

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Time and good health are the two major factors at any point in life. Time is very precious for all, mainly for the young talents of India. Waiting for the printouts in the photocopy stores where there are huge crowds and long queues, is like just risking our lives in this pandemic and also wasting a lot of unnecessary time in the queue. Hence to solve this problem and digitalize everything I have come up with a website named “**E-Student Point**”. This helps the students in saving their time wasted in the queue and also avoid crowding near the store.

1.1 What was the motivation for the project?

The three many things that motivated me to do this project were an insufficient mechanism that can effectively work on saving time, digitalized system that can avoid crowding near the photocopy shop and also reduce the stress of crowding for the students.

1. **To cut down the wastage of time:** The existing practice demands the customers (here we consider them as students for this project purpose) who has to wait in the long queue until it's their turn. Through which students have to miss classes, waste unnecessary time in a long queue for collecting their copies.
2. **To avoid crowding:** As we all know COVID-19 pandemic has taken over the world. If we don't follow the norms we have high chances of risking our lives and our close ones. In the existing practice, students are forced to take part in the crowd during their complete process of collecting the photocopies
3. **Digitalization:** Is making use of digital technologies to change the current practice and provide value-producing opportunities” making a website is just a process of digitalization. In which both the customers and service providers will be profitable in many ways.

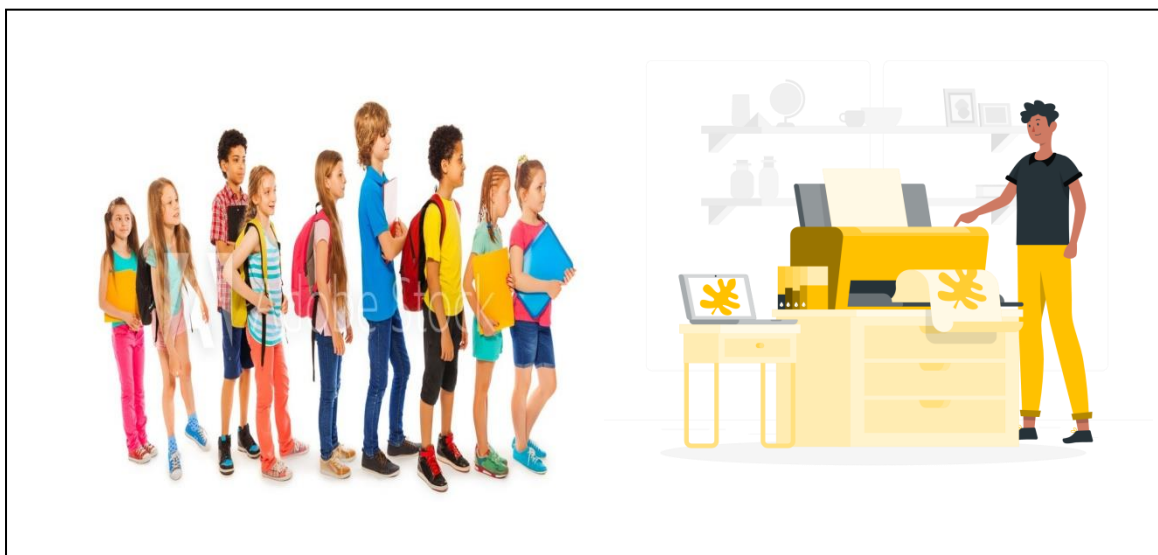


Figure 1.1: Illustration of wastage of time & crowding in this existing system.

Hence in the proposed system, it eases the work for students and staff where they don't need to take part in any crowd or waste their time in the long queue. Just enter all the print details into the E-Student Point website with their name and other personal details and submit the document for print.

CHAPTER 2

HTML

HTML:Hyper Text Markup Language is the most basic building block of the Web.HTML is defined using theStandard Generalized languages.Hypertext refers to thewayinwhich Web pages (HTML documents) are linked together.Thus, the linkavailableonawebpage is called Hypertext.As its name suggests, HTML is a MarkupLanguagewhichmeans you us HTML to simply "markup" a text document withtags that tell a Webbrowser how to structure it to display.

HTML table tag:Is used to display data in tabular form (row * column). There can be many columns in a row. We can create a table to display data in tabular form, using <table> element, with the help of <tr>, <td>, and <th> elements. In Each table,table row is defined by <tr> tag, table header is defined by <th>, and table data is defined by <td> tags.

HTML form:Is a section of a document which contains controls such as text fields, password fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, submit button, menus etc. An HTML form facilitates the user to enter data that is to be sent to the server for processing such as name, email address, password, phone number, etc.

HTML Email Tag:HTML <a> tag provides you option to specify an email addresstosend anemail. While using <a> tag as an email tag, you will use mailto: emailaddress along with href attribute. syntax: Send Email

Applications of HTML:-

As mentioned before, HTML is one of the most widely used language over the web. I'm going to list few of them here:

1. Web pages development-

HTML is used to create pages which are renderedover the web. Almost every page of web is having html tags in it torender its details in browser.

2. Internet Navigation-HTML provides tags which are used to navigate from one page to another andis heavily used in internet navigation.

3. **Responsive UI** - HTML pages now-a-days works well on all platform , mobile,tabs, desktop or laptops owing to responsive design strategy.
4. **Offline support**-HTML pages once loaded can be made available offline on the machine without any need of internet.
5. **Game development**-HTML5 has native support for rich experience and is now useful in gaming development arena as well.

CSS

CSS is used to control the style of a web document in a simple and easy way. CSS is the acronym for "Cascading Style Sheet". It is a simple design language intended to simplify the process of making web pages presentable. CSS handles the look and feel part of a web page. Using CSS, you can control the color of the text, the style of fonts, the spacing between paragraphs, how columns are sized and laid out, what background images or colors are used, layout designs, variations in display for different devices and screen sizes as well as a variety of other effects. CSS is easy to learn and understand but it provides powerful control over the presentation of an HTML document. Most commonly, CSS is combined with the markup languages HTML or XHTML.

Applications of CSS:-

As mentioned before, CSS is one of the most widely used style languages over the web. I'm going to list a few of them here:

- **CSS saves time**-You can write CSS once and then reuse the same sheet in multiple HTML pages. You can define a style for each HTML element and apply it to as many Web pages as you want.
- **Pages load faster**-If you are using CSS, you do not need to write HTML tag attributes every time. Just write one CSS rule for a tag and apply it to all the occurrences of that tag. So less code means faster download times.
- **Easy maintenance**-To make a global change, simply change the style, and all elements in all the web pages will be updated automatically.
- **Superior styles to HTML** - CSS has a much wider array of attributes than HTML, so you can give a far better look to your HTML page in comparison to HTML attributes.
- **Multiple Device Compatibility**-Style sheets allow content to be optimized for more than one type of device. By using the same HTML document, different versions of a website can be presented for handheld devices such as PDAs and cell phones or for printing.
- **Global web standards**-Now HTML attributes are being deprecated and it is being recommended to use CSS. So it's a good idea to start using CSS in all the HTML pages to make them compatible to future browsers.

Bootstrap

is the most popular and powerful front-end (HTML, CSS, and JavaScript) framework for faster and easier responsive web development. Bootstrap is a powerful front-end framework for faster and easier web development. It includes HTML and CSS based design templates for creating common user interface components like forms, buttons, navigations, dropdowns, alerts, modals, tabs, accordions, carousels, tooltips, and soon.

Bootstrap gives you ability to create flexible and responsive web layouts with much less efforts. Bootstrap was originally created by a designer and a developer at Twitter in mid-2011. Before being an open-sourced framework, Bootstrap was known as Twitter Blueprint. You can save a lot of time and effort with Bootstrap. So bookmark this website and continue on.

What You Can Do with Bootstrap: There are a lot more things you can do with Bootstrap.

- You can easily create responsive websites.
- You can quickly create multi-column layout with pre-defined classes.
- You can quickly create different types of form layouts.
- You can quickly create different variation of navigation bar.
- You can easily create components like accordions, modals, etc. without writing any JS code.
- You can easily create dynamic tabs to manage large amount of content.
- You can easily create tooltips and popovers to show hint text.
- You can easily create carousel or image slider to showcase your content.
- You can quickly create different types of alert boxes.

Advantages of Using Bootstrap: Here are some advantages why one should opt for Bootstrap framework:

- **Save lots of time**—You can save lots of time and efforts using the Bootstrap predefined design templates and classes and concentrate on other development work.

- **Responsive features**—Using Bootstrap you can easily create responsive websites that appear more appropriately on different devices and screen resolutions without any change in markup.
- **Consistent design**—All Bootstrap components share the same design templates and styles through a central library, so the design and layout of your web pages will be consistent.
- **Easy to use**—Bootstrap is very easy to use. Anybody with the basic working knowledge of HTML, CSS and JavaScript can start development with Bootstrap.
- **Compatible with browsers**—Bootstrap is created with modern web browsers in mind and it is compatible with all modern browsers such as Chrome, Firefox, Safari, Internet Explorer, etc.
- **Open Source**—And the best part is, it is completely free to download and use.

PHP

The PHP Hypertext Preprocessor (PHP) is a programming language that allows web developers to create dynamic content that interacts with databases. PHP is basically used for developing web based software applications. PHP scripts are executed on the server and the result is sent to the web browser as plain HTML. PHP can be integrated with the number of popular databases, including MySQL, PostgreSQL, Oracle, Microsoft SQL Server, Sybase, and so on.

What You Can Do with PHP:-

- You can generate pages and files dynamically.
- You can create, open, read, write and close files on the server.
- You can collect data from a web form such as user information, email, phone no, etc.
- You can send emails to the users of your website.
- You can send and receive cookies to track the visitor of your website.
- You can store, delete, and modify information in your database.
- You can restrict unauthorized access to your website.
- You can encrypt data for safe transmission over internet.

PHP session: Is used to store and pass information from one page to another temporarily (until user close the website). PHP session technique is widely used in shopping websites where we need to store and pass cart information e.g. username, product code, product name, product price etc from one page to another. PHP session creates unique user id for each browser to recognize the user and avoid conflict between multiple browsers.

PHP session_start() function:

is used to start the session. It starts a new or resumes existing session. It returns existing session if session is created already. If session is not available, it creates and returns new session.

PHP File Upload & Download:-

PHP allows you to upload single and multiple files through few lines of code only. PHP file upload features allow you to upload binary and text files both. Moreover, you can have the full control over the file to be uploaded through PHP authentication and file operation functions. **PHP \$_FILES**-The PHP global `$_FILES`

contains all the information of file. By the help of `$_FILES` global, we can get file name, file type, file size, temp file name and errors associated with file. PHP enables you to download file easily using built-in `readfile()` function. The **`readfile()`** function reads a file and writes it to the output buffer. **`$filename`**: represents the file name. **`$use_include_path`**: it is the optional parameter. It is by default false. You can set it to true to search the file in the `include_path`. **`$context`**: represents the context stream resource. **`int`**: it returns the number of bytes read from the file.

Javascript

JavaScript is the world's most popular programming language. JavaScript is the programming language of the Web. JavaScript is easy to learn. JavaScript is a lightweight, interpreted programming language. It is designed for creating network-centric applications. It is complementary to and integrated with Java. JavaScript is very easy to implement because it is integrated with HTML. It is open and cross-platform.

Applications of Javascript Programming:-

- **Client side validation-**

This is really important to verify any user input before submitting it to the server and Javascript plays an important role in validating those inputs at front-end itself.

- **Manipulating HTML Pages-** Javascript helps in manipulating HTML page on the fly. This helps in adding and deleting any HTML tag very easily using javascript and modify your HTML to change its look and feel based on different devices and requirements.

- **User Notifications-**

You can use Javascript to raise dynamic pop-ups on the web pages to give different types of notifications to your website visitors.

- **Back-end Data Loading-** Javascript provides Ajax library which helps in loading back-end data while you are doing some other processing. This really gives an amazing experience to your website visitors.
- **Presentations-** JavaScript also provides the facility of creating presentations which gives website look and feel. JavaScript provides RevealJS and BespokeJS libraries to build a web-based slide presentations.
- **Server Applications-** Node JS is built on Chrome's Javascript runtime for building fast and scalable network applications. This is an event-based library which helps in developing very sophisticated server applications including Web Servers.

MySQL

MySQL is a database system used on the web. MySQL is a database system that runs on a server. MySQL is ideal for both small and large applications. MySQL is very fast, reliable, and easy to use. MySQL uses standard SQL. MySQL compiles on a number of platforms. MySQL is free to download and use. MySQL is developed, distributed, and supported by Oracle Corporation. The data in a MySQL database are stored in tables. A table is a collection of related data, and it consists of columns and rows. Databases are useful for storing information categorically.

The most commonly used statement of MySQL Select statements are:

- MySQL **SELECT** statement used to fetch data/records from database table syntax is: `SELECT field1, field2 ... field n FROM Table[WHERE conditions];`
- In the **INSERT INTO** statement of MySQL, you can insert single or multiple rows into the database table syntax is:
`INSERT INTO table_name (field1, field2,...fieldN) VALUES (value1, value2,...valueN);`
- MySQL **UPDATE** statement, you can update the single row using the `UPDATE&WHERE` clause statement at a time syntax is:
`UPDATE table_name SET field1=new-value1, field2=new-value2 [WHERE Clause].`
- The **DELETE** statement is used to remove/delete a specific row or multiple rows using the MySQL `DELETE & WHERE` clause syntax is :
`DELETE FROM table_name; (OR) DELETE FROM table_name [WHERE Clause];`

CHAPTER 3

SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

The project has been developed with Back-end and front-end web development languages.

3.1. Why do we use web development language for E-Student point?

Front End Development: The part of a website that user interacts with directly is termed as front end. It is also referred to as the 'client side' of the application. It includes everything that users experience directly: text colors and styles, images, graphs and tables, buttons, colors, and navigation menu. HTML, CSS, and Javascript are the languages used for Front End development. The structure, design, behavior, and content of everything seen on browser screen when websites, web applications, or mobile apps are opened up, is implemented by front end developers. Responsiveness and performance are two main objectives of the front end. The developer must ensure that the site is responsive i.e. it appears correctly on devices of all sizes no part of the website should behave abnormally irrespective of the size of the screen.

Backend Development: Backend is server side of the website. It stores and arranges data, and also makes sure everything on the client side of the website works fine. It is the part of the website that you cannot see and interact with. It is the portion of software that does not come in direct contact with the users. The parts and characteristics developed by backend designers are indirectly accessed by users through a frontend application. Activities, like writing APIs, creating libraries, and working with system components without user interfaces or even systems of scientific programming, are also included in the backend.

3.2. System Requirements**Table 3.1: System Requirements**

COMPONENTS-LAPTOP(USED LENOVO IDEAPAD 32)
Software Need: 1.XAMPP server. 2.Google Chrome to run the program. 3.CSS bootstrap for styling.
Web programming languages-

- 1.Front-end: HTML, CSS, JavaScript.
- 2.Back-end: PHP, MySQL, JavaScript.

FOLDERS:

- 1.CSS files.
- 2.JavaScript files.
- 3.Index.html
- 4.PHP files.
- 5.Upload file.
- 6.Login file.
- 7.Student html files.
- 8.Photocopy shop html files.

CHAPTER 4

ARCHITECTURE

The project is been implemented in two main parts mainly the student section and photocopy shop section.

4.1 Student section:

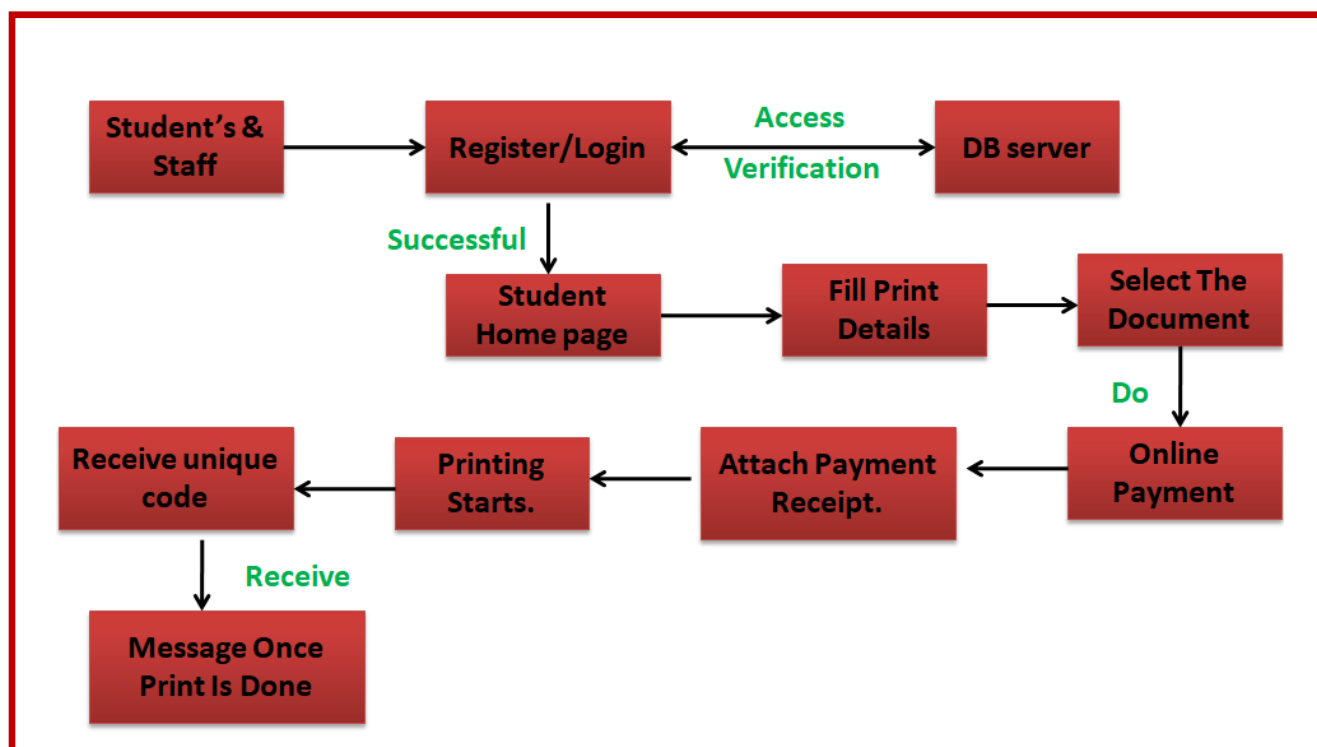


Figure 4.1: Architecture (Student Section)

The students section works as follows: All the students of the new horizon college of engineering will first register themselves with the signin option in which they would be filling in their USN, name, email id, password, and for all other times, they can just login with their email id and password. After successful login, students will be redirected to the student's home page. Where they are allowed to select the print specification they require and attach the document for print. Next, students would be redirected to the payment and review page where they can attach the image of the transaction receipt. Once the print is ready, students would be receiving a message with a unique code which can be used while retrieving the prints.

4.2 Photocopy shop section:

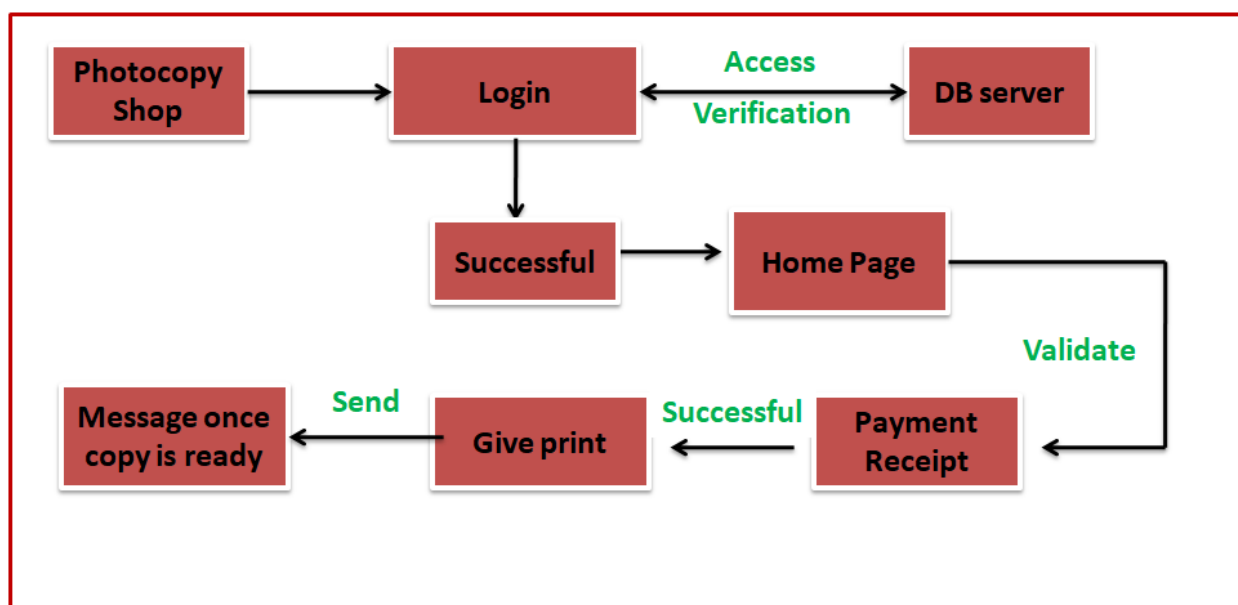


Figure 4.2:Architecture (Photocopy Shop Section)

The Photocopy shop section works as follows: The photocopy shop workers have a fixed email id and password through which they can log in to the E-student point website. After successful login workers would be redirected to the homepage of the photocopy shop. Where they can view all the print requests. Only the student's print request with payment done successfully would be displayed here. The print request would be arranged date-wise and time-wise. The Photocopy shop workers would download the documents only after validating the transaction receipt and send a message. After completing the printing process respective students would receive a notification message via mail in the indication of print is ready along with a unique referral code for collecting the copies back.

SYSTEM DESIGN

The project is been designed combining several sub-modules. Each sub-module is discussed briefly associated with a snapshot of the specific module working in this section. The sub-module is as follow:

1. Home page of the E-Student Point website:

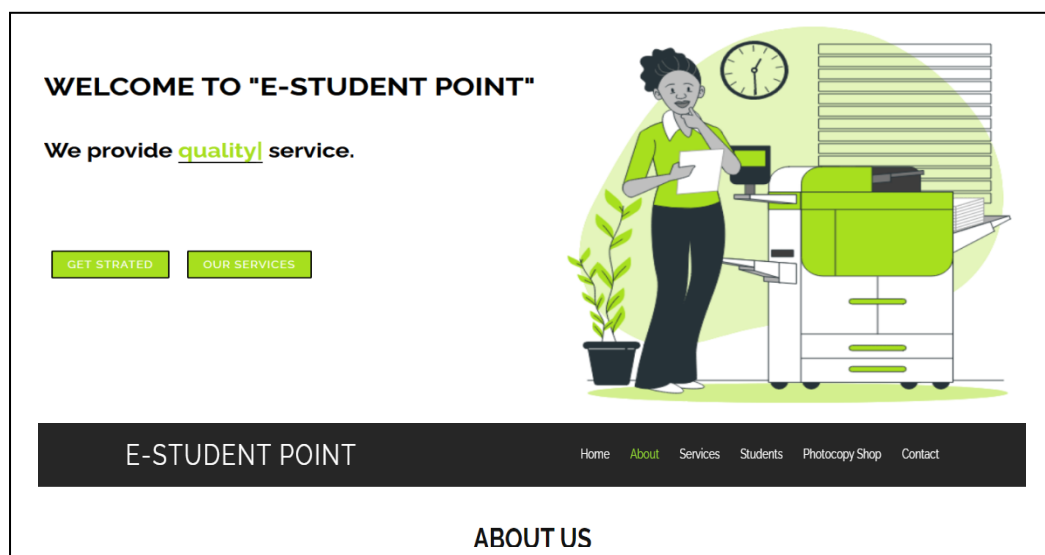


Figure 4.3: Landing page of E-Student Point website

Figure 4.3 shows the landing page which is visible once you run the code from localhost using <http://localhost/5th%2sem%2mini%2project/Imperial/Imperial/command>. From the home page, you can further travel to:

1. About section.
2. Service section.
3. Contact details.
4. Student page.

2. Student Login/Signup page:

The image shows two side-by-side screenshots of the 'E-STUDENT POINT' website's login and signup pages. The left screenshot is the 'LOGIN' page, which has a light green background. It features a 'LOGIN SIGN UP' header with 'LOGIN' underlined. Below this are input fields for 'EMAIL' (containing 'yashmitha0310@gmail.com') and 'PASSWORD' (masked with dots). A 'LOGIN IN' button is at the bottom. A link for 'Forgot Password?' is also present. The right screenshot is the 'SIGN UP' page, which has a light green background. It features a 'LOGIN SIGN UP' header with 'SIGN UP' underlined. Below this are input fields for 'USN' (containing '1NH18IS128'), 'USERNAME' (containing 'Yashmitha'), 'PASSWORD' (masked with dots), 'REPEAT PASSWORD' (masked with dots), 'EMAIL ADDRESS' (containing 'yashmotha0310@gmail.com'), and 'PHONE NUMBER' (containing '7259645124').

Figure 4.4: Login/Signup page for students.

From the Home page of the website if you click on the student section you will be redirected to the login/signup page.

Case1:The student is **already a member** of the website then they can just select the login and enter their registered email id and password.

Case2:If it's **you're first attempt** using the website. Then click on signup fill in all the details asked and register in as a new member of the website.

In case of successful login or signup you will be redirected to Student home page. In case of successful reset password you will be redirected to login/signup page. In case of unsuccessful login or reset password you will be redirected to login/signup page.

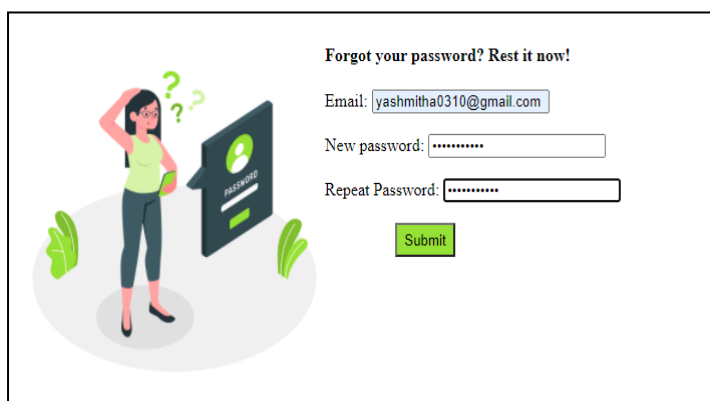


Figure 4.5: Forgot password page (for students).

Case3:You registered but **forgot the password**. You can just enter your registered email id and reset the password with a new password as shown in figure 4.5.

3.Student Home page:

After successful login/signup students will be redirected to the main home page of the student section where the student's name would be noted in the complete processing sessions. Student's can fill in all the print criteria they require and attach the document for print and click on the payment and review button.

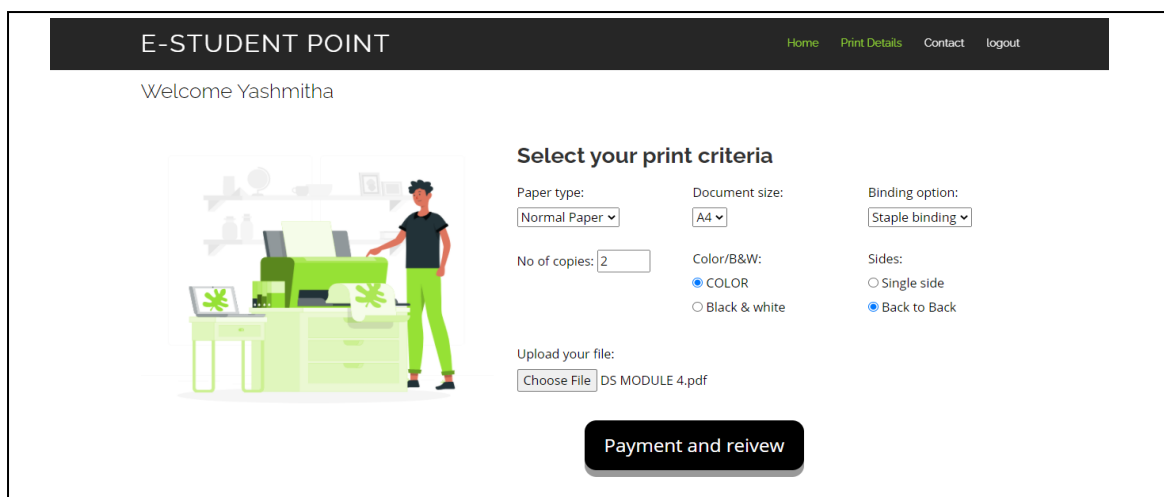


Figure 4.6: Student home page

Once the student clicks on payment and review they would be sent to the payment and review page. On this page, Student can review their print credentials, scan the QR code to do the payment of amount mentioned in the review section, attach the transaction receipt and click on the submit button.

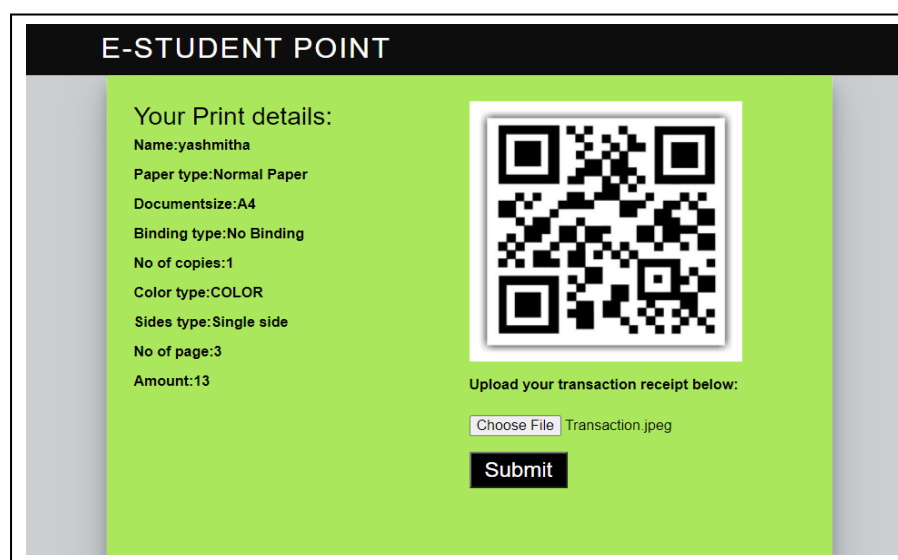


Figure 4.7: Payment and review page.

After clicking on the submit button on the payment and review page, students will be redirected to a new page where they are given two options: continue yes or no. In case students select **the yes option**, they would be redirected to the student home page, wherein they can provide more documents for printing. In case they select **the no option**, they would be redirected to the logout page, where they can select logout and would be sent to the landing page of the website.

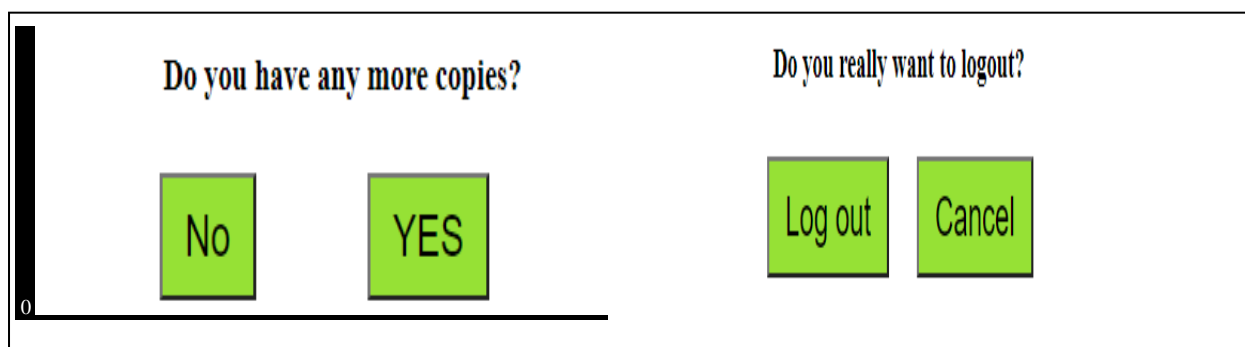


Figure 4.8: Continue or logout option

4. Photocopy login page:

From the Home page of the website if you click on the photocopy section you will be redirected to the login page for the photocopy section. The photocopy shop workers would be given an email id and password of the website then they can just select the login and enter their given registered email id and password. In case of successful login would be redirected to the photocopy shop home page. In case of unsuccessful login would be redirected to the login page.

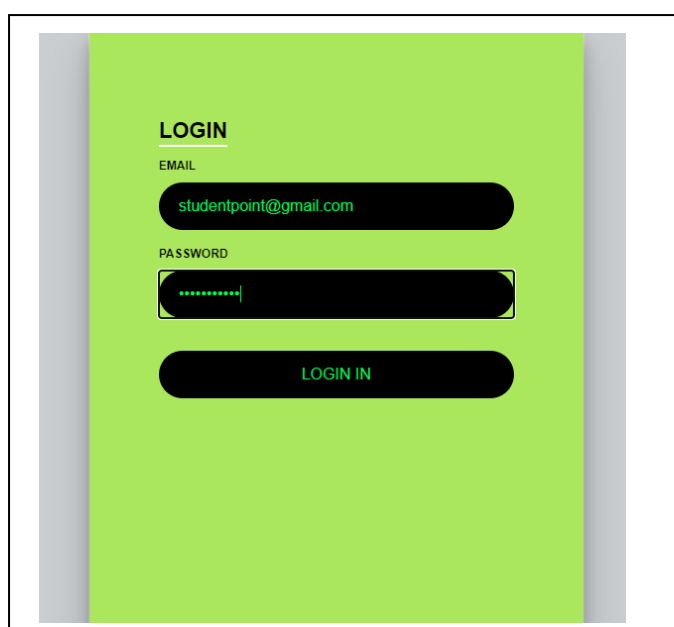


Figure 4.8: Login page for photocopy shop workers.

5. Photocopy shop home page:

After successful login photocopy shop workers would be redirected to the photocopy shop home page. In which the workers can see all the print requests on that current day only. The requests are arranged in the order of their date's i.e. on the basis of first come first serve manner. The student who requested early on that day will be shown first followed by the late request on that day. The workers will first validate the transaction receipt attached by the students only if it's a valid receipt document for print associated with it will be sent for print. In case it's a **valid receipt** print process starts and once it's completed a notification mail is sent to the respective student to come and collect their document with a unique code. If in case it's an **invalid receipt** a mail can be sent to the respective student to retry the process again or else ignore that request.

E-STUDENT POINT
[Home](#)
[Today's prints](#)
[Contact](#)
[Logout](#)

Welcome Student Point

Today's prints

OrderId	USN	Username	Paper type	Document size	Binding option	No of copies	Color/B&W	Sides	Filename	Amount	payment	Date	Time	Download	Action
198	1NH18IS128	yashmitha	Normal Paper	A4	Staple binding	2	COLOR	Back to Back	1NH18IS128DS MODULE 4.pdf	149	paymet	2020-12-26	23:28:08	Download	Done
199	1NH18IS128	yashmitha	Normal Paper	A4	Staple binding	2	COLOR	Back to Back	1NH18IS128DS MODULE 4.pdf	149	paymet	2020-12-26	23:31:33	Download	Done

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Figure 4.9: photocopy shop home page.

6.Notification mail:

Once the Print is ready on clicking on the done button a mail would be sent to the respective student as a notification alarm indicating the print is ready and the student can come and collect their printouts.

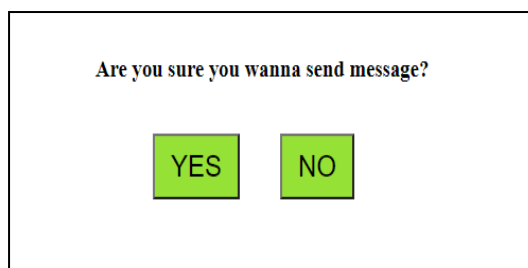


Figure 4.1 : Send message option.

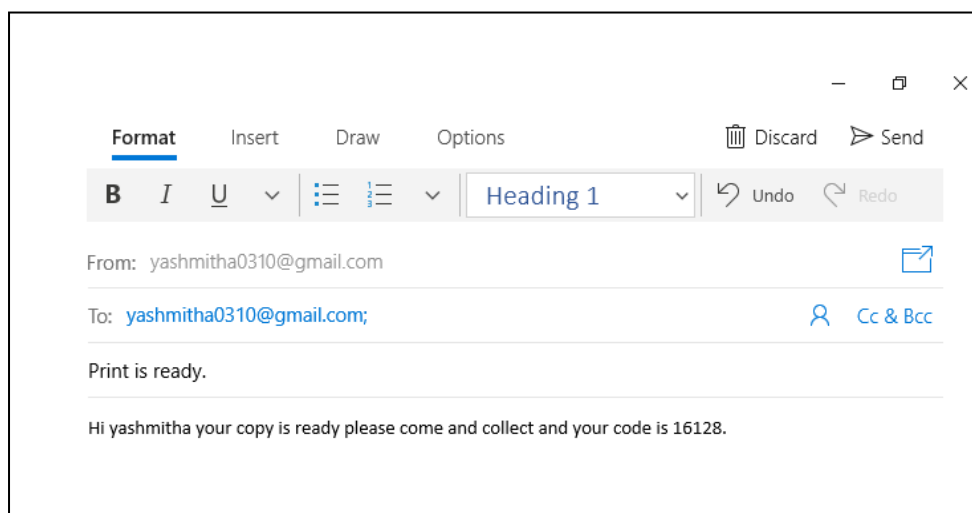


Figure 4.1 : Notification mail.

In the mail, the message consists of a five-digit Unicode which is to be used by the student during the time of collecting the printout

CHAPTER 5

SYSTEM MODULES

The project has been implemented with many sub-modules. Important part code snippets is shown and discussed in this chapter.

5.1 Connection to the database PHP code

```
<?php
$dbhost = "localhost";
$dbuser = "root";
$dbpass = "";
$db = "xerox";
$conn = new mysqli($dbhost,$dbuser, $dbpass,$db) or die("ERROR: Could not connect");?
>
```

The above code snippet is used for connecting PHP with MySQL database for doing the operation like insert, select, update, and delete. Here there a database consists of four tables

1. files->Stores uploaded file details by student.
2. print_details->Stores print request details by the students.
3. stud_login->Stores name, email id, password, USN for student log in.
4. xerox_login-> Stores email id and password for photocopy shop workers login.

5.2 JavaScript code for password validation

The below code snippet is used for checking if the password entered in password textbox is matching with the password entered in the confirm password textbox.

```
function matchPassword(){
    var pw1 = document.getElementById("pswd1").value;
    var pw2 = document.getElementById("pswd2").value;
    if(pw1 != pw2)
    {alert("Passwords did not match");
    }else {alert("Password match");
    }}
}
```

5.3 PHP code for signup for students

The below code snippet is used for registering students. That is to collect all their details and insert the email id, name, password, and USN as a new record in student_login table.

```
<?php
session_start();
require_once "config.php";
$susn=$_POST['usn'];
$suname=$_POST['uname'];$_SESSION['username']=$suname;$spass=$_POST['pass'];$srpas=
$_POST['rpass'];$semail=$_POST['email'];$sphno=$_POST['phno'];$res=mysqli_query($con,
"insertintostud_loginvalues('$susn','$suname','$semail','$sphno','$spass')");?>
```

5.4 PHP code for login validation

```
<?php
session_start();
require('config.php');
$email = $_POST['email'];
$password = $_POST['pass'];
$email = mysqli_real_escape_string($conn, $email);
$password = mysqli_real_escape_string($conn, $password);
$sql = "select *from stud_login where email = '$email' and password = '$password'";
$result = mysqli_query($conn, $sql);
$row = mysqli_fetch_array($result, MYSQLI_ASSOC);
$count = mysqli_num_rows($result);
if($count == 1){
$res1=mysqli_query($conn,"select name from stud_login where email = '$email' and
password = '$password'");
($row = mysqli_fetch_array($res1)){
('Refresh:2; url=student.php');<h4><center> Login successful </center></h4>'; }}('Refresh:2;
url=slogin.html');<h4><center>Login unsuccessful </center></h4>'; }?>
```

The above code snippet is used for checking if the email id and password entered by the student exists and if it exists, is it entered correctly.

5.5 PHP code for file uploads:

The below code snippet is used for uploading the file to print given by students. The file details like file name, path, student and others are stored in the filestable, and the print details like color or black-white, file type no of copies, etc are inserted into the table print_deatils.

```

if(isset($_POST['save']))
    $filename = $_FILES['myfile']['name']; $extension =
    pathinfo($filename, PATHINFO_EXTENSION); $file = $_FILES['myfile']['tmp_name'];
    $size = $_FILES['myfile']['size'];
    (in_array($extension, ['zip','jpg','png', 'pdf', 'docx'])) {
    "You file extension must be .zip, .pdf or .docx";
    } elseif ($_FILES['myfile']['size'] > 5) {
    "File too large!";
    } else { $res1=mysqli_query($conn,"select usn from stud_login where email = '$email'
    and password = '$password'");
    ($row = mysqli_fetch_array($res1)){
    $usn=$row[ ];
    $newfilename=$usn.$filename;
    $destination = 'upload/' . $newfilename;
    (move_uploaded_file($file, $destination)) {
    $pdf = file_get_contents($destination);
    $totalPages = preg_match_all("/\Page\W/", $pdf, $dummy);
    $amount+=$totalPages;
    $sql= "INSERT INTO files (usn,name, size) VALUES ('$usn','$newfilename', $size)";
    $res="INSERT INTO print_details (usn, username, paper_type, document_size,
    binding_option, no_copies, color_bw, sides, file, amount) VALUES ('$usn', '$name',
    '$ptype', '$dsize', '$btype', $quantity, '$colors', '$sides', '$newfilename','$amount')";
    (mysqli_query($conn, $sql)){
    (mysqli_query($conn,$res)){
    echo " upload file successfully.";}}}}else {echo "Failed to upload file.";}}

```


5.6 PHP code for file downloads:

The below code snippet is used for downloading the file to print given by students. The file details like file name, path, student and others are retrieved from the files table, and the print details like color or black-white, file type no of copies, etc are retrieved from the table print_deatils.

```
if (isset($_GET['file_id'])) {  
    $id = $_GET['file_id'];  
    // fetch file to download from database  
    $sql = "SELECT * FROM files WHERE id=$id";  
    $result = mysqli_query($conn, $sql);  
    $file = mysqli_fetch_assoc($result);  
    $filepath = 'uploads/' . $file['name'];  
    if (file_exists($filepath)) {  
        header('Content-Description: File Transfer');  
        header('Content-Type: application/octet-stream');  
        header('Content-Disposition: attachment; filename=' . basename($filepath));  
        header('Expires: ');  
        header('Cache-Control: must-revalidate');  
        header('Pragma: public');  
        header('Content-Length: ' . filesize('uploads/' . $file['name']));  
        readfile('uploads/' . $file['name']);  
        exit;  
    }  
}
```

5.7 PHP code uploading the transaction receipt:

The below code snippet is used for uploading the transaction receipt for validation given by students. The uploaded file path is updated into the table print_deatils under column payment.

```

$res1=mysqli_query($conn,"select usn from stud_login where email = '$email'and
password = '$password'");
while($row = mysqli_fetch_array($res1)){
$usn=$row[ ];
$newfilename=$usn."pay".$filename;
$destination = 'upload/' . $newfilename;
if (move_uploaded_file($file, $destination)) {
$pdf = file_get_contents($destination);
$res="update print_details set payment='$newfilename' where usn = '$usn' ";
if(mysqli_query($conn,$res)){ }}else {echo "Failed to upload file.";}}}

```

5.8 PHP and html code for displaying print requests:

```

<?php
$sql="SELECT * from print_details INNER JOIN files ON
files.OrderId=print_details.OrderId and files.usn=print_details.usn where
print_details.date=CURRENT_DATE ORDER BY print_details.time";
if($res1=mysqli_query($conn,$sql)){
while($row=mysqli_fetch_array($res1)){print"<tr><td>$row[
]</td><td>$row[1]</td><td>$row[2]</td><td>$row[3]</td><td>$row[4]</td><td>$row[5]</t
d><td>$row[6]</td><td>$row[7]</td><td>$row[8]</td><td>$row[9]</td><td>$row[1
]</td>";
$link="upload/$row[9]";
$link1="upload/$row[11]";
$_SESSION['username']=$row[2];
$_SESSION['usn']=$row[1];
print"<td><a href='$link1' target='_blank'>paymet</a></td><td>$row[12]</td><td>$row[13]<
/td>";
print "<td><a href='$link' target='_blank'>Download</a></td>";
?><td><form action="notification.php"><input type="submit" id="submit" name="submit" valu
e="Done" ></input></form></td></tr><?php}}?>

```

The above code snippet is used for displaying all print requests by the students for the photocopy shop worker. The print request is displayed in an HTML table format. Here the table heading consists of name, USN, transaction receipt, document for printing, etc. All the requests are arranged based on a first come first serve manner.

5.9 PHP and HTML code for sending Notification mail:

The below code snippet is used for sending mail for the respective student by photocopy shop workers when the printing process is completed.

```
<?php
session_start();
require('config.php');
$name=$_SESSION['username'];
$usn= $_SESSION['usn'];
$phno="";
$code=substr($usn,7,strlen($usn));
$msg = $name." your copy is ready please come and collect and your code is ".rand(1
,1 ).$code.". ";
$sql = "select email from stud_login where usn = '$usn' and name = '$name'"
if ($res1=mysqli_query($conn, $sql)){
while($row = mysqli_fetch_array($res1)){
$mail=$row[ ];
}}
?>
<body >
<h3 style="text-align: center;">Are you sure you wanna send message?</h3>
<form action="mailto:<?php echo$mail?>?subject=Print is ready.&body=Hi <?php echo$msg?>" method="POST">
<button class="log">YES</button></form><form action="xcancel.php" method="POST"><bu
tton class="cancel">NO</button></form> </body>
```

5.1PHP code for Logout:

```
<?php
session_start();
unset($_SESSION["username"]);
header('Refresh:2; url=index.html');
echo '<h4><center> Logout successful </center></h4>';
?>
```

The above code snippet is used while logout process. The same code snippet is used for both students and photocopy shop workers. Through which we end the session and delete all values stored in the session variable.

CHAPTER 6

RESULTS

The project's current results and additional implementation that can be done is discussed in this chapter.

6.1 Current Implementation of the Project

1. In the proposed system first time, there will be a signup page where all students of NHCE will enter their name, USN, email-id, phone number, and a unique password and register themselves. For the rest of times login page will be selected where they have to enter their email id and password where these data will be compared with the database if it matches login permission is provided else error message and restriction to login is created.
2. After the successful login process students will be redirected to the home page of the website "**E-Student point**".
3. Where students can submit their document in any format .png, .pdf, .doc, etc. After submitting the document students can select the number of copies, colour or black and other print credentials
4. After submitting all details needed for printing payment is done and transaction receipt is added along with it.
5. In the end, once the student receive a message via mail from the photocopy shop workers to come and collect their copies students can go take their copies at photocopy shop by just saying their unique code received in the mail without waiting in a long queue or participating in crowds.

6.2 Future Developments:

1. For future implementation purposes, we can add actual payment gateways. Through which students can do payments and photocopy workers need not collect transaction receipts directly they will be notified of the transaction when the payment is done.
2. As this is only for mini project purposes only high demand print properties are added. Further, we can also add more print credentials depending on the requirement.

3. As in the current system, the Xerox machines are not Bluetooth enabled in the future can use Bluetooth enabled machines through which we can cut down human intervention and also can mention the time by when the printout will be ready.
4. Currently, the website is being run on the localhost server in the future can publish the website and make actual use of the website.

CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION

With the current implementation of the project the conclusions that have been drawn are discussed in this chapter.

Through this process what we can achieve:

1. **Digitalization:** A digitalized processing system that can handle all functionalities of the photocopy shop much easier and effective than the traditional system.
2. **Save time:** In the existing system students have to wait in long queues for getting done their printouts. Through the E-student point website, students will no longer have to face this issue. They can just use the website and get their work done easily from their desk.
3. **Avoid crowding:** As by using this system we are avoiding the long queue and also students will have to visit the photocopy shop when the printout is ready. Therefore this will directly be resulting in no more crowding and follows the new normal.

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