**INTRODUCTION**

Printer Software creates printing efficiency which in turn reduce time and increase productivity.Print monitor and ease in search of printing documents are key features of our software. Our solution have in turn improved work control, reduced costs and increased efficiency. Proposed system is accessed by two entities namely, Admin and User. Admin need to login with their valid login credentials first in order to access the web application. After successful login, admin can access all the modules and perform each task accurately. Admin can perform task such as giving files for print ,providing Gadget copies to students and deleting the folder consisting files to maintain enough storage. Admin can view only registered user.Our system only allows students of specific college to register into our web application and use it .System allows admin to view documents to print of specific user. User can login into the system and perform task such as upload document for printing, Renaming a file,Deleting a file and even creating new folder.

**ABSTRACT**

Our college's recent printing system is pen paper based where the students have to stand in a queue at xerox centre waiting for their turn to print their files. This system is also very much time consuming and wastes the time of both student and person at release station.When students are in urgent need of prints during exams,practical hours or during admission then their lot of time is wasted in telling the requirements of the prints like number of copies,what to print and how ,etc.It takes more effort for the Administrator to keep the track of documents,to find information and to keep details secure since everything is paper based.

**PROPOSED SYSTEM:**

It is computerized system,where the User can register and request for printing his/her documents.Only that student who belongs to a college to which this web application is assigned is able to register and use our web appliaction.Also Admin keeps the account of user details and can easily maintain the record of the documents to be printed. Proposed system is accessed by two entities namely, Admin and User. Admin need to login with their valid login credentials first in order to access the web application. After successful login, admin can access all the modules and perform/manage each task accurately. Admin can view a registered user. System allows admin to view printing job list of specific user and provide gadget copies of any year exam. User can login into the system and perform task such as upload document for printing,cerate a new folder,rename a folder and a file, can view number of files inside a folder and delete a file as per his wish .

* **SOFTWARE REQUIREMENT:**

1. HTML
2. CSS
3. JAVASCRIPT
4. Bootstrap
5. PHP
6. MySQL
7. Visual studio Code(text editor)
8. XAMPP server.

**MODULES**

The system comprises of 3 major modules with their sub-modules as follows:

1. **User :**
2. **Authentication** : User need to authenticate himself that he belongs to the specific college which allow him to continue with registration process.This will not allow any other user outside college to register into the system.
3. **Login:** User need to login using valid id and password in order to access the system.
4. **Web Print:** Create new folder,Upload Document, delete a folder or document, rename a folder or file ,view the number of files inside a folder.
5. **Admin**
6. **Login:** Admin need to login using valid login credentials.
7. **View User:** Can view registered user details.
8. **Delete User files:** Can delete user files once printed to maintain storage space.
9. **Gadget copy**: Admin can provide gadget copy to students of any semester exam.

**RESPONSIVE WEB DESIGN FRAMEWORK**

**What is a framework? With Example**

A **web framework** (**WF**) or **web application framework** (**WAF**) is a [software framework](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software_framework" \o "Software framework) that is designed to support the development of [web applications](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_application" \o "Web application) including [web services](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_service" \o "Web service), [web resources](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_resource" \o "Web resource), and [web APIs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_API" \o "Web API). Web frameworks provide a standard way to build and deploy web applications on the [World Wide Web](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Wide_Web" \o "World Wide Web). Web frameworks aim to [automate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Automation" \o "Automation) the overhead associated with common activities performed in [web development](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_development" \o "Web development). For example, many web frameworks provide [libraries](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Library_(computing)" \o "Library (computing)) for [database](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Database" \o "Database) access, [templating](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Template_processor" \o "Template processor) frameworks, and [session](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Session_(computer_science)" \o "Session (computer science)) management, and they often promote [code reuse](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Code_reuse" \o "Code reuse). Although they often target development of [dynamic web sites](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dynamic_web_page" \o "Dynamic web page), they are also applicable to [static websites](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Static_web_page" \o "Static web page).

Example:

**Django:**

Django is a high-level Python Web framework that encourages rapid development and clean, pragmatic design. Built by experienced developers, it takes care of much of the hassle of Web development, so you can focus on writing your app without needing to reinvent the wheel. It’s free and open source.

**HTML :**

Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) is the standard [markup language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Markup_language" \o "Markup language) for documents designed to be displayed in a [web browser](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_browser" \o "Web browser). It can be assisted by technologies such as [Cascading Style Sheets](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cascading_Style_Sheets" \o "Cascading Style Sheets) (CSS) and [scripting languages](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scripting_language" \o "Scripting language) such as [JavaScript](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JavaScript" \o "JavaScript).

[Web browsers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_browser" \o "Web browser) receive HTML documents from a [web server](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_server" \o "Web server) or from local storage and [render](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Browser_engine" \o "Browser engine) the documents into multimedia web pages. HTML describes the structure of a web page [semantically](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Semantic_Web" \o "Semantic Web) and originally included cues for the appearance of the document.

[HTML elements](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML_element" \o "HTML element) are the building blocks of HTML pages. With HTML constructs, [images](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML_element" \l "Images_and_objects" \o "HTML element) and other objects such as [interactive forms](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fieldset" \o "Fieldset) may be embedded into the rendered page. HTML provides a means to create [structured documents](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Structured_document" \o "Structured document) by denoting structural [semantics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Semantics" \o "Semantics) for text such as headings, paragraphs, lists, [links](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hyperlink" \o "Hyperlink), quotes and other items. HTML elements are delineated by tags, written using [angle brackets](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bracket" \l "Angle_brackets" \o "Bracket). Tags such as <img /> and <input /> directly introduce content into the page. Other tags such as <p> surround and provide information about document text and may include other tags as sub-elements. Browsers do not display the HTML tags, but use them to interpret the content of the page.

HTML can embed programs written in a [scripting language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scripting_language" \o "Scripting language) such as [JavaScript](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JavaScript" \o "JavaScript), which affects the behavior and content of web pages. Inclusion of CSS defines the look and layout of content. The [World Wide Web Consortium](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Wide_Web_Consortium" \o "World Wide Web Consortium) (W3C), former maintainer of the HTML and current maintainer of the CSS standards, has encouraged the use of CSS over explicit presentational HTML since 1997.

**CSS:**

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a [style sheet language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Style_sheet_language" \o "Style sheet language) used for describing the [presentation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Presentation_semantics" \o "Presentation semantics) of a document written in a [markup language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Markup_language" \o "Markup language) like [HTML](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML" \o "HTML).CSS is a cornerstone technology of the [World Wide Web](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Wide_Web" \o "World Wide Web), alongside HTML and [JavaScript](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JavaScript" \o "JavaScript).

CSS is designed to enable the separation of presentation and content, including [layout](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Page_layout" \o "Page layout), [colors](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Color" \o "Color), and [fonts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Typeface" \o "Typeface).This separation can improve content [accessibility](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Accessibility" \o "Accessibility), provide more flexibility and control in the specification of presentation characteristics, enable multiple [web pages](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_page" \o "Web page) to share formatting by specifying the relevant CSS in a separate .css file, and reduce complexity and repetition in the structural content.

Separation of formatting and content also makes it feasible to present the same markup page in different styles for different rendering methods, such as on-screen, in print, by voice (via speech-based browser or [screen reader](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Screen_reader" \o "Screen reader)), and on [Braille-based](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Braille_display" \o "Braille display) tactile devices. CSS also has rules for alternate formatting if the content is accessed on a [mobile device](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mobile_device" \o "Mobile device).

The name cascading comes from the specified priority scheme to determine which style rule applies if more than one rule matches a particular element. This cascading priority scheme is predictable.

The CSS specifications are maintained by the [World Wide Web Consortium](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Wide_Web_Consortium" \o "World Wide Web Consortium) (W3C). Internet media type ([MIME type](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MIME_media_type" \o "MIME media type)) text/css is registered for use with CSS by [RFC 2318](https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2318) (March 1998). The W3C operates a free [CSS validation service](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/W3C_Markup_Validation_Service" \l "CSS_validation" \o "W3C Markup Validation Service) for CSS documents.

**PHP:**

PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor (or simply PHP) is a [general-purpose programming language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General-purpose_programming_language" \o "General-purpose programming language) originally designed for [web development](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_development" \o "Web development). It was originally created by [Rasmus Lerdorf](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rasmus_Lerdorf" \o "Rasmus Lerdorf) in 1994; the PHP [reference implementation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reference_implementation" \o "Reference implementation) is now produced by The PHP Group. PHP originally stood for Personal Home Page, but it now stands for the [recursive initialism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Recursive_initialism" \o "Recursive initialism) PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor.

PHP code may be executed with a [command line interface](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Command-line_interface" \o "Command-line interface) (CLI), embedded into [HTML](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML" \o "HTML) code, or used in combination with various [web template systems](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_template_system" \o "Web template system), web [content management systems](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Content_management_system" \o "Content management system), and [web frameworks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_framework" \o "Web framework). PHP code is usually processed by a PHP [interpreter](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interpreter_(computing)" \o "Interpreter (computing)) implemented as a [module](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plugin_(computing)" \o "Plugin (computing)) in a web server or as a [Common Gateway Interface](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Common_Gateway_Interface" \o "Common Gateway Interface) (CGI) executable. The web server outputs the results of the interpreted and executed PHP code, which may be any type of data, such as generated HTML code or binary image data. PHP can be used for many programming tasks outside of the web context, such as [standalone](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_software" \o "Computer software) [graphical applications](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Graphical_user_interface" \o "Graphical user interface) and robotic [drone](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unmanned_aerial_vehicle" \o "Unmanned aerial vehicle) control.

The standard PHP interpreter, powered by the [Zend Engine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zend_Engine" \o "Zend Engine), is [free software](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_software" \o "Free software) released under the [PHP License](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PHP_License" \o "PHP License). PHP has been widely ported and can be deployed on most web servers on almost every [operating system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operating_system" \o "Operating system) and [platform](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computing_platform" \o "Computing platform), free of charge.

The PHP language evolved without a written [formal specification](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Formal_specification" \o "Formal specification) or standard until 2014, with the original implementation acting as the [de facto](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/De_facto" \o "De facto) standard which other implementations aimed to follow. Since 2014, work has gone on to create a formal PHP specification.

**MySQL:**

MySQL is an [open-source](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open-source_software" \o "Open-source software) [relational database management system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Relational_database_management_system" \o "Relational database management system) (RDBMS).Its name is a combination of "My", the name of co-founder [Michael Widenius](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michael_Widenius" \o "Michael Widenius)'s daughter, and "[SQL](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SQL" \o "SQL)", the abbreviation for [Structured Query Language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Structured_Query_Language" \o "Structured Query Language).

MySQL is [free and open-source software](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_and_open-source_software" \o "Free and open-source software) under the terms of the [GNU General Public License](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GNU_General_Public_License" \o "GNU General Public License), and is also available under a variety of [proprietary](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Proprietary_software" \o "Proprietary software) licenses. MySQL was owned and sponsored by the [Swedish](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sweden" \o "Sweden) company [MySQL AB](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MySQL_AB" \o "MySQL AB), which was bought by [Sun Microsystems](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sun_Microsystems" \o "Sun Microsystems) (now [Oracle Corporation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oracle_Corporation" \o "Oracle Corporation)). In 2010, when Oracle acquired Sun, Widenius [forked](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fork_(software_development)" \o "Fork (software development)) the [open-source](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open-source" \o "Open-source) MySQL project to create [MariaDB](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MariaDB" \o "MariaDB).

MySQL is a component of the [LAMP](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/LAMP_(software_bundle)" \o "LAMP (software bundle)) [web application](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_application" \o "Web application) [software stack](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software_stack" \o "Software stack) (and [others](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_AMP_packages" \o "List of AMP packages)), which is an acronym for [Linux](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linux" \o "Linux), [Apache](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apache_HTTP_Server" \o "Apache HTTP Server), MySQL, [Perl](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perl" \o "Perl)/[PHP](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PHP" \o "PHP)/[Python](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Python_(programming_language)" \o "Python (programming language)). MySQL is used by many database-driven web applications, including [Drupal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drupal" \o "Drupal), [Joomla](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joomla" \o "Joomla), [phpBB](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PhpBB" \o "PhpBB), and [WordPress](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/WordPress" \o "WordPress). MySQL is also used by many popular [websites](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Website" \o "Website), including [Facebook](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Facebook" \o "Facebook), [Flickr](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flickr" \o "Flickr), [MediaWiki](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MediaWiki" \o "MediaWiki), [Twitter](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Twitter" \o "Twitter), and [YouTube](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/YouTube" \o "YouTube)

**SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE:**

The data storage and retrieval is taken care by MySQL

Apache is the localhost server used

Response

Script

MySQL

The front end design will be done using HTML,CSS and Javaascript in VS Code

Xampp server

Request

XAMPP Server

Web Browser

**AJAX**

**Theory On AJAX:**

**Application Using AJAX Code Printout**

**SCREENSHOT of MINI-PROJECT and CODE**

**CONCLUSION**