POCKET HISTORY

1. **INTRODUCTION**

As the name Pocket history suggests gives you information about the remarkable historic events. Time passes by and one forgets about the events which took place. Each day unfolds a new story and each day somebody or the other across the world makes it big! Inventions, discoveries, wars, festivals, birthdays of great personalities anything and everything all at one go? Sounds great right? All you got to do is search for the date, for which you want to get the events. Get your hands on the right information fast. The application provides you with the events in the form of a list.

Most people have heard of Wikipedia. It's the ultimate repository of crowd-sourced knowledge, covering almost every subject you can think of and available to anyone with a web browser. Regardless of what information you seek, you can find it on Wikipedia, often in exhaustive detail. And because it's publicly editable, it always contains updated and relevant information.

So why this application? This is one application which will give you the list of events, be it past or present any date any year or anywhere in the world, all the big events just by typing the date and year. Every day you will be able to read what happened on this same day in history and also any date can be entered by the user according to his will. The user also has the advantage of writing a query for a particular event and get the date on which it occurred as a result.

For example:- If you enter 22 /01/1959, all the events which took place on this day across the world will be displayed.

1. **Existing System**

Search engines have made our life easier over the past few decades by giving us all the information we ever wanted. A search engine is an information retrieval system designed to help find information stored on a computer system. The search results are usually presented in links and are commonly called hits. Some of the commonly used search engines are Google, Yahoo, Bing. But when it comes to searching of dates search engines provides end number of links making it a difficult task to search for a particular event which you require.

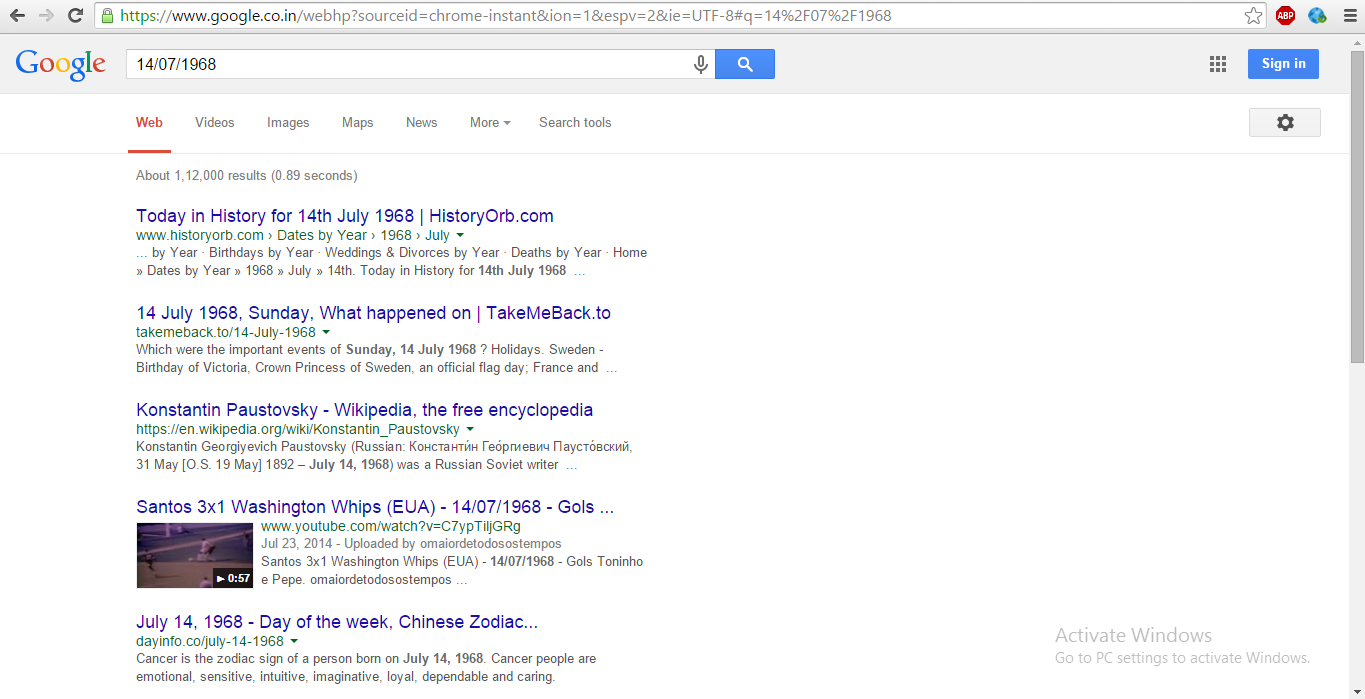
There also exists an android application known as “On this day” which displays only information for the events for a particular day for all the years .

2.1.Drawback:

1. It just displays the events for a particular day for all the years, displaying lot of data at a stretch.

2. It doesn’t give the user the control of entering a date of his own choice.

3. It doesn’t allow you to search for a date by entering the event.



1. **Proposed System**

“The only thing constant is change.” Being in the 21st century one needs to constantly upgrade themselves for better .Keeping in mind the above mentioned drawbacks the new application “Pocket History “ has been proposed.

2.1.Features:

1. It gives the user the control of entering his own customized date.

2. The user can jump to any day in history.

3. Addition to it , the user can also search using a query.

4. Provides the user with a more interactive and interesting interface.

2.2 Uses:

1.The application will help you get all the information about the events in the past and help you improve your knowledge about history.

2.General knowledge being one of the important criteria in most of the competitive exams this application will be handy for preparing for such examinations.

1. **Software Requirements Specification**

The softwares being used in our mini-project are as follows:

* 1. Android SDK:

The Android [software development kit](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software_development_kit) (SDK) includes a comprehensive set of development tools. These include a [debugger](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Debugger), [libraries](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software_library), a handset [emulator](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emulator) based on [QEMU](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/QEMU), documentation, sample code, and tutorials. Currently supported development platforms include computers running [Linux](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linux_kernel) (any modern desktop [Linux distribution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Linux_distributions)), [Mac OS X](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mac_OS_X) 10.5.8 or later, and [Windows XP](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Windows_XP) or later. As of March 2015, the SDK is not available on Android itself, but the software development is possible by using specialized Android applications.

3.2.Android Studio 1.2.2:

Android Studio is the official IDE for Android application development, based on IDEA.

On top of the capabilities you expect from IntelliJ, Android Studio offers:

* Flexible Gradle-based build system.
* Build variants and multiple apk file generation.
* Code templates to help you build common app features.
* Rich layout editor with support for drag and drop theme editing.
* lint tools to catch performance, usability, version compatibility, and other problems.
* ProGuard and app-signing capabilities.
* Built-in support for [Google Cloud Platform](http://developers.google.com/cloud/devtools/android_studio_templates/), making it easy to integrate Google Cloud Messaging and App Engine.

3.3.PHPStorm:

**PhpStorm** is a commercial, cross-platform [IDE](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Integrated_Development_Environment) for PHP built on [JetBrains](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JetBrains)'

[IntelliJ IDEA](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IntelliJ_IDEA) platform.

PhpStorm provides an editor for [PHP](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PHP), [HTML](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML) and [JavaScript](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JavaScript) with on-the-fly code analysis,

error prevention and automated [refactorings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Refactoring) for PHP and JavaScript code. PhpStorm is built

on IntelliJ IDEA, which is written in [Java](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Java_(programming_language)). Users can extend the IDE by installing plugins created

for the IntelliJ Platform or write their own plugins.

3.4.Ubuntu:

**Ubuntu**  is a [Debian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Debian" \o "Debian)-based [GNU/Linux](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GNU/Linux) [operating system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operating_system) and [distribution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linux_distribution), with [Unity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unity_(user_interface)) as its

default [desktop environment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Desktop_environment) for [personalcomputers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Personal_computer" \o "Personal computer) including [smartphones](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Smartphone" \o "Smartphone) in later versions.

Ubuntu also runs [network servers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Network_servers). It is based on [free software](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_software) and named after the Southern

African philosophy of ubuntu which often is translated as "humanity towards others" or "the

belief in a universal bond of sharing that connects all humanity".

3.5.ArgoUML:

ArgoUML is an [UML](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unified_Modeling_Language) diagramming application written in Java and released under the open

source [Eclipse Public License](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eclipse_Public_License). By virtue of being a [Java](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Java_(programming_language)) application, it is available on any

platform supported by Java.

3.6.Ruby script:

Ruby is a language of careful balance. Its creator, [Yukihiro “Matz” Matsumoto](http://www.rubyist.net/~matz/), blended

parts of his favorite languages including Perl, Smalltalk, Eiffel, Ada, and Lisp to form a

new language that balanced functional programming with imperative programming.

In Ruby, everything is an object. Every bit of information and code can be given their own

properties and actions. Object-oriented programming calls properties by the name instance

variables and actions are known as methods. Ruby’s pure object-oriented approach is most

commonly demonstrated by a bit of code which applies an action to a number.

3.7 Genymotion:

Genymotion is an Android emulator for building and testing great Android apps. It’s fast,

simple and powerful.

It offers 20 pre-configured devices and you can create your own custom ones.

3.8 Github:

**GitHub** is a web-based [Git](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Git_(software)" \o "Git (software)) repository hosting service, which offers all of the distributed

revision control and [source code management](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Source_code_management) functionality of Git as well as adding

its own features. Unlike Git, which is strictly a [command-line](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Command-line) tool, GitHub provides a web-

based graphical interface and desktop as well as mobile integration. It also provides access

control and several collaboration features such as [wikis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wiki), [task management](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Task_management), and bug

tracking  and [feature requests](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software_feature) for every project.

1. **Hardware Requirements**

Memory: 4GB

HDD:500GB

CPU Intel Core i3-4030U,1.9GHz

1. **Software Requirements**

1.Android SDK

2. Android Studio 1.2.2

3. PHPStorm

4.Ubuntu

5.Ruby programming language

6.Genymotion

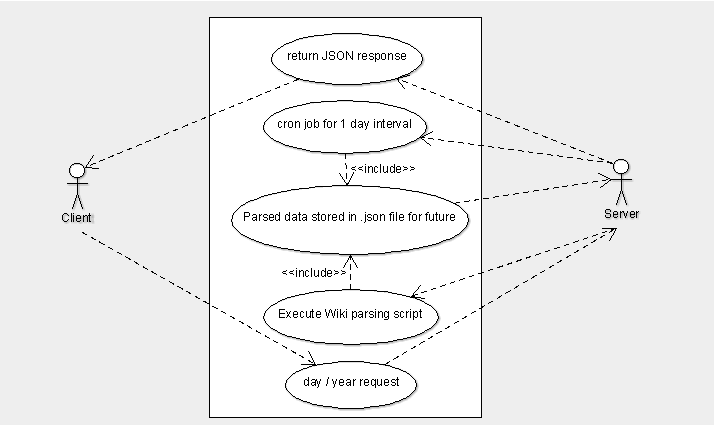
7.GitHub

8.ArgoUML

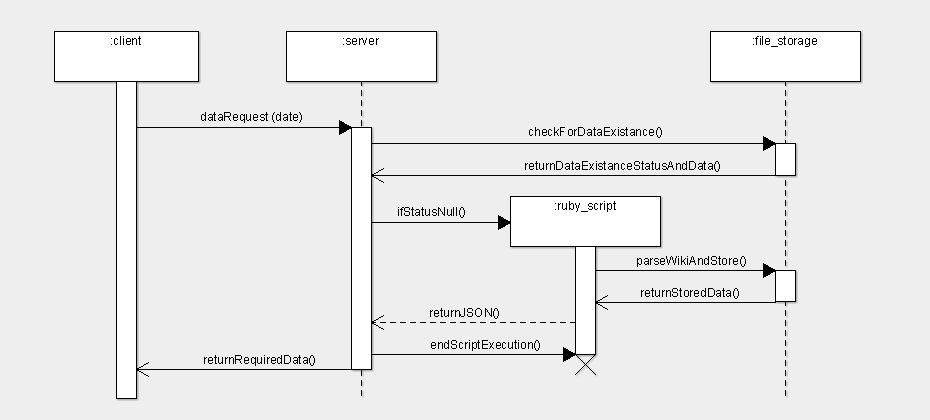
9.OS:Windows 8.1

1. **Design**

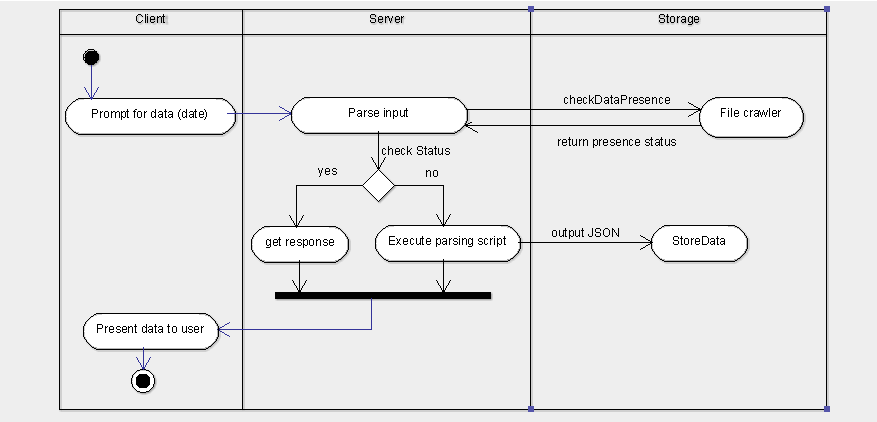
**USE-CASE DIAGRAM:**

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**SEQUENCE DIAGRAM:**

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**ACTIVITY DIAGRAM:**

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1. **IMPLEMENTATION**

There are three stages which need to be implemented so that the client receives the

desired information. The stages are as follows:-

1. Sending the request of the client to the server.
2. Accepting and processing the request.
3. Responding with the result.

Firstly, the client requests the server by entering the desired date (dd/mm/yyyy) or a

query(keyword related to the event he wants to search).The interface is designed using

XML ,making it user friendly and more accessible for the client. The code for

implementation is written in Java.

The data is being retrieved from mediawiki API,which is stored in the form of files. The

Ruby script will run once and create 365 files in the file storage where each file contains

data about day and month (dd/mm) for all the years. Now when the client searches for the

date (dd/mm/yyyy) ,the Ruby script will parse the request and stores the result in the file

storage for the future use as well as sends it to the server in the Json format. The server

responds to the client with the result.

If in future the server receives the same request ,the request is first searched in the file

storage , if the search result is successful the processed request is sent to the server which

responds to the client with the result.If the search result fails the request forwarded to the

Ruby script which will process the request and send it to the server and also store it in file

storage.