DE-CENTRALISED G DRIVE

A PROJECT REPORT

Submitted by

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BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

Certified that this project report "ONLINE JOB PORTAL USING DJANGO" is the bonafide work of "TUSHAR" who carried out the project work under my/our supervision.

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INTERNAL EXAMINER   EXTERNAL EXAMINER

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ABSTRACT

For the purpose of providing an interactive application system for candidates, job portal solutions were developed. This website application handles changes from both employers and job seekers. Due to its distinctive development process, it is able to separate candidates and clients based on the available positions and work requirements. Its internet accessibility offers information on the job. The ability to access the services is available to employers who have registered on the website. Being an authorized user, he has access to publish job postings, search for employees, and look for applicants based on the essential skills that employees identify when registering.
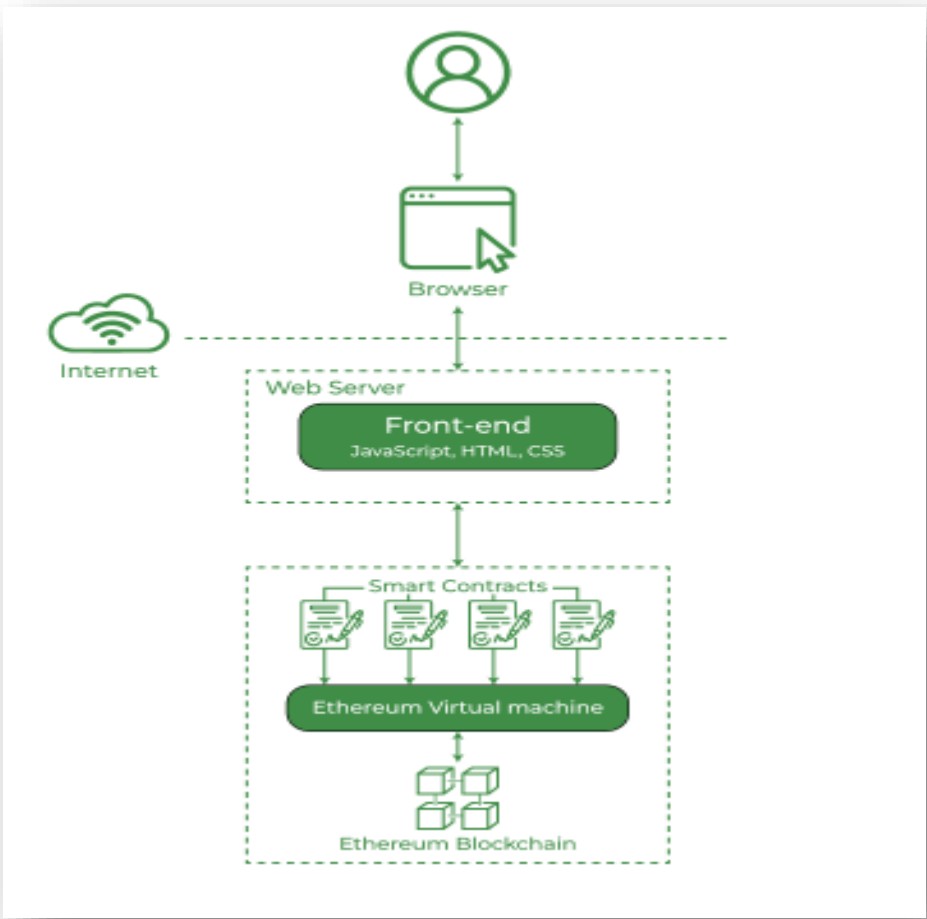
GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT

Figure 1: Graphical Abstract

CHAPTER 1.

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Client Identification/Need Identification/Identification of relevant Contemporary issue

Client Identification:

The client in this scenario is likely to be a company or organization that uses Google Drive as a central storage location for their files and documents. The client may be experiencing issues with the centralized nature of Google Drive, such as slow access times, limited storage space, or security concerns.

Need Identification:

The need for a decentralized Google Drive arises from the limitations of a centralized system. With a centralized system, all files and documents are stored in one location, which can lead to slow access times, limited storage space, and security concerns. By decentralizing Google Drive, files and documents can be stored on multiple servers or devices, improving access times, increasing storage space, and enhancing security.

Identification of relevant contemporary issue:

One relevant contemporary issue for decentralizing Google Drive is the growing concern over data privacy and security. As more and more organizations store sensitive data in the cloud, there is an increased risk of data breaches and cyber attacks. Decentralizing Google Drive can help to mitigate these risks by distributing files and documents across multiple devices and servers, making it more difficult for hackers to access sensitive information. Additionally, decentralization can help to address concerns over government surveillance and data ownership by putting control back in the hands of the individual user.

1.2. Identification of Problem

One of the main problems with a centralized Google Drive is that it can lead to slow access times and limited storage space. When all files and documents are stored in one central location, it can become difficult for multiple users to access them simultaneously, leading

to slow loading times and delays in productivity. Additionally, as more files and documents are added to the central location, storage space can become limited, making it necessary to purchase additional storage or delete older files to make room for new ones.

Another problem with a centralized Google Drive is security concerns. If all files and documents are stored in one location, it can become a target for cyber attacks and data breaches. Hackers can gain access to the central location and steal sensitive information or even delete important files. This can lead to a loss of data and can have serious consequences for the organization, such as legal liabilities, financial losses, and damage to reputation.

Furthermore, a centralized Google Drive can create issues with data ownership and control. When an organization relies on a centralized system, they are essentially putting their data in the hands of a third-party provider, which can create issues around ownership and control. Additionally, government surveillance can also be a concern, as centralized systems can be more easily targeted by government agencies seeking access to sensitive data.

1.3. Identification of Tasks

The whole project is divided into three modules. And the description of the modules is given below –

- The first module is the smart contract part of the project that includes instructions and rules on which the block chain project work
- The second module is the back-end part and hardhat part in which we debug and deploy all components together to work successfully.
- The third module is the review, then testing and hosting.

1.4.   Timeline

The time required for the completion of the whole project is depicted using the following Gantt chart –
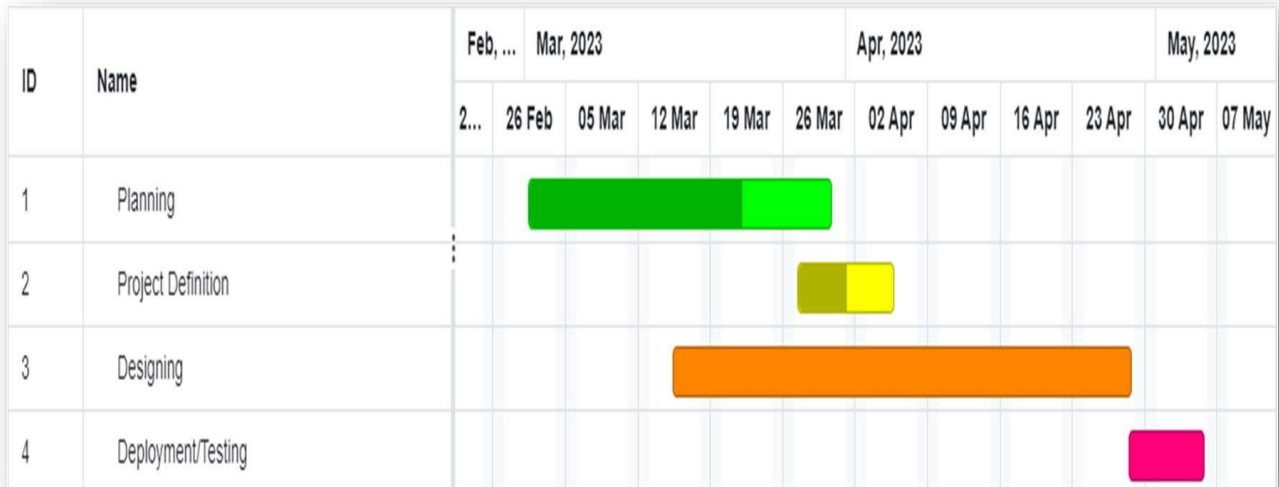

Figure 2: Gantt chart

1.5.   Organization of the Report

The 1st phase of the project was project planning; the structure and the timeline of the project were created. The task was evenly divided among the team.

In the 2nd phase, the project definition was created that included the objectives, the scope of the project, and the purpose of the project.

In the 3rd phase designing constraints were created, and the framework of the design was built. The 4th phase is the building of the project which includes various modules with a specific timeline and keeping the project well within the constraints.

The 5th phase will have the testing of the project before the deployment/hosting to check for expected bugs and find out whether the code and programming work is according to the project constraints.

The last phase is the deployment, after verifying and testing of the project it will be hosted/deployed and maintained.