

Mini Project Mid Term Report
on
e-Learning Platform

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Abstract

E-learning is another form of distance learning where education and training courses are delivered using computer technology. Typically, this means that courses are delivered either via the Internet, or on computer networks (linked computers). With the increased availability of smartphones and PCs with Internet access, e-learning is becoming more and more popular. This online application aims to provide a platform to any small to midsize educational organization who can't afford their own online education software. In addition to providing a simple yet powerful platform to educational organizations, this application is also beneficial to small to midsize coaching institutes, now they can make their courses available to a bigger audience without having a need to set up physical centers in different locations.

The idea of e-learning is very cost effective and efficient and has great potential, with this project we aim to showcase the same.

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Introduction

Problem Statement :

Develop an e-learning platform.

About the project :

This application is currently web based and can be used using any device that has a browser that supports today's web standards (HTML, CSS, JavaScript).

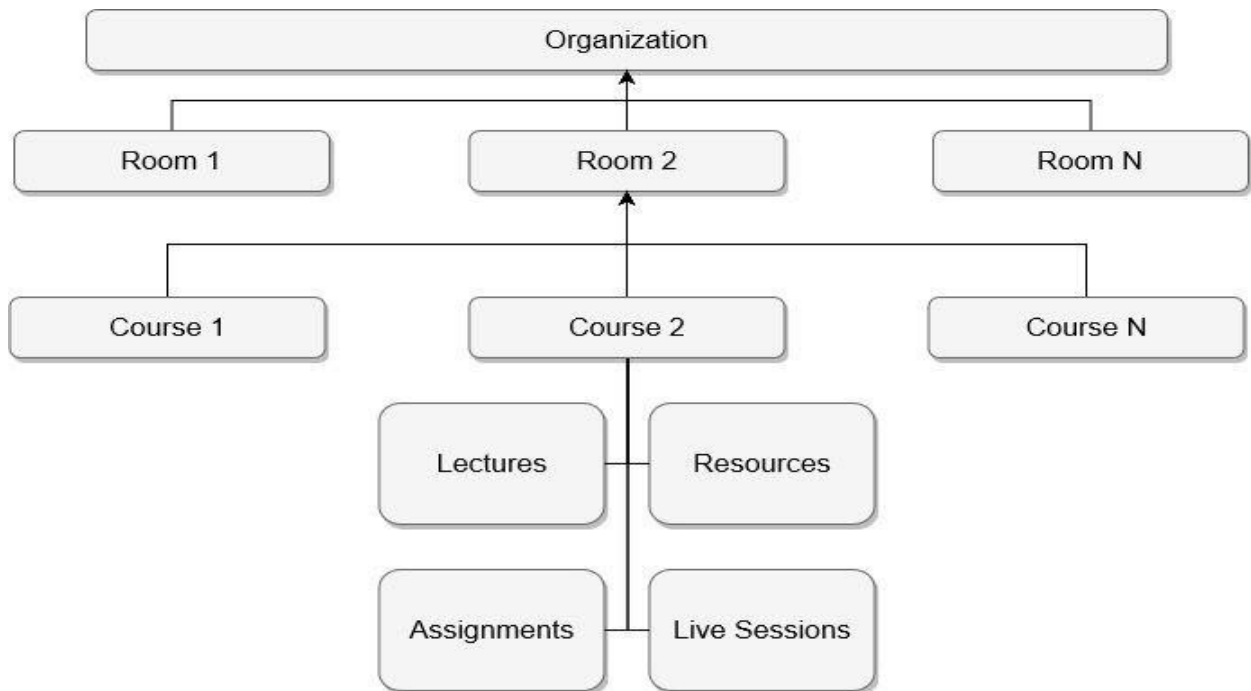
Through this application any organization can sign up using an email address and they will be presented with a dashboard using it they can create Rooms (equivalent to classes) and create courses inside those rooms along with assigning instructors for each course created.

Teachers can then start uploading content in assigned courses, they can upload lectures, course resources and resources specific to each lecture and also give

assignments. There is also a feature for live sessions that can be used for doubt clearing sessions or directly interacting with students.

With creation of every room, a link is generated that is accessible from the dashboard itself and can be used to add students to that room. Once students sign up using the room link provided to them, they will be added to the corresponding room, after which they can login and start viewing courses running in that room.

A general structure of the application is shown in figure below



In this project, we have used front-end technologies like – HTML, CSS, Javascript and Django framework is used in the back-end part.

There are mainly three parts in our project –

- Administration section for the admin of the organization,
- Teacher section for the staff of organization
- Student section.

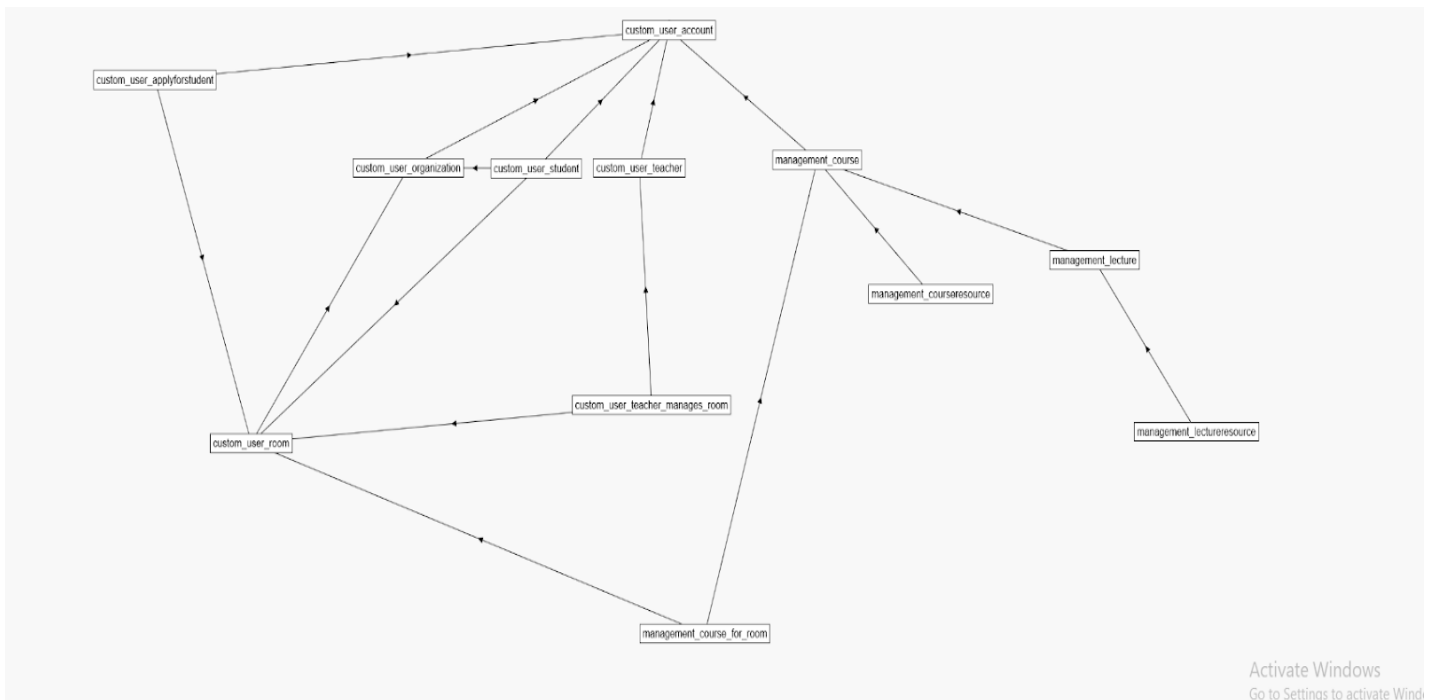
In administration part, admin will be able to add the rooms according to his requirements and add courses in it for the organization. He also add teachers and students of the organization.

In teacher section, teacher is able to add the materials, resources, related to the courses and also add the links of the video lectures as well.

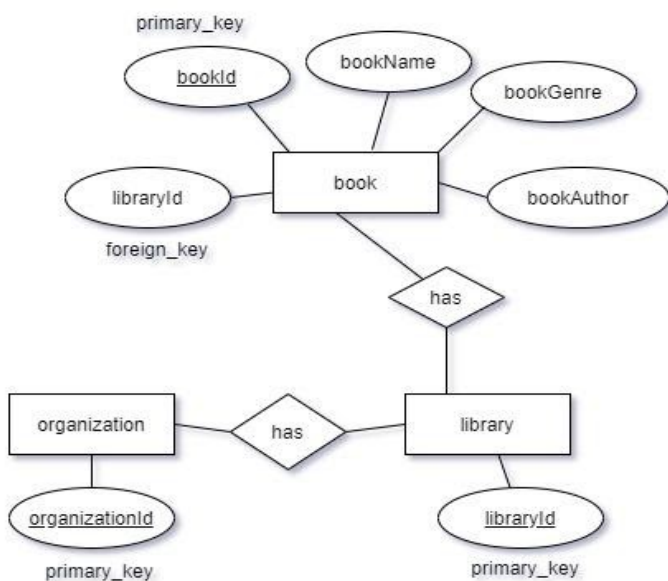
In the student section, student will login into his account provided by the organization and attend the lectures of the course which is present in his respective curriculum and he is also able to download all the corresponding materials and video lectures related to his courses.

The work that we have completed in the project is shown below with the help of the screenshots:-

It shows the structure of database used in our project:



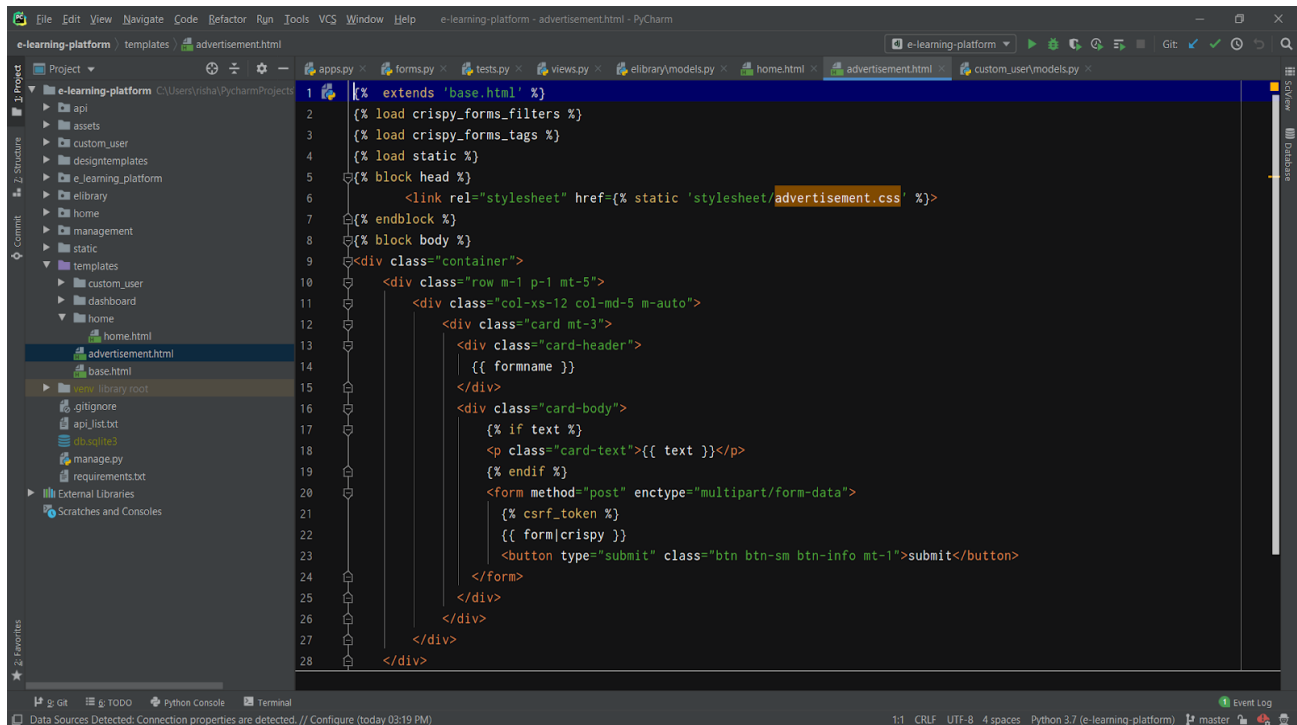
It shows the ER model for e-Library Management System:



Functions :-

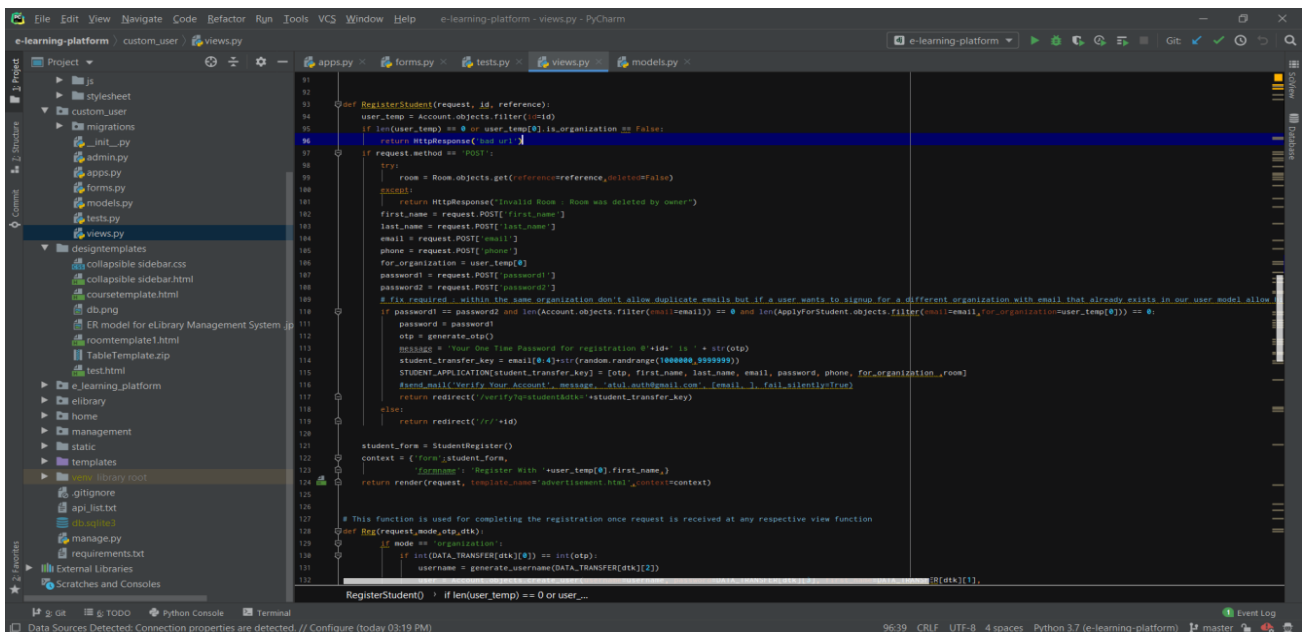
- addBook()
- deleteBook()
- searchBook()
- listAllBooks()
- editBook()

Some Screenshots from the code of the project



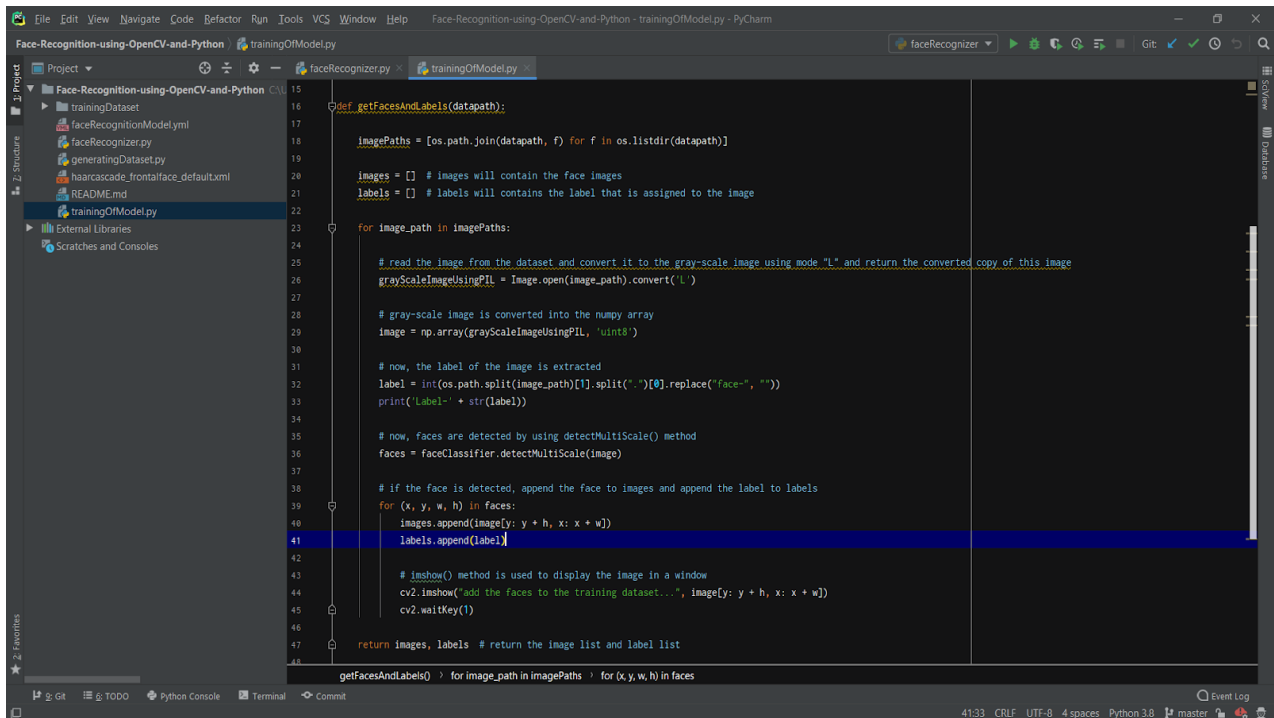
This screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with the file `advertisement.html` open. The code is a Django template that extends `base.html` and includes `crispy_forms` filters and tags. It defines a `block head` with a link to `advertisement.css` and a `block body` containing a `container` class. Inside the container, there is a `row` class with a `col-xs-12 col-md-5 m-auto` class, which contains a `card` class. The card has a `card-header` with a `formname` variable and a `card-body` with a `text` variable. A `form` is defined with `method="post"` and `enctype="multipart/form-data"`, containing a `csrf_token` variable, a `form|crispy` variable, and a `submit` button.

```
1 {% extends 'base.html' %}
2 {% load crispy_forms_filters %}
3 {% load crispy_forms_tags %}
4 {% load static %}
5 {% block head %}
6     <link rel="stylesheet" href="{% static 'stylesheet/advertisement.css' %}">
7 {% endblock %}
8 {% block body %}
9     <div class="container">
10         <div class="row m-1 p-1 mt-5">
11             <div class="col-xs-12 col-md-5 m-auto">
12                 <div class="card mt-3">
13                     <div class="card-header">
14                         {{ formname }}
15                     </div>
16                     <div class="card-body">
17                         {% if text %}
18                         <p class="card-text">{{ text }}</p>
19                         {% endif %}
20                         <form method="post" enctype="multipart/form-data">
21                             {{ csrf_token }}
22                             {{ form|crispy }}
23                             <button type="submit" class="btn btn-sm btn-info mt-1">submit</button>
24                         </form>
25                     </div>
26                 </div>
27             </div>
28         </div>
29     </div>
```



This screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with the file `views.py` open. The code defines a `RegisterStudent` function that takes a request, id, and reference as arguments. It checks if the user is logged in and if the organization is valid. If not, it returns a 404 response. If the request method is POST, it checks if the room exists and if the user is logged in. It then checks if the email is already in use. If the email is already in use, it returns a 400 response. If the email is not in use, it generates a OTP and sends it to the user's email. It then returns a 200 response with the OTP. The function also handles the OTP verification process.

```
91 def RegisterStudent(request, id, reference):
92     user_temp = Account.objects.filter(id=id)
93     if len(user_temp) == 0 or user_temp[0].is_organization == False:
94         return HttpResponse("Not found")
95     if request.method == "POST":
96         try:
97             room = Room.objects.get(reference=reference, deleted=False)
98             password1 = request.POST['password1']
99             password2 = request.POST['password2']
100             email = request.POST['email']
101             phone = request.POST['phone']
102             for organization in user_temp[0]:
103                 password1 = request.POST['password1']
104                 password2 = request.POST['password2']
105                 # fix required within the same organization don't allow duplicate emails but if a user wants to signup for a different organization with email that already exists in our user model allow
106                 if password1 == password2 and len(Account.objects.filter(email=email)) == 0 and len(ApplyForStudent.objects.filter(email=email, for_organization=user_temp[0])) == 0:
107                     otp = generate_otp()
108                     message = "Your One Time Password for registration is " + str(otp)
109                     student_transfer_key = email[0:4] + str(random.randrange(1000000, 9999999))
110                     STUDENT_APPLICATION.objects.create(student_transfer_key=otp, first_name, last_name, email, password, phone, for_organization=room)
111                     # send mail to verify your account
112                     message = "Verify your account"
113                     return redirect('/verify/your-account/' + student_transfer_key)
114             else:
115                 return redirect('/err/' + id)
116         except:
117             return redirect('/err/' + id)
118     student_form = StudentRegister()
119     context = {'form': student_form,
120               'room': room,
121               'register_with': user_temp[0].first_name,
122               'otp': otp}
123     return render(request, 'templates/advertisement.html', context)
124
125 # This function is used for completing the registration once request is received at any respective view function
126 def RegisterStudent(request, id, reference):
127     if request.method == "POST":
128         if len(user_temp) == 0 or user_temp[0].is_organization == False:
129             return HttpResponse("Not found")
130         if request.method == "POST":
131             try:
132                 room = Room.objects.get(reference=reference, deleted=False)
133                 password1 = request.POST['password1']
134                 password2 = request.POST['password2']
135                 email = request.POST['email']
136                 phone = request.POST['phone']
137                 for organization in user_temp[0]:
138                     password1 = request.POST['password1']
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140                     # fix required within the same organization don't allow duplicate emails but if a user wants to signup for a different organization with email that already exists in our user model allow
141                     if password1 == password2 and len(Account.objects.filter(email=email)) == 0 and len(ApplyForStudent.objects.filter(email=email, for_organization=user_temp[0])) == 0:
142                         otp = generate_otp()
143                         message = "Your One Time Password for registration is " + str(otp)
144                         student_transfer_key = email[0:4] + str(random.randrange(1000000, 9999999))
145                         STUDENT_APPLICATION.objects.create(student_transfer_key=otp, first_name, last_name, email, password, phone, for_organization=room)
146                         # send mail to verify your account
147                         message = "Verify your account"
148                         return redirect('/verify/your-account/' + student_transfer_key)
149             except:
150                 return redirect('/err/' + id)
151         else:
152             return redirect('/err/' + id)
153     student_form = StudentRegister()
154     context = {'form': student_form,
155               'room': room,
156               'register_with': user_temp[0].first_name,
157               'otp': otp}
158     return render(request, 'templates/advertisement.html', context)
```

```
15 def getFacesAndLabels(datapath):
16
17     imagePath = [os.path.join(datapath, f) for f in os.listdir(datapath)]
18
19     images = [] # images will contain the face images
20     labels = [] # labels will contains the label that is assigned to the image
21
22     for image_path in imagePath:
23
24         # read the image from the dataset and convert it to the gray-scale image using mode "L" and return the converted copy of this image
25         grayScaleImageUsingPIL = Image.open(image_path).convert('L')
26
27         # gray-scale image is converted into the numpy array
28         image = np.array(grayScaleImageUsingPIL, 'uint8')
29
30         # now, the label of the image is extracted
31         label = int(os.path.splitext(image_path)[1].split('.')[0].replace("face-", ""))
32         print('Label-' + str(label))
33
34         # now, faces are detected by using detectMultiScale() method
35         faces = faceClassifier.detectMultiScale(image)
36
37         # if the face is detected, append the face to images and append the label to labels
38         for (x, y, w, h) in faces:
39             images.append(image[y: y + h, x: x + w])
40             labels.append(label)
41
42         # imshow() method is used to display the image in a window
43         cv2.imshow("add the faces to the training dataset...", image[y: y + h, x: x + w])
44         cv2.waitKey(1)
45
46     return images, labels # return the image list and label list
47
48 getFacesAndLabels() > for image_path in imagePath: > for (x, y, w, h) in faces
```

Requirement Analysis

Technologies Used :

- Operating System : Cross Platform
- Front End Technologies : Html, JavaScript, CSS
- Back End Technologies : Python, Django, Machine Learning
- IDE : Pycharm
- Database : SQLite
- Python Version : 3.8.2
- Supporting Technologies : Git, GitHub

Software Requirement* :

- Operating System : Cross Platform
- Browser : Any browser supporting Html, CSS & JavaScript

Hardware Requirement *:

- Hardware : Any Standard System That Can Run a Web Browser Equipped With HTML, CSS & JavaScript.
- Key Board : Standard Windows Keyboard
- Mouse : Two or Three Button Mouse
- Monitor : SVGA

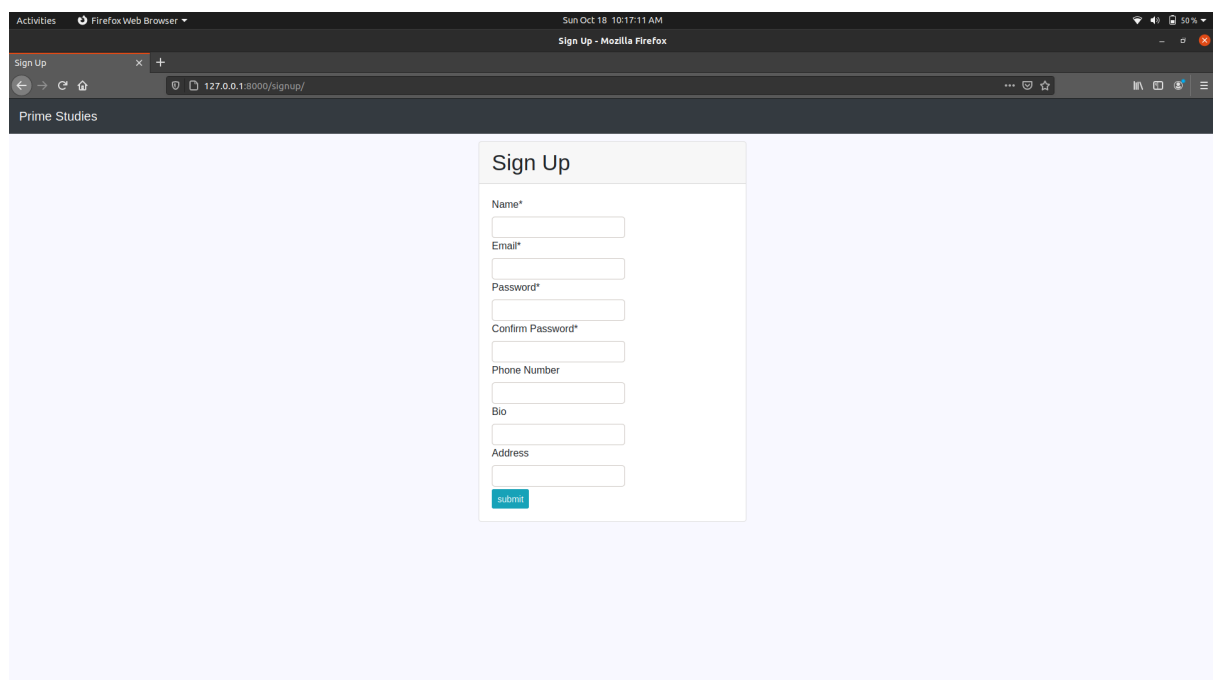
Progress

Database Is ready and is tested using dummy data added from the django administration panel.

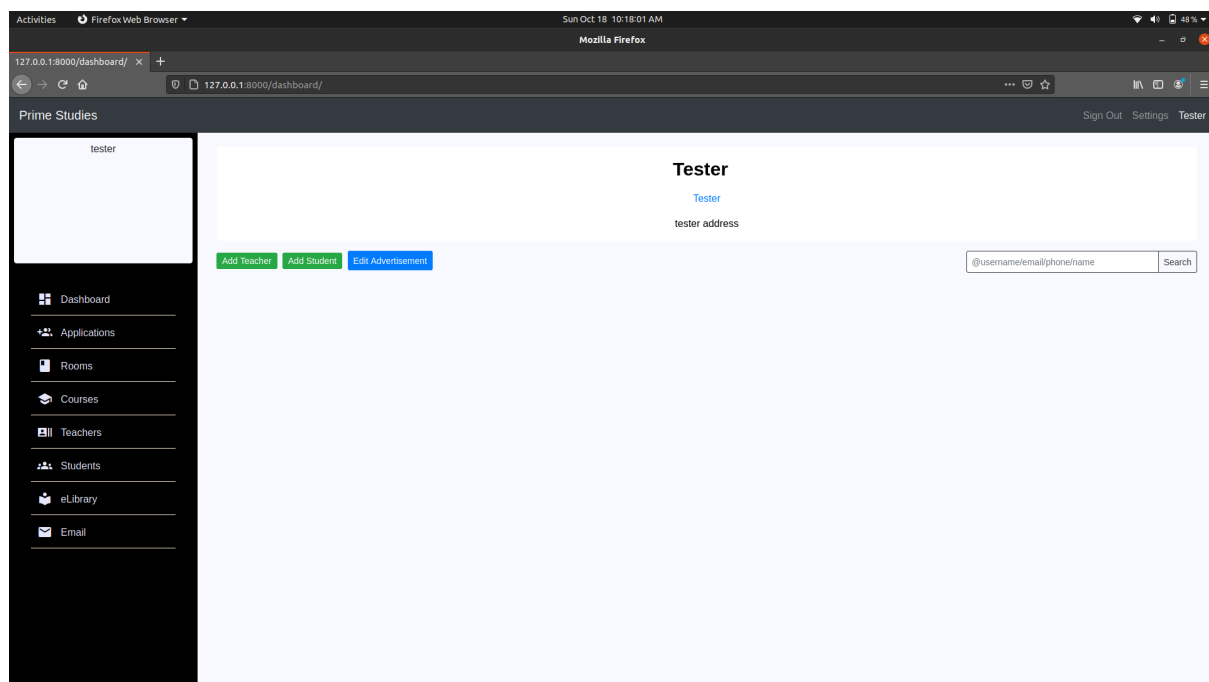
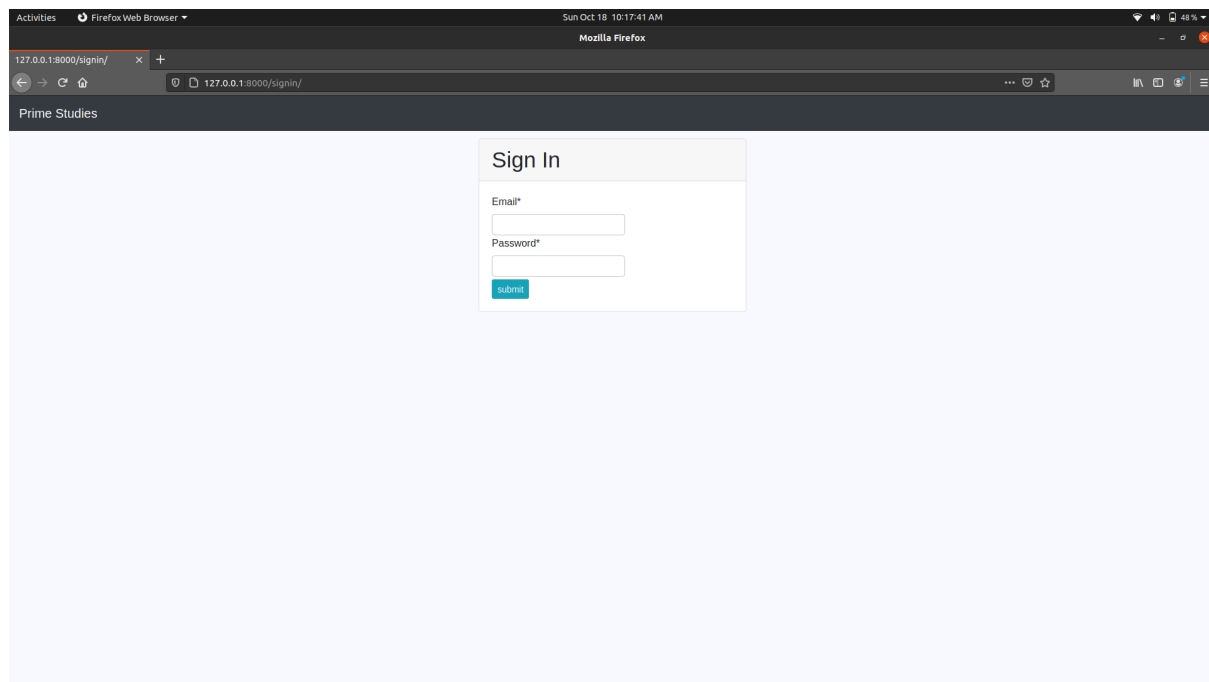
All basic functionalities like adding room, course, student, teacher, assigning the right room to the right teacher and student is done. Students can be directly admitted to a particular room by allowing them to sign up using that particular room's admission link which can then be accepted by the admin.

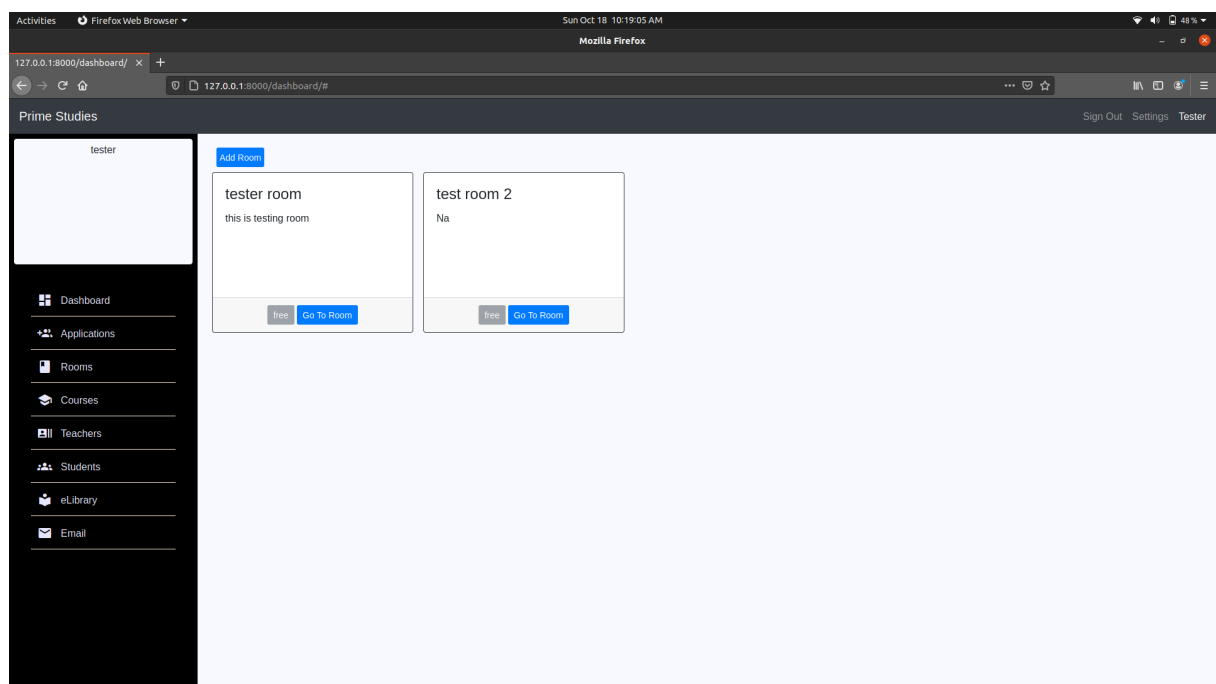
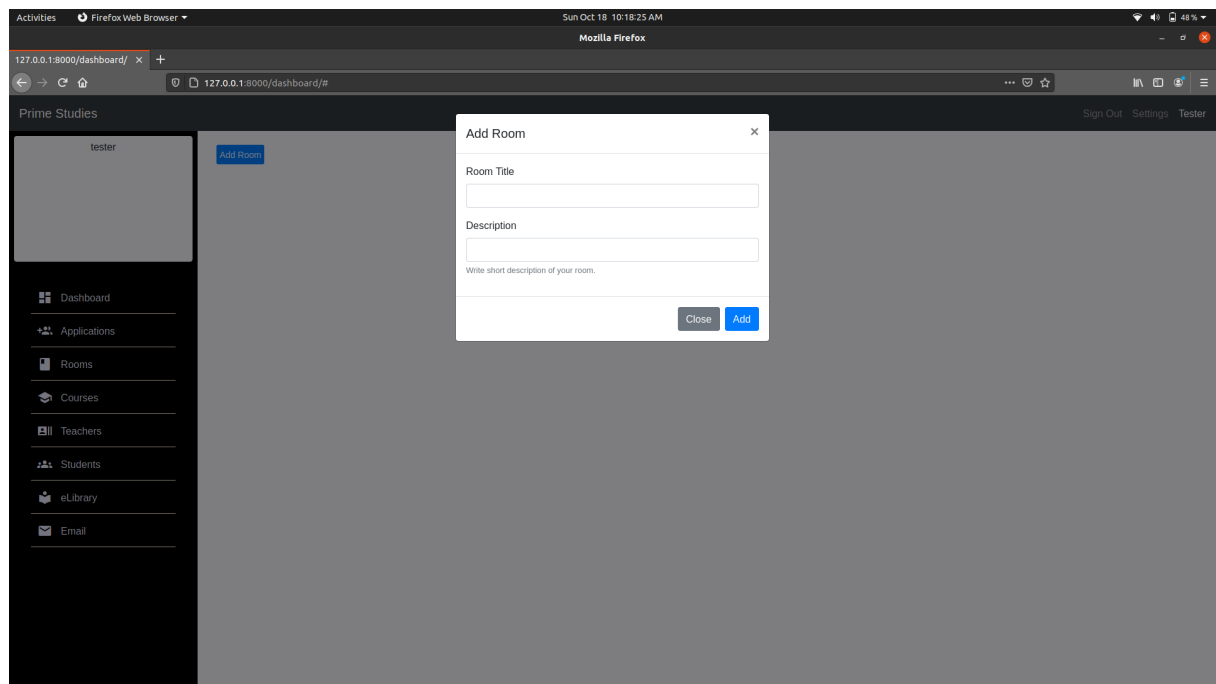
Backend is almost ready (functionalities like an authentication system with only one active session per student, CRUD operations on Rooms, Course, Resources , etc.) . All the rest-api interface is written with more than 50% of them is implemented and tested.

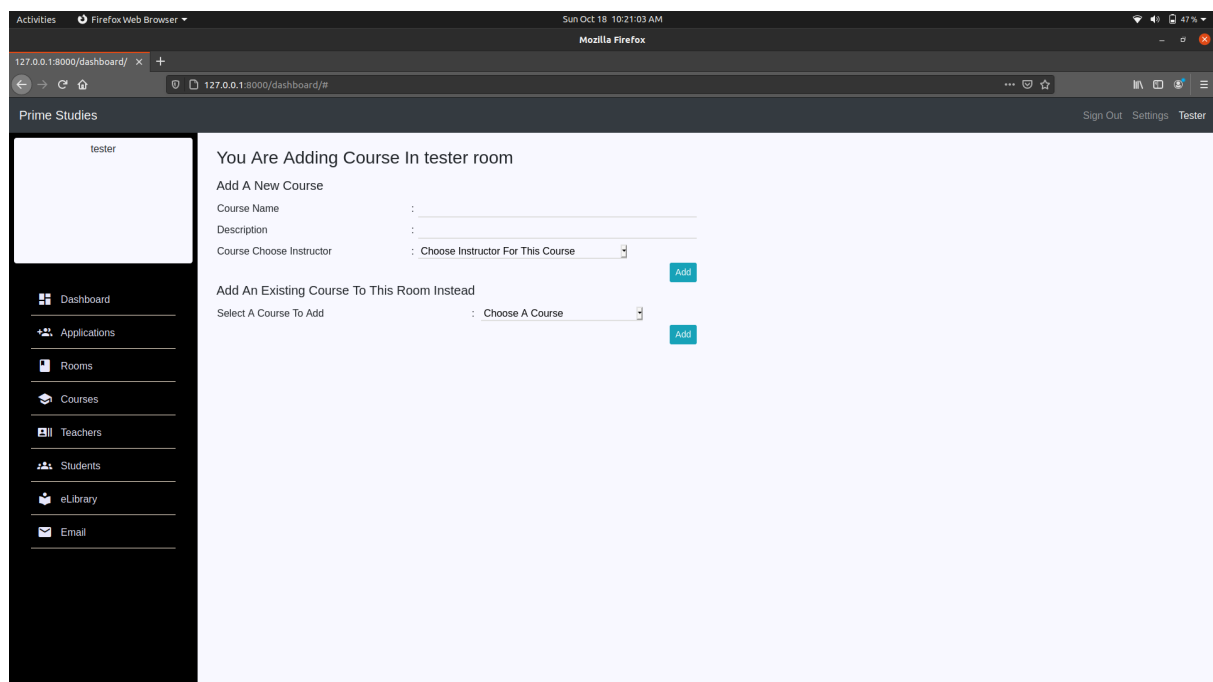
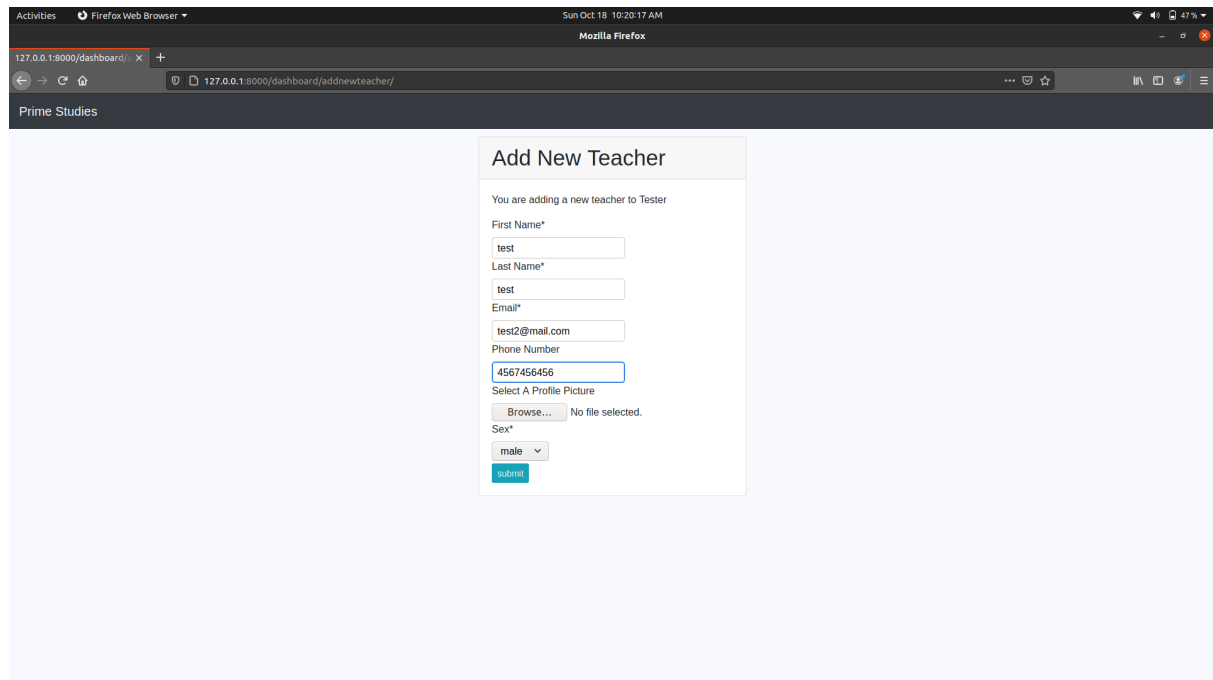
In the front end of the project basic functionalities like adding room, course, resource are implemented for the admin account of the school and some basic front end functionalities are also implemented for the student accounts as well. Some screenshots are added below from the working part of the project and some demo videos are also added in the github repository of the project.

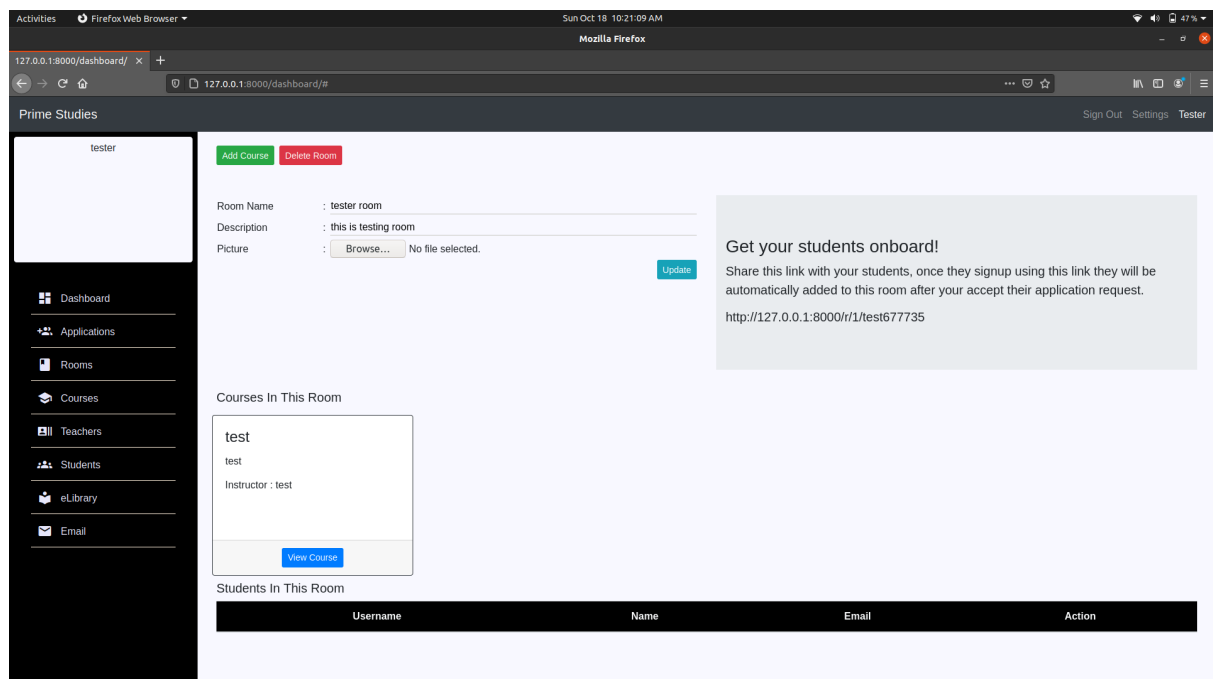
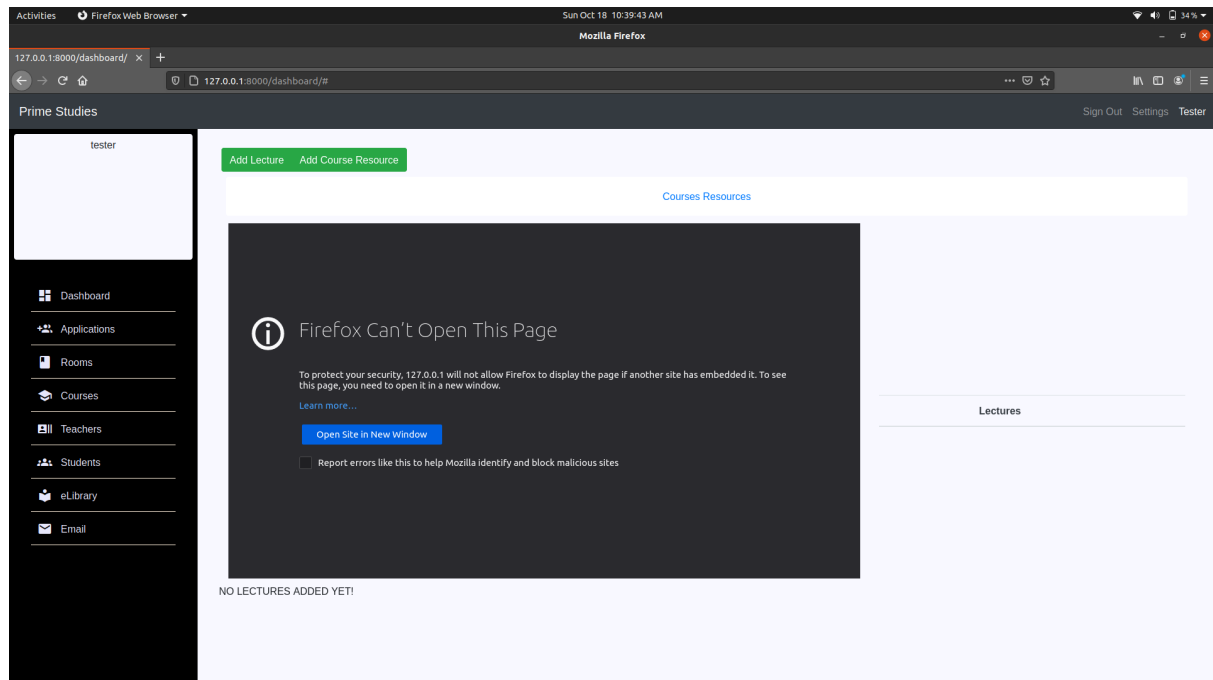


The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title 'Sign Up - Mozilla Firefox'. The address bar displays '127.0.0.1:8000/signup/'. The page content features a 'Sign Up' form with the following fields: Name*, Email*, Password*, Confirm Password*, Phone Number, Bio, and Address. A blue 'submit' button is located at the bottom of the form. The page has a dark header with the text 'Prime Studies' on the left and a light blue background for the main content area.









Pending Work :

In the backend time-table ms and live class scheduler, mail and library management is left.

In the front end ui for the student and teacher is left and some features are yet to be implemented in the admin account as well.

References:

- <https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/3.1/>
- <https://www.youtube.com/>
- <https://www.w3schools.com/html/>
- https://www.w3schools.com/js/js_htmldom_document.asp