

NEWS PORTAL – NEWSZILLA

MAIN PROJECT REPORT

submitted by

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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING
MANGALAM POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE , ETTUMANOOR

NEWSZILLA

*Technical board of examination Kerala in partial fulfilment of the requirements
for the award of*

DIPLOMA IN ENGINEERING

In

COMPUTER ENGINEERING

By

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BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project report entitled “**NEWSZILLA**” submitted by “**Justin Rajan (2101132012), Deepak Prakash (2101132003), Jeethu Vijayan (2101132008), Sreekutty John (2101132026)**” to the Department of Computer Engineering, Mangalam Polytechnic College, Ettumanoor in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of Diploma in Computer Engineering is a record of bonafide work carried out by him/her under my guidance. The major project fulfills the requirements as per the regulations of the college and university and in my opinion meets the necessary standards for submission

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**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING
MANGALAM POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE, ETTUMANOOR**



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ABSTRACT

The online news portal system is a software application designed to simplify and automate the process of viewing, publishing and managing news. With the advent of technology and the increasing popularity of digital media, online news portals have become a significant source of information for people around the world. It enables reporter to create and manage news efficiently. This allows customers to read up to date news related to many fields like entertainment, national, international, business, sports etc. With this system, reporter can easily improve news experience and reducing administrative costs.

They provide 24/7 access to the latest news updates, breaking news, and analysis from around the world, enabling users to stay informed and up-to-date on current events. Moreover, online news portals provide a platform for user-generated content, allowing users to share their opinions, feedback, and experiences with the community. This creates an interactive and engaging environment that fosters communication and collaboration between users

News publication is one of the main functions of the online news portal. The project mainly consists of three user modules: reader, reporter and administrator.

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List of Abbreviation

HTML - Hyper Text Markup Language

CSS - Cascading Style Sheet

PHP - Hypertext Preprocessor

SQL - Structured Query Language

jQuery - Javascript Query

AJAX - Asynchronous JavaScript and XML

UML - Unified Modeling Language

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 ABOUT PROJECT

This mini project aims to develop and design a website on online news. This allows customers to read up to date news related to many fields like entertainment, national, international, business, sports etc. In this system, the readers can view news according to their choice by login to the website. After reading a reader can comment on it or complain about it to admin.

The Edit Booking functionality on Caravan website allows travelers to modify their existing bookings according to their changing needs.

The news reporter can add news to the portal which can be read by the users. The admin can manage the news reported by the reporters.

The purpose of the project is to build a web application or website to manage the news.

Users:

- Reader:
 - User can view the news.
 - User can comment on the news.
 - Can provide review or feedback to the admin
 - Can register and login to the portal.
- News reporter:
 - Can add news to the portal.
 - Can edit profile
 - Can edit news
- Admin:
 - Can manage reader and reporter.
 - Can disable/enable news
 - Can remove comments

1.2 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The news portal is updated regularly with the latest news stories, ensuring that users have access to the most up-to-date information. The portal is accessible from any device with an internet connection, making it easy for users to stay informed on the go.

The news portal also offers features such as comment sections, social media sharing, and personalized news feeds. The comment sections allow users to share their opinions and engage in discussions about the news stories

❖ **Admin Dashboard:** The website includes an admin dashboard that allows the admin to manage news, including updating, and deleting news. The admin can also view and manage users and comments, and monitor the overall system activity.

❖ **Reporter Dashboard:** The website includes a reporter dashboard allows the employee to view users likes, generate feedback to customer, view feedback and monitor the overall activity of system.

❖ **Customer Support:** The website provides customer support through various channels, such as a helpline, email, or online chat option, to assist customers with any queries or assistance related to bookings, modifications, or cancellations.

❖ **Feedback and Analytics:** The system incorporates feedback and analytics mechanisms to collect customer feedback and analyze data to identify areas of improvement. This helps in continuously enhancing the system's performance and overall customer satisfaction.

CHAPTER 2

SYSTEM ANALYSIS

2.1 EXISTING SYSTEM

If someone has to read news then the person should refer or read the newspaper. This may not be possible in many situations. Also, time to reach the newspaper to the reader is also long.

2.1.1 NATURAL SYSTEM STUDIED

The natural system of news begins with the discovery of a news event, which can occur through various means, such as tips from sources, observation, or monitoring of social media and other channels. Once a potential news story is identified, journalists investigate and gather information, interviewing sources and conducting research to verify the facts.

Once the information is gathered, it is processed and synthesized by editors, who determine its newsworthiness, accuracy, and relevance. The news story is then crafted into a format suitable for publication or broadcast, with a focus on presenting information in an objective and impartial manner.

Before publication or broadcast, the news story is subjected to rigorous fact-checking and editing to ensure accuracy and fairness. Finally, the news is disseminated to the public via various channels, such as print, television, radio, and online platforms, where it is accessed by audiences who can then engage with it and provide feedback.

2.1.2 DRAWBACKS OF EXISTING SYSTEM

- Limited integration
- Limited scalability
- Limited reporting capabilities
- High costs
- Complexity
- Long time interval to publish news

2.2 PROPOSED SYSTEM

An online news portal is a proposed system that aims to provide users with a comprehensive and up-to-date source of news and information from around the world. The proposed system would operate as a web-based platform, accessible via a variety of devices including desktops, laptops, tablets, and smartphones.

The key features and functions of the proposed online news portal system would include:

User engagement and feedback: The proposed system would include interactive features such as comments sections, social media sharing,

Real-time updates: The proposed system would provide users with real-time updates on breaking news stories and events as they happen, ensuring users are always up-to-date with the latest information.

2.2.1 ADVANTAGES OF PROPOSED SYSTEM

- Increased efficiency
- Better customer experience
- Improved management of news
- Enhanced reporting and analytics
- Better content accessibility
- Real-time updates: The proposed system would provide users with real-time updates on breaking news stories and events as they happen, ensuring users are always up-to-date with the latest information.

2.3 FEASIBILITY STUDY

Feasibility analysis is a crucial step in the planning of a project that involves determining the viability and suitability of the suggested project. It entails assessing the project's technical, economic, operational, legal, and scheduling aspects to determine whether it is feasible to start and finish the project successfully.

An online news portal offers many advantages over traditional print media, such as 24/7 Accessibility, the ability to incorporate multimedia elements like images, videos and link

2.3.1 Economic Feasibility

Cost and benefit analysis are required to support the emerging system. Certain criteria must be placed to make sure that focus is placed on the project that will yield the best result at earliest. The cost of developing and ongoing operations is considered. Also, the ability to generate revenue through advertising, subscription and other means.

Overall, we have estimated overall we are estimated that the benefits of organization are going to receive from the purposed system will surely overcome the initial cost and later running cost.

2.3.2 Technical Feasibility

The technology used for website development should be established and stable. The website should also be compatible with common web browsers and mobile devices. There are several existing technologies and software systems that could be leveraged to develop the platform, including car rental management software, transportation management software, and payment processing systems. The cost of developing and implementing these systems will need to be carefully considered. The technology used for website development should be established and stable. The website should also be compatible with common web browsers and mobile devices. There are several existing technologies and software systems that could be leveraged to develop the platform. The project seems to have minimal limitations and has the potential to be implemented successfully. In the development process, the front-end of the system is built using PHP programming language, while the back-end relies on a MySQL server. To power the system, a robust Intel i3 core processor is utilized, along with 4GB of RAM and a spacious 1TB hard drive

CHAPTER 3

SYSTEM SPECIFICATION

3.1 HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

- Processor - intel core i3
- RAM - minimum 2gb
- Hard disk - minimum 256 GB

3.2 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

- Front End - HTML, CSS
- Backend - MYSQL
- Client on PC - Windows 7 and above.
- Technologies used - JS, HTML5, AJAX, J Query, PHP, CSS

A general-purpose scripting language designed specifically for web development is PHP. Graphical User Interfaces (GUIs) can be created using this general-purpose language, among many other projects. It is a free, open-source server-side programming language that can be used to develop a variety of things, including websites, programmes, CRM systems, and more. It is a generally accepted language that can be included in HTML.

Since it can be integrated with numerous programming languages, including HTML and JavaScript, and supports various databases, including MySQL, PostgreSQL, and Oracle, it is very compatible. Applications created with PHP can function in any environment because it is platform-independent. Since it is frequently updated, the most recent technologies are compatible with it

CHAPTER 4

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

4.1 PROBLEM DEFINITION

In today's fast-paced digital age, traditional news dissemination methods such as newspapers and television face challenges in delivering timely and interactive content to consumers. These methods often lack personalization and real-time updates, leading to a gap between news producers and consumers. Additionally, journalists encounter difficulties in efficiently managing news publication processes, resulting in delays and inefficiencies. To address these issues, there is a pressing need for an online news portal system that offers seamless access to up-to-date information, fosters user engagement, and streamlines news management for reporters and administrators.

4.2 MODULE DESCRIPTION

4.2.1 Reader Module:

- **Functionality:** Allows users to view news articles, comment on them, provide feedback, and register/login to the portal.
- **Features:**
 - View news articles categorized under different fields like entertainment, national, international, business, sports, etc.
 - Comment on articles to express opinions and engage in discussions.
 - Provide feedback to the admin regarding the content or portal experience.
 - Register and login to access personalized features and preferences.

4.2.2 News Reporter Module:

- **Functionality:** Enables authorized users (reporters) to add, edit, and manage news articles on the portal.
- **Features:**
 - Add news articles with relevant details such as title, content, category, and publication date.
 - Edit profile information for maintaining accuracy and professionalism.
 - Edit or update existing news articles as required.
 - Monitor user engagement metrics and feedback related to published articles.

4.2.3 Admin Module:

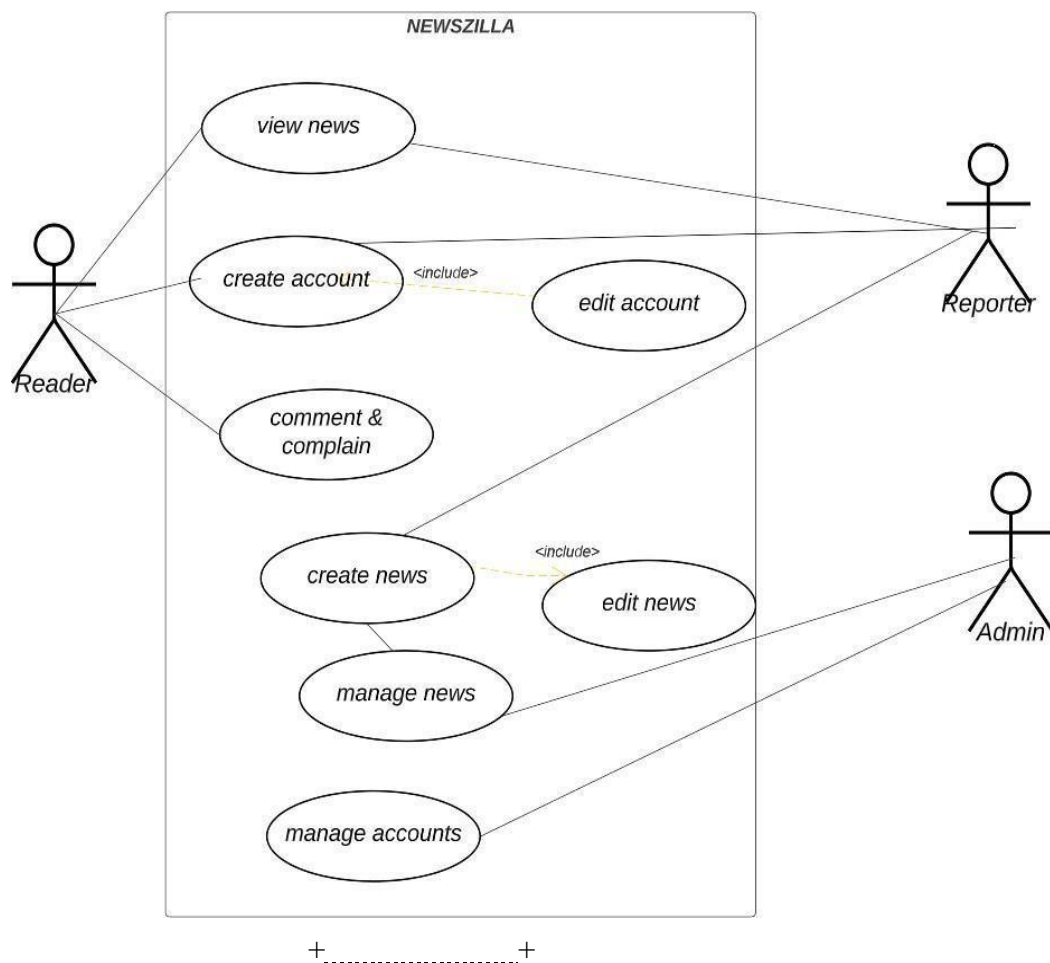
- **Functionality:** Provides administrative control over the entire system, including

user management, news moderation, and system settings.

○ Features:

- Manage user accounts for readers and news reporters, including registration approval and user roles.
- Monitor and moderate news content, including enabling/disabling articles and removing inappropriate comments.
- Configure system settings, such as security parameters and email notifications.

4.3. DATA FLOW DIAGRAM



4.4 TABLE DESIGN

1. userdetails

Field name	Data type	Description	Constraints
user_id	Int (10)	Id for user	primary key
user	Varchar (50)	name of user	Not Null
email	Varchar (50)	Email of user	Not Null
photo	Varchar (60)	Profile pic	Not Null
place	Varchar (50)	Place of user	Not Null
password	Varchar (50)	Password	Not Null
			Not Null

2. Reporterdetails

Field name	Data type	Description	Constraints
Reporter_id	Int (10)	Id for reporter	primary key
name	Varchar (50)	name of reporter	Not Null
email	Varchar (50)	Email of reporter	Not Null
profilepic	Varchar (60)	Profile pic	Not Null
password	Varchar (50)	Password	Not Null
qualification	Varchar (50)	Qualification of reporter	Not Null
qualificationproof	Varchar (50)	Document of reporter qualification	Not Null

3. login

Field name	Data type	Description	Constraints
username	Varchar (50)	Name of user	primary key
password	Varchar (50)	Password	Not Null
Status	Int (5)	Activate/Deactivate account	Not Null
userlevel	Int (5)	Type of user	Not Null

4. category

Field name	Data type	Description	Constraints
id	Int (10)	Id for category	primary key
categoryname	Varchar (50)	Category names	Not Null
Status	Int (5)	Activate/Deactivate category names	Not Null

5. news

Field name	Data type	Description	Constraints
News_id	Int (10)	Id for news	primary key
category_id	Int (10)	reference from category table	foreign key
reporter_id	Int (10)	reference from reporterdetails table	foreign key
headline	Varchar (100)	News headline	Not Null
News_con	Mediumtext	News content	Not Null
img	Varchar (60)	Image for news	Not Null
date	datetime	Time & date of news	Not Null
View_count	Int (10)	Viewer count	Not Null
Status	Int (5)	Activate/Deactivate news	Not Null

6. comment

Field name	Data type	Description	Constraints
id	Int (10)	Id for comment	primary key
User_id	Int (10)	Reference from userdetails table	Foreign key
news_id	Int (10)	Reference from news table	Foreign key
comment	Varchar (100)	User comment	

7. news_ban

Field name	Data type	Description	Constraints
Ban_id	Int (10)	Id for banned news	primary key
news_id	Int (10)	Reference from news table	Foreign key
reason	Varchar (60)	Reason for complain of news content	Not Null
User_id	Int (10)	Reference from userdetails table	Foreign key

8. token

Field name	Data type	Description	Constraints
user_name	Varchar (50)	reference from login table	foreign key
Token_number	Varchar (30)	Random token creation	Not Null

CHAPTER 5

SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 PHP

A general-purpose scripting language designed specifically for web development is PHP. Graphical User Interfaces (GUIs) can be created using this general-purpose language, among many other projects. It is a free, open-source server-side programming language that can be used to develop a variety of things, including websites, programmes, CRM systems, and more. It is a generally accepted language that can be included in HTML.

Since it can be integrated with numerous programming languages, including HTML and JavaScript, and supports various databases, including MySQL, PostgreSQL, and Oracle, it is very compatible. Applications created with PHP can function in any environment because it is platform-independent. Since it is frequently updated, the most recent technologies are compatible with it.

5.2 MY SQL

Among Open-Source SQL database management systems, MySQL is the most widely used. Oracle Corporation created, released, and offers support for its products. A structured collection of data is called a database. It could be anything, such as a straightforward shopping list, a photo gallery, or the enormous amount of data in a corporate network. A database management system, such as MySQL Server, is required to add, access, and process data stored in a computer database. Database management systems are essential to computing because computers are excellent at handling large amounts of data, whether as standalone utilities or as a component of other applications.

"Structured Query Language" is what the SQL portion of "MySQL" stands for. The most popular standard language for accessing databases is SQL. You might directly enter SQL, incorporate SQL statements into code written in another language, or use a language-specific API that obscures the SQL syntax, depending on your programming environment.

CHAPTER 6

TESTING

6.2.1 Unit Testing

Unit testing is a type of software testing that involves testing individual units or components of a software application in isolation from the rest of the system. The purpose of unit testing is to ensure that each unit of code, such as a function or method, works correctly and meets its intended functionality.

Unit tests are typically automated, meaning that they can be run quickly and easily whenever changes are made to the code. They are also repeatable, meaning that the same tests can be run over and over again to ensure that the code continues to function as expected.

Unit testing can help catch bugs early in the development cycle, before they have a chance to cause larger problems in the system. It can also help developers to identify and fix issues more quickly, leading to faster development times and higher quality software.

In order to perform unit testing, developers use specialized testing frameworks and tools that help automate the process and provide feedback on the success or failure of individual tests. Common unit testing frameworks include JUnit for Java, NUnit for .NET, and pytest for Python, among others.

6.2.2 Integration Testing

Integration testing is a type of software testing that aims to test how different components or modules of a software application work together. The purpose of integration testing is to verify that these components can communicate and exchange data with each other as expected, and that they function correctly as a unified system.

Integration testing typically occurs after unit testing has been completed, and it may involve testing different modules or components of the application together in pairs or in larger groups.

This can be done in a variety of ways, including using stubs or mock objects to simulate the

behavior of missing components, or by testing against a live system or database.

There are several different types of integration testing, including:

- **Big Bang Integration:** In this approach, all components are integrated at once and tested as a whole.
- **Top-Down Integration:** In this approach, testing starts from the top layer of the application and works its way down, integrating each layer as it goes.
- **Bottom-Up Integration:** In this approach, testing starts from the bottom layer of the application and works its way up, integrating each layer as it goes.
- **Sandwich Integration:** In this approach, testing starts from the top layer of the application, works its way down to the bottom layer, and then back up to the top layer again.

Integration testing is important because it helps to ensure that the different components of an application work together as intended, and that any problems or issues are identified and fixed before the application is released to users.

6.2.3 Validation Testing or System Testing

Validation testing, also known as system testing, is a type of software testing that aims to ensure that a software system meets its intended purpose and satisfies the requirements of the stakeholders. It is typically performed after integration testing has been completed and involves testing the entire system as a whole, rather than individual components.

The purpose of validation testing is to verify that the system functions correctly in the context of the larger environment in which it will be used. This includes testing the system's functionality, usability, performance, reliability, and security, among other factors.

Validation testing may involve a combination of manual and automated testing techniques, and may be conducted using various testing methods, such as:

- **Functional testing:** This involves testing the system's functionality to ensure that it

meets the requirements of the stakeholders.

- Usability testing: This involves testing the system's ease of use and user interface to ensure that it is intuitive and user-friendly.
- Performance testing: This involves testing the system's speed, scalability, and resource usage to ensure that it can handle the expected workload.
- Security testing: This involves testing the system's security features and vulnerabilities to ensure that it is protected against unauthorized access or malicious attacks.
- Compatibility testing: This involves testing the system's compatibility with different platforms, devices, and software configurations.

Validation testing is important because it helps to ensure that the software system is ready for release and meets the expectations of the stakeholders. It can help to identify and address any issues or defects before the system is deployed, which can save time and resources in the long run.

6.2.4 Output Testing or User Acceptance Testing

Output testing, also known as user acceptance testing (UAT), is a type of software testing that involves testing the software system from the perspective of the end-user. The purpose of user acceptance testing is to verify that the system meets the requirements and expectations of the stakeholders, and that it functions correctly in the context of the user's workflow and environment.

User acceptance testing is typically performed by a group of users or stakeholders who are representative of the target audience for the software system. These users are given specific scenarios or tasks to perform, and they provide feedback on their experience using the system. The focus of user acceptance testing is on the output or results of the system, rather than the individual components or technical details.

The main objectives of user acceptance testing are to:

1. Verify that the system meets the requirements and expectations of the stakeholders.
2. Validate that the system is easy to use and understand.
3. Confirm that the system is reliable, accurate, and produces the expected output.
4. Ensure that the system integrates seamlessly with other systems or tools used by the users.
5. Identify any remaining defects or issues that need to be addressed before the system is released.

User acceptance testing is important because it provides a final check to ensure that the software system is ready for deployment and meets the needs of the end-users. It helps to validate that the system will be accepted and adopted by the users, which can ultimately determine the success of the project.

6.2.5 Automation Testing

Automation testing is a type of software testing that involves the use of tools and software to automate the execution of test cases and the comparison of actual results with expected results. The purpose of automation testing is to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the testing process by reducing the time and effort required to execute tests and analyze results.

Automation testing can be applied to different types of testing, including unit testing, integration testing, and system testing. It involves the use of specialized tools and frameworks that can automate the testing process, such as:

- Test automation frameworks: These provide a structured approach to automate the testing process, including test case management, test data management, and reporting.
- Test scripting tools: These enable the creation and execution of automated test scripts, which can simulate user interactions with the software system.
- Test management tools: These enable the organization and scheduling of automated tests,

and provide tools for tracking test results and defects.

- Automation testing offers several advantages over manual testing, including:
- Increased efficiency: Automation testing can execute test cases faster and more accurately than manual testing, which can save time and reduce the cost of testing.
- Improved test coverage: Automation testing can cover a larger number of test cases and scenarios than manual testing, which can help to identify defects and issues that may be missed by manual testing.
- Increased accuracy: Automation testing can eliminate human errors and biases that may occur in manual testing, which can improve the accuracy and reliability of test results.
- Reusability: Automated test scripts can be reused across different testing cycles and environments, which can save time and effort in the long run.

However, automation testing also has some limitations, such as the need for specialized skills and resources to develop and maintain automated tests, as well as the inability to test certain aspects of the system that require human intuition or judgment.

6.2.6 Selenium Testing

Selenium testing is a popular open-source automation testing tool used for web application testing. It allows testers to automate the testing of web applications across different browsers and platforms, using various programming languages such as Java, Python, C#, and more.

Selenium testing supports different types of testing, including functional testing, regression testing, and compatibility testing. It offers several features that make it a popular choice for web application testing, such as:

- Cross-browser testing: Selenium testing allows for automated testing of web applications across different browsers, including Chrome, Firefox, Safari, and Internet Explorer.
- Record and playback: Selenium IDE, a Selenium testing tool, allows testers to record and playback interactions with the web application, which can be useful for creating test scripts.
- Multi-language support: Selenium testing supports various programming languages, which allows testers to write test scripts in a language of their choice.
- Integration with other tools: Selenium testing can be integrated with other testing tools, such as TestNG and JUnit, for better test management and reporting.
- Parallel testing: Selenium Grid, another Selenium testing tool, allows testers to execute tests across different browsers and platforms in parallel, which can save time and increase testing efficiency.

Selenium testing is widely used for web application testing, particularly for testing complex web applications with dynamic content and user interfaces. However, it also has some limitations, such as the need for regular updates to keep up with changes in browsers and web technologies, as well as the complexity of maintaining and scaling test scripts in large and complex projects.

Example:

Test Case 1

```
import time
from selenium import webdriver
from selenium.webdriver.common.by import By
from selenium.webdriver.common.keys import Keys

# set up the driver
```



```
driver = webdriver.Chrome()

# navigate to the login page
driver.get("http://localhost/miniproject/login1.php")
driver.set_window_size(1536,816)

# enter the username
username_input = driver.find_element(By.ID, "name")
username_input.send_keys("ROHAN")
time.sleep(2)
# enter the password
password_input = driver.find_element(By.ID, "password")
password_input.send_keys("a12345678")
time.sleep(3)
# submit the form
submit_button = driver.find_element(By.ID, "submit")
submit_button.click()
time.sleep(5)

welcome_message=driver.find_element(By.XPATH, "//a[contains(text(),'Home')]").text
if(welcome_message=='Home'):
    print("\n\033[32m*****\n Testing success \n*****")
else:
    print("\n\033[31m*****\n Testing failed \n*****")

# close the browser window
driver.quit()
```

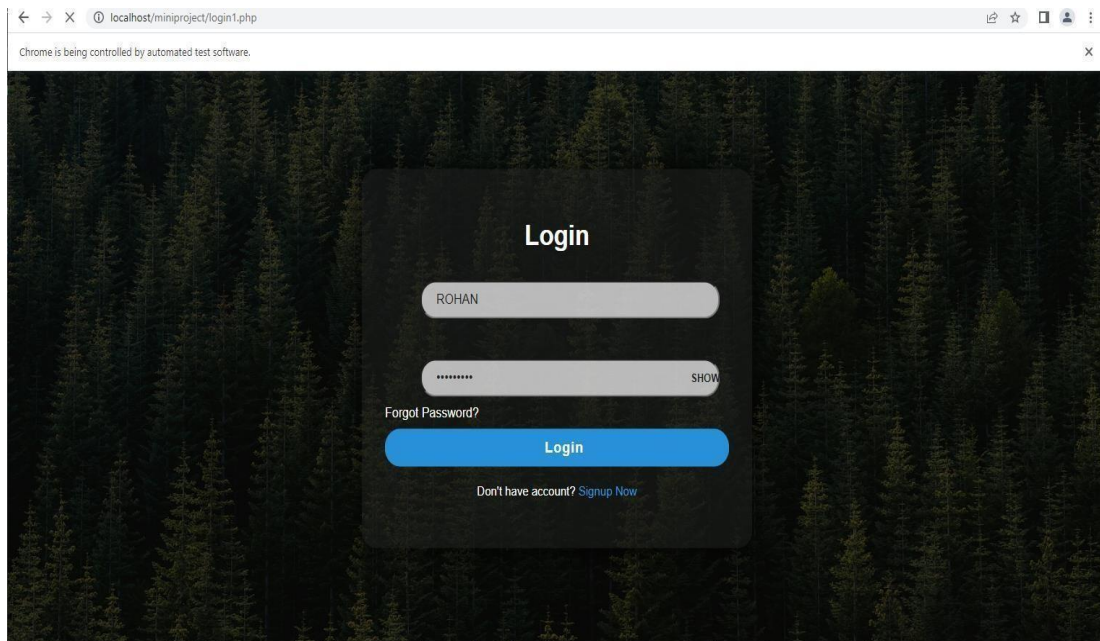


Fig 8: output

```

evTools listening on ws://127.0.0.1:52958/devtools/browser/ff697803-2927-4cbf-ae01-ccf4919c19f8
20520:24860:0427/162887.068:ERROR:device_event_log_impl.cc(222)] [16:28:07.064] USB: usb_device_handle_win.cc:1046 Failed to read descriptor from node connection: A device attached to the
not functioning. (0x1F)
20520:24860:0427/162887.068:ERROR:device_event_log_impl.cc(222)] [16:28:07.065] USB: usb_device_handle_win.cc:1046 Failed to read descriptor from node connection: A device attached to the
not functioning. (0x1F)

*****
Testing success
*****
$ D:\xampp\htdocs\miniproject>

```

Fig 9: Result

Test Case 1

Project Name: Newzilla

Login Test Case

Test Case ID: Test_1

Test Designed By: Rohan

Test Priority(Low/Medium/High):

Test Designed Date: 24/04/2023

Module Name: login

Test Executed By: Rohan

Test Title : login of users

Test Execution Date: 24/04/2023

Description: login of users

Pre-Condition: User has valid username and password

Step	Test Step	Test Data	Expected Result	Actual Result	Status(Pass/Fail)
------	-----------	-----------	-----------------	---------------	-------------------

1	Navigate to login page	http://localhost/miniproject/login1.php	Login page loads successfully	Login page loaded successfully	Pass
2	Fill in username and password fields	"Rohan" for username and "a12345678" for password	Username and password fields are successfully filled in	Username and password fields are successfully filled in	Pass
3	Find the "submit" button and click it	ID: "submit"	The button is clicked and successfully logged in	User is successfully logged in	Pass
4	Close the browser window	driver.quit()	Browser window is successfully closed	Browser window is successfully closed	Pass
Post-Condition: Logged succesfully					

Test Case 2:

```

from selenium import webdriver
from selenium.webdriver.common.by import By
from selenium.webdriver.support.ui import WebDriverWait
from selenium.webdriver.support import expected_conditions as EC
import time

# Set the path of the ChromeDriver executable
driver_path = "/path/to/chromedriver"

# Launch the Chrome browser
driver = webdriver.Chrome(driver_path)

# Navigate to the webpage where the PHP code is located
driver.get("http://localhost/update%201/tech-blog/admin_panel/add_category.php")

# Find the category element you want to toggle and click on it

```

```

categoryname = "world"
time.sleep(2) # Replace with the name of the category you want to toggle
category_element = driver.find_element(By.XPATH, "//td[contains(text(),'world')]/following-sibling::td").click()

time.sleep(2)
# Wait for the page to refresh and verify that the status of the category has been toggled
new_status = driver.find_element(By.XPATH, "//td[contains(text(),'world')]/following-sibling::td").get_attribute("status")
if new_status == "1":
    print("\n\033[32m*****\n Category status has been successfully toggled to active. \n*****")
else:
    print("\n\033[32m*****\n Category status has been successfully toggled to inactive. \n*****")

# Close the browser
driver.quit()

news category

```

category id	category name	Enable/Disable
1	sports	Active
2	world	Deactive
3	entertainment	Active
4	business	Active

Fig 10: output

```

ioning. (0x1F)
[8908:24152:0427/233834.372:ERROR:device_event_log_impl.cc(222)] [23:38:34.373] USB: usb_device
ioning. (0x1F)
[8908:24152:0427/233835.410:ERROR:page_load_metrics_update_dispatcher.cc(194)] Invalid first_p
*****
Category status has been successfully toggled to inactive.
*****

```

Fig 11: Result

Test Case 2					
Project Name: Newzilla					
Category Test Case					
Test Case ID: Test_2			Test Designed By: Rohan		
Test Priority(Low/Medium/High):			Test Designed Date: 24/04/2023		
Module Name: category			Test Executed By: Rohan		
Test Title : status of category			Test Execution Date: 24/04/2023		
Description: status of category					
Pre-Condition: Category should be present					
Step	Test Step	Test Data	Expected Result	Actual Result	Status(Pass/Fail)
1	Navigate to category page	http://localhost/update%201/tech-blog/admin_panel/add_category.php	page loads successfully	page loaded successfully	Pass
2	Find the category element you want to toggle and click on it	"world"	N/A	N/A	Pass
3	Wait for the page to refresh and verify that the status of the category...	N/A	If the status of the category has been toggled successfully, print a success message. Otherwise, print a failure message.	N/A	Pass /Fail
4	Close the browser window	driver.quit()	Browser window is successfully closed	Browser window is successfully closed	Pass
Post-Condition: world is disabled					

Test Case 3:

```
from selenium import webdriver
from selenium.webdriver.common.by import By
from selenium.webdriver.support.ui import WebDriverWait
from selenium.webdriver.support import expected_conditions as EC
import time

# Set the path of the ChromeDriver executable
driver_path = "/path/to/chromedriver"

# Launch the Chrome browser
driver = webdriver.Chrome(driver_path)

# Navigate to the webpage where the PHP code is located
driver.get("http://localhost/update%201/tech-blog/admin_panel/add_category.php")

# Find the category element you want to toggle and click on it

time.sleep(2) # Replace with the name of the category you want to toggle

add_button = driver.find_element(By.ID, "test")
add_button.click()
time.sleep(2)
# Wait for the page to refresh and verify that the status of the category has been toggled
category_input = driver.find_element(By.ID, "categoryname")
category_input.send_keys("test")

time.sleep(2)

submit_button = driver.find_element(By.ID, "submit")
```

```

submit_button.click()
driver.get("http://localhost/update%201/tech-blog/admin_panel/add_category.php")

new_status = driver.find_element(By.XPATH, "//td[contains(text(),'test')]").text
if(new_status=='test'):
    print("\n\033[32m*****\n Testing success \n*****")
else:
    print("\n\033[31m*****\n Testing failed \n*****")
# Close the browser
driver.quit()

```

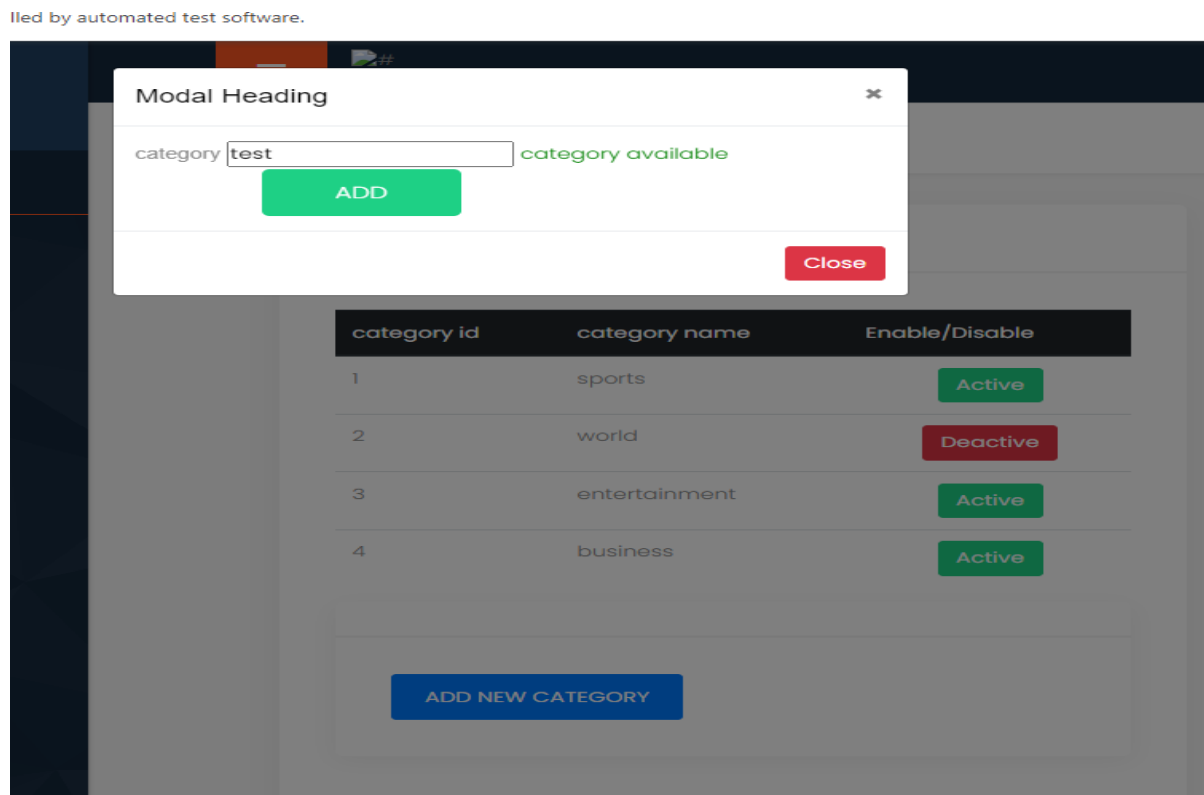


Fig 12: result

```

evTools listening on ws://127.0.0.1:52958/devtools/browser/ff697003-2927-4cbf-ae01-ccf4919c19f8
20520:24860:0427/162887.068:ERROR:device_event_log_impl.cc(222)] [16:28:07.064] USB: usb_device_handle_win.cc:1046 Failed to read descriptor from node connection: A device attached to the
not functioning. (0x1F)
20520:24860:0427/162887.068:ERROR:device_event_log_impl.cc(222)] [16:28:07.065] USB: usb_device_handle_win.cc:1046 Failed to read descriptor from node connection: A device attached to the
not functioning. (0x1F)

*****
Testing success
*****
$ D:\xampp\htdocs\miniproject>

```

Fig 13: output

Test Case 3**Project Name: Newzilla****Category_add Test Case****Test Case ID: Test_3****Test Designed By: Rohan****Test
Priority(Low/Medium/High):****Test Designed Date: 24/04/2023****Module Name: category****Test Executed By: Rohan****Test Title : adding category
add****Test Execution Date: 24/04/2023****Description: adding a new
category****Pre-Condition: Category name is not present**

Step	Test Step	Test Data	Expected Result	Actual Result	Status(Pass/Fail)
1	Navigate to the webpage	http://localhost/update%201/tech-blog/admin_panel/add_category.php	page loads successfully	page loaded successfully	Pass
2	Click on Add Category button	N/A	Add Category form should be displayed	Add Category form is displayed	Pass
3	Enter category name	"test"	Category name should be entered in the input field	Category name is entered in the input field	Pass
4	Click on Submit button	N/A	Category should be added to the database	Category is added to the database	Pass
5	Verify the new category is	"test"	The new category should be	N/A	Pass

	added		displayed in the category table		
6	Close the browser window	driver.quit()	Browser window is successfully closed	Browser window is successfully closed	Pass
Post-Condition: test is created in category					

Test Case 4:

```

from selenium import webdriver
from selenium.webdriver.common.by import By
from selenium.webdriver.support.ui import WebDriverWait
from selenium.webdriver.support import expected_conditions as EC
import time

# Set the path of the ChromeDriver executable
driver_path = "/path/to/chromedriver"

# Launch the Chrome browser
driver = webdriver.Chrome(driver_path)

time.sleep(2)

driver.get("http://localhost/miniproject/login1.php")
driver.set_window_size(1536,1200)

username_input = driver.find_element(By.ID, "name")
username_input.send_keys("ROHAN")
time.sleep(2)

```

```
password_input = driver.find_element(By.ID, "password")
password_input.send_keys("a12345678")
time.sleep(3)

submit_button = driver.find_element(By.ID, "submit")
submit_button.click()
time.sleep(1)
driver.get("http://localhost/miniproject/tech-single.php?id=28")

time.sleep(2)
comm_input = driver.find_element(By.NAME, "comm")
comm_input.send_keys("great")
time.sleep(3)
submit_button = driver.find_element(By.NAME, "sub")
driver.execute_script("arguments[0].click();", submit_button)
driver.get("http://localhost/miniproject/tech-single.php?id=28")


time.sleep(2)
new_status = driver.find_element(By.XPATH, "//p[contains(text(),'great')]").text
if(new_status=='great'):
    print("\n\033[32m*****\n Commented added \n*****")
else:
    print("\n\033[31m*****\n comment not added \n*****")
# Close the browser
driver.quit()
```

Comments

Leave a comment

Your comment

Submit Comment

 **ROHAN**

great

Fig 14: result

```

devTools listening on ws://127.0.0.1:64634/devtools/browser/21bea26e-28d4-401b-abe9-91628a2ca0f4
[24780:10156:0427/224929.786:ERROR:device_event_log_impl.cc(222)] [22:49:29.786] USB: usb_device_handle_w
tioning. (0x1F)
[24780:10156:0427/224929.796:ERROR:device_event_log_impl.cc(222)] [22:49:29.796] USB: usb_device_handle_w
tioning. (0x1F)

*****
Commented added
*****

```

Fig 14: output

Test Case 4**Project Name:** Newzilla**Category:** add Test Case**Test Case ID:** Test_4**Test Designed By:** Rohan**Test Priority(Low/Medium/High):****Test Designed Date:** 26/04/2023**Module Name:** comment**Test Executed By:** Rohan**Test Title :** adding comment**Test Execution Date:** 26/04/2023**Description:** adding user comment**Pre-Condition:** user should be present

Step	Test Step	Test Data	Expected Result	Actual Result	Status(Pass/Fail)
1	Navigate to the webpage	"http://localhost/miniproject/tech-single.php?id=28"	page loads successfully	page loaded successfully	Pass

2	User navigates to a specific article page	N/A	User should be able to access the article page	User was able to access the article page	Pass
3	User adds a comment on the article	"good"	comment should be entered in the input field	comment is entered in the input field	Pass
4	Click on Submit button	N/A	comment is added to the database	comment is added to the database	Pass
5	Close the browser window	driver.quit()	Browser window is successfully closed	Browser window is successfully closed	Pass
Post-Condition: test is created in category					

CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

7.1 CONCLUSION

. In conclusion, an online news portal is an essential software tool that can greatly simplify the publishing of a news. This system can help to streamline a range of business processes, from news management and sales tracking to reader management and. By automating these processes and providing real-time data and analytics, this system can help to increase efficiency, reduce costs, and improve customer satisfaction.

The development and implementation of, an online news portal System involve a range of activities, from requirements gathering and system design to testing and deployment. It is important to ensure that the system is properly designed, tested, and maintained to ensure that it remains reliable, secure, and efficient over time.

Overall, a well-designed, an online news portal can provide significant benefits to reporter who like to publish the news to wide range of people. By improving business processes and optimizing operations, this system can help reporters to increase their interaction, improve customer satisfaction, and achieve long-term success in a competitive marketplace.

7.2 FUTURE SCOPE

The future of online news portals looks very promising as the world becomes increasingly connected through the internet. Here are some potential areas of growth and development:

Personalization: With advancements in AI and machine learning, online news portals will become more personalized to cater to individual user preferences. Users will be able to see news articles that are relevant to their interests, based on their past behavior and reading history.

Multimedia Content: Online news portals will continue to focus on multimedia content such as videos, podcasts, and infographics, as they are more engaging and interactive for users.

Social Media Integration: Online news portals will continue to integrate with social media

platforms to reach a wider audience and allow users to share news articles with their friends and followers.

Mobile Optimization: As more people access the internet through mobile devices, online news portals will need to optimize their content for mobile viewing, ensuring that their websites and apps are mobile-friendly.

Subscription and Paywalls: Online news portals will continue to explore subscription-based models and paywalls as a way to generate revenue and sustain their businesses.

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CHAPTER 8

REFERENCES

REFERENCES:

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- The Complete reference MySQL by Vikram Vaswani
- CSS Cookbook byChristopher Schmitt

WEBSITES:

- <https://getbootstrap.com/>
- <https://fontawesome.com/>
- <https://www.w3schools.com/>
- <https://getcssscan.com/>

