CGC
Chandigarh Group of Colleges

picshare

Snap Share Smile

7th Semester
Project Report

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Pic Share

Project Report

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of degree of

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

IN

COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

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ABSTRACT

Picshare is a new online picture slideshow maker that lets you create professional looking picture sideshows in no time. All you have to do is upload images, customize those using provided templates and then share with others. With Picshare it's easier than ever to add photos, create elegant photo slideshows and share them with your friends and family. It has stylish customizable templates. It's intuitive and easy to use.

If you have plenty of good photographs with you giving the insight into your life's journey with your family and friends or just a peep into your love for photography. But when it comes to compiling some of them in a form of a Slideshow, you often tend to get short of options and your mood gets off. Well, this will no longer be an issue with **Picshare –** a web based application that enables you to create professional, good quality photo slideshows.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

Project Title **: PICSHARE**

Project category **:** Web Based Application

Environment **:** PHP

STATEMENT ABOUT PROBLEM

If you have plenty of good photographs with you giving the insight into your life's journey with your family and friends or just a peep into your love for photography. But when it comes to compiling some of them in a form of a Slideshow, you often tend to get short of options and your mood gets off. Well, this will no longer be an issue with **Picshare –** a web based application that enables you to create professional, good quality photo slideshows.

The procedure to use this application is really simple involving three simple steps:-

- upload your photos
- choose a template from the dozens of options
- make and publish your slideshow

OBJECTIVES OF PROJECT

- It has lots of stylish customizable templates
- It's intuitive and easy to use
- You can upload multiple photos
- You can create as many slideshows as you like
- Unlimited storage

Hardware and Software Requirements

❖ **Software Requirements (Recommended):**

- **Developing Language:**
  - PHP 5.4 With HTML, CSS
- **Database:**
  - My SQL 5.5
- **Operating System:**
  - Any operating system

Note: We will use WAMP, "Windows, Apache, MySQL, and PHP", an application server platform to develop the project.

❖ **Hardware Requirements (Recommended):**

- **Processor:**
  - Pentium 4 or above.
- **Processor speed:**
  - Greater than 800MHz**.**
- **Ram:**
  - Greater than 1GB**.**
- **Hard Disk:**
  - Minimum 60GB.

Introduction about Technology used

PHP is a server-side scripting language designed for web development but also used as a general-purpose programming language. PHP is now installed on more than 244 million websites and 2.1 million web servers. Originally created by Rasmus Lerdorf in 1995, the reference implementation of PHP is now produced by The PHP Group. While PHP originally stood for Personal Home Page, **it now stands for PHP: Hypertext Pre-processor, a recursive acronym.**

PHP code is interpreted by a web server with a PHP processor module which generates the resulting web page: PHP commands can be embedded directly into an HTML source document rather than calling an external file to process data. It has also evolved to include a command-line interface capability and can be used in standalone graphical applications.

PHP is free software released under the PHP License, which is incompatible with the GNU General Public License (GPL) due to restrictions on the usage of the term PHP.

PHP can be deployed on most web servers and also as a standalone shell on almost every operating system and platform, free of charge.

Why PHP?

- PHP run perfectly on different operating system such as window, Linux, UNIX and so on.
- PHP is compatible with almost all web servers used today (apache).
- PHP is free to download from the official PHP resource: http://www.PHP.net.
- PHP is easy to learn and runs efficiently and swiftly on any compatible web server.

History

Rasmus Lerdorf, who wrote the original Common Gateway Interface (CGI) component, together with Andi Gutmans and Zeev Suraski, who rewrote the parser that formed PHP

PHP development began in 1994 when the developer Rasmus Lerdorf wrote a series of Common Gateway Interface (CGI) Perl scripts, which he used to maintain his personal homepage. The tools performed tasks such as displaying his résumé and recording his web traffic.He rewrote these scripts in C for performance reasons, extending them to add the ability to work with web forms and to communicate with databases and called this implementation "Personal Home Page/Forms Interpreter" or PHP/FI. PHP/FI could be used to build simple, dynamic web applications. Lerdorf initially announced the release of PHP/FI as "Personal Home Page Tools (PHP Tools) version 1.0" publicly to accelerate bug location and improve the code.This release already had the basic functionality that PHP has today. This included Perl-like variables, form handling, and the ability to embed HTML. The syntax was similar to Perl but was more limited and simpler, although less consistent. [3] A development team began to form and, after months of work and beta testing, officially released PHP/FI 2 in November 1997.

Zeev Suraski and Andi Gutmans rewrote the parser in 1997 and formed the base of PHP 3, changing the language's name to the recursive acronym PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor. Afterward, public testing of PHP 3 began, and the official launch came in June 1998. Suraski and Gutmans then started a new rewrite of PHP's core, producing the Zend Engine in 1999. They also founded Zend Technologies in Ramat Gan, Israel.

On May 22, 2000, PHP 4, powered by the Zend Engine 1.0, was released. As of August 2008 this branch is up to version 4.4.9. PHP 4 is no longer under development nor will any security updates be released.

NETBEANS (Front-End)

The NetBeans IDE for PHP supports Web development based on PHP.

The NetBeans IDE for PHP is an open source project. It is one of the series of supports for scripting languages provided by the NetBeans IDE. The NetBeans IDE for PHP is intended to provide a comfortable environment for a developer at each stage of a PHP project. This is achieved through integrating PHP development specific features into the NetBeans IDE.

Major Features

- **Project**. The NetBeans IDE for PHP establishes a special project type - a PHP Project, and enables creating and supporting such projects in the NetBeans IDE. The PHP Project can be configured to fit both the current development environment and the developer's needs. .
- **Editing**. This major feature consolidates a set of features that a developer can access while doing PHP coding. The NetBeans IDE for PHP extends the NetBeans IDE source code editing abilities within the scope of a PHP Project. For more detailed information on the PHP Plugin editor, see Features of Editing PHP Sources.
- **Deploying**. This set of features is planned to enable synchronizing the content of a PHP Project with the Web content on a remote server. The feature is not supported in the Early Access version.
- **Run**. These features enable starting PHP processing. PHP scripts are used in a number of main areas.
- **Debug**. The PHP Plugin provides the ability to debug PHP scripts.

MySql (Back-End)

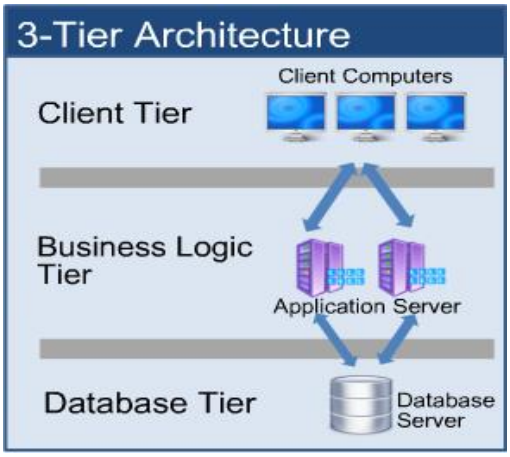
MySQL is the world's most popular open source database software, with over 100 million copies of its software downloaded or distributed throughout its history. With its superior speed, reliability, and ease of use, MySQL has become the preferred choice for Web, Web 2.0, SaaS, ISV, Telecom companies and forward-thinking corporate IT Managers because it eliminates the major problems associated with downtime, maintenance and administration for modern, online applications.

Many of the world's largest and fastest-growing organizations use MySQL to save time and money powering their high-volume Web sites, critical business systems, and packaged software — including industry leaders such as Yahoo!, Alcatel-Lucent, Google, Nokia, YouTube, Wikipedia, and Booking.com.

The flagship MySQL offering is MySQL Enterprise, a comprehensive set of production-tested software, proactive monitoring tools, and premium support services available in an affordable annual subscription.

MySQL is a key part of LAMP (Linux, Apache, MySQL, PHP / Perl / Python), the fast-growing open source enterprise software stack. More and more companies are using LAMP as an alternative to expensive proprietary software stacks because of its lower cost and freedom from platform lock-in.

MySQL was originally founded and developed in Sweden by two Swedes and a Finn: David Axmark, Allan Larsson and Michael "Monty" Widenius, who had worked together since the 1980's



Three-Tier Web Application Development

In web application development, we use three-tier architecture refers to separating the application process into three specific layers. What the user sees via a web browser is called the presentation tier and is content served from a web server. The middle tier performs the business logic processing that occurs, for example, when a user submits a form. The back end consists of the data tier which handles the database processing and access to the data. We'll take a simplistic look at each of these.

- **Presentation Tier:** The Presentation Tier or User Interface is the portion the user sees when they open a web page in the browser. It is as simple as you reading this article all the way to searching a catalogue and purchasing a product using a shopping cart. It is what is presented to the user on the client side within their web browser. **Languages used in this layer are PHP, HTML, CSS and JavaScript.**

- **Business Logic or Application Tier:** The Business Logic, Functional Process Logic, Business Rules (all pertaining to the same thing), are kept in a separate layer. In PHP, this is where you define your classes and source code. This can be in the App_Code folder for your classes and methods. You would not use HTML or JavaScript in this layer. In this layer you typically define your classes, functions, sub procedures, properties, etc.

- **Data Access Tier:** In PHP, the Data Access layer is where you define your typed datasets and table adapters. It is where you define your queries or stored procedures. The business tier may then make use of this functionality. In your classes, rather than defining ad hoc queries, you may use a Table Adapter to access the Data Access Layer.

=>**Benefits:**

When utilized properly, using a multi-tier architecture improves performance and scalability. If a web page needs an update or redesign, all of this may be handled by altering the CSS and HTML, without affecting the business or data logic. Any of the three tiers may be replaced or upgraded individually without affecting the other tiers. For instance, if you change the database on the back end, it wouldn't affect the presentation or business logic tiers, other than changing the database connection.

SRS

This document shall provide the requirement specification for the **"Picshare"** as per the scope defined.

1. **Users:**

   This site can be used by 2 types of users:

   1.1. The users who is likely to find the information of their classmates through the website.

   1.2. The administrator of the system who will be responsible for maintaining the database of various schools and colleges so that each and every user should be benefitted and also maintaining guestbook entries.

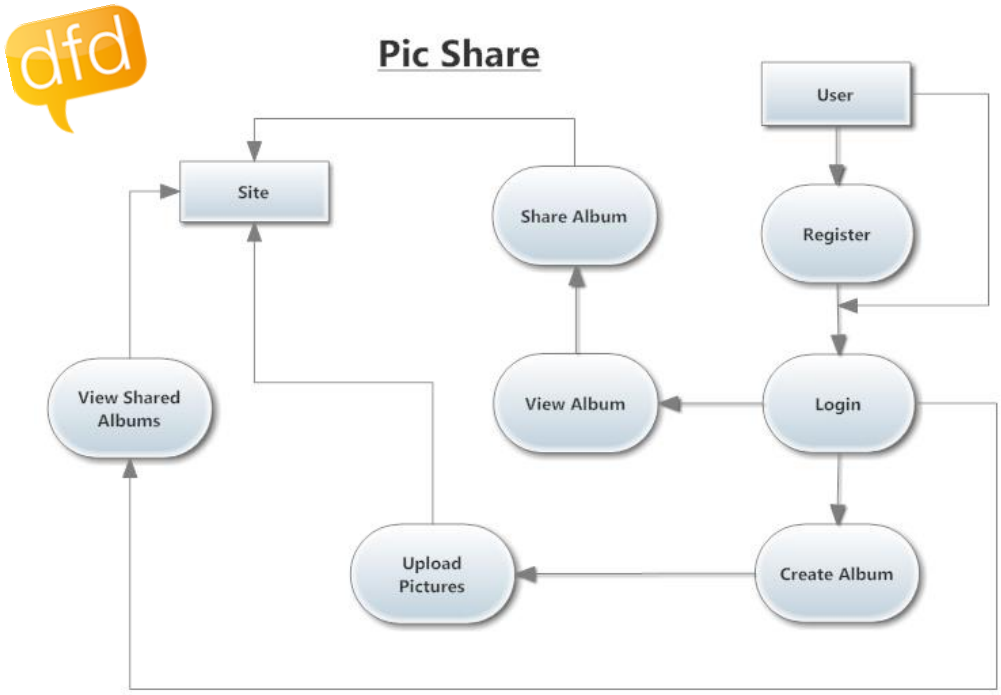
2. **Assumptions:**

   2.1. The alerts will not be provided by the site, the user has to visit it to get the information.

   2.2. User must register and login for further project details.

The various roles through which the data flows used in the project are:

1) **Administrator**
2) **User**



Database Contents:

Sr. No.	Table Name	Description
1.	**tbreg**	Registration Details as Name, Email & Passwords
2.	**tbalb**	Album Contents
3.	**tbalbpic**	Album Pictures
4.	**tbshr**	Shared Album Details
5.	**tbcmt**	Album Comments

RELATIONS IN THE DATABASE FOR PICSHARE

The following are the relations we have designed to manage the database. Here we have followed a convention of having the table names with tb as a prefix, and the remaining name of the table represent the description of the data inside that table.

Tables

tbreg			
Column Name	**Datatype**	**Key**	**Description**
Regcod	int	Primary key	Registration code
Regnam	Varchar(50)		Registration User name
Regeml	Varchar(50)	Unique	Email id
Regpwd	Varchar(50)		Password
Regdat	datetime		Registration Data

tbalb			
Column Name	**Datatype**	**Key**	**Description**
albcod	Int	Primary Key	Album code
Albtit	Varchar(100)		Album Title
albdsc	Varchar(1000)		Album Description
albdat	datetime		Album Data
albregcod	int		Album Reg. Code
albcvrpiccod	int		Album Cover Pic Code

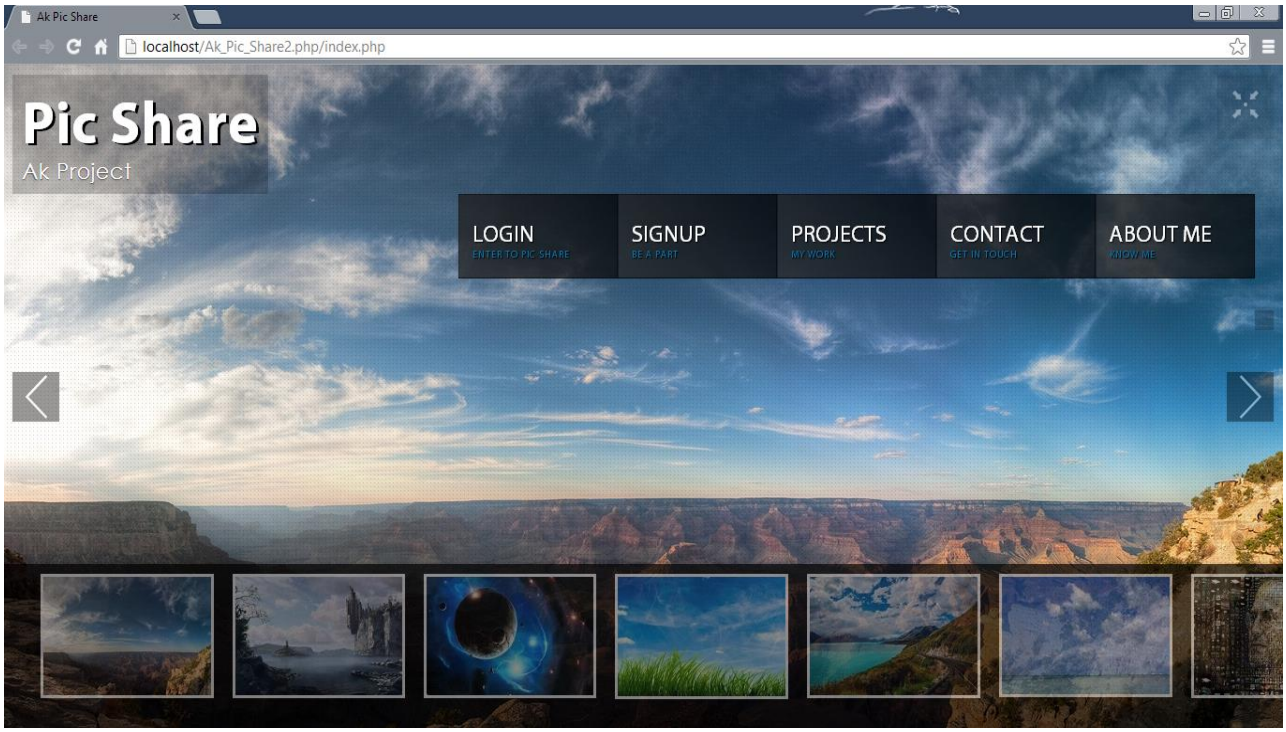
tbalbpic			
Column Name	**Datatype**	**Key**	**Description**
albpiccod	int	Primary Key	Album Code
albpicalbcod	int		Album Pic contains another album code
albpicfil	varchar(100)		Album Pic File
albpicdsc	varchar(500)		Album Pic Description

tbshr			
Column Name	**Datatype**	**Key**	**Description**
shrcod	int	Primary key	Sharing code
shrregcod	int		Shared Reg. Code
shralbcod	int		Shared Album Code

tbcmt			
Column Name	**Datatype**	**Key**	**Description**
cmtcod	Int	Primary Key	Comments assigned code
cmtdat	datetime		Actual Comment Data
cmtregcod	int		Comment of Reg. user given code
cmtdsc	varchar(500)		Comment Description
cmtalbpicod	int		Code of commented album

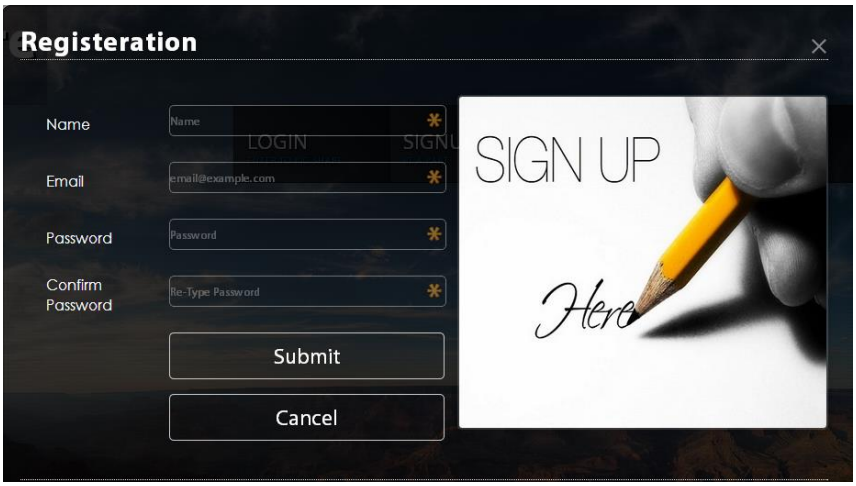
Project Layout Images:

Index Page

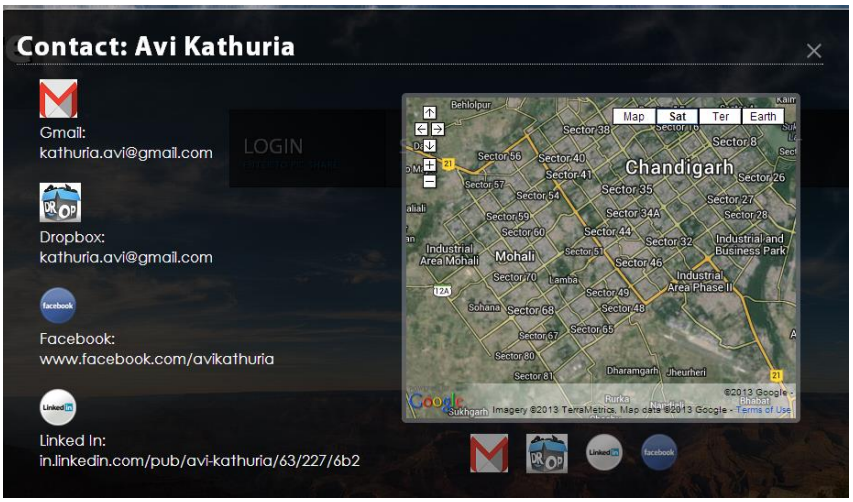


Login Page

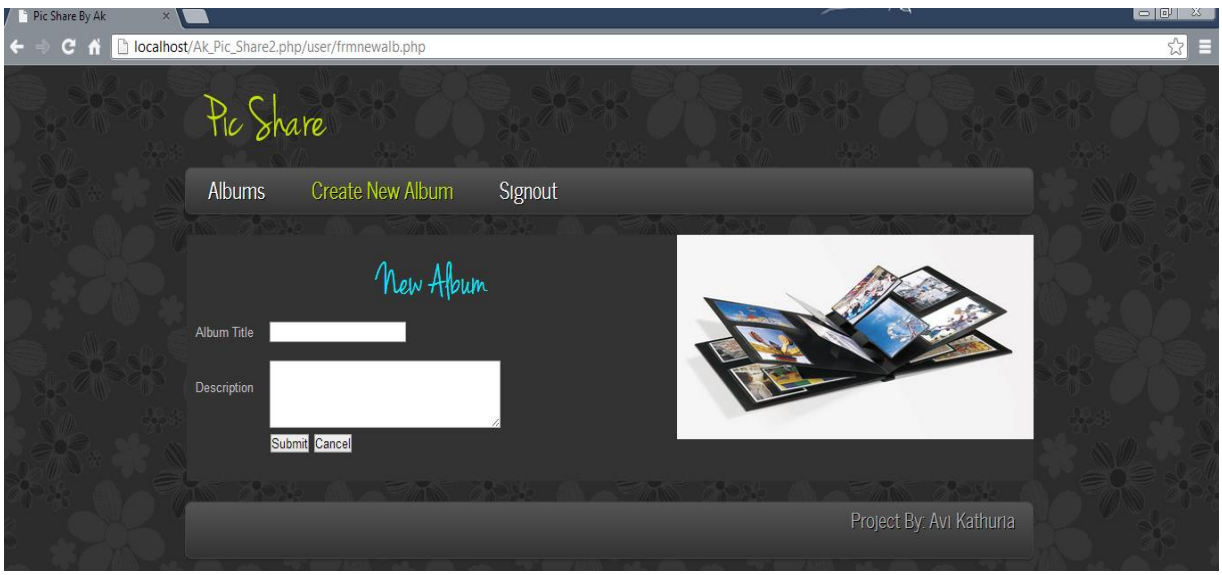
Registration Page



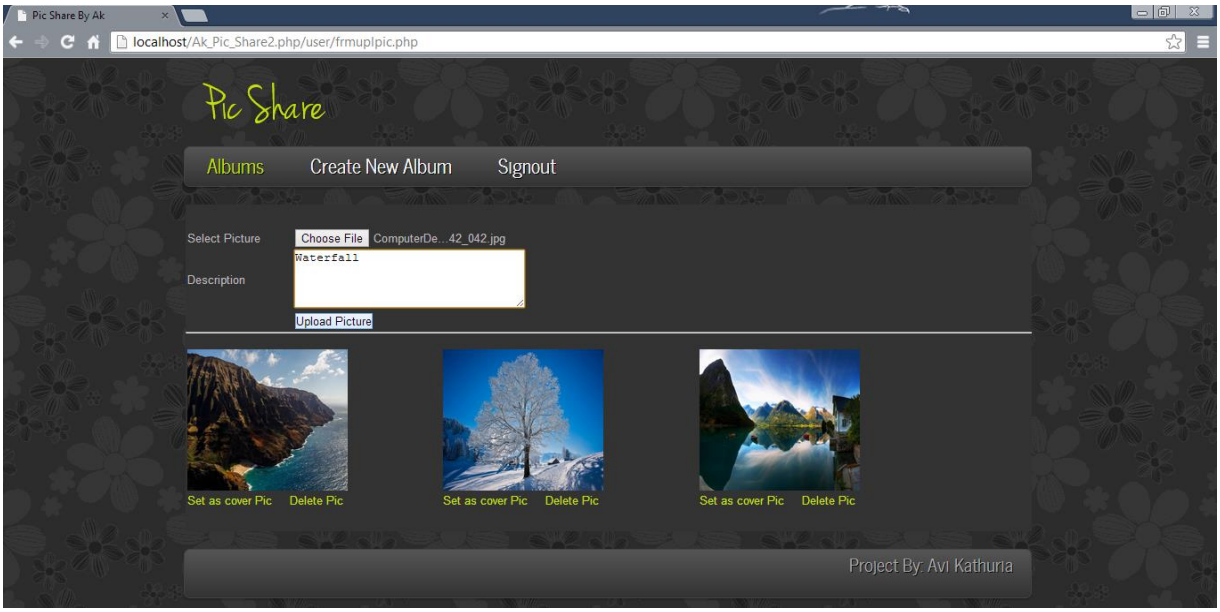
Contact Page



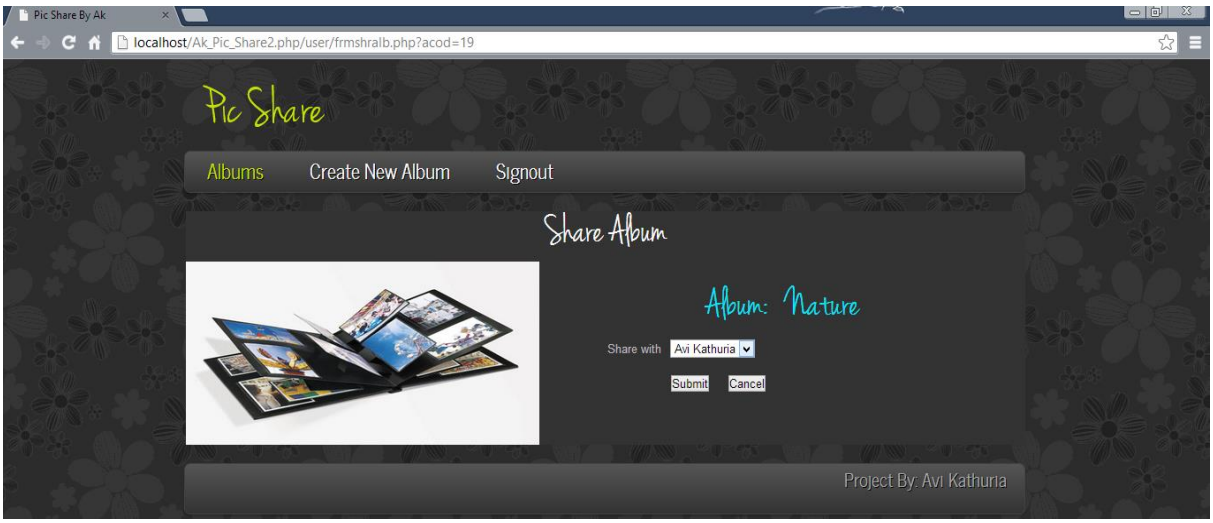
Create Album Page



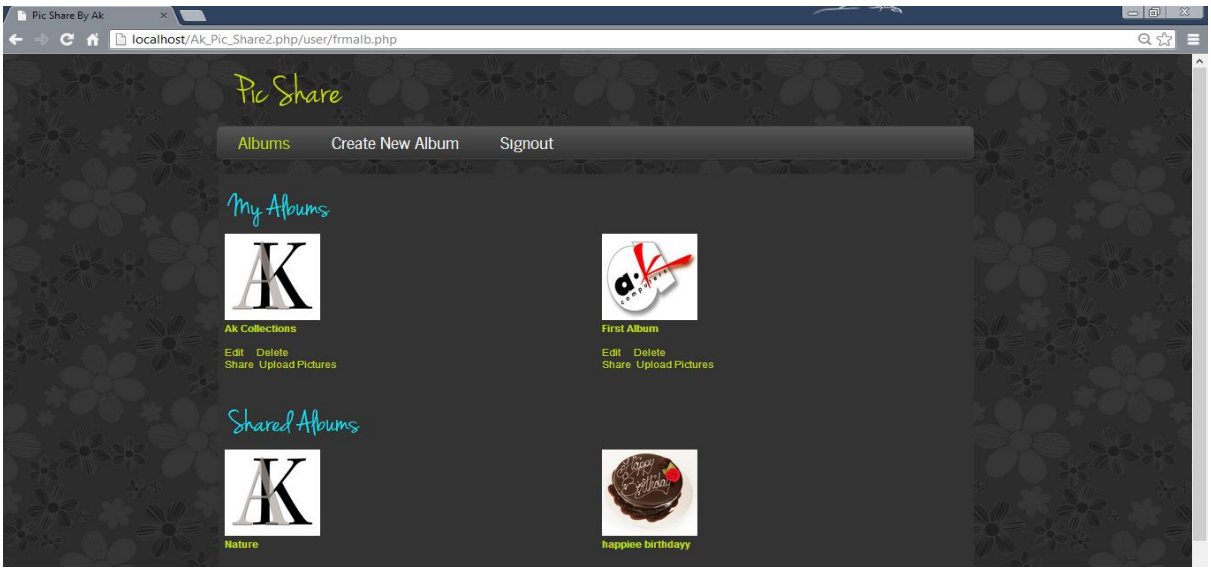
Upload Picture Page



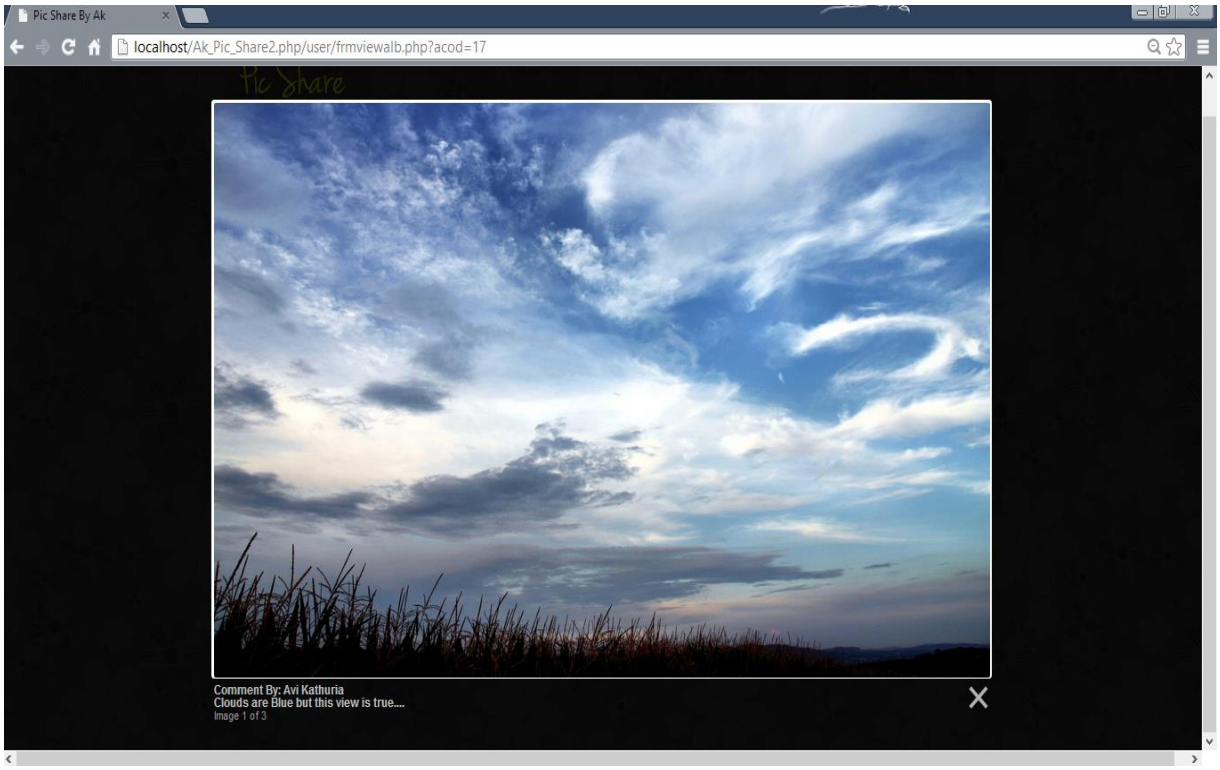
Share Album Page



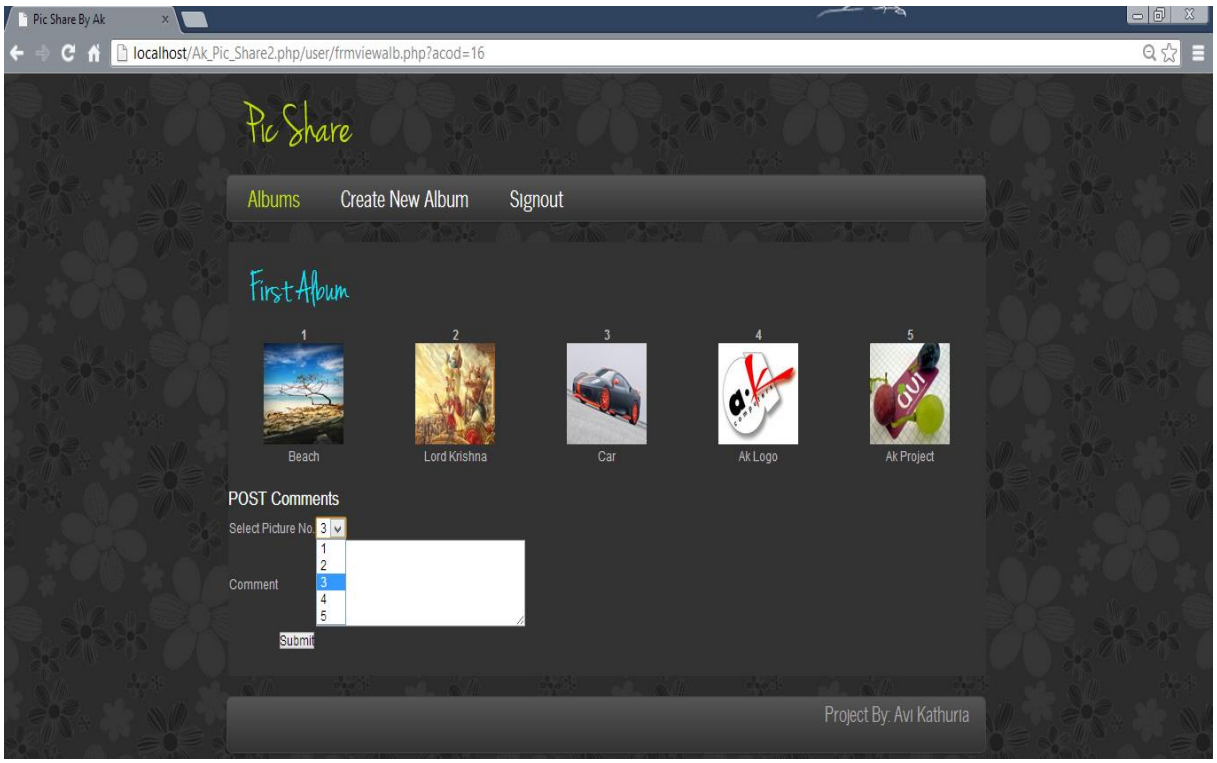
Albums Page



View Album Page



Post Comments Page



References

[1] http://www.w3schools.com/PHP/

[2] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PHP

[3] Core PHP Programming Using PHP to Build Dynamic Web Sites by Leon Atkinson

[4] https://www.video2brain.com/en/PHP

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