

INTERNSHIP AT CREART SOLUTIONS PVT. LTD.

AN INTERNSHIP REPORT

ON

NOTICEHUB USING D'JANGO PYTHON

Submitted by

Parmar Mihir Mehulbhai

(200390116051)

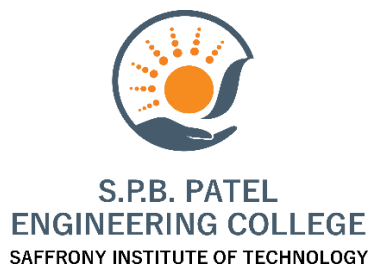
In partial fulfillment for the award of the degree of

BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING

In

Information Technology Department

S.P.B. Patel Engineering College, Mehsana



Gujarat Technological University, Ahmedabad

July-August, 2023



**S.P.B. PATEL
ENGINEERING COLLEGE**
SAFFRONY INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY



S.P.B. Patel Engineering College

Near Shanku's Water Park, Ahmedabad – Mehsana Highway, Linch, Gujarat

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project report submitted along with the project entitled Internship at [CREART SOLUTIONS PVT. LTD.](#) has been carried out by [Parmar Mihir Mehulbhai](#) under my guidance in partial fulfilment for the degree of Bachelor of Engineering in Information Technology Engineering, 7th Semester of Gujarat Technological University, Ahmedabad during the academic year 2023-24.

Prof.

Internal Guide

Prof. Akshay Kansara

Head of Department



**S.P.B. PATEL
ENGINEERING COLLEGE**
SAFFRONY INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY



JOINING LETTER

INTERNSHIP JOINING LETTER



Date: 27th July 2023

This is to certify that

Mr/Ms. MIHIR PARMAR
Enrollment No : 200390116051
College : SAFFRONY INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

has been selected for the 15 day's of summer intership from 27th July 2023 to 10th August 2023 at
CreArt Solutions, Ahmedabad.

We wish him/her all the best for his future endeavours



Krishnamohan Gupta
Director

CreArt Solutions PVT LTD.

202, Heritage Horizon, Opp Hotel Dev Corporate, C G Road,
Ahmedabad, Gujrat, India - 380009

www.creart.in | hello@creart.in | **Office Location:** INDIA | USA | UK



**S.P.B. PATEL
ENGINEERING COLLEGE**
SAFFRONY INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY



COMPLETION LETTER

INTERNSHIP COMPLETION LETTER



Date: 10th August 2023

This is to certify that

Mr/Ms. Mihir Parmar
Enrollment No : 200390116051
College : Saffrony Institute of technology

has successfully completed the 15 day's of summer intership from 27th July 2023 to 10th August 2023 at
CreArt Solutions, Ahmedabad.

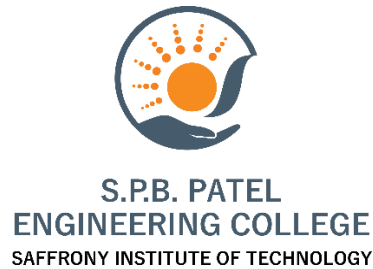
We wish him/her all the best for his future endeavours



Krishnamohan Gupta
Director

CreArt Solutions PVT LTD.

202, Heritage Horizon, Opp Hotel Dev Corporate, C G Road,
Ahmedabad, Gujrat, India - 380009
www.creart.in | hello@creart.in | **Office Location:** INDIA | USA | UK



S.P.B. Patel Engineering College, Mehsana

Near Shanku's Water Park, Ahmedabad – Mehsana Highway, Linch, Gujarat

DECLARATION

I do declare that the Internship report submitted along with the Internship entitled on **NoticeHub** using **D'jango Python** at **CREART SOLUTIONS PVT. LTD.** submitted in partial fulfillment for the degree of Bachelor of Engineering in **Information Technology Engineering** to Gujarat Technological University, Ahmedabad.

I hereby warrant that the work I have presented does not breach any existing copyright acts.

Name of the Student

Sign of Student

Mihir Parmar



**S.P.B. PATEL
ENGINEERING COLLEGE**
SAFFRONY INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY



COMPANY PROFILE

CreArt Solutions is a privately owned venture of IT Solutions and IT Consultants formed in 2013. We always aspire to create a resistant future. We believe in bringing Business, People and Technology together in the way forward. CreArt is focused on rigorous development and comprehensive quality.

CreArt is dedicated towards perfection in every aspect. Professionalism is the main ingredient of CreArt. We strongly believe in delivering the best services to the clients till their satisfaction. Main objective of CreArt is to provide professional , qualitative , innovative and accessible services in every possible form.

Our objective is the strong collaboration between design, development, and delivering services on time, which benefits not only clients but also the communities in which the projects are implemented. More to help businesses succeed worldwide, we offer end-to-end development of web and mobile apps that integrate dynamic modern technologies like AR/VR Development, AI, Machine Learning and many more.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The internship experience I had with **CREART SOLUTIONS PVT. LTD.** was truly invaluable, providing me with a remarkable opportunity for learning and professional growth. I consider myself extremely fortunate to have been given this chance.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to Mr. Alkesh Kaba, the director and instructor at CREART SOLUTIONS PVT. LTD., for his guidance and mentorship throughout my internship. His insights and expertise were instrumental in shaping my learning experience. Additionally, I extend my heartfelt thanks to Krishnamohan Gupta, the CEO at CREART SOLUTIONS PVT. LTD., for her support and assistance.

This internship has marked a significant milestone in my career development, offering me a platform to acquire valuable skills and knowledge. I am committed to applying these newly acquired abilities in the most effective manner, while continuously striving to enhance and refine them. My dedication is geared towards achieving my ultimate career objectives.

ABSTRACT

NoticeHub is a web application by which we can send the Notice to all employees/students etc. it has basically two panels: Admin & User. We can create & update Notices from Admin Panel and directly show it to all Users on User Panel.

It is very easy process to perform task, we just required a network connection. First we have to connect XAMPP server then go to browser, open the admin Panel, Create new notice or Update existing notice & lastly click on the submit button so that User successfully receive the Notices without any failure. It was implementing using HTML & CSS for frontend and Django, Python & MySQL for backend.

List of Figures

FIGURE	NAME	PAGE NO
1.1	Company Logo	1
2.2.1	Sublime Text 3 Logo	2
2.2.2	Folder in Sublime Text 3	3
3.1.1	Variables in Python	4
3.2.1	Datatypes in Python	5
4.1.1	Example 1	6
4.1.2	Output 1	6
4.2.1	Example 2	6
4.2.2	Output 2	7
4.3.1	Example 3	7
4.3.2	Output 3	7
5.1.1	Example of Function	8
5.1.2	Output of Function	8
6.1.1	Example of RETURN keyword	9
6.1.2	Output of RETURN keyword	9
7.2.1	Setup	11
7.2.2	Setup Output	12
8-9.1.1	Install mysqlclient	13
8-9.1.2	Change in database	13
8-9.1.3	Migrate command output	14
8-9.1.4	Admin panel	14
10.1.1	notice.html	15
10.1.2	Models.py	15

10.1.3	urls.py	16
10.1.4	admin.py	16
10.1.5	apps.py	16
11.1.1	style.css	17
12.2.1	Admin Panel	19
12.2.2	User Panel	19
12.2.3	Create New Notice	20
12.2.4	Write Notice	20
12.2.5	Submit Notice	20
12.2.6	Output of New Notice	21

TABLE OF CONTENT

WEEK/CHAPTER	CONTENT	PAGE NO
	Confirmation/Joining Letter	I
	Completion Letter	II
	Declaration	III
	Company Profile	IV
	Acknowledgement	V
	Abstract	VI
	List of Figures	VII
	Table of Content	IX
WEEK 1	27JULY 2023	1
1	- Introduction of Company	
WEEK 1	28 JULY 2023	2
2	- Introduction of Core Python	
	- Introduction & Installation of Text Editor (Sublime 3)	
WEEK 1	31 JULY 2023	4
3	- Variables & rules in Python	
	- Datatypes & Type casting in Python	
WEEK 1	01 AUGUST 2023	6
4	- Problem solving Examples using python	

2WEEK 1	02 AUGUST 2023	8
5	- Introduction of Function in Python	
WEEK 2	03 AUGUST 2023	9
6	- Get Input from Users using RETURN Keyword	
WEEK 2	04 AUGUST 2023	10
7	- Introduction of D'JANGO	
	- Installation of D'jango Framework and Project Setup Steps (1 to 4 steps)	
WEEK 2	05 & 07 AUGUST 2023	13
8 & 9	- Project Setup Steps (5 to 8 steps)	
	- D'jango Model , Admin Panel & Database	
WEEK 2	08 AUGUST 2023	15
10	- Frontend using D'jango Framework (using HTML)	
WEEK 2	09 AUGUST 2023	17
11	- Applying CSS on Frontend and Complete the Frontend	
WEEK 2	10 AUGUST 2023	18
12	- Overview of NoticeHub	
	- Run the NoticeHub	

Chapter:1 About the Company

1.1 Introduction of Company



Fig. 1.1 Company Logo

- CreArt is a privately owned venture of IT Solutions and IT Consultants formed in 2013. We always aspire to create a resistant future. We believe in bringing Business, People and Technology together in the way forward. CreArt is focused on rigorous development and comprehensive quality.
- CreArt is dedicated towards perfection in every aspect. Professionalism is the main ingredient of CreArt. They strongly believe in delivering the best services to the clients till their satisfaction.
- Main objective of CreArt is to provide professional , qualitative , innovative and accessible services in every possible form. We take care of development, deliveries, required resources and innovation. Our experienced development and consultancy will add value to mobile or web application development project.
- Our objective is the strong collaboration between design, development, and delivering services on time, which benefits not only clients but also the communities in which the projects are implemented. More to help businesses succeed worldwide, we offer end-to-end development of web and mobile apps that integrate dynamic modern technologies like AR/VR Development, AI, Machine Learning and many more.
- I would like to express my sincere gratitude to Mr. Alkesh kaba, the director and instructor at CREART SOLUTIONS PVT. LTD., for his guidance and mentorship throughout my internship. His insights and expertise were instrumental in shaping my learning experience.

Chapter:2 About the Domain & IDE

2.1 Introduction of Core Python

- Python is an interpreted, object-oriented, high-level programming language with dynamic semantics. Its high-level built in data structures, combined with dynamic typing and dynamic binding, make it very attractive for Rapid Application Development,
- Python's simple, easy to learn syntax emphasizes readability and therefore reduces the cost of program maintenance. The Python interpreter and the extensive standard library are available in source or binary form without charge for all major platforms, and can be freely distributed.
- Core Python is a programming branch of Python. It is employed in the development of areas such as artificial intelligence and desktop apps. The core Python language includes basic commands and data structures such as tuple, list, and dictionary implementation to perform certain tasks

2.2 Introduction & Installation of Text Editor (Sublime 3)

- There is recommended system requirement for python and so many IDEs are available for python. They also told us the pros and cons of different IDEs.
- There are many software available for programming in Python like.. PyCharm, Notepad++, VScode, Sublime text 3, atom and NetBeans etc. I have installed PyCharm, VScode and Sublime text. mostly I am work on Sublime Text3.



Fig. 2.2.1 Sublime Text 3 Logo

- We can directly Download Sublime Text 3 from <https://www.sublimetext.com/3>. And then directly Install it. After Installation Open Folder as shown below.

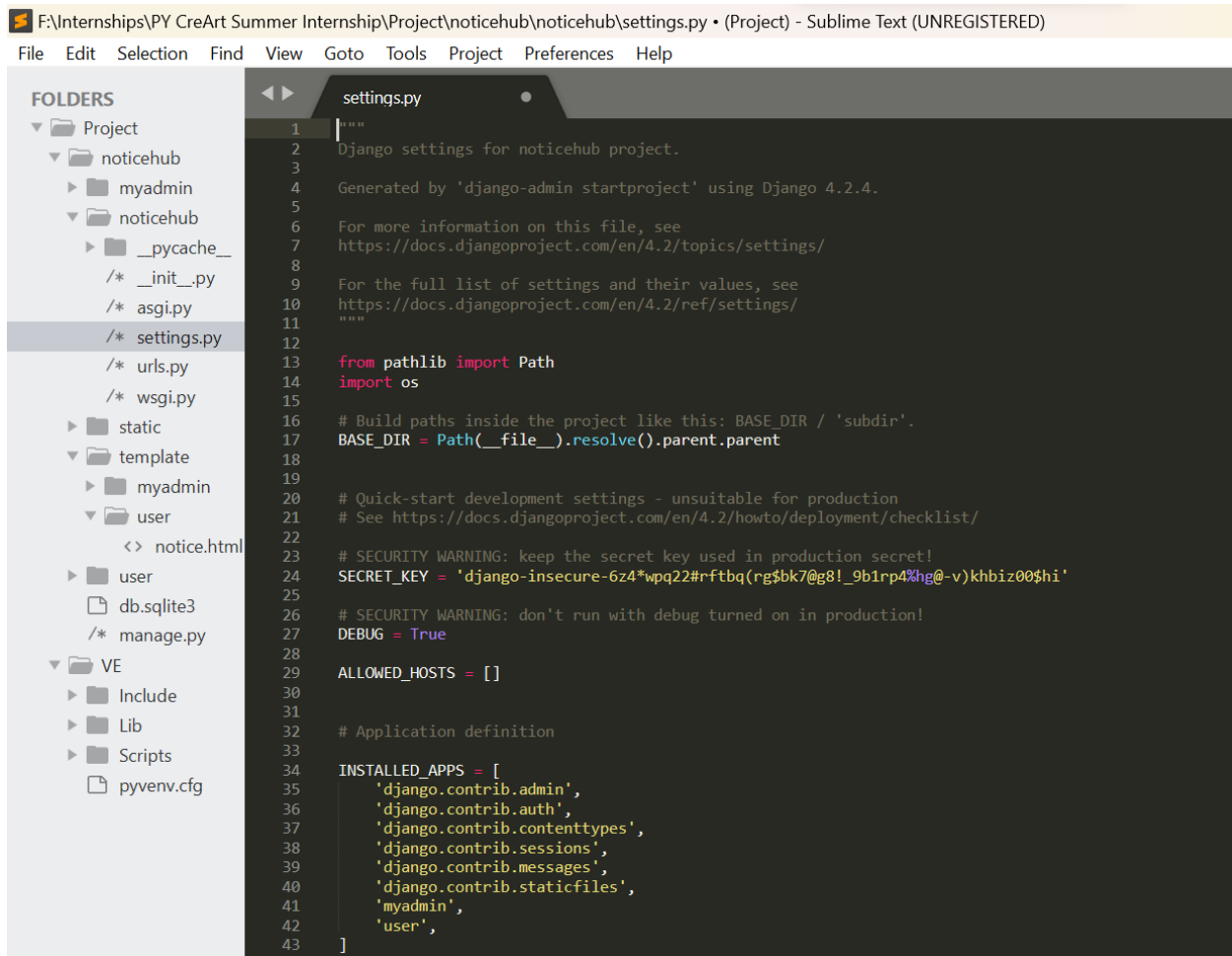


Fig. 2.2.2 Folder in Sublime Text 3

- In Sublime, We can create a Folder and then create a python file with .py extension. Here we see the folder named **Project** and inside this folder I created another folder name **noticehub** and inside this I created many other folders and many other python files.

Chapter:3 Datatypes and Variables

3.1 Variables & rules in Python

- In Python, variables are used to store and manipulate data values. They act as containers that hold various types of information, such as numbers, strings, lists, or more complex data structures.
- Certainly! In Python, variables serve as containers to store different types of data. They are like labels that help you refer to values easily. To create a variable, you simply give it a name and assign a value using the '=' symbol. Python is dynamically typed, so you don't need to specify the type of data the variable will hold.
- Variables can store integers (whole numbers), floats (decimal numbers), strings (text), Booleans (True or False), and more complex structures like lists (ordered collections), tuples (similar to lists but immutable), dictionaries (key-value pairs), and sets (unordered unique values).
- You can change a variable's value by assigning it a new value, and you can use variables in strings using techniques like f-strings. Just remember that variable names must follow certain rules and conventions, and they can have different scopes based on where they are defined, affecting their accessibility within your code.



```
python
age = 25
name = "John"
```

Fig. 3.1.1 Variables in Python

3.2 Datatypes & Type casting in Python

- In Python, data types define the kind of values a variable can hold. Here's a quick overview of some common data types:
 1. int: Represents integers (whole numbers), like 5 or -12.
 2. float: Represents floating-point numbers (decimal numbers), such as 3.14 or -0.5.
 3. str: Stands for string and represents text, like "Hello, world!".

4. **bool**: Represents Boolean values, True or False, often used for logical operations.
 5. **list**: Represents an ordered collection of items, which can be of mixed types.
 6. **tuple**: Similar to lists but immutable, meaning their contents can't be changed after creation.
 7. **dict** : Stands for dictionary, representing a collection of key-value pairs for efficient data lookup.
 8. **set**: Represents an unordered collection of unique items, useful for mathematical operations.
 9. **None Type**: Represents the absence of a value, often used to indicate a variable with no assigned value.
 10. **complex**: Represents complex numbers with a real and an imaginary part.
- Python's dynamic typing allows you to change the type of a variable on the fly, making it flexible but also requiring caution. Understanding these data types is crucial for effective programming and data manipulation.

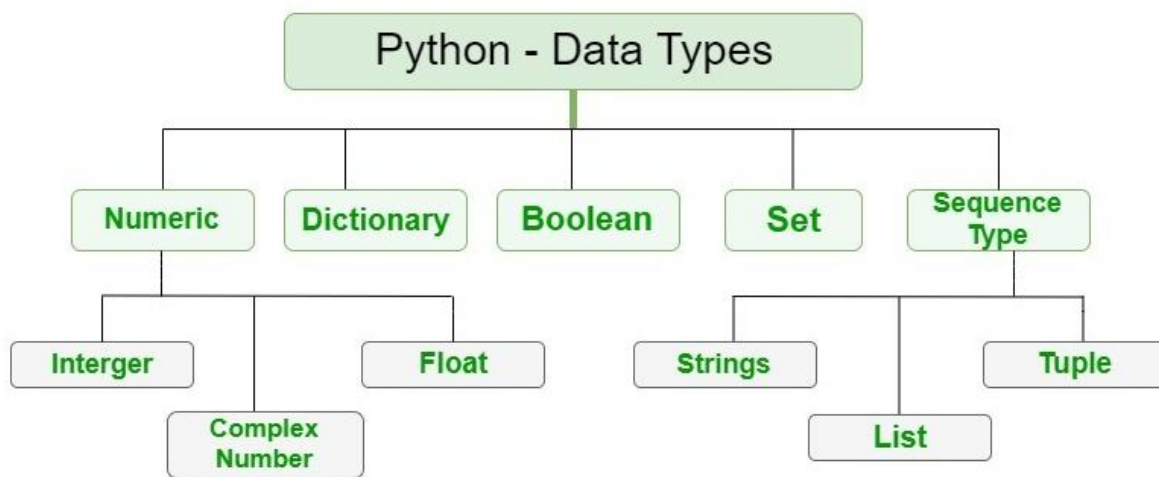


Fig. 3.2.1 Datatypes in Python

Chapter:4 Problem solving Examples

- Here are some Mathematical Examples solved by Python Programming..

4.1 Area Of Circle :

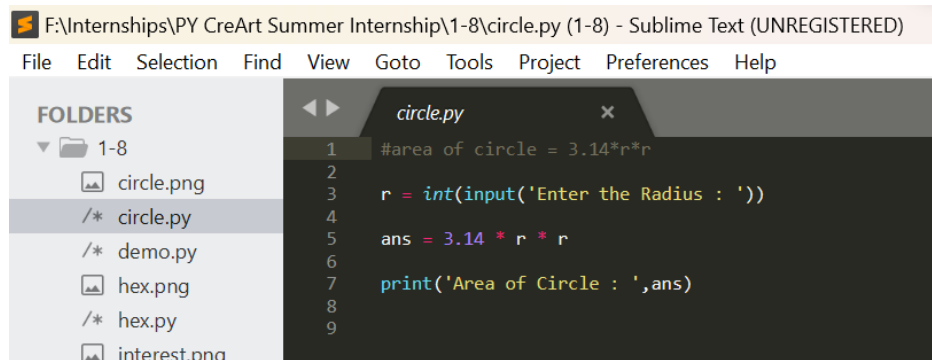


Fig. 4.1.1 Example 1

```
F:\Internships\CreArt Summer Internship>python circle.py
Enter the Radius : 3
Area of Circle : 28.259999999999998

F:\Internships\CreArt Summer Internship>
```

Fig. 4.1.2 Output 1

4.2 Marksheet :

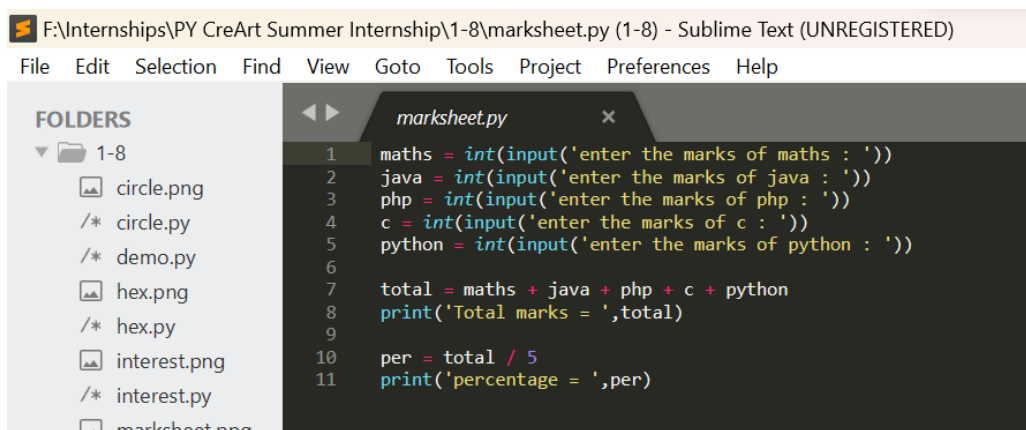


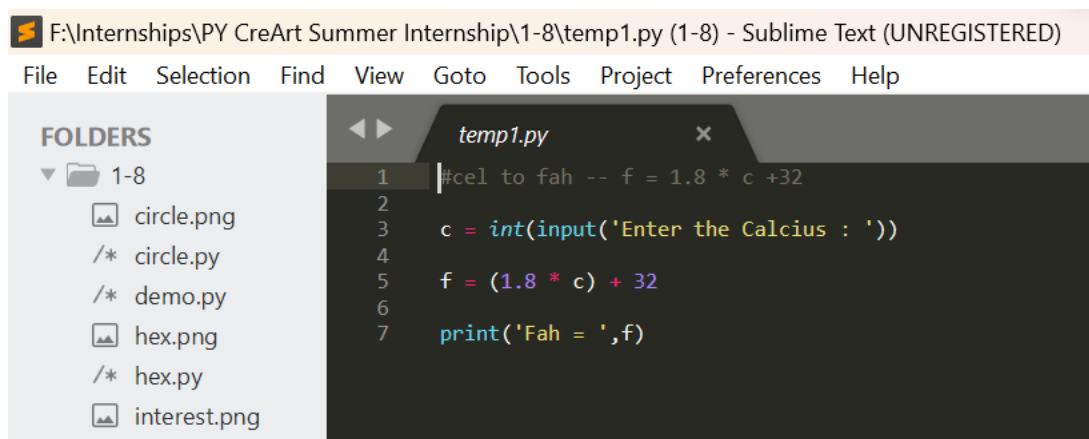
Fig. 4.2.1 Example 2

```
F:\Internships\CreArt Summer Internship>python marksheet.py
enter the marks of maths : 78
enter the marks of java : 89
enter the marks of php : 90
enter the marks of c : 78
enter the marks of python : 89
Total marks = 424
percentage = 84.8

F:\Internships\CreArt Summer Internship>
```

Fig. 4.2.2 Output 2

4.3 Temperature Cel to Fah :

**Fig. 4.3.1 Example 3**

```
F:\Internships\CreArt Summer Internship>python temp1.py
Enter the Calcious : 25
Fah = 77.0
```

Fig. 4.3.2 Output 3

- There are many more examples similar like these saved in system with python file and it's Output screenshot.

Chapter:5 Functions in Python

5.1 Introduction and Uses of Function :

- A Function in Python is a reusable piece of code that performs specific tasks. It's defined using the **def** keyword, followed by a name and optional parameters in parentheses. Functions are called by their name with parentheses, and they can return values using the return statement.
- They help organize code, improve reusability, and facilitate code comprehension. Function parameters have local scope, while variables outside functions have global scope. Functions can take both positional and keyword arguments, and default values can be set for parameters.
- In python def is used for creating function like ...

```
{ def FunctionName (arg1, arg2, ...):  
    statement1  
    statement2 }
```

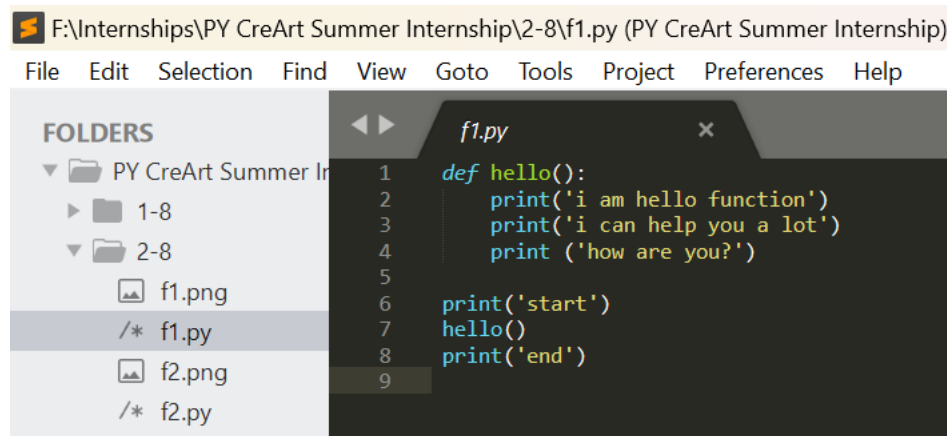


Fig. 5.1.1 Example of Function

```
F:\Internships\CreArt Summer Internship\2--8>python f1.py  
start  
i am hello function  
i can help you a lot  
how are you?  
end
```

Fig. 5.1.2 Output of Function

Chapter:6 RETURN keyword in Python

6.1 Get Input from Users using RETURN Keyword:

- In Python, the **return** keyword is used within a function to send a value back to the caller. When a function is executed and encounters a **return** statement, it immediately ends the function's execution and provides the specified value as the function's output.
- This returned value can then be assigned to a variable or used in further calculations. The return statement is essential for functions that need to provide results or computed values to the rest of the program. If a **return** statement is omitted or used without a value, the function returns **None** by default.

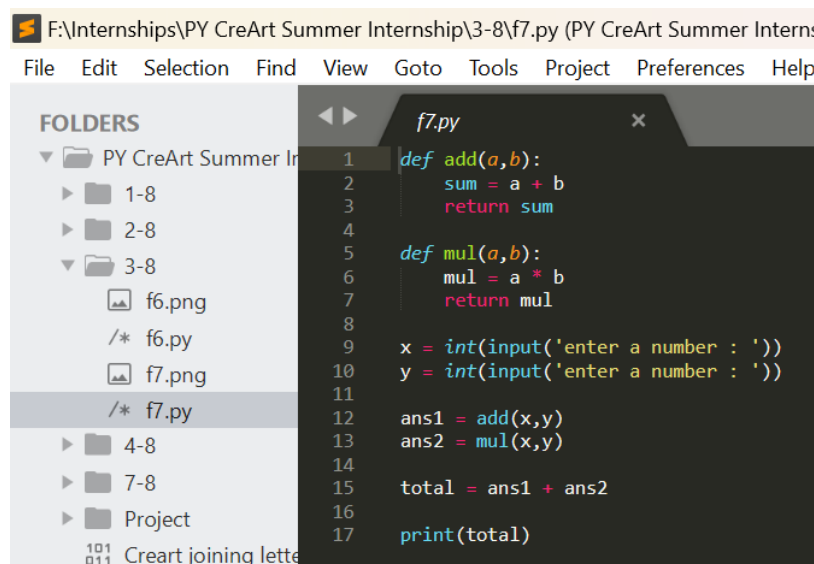


Fig. 6.1.1 Example of RETURN keyword

```
F:\Internships\PY CreArt Summer Internship\3-8>python f7.py
enter a number : 10
enter a number : 20
230
```

Fig. 6.1.2 Output of RETURN keyword

Chapter:7 D'jango Framework

7.1 Introduction of D'jango Framework :

- D'jango is a high-level python web framework that enables rapid development of secure and maintainable websites. D'jango is used because of its versatility, Scalability, Security (Using SQL Injection, CSRF Protection), Pre-Requisite (ORM (Object Relationships Mapper)), Large Library Support, Free and Open Source.
- It is mostly used in web-based application and servers side websites and particular the mechanics of client-server interactions in websites. Web app means User can perform action on browser and also can use in mobile and PC both.
- Why D'jango :-
 - ✓ Scalable
 - ✓ Security
 - ✓ Performance
 - ✓ Library
 - ✓ Open source and free
 - ✓ Versatile:- multiple tasks

7.2 Installation of D'jango Framework and Project Setup Steps:

- There are steps following for create Django project: -
 1. Create Virtual Environment and Activate.
 2. Download Django and install it.
 3. Create project.
 4. Run on Server.
 5. Install MySQL client library.
 6. Then migrate the database using **python manage.py migrate**.
 7. Create superuser (Admin) by **python manage.py createsuperuser**.
 8. In project run server using **python manage.py runserver** command here one local host address was displayed: - http:// 127.0.0.1.8000.

- **Project Setup :**

- 1) First create & Activate Virtual Environment using Python by following command:
Python -m venv VE & VE>Scripts>activate
- 2) Install Django using following command:
pip install Django
- 3) Create project.
Project>Django-admin startproject NoticeHub
- 4) Run on Server.
Project>python manage.py runserver

```
F:\Project>python -m venv VE
F:\Project>cd VE
F:\Project\VE>cd Scripts
F:\Project\VE\Scripts>activate
(VE) F:\Project\VE\Scripts>cd..
(VE) F:\Project\VE>cd..
(VE) F:\Project>django-admin Startproject NoticeHub
'django-admin' is not recognized as an internal or external command,
operable program or batch file.
(VE) F:\Project>pip install django
Collecting django
  Using cached Django-4.2.4-py3-none-any.whl (8.0 MB)
Collecting asgiref<4,>=3.6.0 (from django)
  Using cached asgiref-3.7.2-py3-none-any.whl (24 kB)
Collecting sqlparse>=0.3.1 (from django)
  Using cached sqlparse-0.4.4-py3-none-any.whl (41 kB)
Collecting tzdata (from django)
  Using cached tzdata-2023.3-py2.py3-none-any.whl (341 kB)
Installing collected packages: tzdata, sqlparse, asgiref, django
Successfully installed asgiref-3.7.2 django-4.2.4 sqlparse-0.4.4 tzdata-2023.3

[notice] A new release of pip is available: 23.1.2 -> 23.2.1
[notice] To update, run: python.exe -m pip install --upgrade pip
(VE) F:\Project>django-admin Startproject NoticeHub
No Django settings specified.
Unknown command: 'Startproject'. Did you mean startproject?
Type 'django-admin help' for usage.
(VE) F:\Project>django-admin startproject NoticeHub
(VE) F:\Project>python manage.py runserver
C:\Users\parma\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\python.exe: can't open file
(VE) F:\Project>cd NoticeHub
(VE) F:\Project\NoticeHub>python manage.py runserver
Watching for file changes with StatReloader
Performing system checks...

System check identified no issues (0 silenced).

You have 18 unapplied migration(s). Your project may not work properly until you ap
Run 'python manage.py migrate' to apply them.
August 16, 2023 - 13:39:02
Django version 4.2.4, using settings 'NoticeHub.settings'
Starting development server at http://127.0.0.1:8000/
Quit the server with CTRL-BREAK.
```

Fig. 7.2.1 Setup

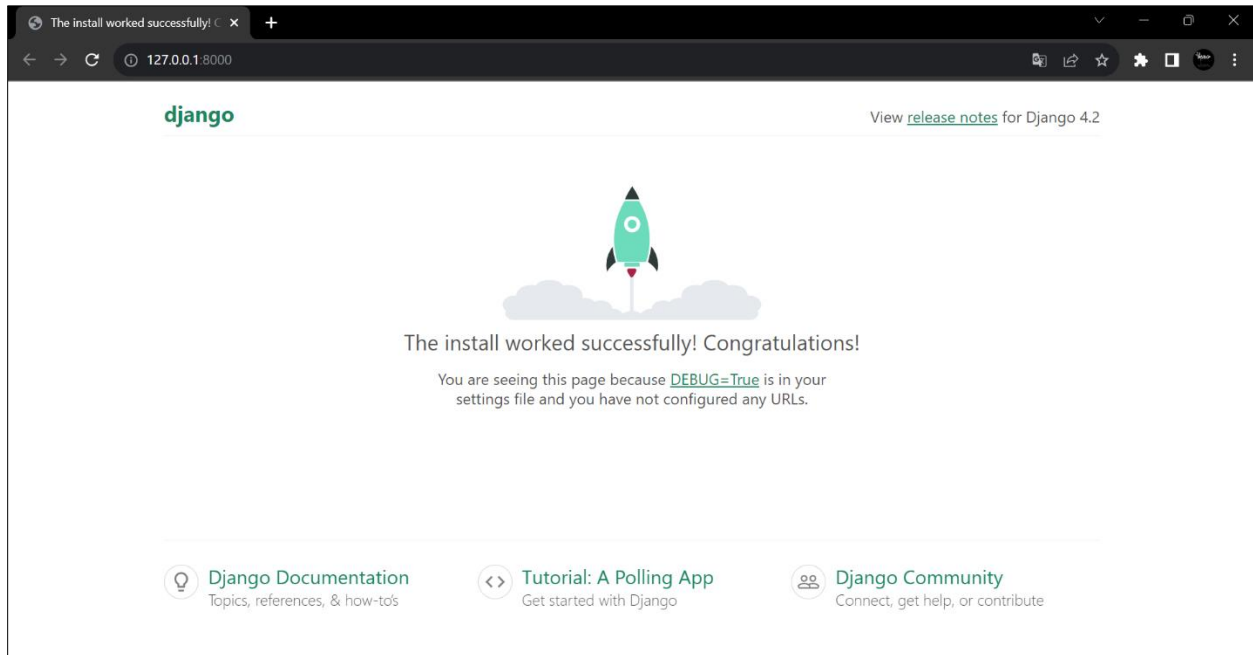


Fig. 7.2.2 Setup Output

Chapter:8 & 9 Complete Project Setup

8-9.1 Complete Project Setup Steps:

- 5) Install MySQL client library:
pip install mysqlclient
- 6) Change in Setting.py file : SQLite to SQL database
Then migrate the database using:
python manage.py migrate
- 7) Create superuser (Admin) using:
python manage.py createsuperuser
- 8) Now run server using **python manage.py runserver** command here one local host address was displayed: - http:// 127.0.0.1.8000.

```
(VE) F:\Project\NoticeHub>pip install mysqlclient
Collecting mysqlclient
  Using cached mysqlclient-2.2.0-cp311-cp311-win_amd64.whl (199 kB)
Installing collected packages: mysqlclient
Successfully installed mysqlclient-2.2.0

[notice] A new release of pip is available: 23.1.2 -> 23.2.1
[notice] To update, run: python.exe -m pip install --upgrade pip

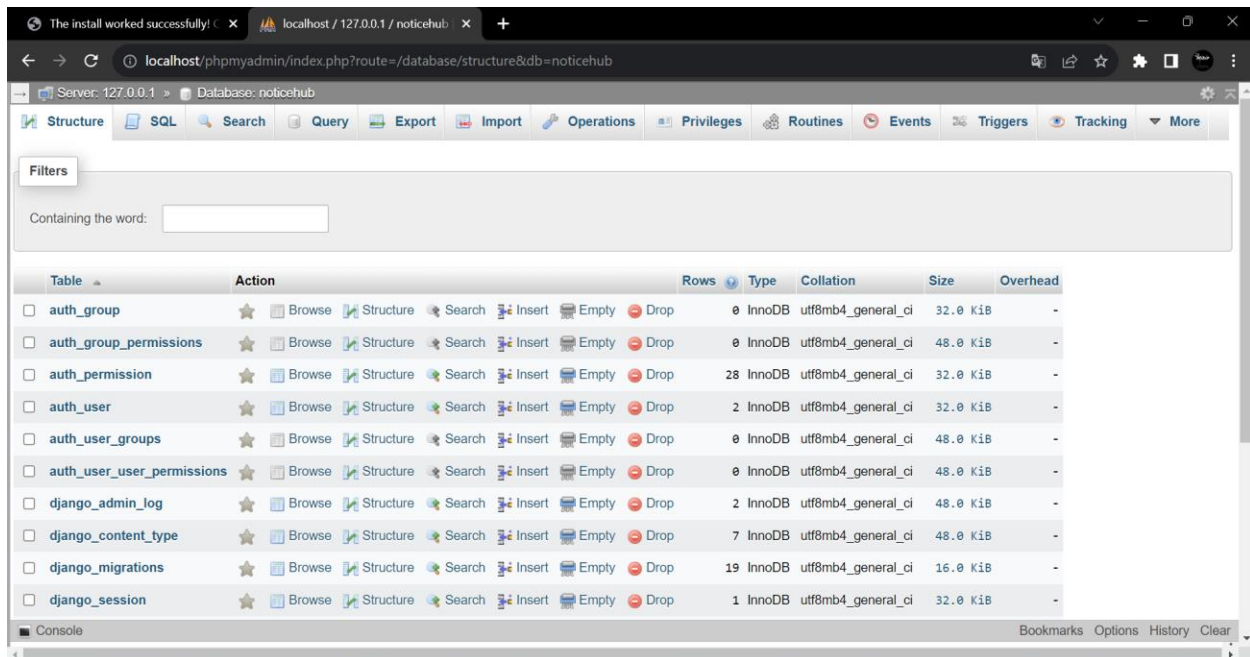
(VE) F:\Project\NoticeHub>
```

Fig. 8-9.1.1 Install mysqlclient

```
DATABASES = {
    "default": {
        "ENGINE": "django.db.backends.mysql",
        "NAME": "noticehub",
        "USER": "root",
        "PASSWORD": "",
        "HOST": "127.0.0.1",
        "PORT": "3306",
    }
}
```

Fig. 8-9.1.2 Change in database

- Once, the Changes are done in Setting.py (SQLite to SQL Database), Now we have to Create 10 tables by default with the help of Migrate command as shown in step number 6. Output of it as shown in Fig. 8-9.1.3

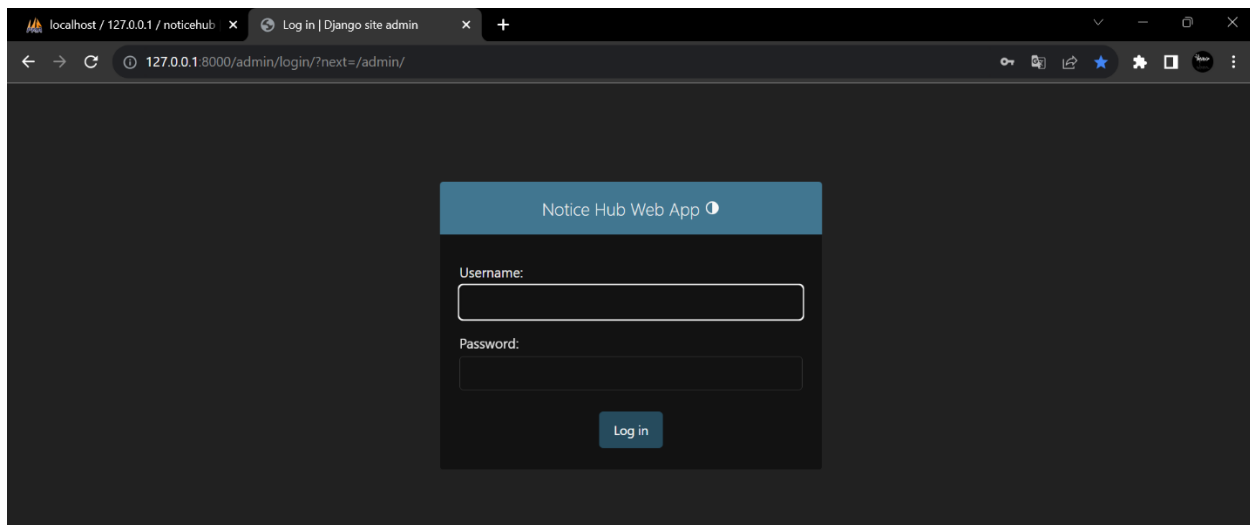


The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface for a database named 'noticehub'. The 'Structure' tab is selected, displaying a list of tables. Each table has a set of icons for actions like Browse, Structure, Search, Insert, Empty, and Drop. The table details include the number of rows, storage engine (InnoDB), character set (utf8mb4), and collation (general_ci).

Table	Action	Rows	Type	Collation	Size	Overhead
auth_group	★ Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	0	InnoDB	utf8mb4_general_ci	32.0 KiB	-
auth_group_permissions	★ Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	0	InnoDB	utf8mb4_general_ci	48.0 KiB	-
auth_permission	★ Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	28	InnoDB	utf8mb4_general_ci	32.0 KiB	-
auth_user	★ Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	2	InnoDB	utf8mb4_general_ci	32.0 KiB	-
auth_user_groups	★ Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	0	InnoDB	utf8mb4_general_ci	48.0 KiB	-
auth_user_user_permissions	★ Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	0	InnoDB	utf8mb4_general_ci	48.0 KiB	-
django_admin_log	★ Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	2	InnoDB	utf8mb4_general_ci	48.0 KiB	-
django_content_type	★ Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	7	InnoDB	utf8mb4_general_ci	48.0 KiB	-
django_migrations	★ Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	19	InnoDB	utf8mb4_general_ci	16.0 KiB	-
django_session	★ Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	1	InnoDB	utf8mb4_general_ci	32.0 KiB	-

Fig. 8-9.1.3 Migrate command output

- Now, we have to create Two superuser named Admin and User. once, the superusers are created in Noticehub, we have to check it can be run on server or not.



The screenshot shows the Django admin login page. The page has a dark background with a light blue header that says 'Notice Hub Web App'. Below the header, there is a login form with two input fields: 'Username:' and 'Password:'. A 'Log in' button is located below the password field.

Fig. 8-9.1.4 Admin panel

Chapter:10 Frontend of NoticeHub

10.1 Frontend using D’jango Framework (using HTML) :

- Till 9th chapter, Our Project Setup is done. So now we go to Sublime Text 3 and make HTML file in User side folder. So that we can print notices on the web browser from our Project NoticeHub. For that we have to make **notice.html** file in **template** folder.

File Edit Selection Find View Goto Tools Project Preferences Help

FOLDERS

- Project
 - noticehub
 - myadmin
 - noticehub
 - __pycache__
 - /* __init__.py
 - /* asgi.py
 - /* settings.py
 - /* urls.py
 - /* wsgi.py
 - static
 - template
 - myadmin
 - user
 - <> notice.html
 - user
 - db.sqlite3
 - /* manage.py
 - VE
 - Include
 - Lib
 - Scripts
 - pyvenv.cfg

```

1  {% load static%}
2  <!DOCTYPE html>
3  <html>
4  <head>
5      <meta charset="utf-8">
6      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
7      <title>All Notice</title>
8      <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="{% static 'user/css/style.css'%}">
9  </head>
10 <body>
11     <div class = "header">
12         <h1 align="center">CreArt Solution - web App</h1>
13     </div>
14
15     <div class = "content">
16         <h1 align="center" style="text-decoration: underline;color: black;">Latest Notice</h1>
17         {% for row in result %}
18
19             <div class = "notice">
20                 <h3>{{row.subject}}</h3>
21                 <p>
22                     {{row.description}}
23                 </p>
24                 <p>
25                     Created At : {{row.created_at}}
26                 </p>
27                 <p>
28                     Updated At : {{row.updated_at}}
29                 </p>
30             </div>
31         {% endfor %}
32     </div>
33
34     <div class = "footer">
35         <h1 align="center">©copyright</h1>
36     </div>
37 </body>
38 </html>

```

Fig. 10.1.1 notice.html

File Edit Selection Find View Goto Tools Project Preferences Help

FOLDERS

- Project
 - noticehub
 - myadmin
 - __pycache__
 - migrations
 - /* __init__.py
 - /* admin.py
 - /* apps.py
 - /* models.py

```

1  from django.db import models
2
3
4  # Create your models here.
5  class Notice(models.Model):
6      subject = models.CharField(max_length=255)
7      description = models.TextField()
8      created_at = models.DateTimeField(auto_now_add=True)
9      updated_at = models.DateTimeField(auto_now=True)
10
11      #table name change
12      class Meta:
13          db_table='notice'

```

Fig. 10.1.2 models.py

```

F:\Internships\PY CreArt Summer Internship\Project\noticehub\noticehub\urls.py (Project) - Sublime Text (UNREGISTERED)
File Edit Selection Find View Goto Tools Project Preferences Help

noticehub
├── _pycache_
│   ├── __init__.py
│   ├── asgi.py
│   ├── settings.py
│   └── urls.py
├── wsgi.py
├── static
├── template
├── myadmin
├── user
│   ├── notice.ht
│   ├── _pycache_
│   ├── migrations
│   ├── __init__.py
│   ├── admin.py
│   └── apps.py
└── ...

urls.py
1  """
2  URL configuration for noticehub project.
3
4  The `urlpatterns` list routes URLs to views. For more information please see:
5      https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/4.2/topics/http/urls/
6  Examples:
7  Function views
8      1. Add an import: from my_app import views
9      2. Add a URL to urlpatterns: path('', views.home, name='home')
10 Class-based views
11     1. Add an import: from other_app.views import Home
12     2. Add a URL to urlpatterns: path('', Home.as_view(), name='home')
13 Including another URLconf
14     1. Import the include() function: from django.urls import include, path
15     2. Add a URL to urlpatterns: path('blog/', include('blog.urls'))
16 """
17 from django.contrib import admin
18 from django.urls import path, include
19
20 urlpatterns = [
21     path('admin/', admin.site.urls),
22     path('user/', include('user.urls')),
23 ]
24
25

```

Fig. 10.1.3 urls.py

```

F:\Internships\PY CreArt Summer Internship\Project\noticehub\myadmin\admin.py (Project) - Sublime Text (UNREGISTERED)
File Edit Selection Find View Goto Tools Project Preferences Help

FOLDERS
├── Project
│   └── noticehub
│       ├── myadmin
│       │   ├── _pycache_
│       │   ├── migrations
│       │   ├── __init__.py
│       │   ├── admin.py
│       │   ├── apps.py
│       │   └── models.py
│       └── ...
└── ...

admin.py
1  from django.contrib import admin
2  from myadmin.models import Notice
3
4  admin.site.site_header = 'Notice Hub Web App'
5  class NoticeAdmin(admin.ModelAdmin):
6      list_display = ['id', 'subject', 'description', 'created_at', 'updated_at']
7
8  admin.site.register(Notice, NoticeAdmin)
9  # Register your models here.
10

```

Fig. 10.1.4 admin.py

```

F:\Internships\PY CreArt Summer Internship\Project\noticehub\myadmin\apps.py (Project) - Sublime Text (UNREGISTERED)
File Edit Selection Find View Goto Tools Project Preferences Help

FOLDERS
├── Project
│   └── noticehub
│       ├── myadmin
│       │   ├── _pycache_
│       │   ├── migrations
│       │   ├── __pycach
│       │   ├── 0001_init
│       │   └── __init__.p
│       └── ...
└── ...

apps.py
1  from django.apps import AppConfig
2
3
4  class MyadminConfig(AppConfig):
5      default_auto_field = 'django.db.models.BigAutoField'
6      name = 'myadmin'
7

```

Fig. 10.1.5 apps.py

Chapter:11 Apply CSS on Frontend

11.1 Applying CSS on Frontend and Complete the Frontend :

- Till 10th chapter, Our Project's HTML Format Frontend is done. So now we have to decorate or style the frontend with the help of CSS. So that we can make a better GUI for our Project NoticeHub. For that we have to make **style.css** file in **static** folder.

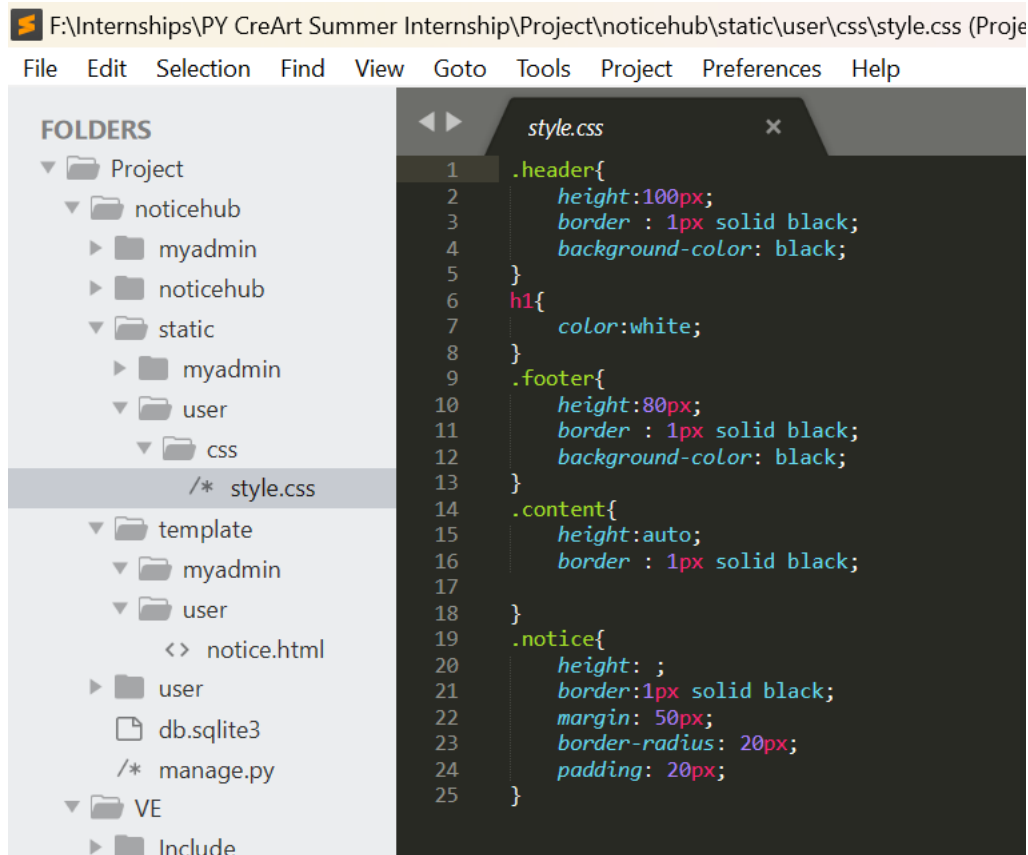


Fig. 11.1.1 style.css

- So till now, we completed whole Frontend of our Project NoticeHub. Now, it's time to run the project on the server and checks for the result.

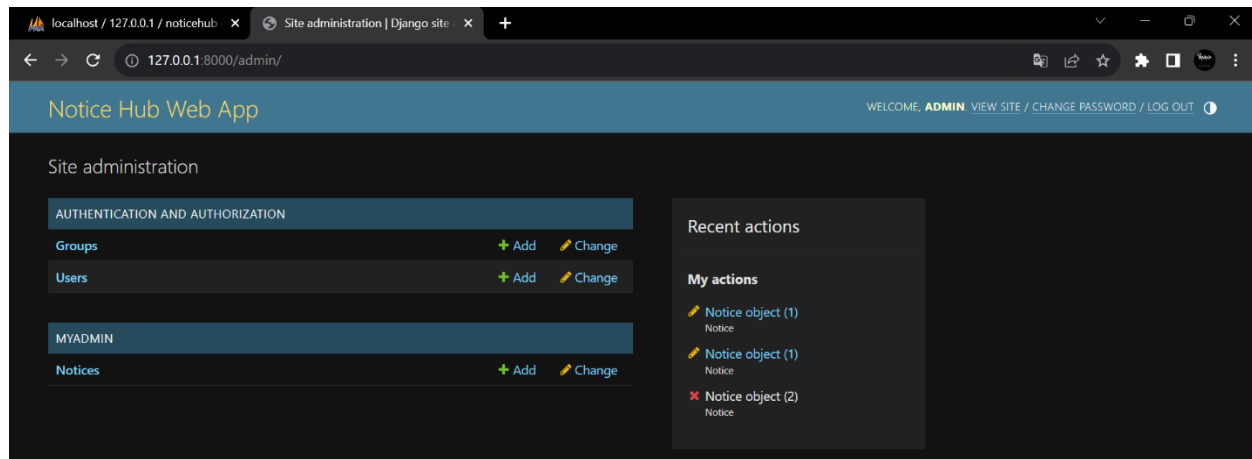
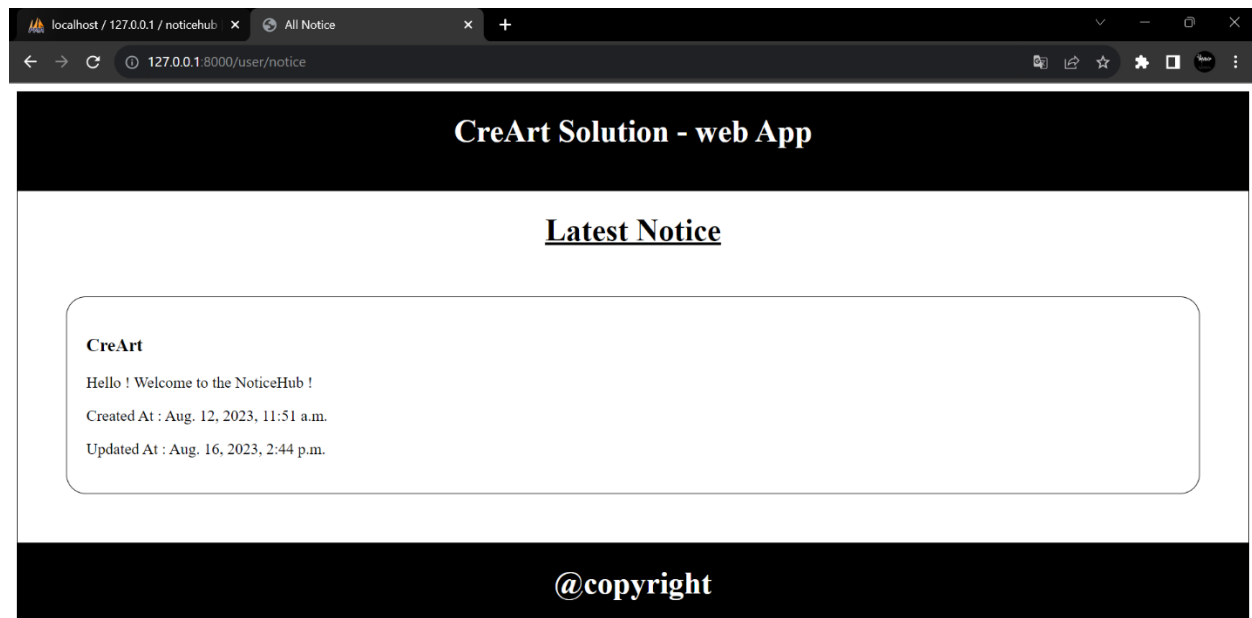
Chapter:12 NoticeHub Project

12.1 Overview of NoticeHub :

- NoticeHub is a web application by which we can send the Notice to all employees/students etc. it has basically two panels: Admin & User. We can create & update Notices from Admin Panel and directly show it to all Users on User Panel.
- It is very easy process to perform task, we just required a network connection. First we have to connect XAMPP server then go to browser, open the admin Panel, Create new notice or Update existing notice & lastly click on the submit button so that User successfully receive the Notices without any failure. It was implementing using HTML & CSS for frontend and Django, Python & MySQL for backend.
- **Technology Used :**
 - Frontend :
 - ⇒ HTML : HTML is used to create and save web document.
 - ⇒ CSS : Create attractive Layout and design the web page.
 - Backend :
 - ⇒ Django : Django is a Python based web framework that follows the model-template-views architectural pattern.
 - ⇒ MySQL : MySQL is a database, widely used for accessing querying and managing databases.

12.2 Run the NoticeHub :

- Here we make total two panels : Admin & User.
 - Admin panel : It's a basic Admin panel, Where Superusers can log in and make or update the notices. Also there are features for manage the selective notices. For go to Admin panel : <http://127.0.0.1:8000/admin/>
 - User panel : It's a basic User panel, Where all kinds of users like Employees or Students can see new notices and updated notices also. Here they can get User Friendly UI of NoticeHub. For go to User panel : <http://127.0.0.1:8000/user/notice>

**Fig. 12.2.1 Admin Panel****Fig. 12.2.2 User Panel**

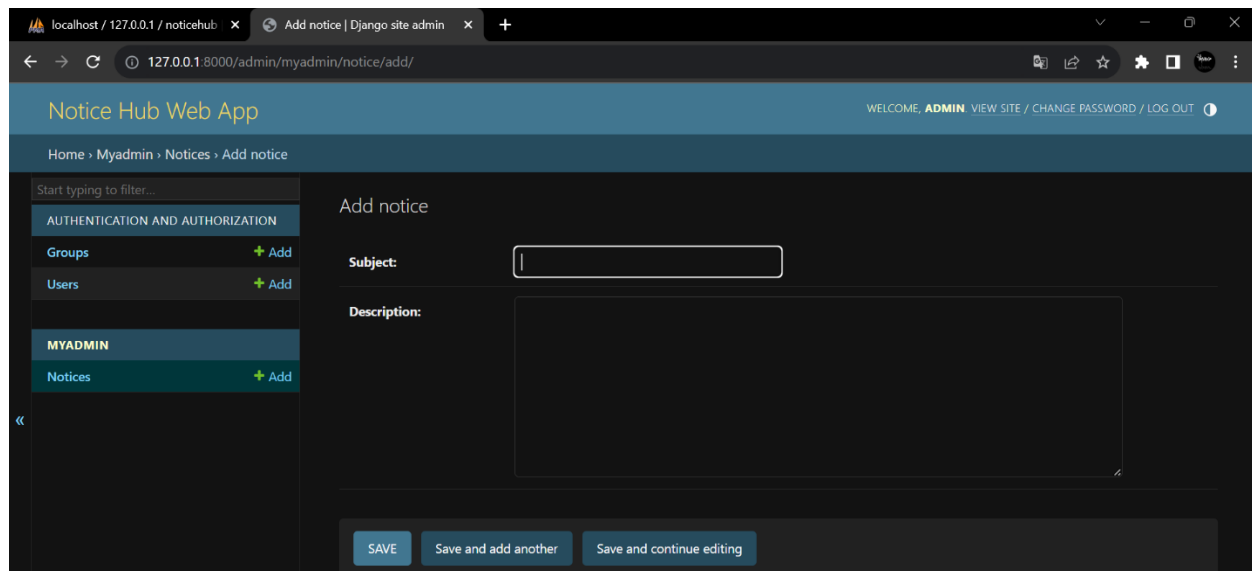


Fig. 12.2.3 Create New Notice

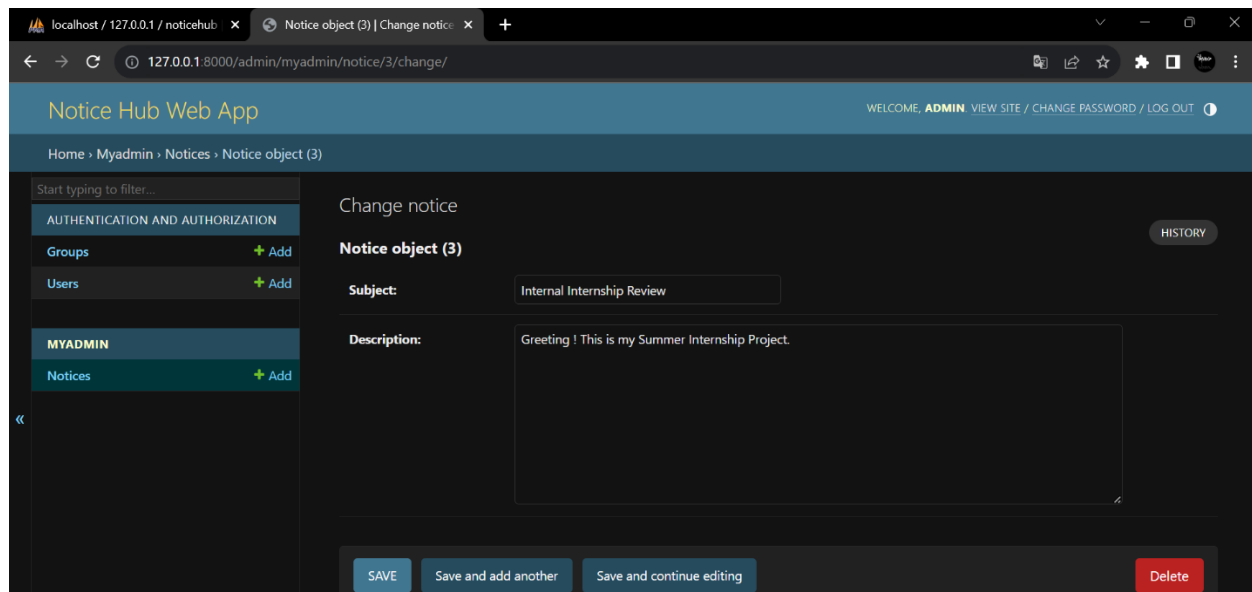


Fig. 12.2.4 Write Notice

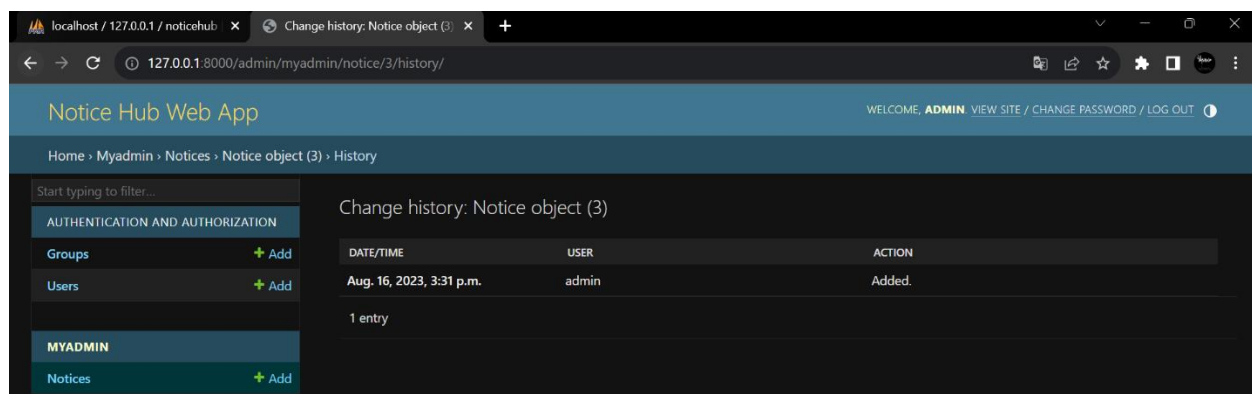


Fig. 12.2.5 Submit Notice

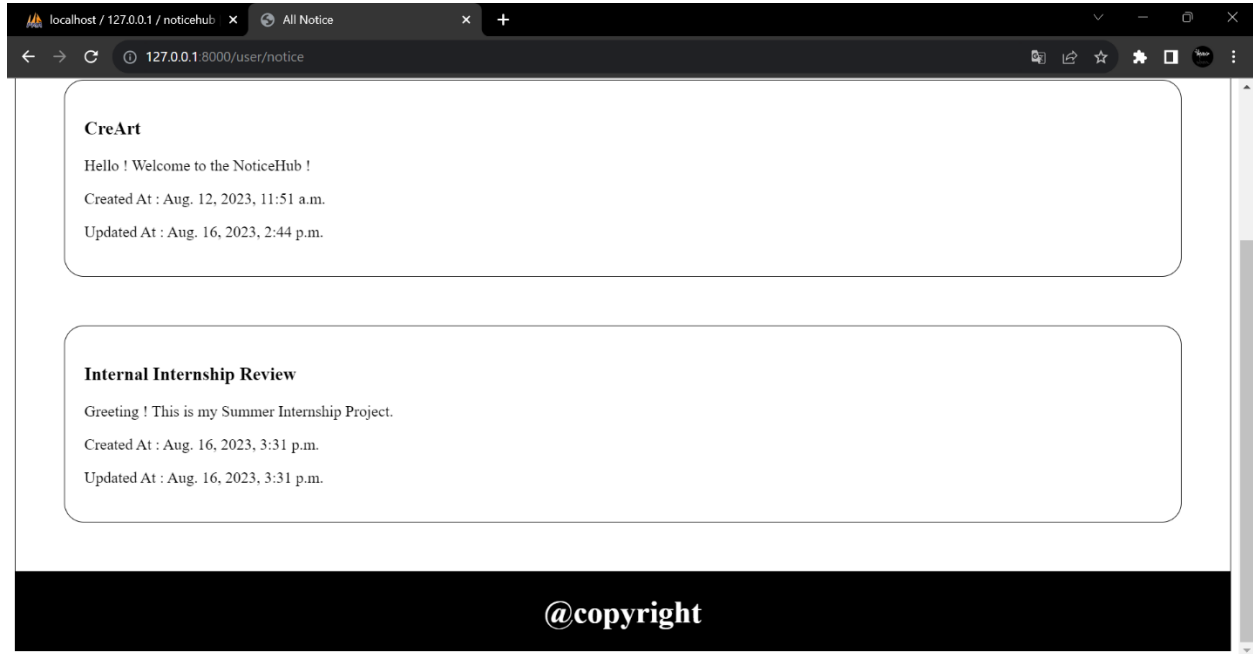


Fig. 12.2.6 Output of New Notice

* * *