

VISVESVARAYA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

"Jnana Sangama", Belagavi-590 018



A Mini -Project Work on

“Arena Of Editors”

A Dissertation work submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement
for the award of the degree

Bachelor of Engineering
In
Information Science & Engineering

Submitted by

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(AFFILIATED TO VISVESVARAYA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY, BELAGAVI. APPROVED BY AICTE, NEW DELHI,
ACCREDITED BY NAAC, NEW DELHI)

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Certificate

This is to Certify that the Mini-Project work entitled "**Arena Of Editors**" is a bonafide work carried out by **Abhinav Anand (1AY18IS004)** and **Abhishek Prasad (1AY18IS006)** in partial fulfillment for the award of the degree of **Bachelor of Engineering in Information Science and Engineering** of the **Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi** during the year 2020-21. It is certified that all corrections/suggestions indicated for Internal Assessment have been incorporated in the Report deposited in the departmental library. The Project has been approved as it satisfies the academic requirements in respect of Project work prescribed for the Bachelor of Engineering Degree.

Prof. Surekha K.B
Guide

Prof. Marigowda C K
HOD

Name of the Examiners

1. _____
2. _____

Signature with date

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ABSTRACT

Arena Of Editors is a complete solution for photos/videos editing where the client/customers can access the website to browse photos of their choice and get their photos or videos edited and per their choice and requirements. Social-Media influencers or Bloggers can get their videos edited as per their wish or requirements to motivate people.

Arena Of Editors, as described above, is a website where a admin account can be created and multiple user account can be created and there databse is stored in the database of the website. Users can contact the employee or admin to get their photos edited through the website feedback section

The main aim is beautification and editing of photos and videos . Basically the project describes how to manage for good performance and better services for the clients.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Today the world's most forward looking comic agency are trying to provide more reliable and accurate services in their field, offering services to the customers and employees with all the available choices in their interest. Every company nowadays is trying to computerize its activities to provide better services to its customers. The aim is to automate its existing manual system by the help of computerized equipments and full-fledged computer software, fulfilling their requirements, so that their valuable data/information can be stored for a longer period with easy accessing and manipulation of the same.

The project, “Arena Of Editors” is also a step towards offering more or less the similar features. This system enables to manage and record the activities of whole company of multifacility skills only.

Arena Of editors comapny enables the other staff to provide their services in a more systematic and efficient manner, hence improving the goodwill of concerned institution. This helps the administrator to analyze upon the performance of store.

1.1 Introduction to DBMS

DBMS stands for **D**atabase **M**anagement System. We can break it like this DBMS = Database + Management System. Database is a collection of data and Management System is a set of programs to store and retrieve those data. Basically DBMS is a software tool to organize (create, retrieve, update and manage) data in a database.

The main aim of a DBMS is to supply a way to store up and retrieve database information that is both convenient and efficient. By data, we mean known facts that can be recorded and that have embedded meaning. Normally people use software such as DBASE IV or V, Microsoft ACCESS, or EXCEL to store data in the form of database. A datum is a unit of data. Meaningful data combined to form information. Hence, information is interpreted data – data provided with semantics. MS. ACCESS is one of the most common examples of database management software.

Database systems are meant to handle large collection of information. Management of data involves both defining structures for storage of information and providing mechanisms that can do the manipulation of those stored information. Moreover, the database system must ensure the safety of the information stored, despite system crashes or attempts at unauthorized access.

1.1.1 Why DBMS?

- To develop software applications in less time.
- Data Independence and efficient use of data.
- For uniform data administration.
- For data integrity and security.
- For concurrent access of data, and data recovery from crashes.
- To use user-friendly declarative query language.

1.1.2 Database applications

- **Telecom:** There is a database to keep track of the information regarding calls made, network usage, customer details etc. Without the database systems it is hard to maintain that huge amount of data that keeps updating every millisecond.
- **Industry:** Where it is a manufacturing unit, warehouse or distribution centre, each one needs a database to keep the records of ins and outs. For example distribution centre should keep a track of the product units that supplied into the centre as well as the products that got delivered out from the distribution centre on each day; this is where DBMS comes into picture.
- **Education sector:** Database systems are frequently used in schools and colleges to store and retrieve the data regarding student details, staff details, course details, exam details, payroll data, attendance details, fees details etc. There is a hell lot amount of inter-related data that needs to be stored and retrieved in an efficient manner.
- **Online shopping:** You must be aware of the online shopping websites such as Amazon, Flipkart etc. These sites store the product information, your addresses and preferences,

credit details and provide you the relevant list of products based on your query. All this involves a Database management system.

- **Banking system:** For storing customer info, tracking day to day credit and debit transactions, generating bank statements etc. All this work has been done with the help of Database management systems.

1.1.3 Advantages of DBMS

A DBMS manage data and has many advantages.

- **Data Independence:** Application programs should be as free or independent as possible from details of data representation and storage. DBMS can supply an abstract view of the data for insulating application code from such facts.
- **Efficient data access:** DBMS utilizes a mixture of sophisticated concepts and techniques for storing and retrieving data competently and this feature becomes important in cases where the data is stored on external storage devices.
- **Data integrity and security:** If data is accessed through the DBMS, the DBMS can enforce integrity constraints on the data.
- **Data administration:** When several users share the data, integrating the administration of data can offer major improvements. Experienced professionals understand the nature of the data being managed and can be responsible for organizing the data representation to reduce redundancy and make the data to retrieve efficiently.
- **Providing backup and recovery:** A DBMS must provide facilities for recovering from hardware or software failures. The backup and recovery subsystem of the DBMS is responsible for recovery.
- **Permitting inferencing and actions using rules:** Some database systems provide capabilities for defining deduction rules for inferencing new information from the stored database facts.

1.1.4 Components of DBMS

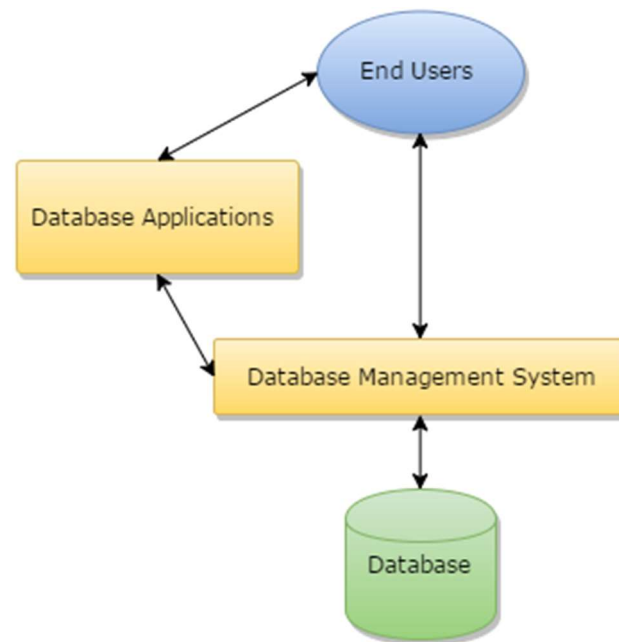


Fig-1.1: Components of a Database Management System

- **Users:** Users may be of any kind such as DB administrator, System developer or database users.
- **Database application:** Database application may be Departmental, Personal, organization's and / or Internal.
- **DBMS:** Software that allow users to create and manipulate database access.
- **Database:** Collection of logical data as a single unit.
- **Database access language:** This is used to access the data to and from the database, to enter new data, update existing data, or retrieve required data from databases. The user writes a set of appropriate commands in a database access language, submits these to the DBMS, which then processes the data and generates and displays a set of results into a user readable form.

1.1.5 Three-Schema architecture

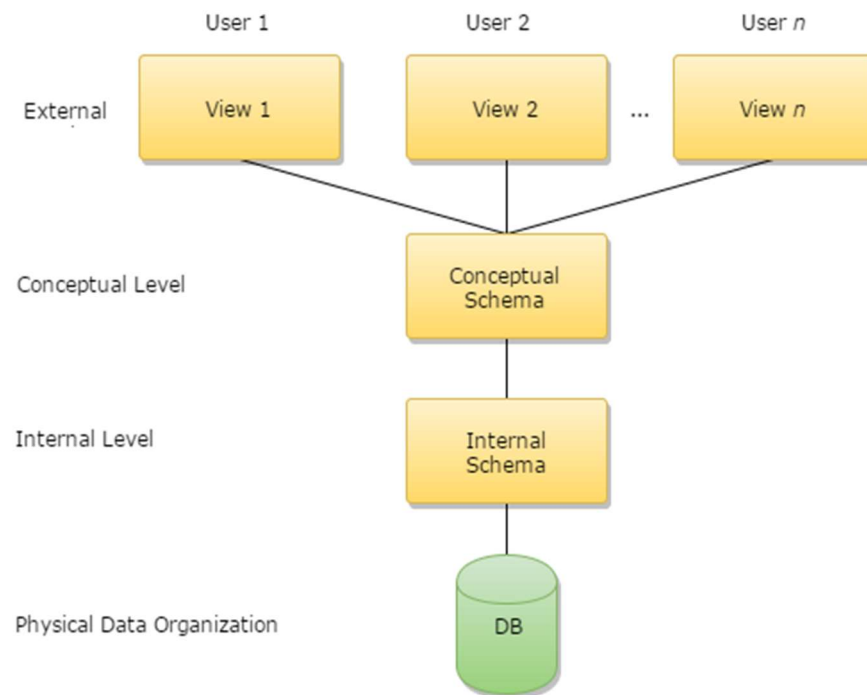


Fig-1.2: Architecture of database system

The levels form a three-level architecture that includes an external, a conceptual, and an internal level. The way users recognize the data is called the external level. The way the DBMS and the operating system distinguish the data is the internal level, where the data is actually stored using the data structures and file. The conceptual level offers both the mapping and the desired independence between the external and internal levels.

CHAPTER 2

SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

2.1 Hardware Requirements

- **Processor:** Intel Core2 Quad @ 2.4Ghz on Windows® Vista 64-Bit / Windows® 7 64-Bit / Windows® 8 64-Bit / Windows® 8.1 64-Bit.
- **RAM:** 2GB of RAM
- **Memory:** 256GB Hard drive
- **Keyboard:** MS compatible keyboard
- **Mouse:** MS compatible mouse

2.2 Software Requirements

- **Operating system:** Windows® Vista 64-Bit / Windows® 7 64-Bit / Windows® 8 64-Bit / Windows® 8.1 64-Bit/ Windows® 10 64-Bit
- **Front end:** HTML, CSS, JAVASCRIPT, BOOTSTARP
- **Back end:** MYSQL, PHP
- **Sever:** XAMPP
- **IDE:** Visual Studio code

CHAPTER 3

DESIGN

3.1 ER Diagram

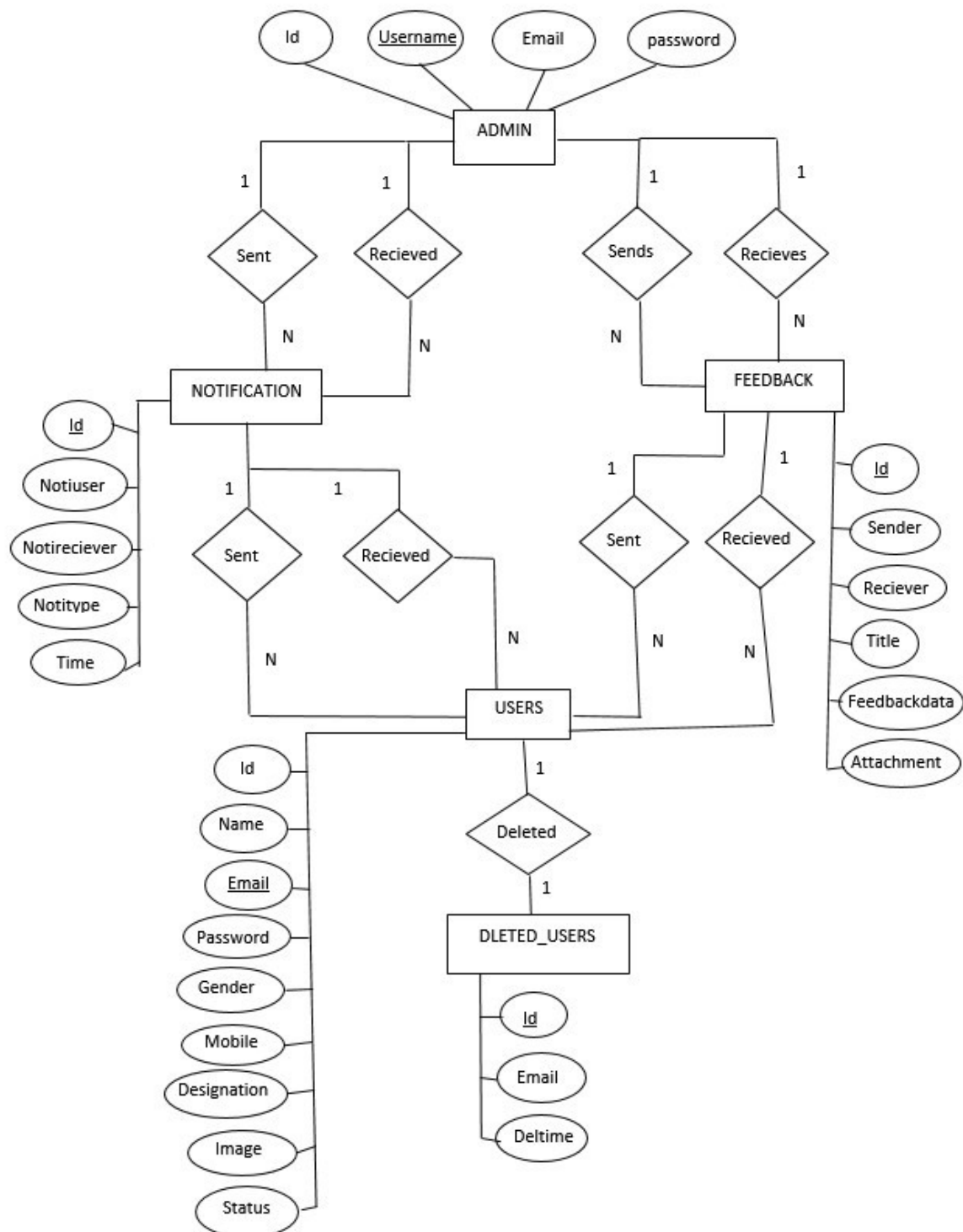


Fig-3.1: Entity Relationship Diagram

3.2 Schema Diagram

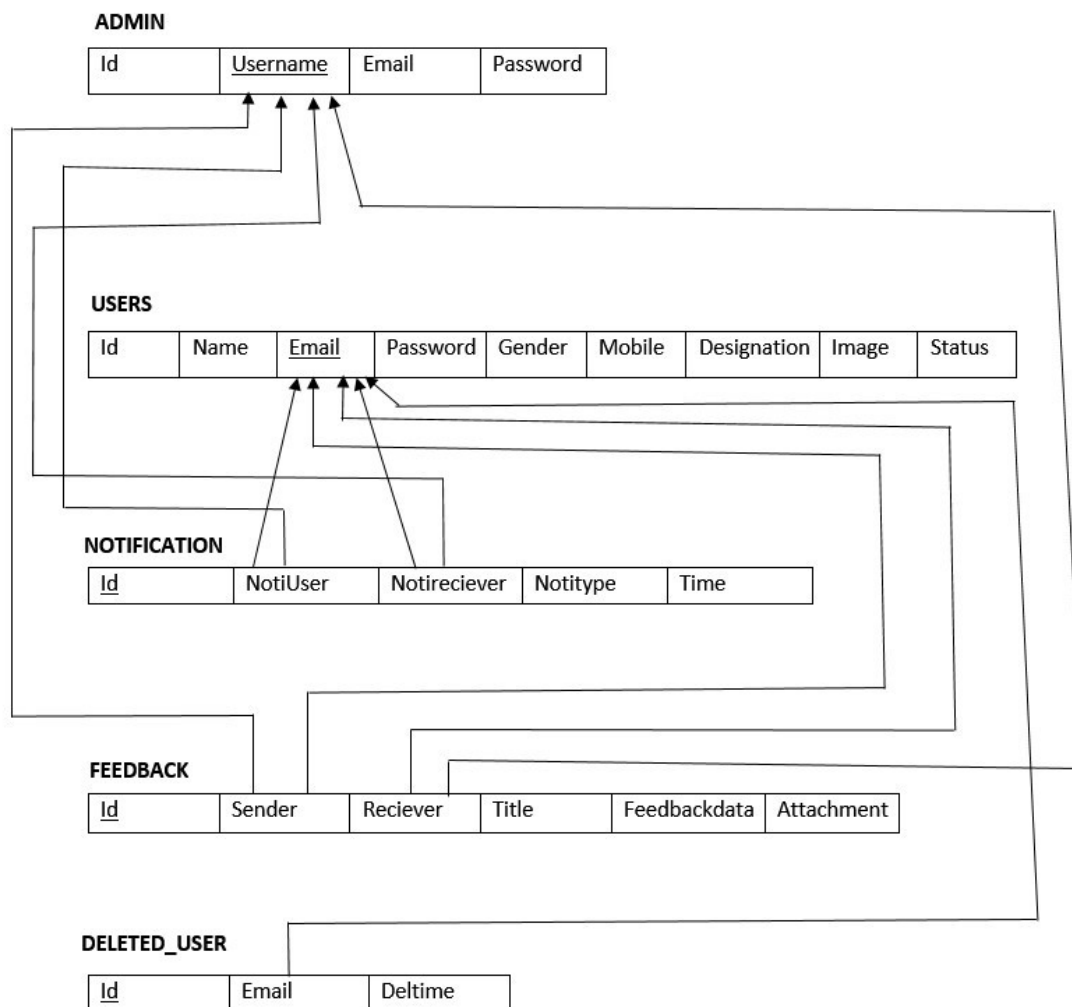


Fig-3.2: Schema Diagram

Schema Diagram: An illustrative display of (most aspects of) a database schema.

Schema Construct: A component of the schema or an object within the schema, e.g., STUDENT, COURSE.

CHAPTER 4

IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 Tables

4.1.1 ADMIN

SNO	COLUMN_NAME	DATA_TYPE	DESCRIPTION
1	Id	Integer	Primary Key
2	<u>Username</u>	Varchar2	
3	Email	Varchar2	
4	Password	Integer	

```
CREATE TABLE 'ADMIN' (  
  'ID' INT(11) NOT NULL,  
  'USERNAME' VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,  
  'EMAIL' VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,  
  'PASSWORD' VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL  
);
```

4.1.2 DELETEDUSER

SNO	COLUMN_NAME	DATA_TYPE	DESCRIPTION
1	<u>Id</u>	Integer	Primary Key
2	Email	Varchar	
3	delttime	Timestamp	

```
CREATE TABLE 'DELETEDUSER' (  
  'ID' INT(11) NOT NULL,  
  'EMAIL' VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,  
  'DELTIME' TIMESTAMP NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP  
);
```

4.1.3 FEEDBACK

SNO	COLUMN_NAME	DATA_TYPE	DESCRIPTION
1	<u>Id</u>	Integer	Primary Key
2	Sender	Varchar	
3	Reciver	Varchar	
4	Title	Varchar	
5	Feedbackdata	Varchar	
6	Attachment	Varchar	

```
CREATE TABLE `FEEDBACK` (  
  `ID` INT(11) NOT NULL,  
  `SENDER` VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,  
  `RECIVER` VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,  
  `TITLE` VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,  
  `FEEDBACKDATA` VARCHAR(500) NOT NULL,  
  `ATTACHMENT` VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL  
);
```


4.1.4 NOTIFICATION

SNO	COLUMN_NAME	DATA_TYPE	DESCRIPTION
1	<u>Id</u>	Integer	Primary Key
2	Notiuser	Varchar	
3	Notireciver	Varchar	
4	Notitype	Varchar	
5	Time	Timestamp	

```
CREATE TABLE 'NOTIFICATION' (  
  'ID' INT(11) NOT NULL,  
  'NOTIUSER' VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,  
  'NOTIRECIVER' VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,  
  'NOTITYPE' VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,  
  'TIME' TIMESTAMP NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP  
);
```

4.1.5 USERS

SNO	COLUMN_NAME	DATA_TYPE	DESCRIPTION
1	Id	Integer	Primary Key
2	Name	Varchar	
3	<u>Email</u>	Varchar	
4	Password	Varchar	
5	Gender	Varchar	
6	Mobile	Varchar	
7	Designation	Varchar	
8	Image	Varchar	
9	Status	Int	

```
CREATE TABLE `USERS` (  
  `ID` INT(11) NOT NULL,  
  `NAME` VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,  
  `EMAIL` VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,  
  `PASSWORD` VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,  
  `GENDER` VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,  
  `MOBILE` VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,  
  `DESIGNATION` VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,  
  `IMAGE` VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,  
  `STATUS` INT(10) NOT NULL  
);
```

4.2 Triggers

```
CREATE TRIGGER `TRIGGER1` AFTER DELETE ON `USERS`  
FOR EACH ROW INSERT INTO USER_BKP SET  
ID=OLD.ID,NAME=OLD.NAME,EMAIL=OLD.EMAIL,  
PASSWORD=OLD.PASSWORD,GENDER=OLD.GENDER,  
MOBILE=OLD.MOBILE,DESIGNATION=OLD.DESIGNATION,  
IMAGE=OLD.IMAGE,STATUS=OLD.STATUS  
END;
```

4.3 Stored Procedures

For Admin

DELIMITER \$\$

```
CREATE DEFINER='root'@'localhost' PROCEDURE `insertAdmin`(IN `username`  
VARCHAR(50), IN `email` VARCHAR(50), IN `password` VARCHAR(50))
```

NO SQL

```
INSERT INTO admin(username,email,password) VALUES(username,email,password)$$
```

DELIMITER ;

DELIMITER \$\$

```
CREATE DEFINER='root'@'localhost' PROCEDURE `showAdmin`()
```

NO SQL

```
SELECT * FROM admin$$
```

DELIMITER ;

For User

DELIMITER \$\$

```
CREATE DEFINER='root'@'localhost' PROCEDURE `showUsers`()
```

NO SQL

```
SELECT * FROM users$$
```

DELIMITER ;

DELIMITER \$\$

```
CREATE DEFINER='root'@'localhost' PROCEDURE `insertUser`(IN `name`  
VARCHAR(50), IN `email` VARCHAR(50), IN `password` VARCHAR(50), IN `gender`  
VARCHAR(50), IN `mobile` VARCHAR(50), IN `designation` VARCHAR(50), IN `image`  
VARCHAR(50), IN `status` INT(10))
```

NO SQL

```
INSERT INTO users(name,email,password,gender,mobile,designation,image,status)  
VALUES(name,email,password,gender,mobile,designation,image,status)$$
```

DELIMITER ;

CHAPTER 5

SNAPSHOTS

The following snapshot contains the homepage screen where admin login , user login and explore page button is present along with logo of the company.

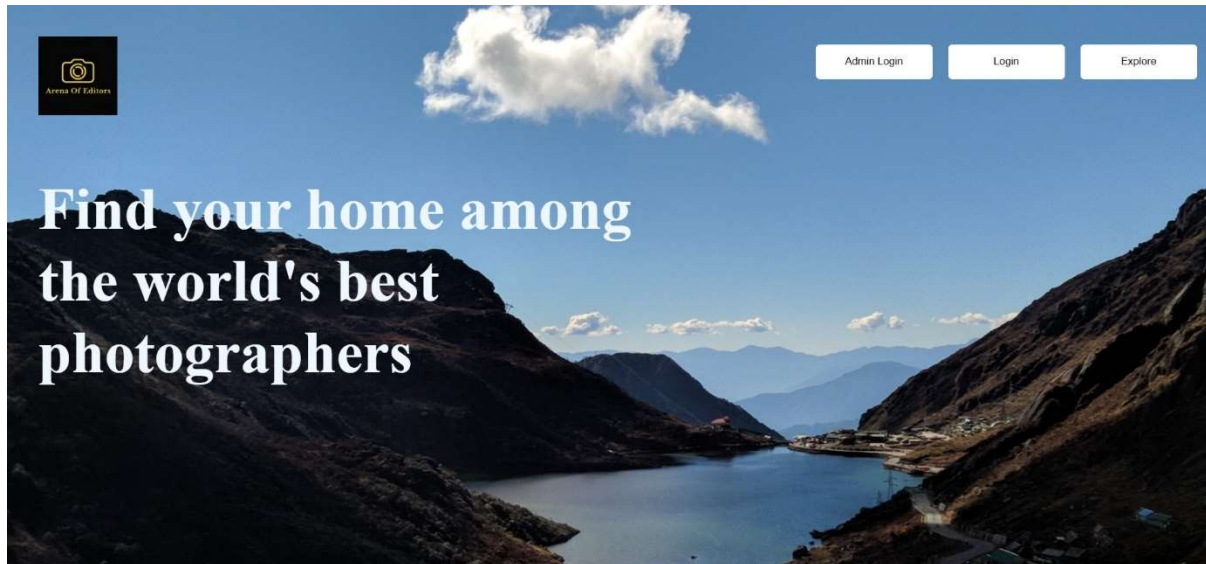


Fig-5.1: Snapshot of homepage

The following snapshot contains the admin login page where the admin user name is **Abhishek Prasad** and the password is **qwerty**.

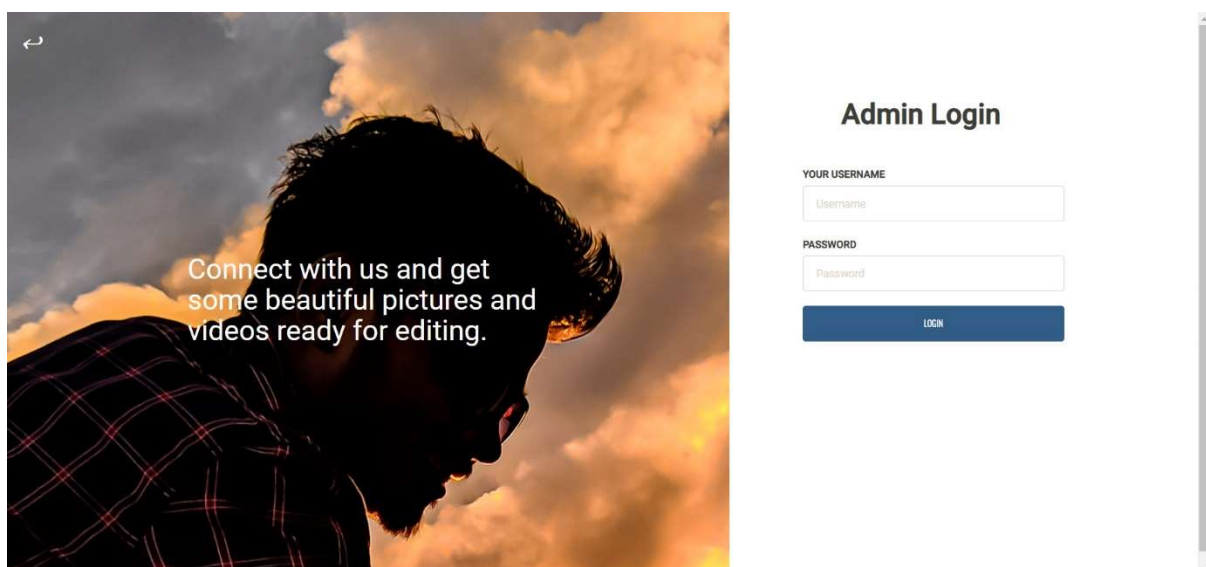


Fig-5.2: Snapshot of admin login

The following snapshot contains the admin dashboard where the admin after logging in can see the total no. of users that have registered on the website. The admin can also see the feedback of the users , the notifications that the admin receives and the no. of user deleted from the website database.

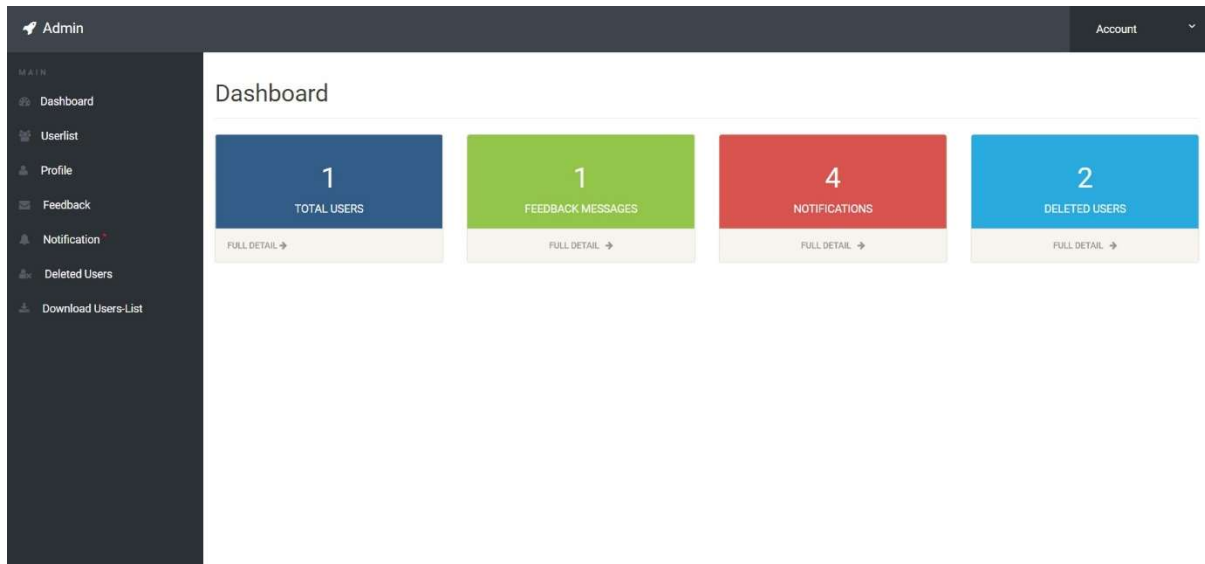


Fig-5.3: Snapshot of admin dashboard

The following snapshot contains the details of all admin profile.

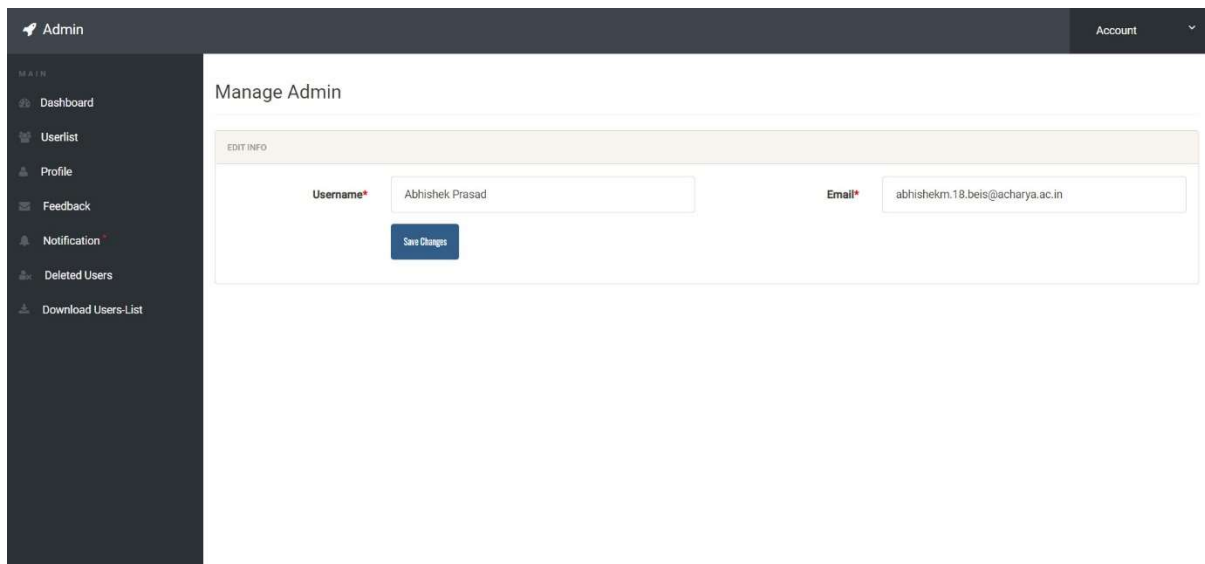


Fig-5.4: Snapshot of admin profile

The following snapshot contains the feedback page where the admin receives the feedback from the users and the admin can reply to the user from here.

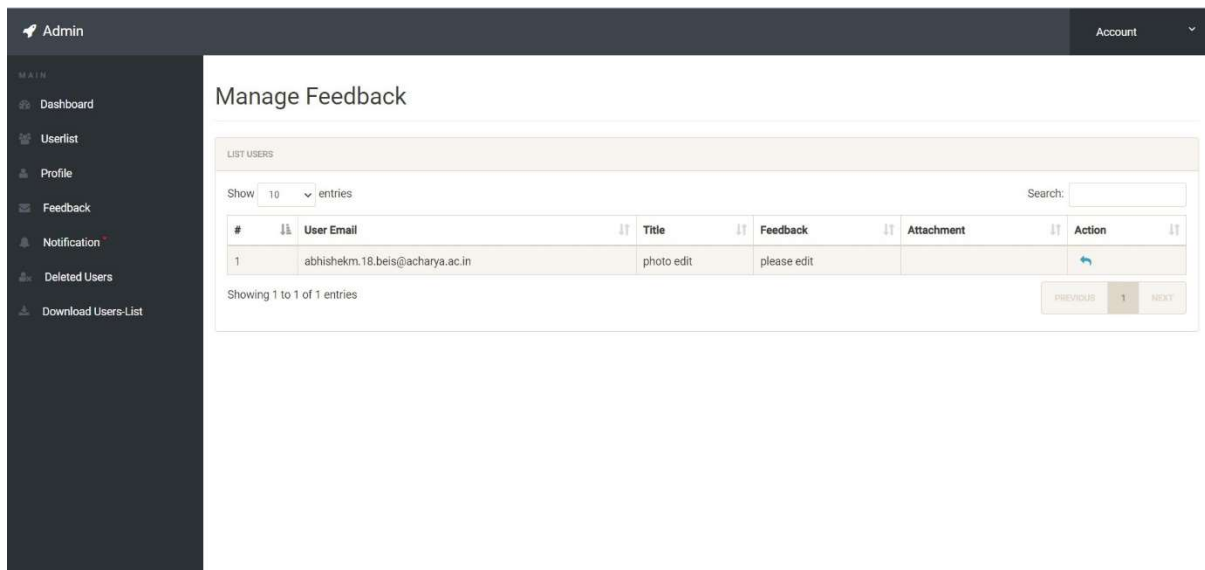


Fig-5.5: Snapshot of admin side feedback

The following snapshot contains the user list of the website.

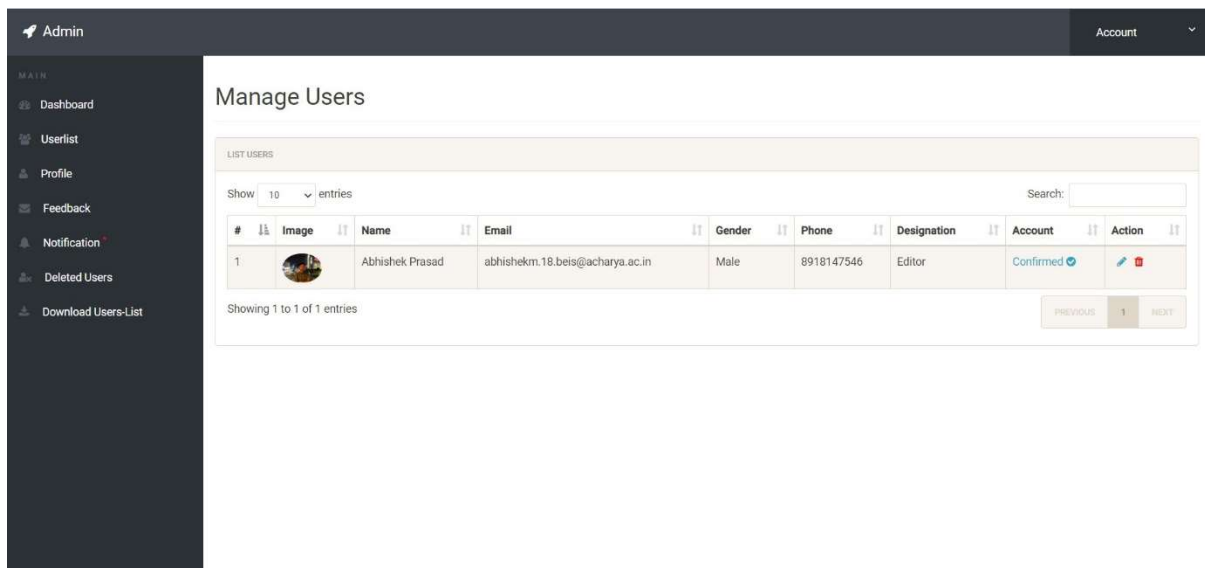
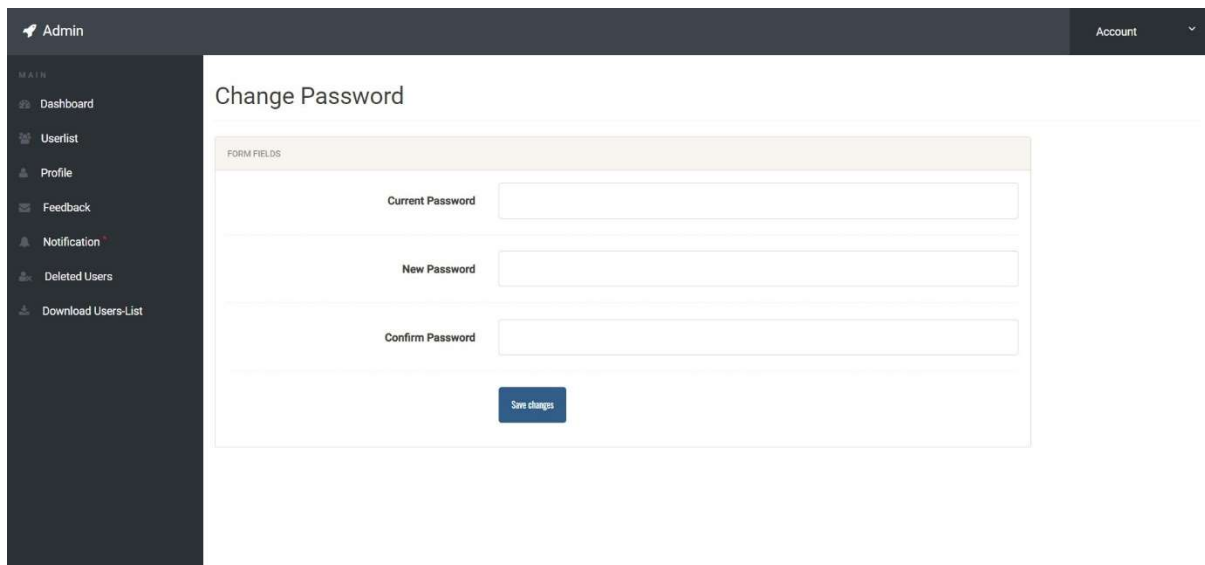


Fig-5.6: Snapshot of manage user list

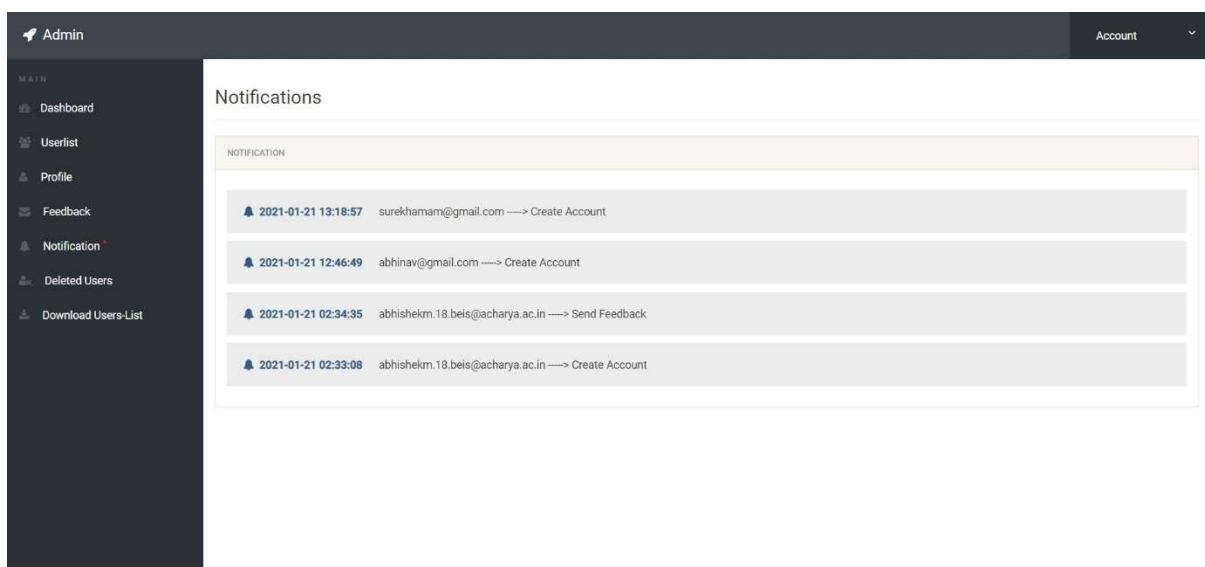
The following snapshot show where the admin password can be changed.



The screenshot shows the 'Admin' interface with a sidebar menu on the left containing 'Dashboard', 'Userlist', 'Profile', 'Feedback', 'Notification', 'Deleted Users', and 'Download Users-List'. The main content area is titled 'Change Password' and contains a 'FORM FIELDS' section with three input fields: 'Current Password', 'New Password', and 'Confirm Password'. A 'Save changes' button is located at the bottom of the form.

Fig-5.7: Snapshot of change password page

The following snapshot displays the notifications received by the admin.



The screenshot shows the 'Admin' interface with the same sidebar menu. The main content area is titled 'Notifications' and contains a 'NOTIFICATION' section with a list of four notifications. Each notification includes a bell icon, a timestamp, an email address, and an action.

Timestamp	Email	Action
2021-01-21 13:18:57	surekhamam@gmail.com	Create Account
2021-01-21 12:46:49	abhinav@gmail.com	Create Account
2021-01-21 02:34:35	abhishekm.18.beis@acharya.ac.in	Send Feedback
2021-01-21 02:33:08	abhishekm.18.beis@acharya.ac.in	Create Account

Fig-5.8: Snapshot of notification of admin page

The following snapshot show the user delete page

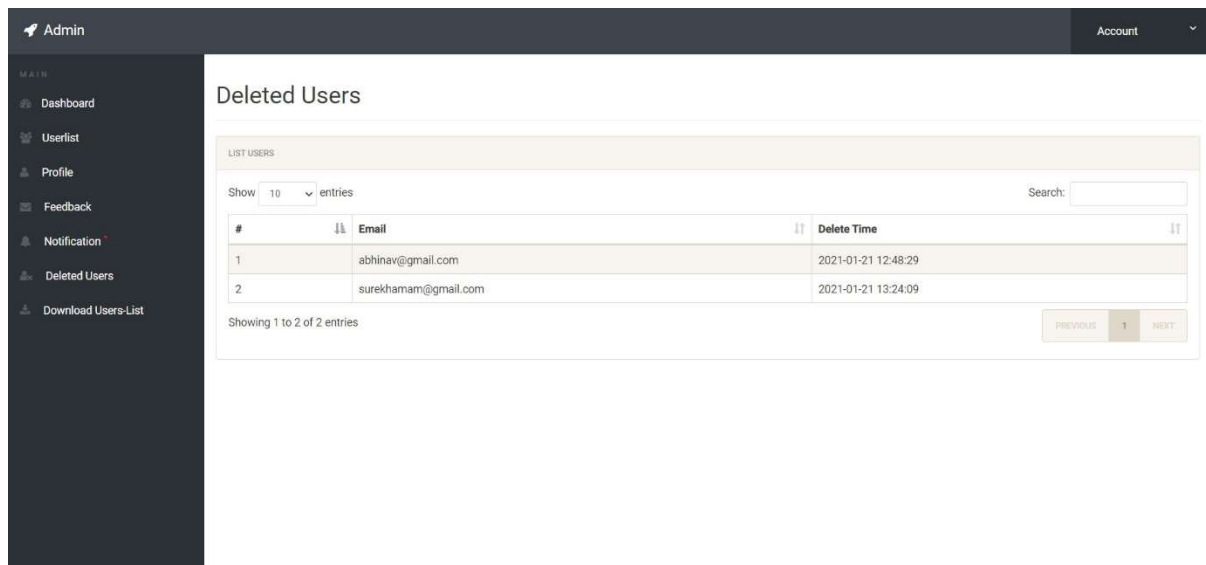


Fig-5.9: Snapshot of user delete page

The following snapshot shows the user login page.

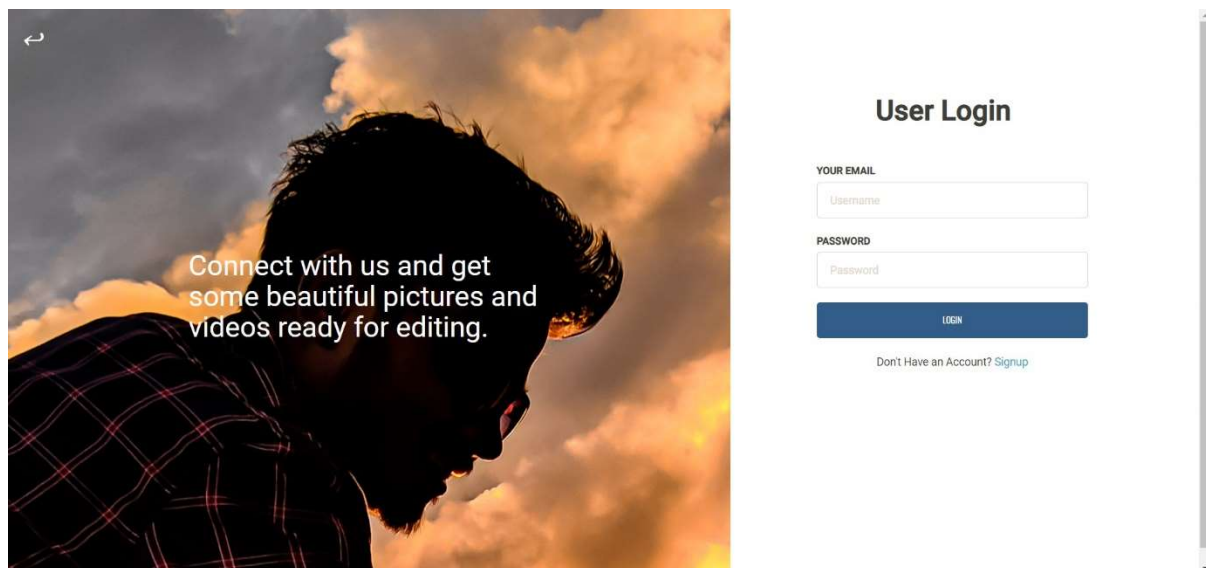
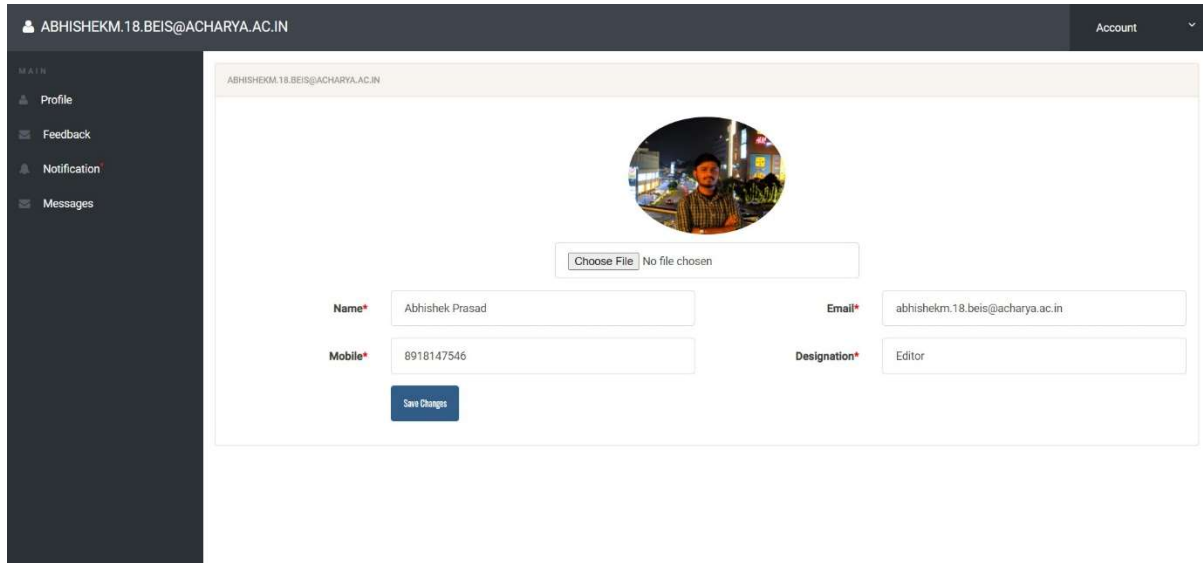


Fig-5.10: Snapshot of user login page

The following snapshot contains the user dashboard page of user page.



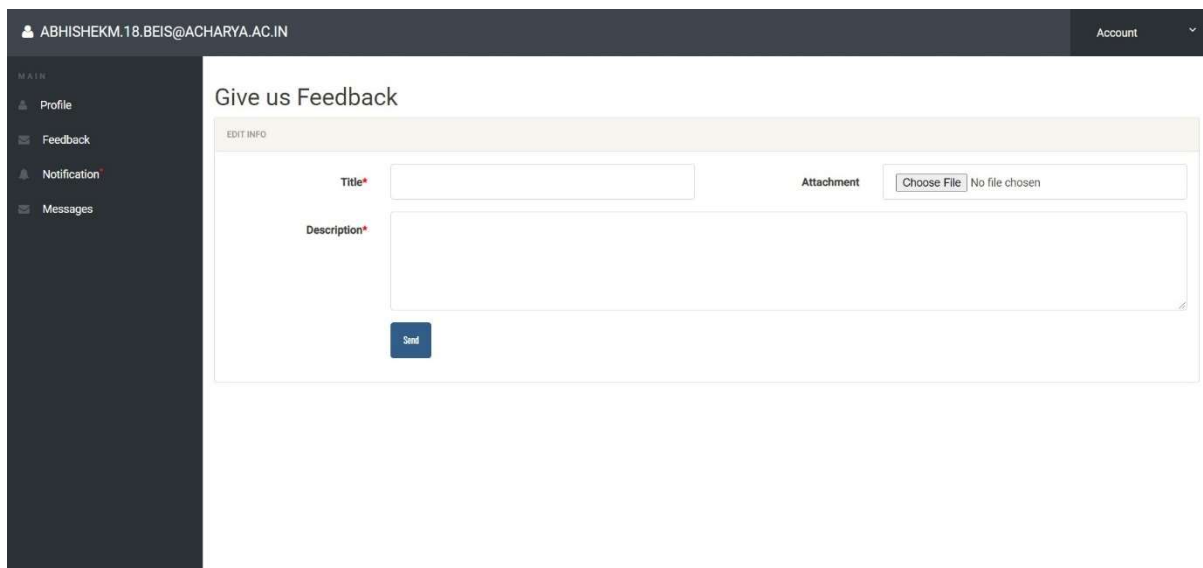
The image shows a user dashboard for the user ABHISHEKM.18.BEIS@ACHARYA.AC.IN. The dashboard has a dark sidebar on the left with a 'MAIN' section containing links for Profile, Feedback, Notification, and Messages. The main content area has a header with the user's name and a dropdown for 'Account'. Below this is a profile section with a circular profile picture and a 'Choose File' button. The profile information is displayed in a form with the following details:

Field	Value
Name*	Abhishek Prasad
Email*	abhishekm.18.beis@acharya.ac.in
Mobile*	8918147546
Designation*	Editor

At the bottom of the form is a 'Save Changes' button.

Fig-5.11: Snapshot of user dashboard

The following snapshot contains user feedback



The image shows a user feedback form for the user ABHISHEKM.18.BEIS@ACHARYA.AC.IN. The form has a dark sidebar on the left with a 'MAIN' section containing links for Profile, Feedback, Notification, and Messages. The main content area has a header with the user's name and a dropdown for 'Account'. Below this is a section titled 'Give us Feedback' with a sub-header 'EDIT INFO'. The form contains the following fields:

Field	Value
Title*	
Description*	
Attachment	Choose File No file chosen

At the bottom of the form is a 'Send' button.

Fig-5.12: Snapshot of user feedback

The following snapshot contains user message page where the user receives the messages from the admin.

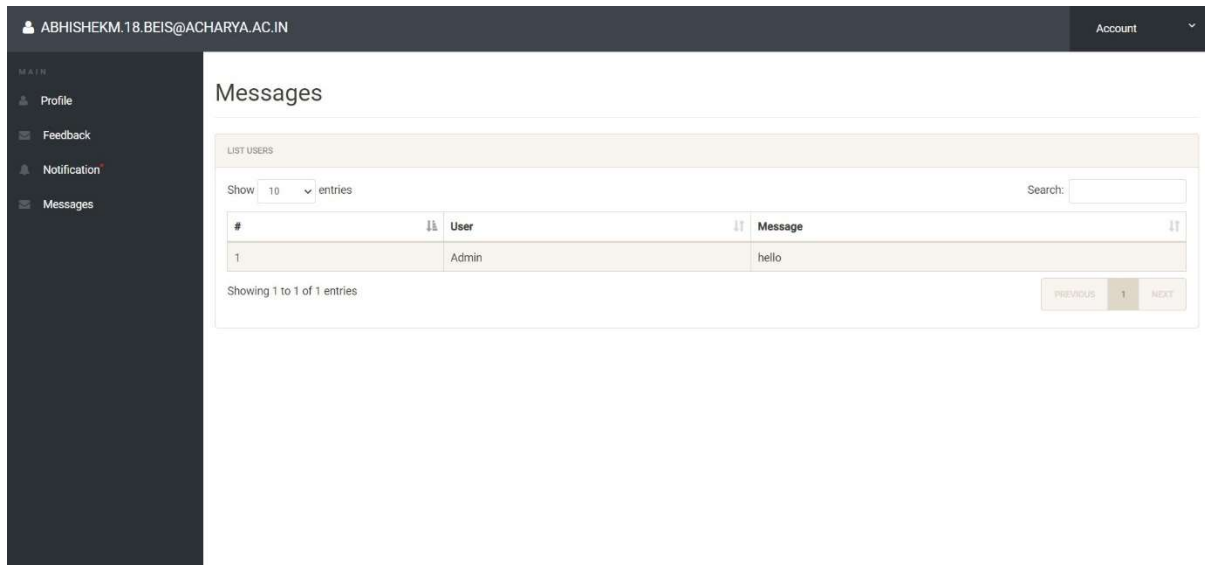


Fig-5.14: Snapshot of user message feedback

The following snapshot contains user notification page.

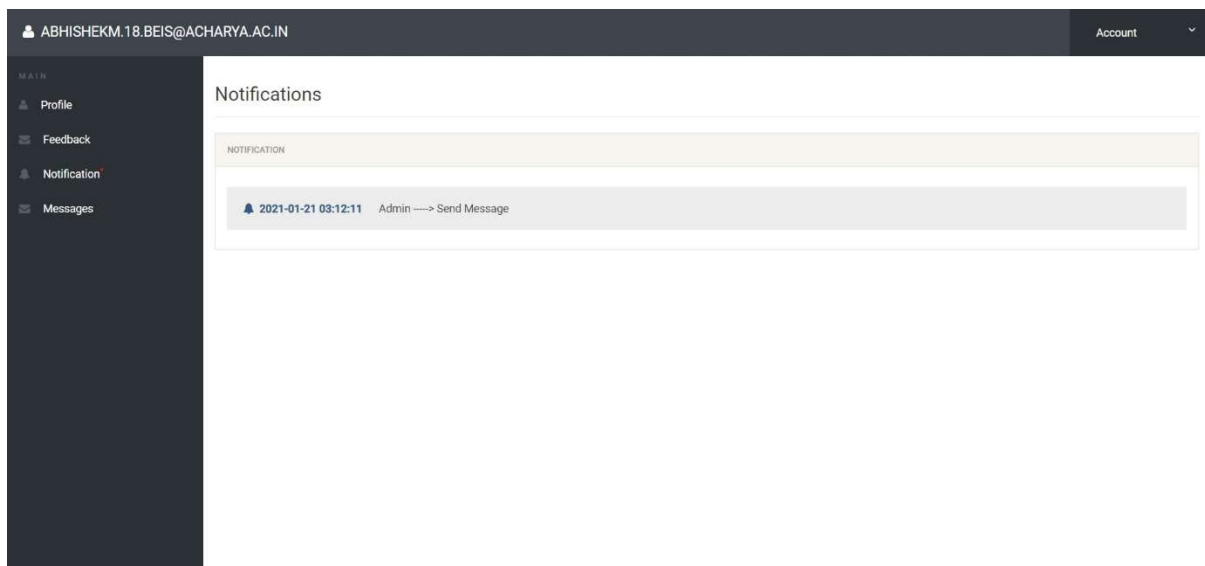


Fig-5.15: Snapshot of user notification page

The following snapshot contains the explore section of the website where any user can explore the different types of photos/videos.

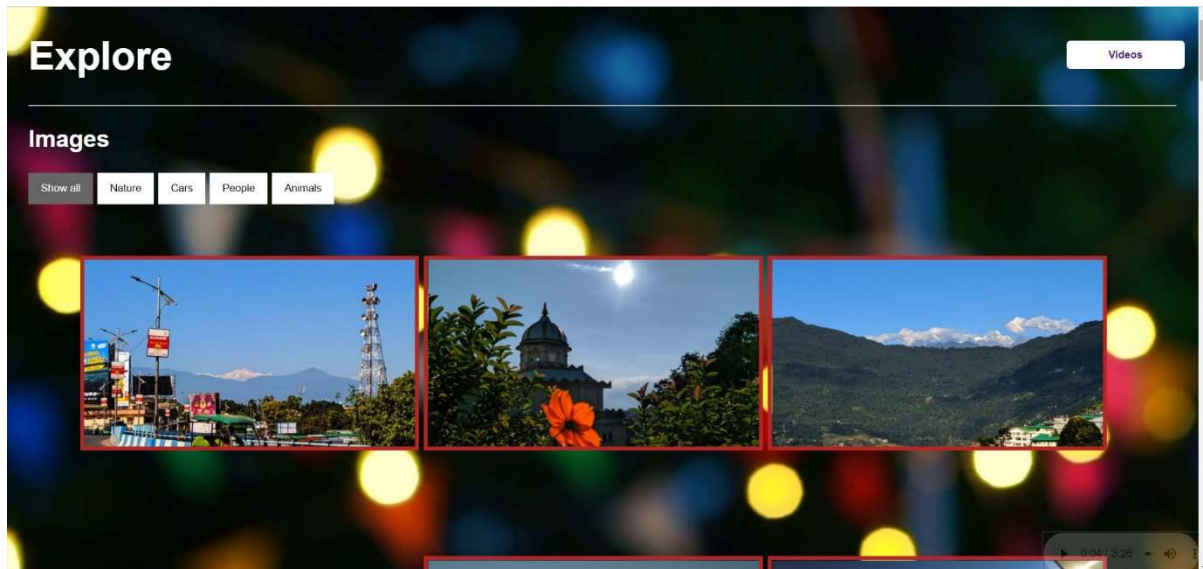


Fig-5.16: Snapshot of explore page

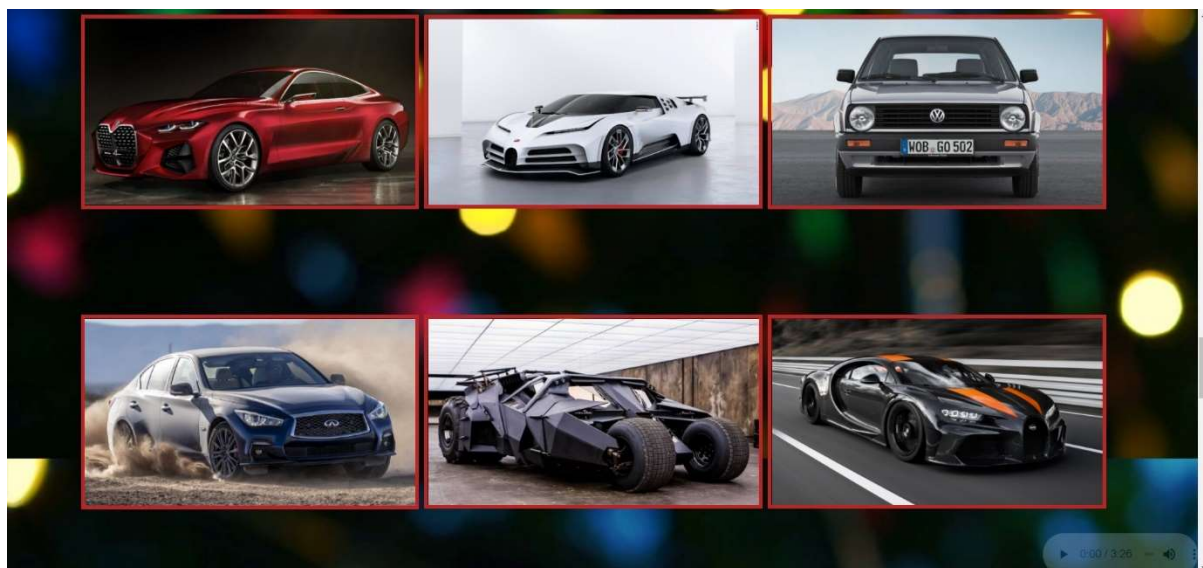


Fig-5.17: music embedded

Music played embedded in the explore

The following snapshot contains the video explore page.



Fig-5.18: Snapshot of video explore page

CONCLUSION & FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

Conclusion

Arena of Editors is a website to satisfy the customers and get their precious photos and videos edited. This project shall prove to be a powerful package in satisfying all the requirements of an editing and photos/ videos viewing website or store. The objective of this project is to provide a framework that helps the customer to get their memories framed and also a website where people can come and spend their time, save new wallpapers, get their work done in a specified period of time. This application can be used by any organization whether big or small that has to implement a social media like website and also get their customers attracted to the packages that they provide for the work to be done.

Future Enhancement

In a nutshell, it can be summarized that the future scope of the project circles around maintaining information regarding:

- More advance software can be given .
- The platform can be hosted on the online servers to make it accessible worldwide.
- Integrate multiple load balancers to distribute the loads of the system.
- Implement backup mechanism for taking backup of database on regular basis on different servers.

The above mentioned points are the enhancements which can be done to increase the applicability and usage of this project. Here we can maintain the records of users and Enhancements can be done to maintain all photo studio companies. I have left all the options open so that if there is any other future requirement in the system by the user for the enhancement of the system then it is possible to implement them.

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