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DATE -

AYUSH AWASTHI

(CR-59)

DECLARATION

I, **Ayush Awasthi**, a student of Computer Science & Engineering at **BBDNIIT LKO**, hereby declare that the project titled “**KeyScore**” is my original work. This project has been developed as a part of my academic curriculum and has not been submitted previously to any other institution or organization for any purpose.

The project is designed to serve as a file management system, allowing users to securely upload, store, and manage their files with ease. It features a user-friendly interface, secure login system, and real-time feedback functionality. The development was carried out using **Python (Flask Framework)**, **HTML**, **CSS**, and **JavaScript**, with **SQLite** used for database management.

I have diligently ensured that the content, code, and design elements of the project adhere to ethical and academic standards. Any references or external resources used during the development process have been properly acknowledged in the report.

I take full responsibility for the originality and authenticity of this work.

Date-

Ayush Awasthi

(CR- 59)

INTRODUCTION — KeyScore

The **KeyScore** project is an innovative file management system designed to simplify the way users store, manage, and retrieve their documents. In today's digital age, effective file management is crucial, whether for personal or professional use. Keyscore aims to provide users with a seamless, efficient, and secure way to upload, store, and organize their files online.

The system is built with a user-friendly interface and allows for easy file uploading, viewing, and management. With features such as secure login and real-time file updates, it ensures that users can access their files at any time and from anywhere with complete peace of mind. The project is designed to handle various file types, including images, documents, and PDFs, ensuring compatibility and versatility for different user needs.

In addition to basic file storage, **Keyscore** offers advanced features like file sorting, search functionalities, and user-specific access, making it a comprehensive solution for users who need an organized and accessible file management system. Users can upload multiple files at once and categorize them with descriptions, making the platform both intuitive and practical for a wide range of applications.

To enhance the user experience, the platform also integrates real-time feedback functionality, which allows users to leave comments or notes on their files. This feature makes collaboration and sharing information easier, especially in environments that require frequent updates.

This project is developed using modern technologies such as **Python (Flask Framework)** for the backend, **HTML, CSS**, and **JavaScript** for the frontend, and **SQLite** as the database, ensuring that it is both lightweight and scalable. The system's flexibility allows it to be easily adapted for various use cases, from individual users managing their personal files to organizations requiring secure and structured document storage solutions.

The goal of **Keyscore** is to provide an organized, secure, and efficient platform that streamlines the way users interact with their digital content. With its focus on simplicity and functionality, Keyscore is designed to meet the needs of both casual and power users alike, ensuring an enhanced file management experience.

By prioritizing security, accessibility, and user convenience, **Keyscore** aims to become a reliable tool for personal and professional file management, contributing to a more efficient and organized digital workflow.

KeyScore: Empowering You to Achieve More

OBJECTIVE OF PROJECT

The **KeyScore** project aims to create a comprehensive, user-friendly, and secure platform that simplifies file management for individuals and organizations. With the increasing reliance on digital content, there is a pressing need for an efficient system to store, organize, and access files securely. This project addresses these needs by offering a variety of features designed to streamline file management, improve collaboration, and ensure data security.

1. Simplified File Management

KeyScore simplifies file organization by providing an intuitive platform for users to upload, categorize, and retrieve files easily. The system enables users to organize files into folders, label them meaningfully, and quickly search for specific documents. This simplicity is designed to eliminate the complexity of traditional file management systems, making it accessible to users with varying levels of technical expertise.

2. Security and Privacy

Security is a key feature of **KeyScore**. The platform employs strong authentication methods and encryption techniques to ensure that files are stored securely and accessed only by authorized users. With features like secure logins and encrypted file storage, **KeyScore** ensures that users' sensitive data remains protected from unauthorized access.

3. Real-Time File Updates

KeyScore supports real-time file updates, ensuring that changes made to files or folders are instantly reflected across the platform. This feature is particularly useful in collaborative environments, allowing multiple users to work on shared files and ensuring that everyone has access to the latest versions of documents.

4. Collaboration and Sharing

Collaboration is at the heart of **KeyScore**. Users can share files with specific individuals or groups, controlling access permissions such as read-only or editable access. The platform also allows users to comment or annotate files, facilitating collaboration and ensuring that teams can work efficiently on shared projects.

5. User-Centric Interface

The user interface of **KeyScore** is designed with simplicity and functionality in mind. The platform offers a clean and responsive design that works seamlessly across various devices, from desktop computers to mobile phones. This ensures that users can manage their files efficiently, regardless of the device they are using.

6. Powerful Search and Sorting Features

KeyScore offers a robust search function, enabling users to find files quickly based on various parameters such as file name, type, or upload date. Additionally, files can be sorted by different criteria, helping users organize their content efficiently and save time when searching for specific documents.

7. Scalability and Performance

As the platform grows, **KeyScore** is designed to handle increased user traffic and larger volumes of files without compromising performance. The backend system is optimized for scalability, ensuring fast file uploads, downloads, and searches even as the number of users and files increases.

8. Cross-Platform Accessibility

To ensure maximum accessibility, **KeyScore** is built to work seamlessly across different platforms. Whether users are accessing the system on a desktop computer, tablet, or smartphone, they will enjoy the same high-quality user experience, making it a versatile solution for file management.

9. Cross-Platform Accessibility and Retrieval from Anywhere

A key objective of **KeyScore** is to provide users the ability to **log in and retrieve their files from anywhere**. Regardless of the device or location, users will have continuous access to their files, thanks to the platform's cloud-based solution. Whether at home, in the office, or while traveling, users can securely access their data from any internet-enabled device, making **KeyScore** a truly portable solution for file management.

10. Ethical File Management

Finally, **KeyScore** promotes ethical file management by encouraging users to adhere to copyright laws and academic integrity. The platform offers features that help users properly attribute sources and manage their files responsibly, contributing to a culture of ethical digital content management.

FEATURES OF PROJECT

KeyScore is a web-based application designed to manage users' files securely. Built using Python with the Flask framework, **KeyScore** provides users with a secure platform for uploading, organizing, and retrieving their files anytime, anywhere. With functionalities such as user authentication, file management, and email notifications, **KeyScore** ensures a user-friendly experience and optimal performance for file storage and retrieval.

1. User Authentication & Registration:

- **Sign Up & Login:** Allows users to create accounts and log in securely to access their files.
 - **Session Management:** Maintains user sessions to keep track of logged-in users and ensure that only authenticated users can upload, download, or delete files.
 - **Secure Passwords:** Ensures password security through proper validation and storage practices.
-

2. File Upload & Storage:

- **Multi-file Upload:** Users can upload multiple files at once. The files can be images, PDFs, and more.
 - **File Validation:** Only valid file types (JPEG, PNG, GIF, PDF) are allowed for upload. Invalid files are rejected with a proper error message.
 - **Secure File Saving:** Files are securely stored on the server with sanitized filenames to prevent security vulnerabilities.
-

3. File Management:

- **File Organization:** Users can store files in an organized manner and view them on the dashboard. Files are listed with metadata like upload time.
 - **File Sorting:** Files can be sorted by name or upload time in ascending or descending order.
 - **Folder Creation:** Users can create folders to organize their files more efficiently.
-

4. File Retrieval:

- **Download Files:** Users can easily download their uploaded files from the server whenever needed.
 - **View Files:** The uploaded files are displayed on the dashboard, where users can view their names and other details.
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5. File Deletion:

- **Delete Files:** Users have the option to delete files that are no longer needed from their account, keeping their file storage organized.
-

6. Email Notifications:

- **Feedback Form:** Users can submit feedback about the platform, which is then sent via email to the administrator.
 - **Automated Emailing:** Emails are automatically generated using Flask-Mail to send feedback or alert the admin of new feedback.
-

7. Feedback Management:

- **User Feedback Form:** A simple feedback form allows users to rate their experience and leave comments, which can help improve the platform.
 - **Email Alerts:** After submitting feedback, an email is sent to a designated address, alerting the administrator.
-

8. Dashboard:

- **User Dashboard:** Upon logging in, users are redirected to a dashboard displaying the list of their uploaded files.
 - **File Overview:** The dashboard provides an overview of files, including file names, upload time, and file paths.
-

9. Responsive User Interface:

- **Web Interface:** Designed using HTML, CSS, and JavaScript for easy navigation and a seamless user experience.
 - **Responsive Design:** The interface is fully responsive, ensuring it works well on different devices like desktops, tablets, and mobile phones.
-

10. Security Features:

- **Session Security:** User sessions are managed with Flask's session handling, ensuring data privacy and secure access.
 - **File Path Security:** All uploaded files are stored in a specific directory with a secure file path to prevent access to unauthorized files.
-

11. Folder Structure:

- **Folder Creation:** Users can create and manage folders to store and categorize their files efficiently.
 - **Dynamic Folder Management:** The platform supports dynamic folder creation and organization without the need for manual directory setup.
-

12. Help & Support:

- **Help Page:** Users can access a help page for assistance regarding the platform's functionality, providing guidance on how to upload files, use the dashboard, and manage their accounts.
-

13. Customizable Features:

- **Email Configuration:** Admin can configure the email settings in the app for sending feedback notifications and alerts using their own SMTP server.
 - **File Sorting Options:** Users can choose to sort their files by name, date, or upload time, providing flexibility in how files are displayed.
-

14. Data Management:

- **Database Integration:** The application uses SQLite for storing user credentials and file metadata. This ensures efficient data storage and retrieval.
 - **File Metadata:** Metadata like file names, paths, upload time, and descriptions are stored in the database, allowing easy access to file details.
-

15. Secure File Access:

- **File Download:** Users can securely download files they uploaded, ensuring only the logged-in user has access to their files.
 - **Access Control:** Only authenticated users are allowed to upload, download, or delete files, ensuring security and privacy.
-

16. Error Handling:

- **Flash Messages:** The platform uses Flask's `flash` method to display success or error messages, keeping users informed about the status of their actions.
 - **Error Logging:** If any errors occur, they are logged and displayed to the user in a friendly manner, ensuring a smooth user experience.
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TECHNOLOGY OF PROJECT

KeyScore is developed using modern web technologies to provide users with a seamless and interactive platform for managing and storing their files. The following outlines the hardware and software requirements for the project:

1. Hardware Requirements

For End-Users (Users accessing the KeyScore platform):

1. **Device:** Desktop, laptop, tablet, or smartphone with internet access.
2. **Processor:**
 - Minimum: 1 GHz processor
 - Recommended: Dual-core or higher for better performance.
3. **RAM:**
 - Minimum: 2 GB
 - Recommended: 4 GB or more for a smoother experience.
4. **Storage:**
 - At least 100 MB free space for storing user data and browser cache.
5. **Display:**
 - Minimum screen resolution of **1024x768 pixels** for an optimal viewing experience.
6. **Internet Connection:**
 - Minimum speed: **2 Mbps** for smooth access to files and real-time data.

For Developers (During development of KeyScore)

1. **Processor:**
 - Recommended: Intel Core i5 or higher (for smooth development experience).
2. **RAM:**
 - Minimum: 8 GB (16 GB recommended for heavy multitasking).
3. **Storage:**
 - At least **500 MB** free space for project files and dependencies.
4. **Display:**
 - Full HD (1920x1080) resolution for better clarity while coding and designing.
5. **Internet Connection:**
 - High-speed broadband (for testing, hosting, and project deployment).

2. Software Requirements

For End-Users:

1. Web Browser:

- **Google Chrome** (Version 90 or above)
- **Mozilla Firefox** (Version 85 or above)
- **Microsoft Edge** (Version 85 or above)
- **Safari** (Version 14 or above)

2. Operating System:

- **Windows:** 7, 8, 10, 11
- **macOS** (Version 10.12 or above)
- **Android** (Version 7.0 or above)
- **iOS** (Version 11.0 or above)

For Developers:

1. Operating System:

- **macOS** (Preferred for development, version 10.14 or above)
- **Windows 10/11**
- **Linux (Ubuntu 20.04 or above)**

2. Code Editors/IDEs:

- **Visual Studio Code** (Recommended for its support with Python, HTML, CSS, and JavaScript)
- **Sublime Text or Atom** (Alternative text editors)

3. Development Tools & Libraries:

- **Flask**: Used for backend development (Python-based web framework).
- **HTML5**: For creating the structure of the web pages.
- **CSS3**: For styling the KeyScore platform and making it responsive.
- **JavaScript**: For frontend interactivity and dynamic content.
- **SQLite**: For local database storage and user authentication.
- **Werkzeug**: Used for handling file uploads securely.
- **Pillow (PIL)**: For image handling (in case of profile pictures or other media).
- **PyPDF2**: For handling PDF file operations (e.g., reading, uploading PDFs).
- **Flask-Mail**: For sending feedback and notifications via email.

4. Version Control:

- **Git**: For managing project versions and code collaboration (if multiple developers are involved).

5. Web Hosting/Deployment:

- **Heroku**: For deploying the KeyScore platform online.
- **GitHub**: For code storage and collaboration.

6. Testing Tools:

- **Chrome DevTools** (For debugging web applications)
 - **Lighthouse** (For performance and accessibility testing)
 - **Postman** (For API testing)
-

HTML

HTML (HyperText Markup Language) is the standard language used to structure content on the web. It forms the backbone of web development and provides a framework for creating web pages. It consists of a series of elements, commonly known as "tags," that tell the browser how to display text, images, and other content.

Key Features of HTML

1. Markup Language:

- HTML (HyperText Markup Language) is a markup language used to create and structure content on the web. It uses a system of tags to define elements on a webpage.

2. Platform-Independent:

- HTML is platform-independent, meaning that web pages created with HTML can be viewed on any device (computers, tablets, smartphones) with a web browser.

3. Support for Multimedia:

- HTML5 introduced native support for audio, video, and graphics, allowing developers to embed multimedia content easily without relying on third-party plugins.

4. Semantic Elements:

- HTML5 includes semantic tags like `<header>`, `<footer>`, `<article>`, `<section>`, and `<nav>` to make content more meaningful and enhance search engine optimization (SEO).

5. Forms and Input Handling:

- HTML provides robust support for creating interactive forms with input elements like text boxes, radio buttons, checkboxes, and submit buttons to collect user input.

6. Hyperlinks:

- HTML enables the creation of hyperlinks (`<a>` tag) to link to other web pages, websites, or resources, making navigation easy.

7. Tables and Lists:

- HTML allows you to display tabular data using the `<table>` element and organize content in ordered (``) or unordered (``) lists.

8. Extensibility:

- HTML can be extended with custom attributes, making it highly adaptable to different needs.

9. Interactivity:

- With JavaScript integration, HTML can enable interactive elements like buttons, forms, and dynamic content.

Basic Structure of an HTML Document

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Welcome to Alpha World</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Hello, World!</h1>
<p>Making the transition for the youth of the world smooth to live a successful life</p>
<a href="https://example.com">Learn More</a>
</body>
</html>
```

Explanation of the Structure:

- **<!DOCTYPE html>**: Declares the document type and tells the browser that the document is written in HTML5.
- **<html>**: The root element that wraps all the content of the webpage.
- **<head>**: Contains metadata like the character set, viewport settings, and the title of the webpage. This section is not visible to users but is important for search engines and proper rendering.
- **<body>**: Contains the visible content of the webpage, including headings, paragraphs, images, links, and more.

Importance of HTML in Web Development

- **Foundation of Web Pages**: Structures content with elements like headings, paragraphs, images, and links.
- **Cross-Browser Compatibility**: Ensures websites work across different browsers and devices.
- **Semantic Structure**: Helps search engines and users understand the content through meaningful tags.
- **Accessibility**: Makes websites accessible to all users, including those with disabilities.
- **Integration with CSS & JavaScript**: Works alongside CSS for styling and JavaScript for interactivity.
- **Search Engine Optimization (SEO)**: Improves search engine ranking through proper tag use and content structure.
- **Content Management**: Organizes and updates content efficiently.
- **Multimedia Integration**: Supports embedding images, videos, and audio.
- **Mobile Responsiveness**: Ensures websites are optimized for mobile devices.
- **Enhances UX**: Organizes content for better user experience and usability.
- **Dynamic Content**: Allows creation of interactive forms and user inputs.
- **Easy to Learn**: Simple syntax with a short learning curve, ideal for beginners.

CSS

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) is a stylesheet language used to describe the presentation and styling of a document written in HTML or XML. It allows web developers to control the look and feel of web pages by defining how HTML elements should appear. CSS is responsible for the layout, colors, fonts, spacing, and overall aesthetic of a webpage.

Key Features of CSS

1. Separation of Content and Style:

- CSS allows you to separate the content (HTML) from the presentation (style), making the structure of the document cleaner and easier to maintain.

2. Styling Control:

- CSS gives precise control over the layout, fonts, colors, spacing, and positioning of HTML elements on the page.

3. Reusability:

- Styles defined in a CSS file can be reused across multiple HTML pages. This makes it easy to apply consistent design throughout a website.

4. Responsive Design:

- CSS enables responsive design by allowing developers to use media queries, making it easier to design websites that work on different devices (desktops, tablets, smartphones).

5. Cascading and Inheritance:

- The "cascading" nature of CSS means that styles are applied based on specificity. CSS rules can be inherited from parent elements to child elements, reducing the need for redundant code.

6. Visual Effects:

- CSS supports various visual effects such as animations, transitions, and transformations to create interactive and dynamic webpages.

7. Customizability:

- With CSS, web pages can be easily customized by changing colors, font styles, background images, and much more, without altering the underlying HTML structure.

8. Cross-browser Compatibility:

- CSS is designed to work across multiple browsers (Chrome, Firefox, Safari, Edge, etc.), although certain features might need workarounds to ensure consistent behavior.

Types of CSS:

1. Inline CSS

- **Definition:** Inline CSS is applied directly within an HTML element using the `style` attribute.
- **Syntax:**

```
<h1 style="color: blue; text-align: center;">Hello,  
World!</h1>
```

2. Internal CSS

- **Definition:** Internal CSS is written inside the `<style>` tag within the `<head>` section of the HTML document.
- **Syntax:**

```
<head>  
<style>  
    h1 {  
        color: blue;  
        text-align: center;  
    }  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
    <h1>Hello, World!</h1>  
</body>
```

External CSS

- **Definition:** External CSS is defined in a separate `.css` file, which is linked to an HTML document. This is the most efficient and scalable method of using CSS.
- **Syntax:**

```
CSS File (styles.css):css  
h1 {  
    color: blue;  
    text-align: center;}
```

```
HTML File:html  
<head>  
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="styles.css">  
</head>  
<body>  
    <h1>Hello, World!</h1>  
</body>
```

JAVASCRIPT

JavaScript is a high-level, interpreted programming language primarily used for creating interactive and dynamic content on web pages. It is one of the core technologies of web development, alongside HTML and CSS, and is essential for building modern web applications. JavaScript allows developers to manipulate HTML and CSS, control multimedia, animate images, handle user interactions, and communicate with remote servers, all without refreshing the web page.

Key Features of JavaScript:

- 1. Client-Side Scripting:**
 - JavaScript runs directly in the browser, reducing server load and improving speed.
- 2. DOM Manipulation:**
 - JavaScript allows dynamic modification of HTML and CSS on the page in response to user actions.
- 3. Asynchronous Programming:**
 - JavaScript uses asynchronous functions like AJAX and Promises to handle tasks like fetching data without reloading the page.
- 4. Dynamic Typing:**
 - Variables in JavaScript do not require a predefined type, allowing greater flexibility.
 - ed to be lightweight and efficient for quick execution on the client-side.
- 5. Object-Oriented:**
 - JavaScript supports object-oriented programming (OOP) principles, allowing the creation of objects with properties and methods.
- 6. Versatility:**
 - JavaScript can be used for both front-end and back-end development (with Node.js), enabling full-stack development.

Applications of JavaScript:

- 1. Web Development:**
 - It is the core technology for web development, working with HTML and CSS to create responsive, interactive websites.
 - 2. Mobile Applications:**
 - JavaScript can be used to develop mobile apps using frameworks like React Native, Ionic, and Cordova. These frameworks allow code sharing between web and mobile platforms.
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PYTHON (FLASK)

Flask is a lightweight and flexible web framework written in Python, commonly used for building web applications and APIs. It is designed to be simple and easy to use, providing just the essentials for web development while allowing developers to add functionality through extensions as needed.

Key Features of Flask:

- **Lightweight & Minimalistic:** Flask comes with minimal built-in components, allowing developers to add only the features they need, making it fast and efficient.
- **Flexibility:** Flask's modularity enables developers to choose the tools and libraries that best fit their project needs, making it highly adaptable for various use cases.
- **Built-in Development Server:** Flask comes with an integrated web server for testing and debugging, facilitating rapid development and debugging of web applications.
- **Jinja2 Template Engine:** Flask uses Jinja2, a powerful templating engine, to generate dynamic content in HTML templates, providing a better user experience.
- **RESTful API Support:** Flask is particularly useful for building RESTful APIs. It provides simple and efficient ways to handle HTTP methods like GET, POST, and PUT.
- **Extensibility:** Flask can be easily extended with third-party libraries, enabling developers to integrate advanced features like database connections, user authentication, and form validation.

Structure of a Flask Application:

1. **Routing:** Flask routes map URLs to specific functions in your application, allowing for easy handling of HTTP requests.
2. **Request Handling:** Flask handles incoming requests and generates appropriate responses, including HTML, JSON, or files.
3. **Templates:** Flask uses the Jinja2 templating engine to generate dynamic web pages, allowing Python code to be embedded directly within HTML.

Advantages of Flask:

- **Rapid Prototyping:** Flask allows for quick development of applications, making it ideal for prototyping and small-scale projects.
- **Great for APIs:** Flask is often used for creating RESTful APIs due to its simplicity and flexibility.
- **Minimal Configuration:** With Flask, developers can quickly get started without the need for extensive configuration or boilerplate code.

Applications:

1. **Web Applications:** Flask is commonly used for building web applications that require custom functionality and lightweight architecture.
 2. **APIs:** Flask's simplicity and scalability make it a popular choice for creating APIs for web, mobile, or IoT applications.
 3. **Microservices:** Flask is well-suited for building microservices, offering the flexibility to design services that can communicate independently.
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DESIGN MODEL

DESIGN PHASE OF PROJECT



KeyScore: Empowering You to Achieve More

Making the transition for the youth of
the world smooth to live a successful
life

Welcome back!

Email

Password

[Forgot Password?](#)

[Log In](#)

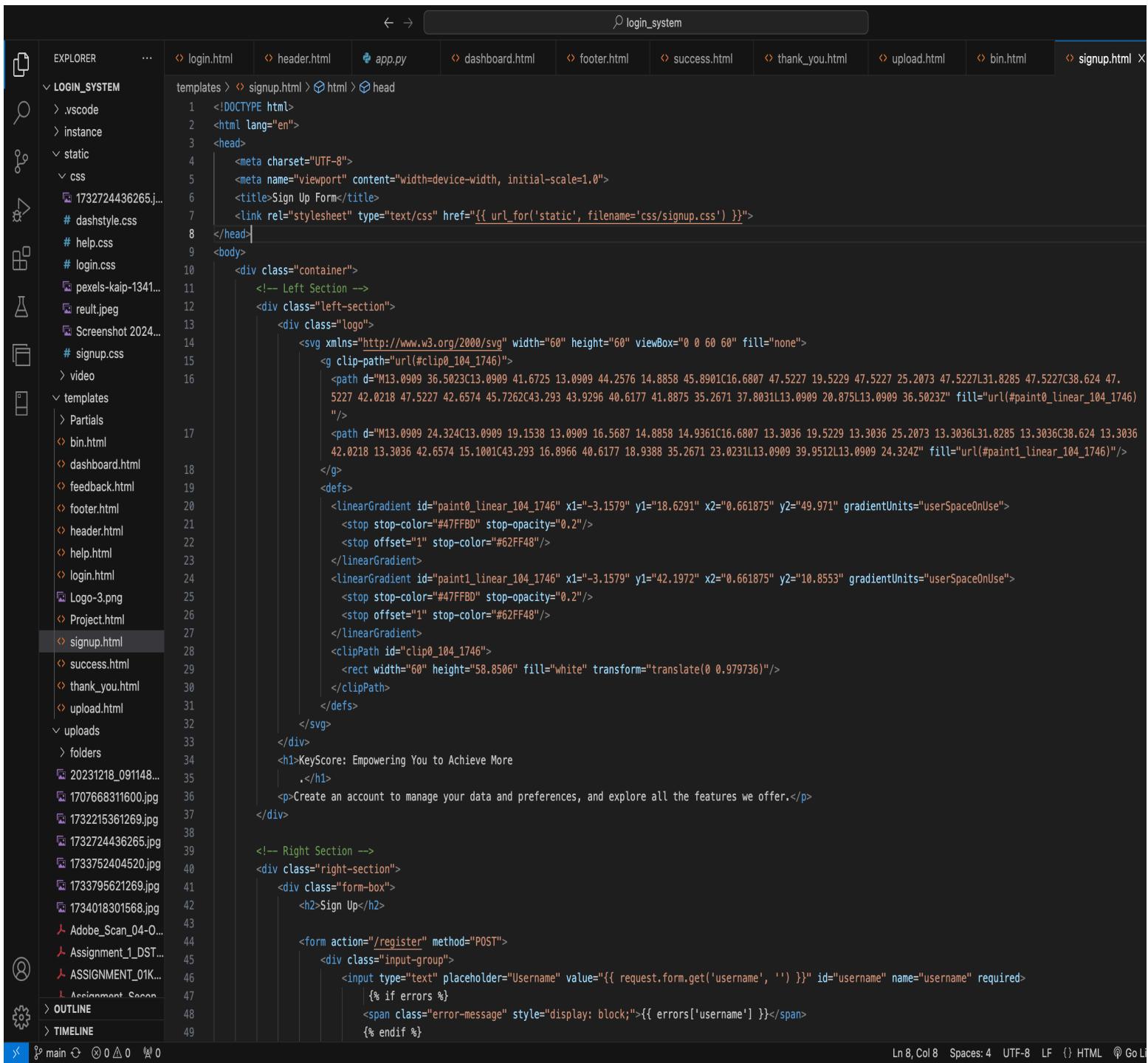
Not have an account? [Sign Up](#)

OR

 Continue with Google

ALGORITHM

SIGNUP.HTML



The screenshot shows a code editor interface with the following details:

- Project:** login_system
- File:** signup.html
- Code Content:** The code is an HTML template for a sign-up form. It includes a header section with meta tags and a title, followed by a left section containing a logo (an SVG graphic) and a right section for sign-up form fields. The form uses a POST method and includes validation logic for the username field.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Sign Up Form</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="{{ url_for('static', filename='css/signup.css') }}>
  </head>
  <body>
    <div class="container">
      <!-- Left Section -->
      <div class="left-section">
        <div class="logo">
          <img alt="Logo: A stylized 'K' shape composed of several overlapping semi-circles in shades of blue and purple." data-bbox="258 408 338 508"/>
        </div>
        <div class="form-box">
          <h2>Sign Up</h2>
          <form action="/register" method="POST">
            <div class="input-group">
              <input type="text" placeholder="Username" value="{{ request.form.get('username', '') }}" id="username" name="username" required>
              <% if errors %>
                <span class="error-message" style="display: block;">{{ errors['username'] }}</span>
              <% endif %>
            </div>
            <button type="submit" value="Sign Up">Sign Up</button>
          </form>
        </div>
      </div>
      <!-- Right Section -->
      <div class="right-section">
        <h3>KeyScore: Empowering You to Achieve More</h3>
        <p>Create an account to manage your data and preferences, and explore all the features we offer.</p>
      </div>
    </div>
  </body>
</html>
```

- Explorer:** Shows the project structure with files like login.html, header.html, app.py, dashboard.html, footer.html, success.html, thank_you.html, upload.html, bin.html, and signup.html.
- Status Bar:** Shows file statistics: Ln 8, Col 8, Spaces: 4, UTF-8, LF, {}, HTML, and Go To.

SIGNUP.CSS

The screenshot shows the VS Code interface with the 'signup.css' file open in the editor. The left sidebar displays the project structure under 'LOGIN_SYSTEM'. The 'EXPLORER' view shows various files and folders, including 'css' and 'static' subfolders. The 'SIGNUP.CSS' file is selected in the editor tab bar. The code itself is a CSS file containing styles for a sign-up form, including a header section with a gradient background and bold text.

```
static > css > # signup.css > .left-section h1
1 * {
2   margin: 0;
3   padding: 0;
4   box-sizing: border-box;
5 }

body {
6   font-family: 'Arial', sans-serif;
7   background-color: #000;
8   display: flex;
9   justify-content: center;
10  align-items: center;
11  height: 100vh;
12  color: #fff;
13}

.container {
14  display: flex;
15  width: 90%;
16  gap: 50px;
17  max-width: 1200px;
18  background-color: #000;
19  border-radius: 48px;
20  transition: all 0.3s ease;
21}

.left-section {
22  flex: 1;
23  background: var(--Grey-100, #181818);
24  padding: 50px;
25  transition: all 0.3s ease;
26  border-radius: 20px;
27}

.left-section::before {
28  content: "";
29  position: absolute;
30  bottom: 0;
31  left: 0;
32  width: 336px;
33  height: 336px;
34  background: url('<path-to-image>') lightgray 50% / cover no-repeat;
35  opacity: 0.3;
36  filter: blur(150px);
37  border-radius: 50%;
38  z-index: 0;
39}

.left-section h1 {
40  font-size: 3rem;
41  padding-top: 40px;
42  font-weight: bold;
43  background: linear-gradient(148deg, #71FF59 -12.37%, #33FFE7 179.78%);
44  -webkit-background-clip: text;
45  background-clip: text;
46  color: transparent; /* Make text transparent */
47  margin-bottom: 20px;
48}

.left-section p {
49  font-size: 1.2rem;
50  background: linear-gradient(148deg, #71FF59 -12.37%, #33FFE7 179.78%);
51  -webkit-background-clip: text;
52  background-clip: text;
53  color: transparent; /* Make text transparent */
54  margin-bottom: 20px;
55}
```

APP.PY

The screenshot shows a code editor interface with the following details:

- Explorer Bar:** On the left, it lists a project structure under "LOGIN_SYSTEM". It includes a folder "uploads" containing various files like Logo_B.png, Logo-6.png, Market.png, Mini_project.pdf, Miniproject.pdf, Notes_BVE_Unit_I..., pexels-kaip-13412..., Polynomial_Repres..., PREERN24000261..., Profile.pdf, profile.png, projects.pdf, python_Syllabus_B..., Rectangle_24.pdf, Rectangle_24.png, Rectangle_25.png, resume.pdf, Scholarship_Mana..., Screenshot_2024..., Screenshot_2024..., Screenshot_2024..., Screenshot_2024..., Screenshot_2024..., Sign_Up.png, SINGLY_LINKED_LI..., Summary_Report.p..., temlImageMcDlX..., temlImageyeJEYy..., UNIT_II_HVPE_RV..., Unknown-2.pdf, Unknown-3.pdf, Unknown.pdf, v-1030.pdf, wd_lab.pdf, WD.pdf, WhatsApp_Image_..., White_and_Black_..., Wildswolf_1.pdf, and a "venv" folder containing bin, include, lib, .gitignore, and pyvenv.cfg.
- File List:** At the top, there are tabs for login.html, header.html, app.py (which is currently selected), dashboard.html, footer.html, success.html, thank_you.html, and upload.html.
- Code Editor:** The main area displays the Python code for "app.py". The code initializes a Flask application, sets up an SQLite database, and defines routes for file uploads and database operations.

```
from flask import Flask, request, render_template, flash, jsonify, current_app, redirect, url_for, session
from datetime import datetime
import sqlite3
import os
import re
from werkzeug.utils import secure_filename
from flask import send_from_directory
from PIL import Image
from PyPDF2 import PdfReader
from flask import abort
import smtplib
from email.mime.multipart import MIMEMultipart
from email.mime.text import MIMEText
from flask_mail import Mail, Message

app = Flask(__name__)
app.secret_key = 'your_secret_key'

UPLOAD_FOLDER = 'uploads'
ALLOWED_EXTENSIONS = {'jpg', 'png', 'gif', 'pdf'}
app.config['UPLOAD_FOLDER'] = UPLOAD_FOLDER
os.makedirs(UPLOAD_FOLDER, exist_ok=True)

def get_db_connection():
    conn = sqlite3.connect('users.db')
    conn.row_factory = sqlite3.Row
    return conn

def init_db():
    try:
        conn = get_db_connection()
        with conn:
            conn.execute('''
                CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS users (
                    id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT,
                    username TEXT NOT NULL,
                    email TEXT NOT NULL UNIQUE,
                    password TEXT NOT NULL
                )
            ''')
            conn.execute('''
                CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS files (
                    id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT,
                    user_id INTEGER NOT NULL,
                    file_name TEXT NOT NULL,
                    file_path TEXT NOT NULL,
                    upload_time DATETIME DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
                    description TEXT,
                    FOREIGN KEY (user_id) REFERENCES users(id) ON DELETE CASCADE
                )
            ''')
    except Exception as e:
        print("An error occurred:", e)
    finally:
        conn.close()

def allowed_file(filename):
    return '.' in filename and filename.rsplit('.', 1)[1].lower() in ALLOWED_EXTENSIONS

@app.route('/')
def index():
    return render_template('login.html')
```

HEADER.HTML

The screenshot shows a code editor interface with the following details:

- Project Structure:** The project is named "login_system". The "templates" folder contains "header.html", which is currently selected.
- Code Content:** The "header.html" file contains the following code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Dashboard</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="{{ url_for('static', filename='css/dashstyle.css') }}>
    <link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Roboto:wght@400;700&display=swap" rel="stylesheet">
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/font-awesome/6.0.0-beta3/css/all.min.css">
    <link href="https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/fullcalendar/5.11.3/main.min.css" rel="stylesheet">
  </head>
  <body>
    <div class="container">
      <aside class="sidebar">
        <script>
          // Sidebar hover functionality (Optional)
          document.querySelector('.sidebar').addEventListener('mouseenter', function () {
            this.style.width = '65px';
          });

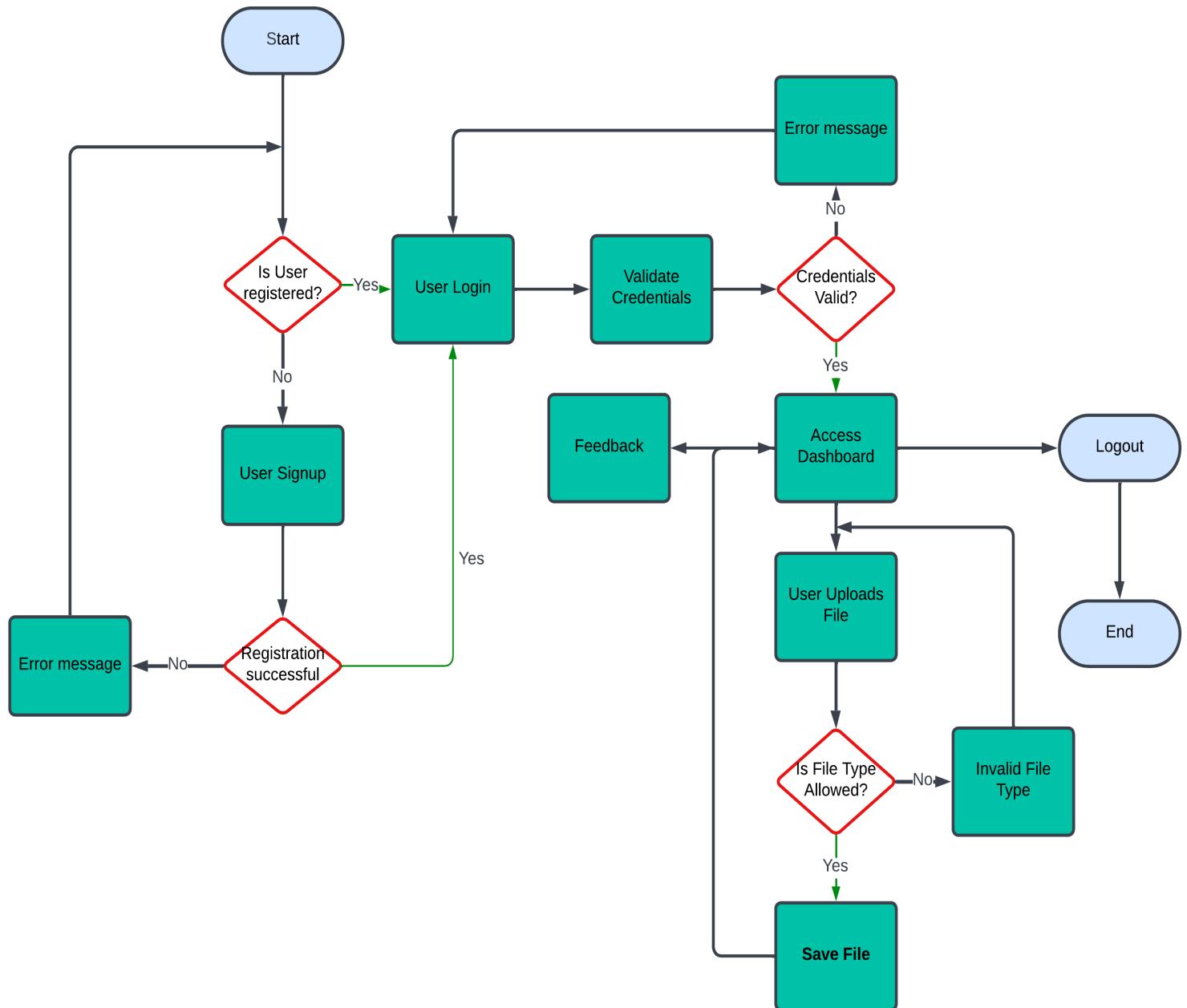
          document.querySelector('.sidebar').addEventListener('mouseleave', function () {
            this.style.width = '60px';
          });
        </script>
        <div class="logo">
          <svg xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/svg" width="60" height="60" viewBox="0 0 60 60" fill="none">
            <g clip-path="url(#clip0_104_1746)">
              <path d="M13.0909 36.5023C13.0909 41.6725 13.0909 44.2576 14.8858 45.8901C16.6807 47.5227 19.5229 47.5227 25.2073 47.5227L31.8285 47.5227C38.624 47.5227 42.0218 47.5227 48.8875 35.2671 37.8031L13.0909 20.875L13.0909 36.5023Z" fill="url(#paint0_linear_104_1746)"/>
              <path d="M13.0909 24.324C13.0909 19.1538 13.0909 16.5687 14.8858 14.9361C16.6807 13.3036 19.5229 13.3036 25.2073 13.3036L31.8285 13.3036C38.624 13.3036 42.0218 13.3036 49.9388 35.2671 23.0231L13.0909 39.9512L13.0909 24.324Z" fill="url(#paint1_linear_104_1746)"/>
            </g>
            <defs>
              <linearGradient id="paint0_linear_104_1746" x1="-3.1579" y1="18.6291" x2="0.661875" y2="49.971" gradientUnits="userSpaceOnUse">
                <stop stop-color="#47FFBD" stop-opacity="0.2"/>
                <stop offset="1" stop-color="#62FF48"/>
              </linearGradient>
              <linearGradient id="paint1_linear_104_1746" x1="-3.1579" y1="42.1972" x2="0.661875" y2="10.8553" gradientUnits="userSpaceOnUse">
                <stop stop-color="#47FFBD" stop-opacity="0.2"/>
                <stop offset="1" stop-color="#62FF48"/>
              </linearGradient>
              <clipPath id="clip0_104_1746">
                <rect width="60" height="58.8506" fill="white" transform="translate(0 0.979736)"/>
              </clipPath>
            </defs>
          </div>
        </div>
      </div>
      <script>
        function confirmLogout(event) {
          event.preventDefault(); // Prevent the default link behavior
          if (confirm("Are you sure you want to log out?")) {
            window.location.href = "{{ url_for('logout') }}"; // Redirect to logout route
          }
        }
      </script>
      <nav class="nav">
        <a href="{{ url_for('dashboard') }}" class="nav-item"><i class="fas fa-home"></i></a>
        <div class="nav-item"><i class="fas fa-file-upload"></i></div>
      </nav>
    </div>
  </body>
</html>
```
- Editor UI:** The code editor has a dark theme. The "header.html" file is the active tab. The status bar at the bottom right shows "login_system".

DASHSTYLE.CSS

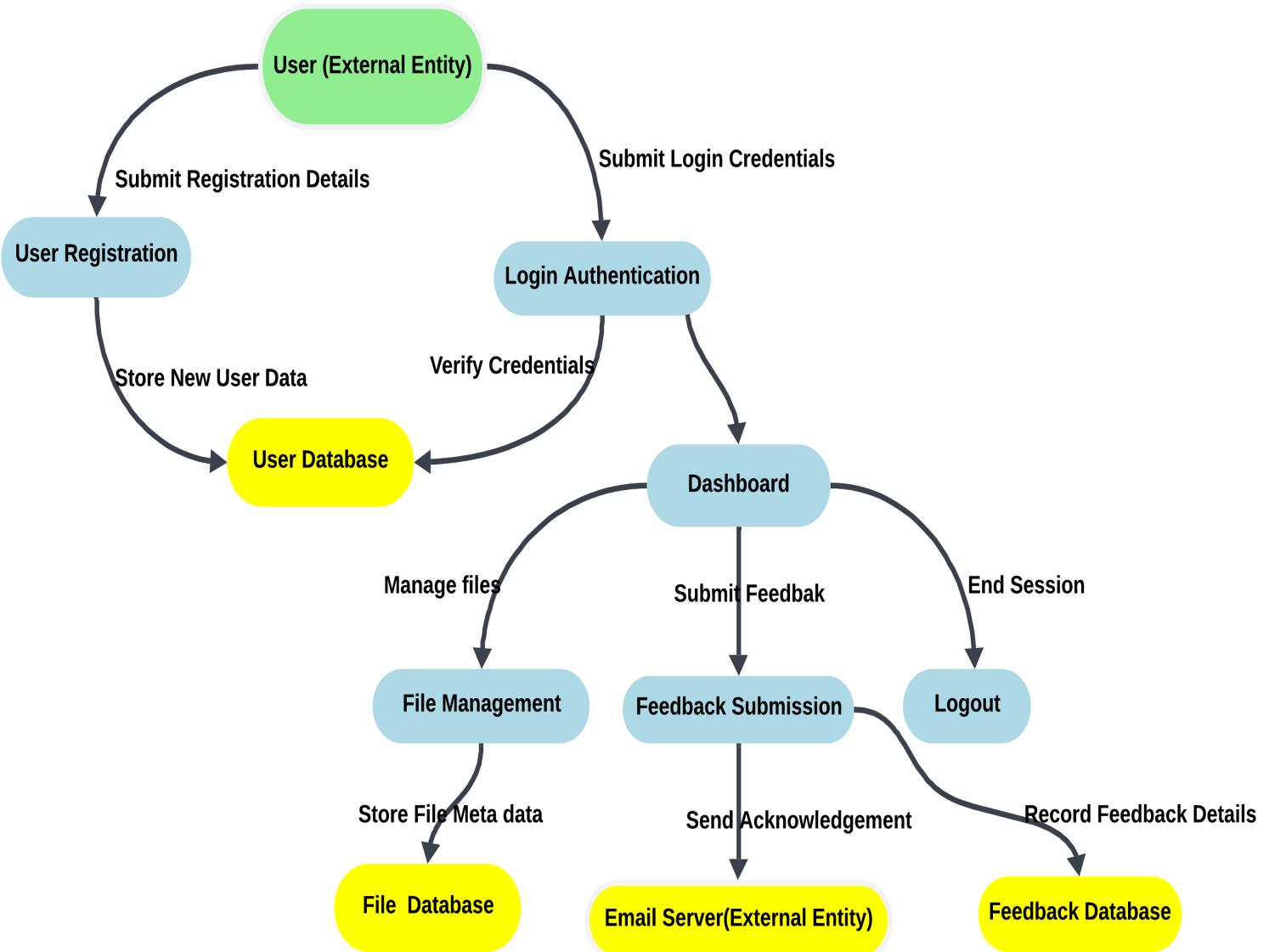
```
3 * {  
4     margin: 0;  
5     padding: 0;  
6     box-sizing: border-box;  
7     font-family: 'Roboto', sans-serif;  
8 }  
9  
10 body {  
11     background: var(--Black, #000000);  
12     color: white;  
13 }  
14  
15 .container {  
16     display: flex;  
17     height: 100vh;  
18 }  
19  
20 .thank-you-page {  
21     position: relative;  
22     height: 100vh;  
23     background-image: url('pexels-kaip-1341279.jpg');  
24     background-position: center;  
25     background-size: cover;  
26     background-attachment: fixed;  
27     display: flex;  
28     justify-content: center;  
29     align-items: center;  
30 }  
31  
32 .thank-you-page::before {  
33     content: '';  
34     position: absolute;  
35     top: 0;  
36     left: 0;  
37     right: 0;  
38     bottom: 0;  
39     background: rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.4);  
40     z-index: 1;  
41 }  
42  
43 .thank-you-section {  
44     text-align: center;  
45     padding: 40px;  
46     background-color: rgba(33, 30, 30, 0.8);  
47     border-radius: 10px;  
48     max-width: 600px;  
49     width: 90%;  
50     z-index: 2;  
51     animation: fadeIn 1s ease-in-out;  
52 }  
53  
54 .thank-you-section h2 {  
55     color: #62ff48;  
56     font-size: 3em;  
57     margin-bottom: 20px;  
58     animation: slideIn 1.5s ease-out;  
59 }  
60  
61 .thank-you-section p {  
62     font-size: 1.2em;  
63     color: #2accae;
```

```
64         margin-bottom: 30px;  
65         animation: fadeInUp 1.5s ease-out;  
66     }  
67  
68     .thank-you-section .btn {  
69         display: inline-block;  
70         padding: 15px 30px;  
71         background: linear-gradient(148deg, #71FF59 -12.37%, #33FF  
72         color: #fff;  
73         border: none;  
74         border-radius: 5px;  
75         font-size: 1.2em;  
76         text-decoration: none;  
77         transition: background-color 0.3s ease;  
78         animation: bounceIn 2s ease-out;  
79     }  
80  
81     .thank-you-section .btn:hover {  
82         background-color: #47e740;  
83     }  
84  
85     @keyframes fadeIn {  
86         from {  
87             opacity: 0;  
88         }  
89         to {  
90             opacity: 1;  
91         }  
92     }  
93  
94     @keyframes slideIn {  
95         from {  
96             transform: translateY(-50px);  
97             opacity: 0;  
98         }  
99         to {  
100            transform: translateY(0);  
101            opacity: 1;  
102        }  
103    }  
104  
105    @keyframes fadeInUp {  
106        from {  
107            transform: translateY(50px);  
108            opacity: 0;  
109        }  
110        to {  
111            transform: translateY(0);  
112            opacity: 1;  
113        }  
114    }  
115  
116    @keyframes bounceIn {  
117        0% {  
118            transform: scale(0);  
119            opacity: 0;  
120        }  
121        50% {  
122            transform: scale(1.1);  
123            opacity: 1;  
124        }  
125        100% {
```


Flowchart



DATA FLOW DIAGRAM



ER

