

Content Management System

Mid Term Report

**Submitted By:**

Deepthi Sharma

1410821

145021

Submitted To:

Sukhjot Singh Sehra

Training Coordinator

CSE Department

Department of Computer Science & Engineering

Guru Nanak Dev Engineering College

Ludhiana 141006

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Abstract

This project discusses mainly about Content Management System (CMS). Easy CMS is the best, lightest, most amazing CMS. It's fast, awfully quick and astoundingly light. It has been developed using the latest technologies. You don't have to be a techie to use Easy CMS. All you need to do is sip on your coffee and write. Easy CMS will manage all the content like a piece of cake..

Users can create different posts in this and are provided with a secure gateway to login. It provides many features like User creation and speech-recognition which makes it a little different.

Furthermore, coming back it has theme options to select from. Moreover, anyone can use this service and need not have dependencies installed on their systems and can use this service remotely.

Also, this project is completely open source and the entire code is available to the user as and when required. There is Complete developer's Documentation as well as User manual alongwith it that helps using it a lot easier.

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Introduction To Organisation



Figure 1.1: Coffee Table Softwares Inc.

I had my Internship at Coffee Table Softwares Inc, Ludhiana. The firm was started in 2013. Their motto is: Our clients are our highest priority. They've worked on a number of platforms and they always prefer using the latest technologies. They've got a great workforce of people who are passionate about everything that they do as a firm. They hold collective responsibility towards their work.

Well the name of the firm is Coffee Table Inc, while the website domain is coffeesoftwares.com. They started with such a different yet catchy name. Once you hear it, you'll never forget it. That's for sure. It was taking a lot of caffeine to keep everyone awake for nights while they were setting up everything and so they came up with this idea.

The main goal of this firm is:

- To build and promote their services globally.
- To promote quality work and undertake projects keeping in view their relevance to needs and requirements of technology in local industry.
- To work remotely.

- To build a team and produce great work.

Services are being rendered by different pillars of this firm working from different cities like Bangaluru, Ludhiana, Chandigarh etc. mainly in form of expert advice and work in designing, preparation of different business related softwares and many more.

Various assignments done by this firm are as follows:

- All kind of websites.
- Bill cutting softwares with GST feature updates.
- Restaurant management system
- Home Automation system
- Mail server application

1.1 Ishwerdas and TCC

My Training was done by me at Ishwerdas under the guidance of Mr. Inderpreet Singh and I also contributed in projects made under the guidance of Dr. H.S. Rai at GNDEC,TCC,Ludhiana.

At Ishwerdas, they love to create and educate. They believe in creating intelligent interfaces and training inquisitive minds. They help companies, brands and individuals build amazing, intelligent apps on web, mobile, desktop and beyond.

Few major projects done by Ishwerdas are:

- A CRM and Social Community Program (A Circle of Joy)
- A javascript based musical website (Replay)
- Technical blog that uses Jekyll (Webdioxide.com)



Figure 1.2: Testing and Consultancy Cell

TCC-Testing And Consultancy Cell, GNDEC Ludhiana. Guru Nanak Dev Engineering College was established by the Nankana Sahib Education Trust Ludhiana. The Nankana Sahib Education Trust i.e NSET was founded in memory of the most sacred temple of Sri Nankana Sahib, birth place of Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji. With the mission of Removal of Economic Backwardness through Technology Shiromani Gurudwara Parbandhak Committee i.e SGPC started a Poly technical was started in 1953 and Guru Nanak Dev Engineering College was established in 1956.

Consultancy Services are being rendered by various Departments of the College to the industry, State Government Departments and Entrepreneurs and are extended in the form of expert advice in design, testing of materials & equipment, technical surveys, technical audit, calibration of instruments, preparation of technical feasibility reports etc.

It was established in the year 1979 with a basic aim to produce quality service for technical problems at reasonable and affordable rates as a service to society in general and Engineering fraternity in particular. This consultancy cell of the college has given a new dimension to the development programmers of the College. Consultancy projects of over Rs. one crore are completed by the Consultancy cell during financial year 2009-10.

Various Major Clients of the Consultancy Cell are as under:

- Northern Railway, Govt. of India
- Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.
- Larson & Turbo.
- Multi National Companies like AFCON & PAULINGS.
- Punjab Water Supply & Sewage Board
- Power Grid Corporation of India.
- National Building Construction Co.
- Punjab State Electricity Board.
- Punjab Mandi Board.
- Punjab Police Housing Corporation.
- National Fertilizers Ltd.
- GLADA, Ludhiana

Introduction to Project

2.1 Overview

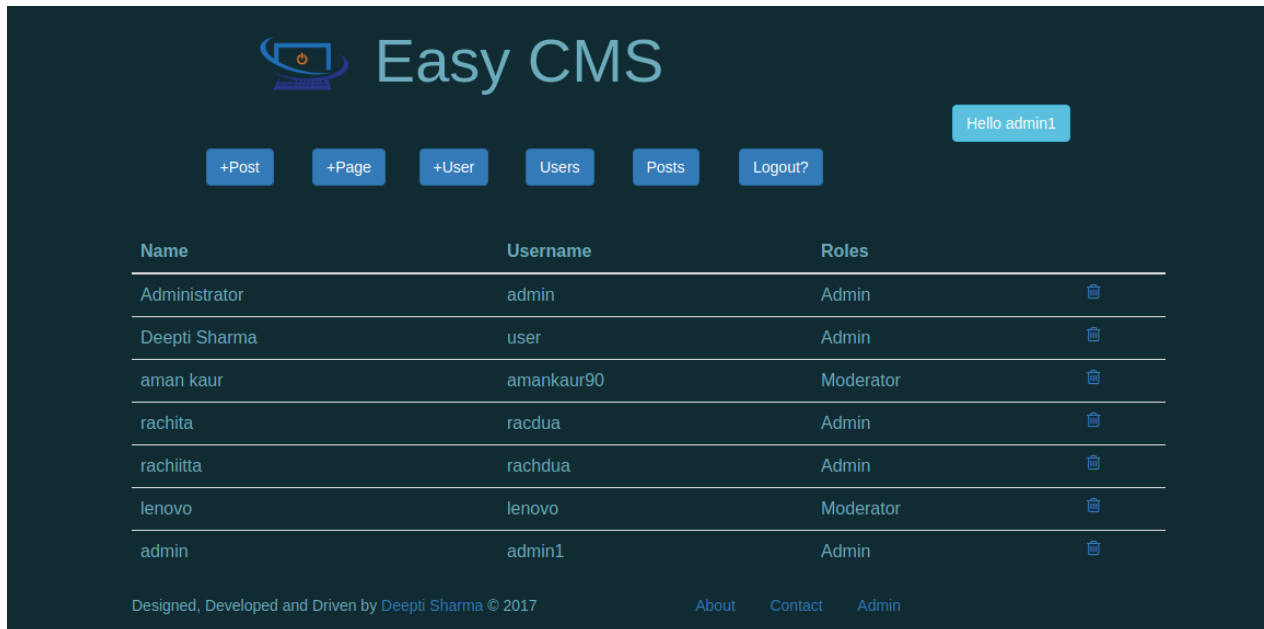


Figure 2.1: CMS

2.1.1 What is CMS?

The Content Management System (CMS) is a graphical user interface (GUI) that allows the user to control the creation, modification and removal of content from a website without needing to know anything about HTML. Here, CMS is an open-source interactive software application that supports the creation and modification of digital content. It is particularly designed for multiple users to use this system in a collaborative environment.

In addition, CMS can display data in different ways like entering text and listening sound. It also has its own programming language which allows the system to be extended. It can be thought of as a very powerful, programmable, graphical content storage system.

CMS makes it easy to put a wide range of data at a place which could help for future references allowing you to spend time experimenting and thinking about the wider problem. Few famous CMS are: Wordpress, Drupal, Joomla etc.

The first ever CMS was RAINMAN (Remote Automated Information Network Manager) which was developed around in 1992. It was one of the first systems to allow content publishers to directly place their content into a live navigation hierarchy. Dr. Glen Barry published the world's first blog in 1993 - "Forest Protection Blog" The term "weblog" was coined by Jorn Barger in Dec. 1997 Shortened to "blog" in 1999 by Peter Merholz.

2.1.2 What CMS is not?

CMS is designed to allow users to change most of the text, images, audio, on your website without the need for a website developers assistance. Simple, everyday changes are now something you can do anytime, and anywhere you have an internet connection! Best of all, you don't need to know HTML or any code to use a CMS. This means that it can't ensure that your content is any good because it's job is just to manage the data. In terms of business, CMS can make executing your marketing plans easier and more efficient, but those plans still need to be conceived, created, and analyzed by a competent human. This does not make the text better or worse, its just used for storing.

2.1.3 Who uses CMS?

Content Management Systems are widely used by engineers and scientists, in both industry and academia for different purposes. Its even been used by business maintenance teams and various authors, for attracting the crowd and for promoting their work. There are way more reasons such as an income from blogs, common people's interest towards writing and much more.

For example, Many well-known sites that are there who are powered by CMS:

- Forbes and ebay.
- Sony and Microsoft news.
- CNN hosts blogs for their many on-air personalities and for breaking news.

2.1.4 Why CMS?

The reason why I thought of creating a CMS of my own because I wanted to get a very specific idea of what it should do, and how it should work. Content Management System is a necessity nowadays for students as they have to write blogs for sake of daily diary as a part of their academic curriculum. Institutions can use this system to deploy on their server so that they can have a record of daily diaries of all the trainees and interns. It will develop a habit of writing in students.

2.2 The Existing System

There are few existing systems which do the task like Wordpress or other softwares but they don't have few features which I have added in this system. These system were not open source and free web based software. All exiting system suffers from at least one of the following system.

2.2.1 Limitations of previous system

- No Speech Recognition Method.
- They are costly.
- Don't provide direct pdf or other file saving options.
- They need installation and a lot of system resources.

2.2.2 Advantages of making the system using PHP:

- PHP was specially designed for a websites, the facilities that web designers typically want in a scripting language are built into it.
- Another convenience is its handling of form input.
- Accessing databases is just as easy. There are built-in facilities in PHP to access MySQL, Dbase, Oracle, InterBase, and so on.
- When PHP scripts runs, If in case you get error then messages will be like pinpointing the offending lines in your code to help you locate the error.

2.3 User Requirement Analysis

1. Manage the content provided by user.
2. User can add text through both input and speech recognition method.
3. It can help many students, organisations, Institutions etc. to keep a track record of daily entries.
4. It provides a well secure method to add data.
5. It provides pdf document of the content added.

2.4 Feasibility Study

This study is made to see if the project on completion will serve the purpose of the organization for the amount of work, effort and the time that spend on it. Feasibility study lets the developer foresee the future of the project and the usefulness.

A feasibility study of a system proposal is according to its workability, which is the impact on the organization, ability to meet their user needs and effective use of resources. Carrying out a feasibility study involves information assessment, information collection and report writing. The information assessment phase identifies the information that is required to answer the three questions set out above.

Once the information has been identified, you should question information sources to discover the answers to these questions Thus when a new application is proposed it normally goes through a feasibility study before it is approved for development.

A feasibility study is designed to provide an overview of the primary issues related to a business idea. The purpose is to identify any make or break issues that would prevent your business from being successful in the marketplace. In other words, a feasibility study determines whether the business idea makes sense. A thorough feasibility analysis provides a lot of information necessary for the business plan. For example, a good market analysis is necessary in order to determine the project's feasibility. This information provides the basis for the market section of the business plan.

The objective of the feasibility study is to establish the reasons for developing the software that is acceptable to users, adaptable to change and conformable to established standards.

Objectives of feasibility study are listed below:

- To analyze whether the software will meet organizational requirements.
- To determine whether the software can be implemented using the current technology and within the specified budget and schedule.
- To determine whether the software can be integrated with other existing software.

2.5 Types of Feasibility

2.5.1 Technical Feasibility

Technical feasibility is one of the first studies that must be conducted after the project has been identified. In large engineering projects consulting agencies that have large staffs of engineers and technicians conduct technical studies dealing with the projects. In individual agricultural projects financed by local agricultural credit corporations, the technical staff composed of specialized agricultural engineers, irrigation and construction engineers, and other technicians are responsible for conducting such feasibility studies. The Technical feasibility assessment is focused on gaining an understanding of the present technical resources of the organization and their applicability to the expected needs of the proposed system.

It is an evaluation of the hardware and software and how it meets the need of the proposed system. This assessment is based on an outline design of system requirements, to determine whether the company has the technical expertise to handle completion of the project. When writing a feasibility report, the following should be taken to consideration:

- A brief description of the business to assess more possible factors which could affect the study.
- The part of the business being examined.
- The human and economic factor.
- The possible solutions to the problem.

The system must be evaluated from the technical point of view first. The assessment of this feasibility must be based on an outline design of the system requirement in the terms of input, output, programs and procedures. Having identified an outline system, the investigation must go on to suggest the type of equipment, required method developing the system, of running the system once it has been designed. Technical feasibility assesses the current resources (such as hardware and software) and technology, which are required to accomplish user requirements in the software within the allocated time and budget. For this, the software development team ascertains whether the current resources and technology can be upgraded or added in the software to accomplish specified user requirements. A Technical feasibility also performs the following tasks.

- Analyzes the technical skills and capabilities of the software development team members.
- Determines whether the relevant technology is stable and established.
- Ascertains that the technology chosen for software development has a large number of users so that they can be consulted when problems arise or improvements are required.

Technical issues raised during the investigation are:

- Does the existing technology sufficient for the suggested one?
- Can the system expand if developed?

The project should be developed such that the necessary functions and performance are achieved within the constraints. The project is developed within latest technology. Through the technology may become obsolete after some period of time, due to the fact that never version of same software supports older versions, the system may still be used. So there are minimal constraints involved with this project. The system has been developed using PHP the project is technically feasible for development.

2.5.2 Economic Feasibility

The purpose of the economic feasibility assessment is to determine the positive economic benefits to the organization that the proposed system will provide. It includes quantification and identification of all the benefits expected. This assessment typically involves a cost/ benefits analysis.

Economic feasibility is the cost and logistical outlook for a business project or endeavor. Prior to embarking on a new venture, most businesses conduct an economic feasibility study, which is a study that analyzes data to determine whether the cost of the prospective new venture will ultimately be profitable to the company. Economic feasibility is sometimes determined within an organization, while other times companies hire an external company that specializes in conducting economic feasibility studies for them. The developing system must be justified by cost and benefit. Criteria to ensure that effort is concentrated on project, which will give best, return at the earliest. One of the factors, which affect the development of a new system, is the cost it would require. Economic feasibility determines whether the required software is capable of generating financial gains for an organization. In addition, it is necessary to consider the benefits that can be achieved by developing the software. Software is said to be economically feasible if it focuses on the issues listed below.

- Cost incurred on software development to produce long-term gains for an organization.
- Cost required to conduct full software investigation (such as requirements elicitation and requirements analysis).
- Cost of hardware, software, development team, and training.

The following are some of the important financial questions asked during preliminary investigation:

- The costs conduct a full system investigation.
- The cost of the hardware and software.
- The benefits in the form of reduced costs or fewer costly errors.

Since the system is developed as part of project work, there is no manual cost to spend for the proposed system. Economic analysis is the most frequently used method to determine the cost/benefit factor for evaluating the effectiveness of a new system. In this analysis we determine whether the benefit is gained according to the cost invested to develop the project or not. If benefits outweigh costs, only then the decision is made to design and implement the system. It is important to identify cost and benefit factors, which can be categorized as follows:

- Development Cost
- Operation Cost

This System is Economically feasible with 0 Development and Operating Charges as it is developed in Qt Framework and Octave which is open source technology and is available free of cost on the internet.

2.5.3 Operational Feasibility

Operational feasibility is a measure of how well a project solves the problems, and takes advantage of the opportunities identified during scope definition and how it satisfies the requirements identified in the requirements analysis phase of system development. All the operations performed in the software are very quick and satisfy all the requirements.

2.5.4 Technological Feasibility

Technological feasibility is carried out to determine whether the project has the capability, in terms of software, hardware, personnel to handle and fulfill the user requirements. The assessment is based on an outline design of system requirements in terms of Input, Processes, Output and Procedures. Automated Building Drawings is technically feasible as it is built up using various open source technologies and it can run on any platform.

2.5.5 Behavioral Feasibility

Behavioral feasibility assesses the extent to which the required software performs a series of steps to solve business problems and user requirements. It is a measure of how well the solution of problems or a specific alternative solution will work in the organization. It is also measure of how people feel about the system. If the system is not easy to operate, than operational process would be difficult. The operator of the system should be given proper training. The system should be made such that the user can interface the system without any problem.

Operational feasibility is a measure of how well a proposed system solves the problems, and takes advantage of the opportunities identified during scope definition and how it satisfies the requirements identified in the requirements analysis phase of system development. The operational feasibility assessment focuses on the degree to which the proposed development projects fits in with the existing business environment and objectives with regard to development schedule, delivery date, corporate culture, and existing business processes.

To ensure success, desired operational outcomes must be imparted during design and development. These include such design-dependent parameters such as reliability, maintainability, supportability, usability, producibility, disposability, sustainability, affordability and others. These parameters are required to be considered at the early stages of design if desired operational behaviors are to be realized. A system design and development requires appropriate and timely application of engineering and management efforts to meet the previously mentioned parameters. A system may serve its intended purpose most effectively when its technical and operating characteristics are engineered into the design. Therefore, operational feasibility is a critical aspect of systems engineering that needs to be an integral part of the early design phases. This feasibility is dependent on human resources (software development team) and involves visualizing whether the software will operate after it is developed and be operative once it is installed. Operational feasibility also performs the following tasks.

- Determines whether the problems anticipated in user requirements are of high priority.

- Determines whether the solution suggested by the software development team is acceptable.
- Analyzes whether users will adapt to a new software.
- Determines whether the organization is satisfied by the alternative solutions proposed by the software development team.

This includes the following questions:

- Is there sufficient support for the users?
- Will the proposed system cause harm?
- The project would be beneficial because it satisfies the objectives when developed and installed. All behavioral aspects are considered carefully and conclude that the project is behaviorally feasible.

2.6 Objective of Project

CMS is a web based software and the main objectives of this project is to -:

1. To inspire students to maintain a blog on daily basis.
2. To keep a record of their struggles in the project which can help others going through the same phase.
3. To accept inputs from the user in both text and speech.
4. To make an open source project in which people can contribute and learn.
5. Generates the final output in the form of pdf.
6. Manage and save the work of a user.

This project saves almost everything in a database.

Project Design

3.1 Software Requirement Analysis

Software requirement analysis is a process of gathering and interpreting facts, diagnosing problems and the information to recommend improvements on the system. It is a problem solving activity that requires intensive communication between the system users and system developers. System analysis or study is an important phase of any system development process. The system is studied to the minutest detail and analyzed. The system analyst plays the role of the interrogator and dwells deep into the working of the present system. The system is viewed as a whole and the input to the system are identified. The outputs from the organizations are traced to the various processes. System analysis is concerned with becoming aware of the problem, identifying the relevant and decisional variables, analyzing and synthesizing the various factors and determining an optimal or at least a satisfactory solution or program of action.

A detailed study of the process must be made by various techniques like interviews, questionnaires etc. The data collected by these sources must be scrutinized to arrive to a conclusion. The conclusion is an understanding of how the system functions. This system is called the existing system. Now the existing system is subjected to close study and problem areas are identified. The designer now functions as a problem solver and tries to sort out the difficulties that the enterprise faces. The solutions are given as proposals. The proposal is then weighed with the existing system analytically and the best one is selected. The proposal is presented to the user for an endorsement by the user. The proposal is reviewed on user request and suitable changes are made. This is loop that ends as soon as the user is satisfied with proposal.

Preliminary study is the process of gathering and interpreting facts, using the information for further studies on the system. Preliminary study is problem solving activity that requires intensive communication between the system users and system developers. It does various feasibility studies. In these studies a rough figure of the system activities can be obtained, from which the decision about the strategies to be followed for effective system study and analysis can be taken.

3.1.1 Functional Requirements

- **Specific Requirements:** This phase covers the whole requirements for the system. After understanding the system we need the input data to the system then we watch the output and determine whether the output from the system is according to our requirements or not. So what we have to input and then what we'll get as output is given in this phase. This phase also describe the software and non-function requirements of the system.

- **Input Requirements of the System**

1. Addition of Users.
2. Good Content.
3. User can define his/her problem in Contact Section.

- **Output Requirements of the System**

1. Final output after addition of content in web module.
2. Generated pdf document.

- **Special User Requirements**

1. It can save data of every user.
2. It can take bulk input.

- **Software Requirements**

1. Framework: Bootstrap
2. software: L^AT_EX
3. Web Languages: PHP
4. Database: Mysql
5. Documentation: Doxygen 1.8.3
6. Text Editor: Vim
7. Operating System: Ubuntu 14.04 or up / Windows
8. Revision System: Git/ BitBucket

3.1.2 Non functional requirements

1. Scalability: System should be able to handle a number of users. For e.g., handling around thousand users at the same time.
2. Usability: Simple user interfaces that a layman can understand.
3. Speed: Processing input should be done in reasonable time

3.2 Other Specifications

A Software Requirements Analysis for a software system is a complete description of the behavior of a system to be developed. It include functional Requirements and Software Requirements. In addition to these, the SRS contains non-functional requirements. Non-functional requirements are requirements which impose constraints on the design or implementation.

- **Purpose:** CMS is a web based content management system and the main purpose of this project is to:
 1. Save User's content.
 2. Make it work in a private firm too.
 3. Help students to keep a record.
 4. Provide input in form of text aswell as sound.
 5. Generate PDF document.
- **Users of the System**
 1. Client : Clients are the end users that benefit from this software. They just provide input and gets output.Client of this system:
 - (a) Student-: They can use this to save their data.
 - (b) Institution-: They can have a personal CMS to keep a track on students updates on regular basis.
 - (c) Organisation-: Few firms need their private content management system.

3.3 DFDs

A data flow diagram (DFD) is a graphical representation of the "flow" of data through an information system, modeling its process aspects. A DFD is often used as a preliminary step to create an overview of the system, which can later be elaborated. DFDs of CMS is as following-:

1. Data flow LEVEL 0 fig 3.1
2. Data flow LEVEL 1 fig 3.2

A level 0 data flow diagram (DFD), also known as a context diagram, shows a data system as a whole and emphasizes the way it interacts with external entities. This DFD level 0 example shows how such a system might function within a typical retail business.

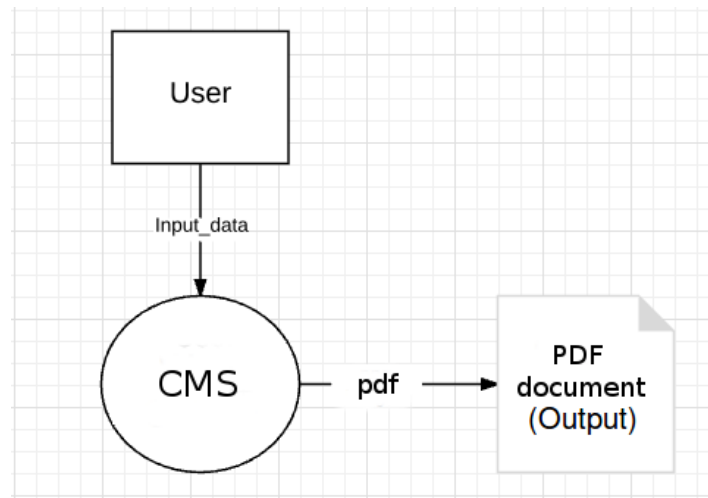


Figure 3.1: Data flow LEVEL 0

DFD level 1 breaks down the main processes into subprocesses that can then be analyzed and improved on a more intimate level.

DFD Level 1 provides a more detailed breakout of pieces of the Context Level Diagram. You will highlight the main functions carried out by the system, as you break down the high-level process of the Context Diagram into its subprocesses.

Now the Basic Data Flow:-

3.4 Flowchart

A flowchart is a type of diagram that represents an algorithm, work flow or process, showing the steps as boxes of various kinds, and their order by connecting them with arrows.

Flowcharts are used in designing and documenting simple processes or programs. Like other types of

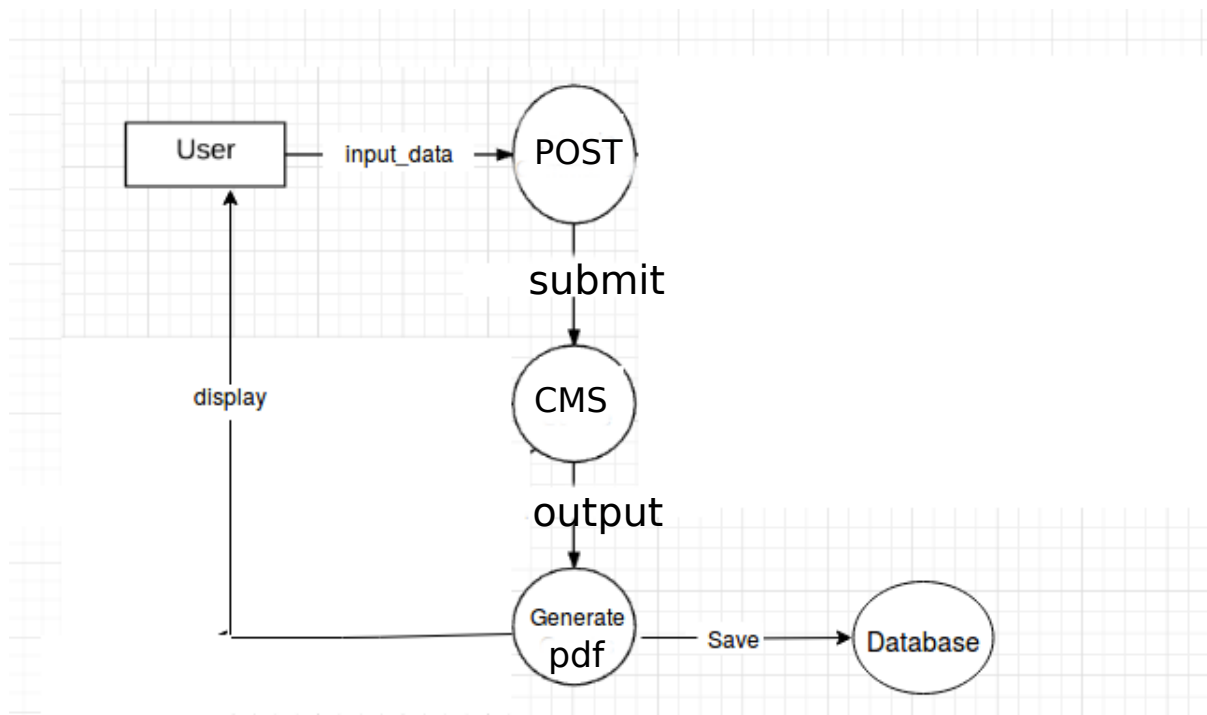


Figure 3.2: Data Flow LEVEL 1

diagrams, they help visualize what is going on and thereby help understand a process, and perhaps also find flaws, bottlenecks, and other less-obvious features within it. There are many different types of flowcharts, and each type has its own repertoire of boxes and notational conventions. The two most common types of boxes in a flowchart are:

1. A processing step, usually called activity, and denoted as a rectangular box.
2. A decision, usually denoted as a diamond.
3. The terminator symbol marks the starting or ending point of the system. It usually contains the word "Start" or "End".
4. A printed document or report is represented by a Document Symbol.

Following is flowchart of system showing flow of control and Data in the software:-

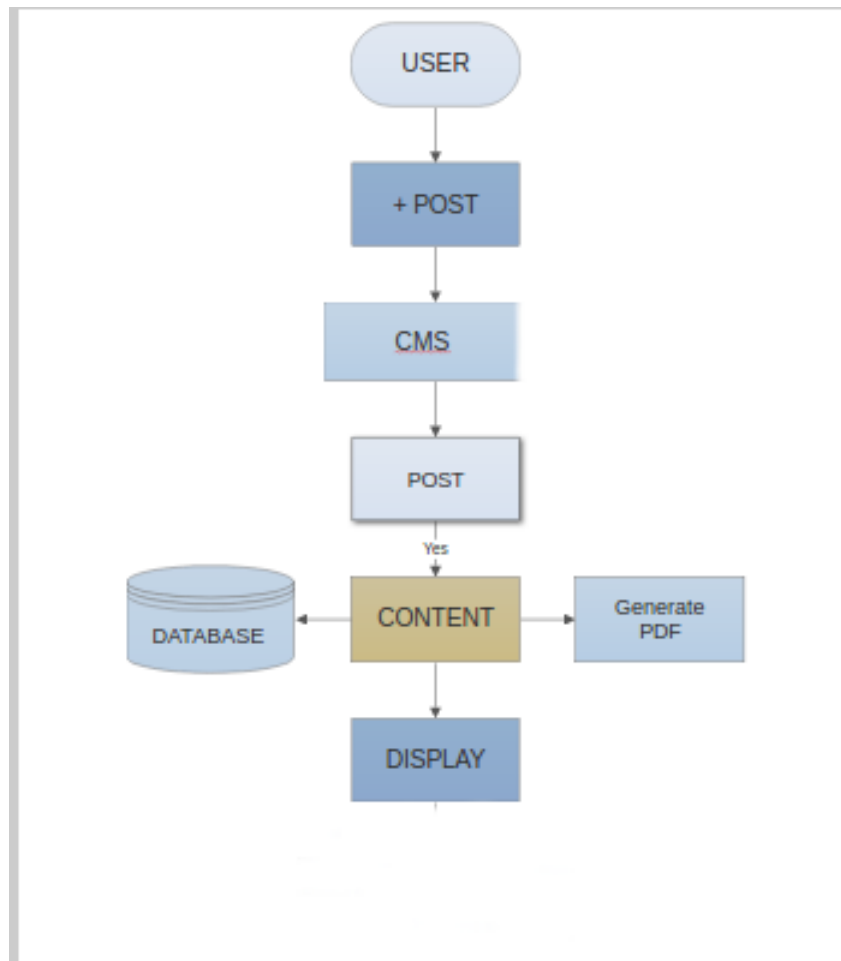


Figure 3.3: Flow diagram

3.5 UI Flow Diagram

User interface-flow diagrams - also called storyboards, interface-flow diagrams, windows navigation diagrams, and context-navigation maps - enable you to model the high-level relationships between major user interface elements and thereby ask fundamental usability questions. UI Flow diagram tells how user will perceive different interface on click of different buttons or trigger. The rectangular blocks represent entities and Arrow represents change of view from one to another on the bases of button clicked mentioned near arrow.

3.6 Problem Formulation

It can be hectic sometimes to write each and everything and thus, most of the people go for shortcuts. Even many students see this as waste of time which strictly it's not, as it can be a major help in long run. That's the reason many big companies maintain their blogs to attract crowd, to advertise the product and to keep a track on the things done. Hence, I came up with a solution to add speech-recognition module

in this system which can reduce efforts of the users in writing. I also provided a direct method to save the content in pdf form for printing purpose.

3.7 Facilities required for proposed work

3.7.1 Hardware Requirements

- Operating System: Linux/Windows
- Processor Speed: 512KHz or more
- RAM: Minimum 256MB

3.7.2 Software Requirements

- Software: Mysql Database system
- Programming Language: PHP, Web development languages (HTML,CSS and JS)

3.8 Methodology

- A secure login method for users.
- Space to enter content. (text or speech)
- Admin can create users to give access in a private firm.
- Everything will be saved side by side in a database.
- Generate PDF document.

3.9 Project Work

Studied Previous System:

Before starting the project.

Learn Languages:

Before starting with project, we have to go through the basics of Web Development languages and PHP, Mysql, such that there should not be any problem proceeding with project.

Get Familiar with Bootstrap:

Bootstrap will make the project responsive and also provides various means through which implementation becomes easier.

Users:

Limited users can be given access of the system in a private firm and can even see a list of users with their

Posts:

User can add content through text or speech and can get a PDF document of the same. All the published posts will be seen on web module of the system.

Contact:

Contact details page has been made for any kind of suggestions or problems. You just have to drop a mail.

Output:

The CMS will manage and save your content for future reference and provide a method to edit the published content too.

Development and Implementation

4.1 Introduction to Languages

Front End languages are language that are used to give better user experience and user interface. These mainly include HTML, CSS, JS. Some Frameworks like Bootstrap are also used with these basic languages. Database used with this project is MySQL. At backend, I have used PHP.

4.1.1 HTML



Figure 4.1: HTML5 logo

HyperText Markup Language, commonly referred to as HTML, is the standard markup language used to create web pages. Along with CSS, and HTML is a cornerstone technology, used by most websites to create visually engaging webpages, user interfaces for web applications, and user interfaces for many mobile applications.

Web browsers can read HTML files and render them into visible or audible web pages. HTML describes the structure of a website semantically along with cues for presentation, making it a markup language, rather than a programming language.

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.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>This is a title</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>Hello world!</p>
```

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

4.1.2 CSS



Figure 4.2: CSS logo

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a document written in a markup language. Although most often used to set the visual style of web pages and user interfaces written in HTML and XHTML, the language can be applied to any XML document, including plain XML, SVG and XUL, and is applicable to rendering in speech, or on other media.

Along with HTML and JavaScript, CSS is a cornerstone technology used by most websites to create visually engaging webpages, user interfaces for web applications, and user interfaces for many mobile applications.

CSS is designed primarily to enable the separation of document content from document presentation, including aspects 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 HTML pages to share formatting by specifying the relevant CSS in a separate .css file, and reduce complexity and repetition in the structural content, such as semantically insignificant tables that were widely used to format pages before consistent CSS rendering was available in all major browsers.

CSS makes it possible to separate presentation instructions from the HTML content in a separate file or style section of the HTML file. For each matching HTML element, it provides a list of formatting instructions

```
p {  
    color: red;  
    text-align: center;  
}
```



Figure 4.3: PHP logo

4.1.3 PHP

What is PHP?

- PHP is an acronym for "PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor"
- PHP is a widely-used, open source scripting language
- PHP scripts are executed on the server
- PHP is free to download and use

What is a PHP File?

- PHP files can contain text, HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and PHP code
- PHP code are executed on the server, and the result is returned to the browser as plain HTML
- PHP files have extension ".php"

What Can PHP Do?

- PHP can generate dynamic page content
- PHP can create, open, read, write, delete, and close files on the server
- PHP can collect form data
- PHP can send and receive cookies
- PHP can add, delete, modify data in your database
- PHP can be used to control user-access
- PHP can encrypt data

Why PHP?

- PHP runs on various platforms (Windows, Linux, Unix, Mac OS X, etc.)
- PHP is compatible with almost all servers used today (Apache, IIS, etc.)
- PHP supports a wide range of databases
- PHP is free. Download it from the official PHP resource: www.php.net
- PHP is easy to learn and runs efficiently on the server side

4.1.4 Javascript



Figure 4.4: Javascript logo

JavaScript is a high-level, dynamic, untyped, and interpreted programming language. It has been standardized in the ECMAScript language specification. Alongside HTML and CSS, it is one of the three essential technologies of World Wide Web content production; the majority of websites employ it and it is supported by all modern web browsers without plug-ins. JavaScript is prototype-based with first-class functions, making it a multi-paradigm language, supporting object-oriented, imperative, and functional programming styles. It has an API for working with text, arrays, dates and regular expressions, but does not include any I/O, such as networking, storage or graphics facilities, relying for these upon the host environment in which it is embedded.

4.2 Introduction to L^AT_EX

L^AT_EX, I had never heard about this term before doing this project, but when I came to know about it's features, found it excellent. L^AT_EX is a document markup language and document preparation system for the T_EX typesetting program. Within the typesetting system, its name is styled as L^AT_EX.



Figure 4.5: L^AT_EX

Within the typesetting system, its name is styled as L^AT_EX. The term L^AT_EX refers only to the language in which documents are written, not to the editor used to write those documents. In order to create a document in L^AT_EX, a .tex file must be created using some form of text editor. While most text editors can be used to create a L^AT_EX document, a number of editors have been created specifically for working with L^AT_EX.

L^AT_EX is most widely used by mathematicians, scientists, engineers, philosophers, linguists, economists and other scholars in academia. As a primary or intermediate format, e.g., translating DocBook and other XML-based formats to PDF, L^AT_EX is used because of the high quality of typesetting achievable by T_EX. The typesetting system offers programmable desktop publishing features and extensive facilities for automating most aspects of typesetting and desktop publishing, including numbering and cross-referencing, tables and figures, page layout and bibliographies.

L^AT_EX is intended to provide a high-level language that accesses the power of T_EX. L^AT_EX essentially comprises a collection of T_EX macros and a program to process L^AT_EX documents. Because the T_EX formatting commands are very low-level, it is usually much simpler for end-users to use L^AT_EX.

To run L^AT_EX on your own computer, you need to use a latex distribution. A distribution includes a latex program and (typically) several thousand packages.

- On Windows: MikTEX or TEXLive
- On Linux: TEXLive
- On Mac: MacTEX

4.2.1 Typesetting



Figure 4.6: Donald Knuth, Inventor Of TeX typesetting system

LaTeX was first developed in 1985 by Leslie Lamport. In preparing a LaTeX document, the author specifies the logical structure using familiar concepts such as chapter, section, table, figure, etc., and lets the LaTeX system worry about the presentation of these structures. It therefore encourages the separation of layout from content while still allowing manual typesetting adjustments where needed.

```
\documentclass[12pt]{article}
\usepackage{amsmath}
\title{\LaTeX}
\date{}
\begin{document}
  \maketitle
  \LaTeX{} is a document preparation system
  for the \TeX{} typesetting program.
\end{document}
```

Apart from this lat.pdf; lat.aux, lat.log, lat.pdf files are created by default.

- AUX is a data file format used by LaTeX. LaTeX is a macro package which uses TeX typesetting language in its documents. AUX files contain information used for cross-referencing, and is also used to transport information from one compiler run to the next.
- Some of the compilers are pdftex, Xelatex, LuaLatex etc. Created by pdflatex/ xelatex

Happy Texing :)

4.3 Implementation

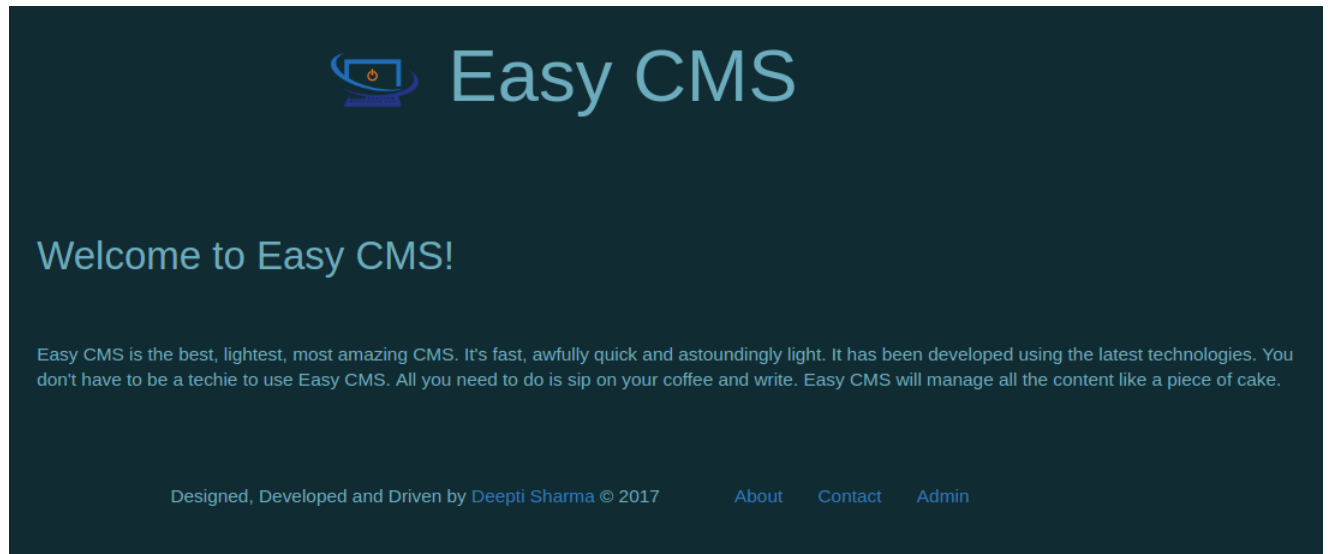


Figure 4.7: EasyCMS

Easy CMS is the best, lightest, most amazing CMS. It's fast, awfully quick and astoundingly light. It has been developed using the latest technologies. You don't have to be a techie to use Easy CMS. All you need to do is sip on your coffee and write. Easy CMS will manage all the content like a piece of cake..

4.3.1 Login Panel

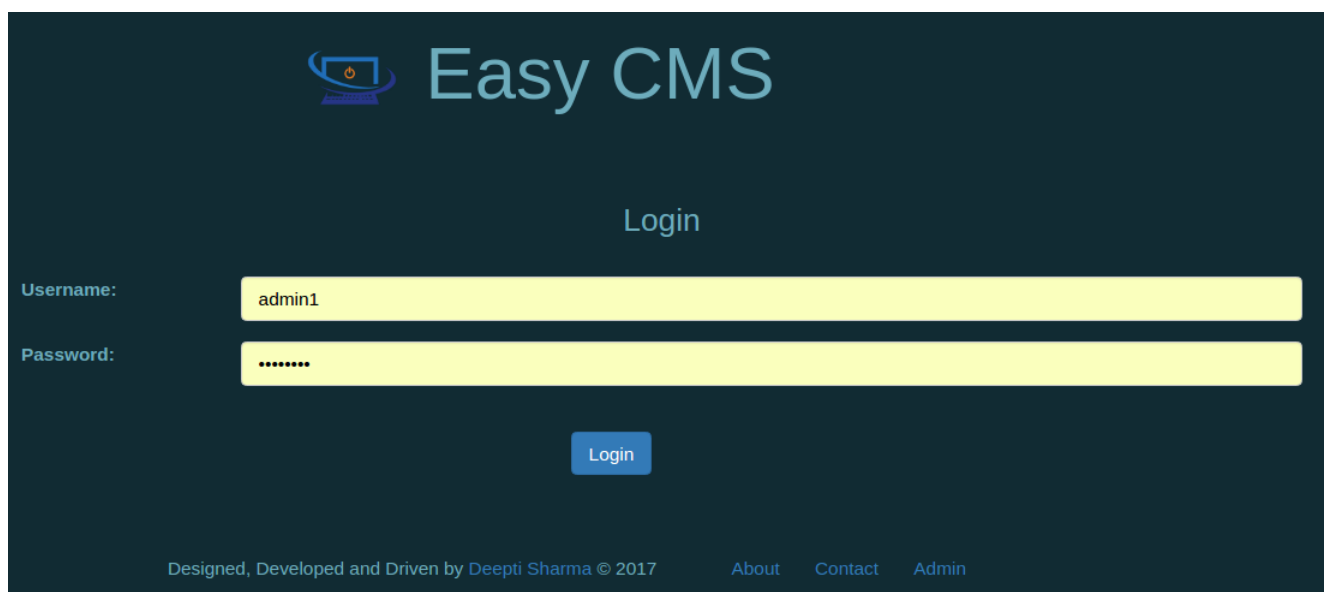
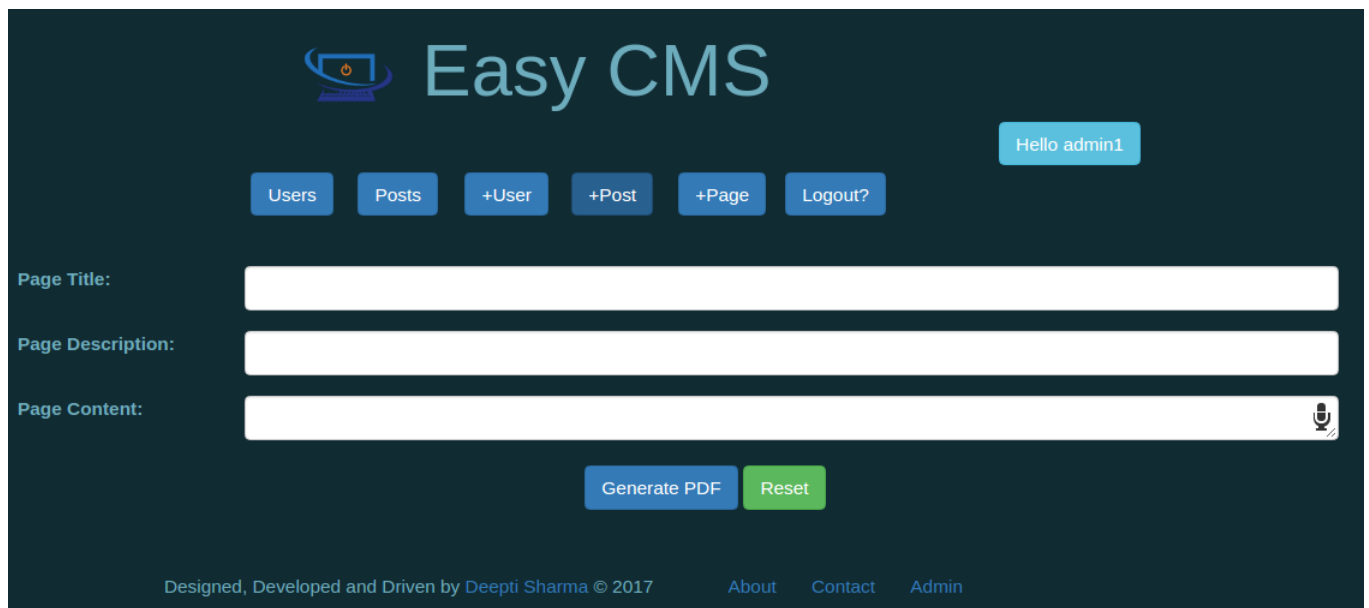


Figure 4.8: Login

This project is completely open source and the entire code is available to the user as and when required. There is Complete developer's Documentation as well as User manual alongwith it that helps using it a lot easier.

Moreover, anyone can use this service and need not have dependencies installed on their systems and can use this service remotely.

4.3.2 Admin Panel



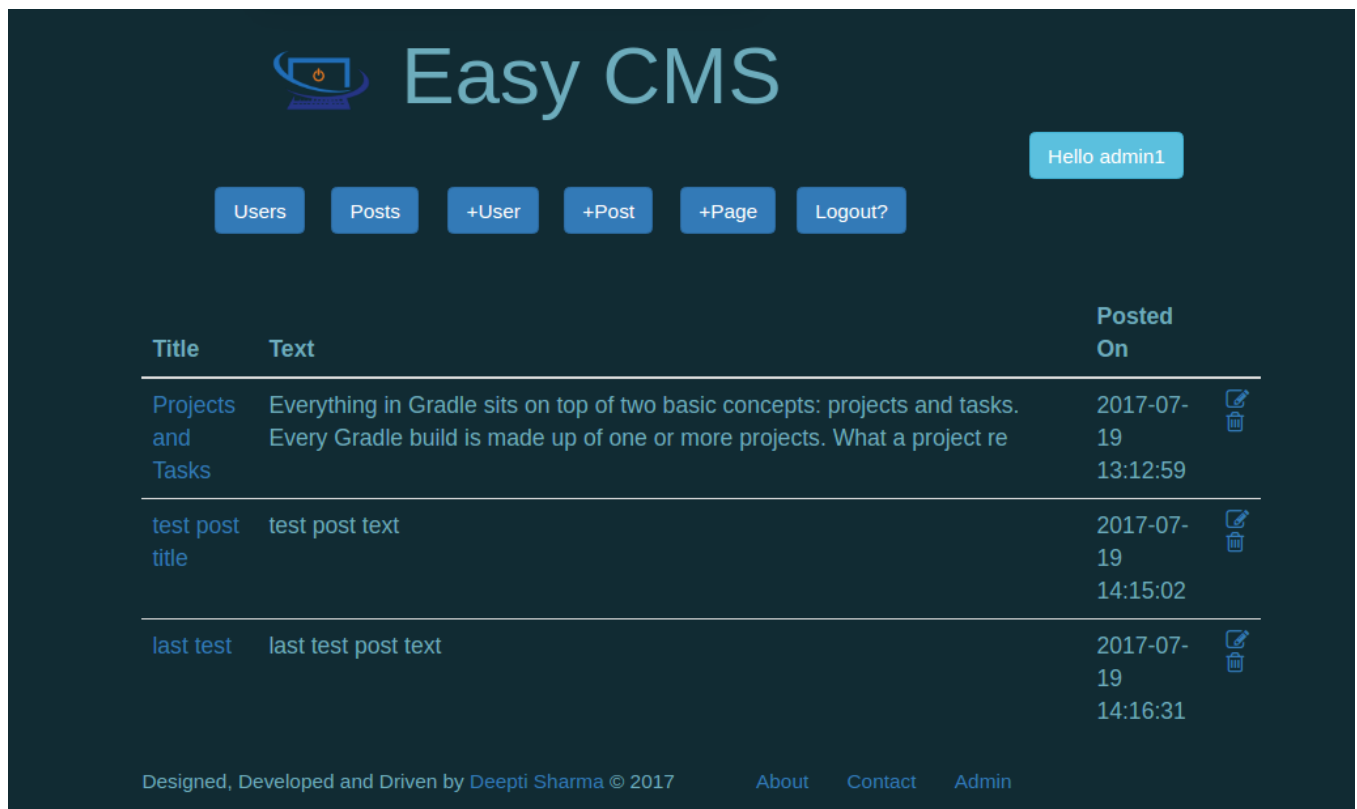
The screenshot displays the 'Easy CMS' Admin Panel. At the top, there is a logo and the title 'Easy CMS'. A user greeting 'Hello admin1' is shown in the top right. Below this, a navigation bar contains buttons for 'Users', 'Posts', '+User', '+Post', '+Page', and 'Logout?'. The main content area features three input fields: 'Page Title:', 'Page Description:', and 'Page Content:'. The 'Page Content:' field includes a microphone icon for voice input. At the bottom of the form area, there are 'Generate PDF' and 'Reset' buttons. The footer contains the text 'Designed, Developed and Driven by Deepti Sharma © 2017' and links for 'About', 'Contact', and 'Admin'.

Figure 4.9: Admin Panel







Users can create different posts in this and are provided with a secure gateway to login. It provides many features like User creation and speech-recognition which makes it a little different.

4.3.3 Users Control

Using this feature, CMS can be used in a private firm who want to give access to their employees only.

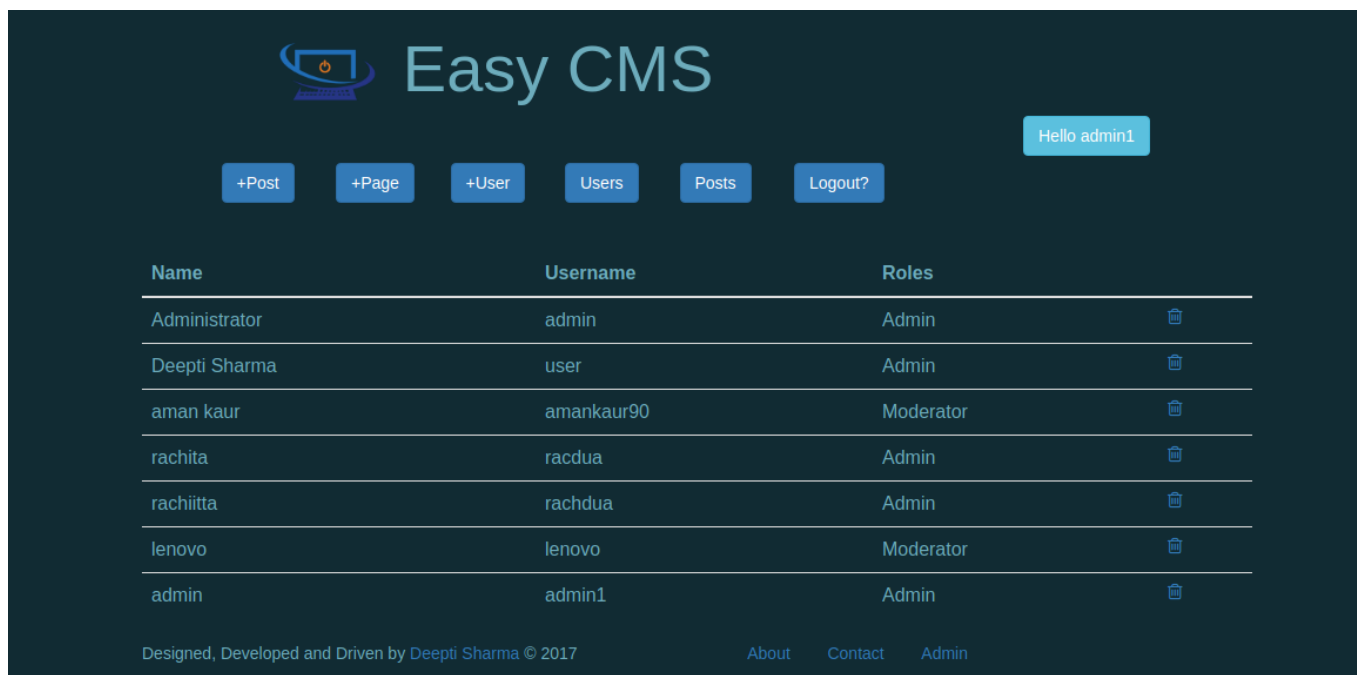


The screenshot shows the 'Easy CMS' dashboard. At the top, there's a logo and the title 'Easy CMS'. A user greeting 'Hello admin1' is displayed. Below the header, there are navigation buttons: 'Users', 'Posts', '+User', '+Post', '+Page', and 'Logout?'. The main content area displays a table of posts.








Title	Text	Posted On	
Projects and Tasks	Everything in Gradle sits on top of two basic concepts: projects and tasks. Every Gradle build is made up of one or more projects. What a project re	2017-07-19 13:12:59	 
test post title	test post text	2017-07-19 14:15:02	 
last test	last test post text	2017-07-19 14:16:31	 

At the bottom, there's a footer with the text 'Designed, Developed and Driven by Deepti Sharma © 2017' and links for 'About', 'Contact', and 'Admin'.

Figure 4.10: Posts



The screenshot shows the 'Easy CMS' dashboard with the 'Users' tab selected. The navigation buttons are '+Post', '+Page', '+User', 'Users', 'Posts', and 'Logout?'. The main content area displays a table of users.

Name	Username	Roles	
Administrator	admin	Admin	
Deepti Sharma	user	Admin	
aman kaur	amankaur90	Moderator	
rachita	racdua	Admin	
rachiitta	rachdua	Admin	
lenovo	lenovo	Moderator	
admin	admin1	Admin	

The footer is identical to the previous screenshot, showing 'Designed, Developed and Driven by Deepti Sharma © 2017' and links for 'About', 'Contact', and 'Admin'.

Figure 4.11: Admin Role

GNU/Linux systems:

The working of Content Management System has been checked on various distributions of Linux such as several versions of Ubuntu including 12.04.5 and 14.04.5 (LTS). It was also checked on Fedora

and Manjaro. Also a light weight operating system i.e Lubuntu.

Sources:

Few sources which I considered while building this software are:

- Quora
- Online Channels
- Stack Overflow