PROBLEM STATEMENT 3

By: Data Dynamo

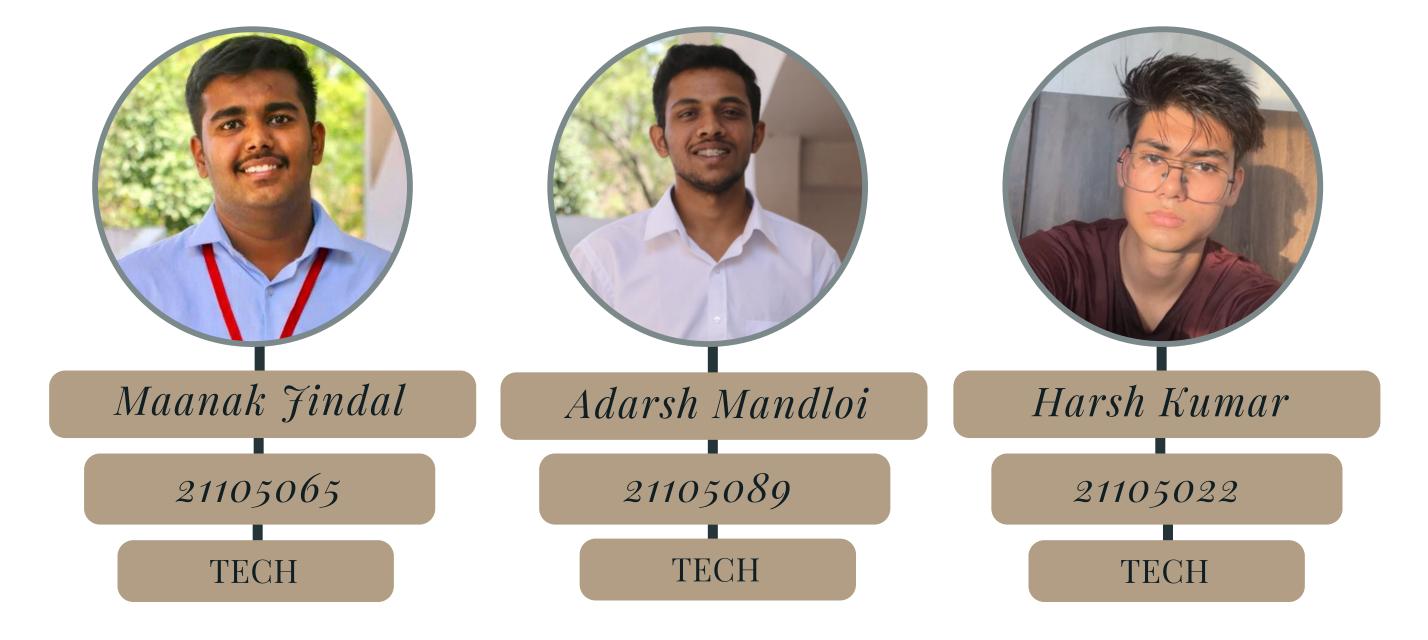


Goals and Objectives

- > Preserving Formatting and Styles: Maintaining the original formatting, including fonts, colors, styles, and layouts, is crucial for the converted document to accurately represent the original HTML content.
- ➤ **Dealing with Hyperlinks and References**: Ensuring that hyperlinks, references, and cross-references within the HTML document are retained and functional in the resulting DOCX file.
- > Supporting Complex HTML Structures: Robust handling of complex HTML structures, including nested elements, tables, lists, and CSS styles, is necessary for a reliable conversion process.
- > Minimizing Data Loss: Minimizing the loss of information during the conversion process, such as special characters, non-standard fonts, and custom CSS styles.
- > Scalability and Performance: The conversion tool should be capable of handling large or multiple HTML files efficiently without compromising on accuracy or speed.



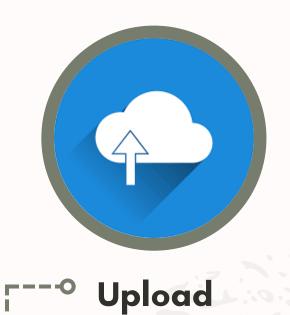
TEAM MEMBERS



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HTML File



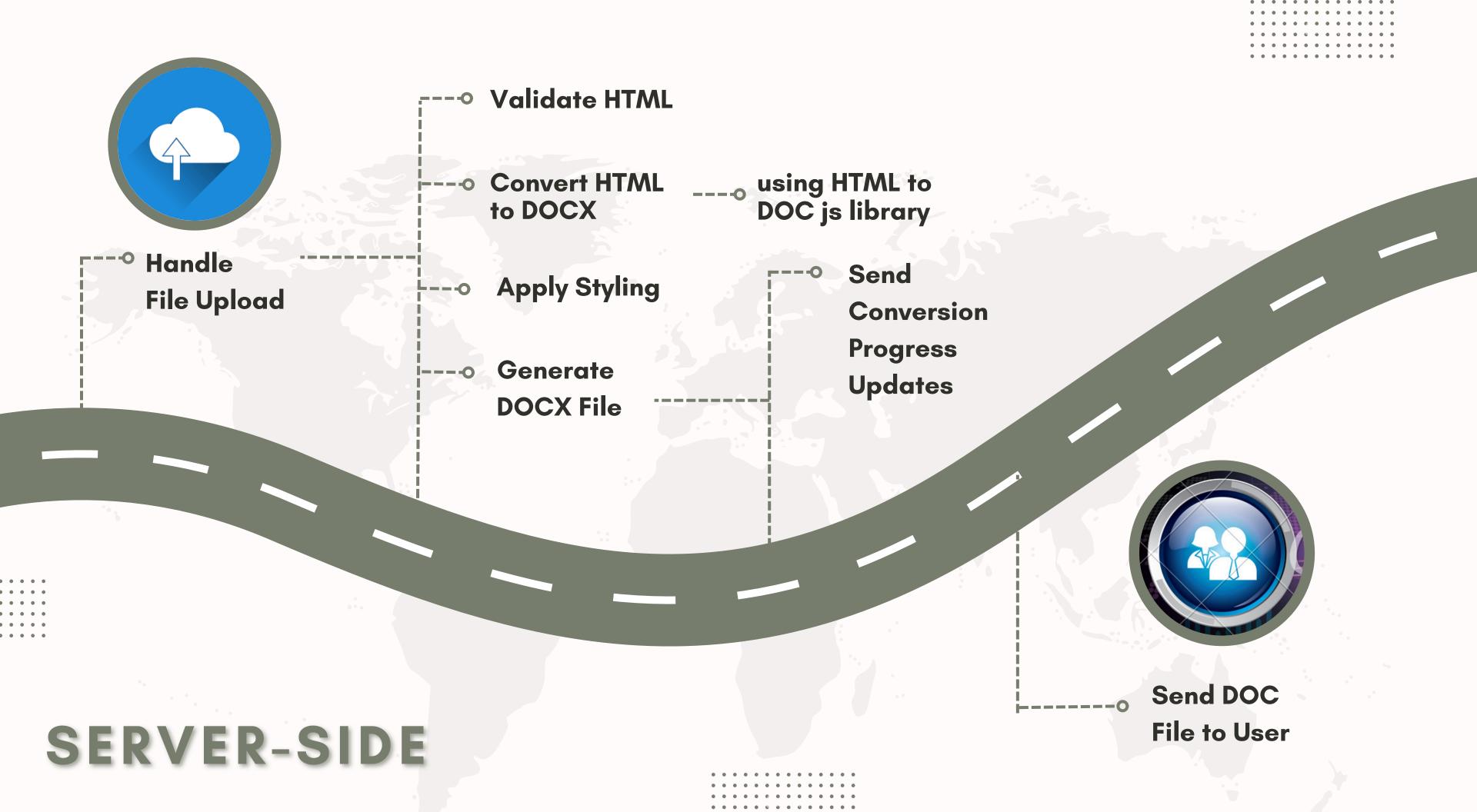
Submit Conversion request



Display
Conversion
Progress



USER INTERFACE



CHOICE OF TECHNOLOGIES

We have chosen Node.js, Express.Js, Python as the core technologies for our project, and here's why:

Node.js for Real-Time Conversion

Non-blocking, event-driven architecture, that makes it exceptionally well-suited for real-time operations like document conversion.

Its speed and scalability are key advantages, ensuring our tool can handle large HTML docs efficiently.

Express.js for Web Server Functionality

Express.js offers features for routing, and handling HTTP requests.

It enables us to provide a user-friendly web interface for our converter.

Cross-Platform Compatibility

Node.js is inherently crossplatform ensuring that our converter can be used on different operating systems, including Windows, macOS, and Linux.,

Rich Libraries and Frameworks:

Both Node.js and Python offer a wide array of libraries and frameworks that aid in HTML parsing, CSS handling, and DOCX generation.



APPROACH I

using inbuilt library

- Frontend (index.html and script.js)
- Backend(server.js)
- HTML to DOCX Conversion (docxConverter.js)
- This only worked for small piece of HTML code.



APPROACH 2

- Flask:Python Framework
- HTML_TO_DOCX:
 Javascript Library
- OS:
 Generates Path for conversion
- Request:
 URL input is provided and we get o/p with request.get(URL)
- Logging:
 Have console.log and displays error in terminal or power shell

FLASK

MODULES:

- request
- render_template
- redirect
- url_for
- send_file

← Home Route:

• Basic Rendering

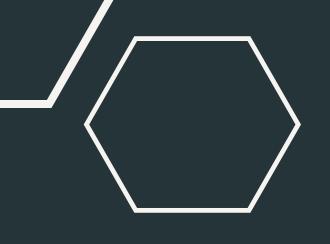
Complete Route:

Rendering after the Conversion to docx



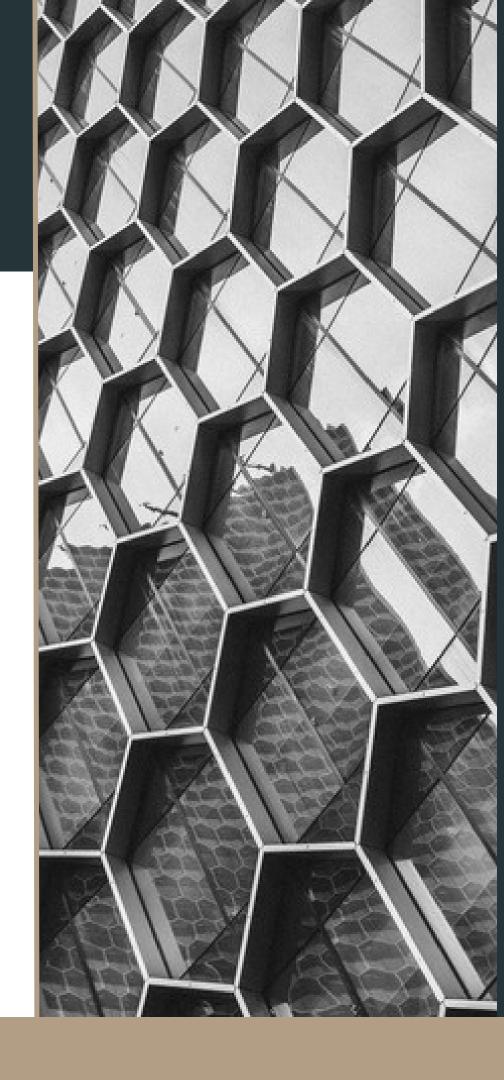
APPROACH 3 user defined Python library

- By using Beautiful Soup- a python library used for web scrapping
- We tried tackling all the HTML and CSS components individually, writing code for each component and tried converting into DOC format



CHALLENGES

- Image Conversions
- Table Conversions
- Handling Flex and Grid Layouts

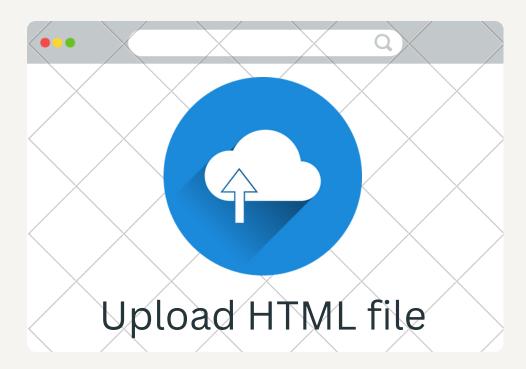


FILE UPLOAD AND CONVERSION

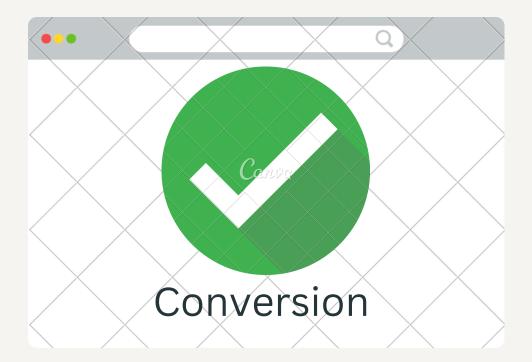
Flask-based web application

1. File Upload Functionality: 2. Completed Page:

- Users can navigate to the "File Upload" section on the web application.
- The /upload route handles file uploads.
- Conversion is made possible through the **convert html to docx** function.



- After conversion, the resulting DOCX document is made available for download.
- Users are then redirected to the "completed" page to indicate the successful conversion



3. Document Download:

- On clicking on Download button the Docx starts downloading.
- The **/download** route allows users to download the generated DOCX file.

