

PROJECT REPORT ON (EBOOK WEBSITE)

Submitted by

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Under the supervision of

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Date: June/2023

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project entitled "EBook Website" is being carried by Diploma Computer Engineering students for the award of the Diploma in Computer Engineering is an original work carried out by them. They have worked under my guidance and supervision and have fulfilled all the requirements for the submission.

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The details contained in this project have not been submitted, in part or full, to any other university or institute for the award of any degree or diploma.

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Place: New Delhi

Date:

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Abstract:

The emergence of digital technologies has transformed the way we access and consume information, including books. eBooks have gained significant popularity as a convenient and accessible medium for reading. As a result, eBook websites have become crucial platforms that facilitate the distribution and discovery of digital books.

This abstract examines the role and significance of eBook websites in the contemporary digital landscape. It explores the fundamental features and functionalities of these platforms, highlighting their ability to provide a vast and diverse collection of eBooks across various genres and subjects. eBook websites serve as virtual libraries, enabling users to explore and access a wide range of literary works conveniently from their digital devices.

Furthermore, this abstract delves into the value proposition offered by eBook websites to both readers and authors. For readers, these platforms offer benefits such as instant access, portability, and customization options, allowing individuals to tailor their reading experiences to their preferences. Moreover, eBook websites often provide user-friendly interfaces, intuitive search functionalities, and personalized recommendations, enhancing the overall reading journey.

In conclusion, eBook websites have revolutionized the way books are accessed, read, and published. They have democratized the literary world by providing a platform for authors to share their work with a global audience and readers to explore an extensive digital library. As technology continues to advance, eBook websites will likely play an increasingly vital role in shaping the future of reading and the dissemination of knowledge in the digital era.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The project aims and objectives that will be achieved after completion of this project are discussed in this subchapter. The aims and objectives are as follows:

- Online book reading.
- A search column to search availability of books.
- Facility to download required book.
- An Admin login page where admin can add books, videos or page sources
- Open link for Learning Websites

1.2 Motivation

EBook websites have emerged as digital platforms that facilitate the distribution, discovery, and consumption of electronic books. They have gained popularity due to advancements in technology and the increasing demand for digital reading. These websites provide users with access to a wide range of eBooks across various genres and subjects. They offer features such as personalized recommendations, user reviews, and forums to enhance the reading experience and foster community engagement.

EBook websites have also enabled self-publishing, allowing authors to reach a global audience directly. Challenges faced by these platforms include copyright concerns and ensuring compatibility across different devices and platforms. Subscription-based eBook services have also gained prominence, offering readers unlimited access to a vast library of titles for fixed fee. Overall, eBook websites play a significant role in shaping the digital publishing industry and the future of reading.

1.3 Contributions

- 1. We provide users with a vast and diverse collection of eBooks across various genres and subjects. We offer a one-stop platform for readers to explore and access books conveniently from their digital devices.
- 2. We enable readers to access and carry multiple books in a single device, eliminating the need for physical copies. This convenience and portability enhance the reading experience, allowing users to read anytime and anywhere.
- 3. We often incorporate features such as personalized recommendations, user reviews, and ratings, which enhance the reading journey. These features facilitate engagement, foster community interaction, and help readers discover new books.

- 4. We offer subscription-based services, providing readers with unlimited access to a vast library of titles for a fixed fee thus promotes affordability and allow readers to explore a wide range of books without individually purchasing them.
- **5.** EBook websites contribute to the preservation and accessibility of literature. They digitize and store literary works, ensuring their availability for future generations and mitigating the risk of physical book decay or loss.
- 6. We contribute to the democratization of reading, expand publishing opportunities, enhance the reading experience, and facilitate the global dissemination of knowledge and literature.

1.4 Organization of the project

1. Planning and Requirements Gathering:

- Define project goals, objectives, and scope.
- Determine the types of eBooks to be included in the website.
- Gather requirements for website features and functionalities.

2. Design and User Experience:

- Creating a user-friendly and visually appealing website design.
- Developing a clear and intuitive navigation structure.
- Focusing on responsive design to ensure compatibility across different devices.

3. Search and Discovery Functionality:

- Design and implement an advanced search feature to allow users to find eBooks based on specific criteria (e.g., title, author, genre).
- Develop recommendation algorithms to suggest relevant eBooks based on user preferences and browsing history.
- Implement filters and sorting options for users to refine search results.

4. EBook Reading and User Interface:

- Provide a user-friendly interface with features such as adjustable font sizes, highlighting, bookmarking, and annotations.
- Ensure smooth navigation within eBooks, including table of contents, page flipping, and seamless scrolling.

CHAPTER 2

SYSTEM ANALYSIS

2.1 Analysis of Existing Systems

System analysis is conducted for the purpose of studying a system or its parts in order to identify its objectives. It is a problem solving technique that improves the system and ensures that all the components of the system work efficiently to accomplish their purpose. Analysis specifies what the system should do.

Identified requirements from previous systems which mentioned above functional, and non-functional requirement are as follows: -

2.1.1 Openlibrary EBook website: Functional requirements of this system are as follows: □ User can register using Email id and phone no.
☐ User can choose password.
□user id is provided when they register
☐ The system must only allow user with valid id and password to enter the system
☐ It provide modify internet archive password, email address, screen name.
\Box It provide delete internet archive account and change browsing history from the menu.
2.1.2 EBook Management system: Functional requirements of this system are as follows: □Online book reading.
☐ A search column to search availability of books.
□ Facility to download required book.
□Video tutorial for students.
□ □ An Admin login page where admin can add books, videos or page sources
□user id is provided when they register
☐ The system must only allow user with valid id and password to enter the system
\Box The system performs authorization process which decides what user level can acess to.
☐ The user must be able to logout after they finished using system.
□ □ Open link for Learning Websites
☐ System must be able to search the database based on select search type
☐ System must be able to filter book based on keyword enter

2.1.3Project Gutenberg EBook:

Functional requirements of this system are as follows: ☐ Search and browse. By author, title, subject, language, type, popularity, and more. ☐ Bookshelves of related eBooks. ☐ Frequently downloaded: Top 100, or ranked by popularity. ☐ Offline catalogues: handy eBook listings and metadata to consult offline. ☐ Recently added. The latest new and updated eBooks.
2.1.4 Online Book Store:
Functional requirements of this system are as follows: □ Provides the searching facilities based on various factors. Such as Books, Order, Order Status, Stock.
□Online Book Store also manage the Book Store details online for Order Status details, Stock details, Books.
☐ It tracks all the information of Customer, Book Store, Order Status etc
☐ Manage the information of Customer
☐ Shows the information and description of the Books, Order
☐ To increase efficiency of managing the Books, Customer
\Box It deals with monitoring the information and transactions of Order Status.
☐ Manage the information of Books
\Box Editing, adding and updating of Records is improved which results in proper resource management of Books data.
☐ Manage the information of Order Status
Some common requirements are: □ Online book reading.
□ A search column to search availability of books.
☐ User can register using Email id and phone no
☐ Search and browse. By author, title, subject, language, type, popularity, and more.
☐ System must be able to show the filtered book.
☐ The user must first register themselves on the application.
☐ Manage the information of Customer

2.2 Limitations of the Existing System

After analyzing existing Ebook system we came to know that all these existing systems have some common limitations that are as follows:

- 1. Compatibility issues: Ebooks come in various formats, and not all ebook readers or devices support every format. This can create compatibility issues, making it difficult to access or transfer ebooks across different devices.
- 2. Limited Interactivity: While some ebooks incorporate basic interactive features like hyperlinks and bookmarks, they often lack advanced interactivity found in other digital media. Interactive elements like videos, animations, and simulations are typically limited in ebooks, making it challenging to create immersive learning or interactive storytelling experiences.
- 3. Accessibility: While digital formats have the potential to improve accessibility for individuals with visual impairments or reading difficulties, existing ebook systems may fall short in fully addressing these needs. Some ebooks lack proper accessibility features like text-to-speech support, adjustable fonts, or compatibility with screen readers, limiting their usability for people with disabilities

CHAPTER 3

Requirement Elicitatation

The objective of this chapter is to discuss methods of requirement elicitation that are traditional method and goal-oriented approach. visualisation of requirement using AND-OR Graph presents in this chapter.

3.1 Requirements and its types

The term "requirement" refers to a specific need, condition, or capability that is necessary or desired for a particular purpose or goal. Requirements are essential in various domains, including business, engineering, project management, software development, and more.

In a general sense, a requirement represents something that is required or expected to be present or achieved. It can encompass a wide range of factors, including functional capabilities, performance specifications, quality standards, design constraints, user expectations, regulatory compliance, and system interactions.

\square A c	ondition or	capability ne	eded by a user	to solve a	problem oi	achieve an	objective
---------------	-------------	---------------	----------------	------------	------------	------------	-----------

 \square A condition or capability that must be met or possessed by a system or system component to satisfy a contract, standard, specification or other formally imposed documents

There are two types of requirements in a system:

- 1.Functional requirement
- 2. Non-Functional requirement

3.1.1 Functional requirement:

A functional requirement is a specific description of what a system or product must do in terms of its intended functionalities or capabilities. It outlines the tasks, behaviours, and operations that the system should perform to meet the needs of its users or stakeholders. Functional requirements define the expected outputs or responses for a given input or action.

3.1.2 Non-Functional requirement:

A non-functional requirement is a type of requirement that specifies the qualities, constraints, and criteria that characterize how a system or product should perform, rather than its specific

Functional behaviours. Unlike functional requirements that describe what the system should do, non – functional requirements focus on how the system should be. The objective of this chapter is to discuss methods of requirements elicitation that are traditional method and goal oriented approach, visualization of requirement using AND-OR Graph presents in this chapter.

3.2 Requirement Elicitation

Requirement elicitation is the process of gathering and identifying requirements for a particular project or system. It involves the exploration and identification of needs, constraints, and objectives from stakeholders, users, and other sources of information. The term elicitation is used in books and research to raise the fact that good requirements cannot just be collected from the customer, as would be indicated by the name requirements gathering. Requirements elicitation is non-trivial because you can never be sure you get all requirements from the user and customer by just asking them what the system should do or not do (for Safety and Reliability). Requirements elicitation practices include interviews, questionnaires, user observation, workshops, brainstorming, use cases, role playing and prototyping.

Before requirements can be analyzed, modeled, or specified they must be gathered through an elicitation process. Requirements elicitation is a part of the requirements engineering process, usually followed by analysis and specification of the requirements. Commonly used elicitation processes are the stakeholder meetings or interviews. For example, an important first meeting could be between software engineers and customers where they discuss their perspective of the requirements.

The requirements elicitation process may appear simple: ask the customer, the users and others what the objectives for the system or product are, what is to be accomplished, how the system or product fits into the needs of business, and finally, how the system or product is to be used on a day-to-day basis. However, issues may arise that complicate the process.

Requirements quality can be improved through these approaches: Visualization. Using tools that promote better understanding of the desired end-product such as visualization and simulation.

□ Consistent language. Using simple, consistent definitions for requirements described in natural language and use the business terminology that is prevalent in the enterprise. □ Guidelines. Following organizational guidelines that describe the collection

techniques and the types of requirements to be collected. These guidelines are then used consistently across projects.

 \Box Consistent use of templates. Producing a consistent set of models and templates to document the requirements.

□ **Documenting dependencies**. Documenting dependencies and interrelationships among requirements.

☐ **Analysis of changes**. Performing root cause analysis of changes to requirements and making corrective actions.

There are two methods in Requirement Elicitation process:

- 1.Traditional Method
- 2.Goal-Oriented Method

3.2.1 Traditional Method

Traditional methods for finding requirements involve a systematic approach that includes gathering information from stakeholders, analysing existing systems or processes, and documenting the desired functionality and constraints of the new system.

Here is a step-by-step outline of a traditional method for finding requirements:

1. Conduct interviews:

Schedule interviews with the stakeholders to understand their needs, expectations, and concerns regarding the system. Ask open-ended questions to encourage detailed responses and actively listen to their responses.

We took interviews from people who take food from canteen regularly and by interviewing them, we found that they want a kind of canteen that can save them from long queues and waiting time for taking food.

2. Perform observations:

Observe the existing systems, processes, and user interactions related to the system. This can provide valuable insights into the current workflow, pain points, and potential improvements. We analysed previous existing systems that is Canteen Management App, Cashless Canteen Management System, Canteen Automation System with Payment Gateway and Canteen Automation System

3.Use questionnaires or surveys:

Prepare questionnaires or surveys **to** collect specific information from stakeholders who may be geographically dispersed or have limited availability. This method allows for gathering input from a larger group of stakeholders.

4. Identify non-functional requirements and functional requirements:

Based on the information collected, identify the functional requirements that describe what the system should do, and non-functional requirements that specify system qualities such as performance, security, usability, and scalability.

NON FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

□ EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENT: When a ebook system will be implemented user will easily
acess and search book.
RELIABILITY REQUIREMENT: The system should accurately performs member registration, member validation, report generation, book transaction and search
□USABILITY REQUIREMENT : The system is designed for a user friendly environment so
that user can perform the various tasks easily and in an effective way.
□ Security: The system should be secure with appropriate measures in place to protect customer data and prevent unauthorised access
□Usability: The system should be easy to use for both customers and canteen staff with clear instructions and a simple user interface
☐ Accessibility: The system should be accessible to all including those with disabilities or language barriers
☐ Compatibility: The system should be compatible with a variety of devices and browsers ensuring that customers can place orders from any device they choose

□ Scalability: The system should be scalable, allowing for future growth and increased demand without requiring significant system upgrades or changes
☐ Maintainability: The system should be maintainable, with clear documentation and processes in place for updating and maintaining the system over time

FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

1.USER LOGIN

Description of feature

This feature used by the user to login into system. They are required to enter user id and password before they are allowed to enter the system. The user id and password will be verified and if invalid id is there user is allowed to not enter the system.

Functional requirements:

- -user id is provided when they register
- -The system must only allow user with valid id and password to enter the system
- -The system performs authorization process which decides what user level can acess to.
- -The user must be able to logout after they finished using system.

2 REGISTER NEW USER

Description of feature

This feature can be performed by all users to register new user to create account.

Functional requirements

- -User can register using Email id and phone no.
- -User can choose password.
- -System must be able to verify information
- -System must be able to delete information if information is wrong

3 DOWNLOAD BOOK

Description of feature

This feature allows to download a book.

Functional requirements

- -Online book reading
- -Facility to download required book.

4 SEARCH BOOK

Description of feature

This feature is found in book maintenance part . we can search book based on book name , publication or by author name .

Functional requirements

- -System must be able to search the database based on select search type.
- -System must be able to filter book based on keyword enter.
- -System must be able to show the filtered book.

3.2.2 Goal-Oriented Method

The goal-oriented method of requirement elicitation is an approach which is used to decompose and refine the goals of the stakeholder into sub-goals and these sub-goal would be decomposed and refined until the responsibility of the last sub-goals is/are assigned to some agents or system.

AND-OR graph:

An AND-OR graph is a graphical representation of requirements that shows the relationship between different requirements in a project. It is a useful tool in requirement elicitation to help identify dependencies between requirements and potential conflicts or inconsistencies.

The AND-OR graph is made up of two types of nodes: AND nodes and OR nodes. The AND nodes represent a set of requirements that must be fulfilled together, while the OR nodes represent a set of requirements of which only one must be fulfilled.

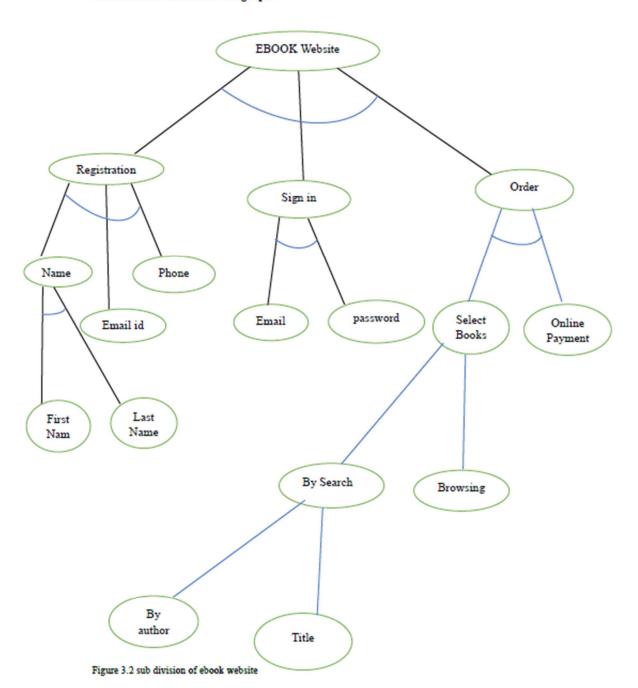
AND-OR graphs can help to clarify complex requirements and ensure that all stakeholders understand the interdependencies between them. They are particularly useful when dealing with requirements that have multiple possible outcomes, or when dealing with requirements that have multiple sub-requirements that must be fulfilled together.

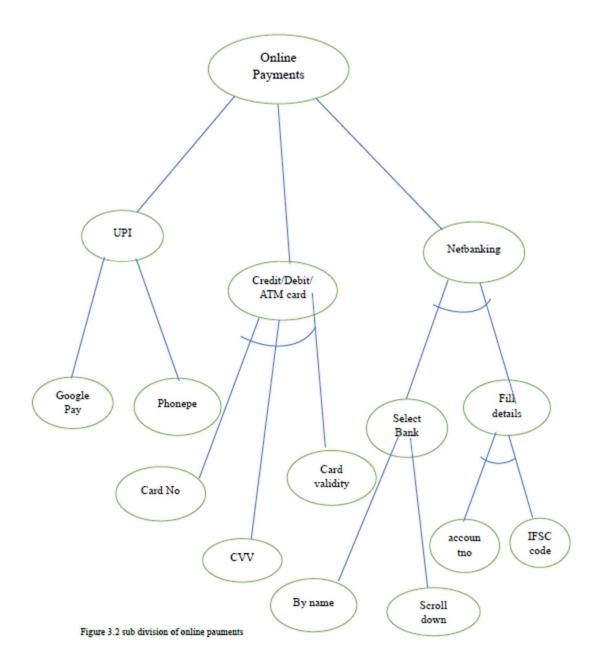
By visualizing the relationships between requirements in an AND-OR graph, stakeholders can gain a better understanding of how different requirements are related to each other, which can be helpful in identifying potential issues or conflicts early on in the project.

Overall, an AND-OR graph is a valuable tool for project managers, developers, and other stakeholders to understand and communicate complex requirements effectively, and ensure

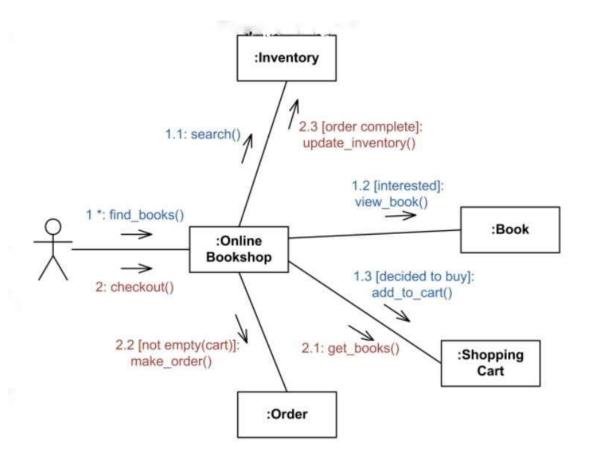
all requirements are met in a clear and concise manner.

Visualization with AND-OR graph.





UML



CHAPTER-4

Implementation

- 1. Define requirements: Considering Features such as book catalog, search functionality, book previews, user reviews, and user profiles.
- 2. Choose a platform: Selecting a platform to implement like HTML,CSS, JAVAscript and PHP
- 3. Design the website: Create an appealing and user-friendly design for ebook website. Consider the layout, typography, color scheme, and branding. We can use a pre design template .
- 4. Develop the functionality: Implement the required features on the website. This includes setting up login functionality, creating book categories, integrating a search feature.
- 5. Upload and manage ebooks: Developing a system to upload and manage ebook files. This may involve converting ebooks into compatible formats such as EPUB or PDF, creating book thumbnails, and organizing the catalog with metadata like titles, authors, descriptions, and cover images.
- 6. Implement book previews and reviews: Allow users to preview ebooks before purchasing them. You can provide sample chapters or limited access to selected pages. Also, integrate a review system that enables users to rate and leave feedback on ebooks.
- 7. Test and launch: Thoroughly test your website to ensure all functionalities are working correctly, and there are no bugs or errors. Test different user scenarios, payment processes, and ebook downloads. Once you're satisfied with the results, launch your ebook website to the public.

4.1 Coding

Index.php

```
<?php
session start();
# Database Connection File
include "db conn.php";
# Book helper function
include "php/func-book.php";
$books = get all books($conn);
include "php/func-author.php";
$authors = get all author($conn);
include "php/func-category.php";
$categories = get all categories($conn);
?>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title>Book Store</title>
  <!-- bootstrap 5 CDN-->
link href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.1.1/dist/css/bootstrap.min.css"
rel="stylesheet" integrity="sha384-
F3w7mX95PdgyTmZZMECAngseQB83DfGTowi0iMjiWaeVhAn4FJkqJByhZMI3AhiU"
crossorigin="anonymous">
  <!-- bootstrap 5 Js bundle CDN-->
  <script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.1.1/dist/js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js"</pre>
integrity="sha384-
/bQdsTh/da6pkI1MST/rWKFNjaCP5gBSY4sEBT38Q/9RBh9AH40zEOg7Hlq2THRZ"
crossorigin="anonymous"></script>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/style.css">
</head>
<body>
<div class="container">
```

```
<nav class="navbar navbar-expand-lg navbar-light bg-light">
        <div class="container-fluid">
         <a class="navbar-brand" href="index.php">Online Book Store</a>
         <button class="navbar-toggler" type="button" data-bs-toggle="collapse" data-bs-</pre>
target="#navbarSupportedContent" aria-controls="navbarSupportedContent" aria-
expanded="false" aria-label="Toggle navigation">
          <span class="navbar-toggler-icon"></span>
         </button>
         <div class="collapse navbar-collapse"</pre>
            id="navbarSupportedContent">
          ul class="navbar-nav me-auto mb-2 mb-lg-0">
           class="nav-item">
            <a class="nav-link active"
              aria-current="page"
              href="index.php">Store</a>
            <a class="nav-link"
              href="#">Contact</a>
           class="nav-item">
            <a class="nav-link"
              href="#">About</a>
           <?php if (isset($ SESSION['user id'])) {?>
              <a class="nav-link"
              href="admin.php">Admin</a>
            <?php }else{ ?>
            <a class="nav-link"
              href="login.php">Login</a>
            <?php } ?>
           </div>
        </div>
       </nav>
       <form action="search.php"</pre>
       method="get"
       style="width: 100%; max-width: 30rem">
       <div class="input-group my-5">
        <input type="text"
            class="form-control"
            name="key"
            placeholder="Search Book..."
            aria-label="Search Book..."
            aria-describedby="basic-addon2">
```

```
<button class="input-group-text</pre>
                   btn btn-primary"
              id="basic-addon2">
              <img src="img/search.png"</pre>
                 width="20">
         </button>
        </div>
    </form>
        <div class="d-flex pt-3">
                <?php if ($books == 0){?}
                        <div class="alert alert-warning
               text-center p-5"
           role="alert">
           <img src="img/empty.png"
              width="100">
           <br>
                   There is no book in the database
            </div>
                <?php }else{ ?>
                <div class="pdf-list d-flex flex-wrap">
                        <?php foreach ($books as $book) { ?>
                        <div class="card m-1">
                                 <img src="uploads/cover/<?=$book['cover']?>"
                                    class="card-img-top">
                                 <div class="card-body">
                                         <h5 class="card-title">
                                                 <?=$book['title']?>
                                         </h5>
                                         \langle i \rangle \langle b \rangleBy:
                                                          <?php foreach($authors as $author){</pre>
                                                                  if (\suthor['id'] ==
$book['author_id']) {
                                                                          echo $author['name'];
                                                                          break;
                                                          ?>
                                                          <?php } ?>
                                                 <br/>br></b></i>
                                                 <?=$book['description']?>
                                                 <br/>br><i><br/>b>Category:
                                                          <?php foreach($categories as</pre>
$category){
                                                                  if ($category['id'] ==
$book['category id']) {
```

```
echo
$category['name'];
                                                                        break;
                                                                }
                                                        ?>
                                                        <?php } ?>
                                                <br/>br></b></i>
                                        <a href="uploads/files/<?=$book['file']?>"
               class="btn btn-success">Open</a>
              <a href="uploads/files/<?=$book['file']?>"
               class="btn btn-primary"
               download="<?=$book['title']?>">Download</a>
                                </div>
                        </div>
                        <?php } ?>
                </div>
        <?php } ?>
        <div class="category">
                <!-- List of categories -->
                <div class="list-group">
                        <?php if ($categories == 0){
                                }else{ ?>
                        <a href="#"
                         class="list-group-item list-group-item-action active">Category</a>
                         <?php foreach ($categories as $category ) {?>
                         <a href="category.php?id=<?=$category['id']?>"
                           class="list-group-item list-group-item-action">
                           <?=$category['name']?></a>
                        <?php } } ?>
                </div>
               <!-- List of authors -->
                <div class="list-group mt-5">
                        <?php if ($authors == 0){
                               // do nothing
                        }else{ ?>
                        <a href="#"
                         class="list-group-item list-group-item-action active">Author</a>
                         <?php foreach ($authors as $author ) {?>
                         <a href="author.php?id=<?=$author['id']?>"
                           class="list-group-item list-group-item-action">
                           <?=$author['name']?></a>
```

<?php } } ?>

```
</div>
</div>
</div>
</div>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

Login.php

```
<?php
session start();
# If the admin is logged in
if (!isset($ SESSION['user id']) &&
  !isset($_SESSION['user_email'])) {
?>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title>LOGIN</title>
  <!-- bootstrap 5 CDN-->
link href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.1.1/dist/css/bootstrap.min.css"
rel="stylesheet" integrity="sha384-
F3w7mX95PdgyTmZZMECAngseQB83DfGTowi0iMjiWaeVhAn4FJkqJByhZMI3Ahi
U" crossorigin="anonymous">
  <!-- bootstrap 5 Js bundle CDN-->
  <script
src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.1.1/dist/js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js"
integrity="sha384-
/bQdsTh/da6pkI1MST/rWKFNjaCP5gBSY4sEBT38Q/9RBh9AH40zEOg7Hlq2THRZ"
crossorigin="anonymous"></script>
</head>
<body>
<div class="d-flex justify-content-center align-items-center"</pre>
   style="min-height: 100vh;">
       <form class="p-5 rounded shadow"</pre>
```

```
style="max-width: 30rem; width: 100%"
          method="POST"
          action="php/auth.php">
        <h1 class="text-center display-4 pb-5">LOGIN</h1>
        <?php if (isset($ GET['error'])) { ?>
      <div class="alert alert-danger" role="alert">
               <?=htmlspecialchars($ GET['error']); ?>
        </div>
        <?php } ?>
        <div class="mb-3">
         <label for="exampleInputEmail1"</pre>
             class="form-label">Email address</label>
         <input type="email"
             class="form-control"
             name="email"
             id="exampleInputEmail1"
             aria-describedby="emailHelp">
        </div>
        <div class="mb-3">
         <label for="exampleInputPassword1"</pre>
             class="form-label">Password</label>
         <input type="password"</pre>
             class="form-control"
             name="password"
             id="exampleInputPassword1">
        </div>
        <button type="submit"
             class="btn btn-primary">
             Login</button>
         <a href="index.php">Store</a>
       </form>
</div>
</body>
</html>
<?php }else{
 header("Location: admin.php");
 exit;
```

} ?>

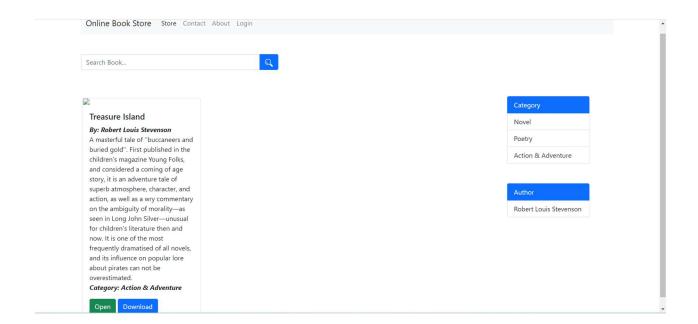
Search.php

```
<?php
session start();
# If search key is not set or empty
if (!isset($ GET['key']) || empty($ GET['key'])) {
header("Location: index.php");
exit;
key = GET['key'];
# Database Connection File
include "db conn.php";
# Book helper function
include "php/func-book.php";
$books = search books($conn, $key);
# author helper function
include "php/func-author.php";
$authors = get all author($conn);
# Category helper function
include "php/func-category.php";
$categories = get all categories($conn);
?>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title>Book Store</title>
  <!-- bootstrap 5 CDN-->
link href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.1.1/dist/css/bootstrap.min.css"
rel="stylesheet" integrity="sha384-
F3w7mX95PdgyTmZZMECAngseQB83DfGTowi0iMjiWaeVhAn4FJkqJByhZMI3AhiU"
crossorigin="anonymous">
  <!-- bootstrap 5 Js bundle CDN-->
  <script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.1.1/dist/js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js"</pre>
integrity="sha384-
/bQdsTh/da6pkI1MST/rWKFNjaCP5gBSY4sEBT38Q/9RBh9AH40zEOg7Hlq2THRZ"
crossorigin="anonymous"></script>
```

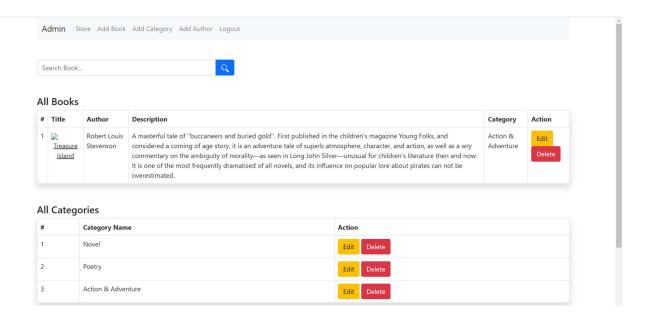
```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="css/style.css">
</head>
<body>
<div class="container">
       <nav class="navbar navbar-expand-lg navbar-light bg-light">
        <div class="container-fluid">
          <a class="navbar-brand" href="index.php">Online Book Store</a>
          <button class="navbar-toggler" type="button" data-bs-toggle="collapse" data-bs-</pre>
target="#navbarSupportedContent" aria-controls="navbarSupportedContent" aria-
expanded="false" aria-label="Toggle navigation">
           <span class="navbar-toggler-icon"></span>
          </button>
          <div class="collapse navbar-collapse"</pre>
             id="navbarSupportedContent">
           ul class="navbar-nav me-auto mb-2 mb-lg-0">
            class="nav-item">
             <a class="nav-link active"
               aria-current="page"
               href="index.php">Store</a>
            class="nav-item">
             <a class="nav-link"
               href="#">Contact</a>
            class="nav-item">
             <a class="nav-link"
               href="#">About</a>
            class="nav-item">
             <?php if (isset($ SESSION['user id'])) {?>
               <a class="nav-link"
               href="admin.php">Admin</a>
             <?php }else{ ?>
             <a class="nav-link"
               href="login.php">Login</a>
             <?php } ?>
            </div>
        </div>
       </nav><br>
       Search result for <b><?=$key?></b>
       <div class="d-flex pt-3">
               <?php if ($books == 0){ ?>
                       <div class="alert alert-warning"</pre>
              text-center p-5 pdf-list"
```

```
role="alert">
          <img src="img/empty-search.png"</pre>
             width="100">
           <br>
                         The key <b>"<?=$key?>"</b> didn't match to any record
              in the database
                 </div>
               <?php }else{ ?>
               <div class="pdf-list d-flex flex-wrap">
                       <?php foreach ($books as $book) { ?>
                       <div class="card m-1">
                               <img src="uploads/cover/<?=$book['cover']?>"
                                   class="card-img-top">
                               <div class="card-body">
                                        <h5 class="card-title">
                                               <?=$book['title']?>
                                       </h5>
                                       <i><b>By:
                                                        <?php foreach($authors as $author){</pre>
                                                               if (\suthor['id'] ==
$book['author id']) {
                                                                       echo $author['name'];
                                                                       break;
                                                       ?>
                                                       <?php } ?>
                                               <br/>br></b></i>
                                               <?=$book['description']?>
                                               <br/>br><i><br/>b>Category:
                                                       <?php foreach($categories as</pre>
$category){
                                                               if ($category['id'] ==
$book['category id']) {
                                                                       echo
$category['name'];
                                                                       break;
                                                        <?php } ?>
                                               <br/>br></b></i>
                                       <a href="uploads/files/<?=$book['file']?>"
               class="btn btn-success">Open</a>
              <a href="uploads/files/<?=$book['file']?>"
               class="btn btn-primary"
```

4.2 RESULT







CHAPTER 5

Comparative Study

A comparative study for ebook websites involves evaluating different platforms or solutions based on various factors to determine their strengths, weaknesses, and suitability for the specific needs.

Here are some key factors to consider when conducting a comparative study:

- 1. Platform features: Compare the features offered by different ebook platforms or content management systems (CMS). Look for features such as user registration, book catalog management, search functionality, book previews, user reviews, payment integration, DRM (Digital Rights Management) support, multi-format ebook compatibility (EPUB, PDF, etc.), and customization options.
- 2. Ease of use: Assess the user-friendliness and ease of navigation of each platform. Consider the intuitiveness of the administrative interface for managing your ebook website, as well as the user experience for visitors who will be browsing and purchasing ebooks.
- 3. Design and customization: Evaluate the design flexibility and customization options available on each platform. Consider whether you can easily modify the website's layout, typography, color scheme, and branding to align with your desired look and feel.
- 4. Content management: Analyze how efficiently each platform handles the management of ebook content. Look for features that streamline the process of uploading ebooks, managing metadata (titles, authors, descriptions, cover images), organizing categories and subcategories, and handling updates or revisions to ebooks.
- 5. Ecommerce capabilities: If you plan to sell ebooks, compare the ecommerce functionalities of each platform. Evaluate the ease of setting up payment gateways, managing transactions, handling discounts or promotions, and generating sales reports.
- 6. Security: Examine the security measures provided by each platform. Look for features such as SSL certificate support, secure user authentication and password policies, backup and recovery options, and protection against vulnerabilities or exploits.
- 7. Scalability: Consider the scalability of each platform. Evaluate whether it can handle a growing number of ebooks, users, and website traffic without significant performance issues. Look for options to upgrade plans or add resources as your ebook website expands.

8. Cost: Compare the pricing models of each platform, including initial setup costs, monthly or annual subscription fees, transaction fees for ebook sales, and any additional costs for premium features or support.

2.3 SOFTWARE TOOLS USED

The whole Project is divided in two parts the front end and the back end.

2.3.1 Front end

The front end is designed using of HTML, PHP, CSS, Java Script

- ☐ HTML or **Hyper Text Mark-up Language is** the main markuplanguage for creating web pages and other information that can be displayed in a web browser.HTML is written in the form of HTML elements consisting of tags enclosed in angle brackets (like <html>), within the web page content. HTML tags most commonly come in pairs like <h1> and </h1>, although some tags represent empty elements and so are unpaired, for example . The first tag in a pair is the start tag, and the second tag is the end tag (they are also called opening tags and *closing tags*). In between these tags web designers can add text, further tags, comments and other types of text-based content. The purpose of a web browser is to read HTML documents and compose them into visible or audible web pages. The browser does not display the HTML tags, but uses the tags to interpret the content of the page.HTML elements form the building blocks of all websites. HTML allows images and objects to be embedded and can be used to create interactive forms. It provides a means to create structured documents by denoting structural semantics for text such as headings, paragraphs, lists, links, quotes and other items. It can embed scripts written in languages such as JavaScript which affect the behavior of HTML web pages.
- CSS- Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a style sheet language used fordescribing the look and formatting of a document written in a markup language. While most often used to style web pages and interfaces written in HTML and XHTML, the language can be applied to any kind of XML document, including plain XML, SVG and XUL. CSS is a cornerstone specification of the web and almost all web pages use CSS style sheets to describe their presentation.CSS is designed primarily to enable the separation of

document content from document presentation, including elements such as the layout, colors, and fonts. This separation can improve content accessibility, provide more flexibility and control in the specification of presentation characteristics, enable multiple pages to share formatting, and reduce complexity and repetition in the structural content (such as by allowing for table less web design).CSS can also allow the same markup page to be presented in different styles for different rendering methods, such as on-screen, in print, by voice (when read out by a speech-based browser or screen reader) and on Braille-based, tactile devices. It can also be used to allow the web page to display differently depending on the screen size or device on which it is being viewed. While the author of a document typically links that document to a CSS file, readers can use a different style sheet, perhaps one on their own computer, to override the one the author has specified. However if the author or the reader did not link the document to a specific style sheet the default style of the browser will be applied.CSS specifies a priority scheme to determine which style rules apply if more than one rule matches against a particular element. In this socalled *cascade*, priorities or *weights* are calculated and assigned to rules, so that the results are predictable.

JAVA SCRIPT- **JavaScript(JS)** is a dynamic computer programminglanguage. It is most commonly used as part of web browsers, whose implementations allow clientside scripts to interact with the user, control the browser, communicate asynchronously, and alter the document content that is displayed. It is also being used in server-side programming, game development and the creation of desktop and mobile applications. JavaScript is a prototype-based scripting language with dynamic typing and has first-class functions. Its syntax was influenced by C. JavaScript copies many names and naming conventions from Java, but the two languages are otherwise unrelated and have very different semantics. The key design principles within JavaScript are taken from the Self and Scheme programming languages. It is a multiparadigm language, supporting object-oriented, imperative, and functional programming styles. The application of JavaScript to use outside of web pages—for example, in PDF documents, site-specific browsers, and desktop widgets—is also significant. Newer and faster JavaScript VMs and platforms built upon them (notably Node.js) have also increased the popularity of JavaScript for server-side web applications. On the client side, JavaScript was traditionally implemented as an

interpreted language but just-in-time compilation is now performed by recent (post-2012) browsers.

PHP- PHP is a server-side scripting language designed for webdevelopment but also used as a general-purpose programming language. PHP is now installed on more than 244 million websites and 2.1 million web servers. Originally created by Rasmus Lerdorf in 1995, the reference implementation of PHP is now produced by The PHP Group. While PHP originally stood for *Personal Home Page*, it now stands for *PHP: HypertextPreprocessor*, a recursive backronym.PHP code is interpreted by a webserver with a PHP processor module, which generates the resulting web page: PHP commands can be embedded directly into an HTML source document rather than calling an external file to process data. It has also evolved to include a command-line interface capability and can be used in standalone graphical applications. PHP is free software released under the PHP License. PHP can be deployed on most web servers and also as a standalone shell on almost every operating system and platform, free of charge.

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, implementing an ebook website provides a digital platform for authors, publishers, and readers to engage with and access a wide range of digital books. Through careful consideration of platform features, ease of use, design, customization, content management, ecommerce capabilities, SEO, security, scalability, and community support, you can create a successful ebook website tailored to your specific needs.

Future Scope: The future of ebook websites holds significant potential for growth and innovation. Here are a few areas that could shape the future of ebook websites:

- 1. Enhanced interactive features: Ebook websites can explore incorporating interactive elements such as multimedia content, embedded videos, animations, and immersive reading experiences to enhance engagement and user experience.
- 2. Personalization and recommendation systems: Implementing personalized recommendations based on user preferences, reading history, and social connections can help readers discover new books of interest, leading to increased user engagement and book sales.
- 3. Integration with emerging technologies: Ebook websites can leverage emerging technologies like artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) to enhance content curation, offer personalized reading suggestions, and provide advanced search capabilities.
- 4. Collaboration with authors and publishers: Strengthening partnerships with authors and publishers can lead to exclusive content, author interviews, virtual book signings, and other interactive experiences that foster a sense of community and engage readers.
- 5. Social reading and sharing: Integrating social features within ebook websites, such as the ability to share favorite passages, discuss books with fellow readers, and join reading groups or book clubs, can foster a sense of community and encourage engagement.

Reference:

Here are a few references of ebook websites:

- 1. Project Gutenberg: https://www.gutenberg.org
- 2. Barnes & Noble Nook Books: https://www.barnesandnoble.com/b/nook-books/ /N-8qa
- 3. Open Library: https://openlibrary.org
- 4. Kobo: https://www.kobo.com
- 5. Google Play Books: https://play.google.com/store/books
- 6. Scribd: https://www.scribd.com
- 7. Smashwords: https://www.smashwords.com
- 8. BookBub: https://www.bookbub.com