Deccan Education Society's
Fergusson College (Autonomous), Pune
Department of Computer Science

A

Project Report
on

"Personal Diary"

In partial fulfillment of Post Graduate course

in

M.Sc. Computer Applications – I

(Semester -II)

CSA4212 Computer Applications Project - I

SUBMITTED BY

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project entitled
_____ submitted by

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

in partial fulfillment of the requirement of the completion of M.Sc.(C.A)-I [Semester-II], has been carried out by them under our guidance satisfactorily during the academic year 2022-2023.

Place: Pune
Date: / /2022

Dr. Kavita Khobragade
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Project Guide:

Arati Nimgaonkar

Examiners Name **Sign**

1. _____ _____

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1. Introduction

The Personal Diary Project is a web application designed to allow users to create and maintain a personal diary online. It provides users with a simple and secure platform to store their personal thoughts and memories. The project is built using Java, HTML, CSS, JavaScript programming languages, with MySQL as the database management system.

1.1Existing System

Traditionally, people have used physical diaries or journals to write down their thoughts, feelings, and experiences. However, physical diaries have several limitations, such as the risk of loss, lack of privacy, and limited accessibility. Moreover, physical diaries are not convenient to carry around, and users can only access them from one location.

1.2 Need of the System

The Personal Diary Project addresses the limitations of the existing system and provides several benefits to users. Firstly, the system is accessible from anywhere, as long as users have an internet connection. Secondly, the system provides a secure platform for users to store their personal thoughts and memories, ensuring privacy and confidentiality. Finally, the system allows users to search and organize their diary entries, making it easy to access specific entries.

1.3 Overview of the Project

The Personal Diary Project is a web-based application that uses Java, HTML, CSS, JavaScript to provide a simple and user-friendly interface. The system allows users to create an account and log in to access their diary entries. Users can add, edit, and delete diary entries and view them in chronological order. The system also allows users to search for specific entries using keywords and tags. Moreover, the system provides backup and restore functionalities to ensure the safety of user data. In conclusion, the Personal Diary Project provides a secure and convenient platform for users to store and manage their personal diary entries. It addresses the limitations of the traditional physical diaries and provides several benefits to users, such as accessibility, privacy, and organization.

2. Analysis

2.1. Feasibility Study

A feasibility study is conducted to determine the practicality of the project. The following factors are considered:

2.1.1 Technical Feasibility:

The system consists of a fully functional web-based application. The primary technologies and tools associated with this project are Java, HTML, CSS, MySQL, Bootstrap. Since all the technologies are open source and freely available and their technical skills required are manageable. Therefore, it is technically feasible.

2.1.2 Economical Feasibility:

The proposed system being a web application, it will be hosted on a free local web server, therefore there will be no hosting costs. This online application can be created using open-source software which is free of cost and can be accessed using any web browser, therefore, there will be no additional charge to the user to use this website. Therefore, it is economically feasible.

2.1.3 Operational Feasibility:

The proposed system is a website which does not require any extra training. The user can be educated with the basics of technology which will be enough to operate the website. Therefore, it is operational feasible.

2.2 Hardware and Software requirements

2.2.1 Hardware Requirements

Processor : Intel i3

Main Memory : 4 GB RAM

Hard Disk/ SSD : 256 GB

2.2.2 Software Requirements

Operating System	:	Windows 10
Framework/Tool	:	Bootstrap
Front End	:	HTML, CSS, JavaScript, Bootstrap
Back End	:	Java, MySQL
Web Server	:	Apache Tomcat

3. Design

3.1 Database Table Designing

Tables: Diary User

Attribute	Description	Constraints
email	Serve as primary key	varchar (50)
Upass	User's password	varchar (50)
full name	User's full name	varchar (50)
Contact no	User's Contact number	Char (10)
Security key	For forget password	Varchar (10)

Tables: Documents

Attribute	Description	Constraints
email	Serve as foreign key	Varchar (50)
Dname	Document file name	Varchar (50)
Dcontent	Document in binary file	BLOB
Time and date	Current time and date	Timestamp

Tables: Multimedia

Attribute	Description	Constraints
email	Serve as foreign key	Varchar (50)
Mname	Multimedia file name	Varchar (50)
Mcontent	For audio, video, and images	BLOB
Time and date	Current time and date	Timestamp

Tables: Thoughts

Attribute	Description	Constraints
email	Serve as foreign key	Varchar (50)
Tname	Thoughts file name	Varchar (50)
Tcontent	Document in binary file	BLOB
Time and date	Current time and date	Timestamp

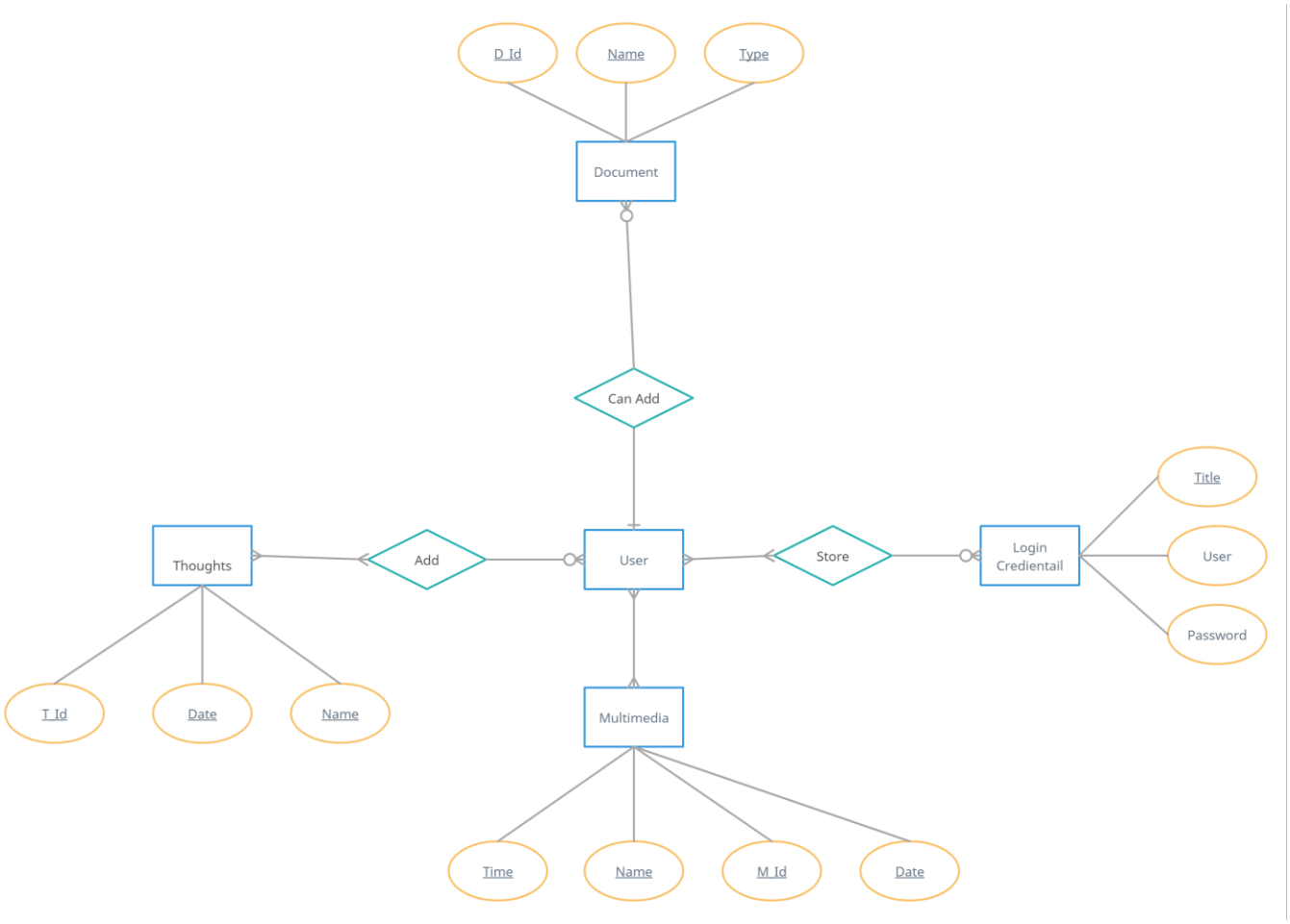
Tables: Cred login

Attribute	Description	Constraints
email	Serve as foreign key	Varchar (50)
Title	For	Varchar (50)
Uname	For username (encrypted)	Varchar (50)
Upassword	For password (encrypted)	Varchar (50)

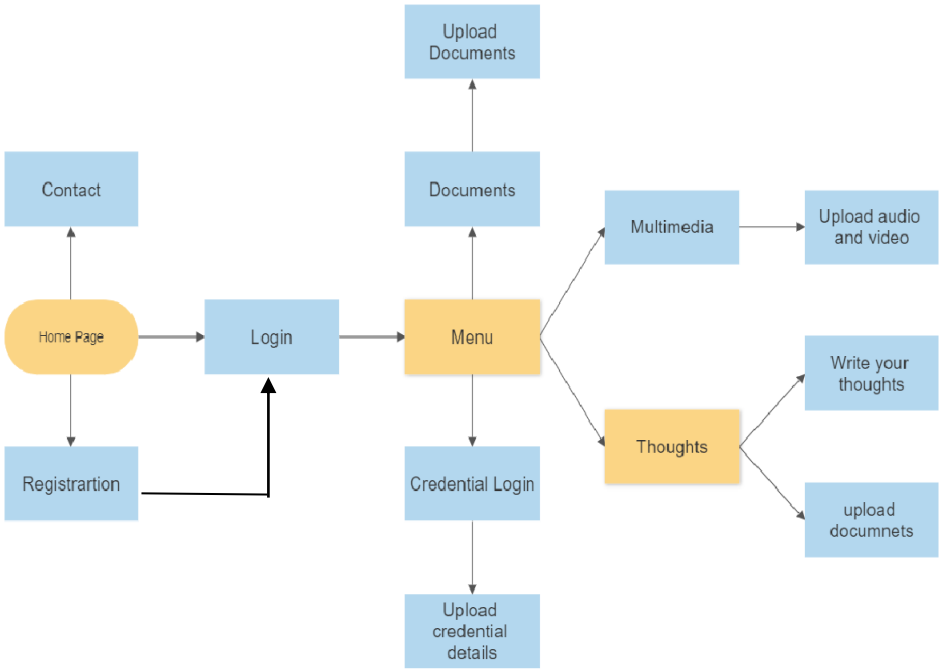
Tables: C query

Attribute	Description	Constraints
email	Serve as foreign key	Varchar (50)
name	For username	Varchar (50)
Contact Number	For User’s contact number	Char (10)
Message	For User’s query	Varchar (50)

Entity-Relationship Diagram

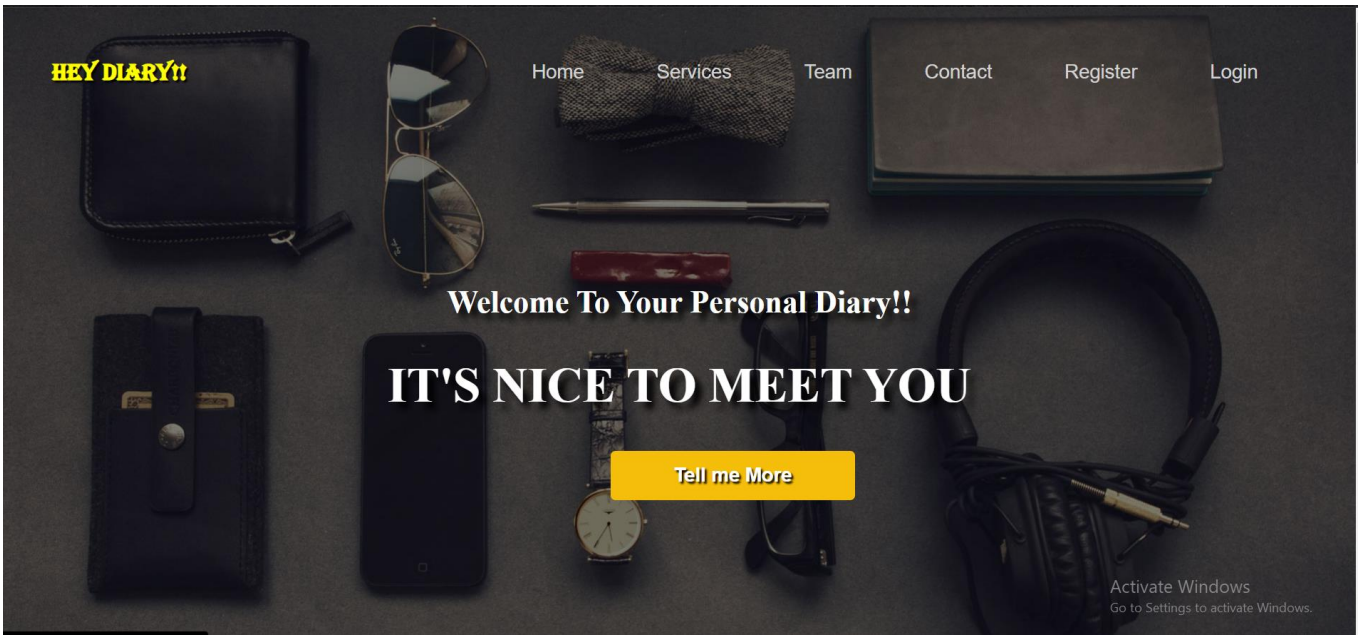


3.2 Data Flow Diagrams

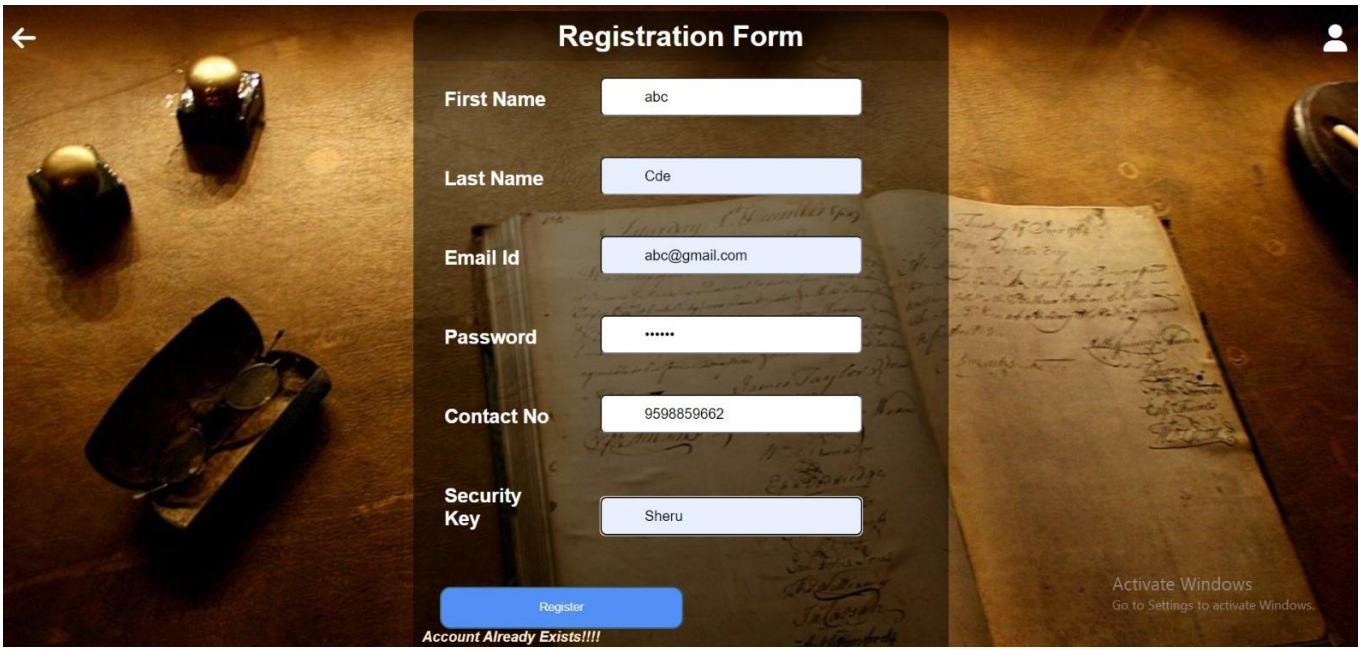


3.3 Input / Output Screens

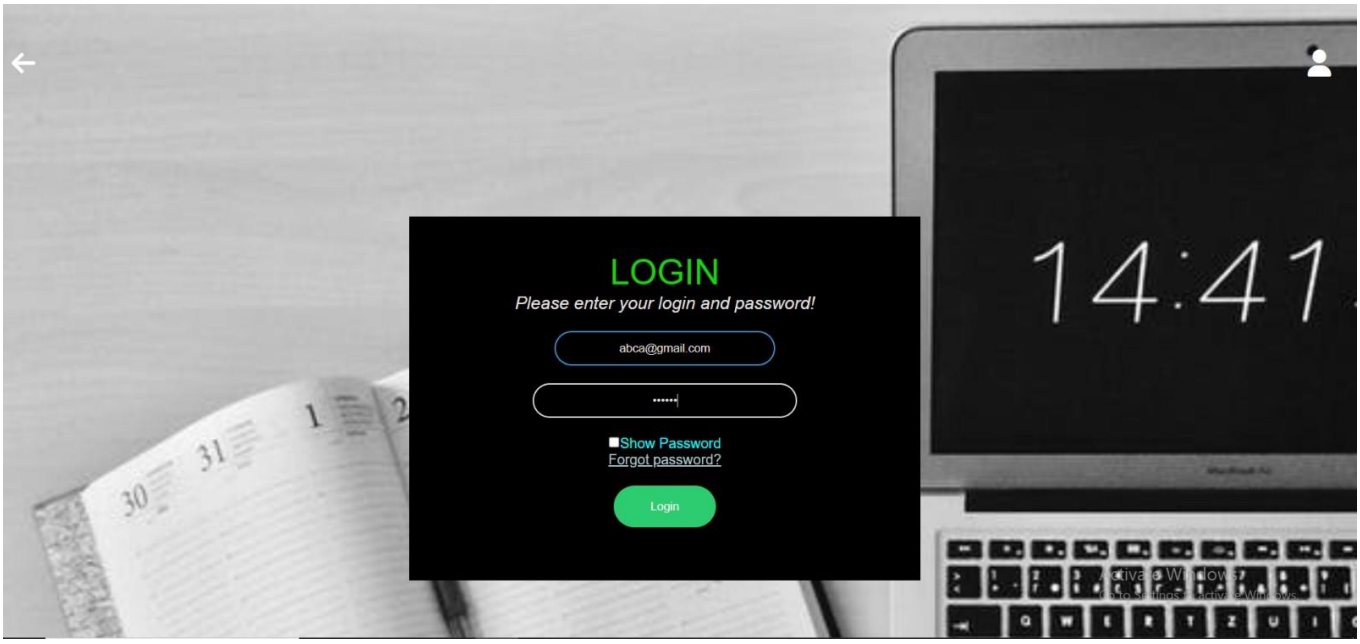
Home page



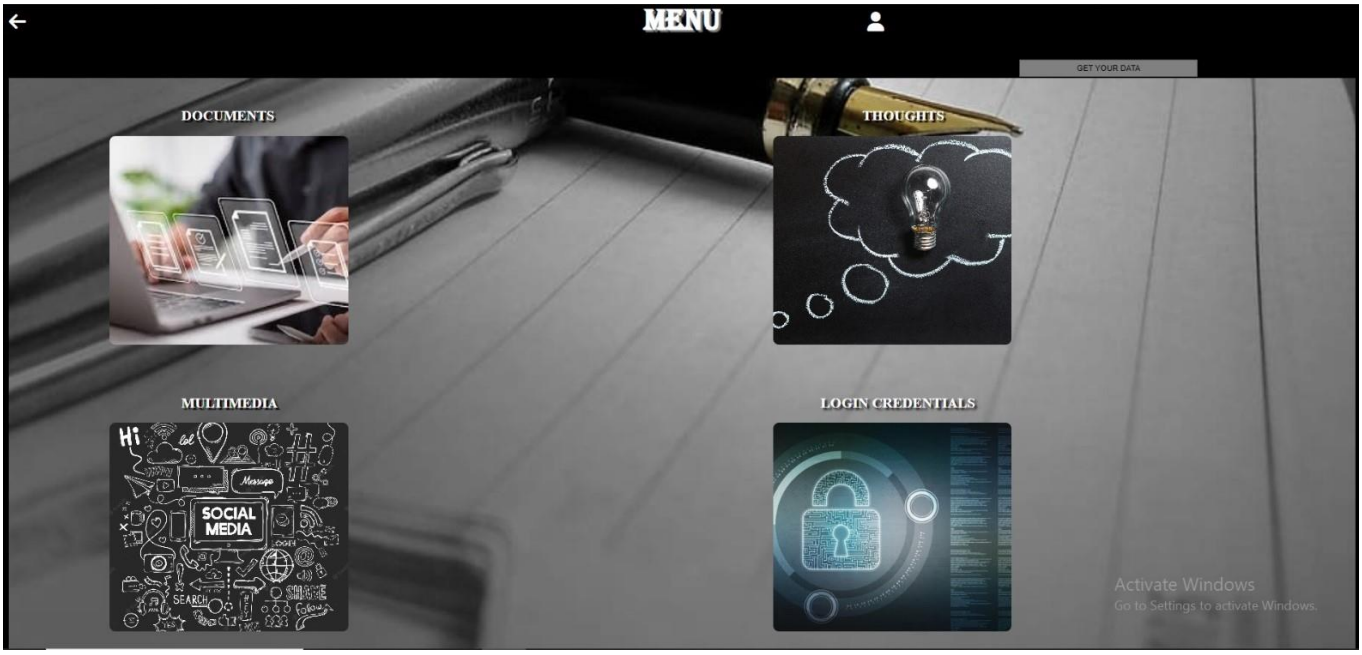
Registration form



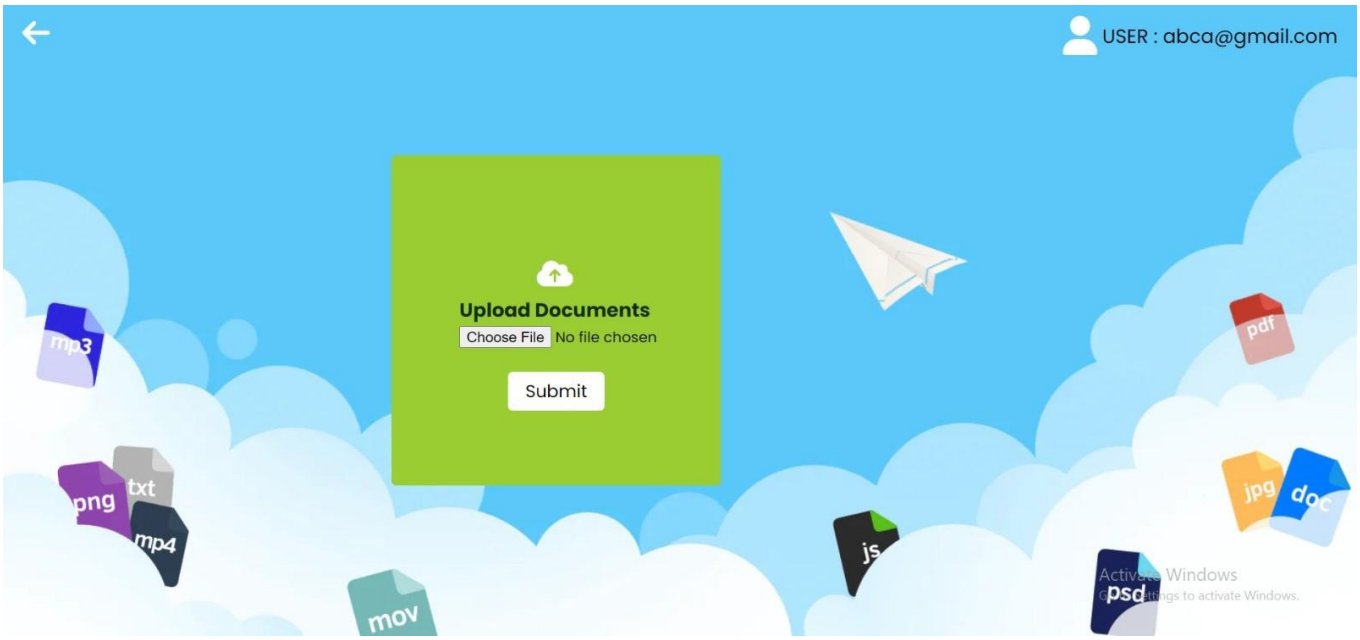
Login page



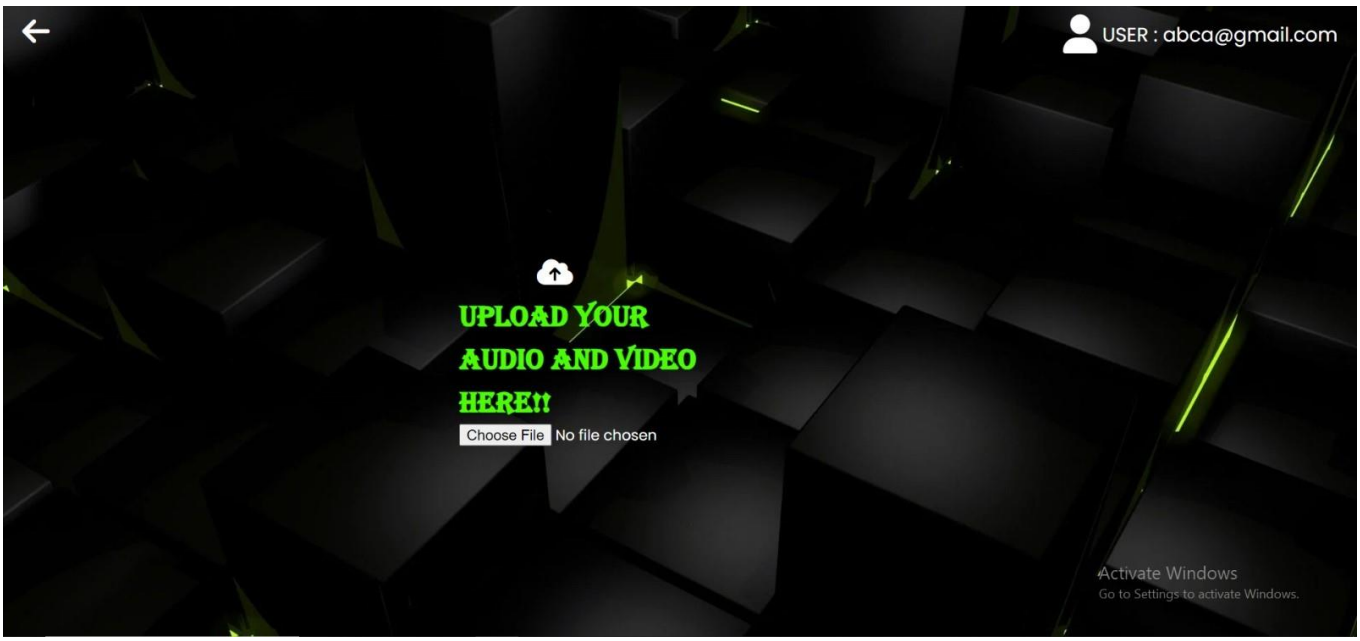
Menu page



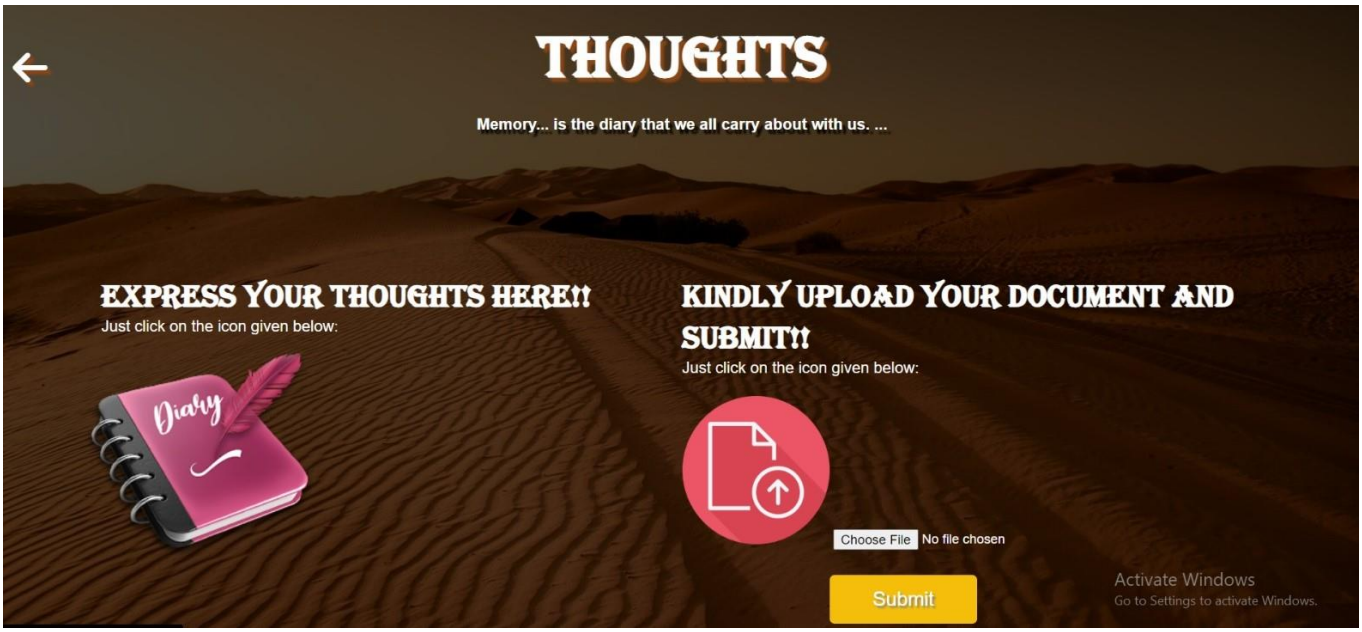
Documents page

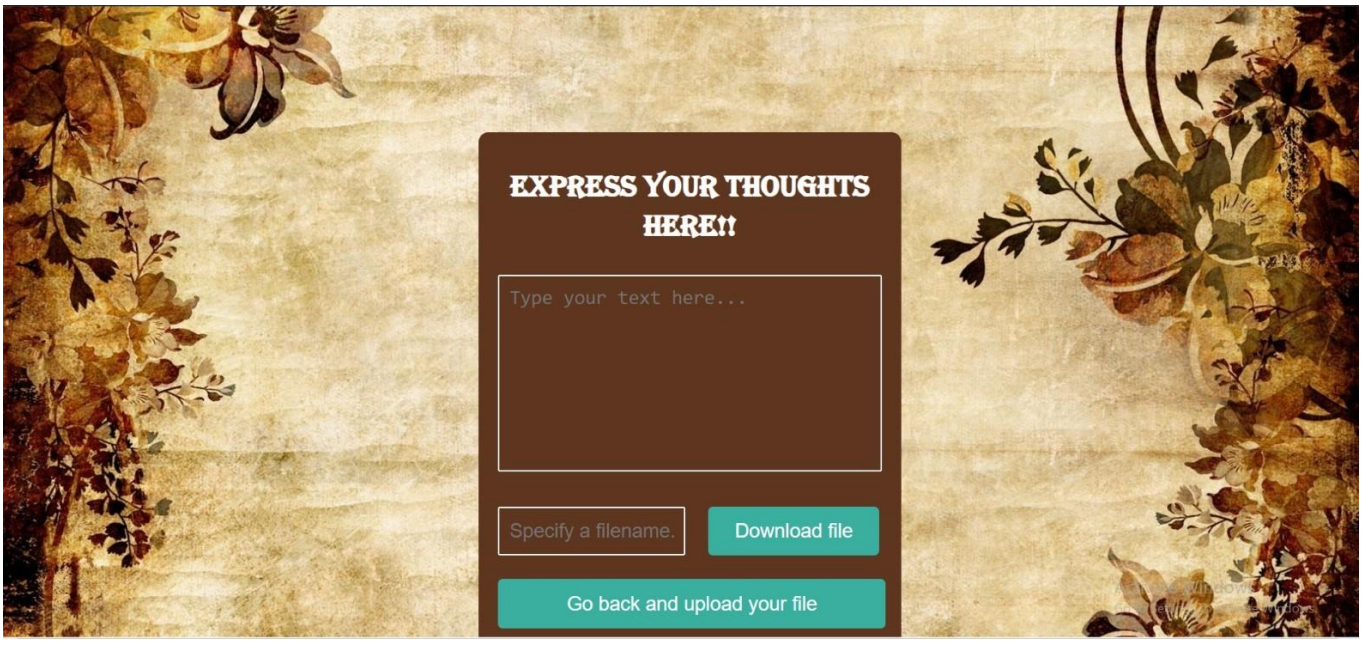


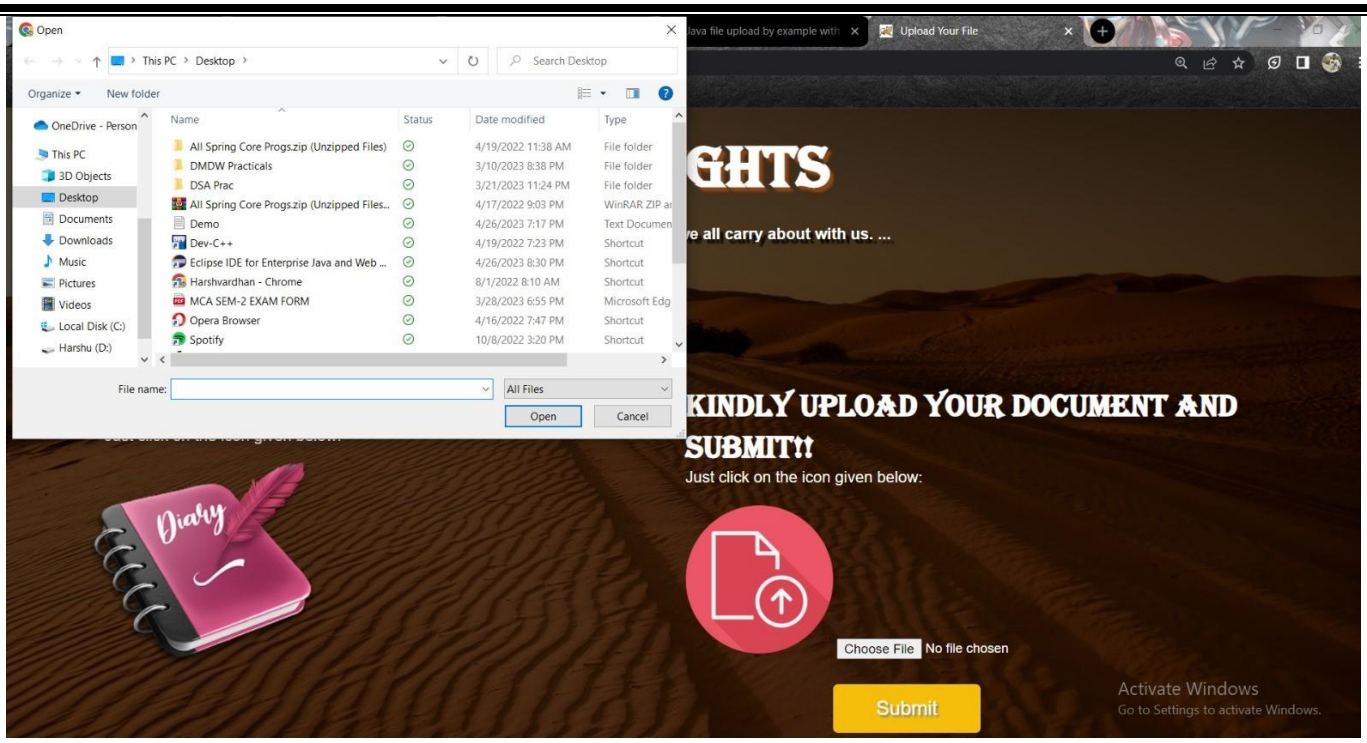
Multimedia page



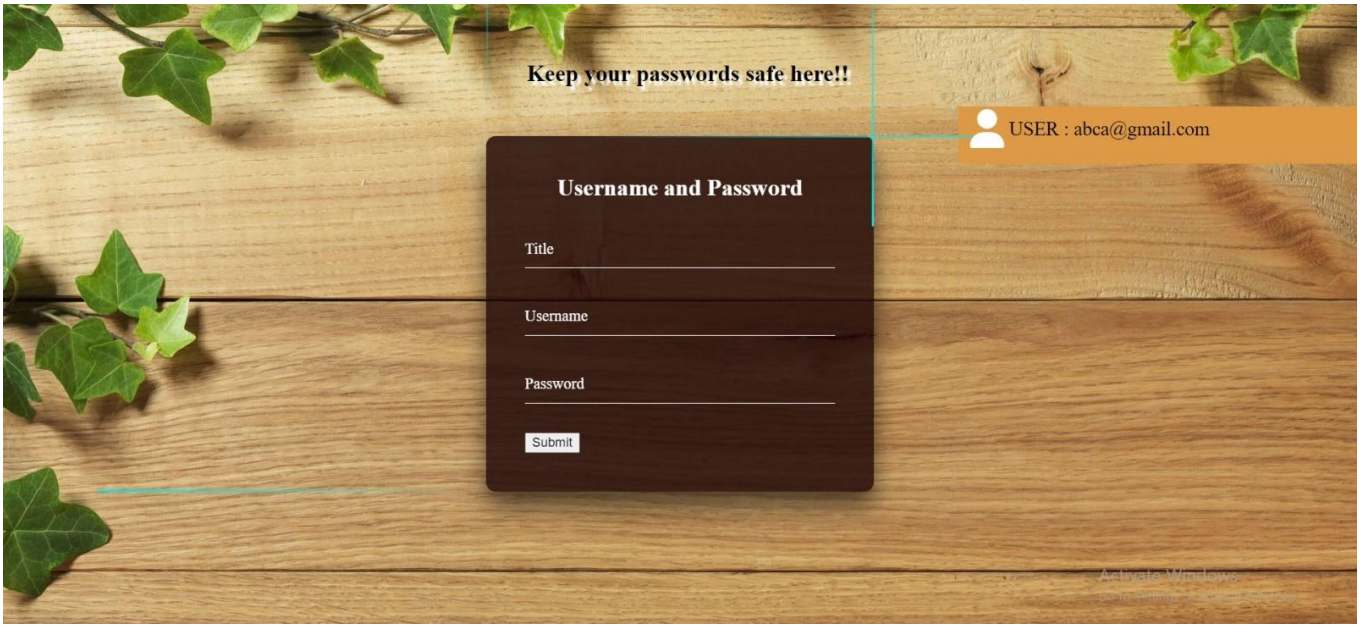
Thoughts page







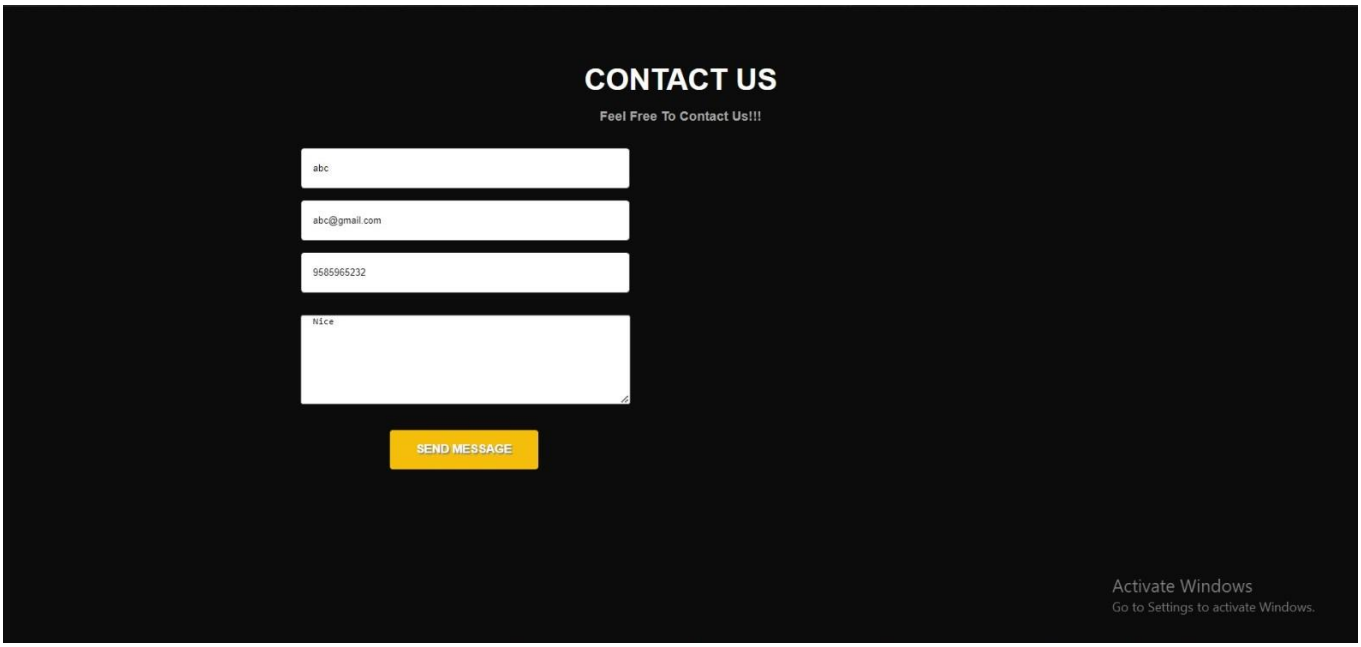
Credential Login page



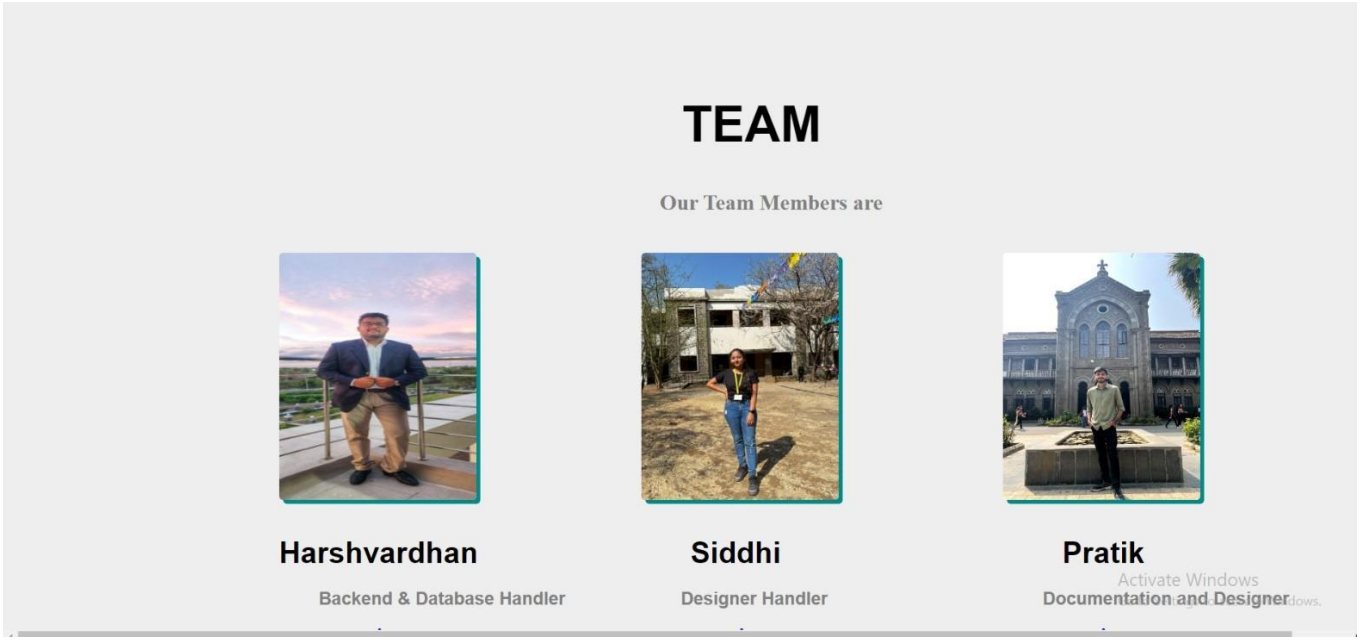
Your Credentials -

1. TITLE : **ksasd**
USERNAME : **sfadva**
PASSWORD : **asdgvfca**

Contact page



Team Page



4. Testing

4.1 Importance of testing

In projects, testing is a way to make sure that the requirements under a project are fulfilled accurately and it is bugs free from manual errors, invalid inputs, system environment issues, coding issues, performance, security etc. Testing also helps to make our system better by knowing and understanding the bugs associated with it. Bugs can be related to User experience, Usability, Functionality etc.

Some of the factors that state the importance of testing are:

- It produces a defect-free system.
- It ensures that the user is satisfied. It ensures all the requirements are met.
- It ensures the proper working of all the functionalities of the system.
- It ensures that the system works as expected.
- It ensures security and safety. It ensures a good performance of the system.

4.2 Types of Testing

Validation Testing:

It was carried out to confirm that all functional and performance specifications were satisfied or not.

Usability Testing:

It was carried out to check how user- friendly the system is in terms of ease of use and intuitiveness. The usability testing revolves around the entire system - driven user experience with insights that include the identification of bugs and recommendations for ways to improve the user experience, both in and out of the system.

System Testing:

It was carried out to guarantee that the system meets all the user's needs, such as online responsiveness, system functionalities, and other factors by putting invalid inputs to examine logical changes made in it with the goal of discovering faults.

Black Box Testing:

It was carried out for authentication of user and allows the system designer to define input procedures that are completely exercised and full fill all functional criteria for a programme. It verifies that the input data is valid and that the required output is being produced.

Interface Testing:

It was carried out after all the modules of the system are completely developed, to ensure that all the bugs are fixed and verified.

4.3 Test cases

Test Case ID	Feature	Description of Test Cases	Test Case Input	Expected Result	Pass / Fail
TC001	New User Registration	Check Whether the registration form accepts valid data	1)Enter details in registration form. 2)Click on create account	Account created successfully	Pass
		Check whether the registration form accepts invalid data.	1) Enter invalid details in the registration form. 2) Click on create account	Registration error	Fail
TC002	Login for registered users	Check whether the registered user can login with valid input.	1)Username= p.vispute@gmail.com Password= pratik123 2) Click on login	Login successful	Pass
		Check whether the registered user can login with invalid input.	1)Username= p.vispute@gmail.com Password= prat123 2) Click on login.	Login error	Fail
TC003	Credential Login	Check Whether the Credential Login form accepts valid data	1)Title: Netflix 2)Username: p.vispute@gmail.com 3)Password: pratik123 4)Click on submit	Submit successful	

		Check Whether the Credential Login form accepts Invalid data	1)Title: Netflix 2)Username: p.vispute@gmail.com 3)Password: prat123 4)Click on submit	Submit unsuccessful	Fail

6. Drawback and Limitations

- User error: Users may accidentally delete or modify entries, leading to the loss of important information.
- Limited reach: Personal diary web applications may only appeal to a limited audience, which can make it challenging to attract a significant user base.
- Dependence on internet access: Personal diary web applications require a stable internet connection to function, which can be an issue in areas with poor internet connectivity.
- Limited offline access: Users may be unable to access their diary entries without an internet connection, which can be an issue for those who need to access their diaries frequently while on the go.

7. Future enhancement and conclusion

7.1 Future Enhancement

To enhance new opportunities, the proposed system may implement the following features:

- Cloud backup: Offer the ability to backup diary entries to the cloud so that users can access their entries from any device and never lose their data.
- Social sharing: Allow users to share their diary entries on social media platforms or with other users of the application.
- Collaboration: Add the ability for users to invite others to contribute to their diary, either as a co-author or a reader.
- Analytics: Provide users with insights and analytics about their diary entries, such as the frequency of writing, most common topics, and sentiment analysis.
- Voice input: Allow users to input diary entries by speaking into a microphone, using speech recognition technology to transcribe the text.

In a nutshell, it can be summarized that the future scope of the project circles around giving more facilities and privacy controls.

7.2Conclusion

Overall, the success of a personal diary web application would depend on factors such as its user interface, security measures, and the extent to which it meets the needs and preferences of its target audience. However, given the potential benefits of such an application, it could be a valuable tool for individuals seeking to improve their self-awareness, emotional regulation, and overall well-being.

8. Bibliography

Web References:
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• www.tripsavvy.com
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