Synopsis Report

on

EDISHTI (REFERENCE FILE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM)

by

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**ABSTRACT**

The project entitled Reference File Management System is a System software developed in PHP to create software for managing files by providing a change in the systems files. The software solution provides facility for manipulating the internal operation of the firm. File Management System is an efficient, time saving and easy way to report, view and control the version of a file. It is now an easy task and managing it is much easier. FMS, a suite of programs that automates away most of the drudgery involved in keeping an annotated history of your project and avoiding modification conflicts. Most FMS share the same basic logic. To use one, start by registering a collection of source files — that is, telling your FMS to start archive files describing their change histories. Thereafter, when you want to edit one of these files, you have to check out the file — assert an exclusive lock on it. When you're done, you check in the file, adding your changes to the archive, releasing the lock, and entering a change comment explaining what you did.

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**INTRODUCTION**

**1 Overview**

A file manager or file browser is a computer program that provides a user interface to work with file systems. The most common operations used are create, open, edit, view, print, play, rename, move, copy, delete, attributes, properties, search/find, and permissions. Files are typically displayed in a hierarchy. Some file managers contain features inspired by web browsers, including forward and back navigational buttons. Some file managers provide network connectivity. In Windows the program that does this is called Windows Explorer. A few tips Thought file management was just for paper files? Think again. It’s just as important to keep the files on your computer organized and up-to-date. Just as with paper files, the goal of computer file management is to ensure that you can find what you’re looking for, even if you’re looking for its years after its creation. These file management tips will help you keep your files accessible:

1. Organize by file types.

2. One place for all.

3. Create folders in My Documents.

4. Be specific.

5. Order your files for your convenience.

6. Back up your files regularly.

7. Cull your files regularly.

8. Follow the file naming conventions.

9. Nest folders within folders.

10. File as you go.

**LITERATURE REVIEW**

A file management system is a type of software that manages data files in a computer system. It has limited capabilities and is designed to manage individual or group files, such as special office documents and records. It may display report details like owner, creation date, state of completion and similar features useful in an office environment. The data that we work with on computers is kept in a hierarchical file system in which directories have files and subdirectories beneath them. Although we use the computer operating system to keep our image data organized, how we name files and folders, how we arrange these nested folders, and how we handle the files in these folders are the fundamental aspects of file management. The operating system’s organization of our data can be enhanced by the use of cataloging programs, which make organizing and finding image files easier than simply relying on the computer’s directory structure. File Management is very important, because if they are not stored in an ordered, methodical way you may never be able to find them again. Secondly, files need to be backed up. USB’s, CD’s and even hard drives can become corrupted. III. ACTIVITY DIAGRAM Fig. 1: Activity Diagram in File Management System Following diagram is drawn with three main activities1. Select File 2. Select Operation 3. Perform Operation After receiving request from user for a particular file, user is again requested to select a operation and then condition checks are performed to check whether it is granted or not. If permission is granted then user is allowed to perform operation and also proceed to further more operation. If not granted then user is requested again to select a operation until permission is not granted. ISSN 2348-1196 (print) International Journal of Computer Science and Information Technology Research ISSN 2348-120X (online) Vol. 8, Issue 2, pp: (74-78), Month: April - June 2020, Available at: www.researchpublish.com Page | 76 Research Publish Journals • Module Description Fig 2: Data Flow in File Management System When working with applications and files, you will often use the Copy, Cut, Move, Delete and Paste actions. It is important to understand the differences between them and how they work. Delete: In the case of items inside a file, Delete deletes an item from the screen without storing it in memory. In the case of files or folders, delete deletes items from the screen but moves them to the Recycle Bin. Cut: In the case of items inside a file, Cut deletes the content from the screen, but keeps it in memory. Move: Moves an item from one location to another. Paste: Used to make a cut or copied item appear again at a specific location. Copy: Makes a duplicate of the original file, which can be moved or edited without altering the original. Zip: It is a common type of file compression. "Zipping" one or more files creates a compressed. Upload: To transfer (something, such as data or files) from a computer or other digital device to the memory of another device. Remove: To remove from a document or record: deleted the names from the computer file. See Synonyms at erase.

ALGORITHM:

1. Open directory.

2. Choose file.

3. Select operation.

i. Copy

ii. Move

iii. Compress ISSN 2348-1196 (print) International Journal of Computer Science and Information Technology Research ISSN 2348-120X (online) Vol. 8, Issue 2, pp: (74-78), Month: April - June 2020, Available at: www.researchpublish.com Page | 77 Research Publish Journals

iv. Zip

v. Rename

vi. Delete

4. Perform operation.

5. For other or same type operation go to step 2.

6. Stop. • Description of Dataset File Management System has capability to store different kinds of files, some of them are JPEG, PNG, GIF, PDF, MP4. JPEG: JPEG is the foremost common arrange utilized by advanced cameras and pictures living on the World Wide Web. This record arrange is based on lossy compression, meaning that it keeps data that's obvious to the watcher and gets freed of information that the human eye can’t see. PNG: PNG may be a high-quality record organize utilized for pictures. This record type is based on the lossless compression, which implies that it bolsters high-quality pictures for online utilize whereas holding the initial picture colors and sharpness. Not at all like JPEG records, PNGs moreover back pictures with straightforward foundations. GIF: The GIF record could be a shape of bitmap pictures, meaning the realistic is composed of numerous minor parts called pixels, similar to the JPEG and PNG record groups. This record sort is based on LZW (Lempel-Ziv-Welch), a extraordinary frame of the lossless information compression calculation. PDF: This file format is used for online documents and printing purposes. PDF records can contain numerous distinctive components: content, photographs, vector pictures, recordings, sound records and indeed intelligently components like shapes and buttons. MP4: MP4 may be a mixed media holder organize, which is fair a favor term for most of the recordings we expend on the Web. This record can contain video, sound, and subtitles. In summary, this is the best choice for creating or saving video files to your website, social media and more. IV. RESULTANALYSIS Fig. 3 ISSN 2348-1196 (print) International Journal of Computer Science and Information Technology Research ISSN 2348-120X (online) Vol. 8, Issue 2, pp: (74-78), Month: April - June 2020, Available at: www.researchpublish.com Page | 78 Research Publish Journals Fig. 4 Record Management System utilizes PHP File Manager to make reference to the yield. On bases of the considerable number of registries in your framework, it made a decision about them and spot them in single spot with data like record stockpiling date and time data. At that point client can without much of a stretch view every single catalog with basic and brief route. Client can likewise perform diverse sort of activity like VIEW, COPY, MOVE, COMPRESS, ZIP, RENAME, DELETE on the documents. With these valuable data clients can physically follow status of the considerable number of catalogs in your framework and let to realize what records are important and which are not, and afterward effectively oversee memory of your framework. V.

**PROJECT OBJECTIVE**

To develop a computer vision-based system capable of converting digital images into pencil sketches while preserving essential details and artistic quality.

Key Goals are :

Accurate Conversion

Develop algorithms and techniques to accurately convert input images into pencil sketches, capturing essential details and contours while maintaining the essence of the original image.

User Interface

Create an intuitive user interface that allows users to easily upload images, adjust conversion parameters (such as line thickness or shading intensity), and view the resulting sketches in real-time .

Customization Options

Provide users with customization options to adjust the style and characteristics of the generated sketches, enabling them to tailor the output according to their preferences.

Performance Optimization

Optimize the computational efficiency of the conversion process to enable real-time or near-real-time performance, allowing for quick and seamless sketch generation even for high-resolution images.

Quality Assessment

Implement metrics and evaluation techniques to assess the quality of the generated sketches objectively, ensuring that the converted sketches are visually pleasing and faithful to the original images.

Documentation and Support

Provide comprehensive documentation and user support resources to assist users in understanding the functionality of the system, troubleshooting issues, and maximizing their experience with the tool.

**PROJECT FLOW**

Designing a Reference File Management System (RFMS) involves several critical components, including system architecture, key features, user interfaces, and security measures. Below is a detailed design outline for an RFMS project.

**1**. **System Architecture**

**1.1.** **Overview**

**Client-Server Model**: The RFMS will use a client-server architecture with a web-based client interface and a backend server handling data storage, retrieval, and processing.

Cloud Integration: The system will leverage cloud storage for scalability, accessibility, and redundancy.

**1.2. Components**

Frontend (Client)

Web Application: Built using HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and a frontend framework like React or Angular.

Mobile Application (optional): For on-the-go access, developed using Flutter or React Native.

Backend (Server)

Application Server: Developed using Node.js, Django, or a similar framework.

Database Server: A relational database (e.g., PostgreSQL) for structured data and a NoSQL database (e.g., MongoDB) for unstructured data.

File Storage: Cloud storage solutions such as AWS S3, Google Cloud Storage, or Azure Blob Storage.

Middleware

API Gateway: Manages API requests, authentication, and routing (e.g., AWS API Gateway).

Message Queue: For handling asynchronous tasks (e.g., RabbitMQ, Kafka).

**1.3. Infrastructure**

Cloud Services: Hosting on AWS, Google Cloud, or Azure for scalability and reliability.

Load Balancer: Distributes incoming traffic across multiple servers to ensure high availability.

CDN: Content Delivery Network to improve the delivery speed of static content.

**2. Key Features**

**2.1. User Management**

Authentication: User registration, login, and multi-factor authentication (MFA).

Authorization: Role-based access control (RBAC) to manage permissions for different user roles (e.g., admin, editor, viewer).

**2.2. File Management**

Upload and Download: Secure upload and download of files.

Version Control: Maintain a history of file versions with the ability to revert to previous versions.

Metadata Management: Allow users to add, edit, and search metadata associated with files (e.g., tags, descriptions).

**2.3. Search and Retrieval**

Full-Text Search: Implement advanced search capabilities to find documents based on content, metadata, and tags.

Filters and Sorting: Enable users to filter and sort search results by various criteria.

**2.4. Collaboration Tools**

File Sharing: Share files with internal and external users with configurable permissions.

Comments and Annotations: Allow users to add comments and annotations to documents.

**2.5. Notifications**

Alerts: Notify users of important actions, such as file updates, sharing requests, or version changes.

Subscriptions: Users can subscribe to notifications for specific files or folders.

**3. User Interface Design**

**3.1. Dashboard**

Overview: Display recent activities, quick access to frequently used files, and system notifications.

Navigation: Side or top navigation bar with links to main sections (e.g., My Files, Shared with Me, Recent, Settings).

**3.2. File Explorer**

Tree View: Hierarchical view of folders and files.

File Operations: Options for uploading, downloading, renaming, moving, and deleting files.

Preview Pane: Display file previews and metadata.

**3.3. Search Interface**

Search Bar: Prominent search bar with autocomplete and suggested search terms.

Advanced Search: Filters for file type, date range, tags, and other metadata.

**4. Security Measures**

**4.1. Data Security**

Encryption: Encrypt files at rest and in transit using TLS and AES-256 encryption.

Backup and Recovery: Regular automated backups and a robust disaster recovery plan.

**4.2. Access Control**

Role-Based Access Control: Define roles and permissions to restrict access to sensitive files.

Audit Logs: Maintain logs of user actions for auditing and compliance purposes.

**4.3. Compliance**

Regulatory Compliance: Ensure the system meets relevant legal and regulatory requirements (e.g., GDPR, HIPAA).

**5. Implementation Plan**

**5.1. Project Phases**

Phase 1: Requirements Gathering and Planning

Define detailed requirements and create project roadmap.

Phase 2: System Design and Architecture

Design system components, data models, and infrastructure.

Phase 3: Development

Frontend and backend development, integration with cloud services.

Phase 4: Testing

Unit testing, integration testing, and user acceptance testing (UAT).

Phase 5: Deployment

Deploy the system to the production environment.

Phase 6: Maintenance and Support

Ongoing maintenance, monitoring, and user support.

**5.2. Timeline**

Month 1-2: Requirements gathering and design.

Month 3-6: Development of frontend and backend components.

Month 7-8: Testing and bug fixing.

Month 9: Deployment and initial user training.

Ongoing: Maintenance, support, and feature updates.

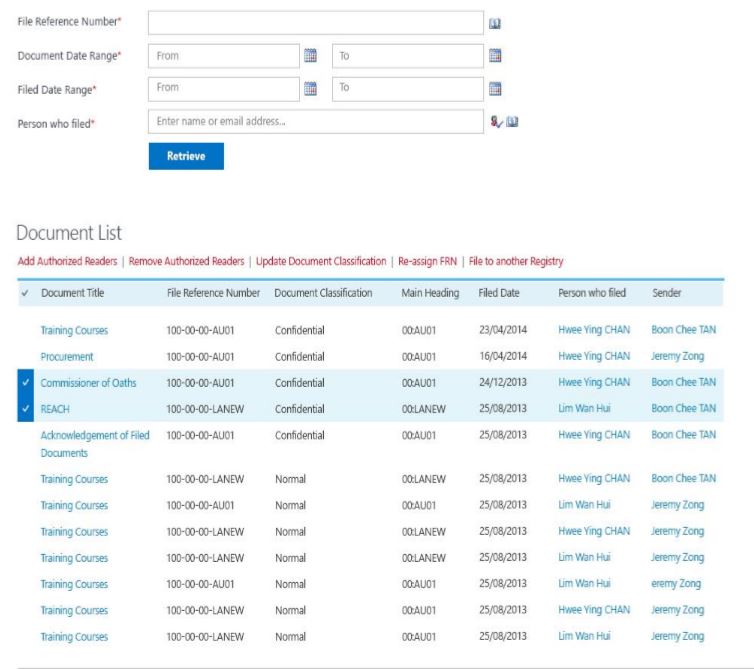
**PROJECT OUTCOME**

**1 Screens and Explanations**

This chapter will include all the screens available in the project such as home page, registration page, Category, post and feedback along with detailed explanation of each screen and its functionality. Screens available in the system are as follows:

**Screen 2: Login and Registration Screen**

Screen 2 is the log in and the registration page. Where if the user is new to the system, then he or she can register themselves to the system by providing the name, email and password. Password validation is also done at the time of registration. If the user is not new or already registered to the system, then he or she can directly log in to the system by proving some credentials such as email and password. The user can toggle between the login and the registration page.



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