

# ZENSE PROJECT



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# IDEA

This project comprises of two simulations on Simple Harmonic Motion of Vertical and Horizontal Spring Mass System respectively. Also Project contains one website containing blogs, this is done using Django Framework.

## TECHNOLOGY USED AND IMPLEMENTATION DETAILS

The simulation part of the project is done using VPython. VPython is simple rendering tool for 3-D objects and graphs. This makes easy to create navigable 3D displays and animations. Thus using features of VPython and using concepts of Physics both the simulations of Vertical and Horizontal spring system are done.

VPython has option of choosing a 3D object such as cylinder, cone, ellipsoid, ring, sphere etc. And to work with these 3D objects we can adjust their colors, textures , animation speed,

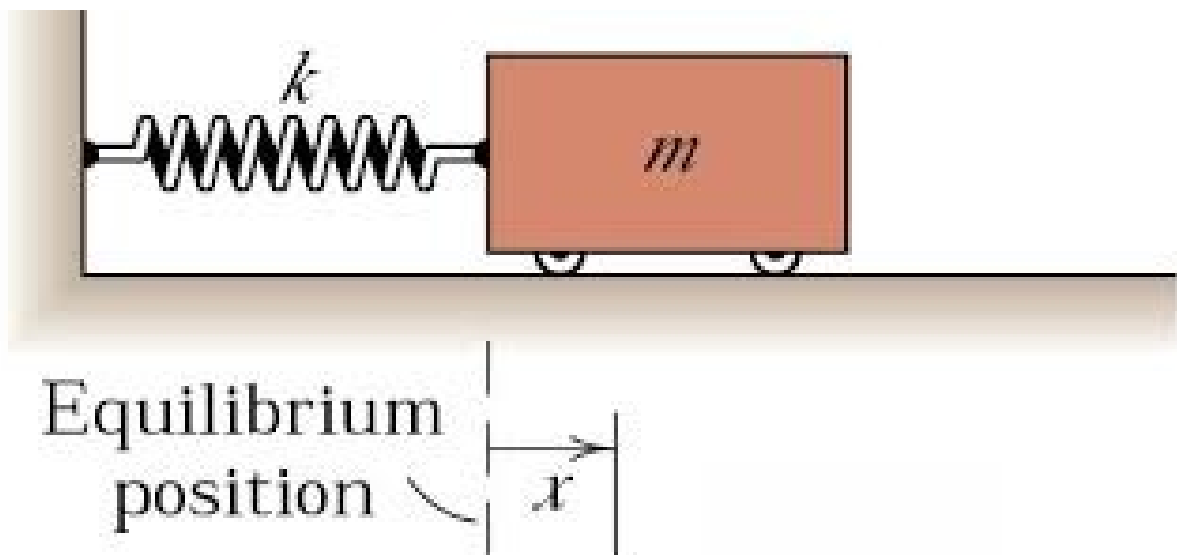
vector operations and various other things on that 3-D object.

Such as for placing the object in particular position vector( $x, y, z$ ) is used.

For example,  $\text{pos} = \text{vector}(1, 2, 3)$

Similarly for adjusting size also.

After setting the position of wall, spring and block, the SHM concept of physics is being used such that equilibrium position is defined and also following equations of motion in physics is applied.



From Second Law of Motion-

Force = Mass\*Acceleration

Here , Mass =  $m$ , acceleration =  $a$ , Spring constant =  $k$  , position from equilibrium position =  $x$ , velocity =  $v$  and time =  $t$ .

$$kx = ma$$

$$a = kx/m$$

$$v = v + at$$

$$x = x + vt$$

Thus on the following principles, both horizontal and vertical spring system works.

Now, the name of website created using Django Framework is being named Local Library. For this first the skeleton of website is created using the following command

```
$ django-admin startproject locallibrary
```

Then to create catalog application in local library run the following command

```
$ python3 manage.py startapp catalog
```

Hence, this will create further structure of website.

For registering catalog application we have update settings.py in locallibrary.

Django uses an Object-Relational-Mapper to map model definitions to data structures. Thus everytime when we make changes and want structure of data to be stored we have run following commands.

```
$ python3 manage.py makemigrations  
$ python3 manage.py migrate
```

Now in models.py after importing models, reverse, User and date classes are defined with necessary methods that has to performed by them. The classes which are defined are Genre, Book, BookInstance and Author.

Then we register this modules in admin.py. After registerin we can create a superuser which has full access to site. To create superuser and restart development server following commands are used:

```
$ python3 manage.py createsuperuser  
$ python3 manage.py runserver
```

Thus after this we can add Authors, Books, Book Instances and Genres. Also as a superuser we can create new users and groups . Here in groups only one group has been created that is Library.

Then changes are made in view.py accordingly .A view is a function that processes an HTTP request, fetches the required data from the database, renders the data in an HTML page using an HTML template, and then returns the generated HTML in an HTTP response to display the page to the user. The index view follows this model — it fetches information about the number of Book, BookInstance, available BookInstance and Author records that we have in the database, and passes that information to a template for display.

Then templates folder is being created which contains various HTML templates for structure and layout of the file.

In views.py pagination is also inserted so as to maintain hundreds of records.

For keeping track state between client and particular browser sessions are being used. Thus sessions were already enabled while skeleton website was created.

Then for user Authentication, templates containing login.html, logged\_out.html, password\_reset\_complete.html, password\_reset\_confirm.html, password\_reset\_done.html, password\_reset\_form.html are created.

To navigate to login page go to <http://127.0.0.1:8000/accounts/login/>

To navigate to logout URL go to <http://127.0.0.1:8000/accounts/logout/>

After login a user can view the list of borrowed books by going to My Borrowed link at the sidebar.

Various features of HTML form and form fields are being used in this.

First, log in to the site with an account that has whatever permissions you decided are needed to access the author editing pages.

Then navigate to the author create page:

<http://127.0.0.1:8000/catalog/author/create/>.

Thus by this features , user interactive website is being created using Django framework.

## LEARNING SOURCE

For Simulations part, I learnt VPython basic concepts through the following link

<http://www.glowscript.org/docs/VPythonDocs/index.html>

And for Django I referred to the following tutorial

<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/Server-side/Django>



## FUTURE SCOPE OF YOUR PROJECT

Horizontal and Vertical spring system o simulations differ by changing mass of box or spring constant of spring. Thus, we can analyse SHM concepts by observing the change in motion by changing these quantities.

Local Library Website can be used by users to save the book and author name. It allows user to maintain record of books in systematic way by providing various options. Hence it is user interactive website which can help you to manage the data properly.

## OVERALL EXPERIENCE

While creating this project I learnt many things and also gained experience on how should we start to learn a particular thing. I have not applied many changes apart from what was taught in tutorial. So that was the part which I thought could have been improved. While

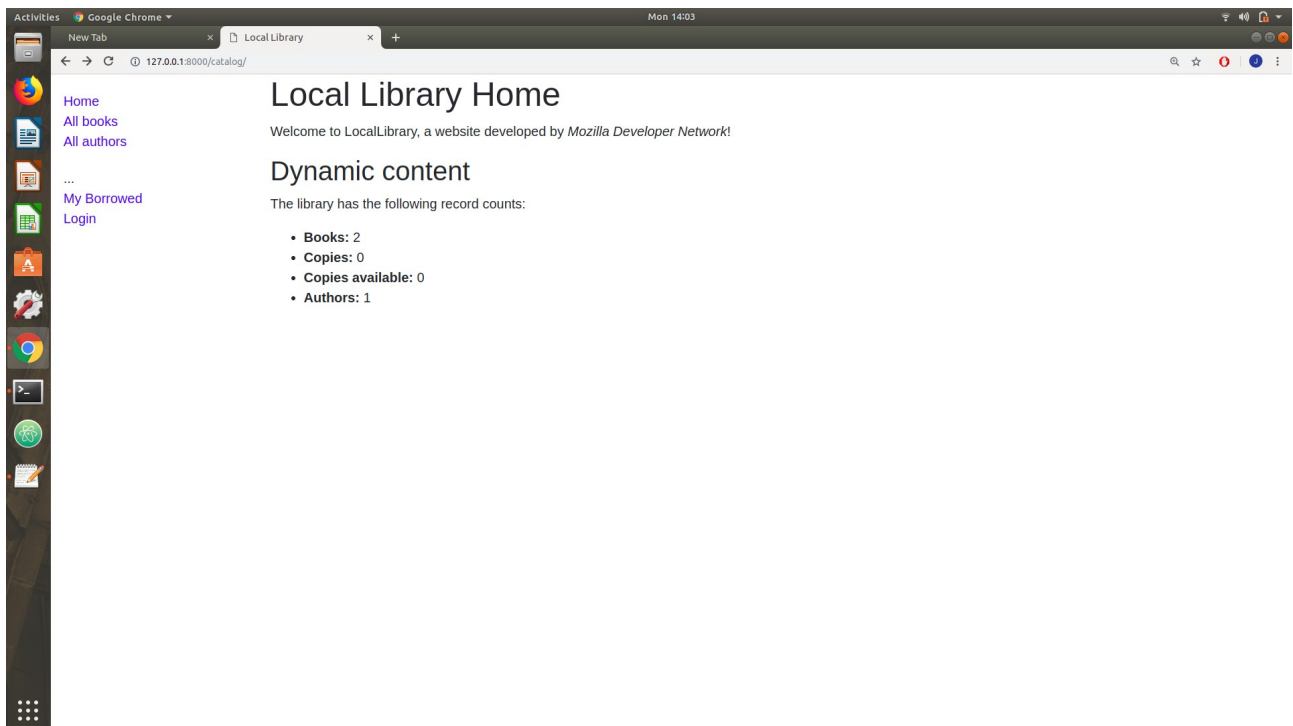
learning simulations I also came to know about other modules in python such as turtle, matplotlib etc.

## IMAGES/SCREENSHOTS OR VIDEOS:

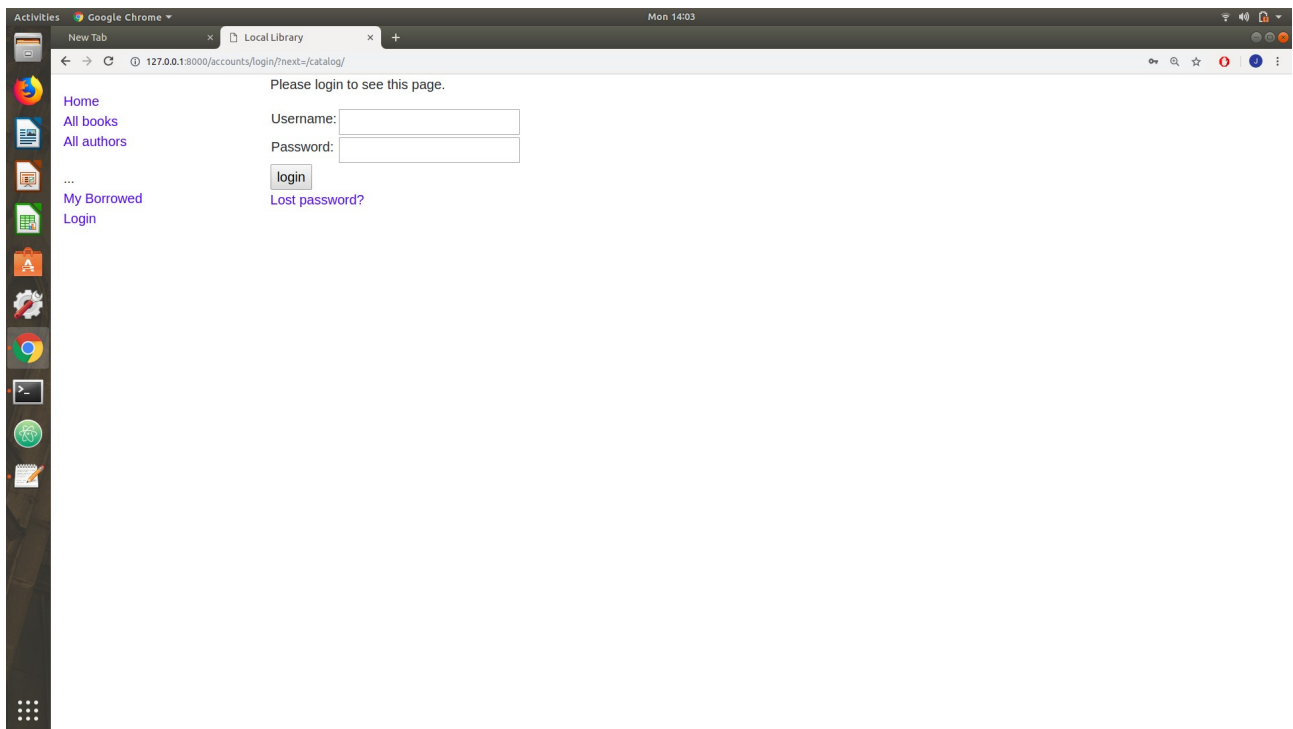
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SMoTDoiO4oo>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=coUuMSdiQks>

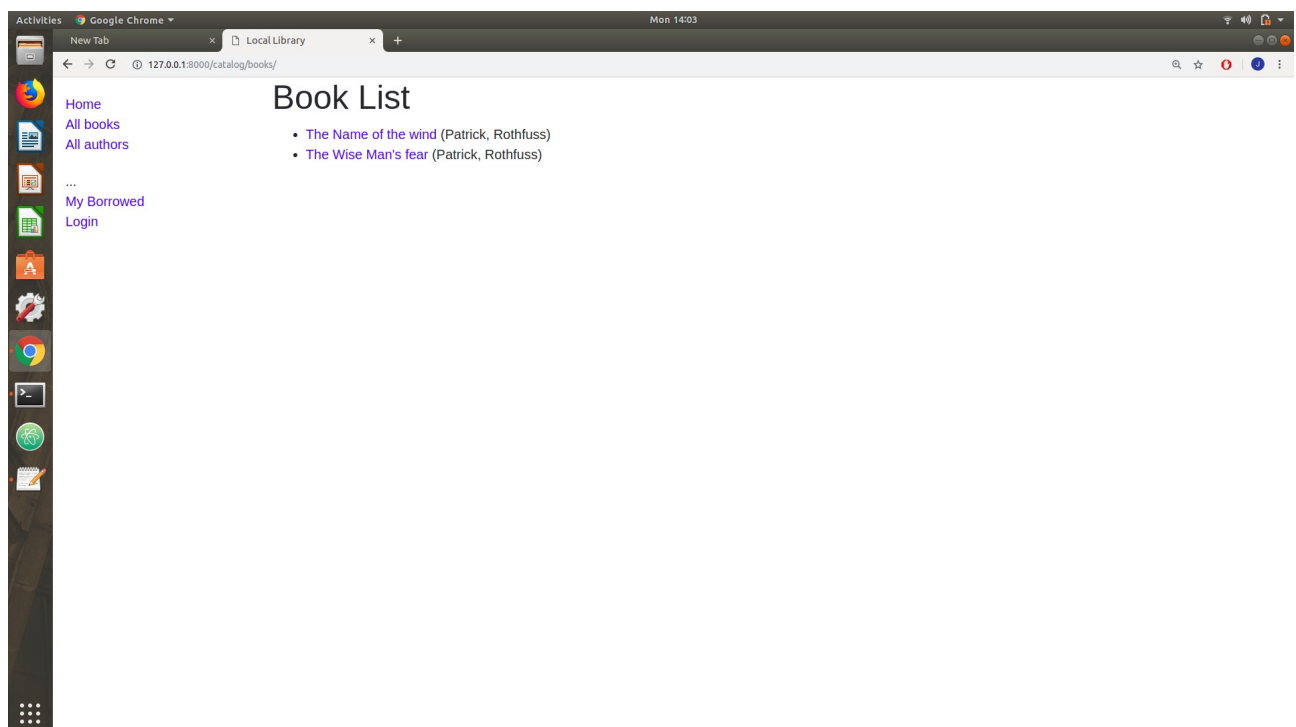
After running the development server this page is visible.



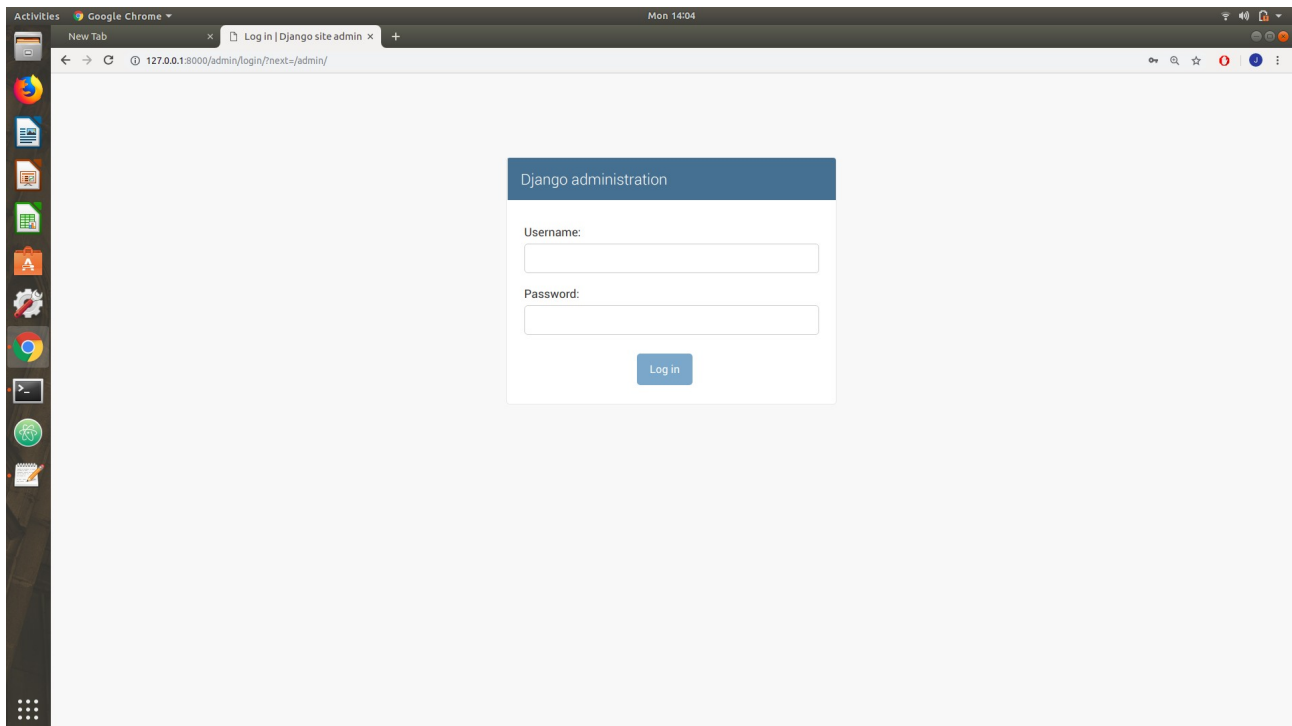
This is user login page.



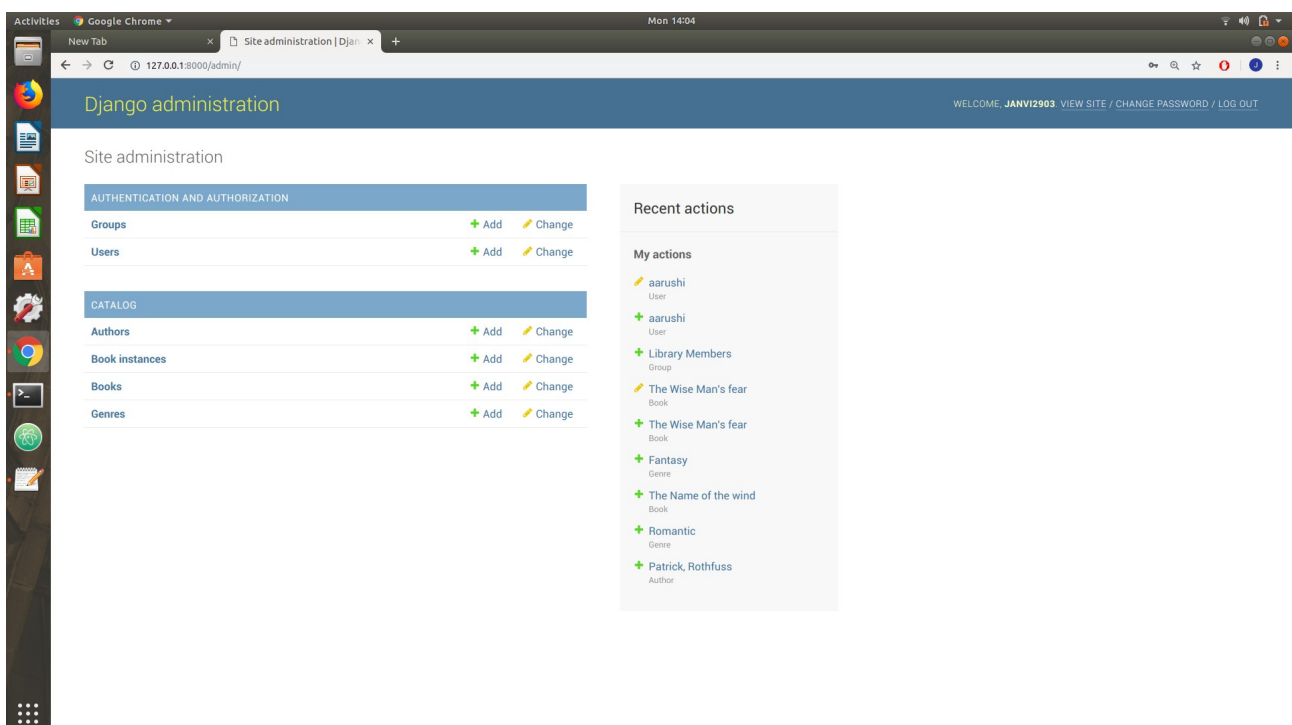
The All Books link on the side bar display this page.



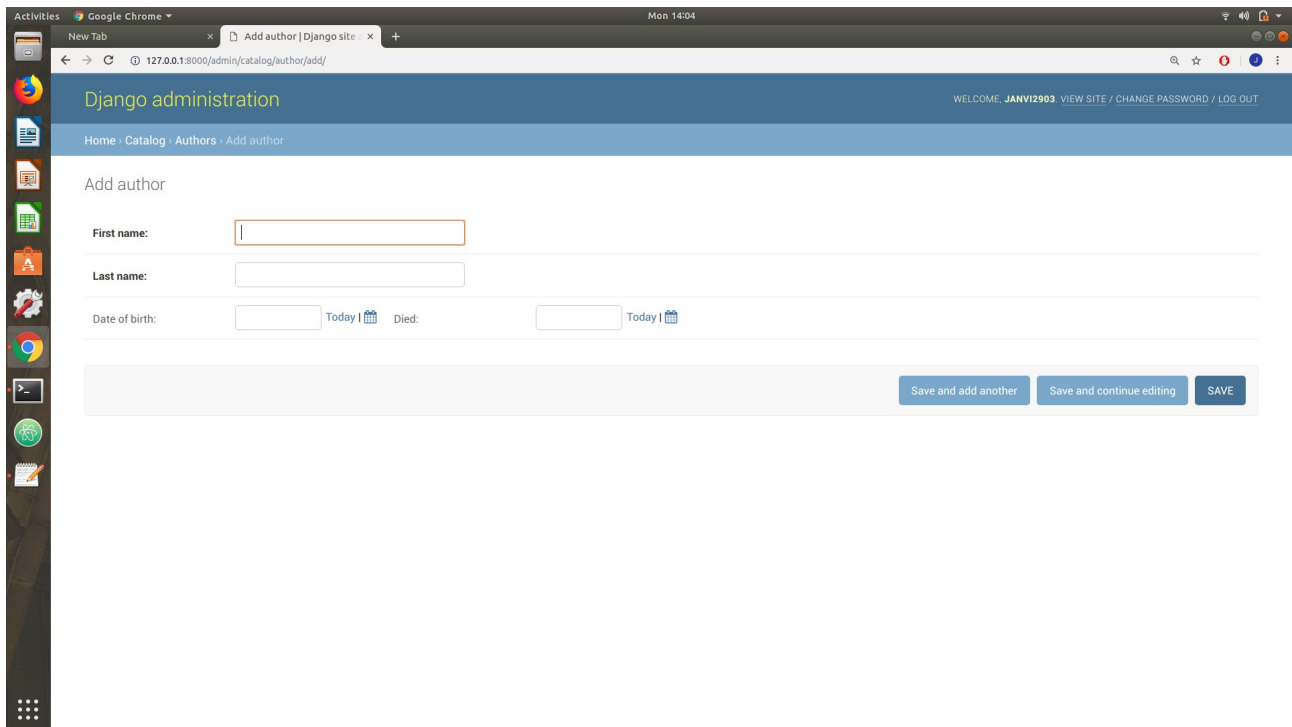
<http://127.0.0.1:8000/admin/> opens this page, this allows login of superuser.



The page which opens after login of superuser.

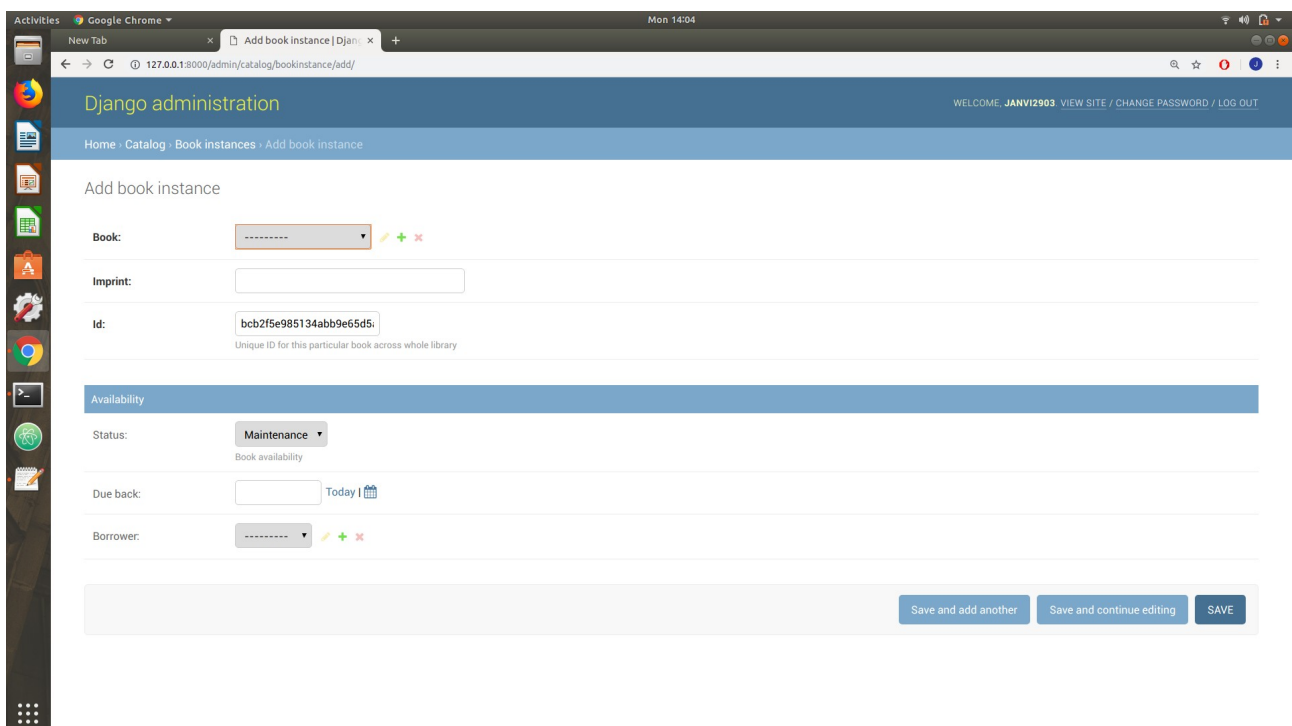


This page opens when you want to add a new author.



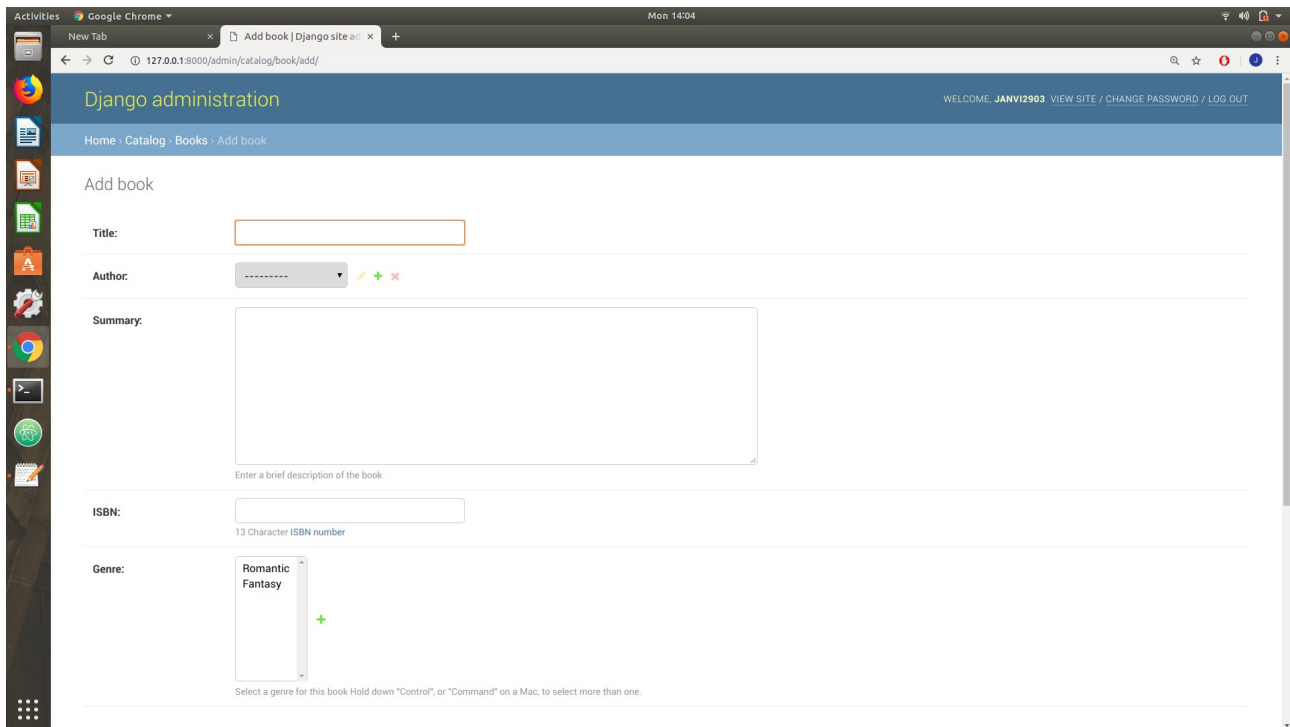
The screenshot shows the Django administration interface in a Google Chrome browser. The page title is "Django administration" and the user is logged in as "JANVI2903". The breadcrumb trail is "Home > Catalog > Authors > Add author". The main heading is "Add author". The form contains three input fields: "First name:", "Last name:", and "Date of birth:". The "Date of birth:" field has a "Today" button with a calendar icon. Below the form, there are three buttons: "Save and add another", "Save and continue editing", and "SAVE".

This page opens if you want to add book instance.



The screenshot shows the Django administration interface in a Google Chrome browser. The page title is "Django administration" and the user is logged in as "JANVI2903". The breadcrumb trail is "Home > Catalog > Book instances > Add book instance". The main heading is "Add book instance". The form contains three input fields: "Book:", "Imprint:", and "Id:". The "Id:" field has a value "bc02f5e985134abb9e65d5" and a note "Unique ID for this particular book across whole library". Below the form, there is a section titled "Availability" with a "Status:" dropdown menu set to "Maintenance" and a note "Book availability". The "Due back:" field has a "Today" button with a calendar icon. The "Borrower:" field has a dropdown menu. Below the form, there are three buttons: "Save and add another", "Save and continue editing", and "SAVE".

This page opens when you want to add a book.

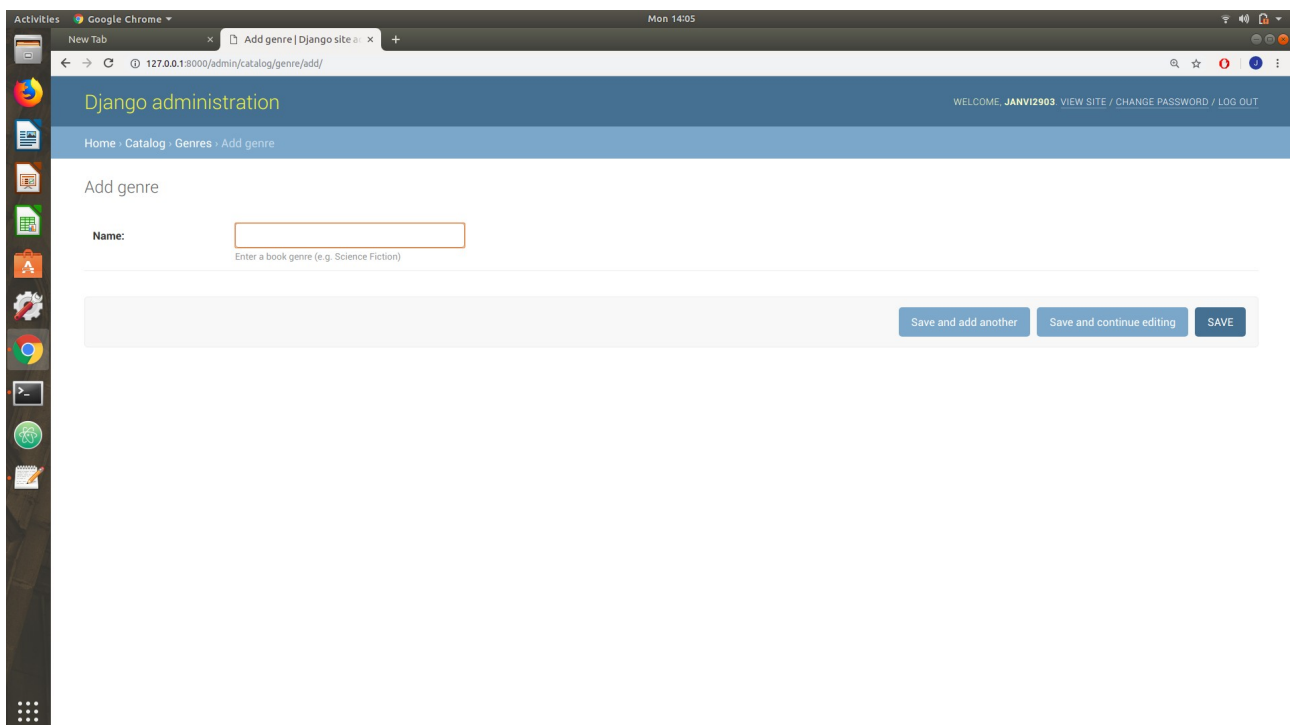


The screenshot shows the Django administration interface for adding a new book. The page title is "Add book". The form includes the following fields:

- Title:** A text input field.
- Author:** A dropdown menu with a search icon and a plus sign.
- Summary:** A large text area with a placeholder text "Enter a brief description of the book".
- ISBN:** A text input field with a placeholder text "13 Character ISBN number".
- Genre:** A dropdown menu with a search icon and a plus sign. The selected genre is "Romantic Fantasy".

At the bottom of the form, there is a note: "Select a genre for this book Hold down 'Control', or 'Command' on a Mac, to select more than one."

This page opens when you want to add a genre.



The screenshot shows the Django administration interface for adding a new genre. The page title is "Add genre". The form includes the following fields:

- Name:** A text input field with a placeholder text "Enter a book genre (e.g. Science Fiction)".

At the bottom of the form, there are three buttons: "Save and add another", "Save and continue editing", and "SAVE".

This page opens when you are adding a group.

The screenshot shows the Django administration interface in a Google Chrome browser. The page title is "Django administration" and the breadcrumb trail is "Home > Authentication and Authorization > Groups > Add group". The page is titled "Add group". It features a "Name:" label followed by an empty text input field. Below this is a "Permissions:" section with two panels: "Available permissions" and "Chosen permissions". The "Available permissions" panel contains a search filter and a list of permissions, including "admin | log entry | Can add log entry", "admin | log entry | Can change log entry", "admin | log entry | Can delete log entry", "admin | log entry | Can view log entry", "auth | group | Can add group", "auth | group | Can change group", "auth | group | Can delete group", "auth | group | Can view group", "auth | permission | Can add permission", "auth | permission | Can change permission", "auth | permission | Can delete permission", and "auth | permission | Can view permission". There are "Choose all" and "Remove all" buttons at the bottom of these panels. At the bottom of the page, there are three buttons: "Save and add another", "Save and continue editing", and "SAVE".

This page opens when you are adding a new user.

The screenshot shows the Django administration interface in a Google Chrome browser. The page title is "Django administration" and the breadcrumb trail is "Home > Authentication and Authorization > Users > Add user". The page is titled "Add user". It features a message: "First, enter a username and password. Then, you'll be able to edit more user options." Below this are three form fields: "Username:" with a text input field and a note "Required. 150 characters or fewer. Letters, digits and @/./+/-/\_ only.", "Password:" with a text input field and four notes: "Your password can't be too similar to your other personal information.", "Your password must contain at least 8 characters.", "Your password can't be a commonly used password.", and "Your password can't be entirely numeric.", and "Password confirmation:" with a text input field and a note "Enter the same password as before, for verification." At the bottom of the page, there are three buttons: "Save and add another", "Save and continue editing", and "SAVE".