

PROJECT REPORT FOR 'DISCOPY'

PROJECT SUBMITTED BY :	TRAINER NAME :
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1. WHY DID WE CHOOSE THIS PROJECT?

Because we wanted to something for the student and give them a user friendly platform for academic purposes.

2. PROCESS REQUIREMENT

HTML

HTML is the language for describing the structure of Web pages. HTML gives authors the means to:

- Publish online documents with headings, text, tables, lists, photos, etc.
- Retrieve online information via hypertext links, at the click of a button.
- Design forms for conducting transactions with remote services, for use in searching for information, making reservations, ordering products, etc.
- Include spread-sheets, video clips, sound clips, and other applications directly in their documents.

CSS

CSS is the language for describing the presentation of Web pages, including colors, layout, and fonts. It allows one to adapt the presentation to different types of devices, such as large screens, small screens, or printers. CSS is independent of HTML and can be used with any XML-based markup language. The separation of HTML from CSS makes it easier to maintain sites, share style sheets across pages, and tailor pages to different environments.

Django

Django is a Python-based free and open-source web framework, which follows the model-template-view (MTV) architectural pattern. It is maintained by the Django Software Foundation (DSF), an independent organization established as a 501(c) non-profit.

Django's primary goal is to ease the creation of complex, database-driven websites. The framework emphasizes reusability and "pluggability" of components, less code, low coupling, rapid development, and the principle of don't repeat yourself. Python is used throughout, even for settings files and data models. Django also provides an optional administrative create, read,

update and delete interface that is generated dynamically through introspection and configured via admin models.

Features

- Contains development server and debugger
- RESTful request dispatching
- Uses multiple API
- Support for secure cookies (client side sessions)
- 100% WSGI 1.0 compliant
- Extensive documentation
- Extensions available to enhance features desired

BOOTSTRAP

Bootstrap is a free and open source front end development framework for the creation of websites and web apps. The Bootstrap framework is built on HTML, CSS, and JavaScript (JS) to facilitate the development of responsive, mobile-first sites and apps.

Responsive design makes it possible for a web page or app to detect the visitor's screen size and orientation and automatically adapt the display accordingly; the mobile first approach assumes that smartphones, tablets and task-specific mobile apps are employees' primary tools for getting work done and addresses the requirements of those technologies in design.

Bootstrap includes user interface components, layouts and JS tools along with the framework for implementation. The software is available precompiled or as source code.

RESTful web service

The REST architecture was originally designed to fit the HTTP protocol that the World Wide Web uses. Central to the concept of RESTful web services is the notion of resources. Resources

are represented by URIs. The clients send requests to these URIs using the methods defined by the HTTP protocol, and possibly as a result of that the state of the affected resource changes.

CODE AND FUNCTIONALITIES:

```
@login_required
def profile(request):
    if request.method == 'POST':
        u_form = UserUpdateForm(request.POST,instance=request.user)
        p_form = ProfileUpdateForm(request.POST,request.FILES,instance=request.user.profile)

        if u_form.is_valid() and p_form.is_valid():
            u_form.save()
            p_form.save()
            messages.success(request,f'Your account has been updated! ')
            return redirect('profile')

    else:
        u_form = UserUpdateForm(instance=request.user)
        p_form = ProfileUpdateForm(instance=request.user.profile)

    context = {
        'u_form': u_form,
        'p_form': p_form
    }
    return render(request, 'users/profile.html', context)
```

This will display the users profile, which in turn would direct them to various other options. This will create a route to the login page/method and it will cross check the correct user name and password with the values inserted in the form.

```
def upload(request):
    context = {}
    if request.method == "POST":
        form = QuizUploadForm(request.POST,request.FILES)
        if form.is_valid():
            form.save()
            return render(request,'users/profile.html',context)

    else:
        form = QuizUploadForm()
    return render(request,'users/upload.html',{'form': form})

def quizfiles(request):
    quizzes = Quiz.objects.all()
    return render(request,'users/quizfiles.html',{'quizzes': quizzes})

def doubts(request):
    return render(request,'users/doubts.html')

def index(request):
    return render(request,'users/index.html')

def game(request):
    return render(request,'users/game.html')

def highscores(request):
    return render(request,'users/highscores.html')
```

These functions would define where exactly the users would be directed if they went on to select various options.

```
def plag(request):
    #if request.method == 'POST':
        cloud = CopyleaksCloud(Product.Businesses, 'diksharaj78@gmail.com', 'D086DF39-6538-41F2-B025-C50AEEFF7846')
        print("You've got %s Copyleaks %s API credits" % (cloud.getCredits(), cloud.getProduct())) #get credit balance
        options = ProcessOptions()
        options.setSandboxMode(True)
        print("Submitting a scan request...")
        #process = cloud.createByUrl('https://copyleaks.com', options)

        process = cloud.createByText("Lorem ipsum torquent placerat quisque rutrum tempor lacinia aliquam habitant ligula a
        print ("Submitted. In progress...")
        iscompleted = False
        while not iscompleted:
            [iscompleted, percents] = process.isCompleted()
            print ('%s%%s%%' % ('#' * int(percents / 2), "-" * (50 - int(percents / 2)), percents))
            if not iscompleted:
                time.sleep(2)
        print ("Process Finished!")
        results = process.getResults()
        print ('\nFound %s results...' % (len(results)))
        for result in results:
            print('')
            print('-----')
            print(result)
        return render(request, 'users/plag.html', {'result':result})
```

This is the code to trigger the Copyleaks API which in turn would check users' submissions for plagiarism. The returned response is displayed on a separate HTML page.

Plagiarism API request Processing

```
@app.route('/plagiarism/<string:id>', methods=['POST'])
def plagiarism(id):
    # Create cursor
    cur = mysql.connection.cursor()
    # Execute
    cur.execute("SELECT body FROM articles WHERE id = %s", [id])
    if __name__ == '__main__':
        cloud = CopyleaksCloud(Product.Education, 'shashvat233@gmail.com',
                                '82ae5bde-ff2a-4481-9b88-2a413f65d355')
        print("You've got %s Copyleaks %s API credits" % (cloud.getCredits(),
        cloud.getProduct())) #get credit balance
        options = ProcessOptions()
        options.setSandboxMode(True)
        print("Submitting a scan request...")
        process = cloud.createByUrl('https://copyleaks.com', options)
        # process = cloud.createByOcr('ocr-example.jpg', eOcrLanguage.English,
        options)
        # process = cloud.createByFile('test.txt', options)
```

```

process = cloud.createByText("Lorem ipsum torquent placerat quisque
rutrum tempor lacinia aliquam habitant ligula arcu faucibus gravida,
aenean orci lacinia mattis purus consectetur conubia mauris amet nibh
consequat turpis dictumst hac ut nullam sodales nunc aenean pharetra,
aenean ut sagittis leo massa nisi dui nullam iaculis, nulla ultrices
consectetur facilisis curabitur scelerisque quisque primis elit
sagittis dictum felis ornare class porta rhoncus lobortis donec
praesent curabitur cubilia nec eleifend fringilla fusce vivamus
elementum semper nisi conubia dolor, eros habitant nisl suspendisse
venenatis interdum nulla interdum, libero urna maecenas potenti nam
habitant aliquam donec class sem hendrerit tempus.")
# processes, errors = cloud.createByFiles(['path/to/file1',
'path/to/file2'], options)
print ("Submitted. In progress...")
iscompleted = False
while not iscompleted:
# Get process status
[iscompleted, percents] = process.isCompleted()
print ('%s%s%s%' % ('#' * int(percents / 2), "-" * (50 - int(percents
/ 2)), percents))
if not iscompleted:
time.sleep(2)
print ("Process Finished!")
# Get the scan results
results = process.getResults()
print ('\nFound %s results...' % (len(results)))
for result in results:
print('')
print('-----')
print(result)
return str(result)

```

Here we are trying to send post request to the API in text format , where it is checking what percentage of the article is plagiarized and what sources on the internet are similar to the submitted article.

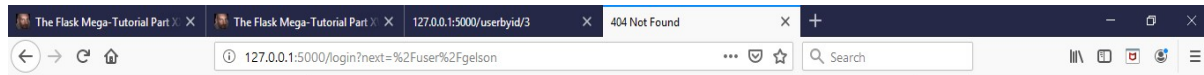
LIBRARIES USED:

```
from django.shortcuts import render, redirect
from django.contrib import messages
from django.contrib.auth.decorators import login_required
from .forms import UserRegisterForm, UserUpdateForm, ProfileUpdateForm
from django.core.files.storage import FileSystemStorage
from .forms import QuizUploadForm
from .models import Quiz
import sys
import time
from django.http import HttpResponse, HttpResponseRedirect

dirPath = './copyleaks'
if dirPath not in sys.path:
    sys.path.insert(0, dirPath)

from copyleakscld import CopyleaksCloud
from processoptions import ProcessOptions
from product import Product
```

TEST ERROR AND ANALYSIS

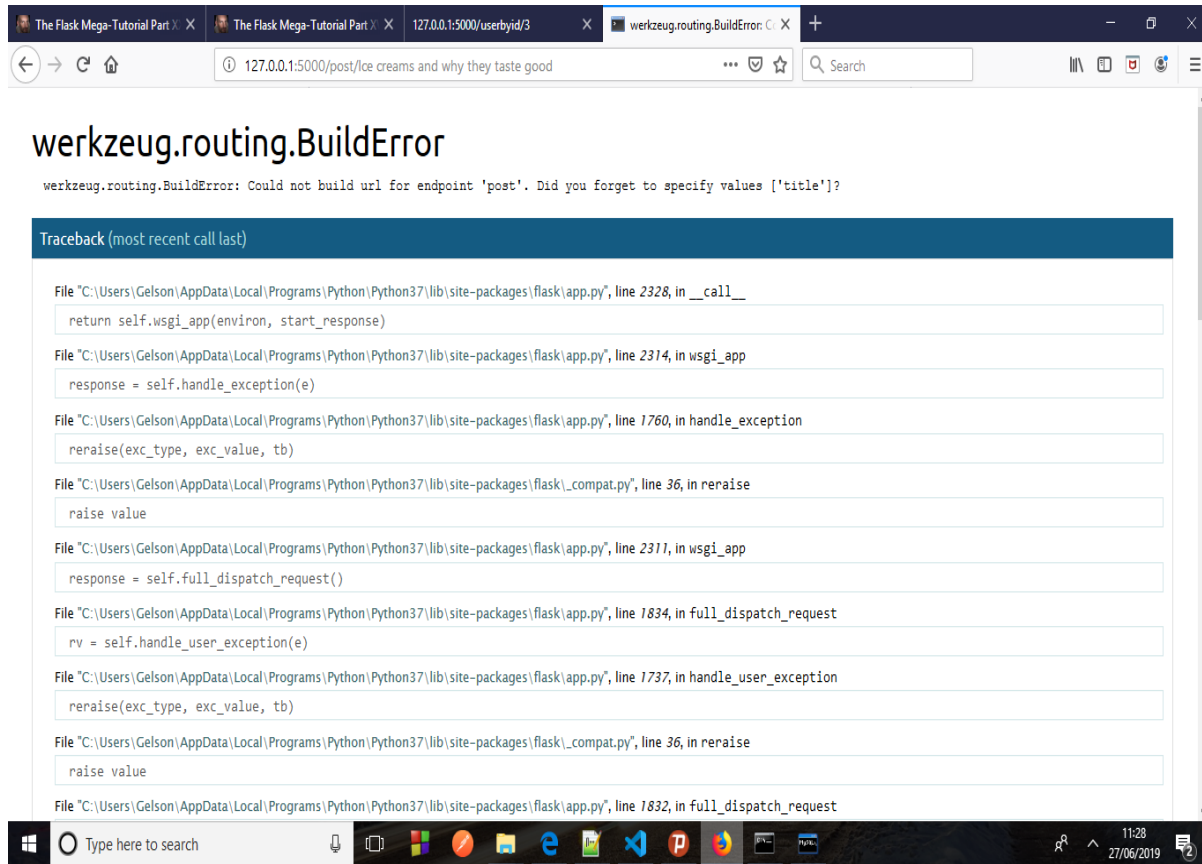


Not Found

The requested URL was not found on the server. If you entered the URL manually please check your spelling and try again.



The HTTP 404 Not Found Error means that the webpage we were trying to reach could not be found on the server. It is a Client-side Error which means that either the page has been removed or moved and the URL was not changed accordingly, or that we typed in the URL incorrectly.

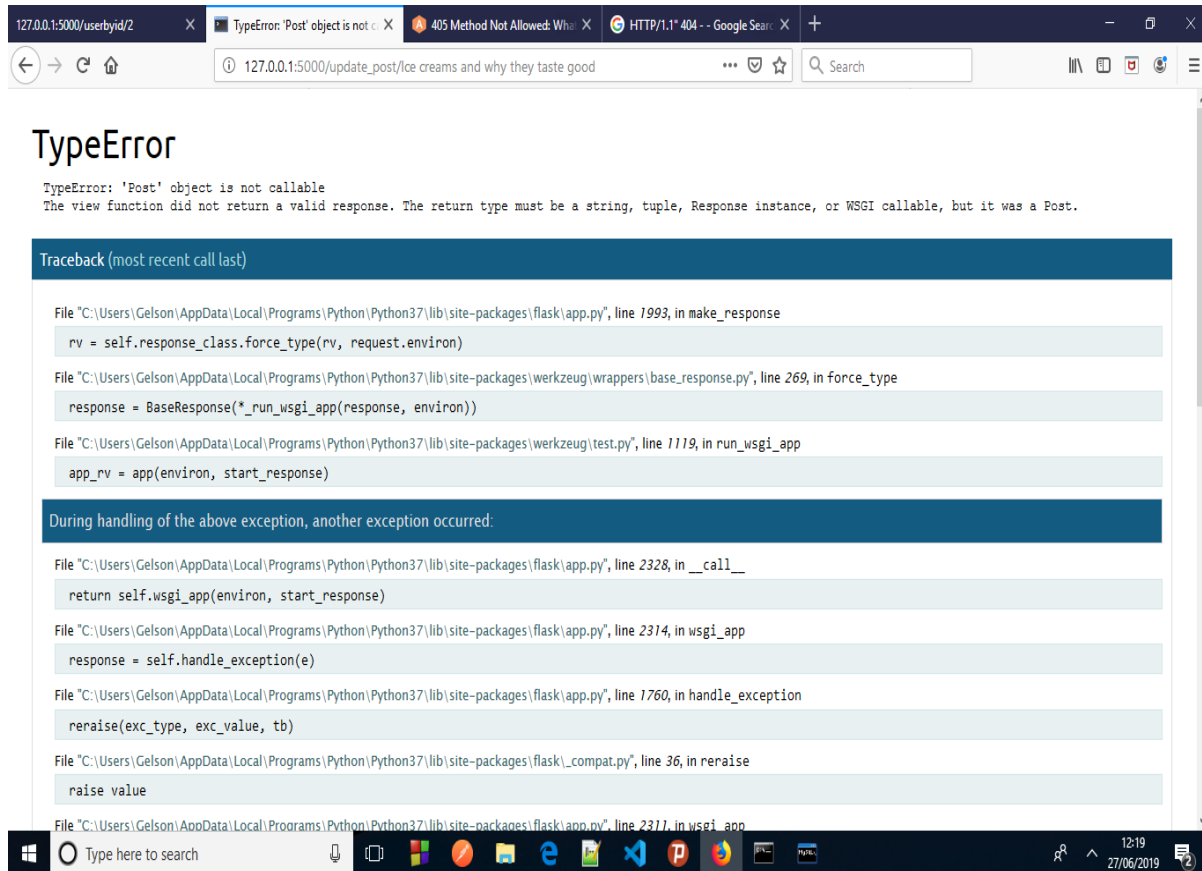


When it comes to combining multiple controller or view we need a dispatcher. A simple way would be applying regular expression tests on `PATH_INFO` and call registered callback functions that return the value.

Werkzeug provides a much more powerful system, similar to Routes. All the objects mentioned on this page must be imported from **werkzeug.routing**, not from **werkzeug**!



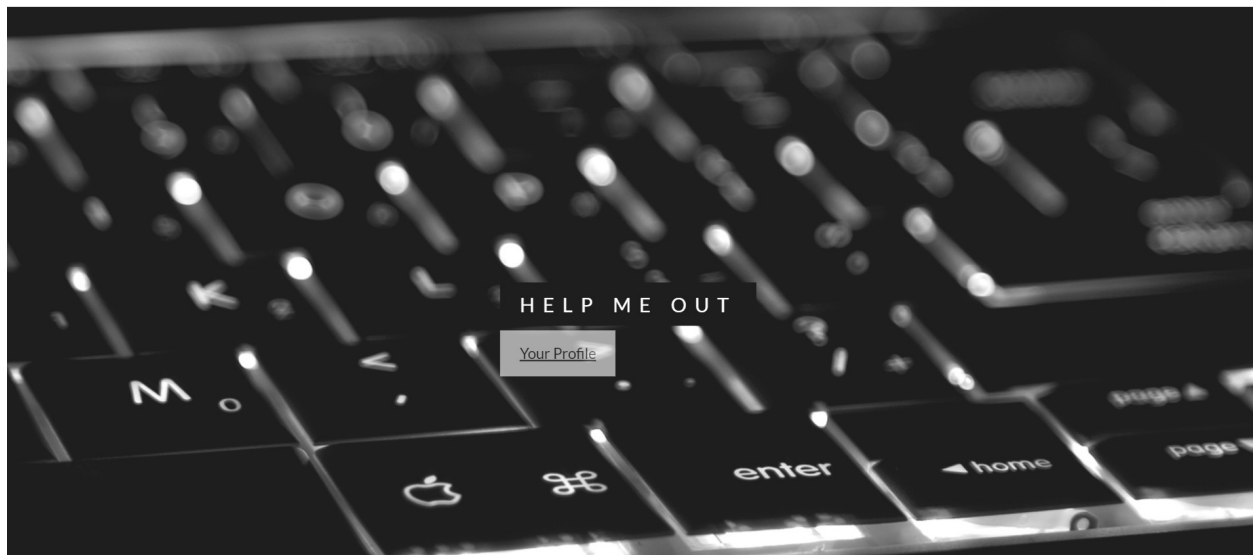
A **405 Method Not Allowed** Error is an HTTP response status code that indicates a web browser has requested access to one of web web pages and web web server received and recognized its HTTP **method**.



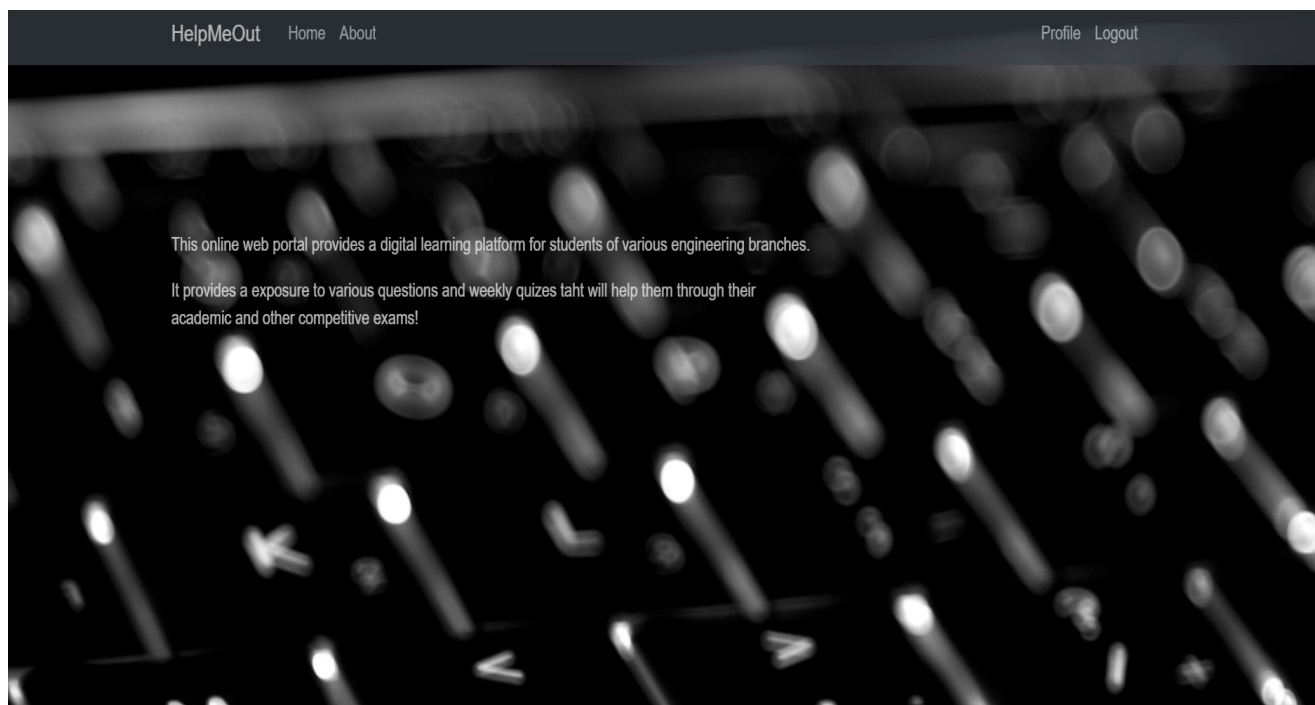
Raised when an operation or function is applied to an object of inappropriate type. The associated value is a string giving details about the type mismatch.

The point is we first created an object/instance of `RegistrationForm` using `regisiter_form = RegistrationForm()`, and then we tried `regisiter_form(request.POST)`, so basically we are trying to again call an object/instance which is not allowed unless there is a `__call__` method defined on `wer` class.

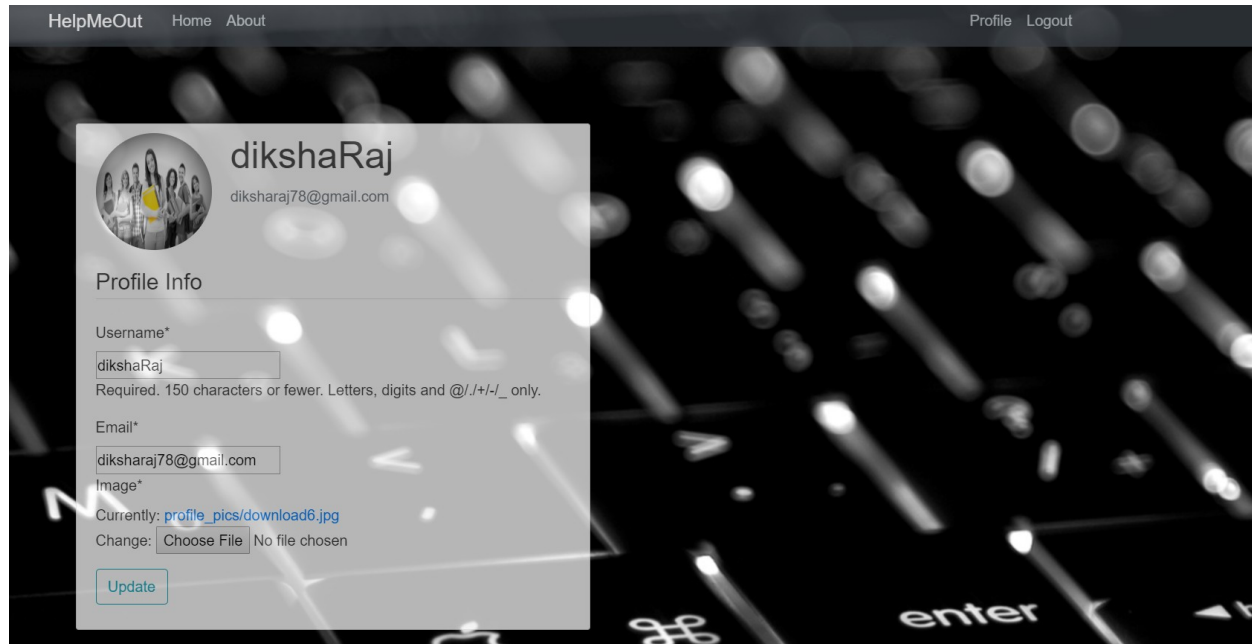
TEST DATA

[HOME](#) [ABOUT](#)[Logout](#) [Profile](#)

This is our home page.

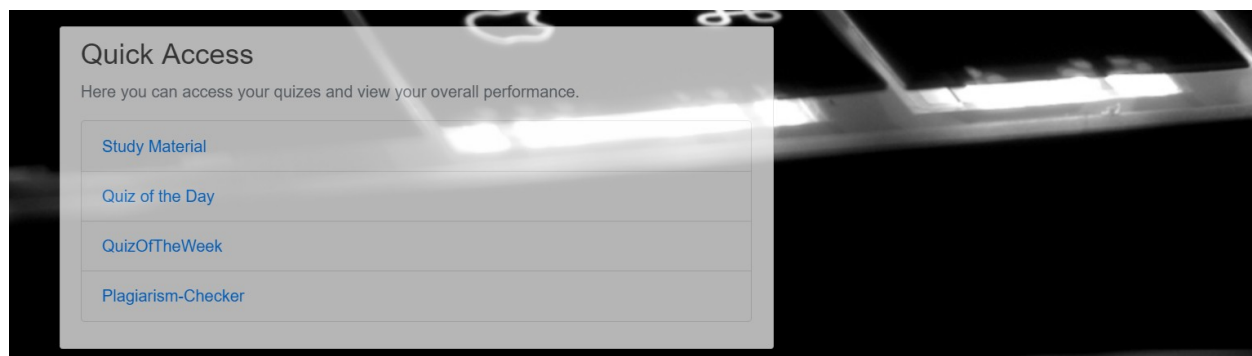


This is our about page.



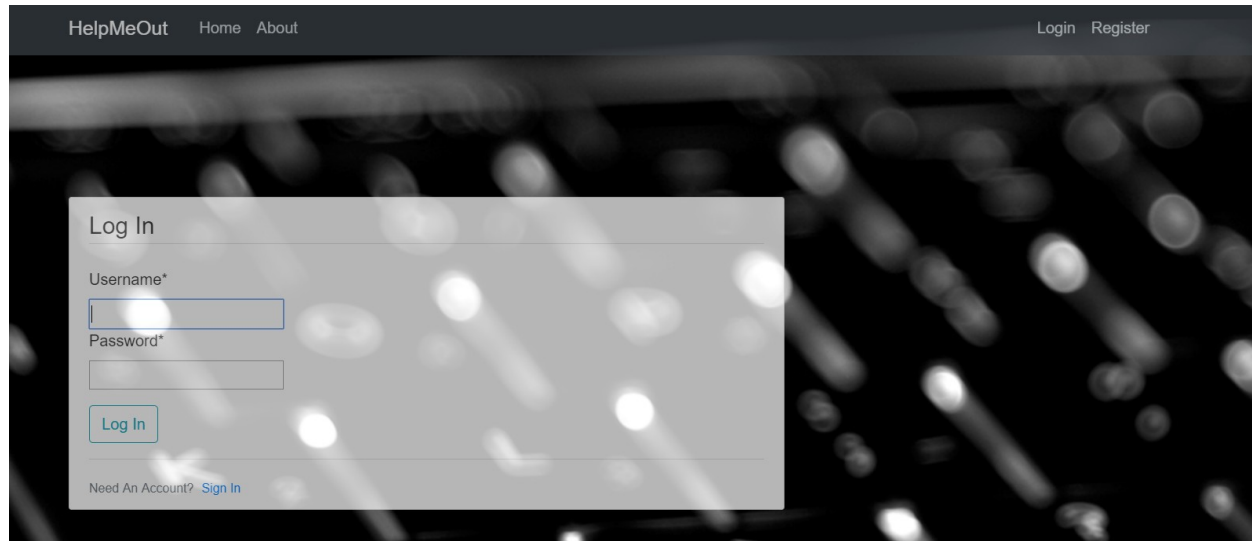
The screenshot shows a web application interface for 'HelpMeOut'. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for 'Home' and 'About' on the left, and 'Profile' and 'Logout' on the right. The main content area displays a user profile for 'dikshaRaj' with the email 'diksharaj78@gmail.com'. The profile includes a circular profile picture of a group of people. Below the profile information, there is a 'Profile Info' section with three input fields: 'Username*' containing 'dikshaRaj', 'Email*' containing 'diksharaj78@gmail.com', and 'Image*' showing a file path 'profile_pics/download6.jpg'. A 'Change:' label is followed by a 'Choose File' button and the text 'No file chosen'. An 'Update' button is located at the bottom of the form. The background of the page is a dark image of a computer keyboard.

This is the profile of the users.



The screenshot shows a 'Quick Access' sidebar menu. The title 'Quick Access' is at the top, followed by the text 'Here you can access your quizzes and view your overall performance.' Below this, there is a list of four links: 'Study Material', 'Quiz of the Day', 'QuizOfTheWeek', and 'Plagiarism-Checker'. The background of the page is a dark image of a computer keyboard.

This provides quick access to the url.

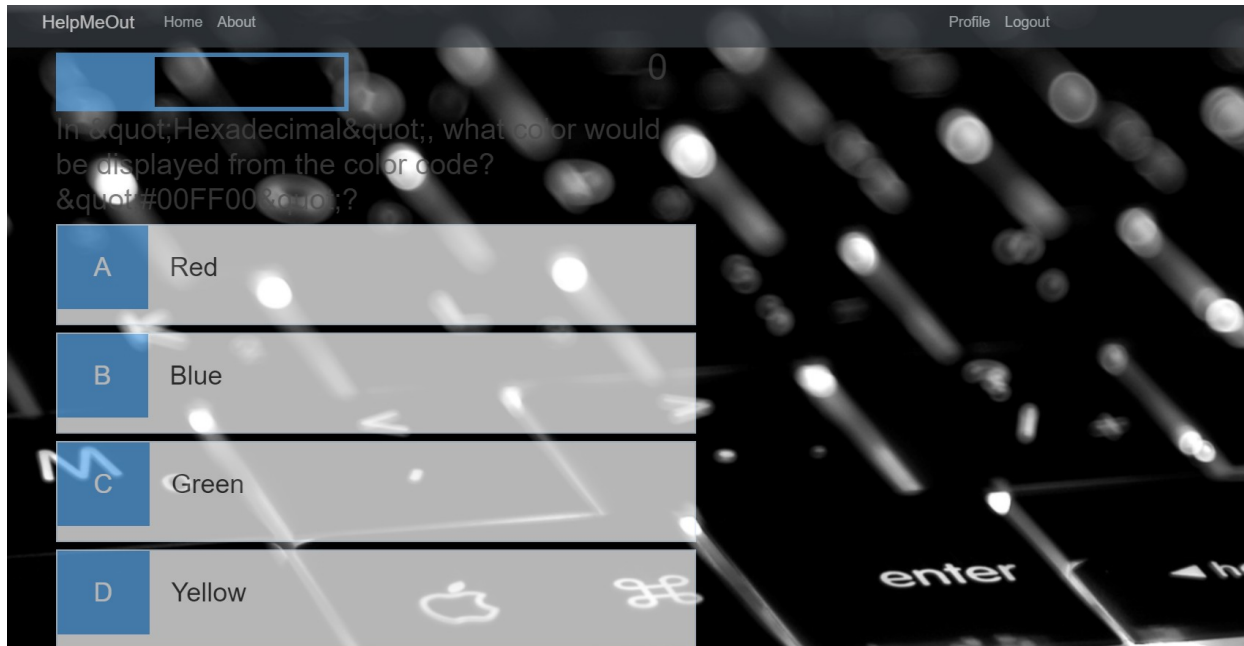


The screenshot shows the 'HelpMeOut' website's login interface. The header includes the site name 'HelpMeOut' and navigation links 'Home' and 'About'. On the right, there are links for 'Login' and 'Register'. The main content area features a 'Log In' form with fields for 'Username*' and 'Password*', a 'Log In' button, and a link for 'Need An Account? Sign In'.

From here the user can login.



Study Materials here.



Daily quiz on computer science



Weekly quiz from where the users can upload their questions too.

Django administration

WELCOME, DIKSHA / VIEW SITE / CHANGE PASSWORD / LOG OUT

Site administration

AUTHENTICATION AND AUTHORIZATION

[Groups](#) [+ Add](#) [Change](#)[Users](#) [+ Add](#) [Change](#)

USERS

[Profiles](#) [+ Add](#) [Change](#)[Quizzes](#) [+ Add](#) [Change](#)

Recent actions

My actions

None available

The admin page stores all the data.

I certify that this software development document is complete, the unit _____ defined in this folder has successfully completed development and unit testing, and the unit is ready to be base lined and integrated into the system

Date _____

System Developer: _____

System Technical Lead Initials: _____