

# **People Issues And Their Problem Solving (PIPS)**

A project report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for degree of

## **BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY**

**In**

## **COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING**

**By**

**K.Venu Kumar(R151239,  
G.Varma(R151291),  
N.Pavan Kumar(R151284).**

Under the guidance of

**Mr. P. Santosh Kumar**

Asst. Professor in Department of Computer Science & Engineering



**RGUKT RKVALLEY**

**RAJIV GANDHI UNIVERSITY OF KNOWLEDGE AND TECHNOLOGIES**

**AP IIIT RGUKT RKVALLEY**

**KADAPA(Dist), Andhra Pradesh-516330, India**

**JUL 2019 – NOV 2019**

**RAJIV GANDHI UNIVERSITY OF KNOWLEDGE AND TECHNOLOGIES**



(A.P Government Act 18 Of 2008)

IIIT RKVALLEY, RGUKT – AP

Department of Computer Science & Engineering

---

**CERTIFICATE OF PROJECT COMPLETION**

This is to certify that the project entitled “**People Issues And Their Problem Solving**” submitted by **K.Venu Kumar(R151239),G.Varma(R151291),N.Pavan Kumar(R151284)** under our guidance and supervision for the partial fulfillment for the degree of Bachelor of Technology in Computer Science & Engineering during the academic year of July 2019 – November 2019 at AP IIIT RGUKT RKVALLEY.

To the best of our knowledge, the result embodied in this dissertation work have not been submitted to any university or institute for the award of any degree of diploma.

**Project Guide**

Mr. P. Santosh Kumar,  
Asst. Professor in Dept. of CSE,  
AP IIIT RGUKT RKVALLEY

**Project Co-ordinator**

Mr. Ravi Kumar,  
Asst. Professor in Dept. of CSE,  
AP IIIT RGUKT RKVALLEY

**Head of the Dept.**

Mr. N.Chandrasekhar,  
HOD & Asst.Prof in Dept. Of CSE,  
AP IIIT RGUKT RKVALLEY

**RAJIV GANDHI UNIVERSITY OF KNOWLEDGE AND TECHNOLOGIES**



(A.P Government Act 18 Of 2008)

IIIT RKVALLEY, RGUKT – AP

Department of Computer Science & Engineering

---

**DECLARATION**

We **K.Venu Kumar(R151239),G.Varma(R151291),N.Pavan Kumar(R151284)** hereby declare that the work which is being presented in this project entitled,“**PEOPLE ISSUES AND THEIR PROBLEM SOLVING**” submitted to **RAJIV GANDHI UNIVERSITY OF KNOWLEDGE AND TECHNOLOGIES, RKVALLEY** in the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of **BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY in COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING**, is an authentic record of our own work carried out under the supervision of **Mr. P. Santosh Kumar** in Department of Computer Science and Engineering, RGUKT, RKVALLEY. The matter embodied in this project report has not been submitted by us for the award of any other degree.

**K.Venu Kumar(R151239),  
G.Varma(R151291),  
N.Pavan Kumar(R151284).**

## **Abstract**

The main objective of the project is to create an online Web System for solving People Issues In Easy way. Most of the people in city village/college faces so many major issues ,they don't know where to tell and how to solve it. Even if they know where to tell If it is a distance places like mandal head quarters or district head quarters they have to visit to respected authorities number of times for small issue, there is no surity that the issue will be solved and also it takes to time, strain to people some times situation exits like higher authorities come in to action because of issue made public by mass meadia.

We want to develop a web site for solving major issues that are encountered and posted by citizens of specific city. In order to reduce stress and time of citizens to inform specific problem to specific department .This web site provides a plat form to post citizens problems and tag respect authority in a given time. If the problem is not solved it is forwarded to higher authorities.

# CONTENTS

<b>1. Introduction .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1.1 Existing System.....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>1.2 Proposed System.....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>2. System Environment.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2.1 Software configuration.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2.2 Hardware configuration.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>3.Languages</b>	
<b>3.1 HTML .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>3.2 CSS.....</b>	<b>5-6</b>
<b>3.3 JAVA Script.....</b>	<b>6-7</b>
<b>3.4Django.....</b>	<b>8-9</b>
<b>3.5 Django vs other python frameworks.....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>4. Actors of the System.....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>5. Output(Screenshots).....</b>	<b>12-18</b>
<b>6.Conclusion.....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>7.FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS.....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>8. References.....</b>	<b>20</b>

## **1. Introduction**

This project is all about online Sharing and Solving People Issues. By using this we can easily solve people issues( also for long distance people). To use effectively we use this website for online platform.

The purpose of this project is to Solve People issues/Problems. It provides the security to user by hiding details of them. We are provided sessions for user to provide the security. And we are also provided the time (maximum 5 days) to solve problem ..

## 1.1 Existing System

Most of the people in city village/college faces so many major issues ,they don't know where to tell and how to solve it.Even if they know where to tell If it is a distance places like mandal head quarters or district head quarters they have to visit to respected authorities number of times for small issue,there is no surity that the issue will be solved and also it takes to time,strain to people some times situation exits like higher authorities come in to action because of issue made public by mass meadia.

## 1.2 Proposed System

We want to develop a web site for solving major issues that are encountered and posted by citizens of specific city. In order to reduce stress and time of citizens to inform specific problem to specific department .This web site provides a plat form to post citizens problems and tag respect authority in a given time.If the problem is not solved it is forwarded to higher authorities.

## 1.3 Advantages:

User Friendly: The proposed system is user friendly because the retrieval and storing of data is fast and data is maintained efficiently. Moreover the graphical user interface is provided in the proposed system, which provides user to deal with the system very easily.This Web Site is effective to retriive and storing the data from database.

Computer operator control : Computer operator control will be there so no chance of errors. Moreover storing and retrieving of information is easy. So work can be done speedily and in time.

Time control: It provides the time to each Problem.

## **2. System Environment**

### **2.1 Hardware Configuration**

Processor : Intel i3

RAM : 4GB

Hard Disk : 10GB

### **2.2 Software Configuration**

Operating System : Any OS

Language : HTML,CSS,JAVA Script,Django

Packages : Django Server .PIP Package,Pillow  
(For Thumblimb).

Browser : Any Browser



## 3.Languages

### 3.1HTML:

HTML is a computer language devised to allow website creation. These websites can then be viewed by anyone else connected to the Internet. It is relatively easy to learn, with the basics being accessible to most people in one sitting; and quite powerful in what it allows you to create.

#### **How does it work?**

HTML consists of a series of short codes typed into a text-file by the site author — these are the tags. The text is then saved as a html file, and viewed through a browser like *Internet Explorer* or *Netscape Navigator*. This browser reads the file and translates the text into a visible form, hopefully rendering the page as the author had intended. Writing your own HTML entails using tags correctly to create your vision. You can use anything from a rudimentary text-editor to a powerful graphical editor to create HTML pages.

What are the tags up to?

The tags are what separate normal text from HTML code. You might know them as the words between the <angle-brackets>. They allow all the cool stuff like images and tables and stuff, just by telling your browser what to render on the page. Different tags will perform different functions. The tags themselves don't appear when you view your page through a browser, but their effects do.

The simplest tags do nothing more than apply formatting to some text, like this:

**<b>**These words will be bold**</b>**, and these will not.

In the example above, the **<b>** tags were wrapped around some text, and their effect will be that the contained text will be bolded when viewed through an ordinary web browser.

## 3.2 CSS

The CSS is defined as Cascading Style Sheets and how using them with HTML pages is a user interface development best practice that complies with the separation of concerns design pattern. CSS is the standard and preferred mechanism for formatting HTML pages.

### **Proper use of CSS:**

In the early days of the World Wide Web (WWW), it was common for HTML files to include not only markup language and content, but formatting information and JavaScript as well. This made webpages difficult to write, difficult to read, difficult to update and difficult to maintain. As the web matured, it became a best practice to divide HTML, scripting content and style information into separate, easy-to-maintain files. As such, a modern webpage is typically made up of three separate entities: a cascading style sheet, a Javascript file and the HTML file itself.

## Implementing CSS formatting:

The cascading nature of CSS files is attributed to the fact that style information for a webpage can be defined in any of three different places, also known as *style levels*. The preferred practice is to put style information in a separate file with a .css extension. Using formatting information contained within an external cascading style sheet is accomplished via the HTML link tag. A webpage can link to zero, one or many different external CSS files by using multiple link tags.

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="what-is-css.css">
```

However, on smaller projects or in cases where a given webpage is interested in overriding some of the style information in an external CSS file, style information can be written within a <style> tag inside the webpage. This is known as an *internal style level*. Internal style level information within a webpage will override any style information provided by an external cascading style sheet.

Cascading style rules:

## 3.3 JavaScript

JavaScript is a dynamic computer programming language. It is lightweight and most commonly used as a part of web pages, whose implementations allow client-side script to interact with the user and make dynamic pages. It is an interpreted programming language with object-oriented capabilities. JavaScript was first known as LiveScript, but

Netscape changed its name to JavaScript, possibly because of the excitement being generated by Java. JavaScript made its first appearance in Netscape 2.0 in 1995 with the name LiveScript. The general-purpose core of the language has been embedded in Netscape, Internet Explorer, and other web browsers. The **ECMA-262 Specification** defined a standard version of the core JavaScript language.

- JavaScript is a lightweight, interpreted programming language.
- Designed for creating network-centric applications.
- Complementary to and integrated with Java.
- Complementary to and integrated with HTML.
- Open and cross-platform

### **Advantages of JavaScript:**

The merits of using JavaScript are –

- **Less server interaction** – You can validate user input before sending the page off to the server. This saves server traffic, which means less load on your server.
- **Immediate feedback to the visitors** – They don't have to wait for a page reload to see if they have forgotten to enter something.
- **Increased interactivity** – You can create interfaces that react when the user hovers over them with a mouse or activates them via the keyboard.
- **Richer interfaces** – You can use JavaScript to include such items as drag-and-drop components and sliders to give a Rich Interface to your site visitors.

## 3.4 Django

What is Django? At its core, Django is a high-level, MVC-style, open-source collection of libraries written in Python, and one of the most popular server-side web frameworks out there. It's motto is **Don't repeat yourself**. Like Python, it emphasizes efficiency, allowing you to do as much as possible with as little coding as possible.

On top of that, Django is also **fast, scalable**, and **mature**, with a huge developer community and a robust set of built-in components. On the data side, Django can read or generate XML or JSON data instances and works out-of-the-box with relational database management systems like PostgreSQL, MySQL, SQLite, and Oracle. When it comes time to deploy, Django is fully supported by the cloud platform Heroku and AWS Elastic Beanstalk.

### SOME KEY FEATURES

What makes Django a heavy hitter among web developers? Its **modularity** is a major selling point. Django's major features are all meant to be decoupled, allowing the developers to pick and choose which pieces of functionality are right for their project. The result is more streamlined code and improved performance.

Django also has a lot of **transparency** over competitors like Ruby on Rails, which runs more scripts behind the scenes. Django's lack of "magic" means you can run a project-wide search and always find the code you're looking for. It's less opinionated and more declarative, which in the end will be a developer's preference.

Here are a few of the major features that make it well suited to quickly developing web apps:

**A free, rich API.** With a simple command, Django automatically generates a Python API based on your models, no additional coding necessary.

**Automatic database table creation.** The migrate command is an elegant and distinctive feature of Django that looks at all your models and automatically creates tables in your database for any that don't exist already.

**A dynamic admin interface generator.** The idea here is that, rather than requiring you to build out an entire website before you can start populating it with information, Django makes it quick and easy to set up the admin site, which allows contributors to start populating the database while the developers figure out how to display that content.

**A syndication feed framework.** Django also allows you to quickly and easily create RSS and Atom feeds by creating a simple Python class. These feeds can be simple (eg, a typical news feed of latest posts) or more specialized (eg, all posts in a given category or that feature a certain keyword).

**A powerful cache framework for dynamic websites.** This system lets you cut down on expensive calculations by caching dynamic pages. There are a few levels of granularity here: You can cache individual pages or just the most expensive views to produce.

**A powerful built-in template system.** Django's templates are based on the inheritance system (similar to object-oriented programming). These templates allow Django to generate HTML dynamically while also eliminating redundancies.

**Easy database migrations.** Managing database workflow with Django's migrations is simple and streamlined. Version control is managed through migration names, and Django has lots of options for merging versions or letting developers make modifications.

**Security features.** Django has tools to protect against XSS attacks, CSRF attacks, SQL injections, clickjacking, and more. It also allows you to easily enable SSL/HTTPS and host header validation.

**Other helpful add-ons.** Bundled add-ons include sitemaps, comments, user authentication, RSS feeds, and more. By including many of these standard features out-of-the-box, web developers can focus on the genuinely hard parts rather than recreating standard functionality from scratch.

## WHO USES DJANGO?

Thousands of websites are currently using Django, from daily newspapers to social media and sharing sites to major foundations and nonprofits. Since Django was originally developed for use in the newsroom, it's no surprise that major daily publications like the Washington Post and The Guardian rely on it. Startups like Eventbrite and Disqus have relied on Django to scale quickly, while social media behemoths like Instagram and Pinterest have used it to power their dynamic web apps.

## 3.5 DJANGO VS OTHER PYTHON FRAMEWORKS

Python has options when it comes to frameworks. So why should you choose one over the other? Two other big Python frameworks, Pyramid and Flask, offer more flexible and more lightweight approaches, respectively. Like Django, Pyramid is designed for larger-

scale projects, but tends to emphasize flexibility more so than Django. By contrast, Flask is a microframework best suited to less complicated projects.

Three things that set Django apart are its **structure**, **maturity**, and **community**. Compared to Pyramid and Flask, Django places much emphasis on getting started right out of box using different modules. Simply put, Django's modular components and bundled applications can save you time when you're first trying to get a web app up and running.

Another major advantage of Django is its documentation and support community. The number of developers using Django beats both Flask and Pyramid, meaning when it comes time to scale, you'll have an easier time finding developers who jump in and start contributing. Looking for Python developers with experience building large-scale, high-traffic web apps? Explore freelancers on Upwork today.

### **Characteristics of Django:**

Following are The main important characteristics make django's practical nature possible –

- Simplicity
- Efficiency
- Security
- Flexibility
- Familiarity
- Rapid Development
- Scalable
- Fully loaded
- Versatile
- Open Source
- Vast and Supported Community

## **4. ACTORS OF THE SYSTEM**

The system is divided into following functionalities:

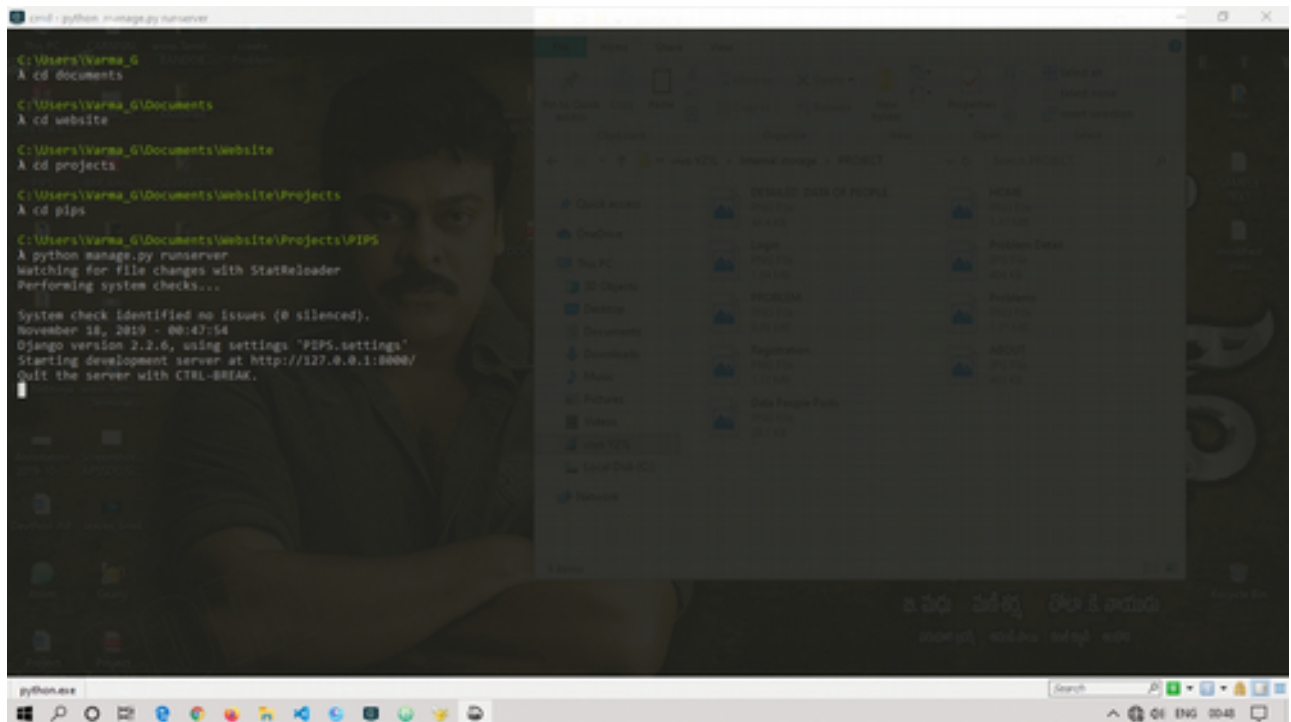
**User:** User can write and Post the problems in the website online with secure internet connection. User must Login with their provided credentials.

**Admin:** Admin can manage the user posted problem contents and images/videos .And admin can frequently update the Problems Page data by deleting the solved issue by referring high ratings. To increasing the use of the website.



## 5. Output(Screenshots):

*The following commands are required to run the Django server:*



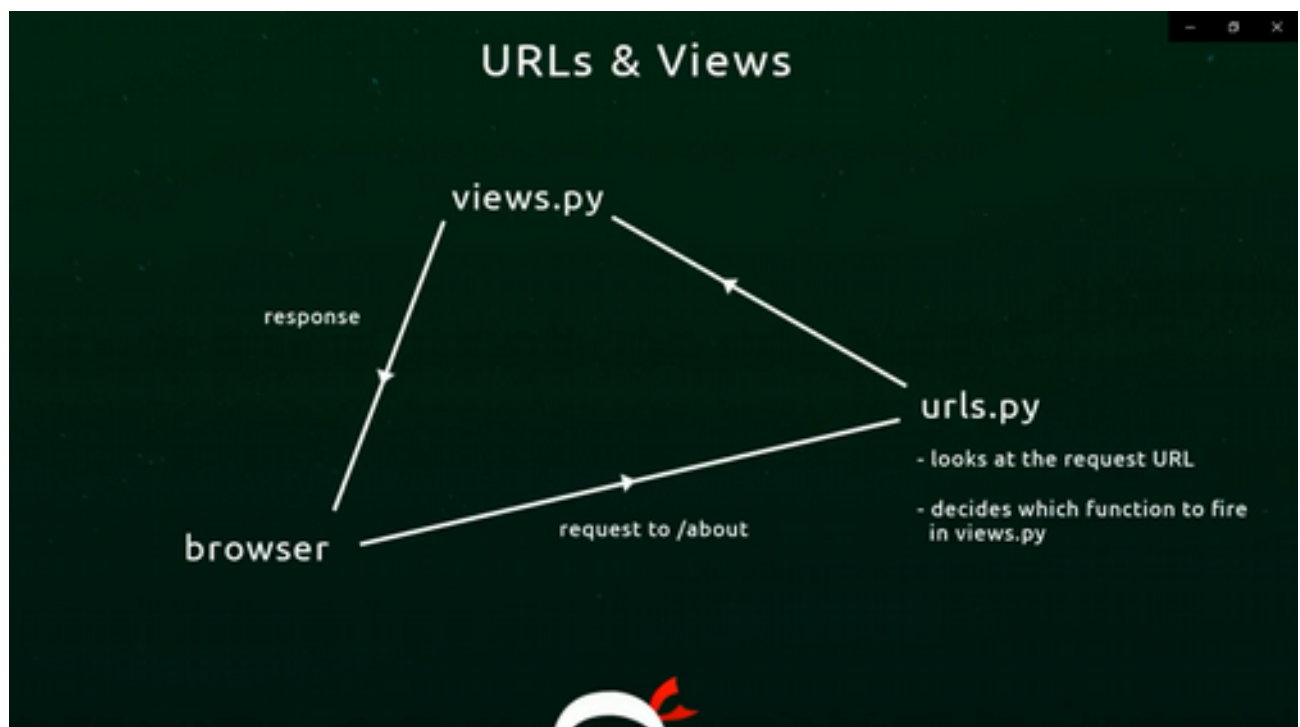
The screenshot shows a Windows desktop environment. On the left, a terminal window displays the following commands and output:

```
C:\Users\Varma_G
> cd documents
C:\Users\Varma_G\Documents
> cd website
C:\Users\Varma_G\Documents\Website
> cd projects
C:\Users\Varma_G\Documents\Website\Projects
> cd pips
C:\Users\Varma_G\Documents\Website\Projects\PIPS
> python manage.py runserver
Watching for file changes with StatReloader
Performing system checks...

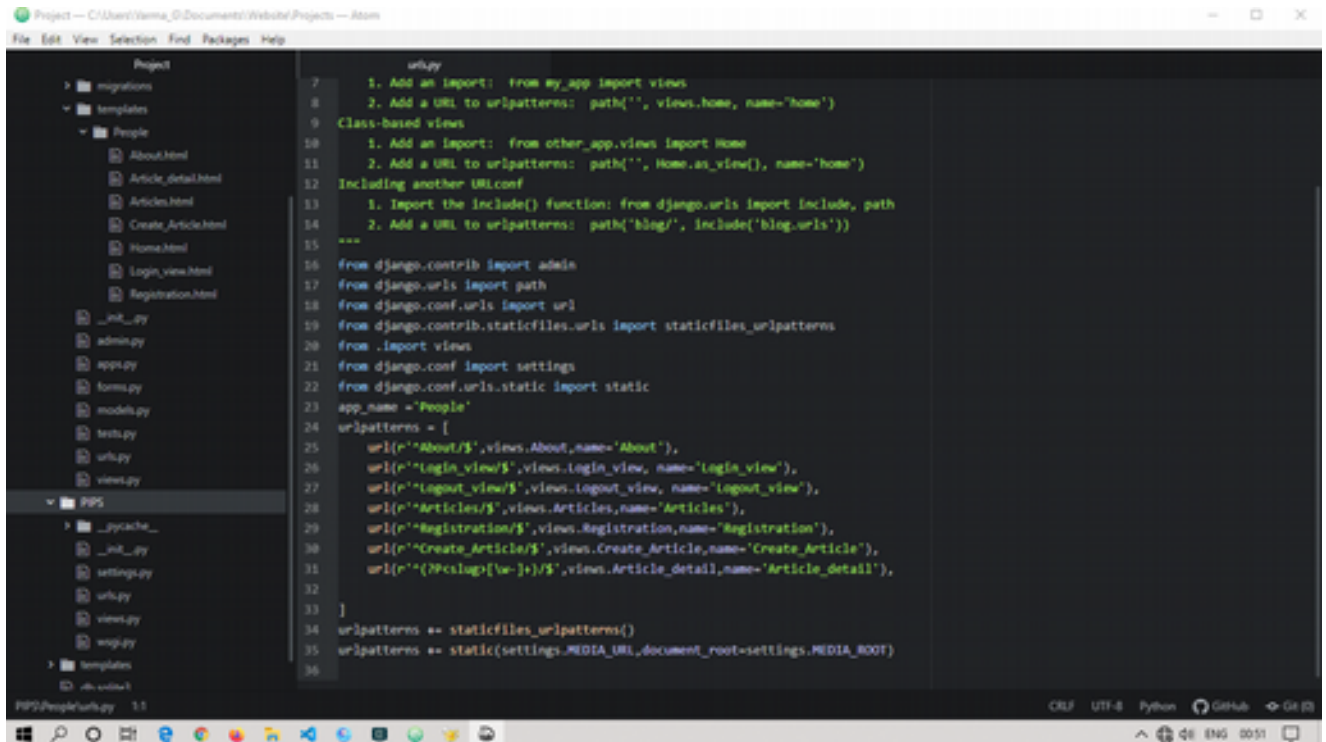
System check identified no issues (0 silenced).
November 18, 2019 - 00:47:54
Django version 2.2.6, using settings 'PSP5.settings'
Starting development server at http://127.0.0.1:8000/
Quit the server with CTRL-BREAK.
```

On the right, a file explorer window shows the directory structure of the project, including folders like 'static' and 'templates', and files like 'urls.py' and 'views.py'.

### Overview:

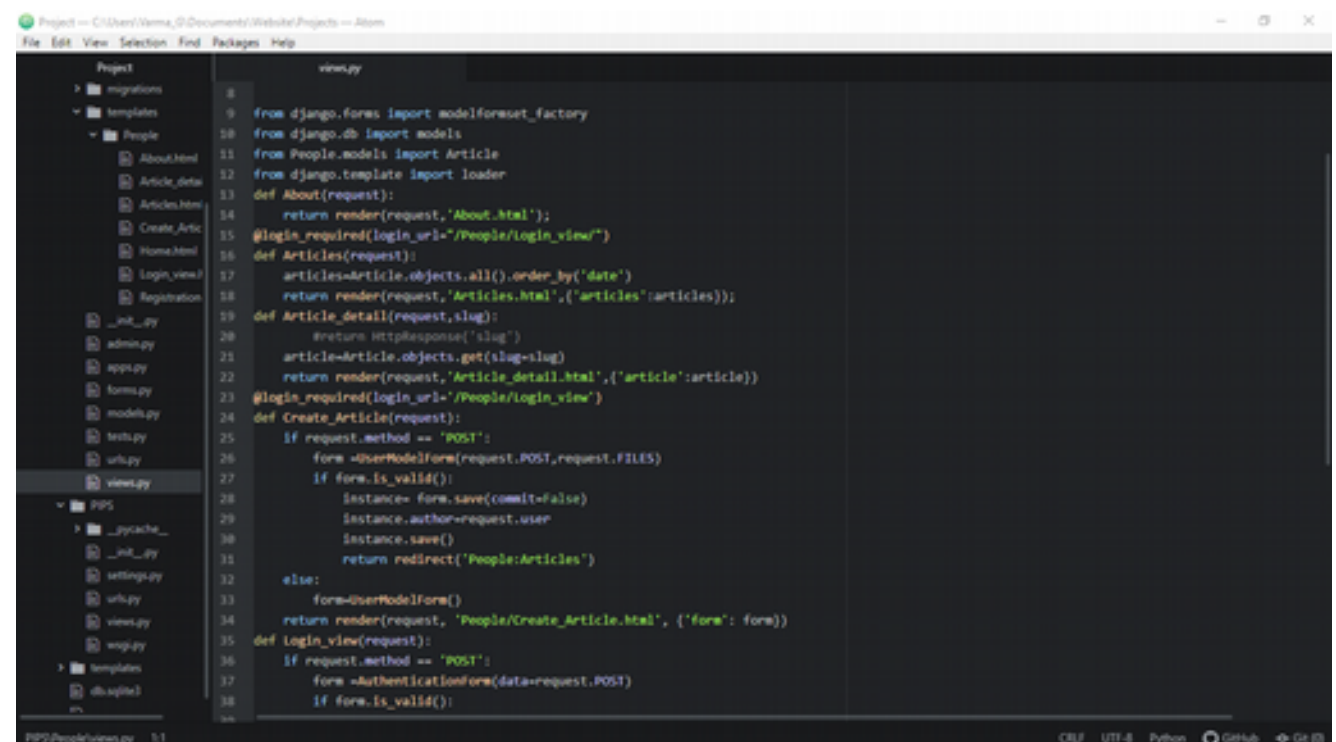


## URL's.py:



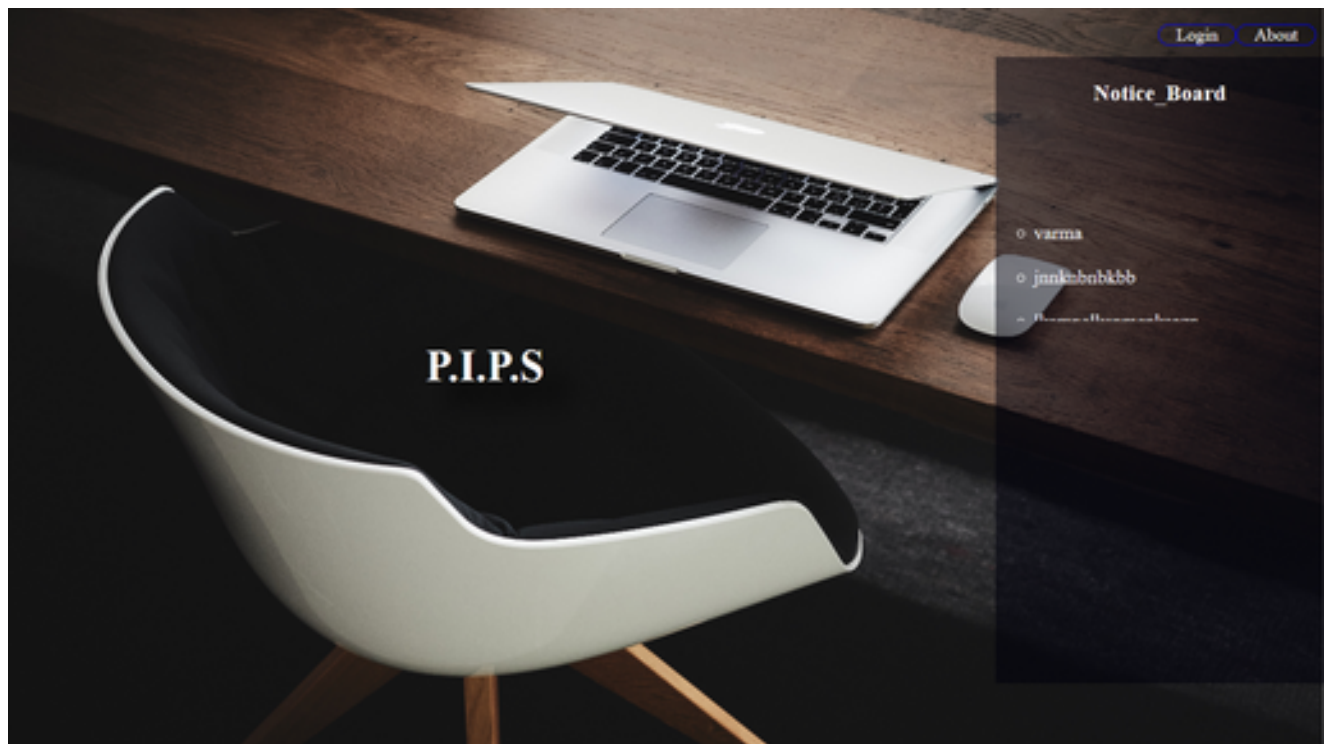
```
url.py
7 1. Add an import: from my_app import views
8 2. Add a URL to urlpatterns: path('', views.home, name='home')
9 Class-based views
10 1. Add an import: from other_app.views import Home
11 2. Add a URL to urlpatterns: path('', Home.as_view(), name='home')
12 Including another URLconf
13 1. Import the include() function: from django.urls import include, path
14 2. Add a URL to urlpatterns: path('blog/', include('blog.urls'))
15 """
16 from django.contrib import admin
17 from django.urls import path
18 from django.conf.urls import url
19 from django.contrib.staticfiles.urls import staticfiles_urlpatterns
20 from . import views
21 from django.conf import settings
22 from django.conf.urls.static import static
23 app_name = 'People'
24 urlpatterns = [
25     url(r'^About/$', views.About, name='About'),
26     url(r'^login_view/$', views.login_view, name='login_view'),
27     url(r'^logout_view/$', views.logout_view, name='logout_view'),
28     url(r'^Articles/$', views.Articles, name='Articles'),
29     url(r'^Registration/$', views.Registration, name='Registration'),
30     url(r'^Create_Article/$', views.Create_Article, name='Create_Article'),
31     url(r'^%<slug%>/$', views.Article_detail, name='Article_detail'),
32 ]
33
34 urlpatterns += staticfiles_urlpatterns()
35 urlpatterns += static(settings.MEDIA_URL, document_root=settings.MEDIA_ROOT)
36
```

## View's.py:

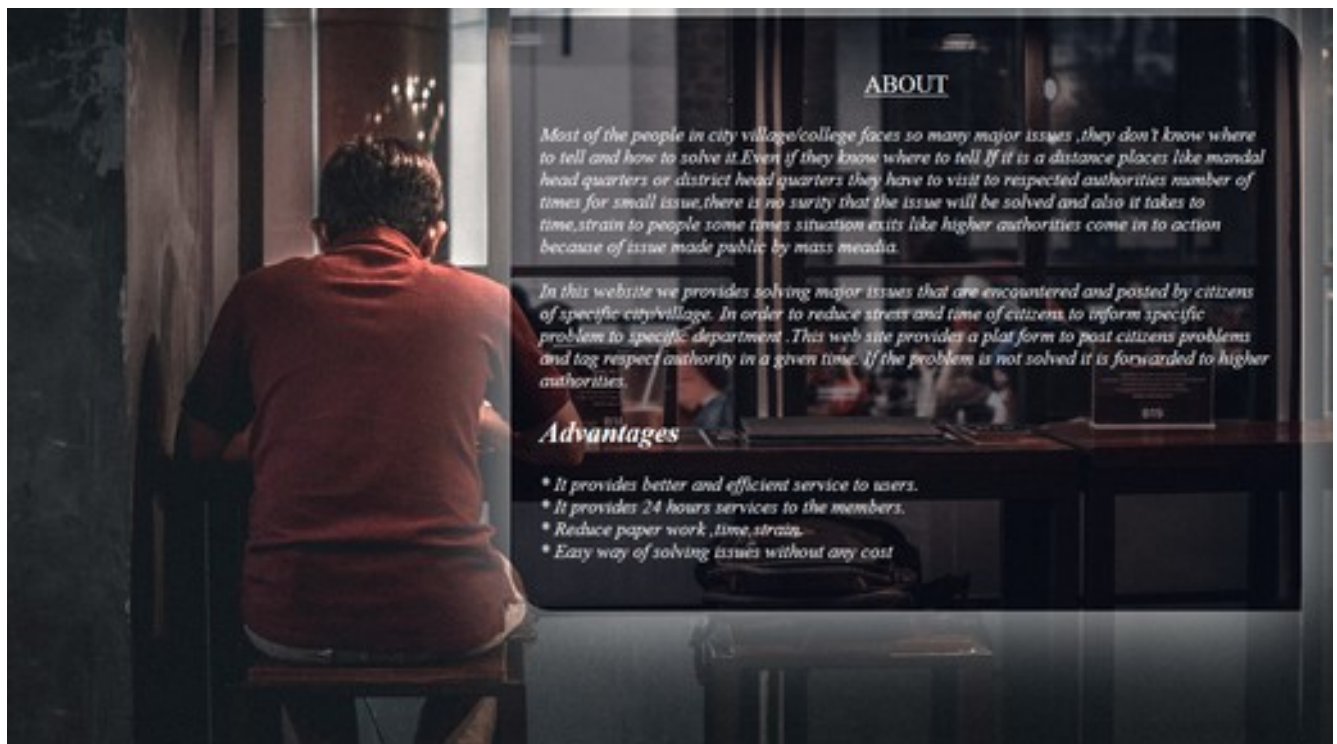


```
views.py
8 from django.forms import modelformset_factory
9 from django.db import models
10 from django.shortcuts import render
11 from django.template import loader
12 def About(request):
13     return render(request, 'About.html')
14 @login_required(login_url="/People/login_view/")
15 def Articles(request):
16     articles=Article.objects.all().order_by('date')
17     return render(request, 'Articles.html', {'articles':articles})
18 def Article_detail(request,slug):
19     #return HttpResponseRedirect(slug)
20     article=Article.objects.get(slug=slug)
21     return render(request, 'Article_detail.html', {'article':article})
22 @login_required(login_url="/People/login_view/")
23 def Create_Article(request):
24     if request.method == 'POST':
25         form =UserModelForm(request.POST,request.FILES)
26         if form.is_valid():
27             instance= form.save(commit=False)
28             instance.author=request.user
29             instance.save()
30             return redirect("People:Articles")
31     else:
32         form=UserModelForm()
33         return render(request, 'People/Create_Article.html', {'form': form})
34 def login_view(request):
35     if request.method == 'POST':
36         form =AuthenticationForm(data=request.POST)
37         if form.is_valid():
38
```

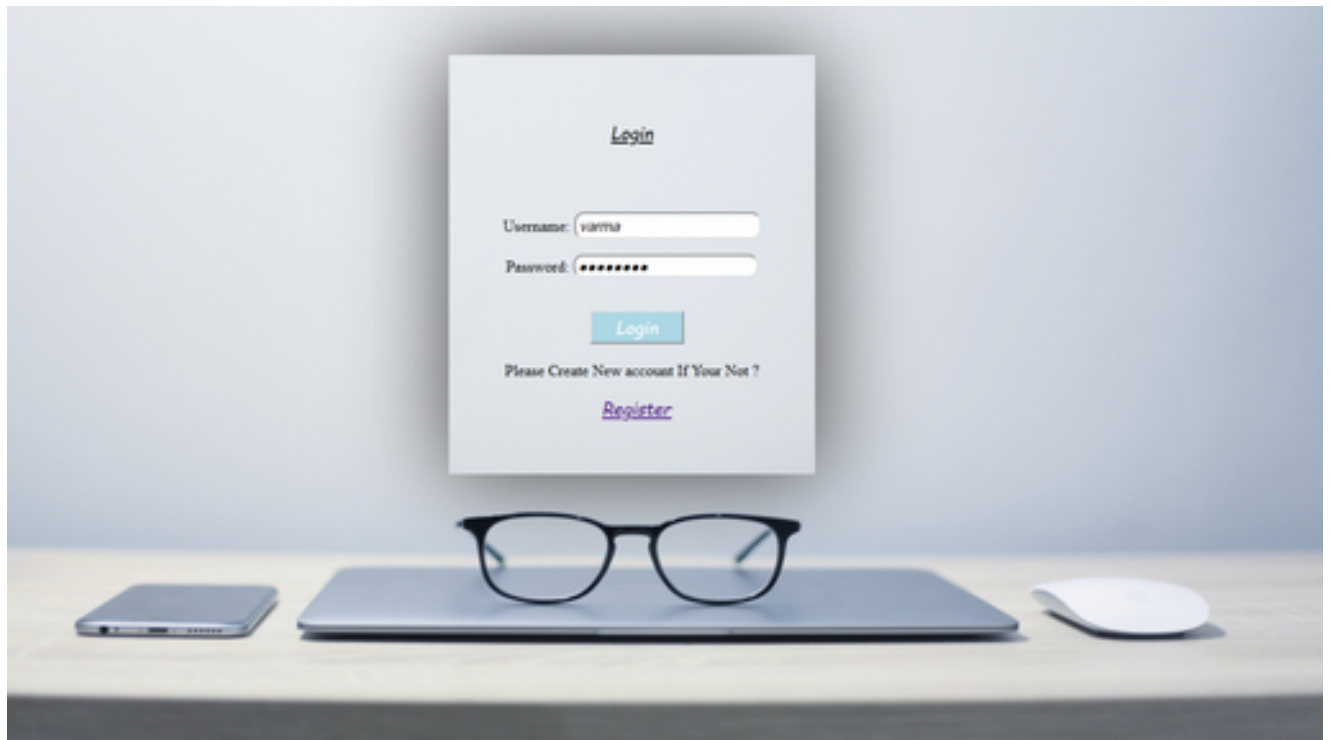
## Home:



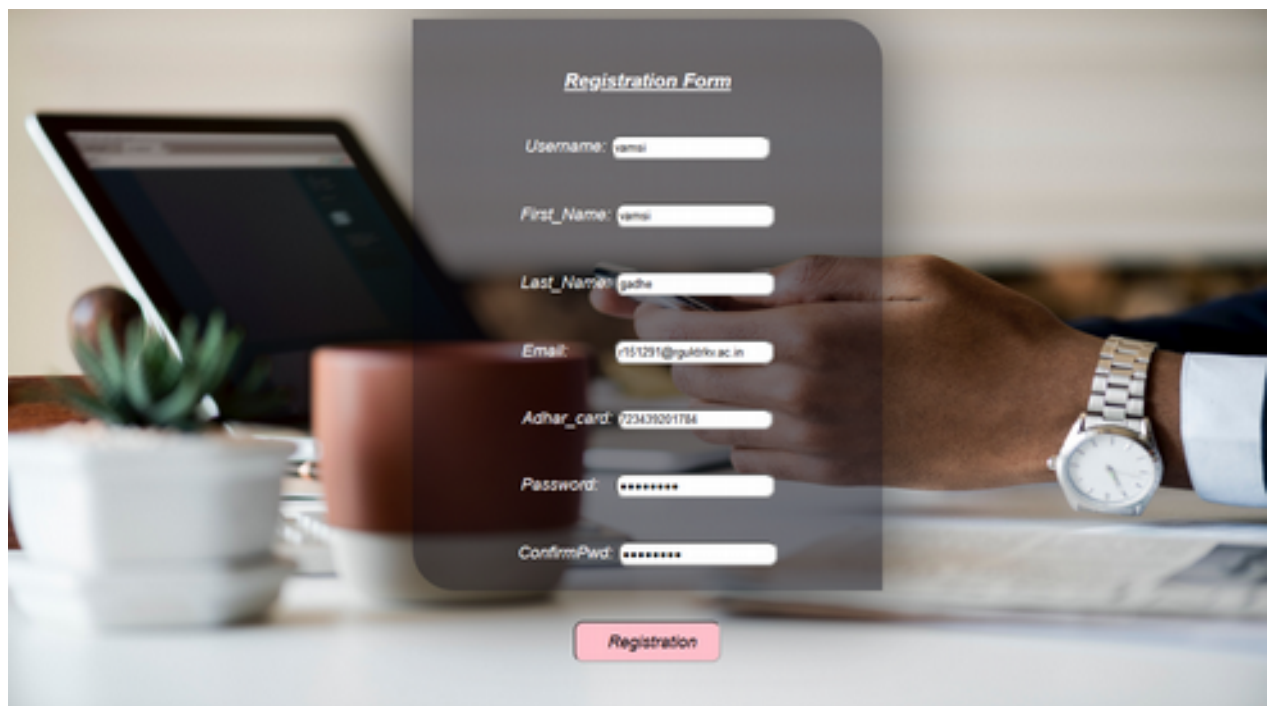
## About:



## Login:

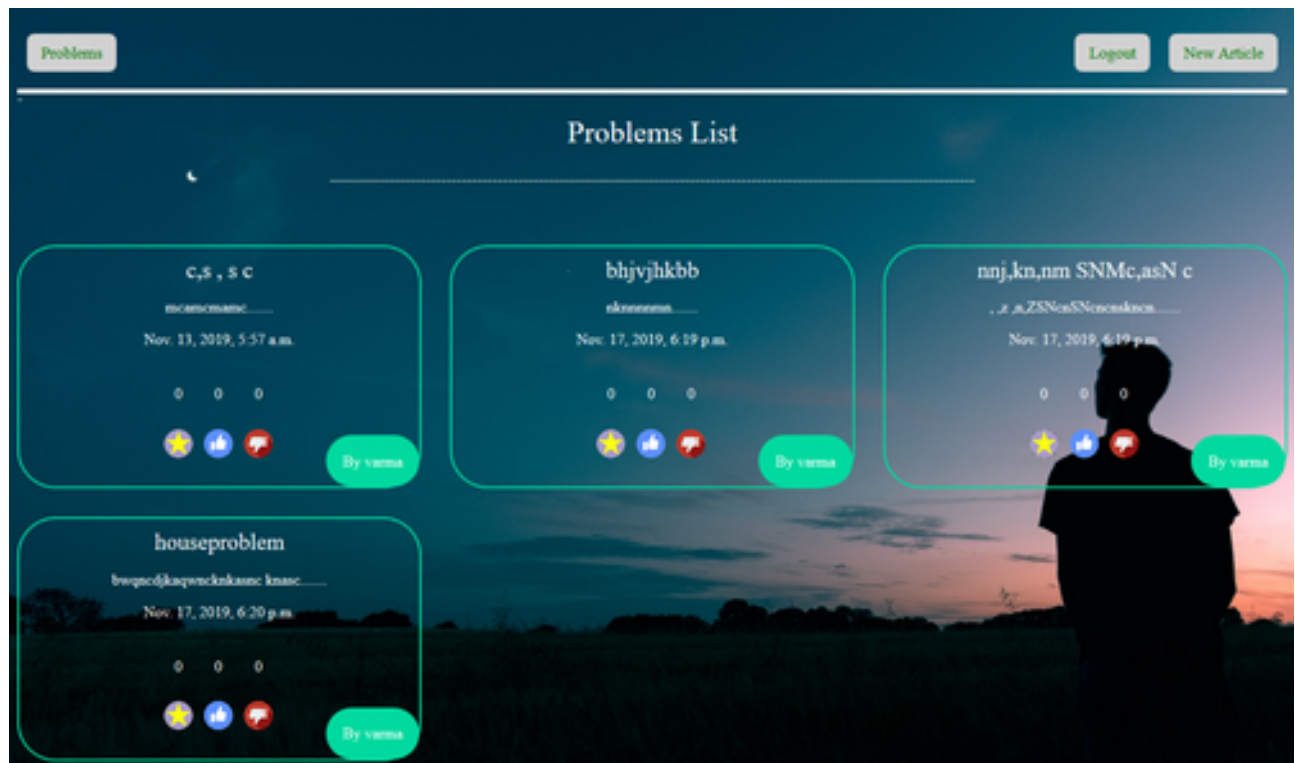


## Registration:

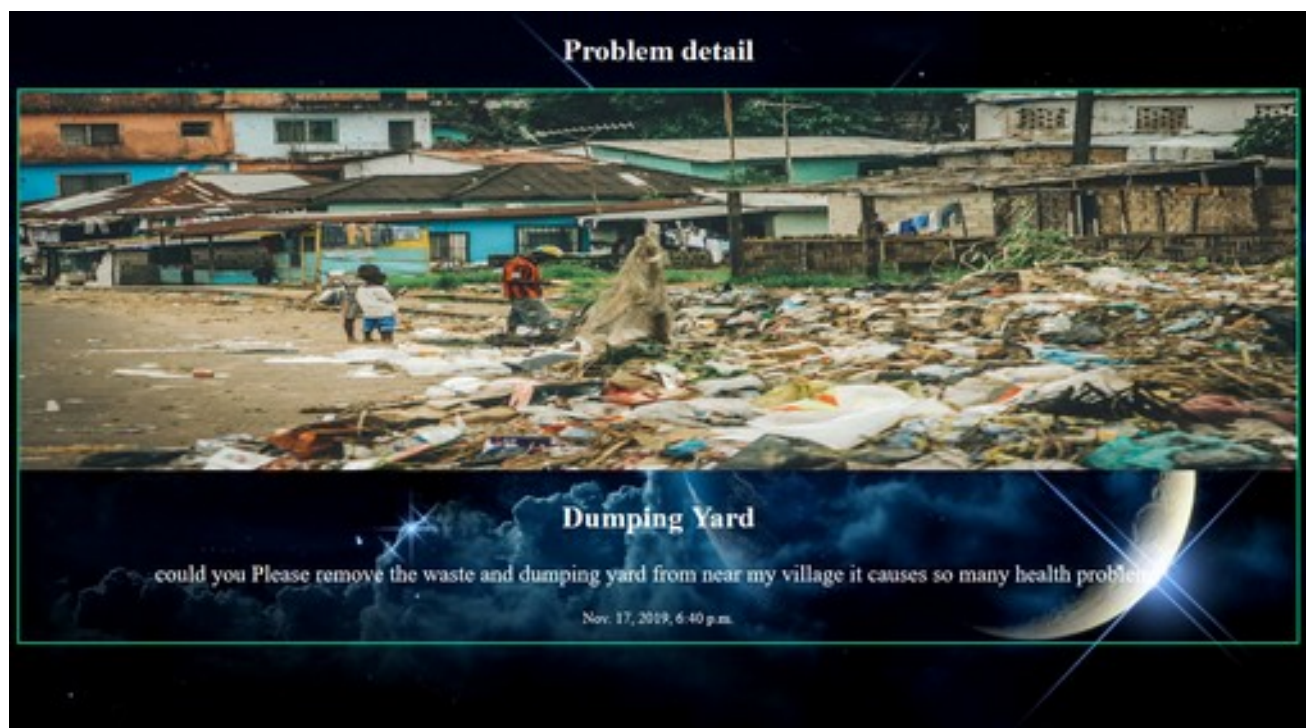




## Problem List:



## Problem Detail:



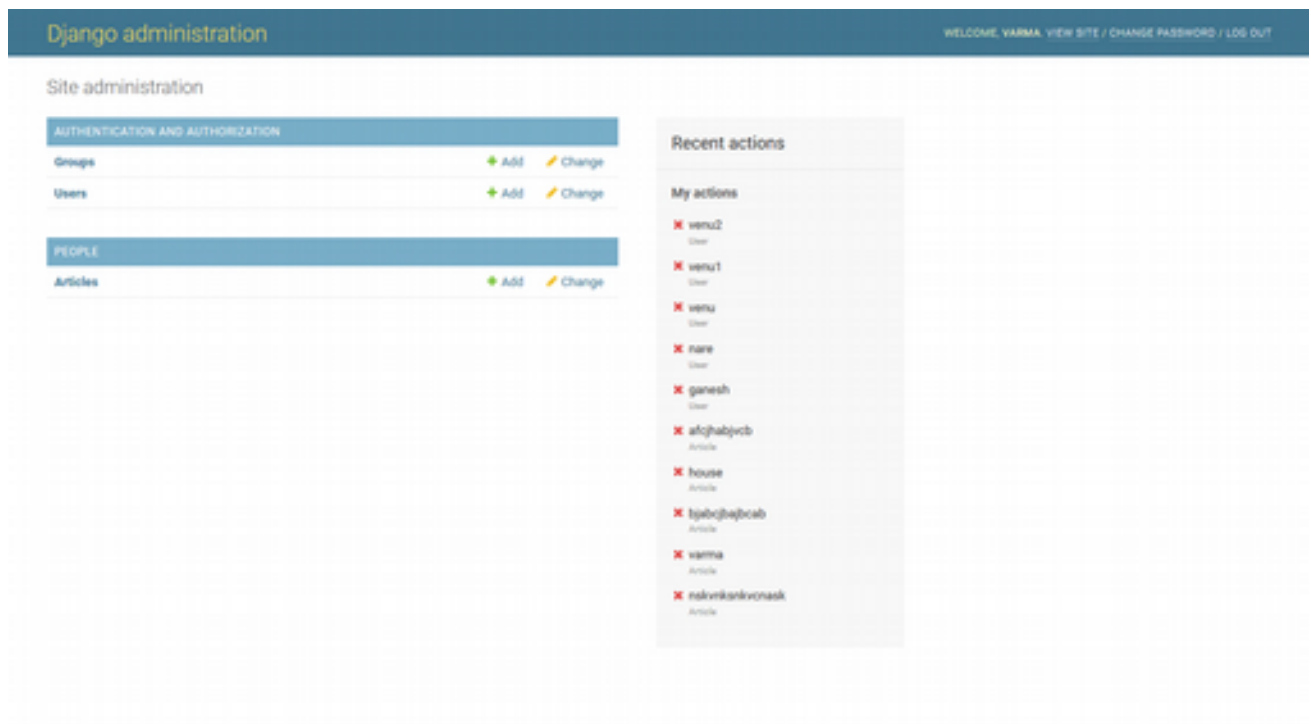
## Post New Problem:



The screenshot shows a web form titled "Create A New Problem Here" set against a dark blue, starry background. The form fields are as follows:

- Title:** A text input field containing the word "house".
- Slug:** A text input field containing the text "houseproblem".
- Body:** A large text area containing the text "land issue please divide my land equally to my brother".
- Thumb:** A field with a "Browse..." button and a placeholder image of a Facebook logo.
- Category:** A dropdown menu with "Miscellaneous" selected.
- Email:** A text input field containing "venu2@gmail.com".
- create:** A green button at the bottom right of the form.

## Admin Page(Data Base):



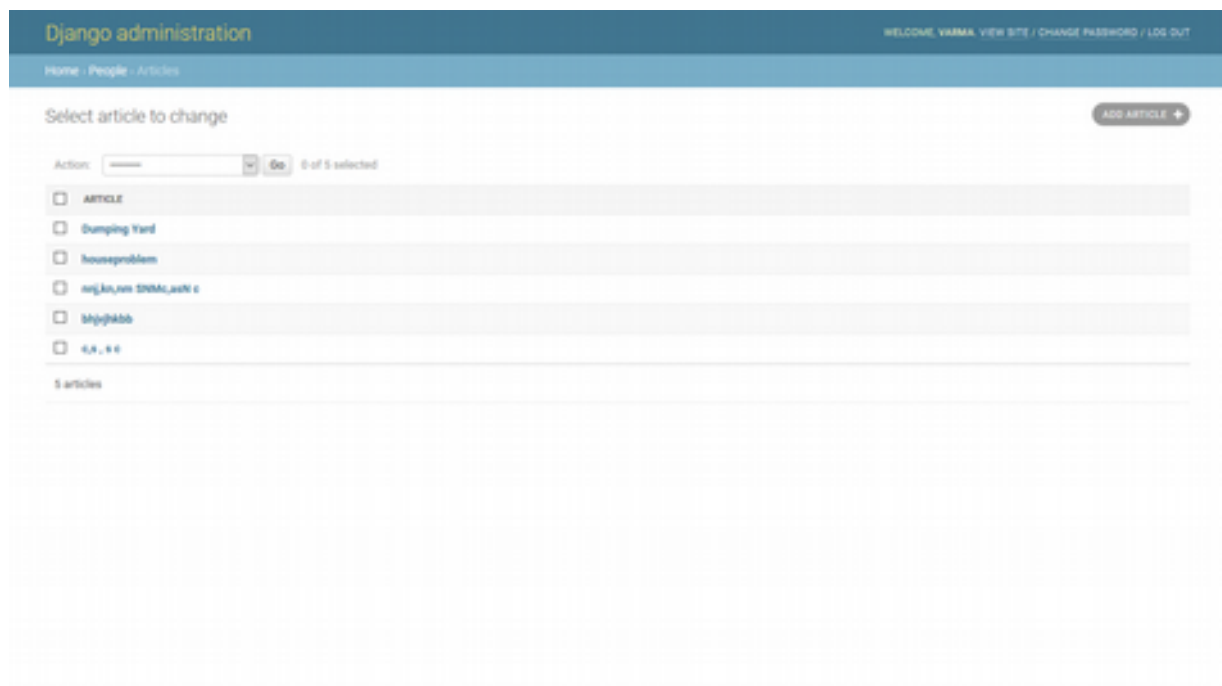
The screenshot displays the Django administration interface. At the top, a blue header bar contains the text "Django administration" on the left and "WELCOME, VARMA. VIEW SITE / CHANGE PASSWORD / LOG OUT" on the right. Below the header, the "Site administration" section is visible, featuring two main categories:

- AUTHENTICATION AND AUTHORIZATION:** Includes links for "Groups" and "Users", each with "Add" and "Change" options.
- PEOPLE:** Includes a link for "Articles" with "Add" and "Change" options.

To the right of the "Site administration" section is a "Recent actions" sidebar. It lists a series of actions performed by the user, each marked with a red 'X' icon and the user's name:

- venu2 (User)
- venu1 (User)
- venu (User)
- nare (User)
- ganesh (User)
- afghabjvcb (Article)
- house (Article)
- lgabcbajbcb (Article)
- varma (Article)
- nkvnknknknkn (Article)

## People Posts (in Data Base):



Django administration

WELCOME, VARMA / VIEW SITE / CHANGE PASSWORD / LOG OUT

Home / People / Articles

Select article to change

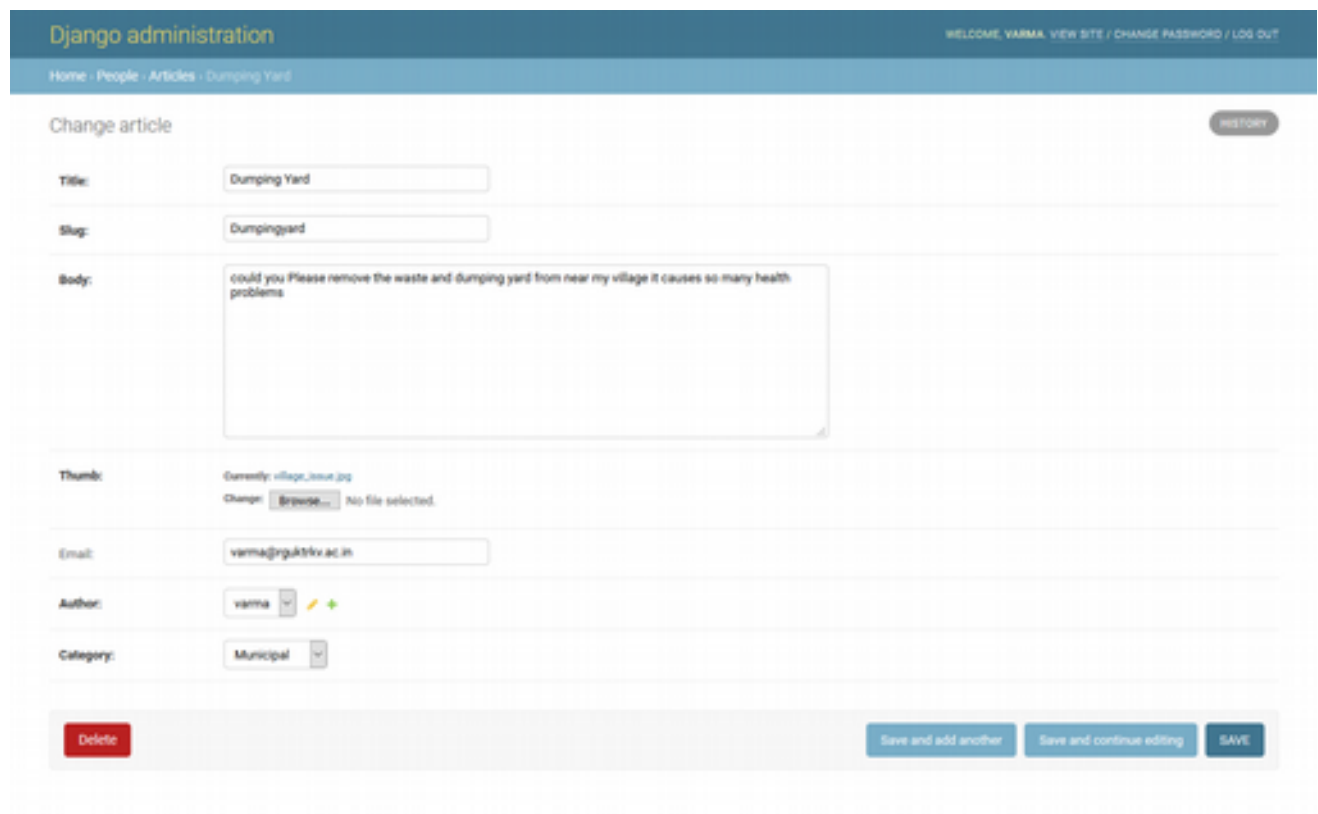
ADD ARTICLE +

Action:  0 of 5 selected

<input type="checkbox"/>	ARTICLE
<input type="checkbox"/>	Dumping Yard
<input type="checkbox"/>	houseproblem
<input type="checkbox"/>	arjkn,wn 32MA,aski e
<input type="checkbox"/>	shjghbb
<input type="checkbox"/>	4A, 4 B

5 articles

## Detailed Data of People(DB);



Django administration

WELCOME, VARMA / VIEW SITE / CHANGE PASSWORD / LOG OUT

Home / People / Articles / Dumping Yard

Change article

HISTORY

Title:

Slug:

Body:

Thumb:   No file selected.

Email:

Author:

Category:

## **6. CONCLUSION**

This project is useful to solve People issues online. We Can Post the Problem according to their issue. After login Click on the Create button and ready to start Posting a problem . It will display the form to People and fill it with problem. After completing send it will be displayed Automatically in the page. Can view the description about each and every question in the respective Department.

### **Key Points:**

- \*Human effort will reduce.*
- \*Reduce the paper work.*
- \*Reduces time span.*
- \*Access from any where*



## **FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS**

More Functionality can be added depending upon the user requirements and Specifications.

Currently application running on phase-1 which is awareness phase.

In future according too requirements update this system to phase-2.

In future trying to increase website performance by using maximum use of core.

The project can be expanding as per the need of the company and if there will any more requirements that can be satisfy.

## **References:**

- <https://www.w3schools.com>
- <http://www.developers.projects.com>.
- [www.django.org](http://www.django.org)
- [www.youtube.com/\(Channels:NetNinja and Telusko By Naveen Reddy\)](http://www.youtube.com/Channels/NetNinja%20and%20Telusko)