELOPERS ATTENDANCE

S.NO	FIELDS	DATA TYPE	SIZE	DESCRIPTION
1	***atten_id***	Int	11	Attendance Id of the Developer
2	atten_devid	Int	11	Developer Id
3	atten_date	Date	Date	Date
4	atten_dept	Varchar	25	Department of the Developer
5	atten_status	Varchar	25	Attendance Status

Table: 4.4.5 UPLOAD MATERIAL - ADMIN

S.NO	FIELDS	DATA TYPE	SIZE	DESCRIPTION
1	***upload_id***	Int	11	Material Id
2	upload_dept	Varchar	25	Department
3	upload_type	Varchar	25	Type of the Material
4	upload_material	Longtext	Longtext	Upload Material

Table: 4.4.6 UPLOAD MATERIAL - DEVELOPER

S.NO	FIELDS	DATA TYPE	SIZE	DESCRIPTION
1	***cupload_id***	Int	11	Material Id
2	cupload_dept	Varchar	25	Department
3	cupload_type	Varchar	25	Type of the Material
4	cupload_material	Longtext	Longtext	Upload Material

Table: 4.4.7 FEEDBACK

S.NO	FIELDS	DATA TYPE	SIZE	DESCRIPTION
1	***feed_id***	Int	11	Feedback Id of the Developer
2	feed_name	Varchar	25	Developer Name
3	feed_feed	Longtext	Longtext	Feedback Descriptions

5. SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

5.1 MODULE DESCRIPTION

The **"ONLINE INTRANET KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM"** is fully integrated with project developer's requirements and enhances the capabilities of the current system. It also provides the latest technology embedded in the system, which will yield the desired result.

The **Online Intranet Knowledge Management System** project contains the following modules.

ADMIN MODULE

The administrator has an authentication username and password. This module help to maintain all the process, the admin maintains the department and project developer details, create login to developer, add developer, add department, update the developer attendance, as well as administrator also add the materials to the developers, view the uploaded files and feedback, and admin can also chat with project developers. Administrator is the only authorized person to access admin module for security purpose. So, other user doesn't get rights to access this module. In admin module the following sub-modules could be involved,

1. **Departments**
2. **Developers**
3. **Attendance**
4. **Upload material**
5. **View material**
6. **View feedback**
7. **Chat**

Departments

In this module the role of administrator is to add the departments of the company such as development, testing, coding, etc. Administrator can add, update and delete the department details. Administrator is only the authorized person to access this module for security purpose.

Developers

In this module the task of administrator is to add the project developers of the company. Administrator can add, update and delete the developer's details. Other users don't get rights to access this module.

Attendance

In this module maintain the attendance details of the project developers and updates the attendance of the project developers.

Upload material

In this module administrator can upload the materials to the project developers. Administrator can also add and delete the material details. Administrator is only the authorized person to access this module.

View material

In this module administrator can view, download and edit the entire developer uploaded materials. Unauthorized users will not permit to enforce security.

View Feedback

View the employee feedbacks about project materials. Administrator is only the authorized person to access this module.

Chat

In this module administrator can chat with department developers and employees related to project materials. In this module administrator is only authorized person to access this module.

DEVELOPER MODULE

In this module, project developers have to log in by using their unique username and password. Department wise registered project developers can access any technical information and upload the materials to the same department developers. This Project has organized to facilitate login, uploading, and posting documents, project related documents, seminars, and video files.

Developers are the only authorized person to access this module to enforce security. So other department developers do not get rights to access this module. In user module the following sub-modules are involved,

1. **My Profile**
2. **View material**
3. **Upload material**
4. **Add feedback**
5. **Chat**

My Profile

In this module developers can view their profile. But they cannot edit their profile. If users have to modify the profile, contact the administrator to change the personal details. Administrator only can update and delete developer profile.

Upload material

In this module department wise project developers upload their own materials and reuse the entire uploaded files by employee id. Other department developers do not get rights to access this module for security purpose.

View material

In this module project developers can view the admin uploaded materials and also view the same department developer uploaded materials. Then also download that materials for develop the project.

Add Feedback

Project developers can send their ideas/suggestion about the uploaded files to admin and also same department developers. Same department developers can only access this module for security purpose.

Chat

In this module project developers can chat with same department developers and administrators. Project developers and administrator is only authorized person to access this module.

6. SYSTEM TESTING AND IMPLEMENTATION

6.1 SYSTEM TESTING

System testing is the stage of implementation, which is aimed at ensuring that the system works accurately and efficiently before live operation commences. 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. The candidate system is subject to a variety of tests. The testing steps are:

- Unit Testing
- Integration Testing
- Validation Testing

TESTING METHODS

After the development of **"Online Intranet Knowledge Management System"** the developing system underwent through various testing for checking the efficiency and processing. The following testing were the main types of testing carried out.

Unit Testing

Unit testing focuses verification efforts on the smallest unit of Software Design. This is also known as **"Module Testing".** The modules are tested separately. In this project unit testing is applied in all types of login forms and is been checked with correct user name and password based on unit testing. If the admin and the project developers enter the wrong user name and password, the error message box will be displayed.

Integration Testing

Integration testing is a systematic testing for constructing the program structure, while at the same time conducting tests to uncover errors associated within the interface. Integration testing is a group of components are combined to produce output. Also, the interaction between software and hardware is tested in integration testing if software and hardware components have any relation.

Validation Testing

After Integration Testing, the software is completed assembled as a package, interfacing errors have been uncovered and corrected and then test of software is conducted i.e., Validation Testing. Validation testing succeeds when the software function in a manner that can be reasonably expected by the client.

In this project, validation testing is applied in add department and add developers forms is been checked with correct email id and mobile number based on validation testing.

White Box Testing

White box testing is a testing technique that takes into account the internal mechanism of a system. It is also called structural testing and glass box testing. White box testing is often used for verification.

In this project, admin login form is checked through user name and password based on white box testing. Refer test case and screen shots. If the admin gave the wrong user name and password, the error message box will be displayed. This form is used to verify that only authorized users are using the system.

6.2 SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation is one of the processes of system engineering concept. This is the process which puts developed system to work. It also finds the boundaries of the proposed system.

Implementation is the most crucial stage in achieving a successful system and giving the user's confidence that the new system is workable and effective. Implementation of a modified application to replace an existing one. This type of conversation is relatively easy to handle, provide there are no major changes in the system.

Each program is tested individually at the time of development using the data and has verified that this program linked together in the way specified in the programs specification, the computer system and its environment is tested to the satisfaction of the user. The system that has been developed is accepted and proved to be satisfactory for the user. And so the system is going to

be implemented very soon. A simple operating procedure is included so that the user can understand the different functions clearly and quickly.

Initially as a first step the executable form of the application is to be created and loaded in the common server machine which is accessible to all the user and the server is to be connected to a network. The final stage is to document the entire system which provides components and the operating procedures of the system.

6.3 System Maintenance

The objectives of this maintenance work are to make sure that the system gets into work all time without any bug. Provision must be for environmental changes which may affect the computer or software system. This is called the maintenance of the system. Nowadays there is the rapid change in the software world. Due to this rapid change, the system should be capable of adapting these changes. In our project the process can be added without affecting other parts of the system.

Maintenance plays a vital role. The system is liable to accept any modification after its implementation. This system has been designed to favour all new changes. Doing this will not affect the system's performance or its accuracy. In the project system testing is made as follows:

1. The procedure level testing is made first.
2. By giving improper inputs, the errors occurred are noted and eliminated.
3. Then the web form level testing is made.
4. For example storage of data to the table in the correct manner.

7. CONCLUSION

The project **"ONLINE INTRANET KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM"** is very much efficient and effective user based system for employee performance based promotion and it overcomes most of the drawbacks of the existing system. The complication in the manual system may have some difficulties to handle the project materials for the developers. The usage and maintenance of large number of materials is a tedious one in the existing system. The existing system involves lot of paper works. The materials may get damaged due to frequent use.

To eradicate the above mentioned drawbacks, non-tolerable problems for the organization it is good to implement the proposed system which is much more efficient and secure. This system assures security and provides user friendly interface. So, the Online Intranet Knowledge Management System with front end as **PHP** and back end as **MySQL** is one of the most secure system.

8. SCOPE AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

The project **"ONLINE INTRANET KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM"** aims in providing an efficient system to improve knowledge for develops the project. The future enhancement for this project aims to include various fields which enrich the database of the system and tracking the materials and providing the status of it to the developers in their android mobile devices. For the security purpose, the developers secure their materials by using One Time Password (OTP) in the user login module.

The mobile devices may include smart phones and tablet computers which can access the proposed system with the help of internet connection in the device.

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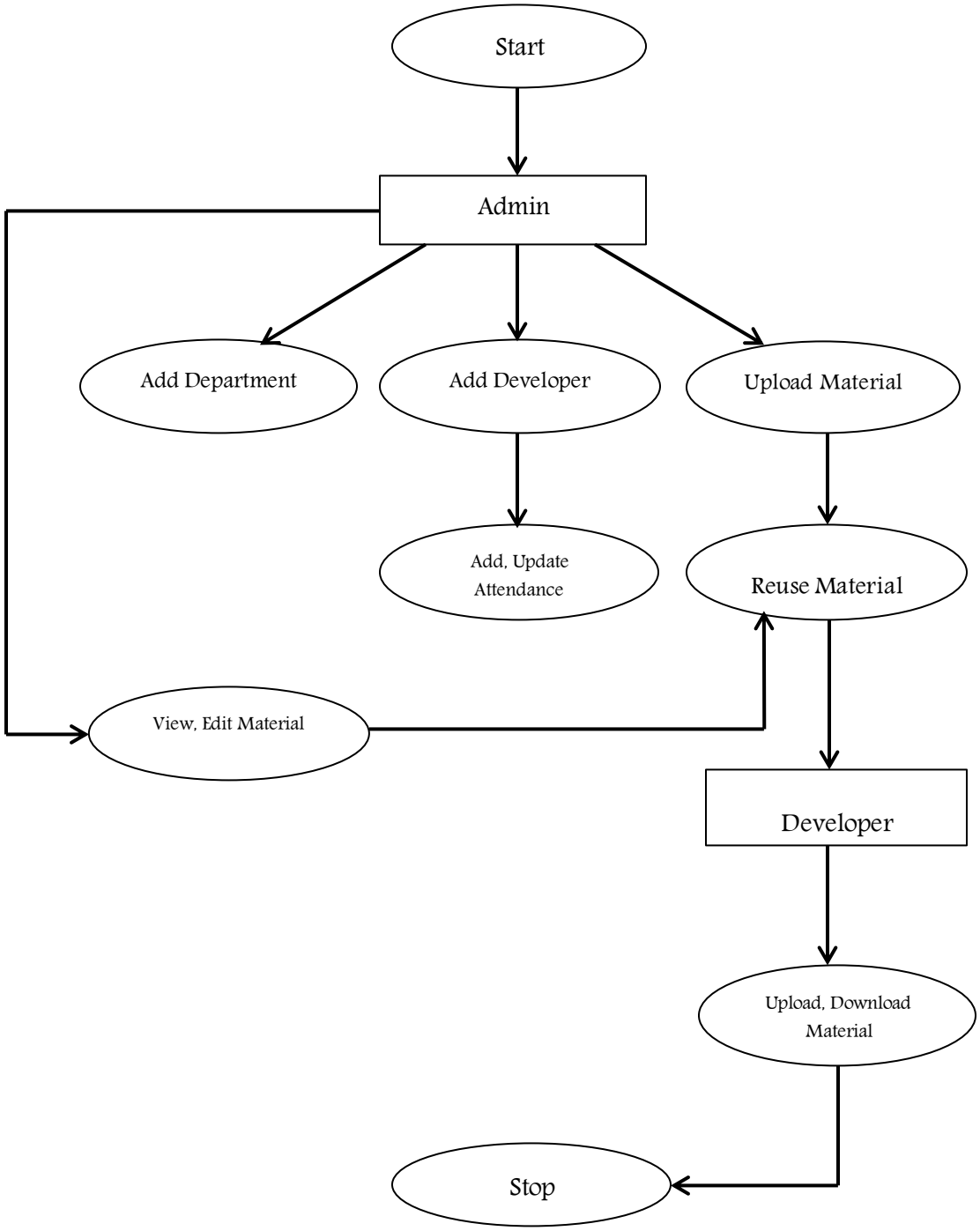
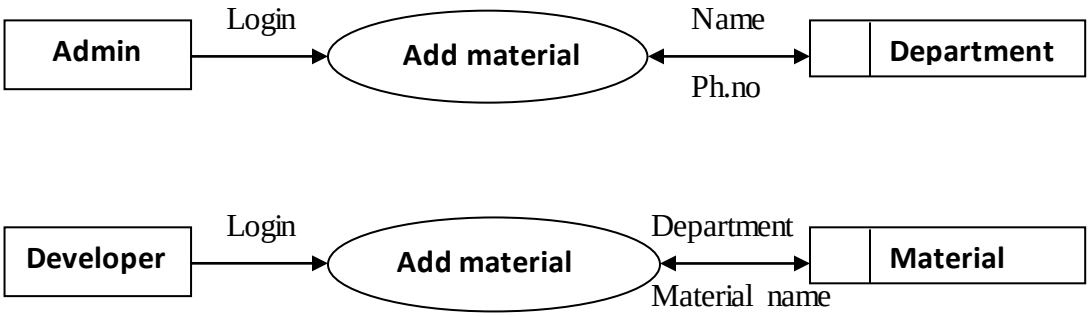
10. APPENDIX

A. SYSTEM FLOW DIAGRAM



B. DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

LEVEL 0:



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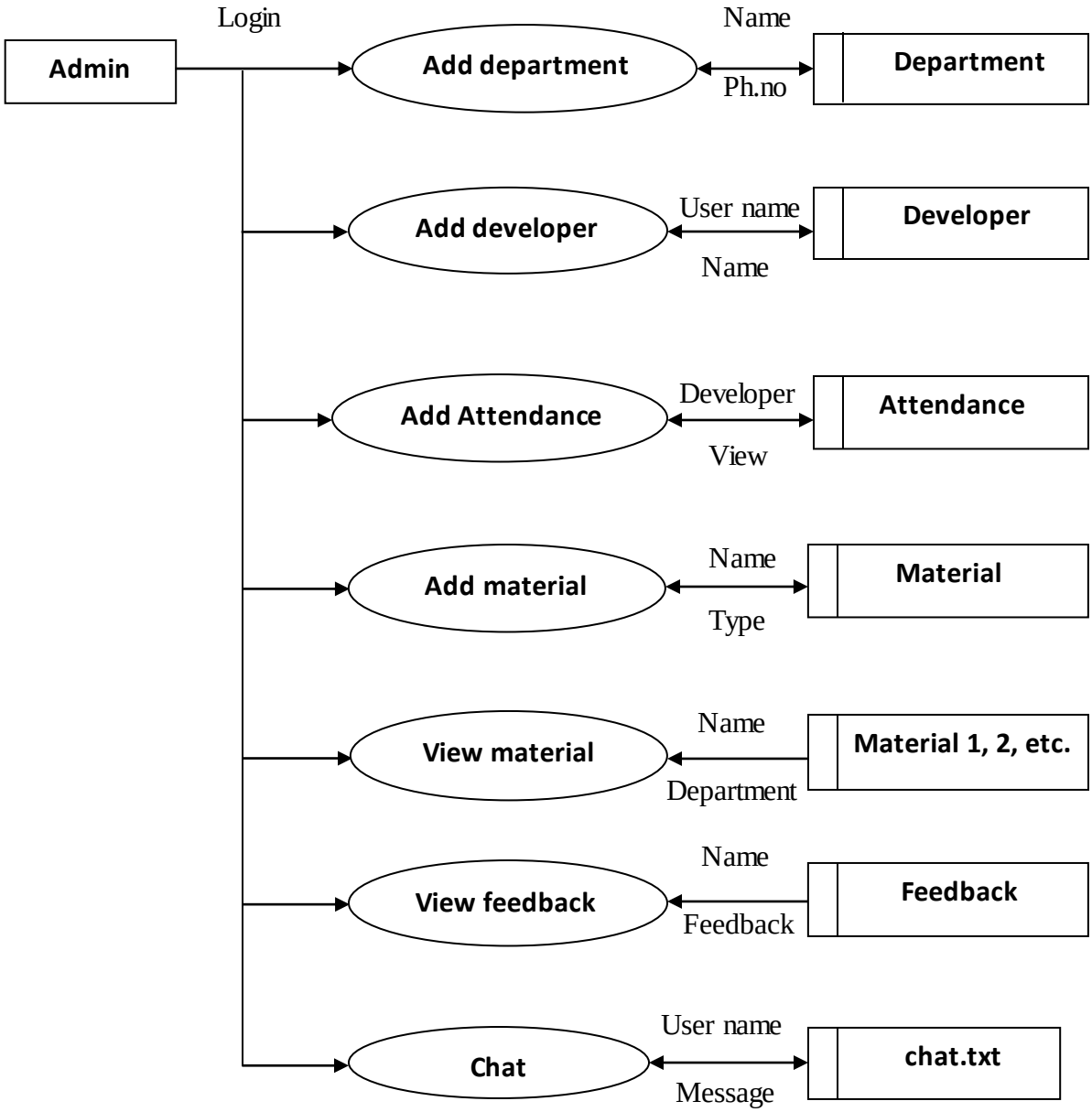
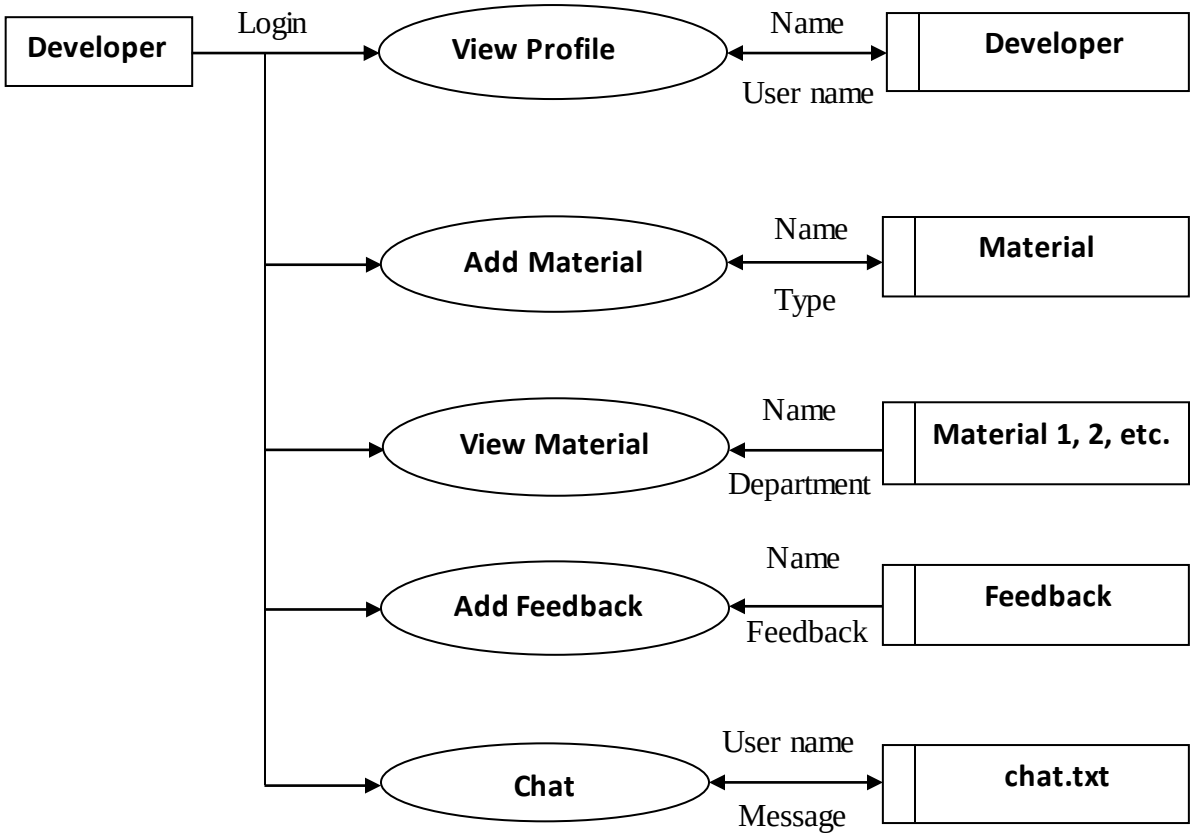

Admin
Login
Add department
Name
Ph.no
Department
Add developer
User name
Name
Developer
Add Attendance
Developer
View
Attendance
Add material
Name
Type
Material
View material
Name
Department
Material 1, 2, etc.
View feedback
Name
Feedback
Feedback
Chat
User name
Message
chat.txt

LEVEL 2:


Developer
Login
View Profile
Name
User name
Developer
Add Material
Name
Type
Material
View Material
Name
Department
Material 1, 2, etc.
Add Feedback
Name
Feedback
Feedback
Chat
User name
Message
chat.txt

C. SCREEN SHOTS

Fig C.1: HOME PAGE

Fig C.2: ABOUT US

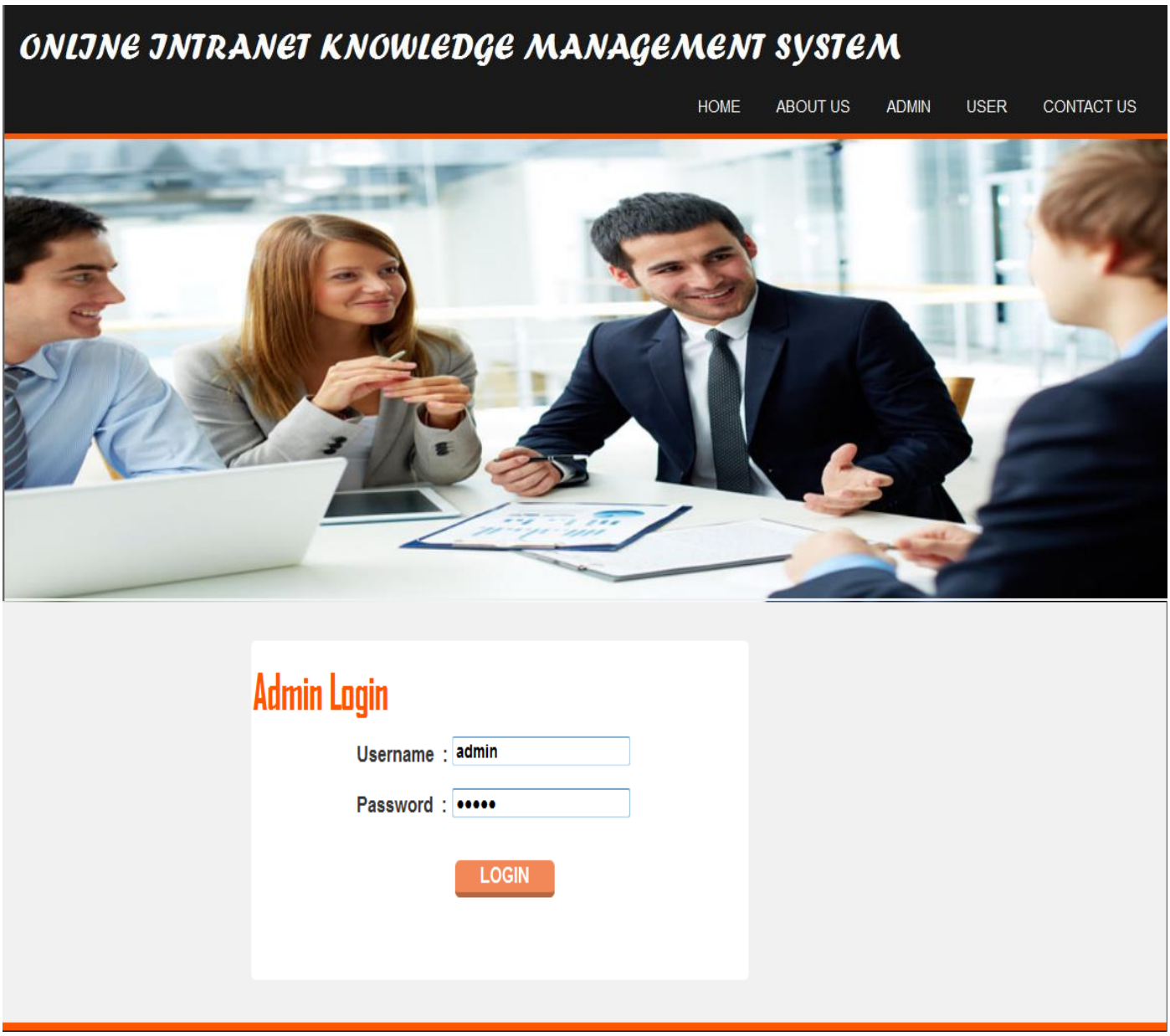


Fig C.3: ADMIN LOGIN

Fig C.3.1: ADD DEPARTMENT

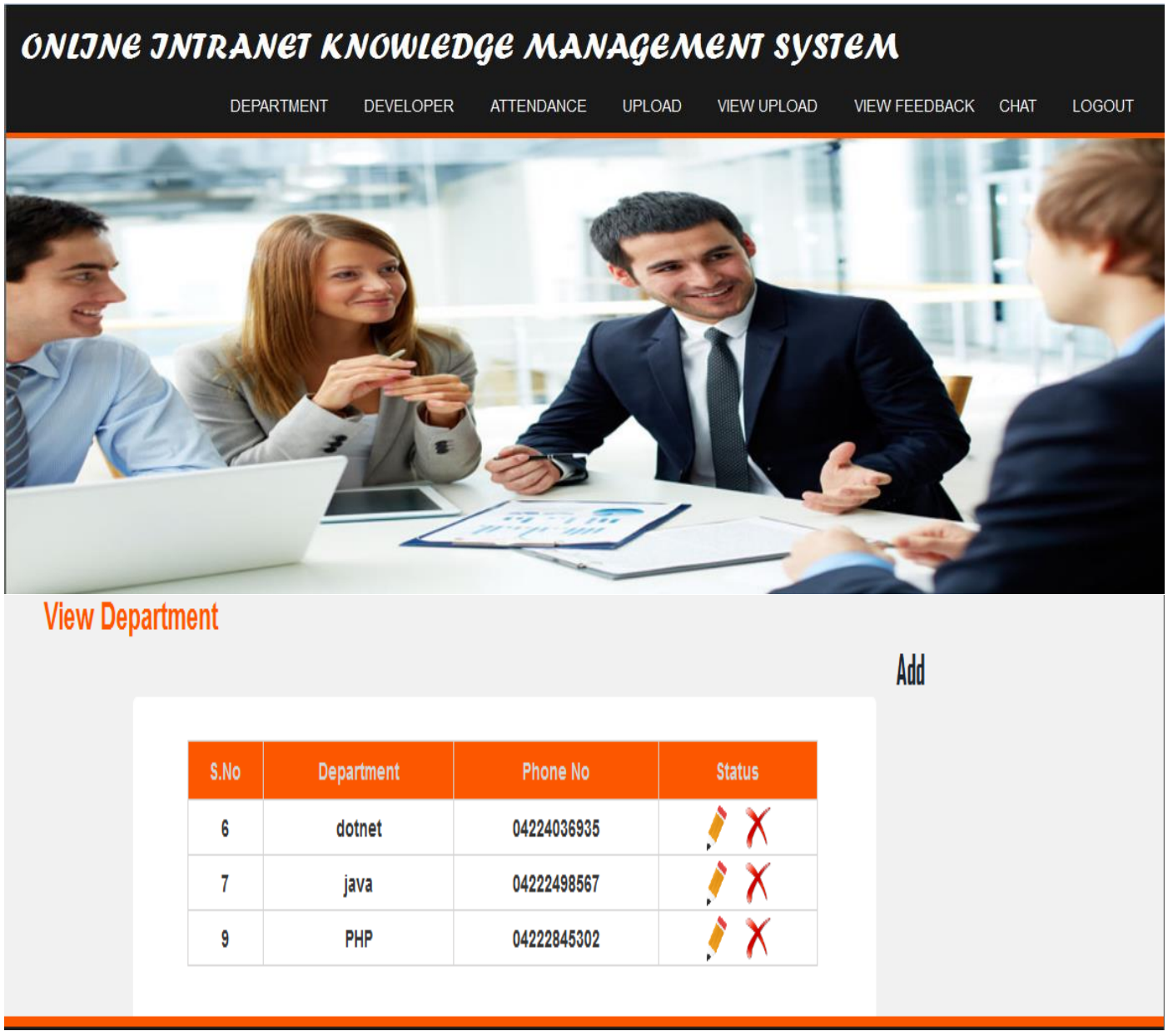


Fig C.3.2: VIEW DEPARTMENT

Fig C.3.3: ADD DEVELOPER

Fig C.3.4: VIEW DEVELOPER

Fig C.3.5: ADD ATTENDANCE

Fig C.3.6: VIEW ATTENDANCE DETAILS

Fig C.3.7: UPLOAD MATERIAL - ADMIN

Fig C.3.8: VIEW ADMIN UPLOAD MATERIALS

Fig C.3.9: VIEW DEVELOPER UPLOAD MATERIALS

Fig C.3.10: ADMINISTRATOR CHAT

Fig C.4: USER LOGIN

Fig C.4.1: DEVELOPER PROFILE

Fig C.4.2: UPLOAD MATERIAL - DEVELOPER

Fig C.4.3: VIEW DEVELOPER UPLOAD MATERIALS

Fig C.4.4: VIEW ADMIN UPLOAD MATERIALS

Fig C.4.5: ADD FEEDBACK

Fig C.4.6: VIEW FEEDBACK - DEVELOPER

Fig C.4.7: DEVELOPER CHAT

Fig C.5: CONTACT US

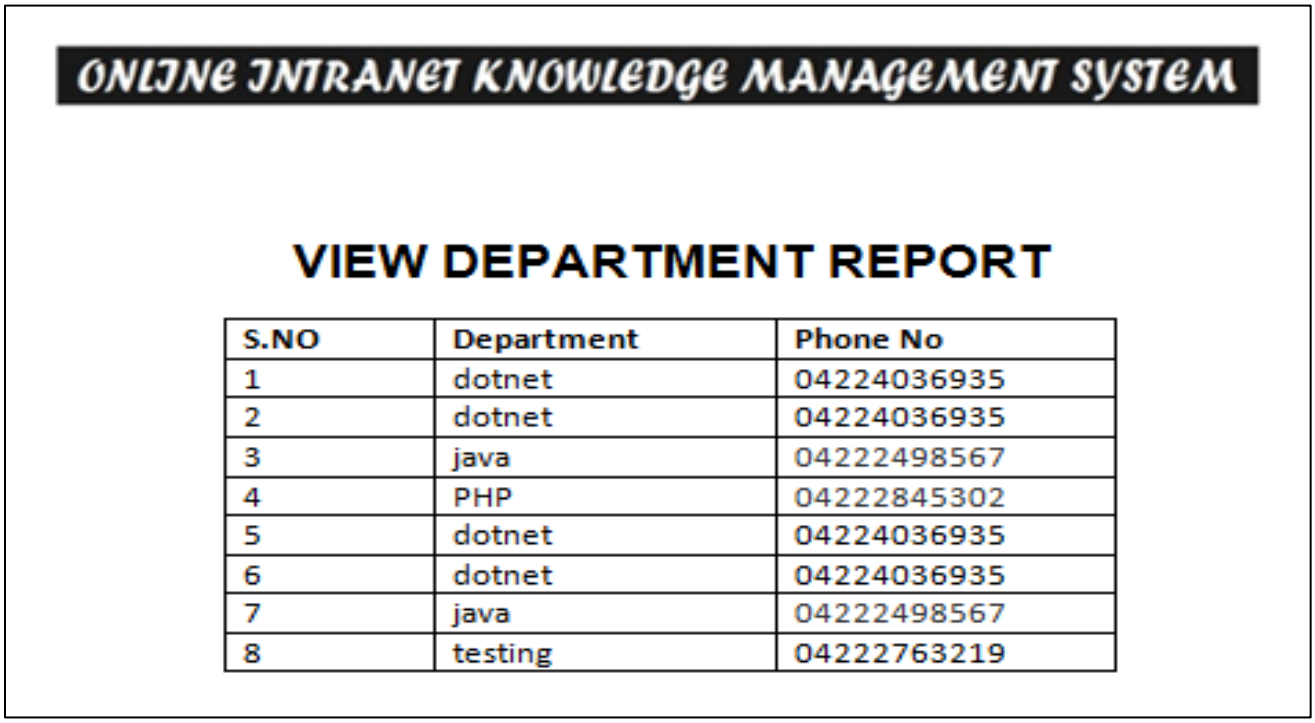
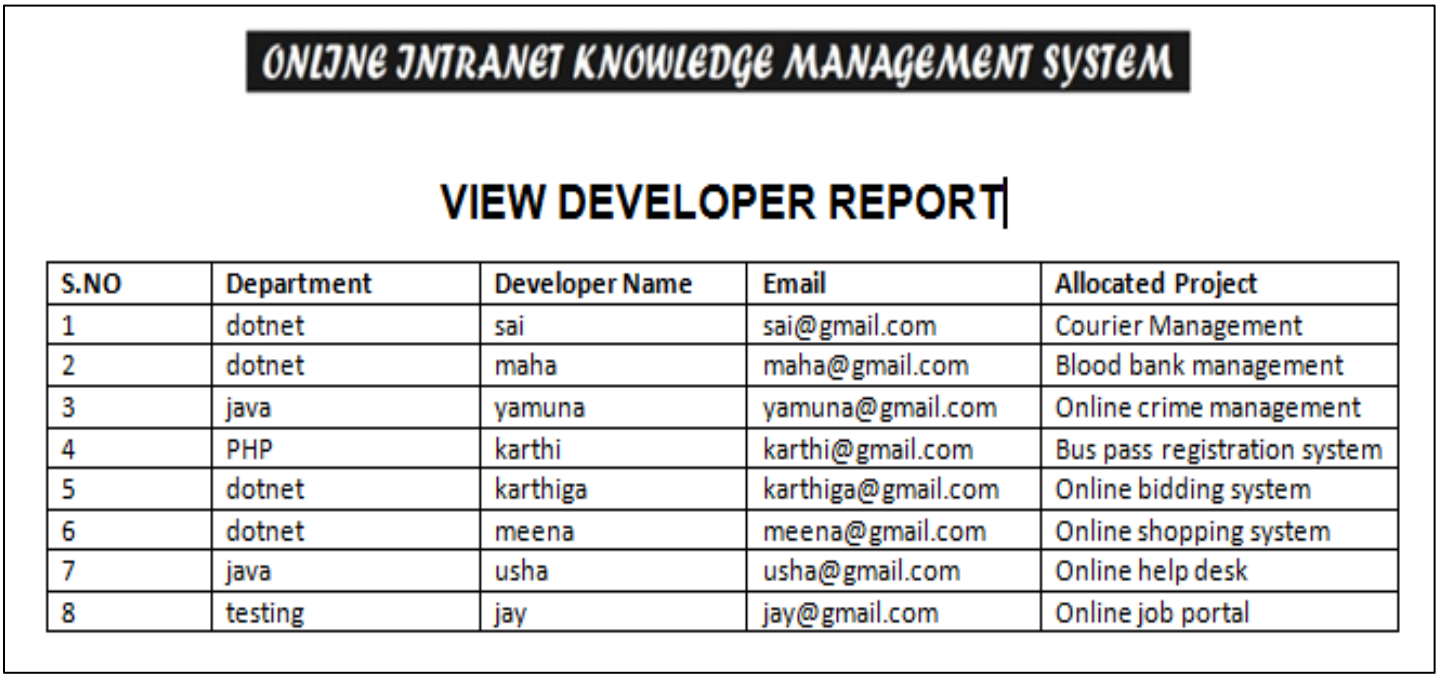


Fig C.6: DEPARTMENT REPORT



S.NO	Department	Developer Name	Email	Allocated Project
1	dotnet	sai	sai@gmail.com	Courier Management
2	dotnet	maha	maha@gmail.com	Blood bank management
3	java	yamuna	yamuna@gmail.com	Online crime management
4	PHP	karthi	karthi@gmail.com	Bus pass registration system
5	dotnet	karthiga	karthiga@gmail.com	Online bidding system
6	dotnet	meena	meena@gmail.com	Online shopping system
7	java	usha	usha@gmail.com	Online help desk
8	testing	jay	jay@gmail.com	Online job portal

Fig C.7: DEVELOPER REPORT

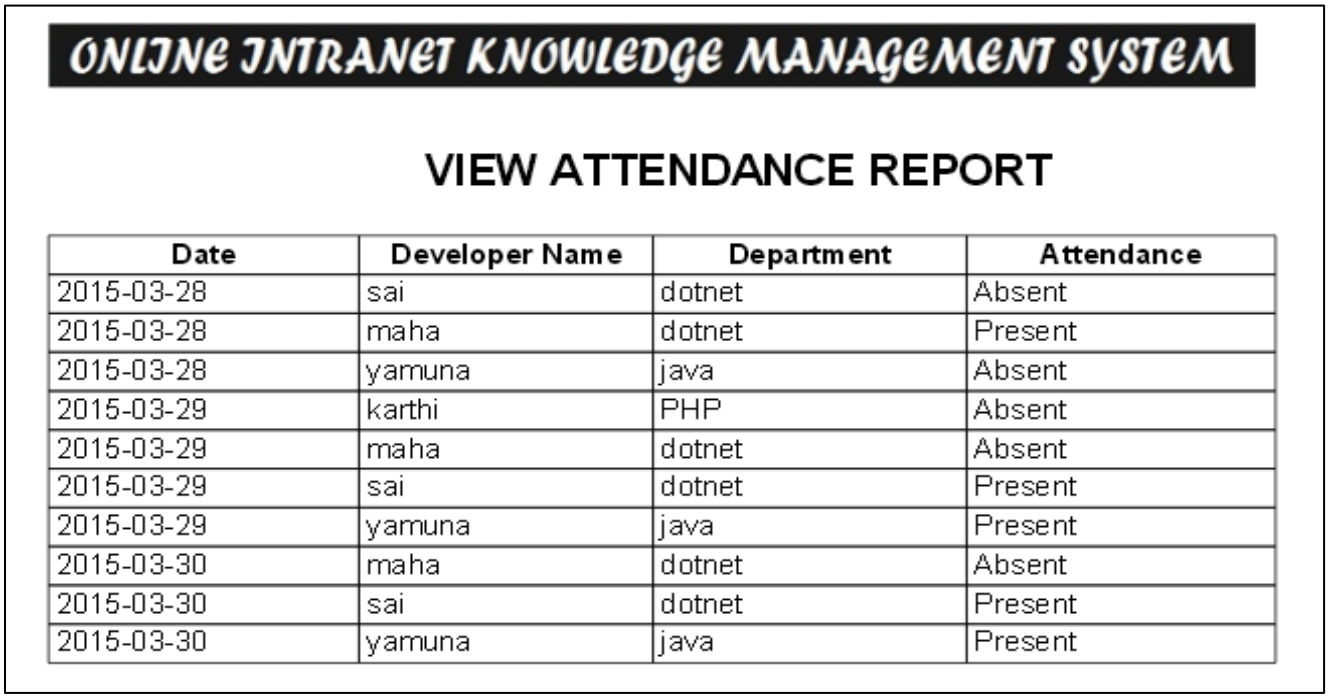


Fig C.8: ATTENDANCE REPORT