JOURNAL PUBLICATION ONLINE

INTERDISCIPLINARY PROJECT

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of

Bachelor of Engineering degree in Computer Science and Engineering

By

MANDAPATI GANESH RAM CHARAN VARMA – (41111506)

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

SCHOOL OF COMPUTING

SATHYABAMA

INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)
CATEGORY - 1 UNIVERSITY BY UGC
Accredited "A++" by NAAC I Approved by AICTE
JEPPIAAR NAGAR, RAJIV GANDHI SALAI,
CHENNAI - 600119

MAY – 2024

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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this Interdisciplinary Project Report is the bonafide work of **MANDAPATI GANESH RAM CHARAN VARMA(41111506)** who carried out the Project entitled "**JOURNAL PUBLICATION ONLINE**" under my supervision from January 2024 to May 2024**.**

Internal Guide

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Head of the Department

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Submitted for Interdisciplinary Viva Voce Examination held on _____

Internal Examiner **External Examiner**

DECLARATION

I, **MANDAPATI GANESH RAM CHARAN VARMA(Reg. No- 41111506),** hereby declare that the interd Project Report entitled **"JOURNAL PUBLICATION ONLINE"** done by me under the guidance of **Dr.M.SREEKRISHNA,ME.,Ph.D.,** is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Bachelor of Engineering degree in **Computer Science and Engineering**.

DATE: 03-05-2024

PLACE: Chennai **SIGNATURE OF THE CANDIDATE**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am pleased to acknowledge my sincere thanks to **Board of Management** of **Sathyabama Institute of Science and Technology** for their kind encouragement in doing this project and for completing it successfully. I am grateful to them.

I convey my thanks to **Dr. T. Sasikala, ME., Ph. D.**, **Dean**, School of Computing, and **Dr. L. Lakshmanan, ME., Ph.D., Head of the Department** of Computer Science and Engineering for providing me necessary support and details at the right time during the progressive reviews.

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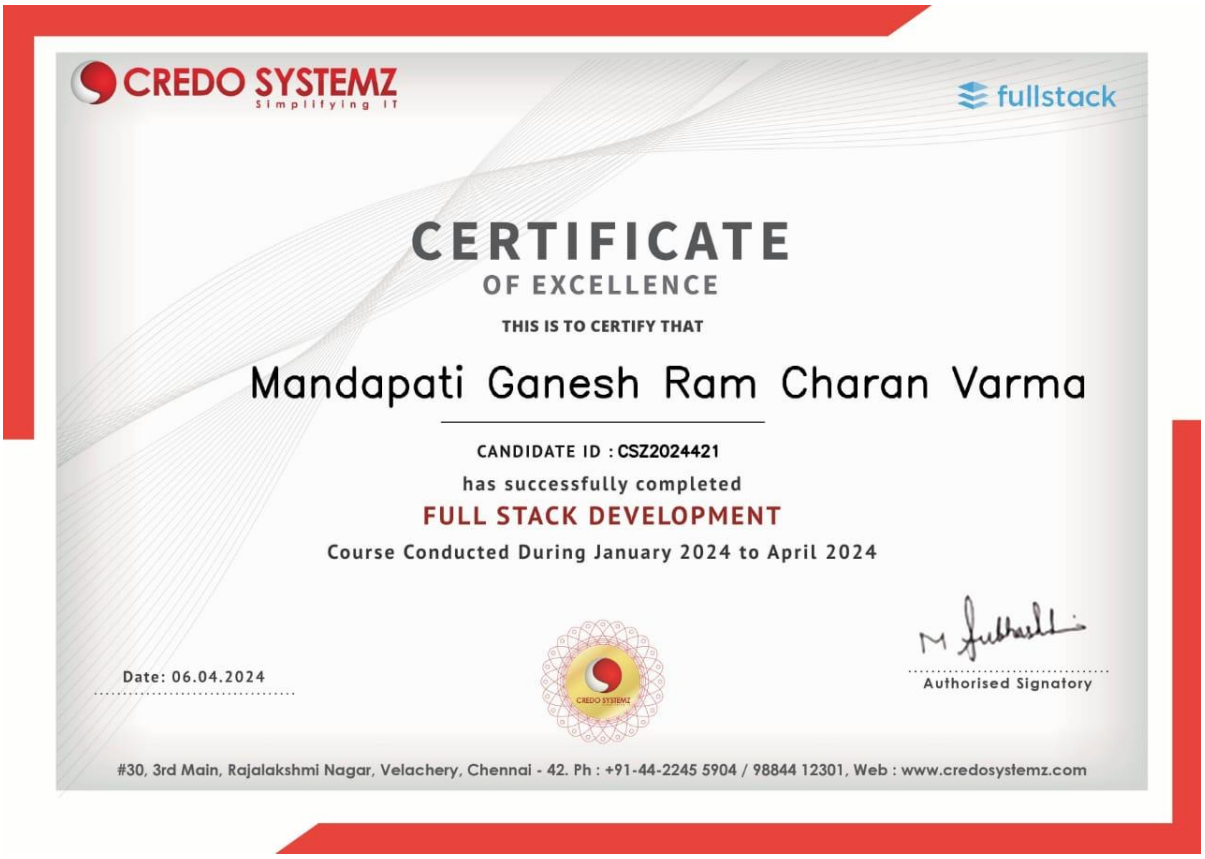
I wish to express my thanks to all Teaching and Non-teaching staff members of the **Department of Computer Science and Engineering** who were helpful in many ways for the completion of the project.

TRAINING CERTIFICATE



ABSTRACT

In the Journal publication application website the blogs are published. The published journal are done by the user registered to our website and the user and the journal are verified by the admin.The user registered details are stored in our mongodb server.The journal has the following details like title, author, description, content. User can be able to update their journal whenever they want. Admin can able to review the published journals and application can be accept or reject it.The published journals were also stored in our mongodb server. Users can see the others published journals but it can not be edit and delete it.It can be done by verifing that the user has the rights to perform the operation by using authorization in our nodejs. Users and admins can search the journals by the journals name to view it.For the admin login alone the manage post is visible is in header. When admin click the manage post button it redirect to manage post and we can see the post details of the user. When the user add a post that is visible to admin in manage post and it will visible in home page.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A journal Publication is a scholarly publication containing articles written by researchers, professors and other experts. Journals focus on a specific discipline or field of study. Unlike newspapers and magazines, journals are intended for an academic or technical audience, not general readers.

Journal publication helps to preserve your work in the permanent records of research in the field. Adding your work to this record involves you in the active research community for a topic, helping to expand your professional network, increasing potential for collaboration and interaction with peers.

A journal publication online refers to scholarly articles or papers that are published and made accessible on the internet through academic journals or digital platforms. These publications cover a wide range of fields, including science, technology, medicine, humanities, and social sciences. They undergo a peer-review process to ensure quality and validity before being accepted for publication. Online journal publications offer researchers and readers convenient access to the latest research findings, fostering collaboration and knowledge dissemination on a global scale.

It is the process of academic or scientific journals making their articles available through the internet. This allows for wider dissemination of research findings and easier access for researchers, students, and the general public. Online publication has become increasingly common, offering advantages such as faster publication times, lower costs, and the ability to include multimedia elements.

Publishing journals online has revolutionized academic communication, offering a global platform for researchers to disseminate their findings swiftly and efficiently. Online journal publication provides broader accessibility, facilitating rapid dissemination of knowledge, fostering collaboration, and accelerating scientific progress.

Online journal publication brought forth a myriad of advantages compared to traditional print-based models. One of the most notable benefits is the unparalleled accessibility it provides. Unlike print journals, which are often confined to physical libraries and subscription fees, online journals can be accessed from anywhere with an internet connection, democratizing access to knowledge. Furthermore, online publication allows for greater flexibility in terms of content presentation, enabling multimedia elements such as videos, interactive figures, and supplementary data, enhancing the reader's learning experience.

The future of online journal publication holds great promise as well as uncertainty. Rapid advancements in digital technology, including artificial intelligence, blockchain, and machine learning, are poised to transform the landscape of scholarly publishing, offering new possibilities for peer review, content curation, and dissemination. Moreover, the ongoing global shift towards open science and data sharing is expected to reshape the norms and practices of academic publishing, fostering greater collaboration, transparency, and reproducibility.

In conclusion, online journal publication has emerged as a cornerstone of modern scholarly communication, offering unprecedented opportunities for researchers to share their work with the world. While facing various challenges, the field continues to evolve and innovate, driven by the collective efforts of scholars, publishers, and stakeholders. By embracing the principles of openness, integrity, and collaboration, online journal publication has the potential to usher in a new era of knowledge creation and dissemination, transcending the boundaries of academia and benefiting society at large.

CHAPTER 2

AIM AND SCOPE OF PRESENT INVESTIGATION

2.1 AIM:

Journals Publications serve a range of purposes. A journal is meant collect your ideas and observations on any number of things and put the happenings of each day into writing. In this way, you are able to better remember what you did, what you thought, and what was happening when you were younger.

It builds corporate enthusiasm and supports ongoing education. When you share your published articles internally, it makes others feel proud that they are part of an known and respected organization. Additionally, sharing published pieces with employees helps them better understand marketplace challenges and solutions.

2.2 SCOPE:

Publishing journals of research projects in peer-reviewed journals enables the scientific and medical community to evaluate the findings themselves. It also provides instructions so that other researchers can repeat the experiment or build on it to verify and confirm the results.

Journal publications include studies/articles/papers which are peerreviewed. This means that any article included in a journal, has been very rigorously reviewed against strict criteria and standards by a panel of researchers or scholars in the field.

Journal publications are a rich source of information: they aim to continually challenge and build new knowledge about your subject area. Your module handbook will identify a selection of journal publications which are useful and directly relevant to your subject. In your assignments it is expected that you will refer to a range of research articles to develop your discussion of the particular topic.

2.3 PROJECT FLOW :

MAIN PAGE :

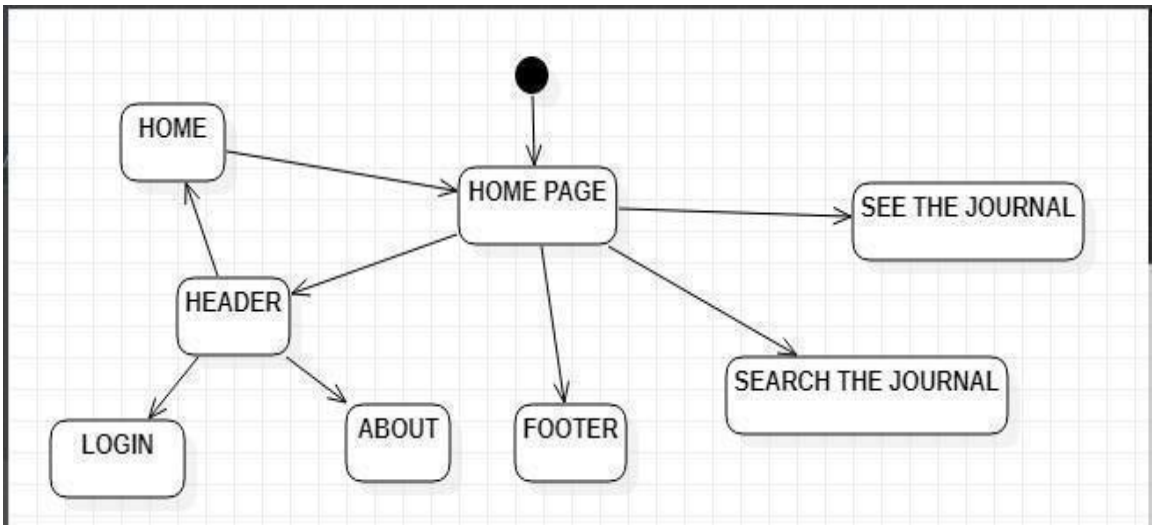

Fig 2.3.1

The main page serves as the landing page for the online journal publication platform. It includes features such as:-

1. Navigation menu
2. Search bar
3. About us
4. Call-to-action button

LOGIN PAGE :

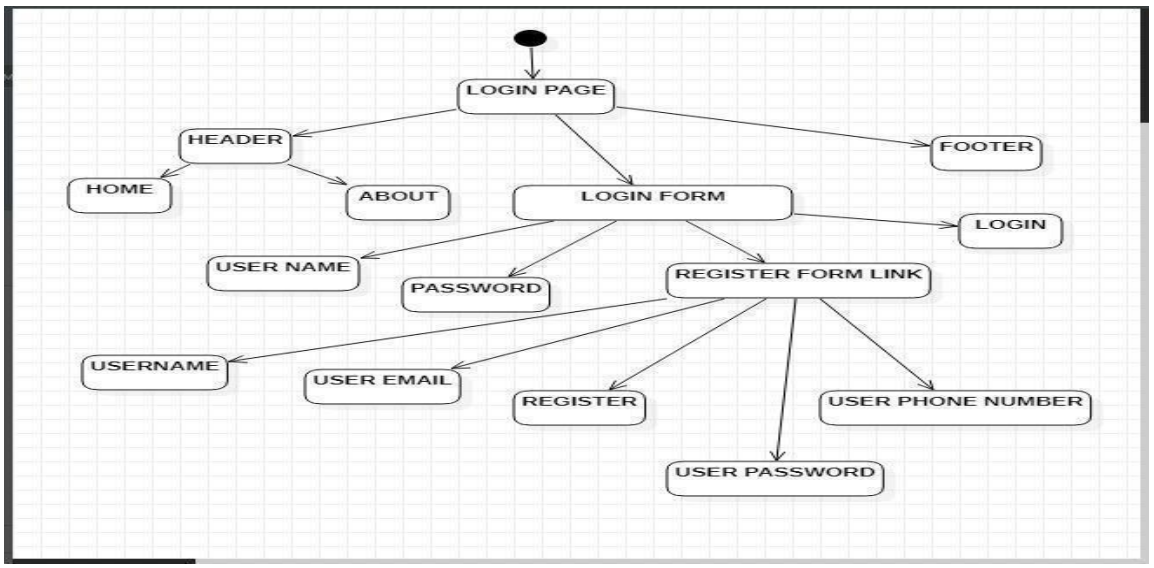

Fig 2.3.2

The login page allows registered users to access their accounts by providing their credentials (username/email and password). It includes form fields for username/email and password, along with options for password recovery or account registration for new users. Upon successful authentication, users are redirected to their respective user or admin pages.

LOGIN PAGE WORKING FLOW:

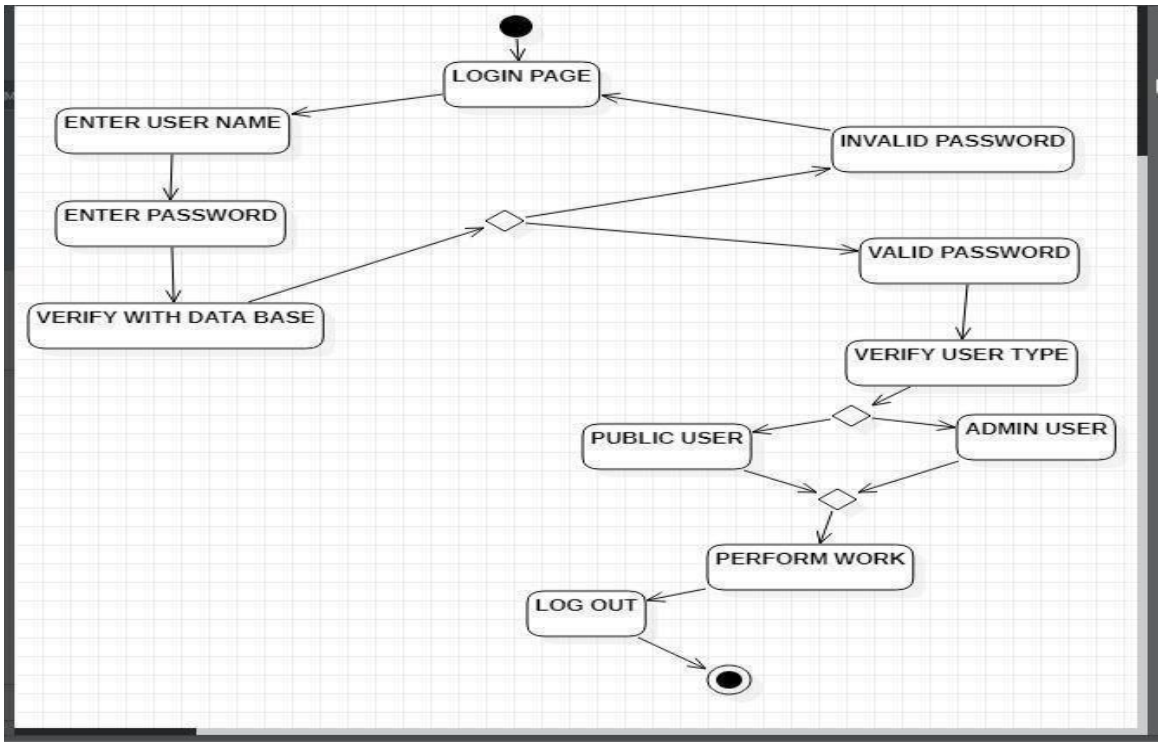

Fig 2.3.3

Users navigate to the login page from the main page or any restricted content area. They enter their credentials and submit the login form. The platform verifies the provided credentials against the database. If the credentials are valid, the user is authenticated and redirected to their respective user or admin page. If the credentials are invalid, an error message is displayed, prompting the user to retry or recover their password.

REGISTER PAGE WORKING FLOW:

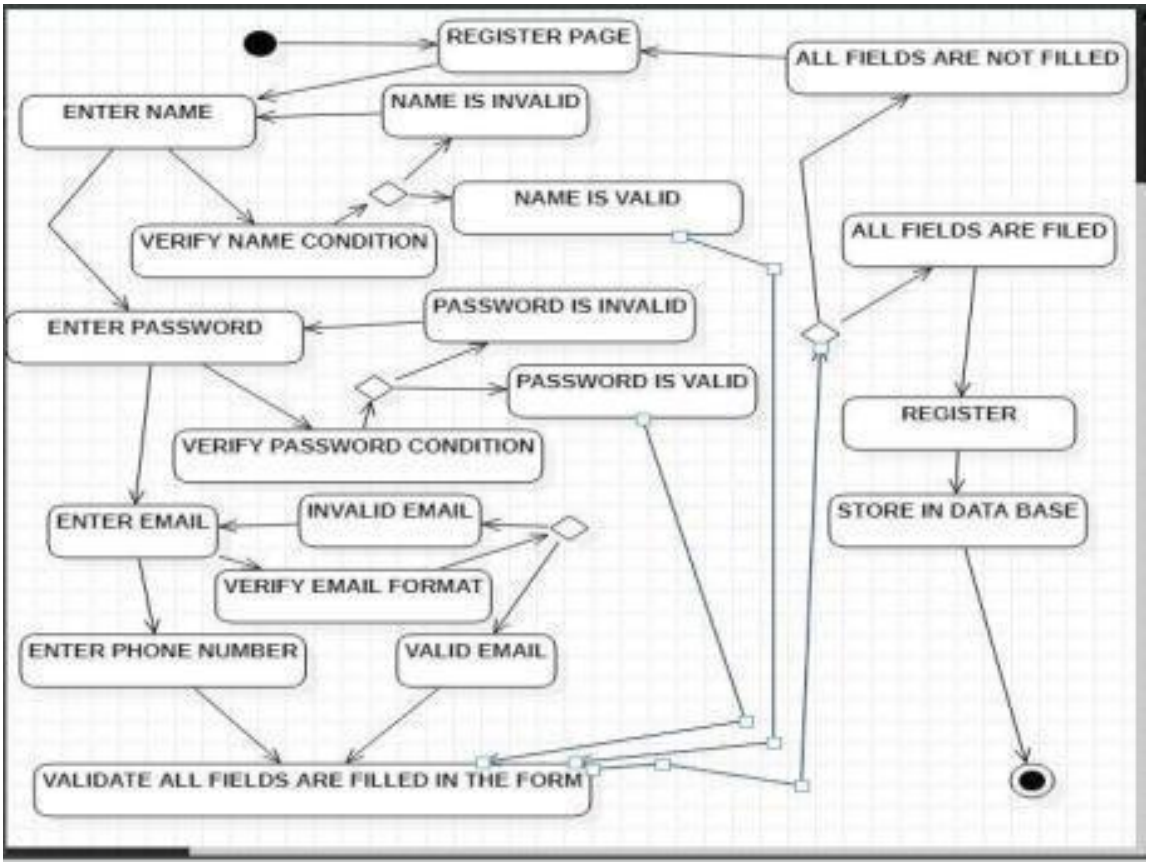

Fig 2.3.4

Users access the registration page from the main page or login page. They fill out the registration form, providing required information such as username, email, password, affiliation, etc..

AFTER LOGIN PAGE (USER PAGE):

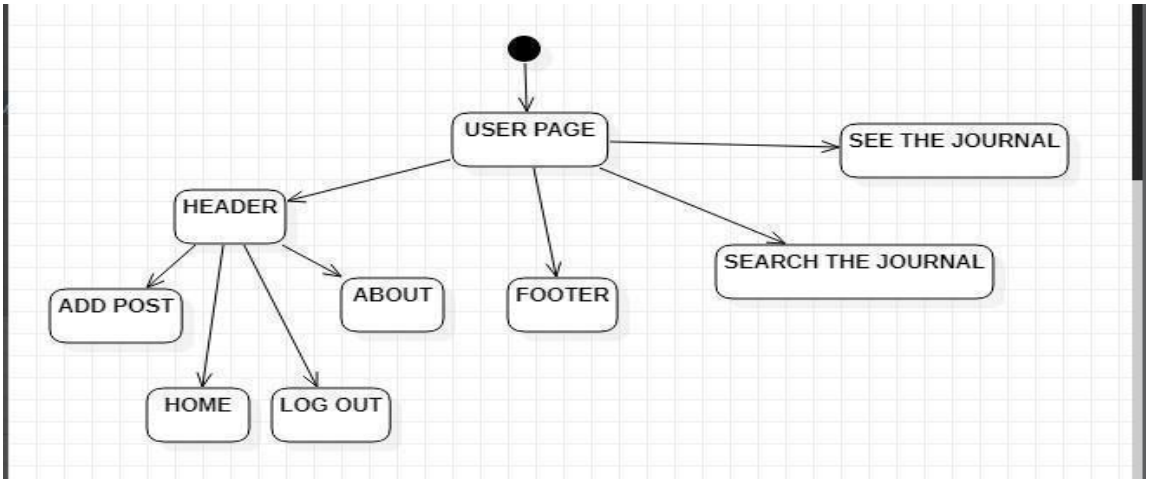

Fig 2.3.5

The user page serves as the dashboard for registered users after they log in. It provides access to personalized features such as:

Profile management: Allows users to update their personal information, affiliation, and communication preferences. Manuscript submission: Enables users to submit new manuscripts for consideration.

AFTER LOGIN PAGE (ADMIN PAGE):

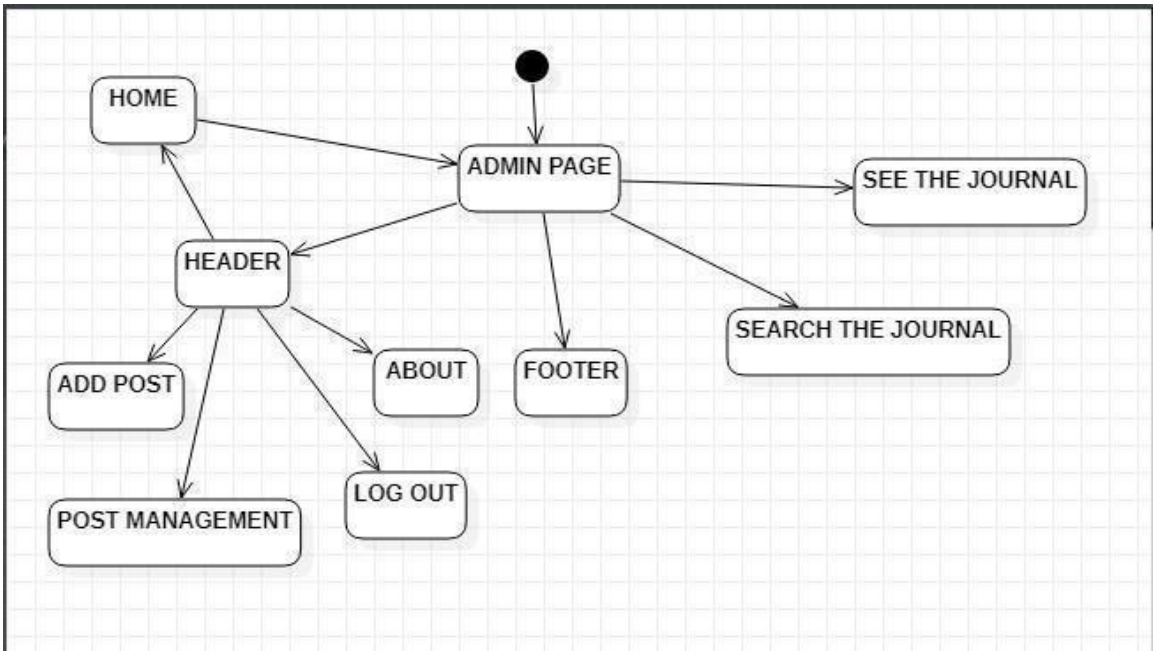

Fig 2.3.6

The admin page is accessible only to authorized administrators or editorial staff. It provides administrative functionalities for managing the platform, including: Manuscript management: Allows admins to oversee the editorial workflow, assign reviewers, make editorial decisions, and schedule publication. User management: Enables admins to manage user accounts, permissions, and roles. Content management: Provides tools for updating website content, managing metadata, and monitoring site analytics. Communication tools: Facilitates communication with authors, reviewers, and other stakeholders via messaging or email.

CHAPTER 3

EXPERIMENTAL OR MATERIALS AND METHODS, ALGORITHM USED

3.1 SOFTWARE REQUIRMENT:

- Windows 10 or above
- Node JS
- Angular CLI
- Database

3.1.1Windows 10 or above

Windows 10 is a Microsoft operating system for personal computers, tablets, embedded devices and internet of things devices.Microsoft released Windows 10 in July 2015 as a follow-up to Windows 8. The company has said it will update Windows 10 in perpetuity rather than release a new, full-fledged operating system as a successor**.**

3.1.2Node JS

As an asynchronous event-driven JavaScript runtime, Node.js is designed to build scalable network applications. In the following "hello world" example, many connections can be handled concurrently. Upon each connection, the callback is fired, but if there is no work to be done, Node.js will sleep.

This is in contrast to today's more common concurrency model, in which OS threads are employed. Thread-based networking is relatively inefficient and

very difficult to use. Furthermore, users of Node.js are free from worries of dead-locking the process, since there are no locks. Almost no function in Node.js directly performs I/O, so the process never blocks except when the I/O is performed using synchronous methods of Node.js standard library. Because nothing blocks, scalable systems are very reasonable to develop in Node.js. If some of this language is unfamiliar, there is a full article on Blocking vs. NonBlocking.

Node.js is similar in design to, and influenced by, systems like Ruby's Event Machine and Python's Twisted. Node.js takes the event model a bit further. It presents an event loop as a runtime construct instead of as a library. In other systems, there is always a blocking call to start the event-loop. Typically, behavior is defined through callbacks at the beginning of a script, and at the end a server is started through a blocking call like EventMachine::run() In Node.js, there is no such start-the-event-loop call. Node.js simply enters the event loop after executing the input script. Node.js exits the event loop when there are no more callbacks to perform. This behavior is like browser JavaScript — the event loop is hidden from the user.

HTTP is a first-class citizen in Node.js, designed with streaming and low latency in mind. This makes Node.js well suited for the foundation of a web library or framework. Node.js being designed without threads doesn't mean you can't take advantage of multiple cores in your environment. Child processes can be spawned by using our child_process.fork() API, and are designed to be easy to communicate with. Built upon that same interface is the cluster module, which allows you to share sockets between processes to enable load balancing over your cores.

Fig 3.1.2

3.1.3 Angular CLI

This topic help you understand Angular: what Angular is, what advantages it provides, and what you might expect as you start to build your applications. Angular is a development platform, built on TypeScript. As a platform, Angular includes: A componentbased framework for building scalable web applications.

A collection of well-integrated libraries that cover a wide variety of features, including routing, forms management, client-server communication, and more a suite of developer tools to help you develop, build, test, and update your code With Angular, you're taking advantage of a platform that can scale from singledeveloper projects to enterprise-level applications. Angular is designed to make updating as straightforward as possible, so take advantage of the latest developments with a minimum of effort. Best of all, the Angular ecosystem consists of a diverse group of over 1.7 million developers, library authors, and content creators. This section explains the core ideas behind Angular. Understanding these ideas can help you design and build your applications more effectively.

- **Components**

Components are the building blocks that compose an application. A component includes a TypeScript class with a @Component() decorator, an HTML template, and styles. The @Component() decorator specifies the following Angular-specific information:

A CSS selector that defines how the component is used in a template. HTML elements in your template that match this selector become instances of the component. An HTML template that instructs Angular how to render the component. An optional set of CSS styles that define the appearance of the template's HTML elements.

- **Templates**

Every component has an HTML template that declares how that component renders.You define this template either inline or by file path. Angular extends HTML with additional syntax that lets you insert dynamic values from your component. Angular automatically updates the rendered DOM when your component’s state changes. One application of this feature is inserting dynamic text, as shown in the following example.

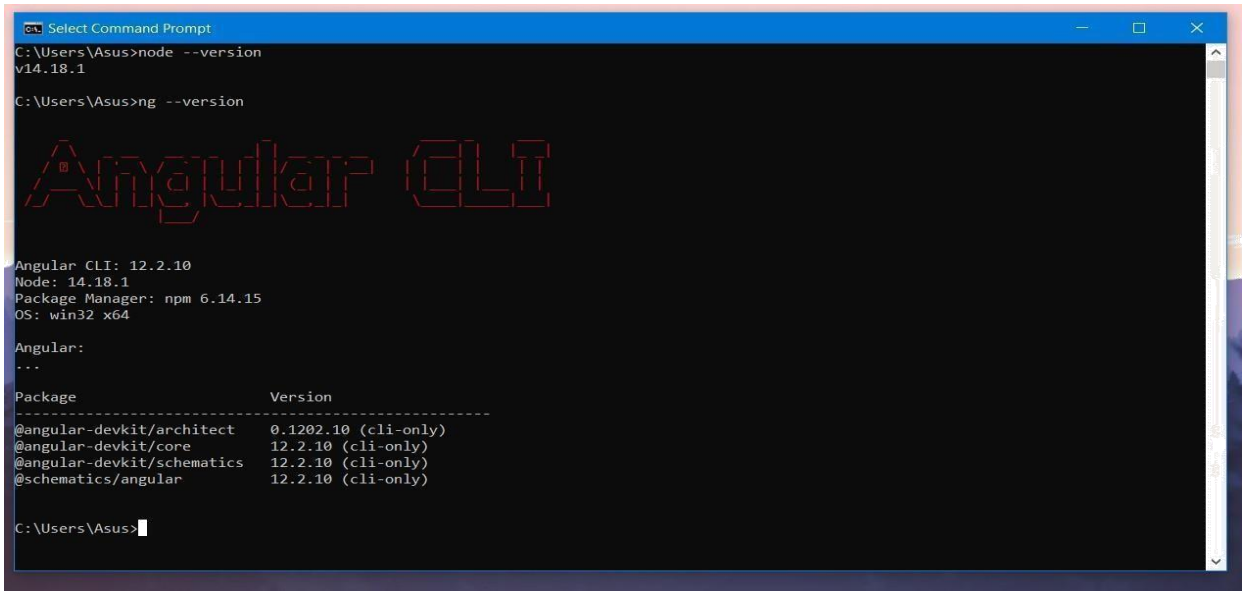

Fig 3.1.3

3.2 HARDWARE REQUIRMENTES:

- Hard Disk
- RAM – 1 GB
- Processor – Dual Core or Above
- Mouse
- Keyboard
- Monitor

3.2.1 Hard Disk

A hard disk or fixed disk, is an electro-mechanical data storage device that uses magnetic storage to store and retrieve digital information using one or more rigid rapidly rotating disks (platters) coated with magnetic material.

During the mid-1990s the typical hard disk drive for a PC had a capacity of about 1 gigabyte. As of January 2019, desktop hard disk drives typically had a capacity of 1 to

6 terabytes, with the largest-capacity drives reaching 15 terabytes

3.2.2 RAM

Random access memory (RAM) is a type of data storage used in computers that is generally located on the motherboard. This type of memory is volatile and all information that was stored in RAM is lost when the computer is turned off.

The RAM chip may be individually mounted on the motherboard or in sets of several chips on a small board connected to the motherboard. Older memory types were in the form of chips called dual in-line package (DIP). Although DIP chips are still used today, the majority of memory is in the form of a module, a narrow printed circuit board attached to a connector on the motherboard. The three main memory circuit boards types containing chips are: RIMMs (Rambus in-line memory modules), DIMMs (dual in-line memory modules) and SIMMs (single in-line memory modules). Most motherboards today use DIMMs.Sometimes, people get confused about the difference between memory and storage, in part because both can be measured in megabytes (MB), gigabytes (GB) and terabytes (TB).

By contrast, storage is slower, but it can retain data when the device is powered down. So, for example, if a document has been saved to a hard drive prior to a power outage or system crash, the user will still be able to retrieve it when the system is back up and running.

3.2.3 Processor

A processor is an integrated electronic circuit that performs the calculations that run a computer. A processor performs arithmetical, logical, input/output

(I/O) and other basic instructions that are passed from an operating system (OS). Most other processes are dependent on the operations of a processor. Dual core is a CPU that has two distinct processors that work simultaneously in the same integrated circuit. This type of processor can function as efficiently as a single processor but can perform operations up to twice as quickly.

3.2.4 Mouse

A mouse is a small handheld input device that controls a computer screen's cursor or pointer in conjunction with the way it is moved on a flat surface. The mouse term name originates from its likeness to a small, corded and elliptical shaped device that looks like a mouse tail.

Some mouse devices have integrated features, such as extra buttons that may be programmed and assigned with different commands. Because the mouse reduces the use of a keyboard, its invention and continuous innovation is considered one of the most important breakthroughs in computer ergonomics.

3.2.5 Keyboard

A computer keyboard is an input device used to enter characters and functions into the computer system by pressing buttons, or keys. It is the primary device used to enter text. A keyboard typically contains keys for individual letters, numbers and special characters, as well as keys for specific functions. A keyboard is connected to a computer system using a cable or a wireless connection.

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individual letters, numbers and special characters, as well as keys for specific functions.

3.2.6 Monitor

A computer monitor is an electronic device that shows pictures for computers. Monitors often look similar to televisions. The main difference between a monitor and a television is that a monitor does not have a television tuner to change channels. Monitors often have higher display resolution than televisions. The advent of display technology has paved the way for the continuous evolution of the monitor, whether it's for computers, television, mobile devices or any device that has a display. The current contenders for top-tier technology being used for display devices includes Super LCD 3 (SLCD3) and Super AMOLED. It should be noted that LED displays are actually just a kind of LCD display that use LED lights as backlight illumination.

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CHAPTER 4

TESTING

4.1 System Testing:

Quality assurance is an important step in software engineering. This overlaps with all the phases of development right from the requirement analysis. This quality requirement of the software system must be clearly extracted during the requirement analysis and all the subsequent phases should be made biased to that, the final testing will become trivial and less expensive. There are number of quality parameters like correctness, accuracy, reliability, robustness, efficiency, effectiveness, reusability, maintainability etc.. The state of requirement of each of these parameters will vary depending upon the name and domain of the application. The testing should be done at the end of all development steps. Even though the final testing and verification are inevitable for better life and functionality of the software. The different software testing approaches and methods like white box testing and black box testing. The major phases in testing are design of test plan, setting up test case and test candidate and test procedure, testing and correction. This is a cycle process and the software will circulate through all the steps till it attends the required quality. The testing is carried in the following steps.

4.2 Unit Testing:

.

Unit testing focuses verification effort on the smallest unit of software design the module. Using the details design description as a guide, important control paths are tested to uncover errors within boundary of the boundary of the module. The relative complexity of tests and the errors detected as a result is limited by the constrained scope established for unit testing.

Unit testing is normally considered an adjacent to coding steps. After source level code has been developed, reviewed, and verified for correct syntax, unit test case design begins. A review of design information provides guidance for establishing test cases that are likely to uncover error in each case of the categories discussed above. Each test case should be coupled with a set of expected results

4.3 Intergration Testing:

Integration testing is systematic technique for constructing the program structure while at the same time conducting test to uncover error associated with interfacing .The objective is to take unit tested modules and build a program structure that has been dictated by design.

There is often a tendency to attempt no incremental integration; that is to construct the program using a “big bang “approach. The entire modules are combined in advance. The entire program is tested as whole and chaoses usually result! A set of error is encountered. Correction is difficult because the isolation of cause is complicated by the vast expanse of entire program. Once errors are corrected, new ones appear and process continues in a seemingly endless loop**.**

CHAPTER 5

RESULT AND DISCUSSING , PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

5.1 Result & Discussion:

Journal publication helps to preserve your work in the permanent records of research in the field.

Adding your work to this record involves you in the active research community for a topic, helping to expand your professional network, increasing potential for collaboration and interaction with peer

5.2 Recommendation:

The Journal Publications meets a lot of expectations but would perform better if the following recommendations and suggestions are considered:

i. System testing and maintenance should be performedregularly to avoid sudden system failures.

ii. Updates and other modifications should be introduced with prior notice to users.

iii. A course administrator should be employed that can manage the interactions between the donors, beneficiaries & administrators on one side and technicians on the other. This will aid ensure that proper support is provided for the system

5.3 SCREENSHOTS:

5.3.1 Input (Login Page)

Fig 5.3.1

5.3.2 REGISTER PAGE

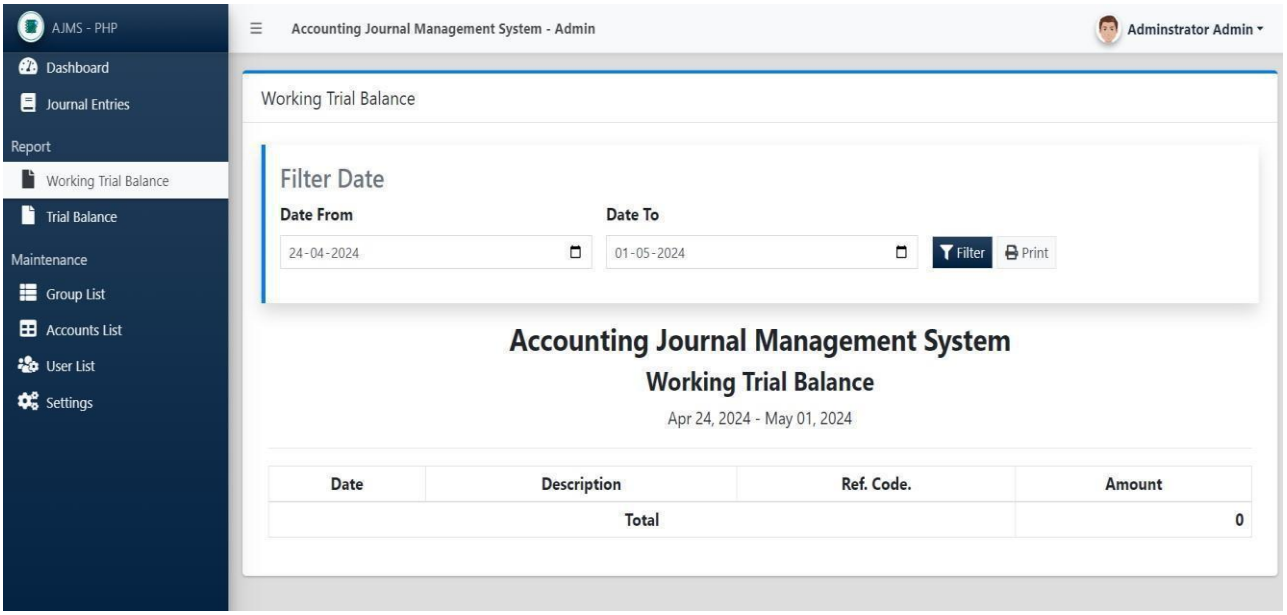

Fig 5.3.2

5.3.3 INTERFACE

Fig 5.3.3

5.3.4 ENTRIES

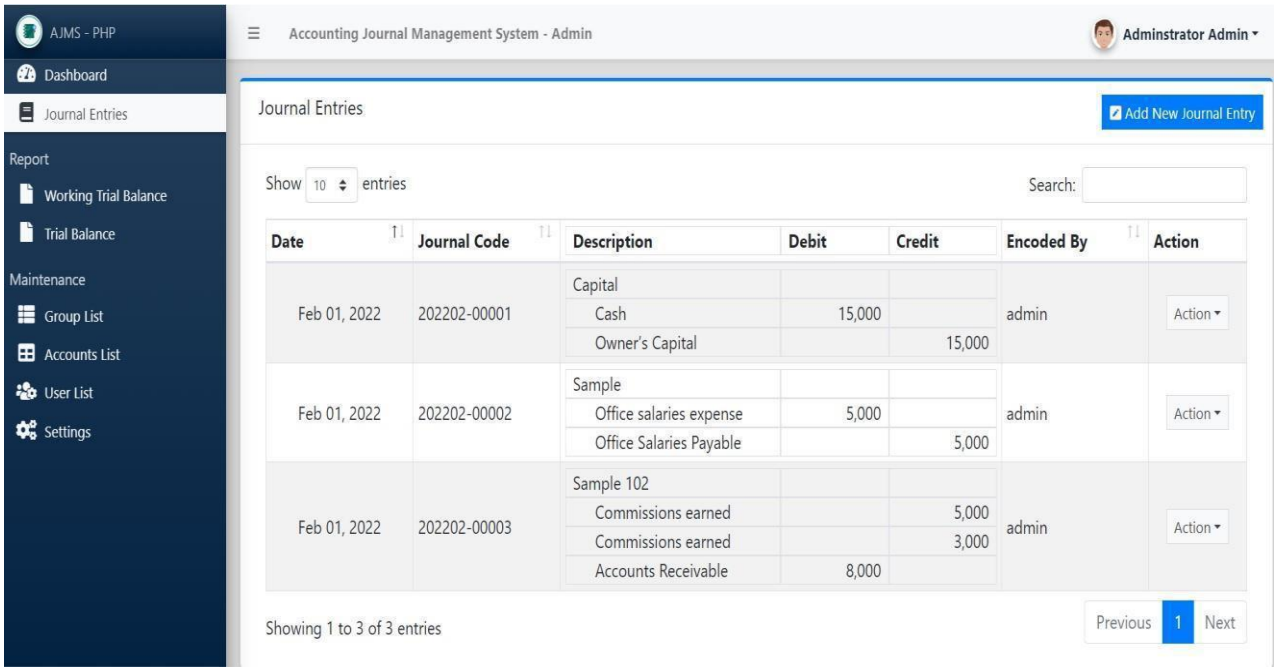

Fig 5.3.4

5.3.5 ACCOUNT LIST

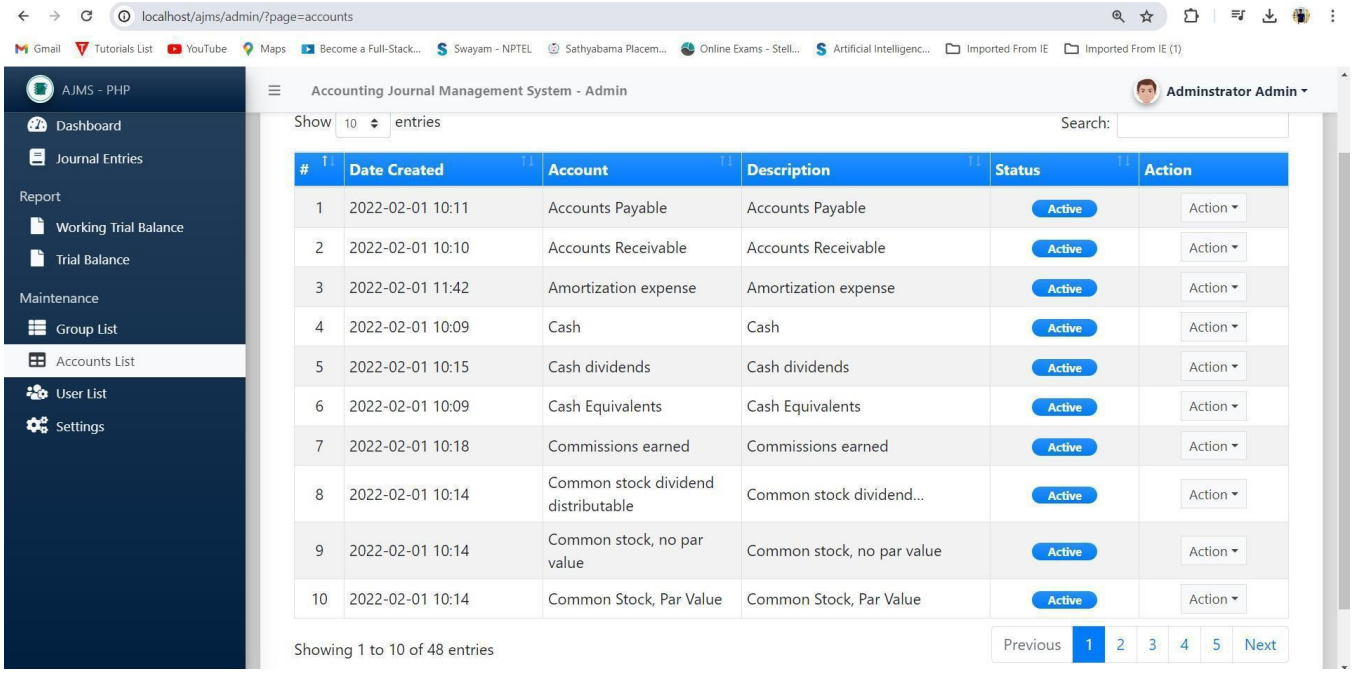

Fig 5.3.5

5.4 SOURCE CODE :

addpost.component.html

src > app > addpost > addpost.component.html > div.hero > div.container > div.row > div.col-md-6.mx-auto.mt-4 > div.card.mb-5 > div.card-body.pb

```
<div class="hero">
    <div class="container">
        <div class="row">
        <div class="col-md-6 mx-auto mt-4">

            <!-- card  -->

            <div class="card mb-5">

                <!-- card header  -->


                <!-- card body  -->


                <div class="card-body pb-3 ps-4 pe-5">

                    <div class=" cdhd text-center">

                        Add Post

                    </div>

                    <form action="" #addpst="ngForm" (submit)="doAddPost(addpst)">

                        <!-- projrct titile  -->

                        <div class="form-group">

                            <div class="mb-5">
                                <div class=" input-group ip1">
                                    <div class=" input-group-prepend sym1">
```

Fig 5.3.6

addpost.component.html

src > app > addpost > addpost.component.html > div.hero > div.container > div.row > div.col-md-6.mx-auto.mt-4 > div.card.mb-5 > div.card-body.pb

```
<div class="hero">
    <div class="container">
        <div class="row">
        <div class="col-md-6 mx-auto mt-4">

            <!-- card  -->

            <div class="card mb-5">

                <!-- card header  -->


                <!-- card body  -->


                <div class="card-body pb-3 ps-4 pe-5">

                    <div class=" cdhd text-center">

                        Add Post

                    </div>

                    <form action="" #addpst="ngForm" (submit)="doAddPost(addpst)">

                        <!-- projrct titile  -->

                        <div class="form-group">

                            <div class="mb-5">
                                <div class=" input-group ip1">
                                    <div class=" input-group-prepend sym1">
```


Fig 5.3.7

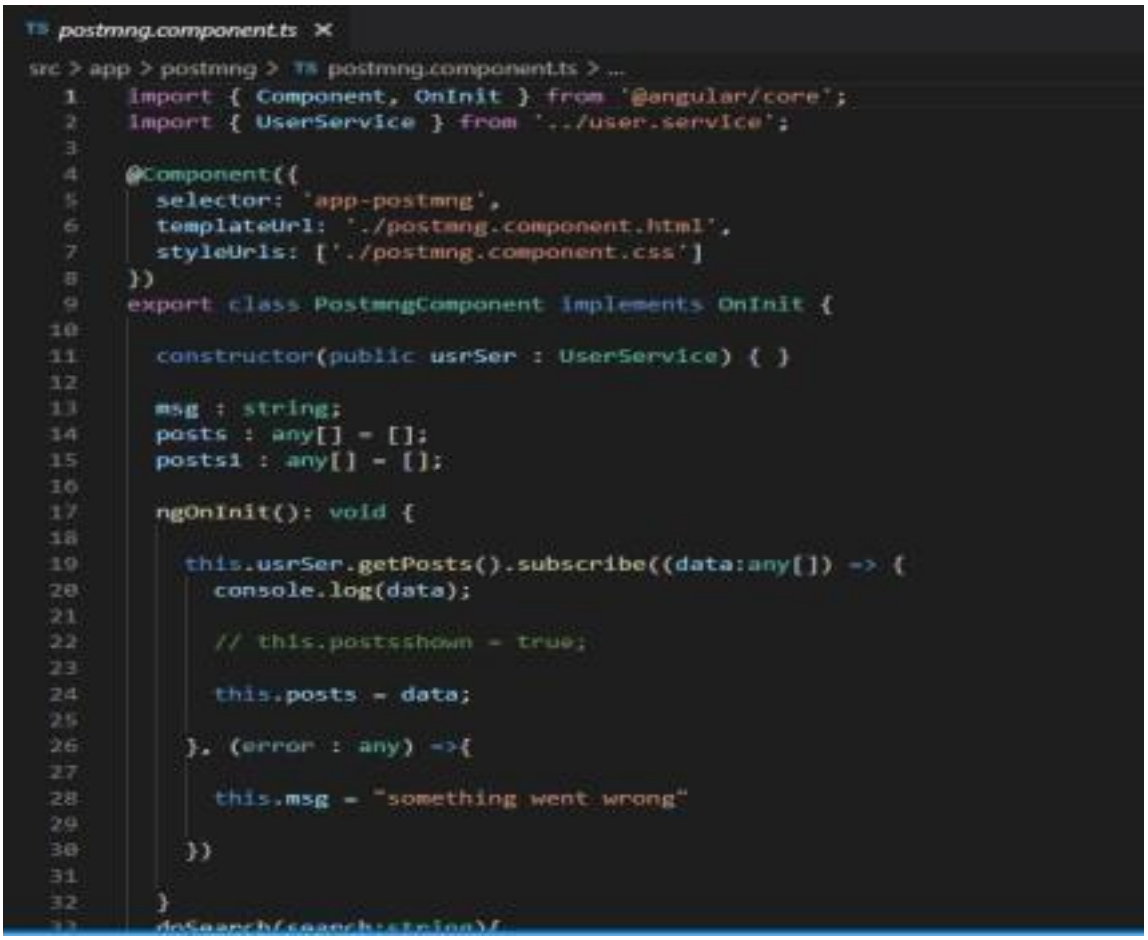

Fig 5.3.8

Fig 5.3.9

TS addpost.component.ts ×

src > app > addpost > TS addpost.component.ts > ...

```
1   import { Component, OnInit } from '@angular/core';
2   import { NgForm } from '@angular/forms';
3   import { UserService } from '../user.service';
4
5   @Component({
6     selector: 'app-addpost',
7     templateUrl: './addpost.component.html',
8     styleUrls: ['./addpost.component.css']
9   })
10  export class AddpostComponent implements OnInit {
11
12    constructor(public usrSer : UserService) { }
13
14     msg: string;
15
16    ngOnInit(): void {
17    }
18
19    doAddPost(formdata : NgForm){
20
21
22
23      this.usrSer.addPost(formdata.value).subscribe((data : string) => {
24        console.log(data);
25        this.msg = data;
26
27      },(error : any) => {
28        console.log(error);
29        this.msg = "somenthing went wrong";
30
31      });
32      formdata.reset( )
```

Fig 5.3.10

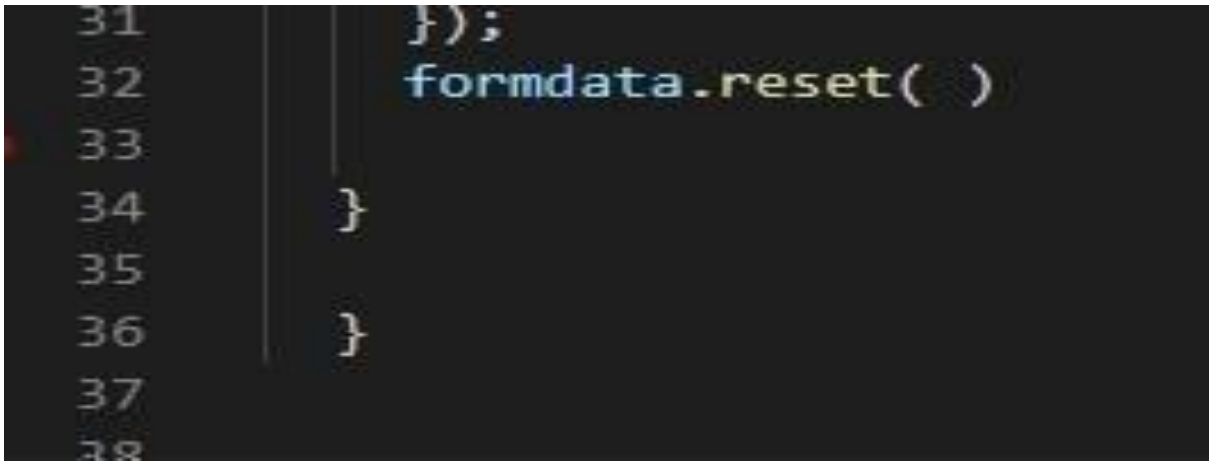

Fig 5.3.11

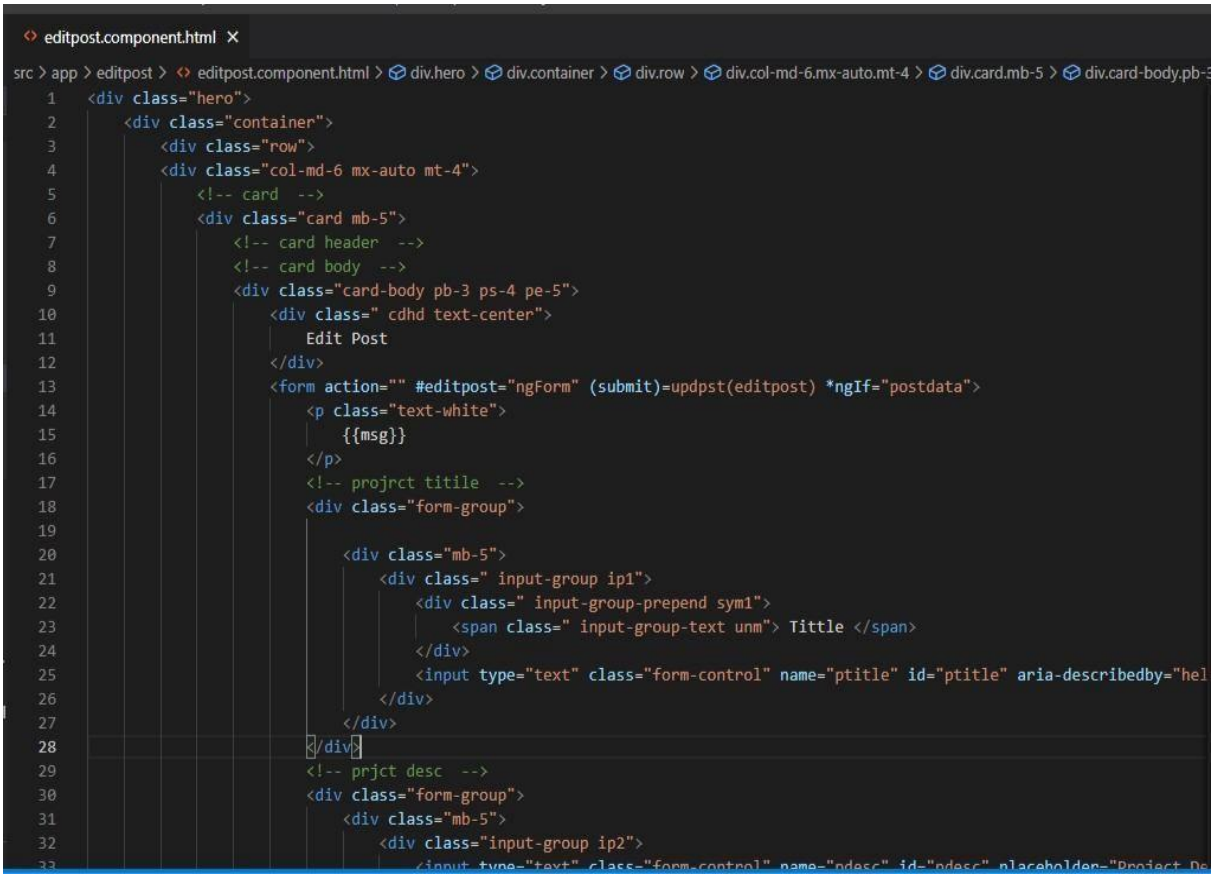

Fig 5.3.12

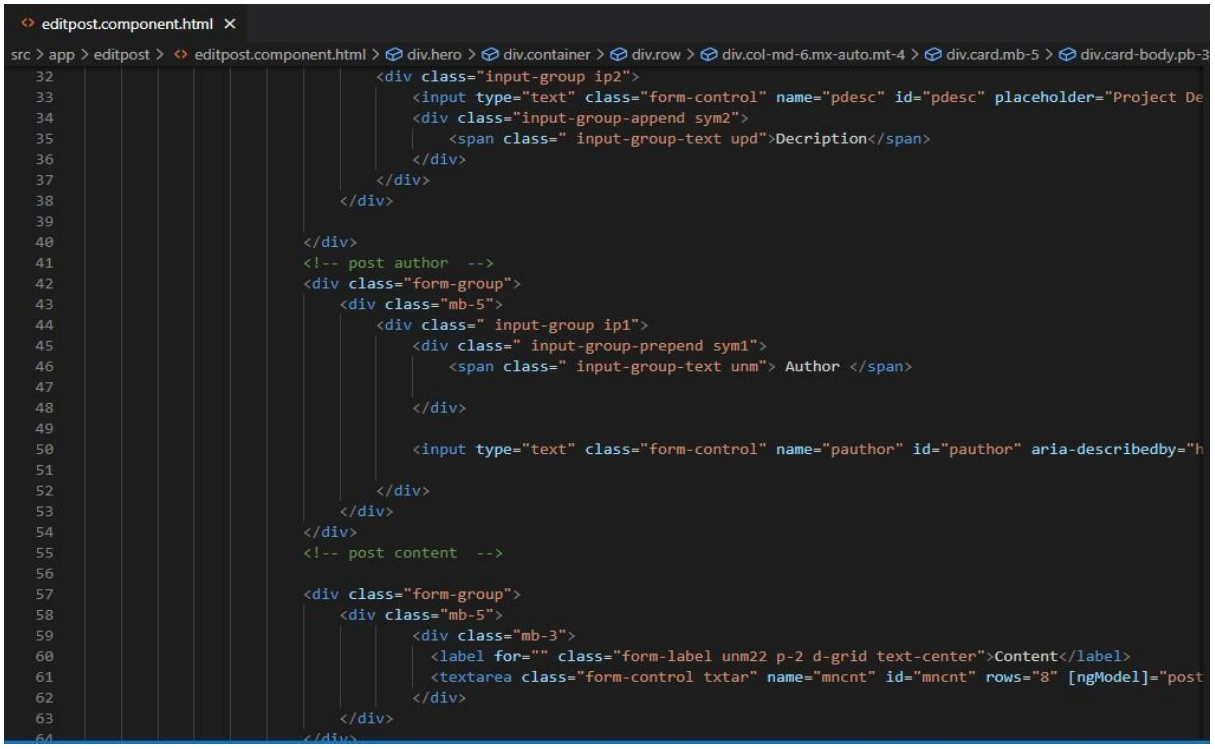

Fig 5.3.13

```
61                                  <textarea class="form-control txtar" name="mncnt" id="mncnt" rows="8" [ngModel]="post
62                                 </div>
63                              </div>
64                           </div>
65                              <!-- btn post  -->
66                              <div class="mb-3 row text-center justify-content-center">
67                               <div class="d-grid col-md-6">
68                                   <button type=" button" class="btn lgbt" >Post</button>
69                               </div>
70                            </div>
71                     </form>
72                     <!-- </form> -->
73                  </div>
74               </div>
75            </div>
76      </div>
77
78   </div>
```

Fig 5.3.14

CHAPTER 6

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Journal Publishing is the process of presenting a focused overview of a completed research study that is published in a peer-reviewed, scholarly source. A journal article summary provides potential readers with a short descriptive commentary, giving them some insight into the article's focus.

The system is highly user friendly and is well efficient to ease interactions with the users of the system. Reports generate with live data are proved to be informative and also helpful in making important decisions. The system is tested and implemented with high degree of accuracy.

The system is done with an insight into the necessary modification that may require in the future. Hence the system can be maintained successfully, without much rework.

APPENDIX

1. Check the Journal Guidelines : Before preparing your manuscript, review the submission guidelines provided by the journal. These guidelines usually detail how to format and submit supplementary material.

2. Prepare the Appendix : Create your appendix content, ensuring it complements the main manuscript and provides additional relevant information. Format it according to the journal's guidelines, which may include specific font styles, sizes, and section headings.

3. Incorporate into Manuscript : Depending on the journal's requirements, you may need to include the appendix directly within the manuscript or submit it as a separate file. If it's part of the manuscript, designate a section for the appendix and insert your content accordingly. If it's a separate file, ensure it's clearly labeled and formatted correctly.

4. Submit with Manuscript: When submitting your manuscript through the journal's online submission system, be sure to include the appendix according to their instructions. This might involve uploading it as a separate file or attaching it alongside the main document.

5. Follow Journal's Review Process: After submission, the journal's editorial team will review your manuscript, including the appendix. They may request revisions or provide feedback on how to improve its clarity or relevance.

6. Final Publication: If your manuscript is accepted for publication, the journal will typically publish the appendix online alongside the main article. Readers can access it either as supplementary material linked to the article or as a separate file.

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