

Error Free Text

Learn Linux commands with   
Error free text | Graduation Project | 2023.

FINAL YEAR GRADUATION PROJECT



Department of Computer Science

Faculty Information Technology and Computer Science Yarmouk University

Irbid, Jordan

*BSc Project*

*CYS Department*

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Error Free Text

## Learn Linux commands with Error free text

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*This project report is submitted to the Department of Information Technology/ Cybersecurity program at Yarmouk University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Information Technology in Cybersecurity.*

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# DEDICATION

We offer our special thanks and love to our families for their support, patience, and encouragement without whom nothing would have been possible for us and we would have not reached this far.

# ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Praise be to Allah Lord of all creation for his unending grace.

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- Error free text

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## ABSTRACT

##### With the rapid expansion of technology and the education sector emerging as one of the largest industries worldwide, the importance of cybersecurity has become a pressing need. In response to this demand, we have developed a comprehensive training website that offers a series of tests to help individuals understand and master command line commands.

##### 

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##### Our platform aims to equip trainees with the necessary skills and knowledge to navigate the intricacies of command line interfaces. By providing a range of tests, we offer a hands-on learning experience that allows users to practice executing commands, managing files and directories, and performing various administrative tasks.

##### 

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##### Moreover, we recognize the significance of security in today's digital landscape. Therefore, our training site incorporates essential security principles and best practices into the command line training modules. Trainees will not only gain proficiency in command line operations but also understand the importance of maintaining data confidentiality, integrity, and availability

**CHAPTER ONE**

#### INTRODUCTION

#### Project Overview

Welcome to the introduction of our project, a dedicated website that serves as an interactive learning platform for mastering Linux command-line skills, specifically focused on security-related commands. Our platform provides comprehensive tutorials and practical exercises to enhance users' understanding and proficiency in commands such as "chmod," "chown," "chgrp," "adduser," "passwd," "deluser," "sudo," and "su."

* + 1. **Project Objectives**

Our project aims to empower individuals to develop and enhance their command-line skills in Linux, particularly in the context of security. We have created a website that offers a series of tests designed to assess users' abilities and aid in the development of their Linux command-line capabilities. Through our platform, users can explore a range of commands and experience their functionalities via a simulated terminal interface, which we have meticulously designed and developed.

* + 1. **Learning through Tests**

Our platform features a collection of tests that enable users to evaluate their knowledge and skill levels in Linux command-line security commands. These tests provide an immersive learning experience, allowing users to practice executing various commands and honing their abilities. By engaging with the tests and actively experimenting with the commands within the simulated terminal interface, users can gauge their progress and identify areas for improvement.

* + 1. **Advancing Skills and Development**

Our platform is designed to support users in their journey to develop and enhance their Linux command-line skills. By engaging with the tests and practicing the commands, users can boost their proficiency, gain confidence, and foster a deeper understanding of Linux security commands. Through continuous practice and exploration, users can unlock their full potential and become adept at utilizing these commands effectively.

#### About Linux Operating System

Linux is gaining increasing attention nowadays due to its flexibility and robustness in handling systems and data. Linux is an open-source and free operating system widely used across a variety of devices and platforms. It is known for its stability, security, adaptability, and compatibility with multiple technologies. Linux is extensively used in servers, laptops, smartphones, and other electronic devices.

Benefits of Linux Operating System:

Being an open-source system, Linux allows developers to modify, customize, and enhance it according to their specific needs.

Linux offers a vast array of distributions and software options, providing users with a wide range of choices and flexibility.

Linux is known for its stability and reliability, making it a preferred choice for critical systems and server environments.  
  
The robust security features of Linux make it less prone to malware and cyber-attacks compared to other operating systems.

Linux has a vibrant and supportive community of developers and users who contribute to its continuous improvement and provide assistance through forums and online resources.

Overall, Linux stands as a powerful operating system that continues to evolve and thrive, offering users a stable, secure, and customizable platform for various computing.

#### About Linux Command-Line

In the world of Linux, the command-line interface (CLI) serves as a powerful tool that empowers users to interact with the operating system at a deeper level. While graphical user interfaces (GUIs) provide a user-friendly experience, mastering Linux command-line commands opens up a world of possibilities, efficiency, and enhanced security. This documentation focuses on the significance and benefits of using Linux commands, particularly in relation to security, within our project.

Security is a paramount concern in today's digital landscape, and Linux has gained a reputation for its robust security features. By leveraging Linux command-line capabilities, we can enhance the security of our systems and protect sensitive data from unauthorized access and potential threats. Here, we delve into the crucial role that Linux commands play in fortifying security framework:

* + 1. **Access Control and Permissions**

Linux commands allow us to establish granular access controls and set file permissions with precision. By using commands like "chmod" and "chown," we can assign specific permissions to files and directories, ensuring that only authorized users can access, modify, or execute them. Implementing strict access controls is fundamental to maintaining data integrity and preventing unauthorized access.

* + 1. **User Management**

With Linux commands, we can effectively manage user accounts and their associated privileges. Commands such as "adduser," "deluser," and "passwd" enable us to create, remove, and modify user accounts, set password policies, and enforce strong authentication mechanisms. By properly managing user accounts, we can reduce the risk of unauthorized access and potential security breaches.

* + 1. **Network Security**

Linux commands provide robust networking capabilities to secure our systems in networked environments. For instance, commands like "iptables" allow us to configure firewall rules, filter network traffic, and create secure perimeters for our project. Additionally, tools like "netstat" and "nmap" enable us to monitor network connections, identify potential vulnerabilities, and ensure the integrity of our network communications.

* + 1. **System Hardening:**

Linux commands aid in system hardening by allowing us to implement security measures that protect against common attack vectors. By using commands like "ufw" or "iptables," we can restrict network services, block unauthorized access attempts, and create a layered defense mechanism. Moreover, commands such as "auditd" facilitate auditing and monitoring of system activities, ensuring compliance and early detection of potential security incidents.

#### Problem Statement

The problem our project addresses is the limited availability of practical assessment opportunities for individuals to test their knowledge and skills in Linux command-line security. While there are resources that offer tutorials and theoretical explanations of these commands, there is a lack of platforms that focus solely on providing interactive tests to evaluate one's proficiency in using these commands effectively. This creates a challenge for individuals to gauge their understanding and competency in Linux command-line security, potentially leaving them unprepared to handle security risks. Our project aims to solve this problem by providing a dedicated platform that offers a wide range of assessments specifically designed to evaluate a user's knowledge and practical application of Linux command-line security commands. Through our website, users can access a variety of tests that simulate real-world scenarios, allowing them to apply their skills and make informed decisions in a secure environment. By providing a comprehensive set of assessments, our project equips users with the means to identify their strengths and weaknesses in using these commands and take steps to improve their security capabilities.

By offering a user-friendly interface and a diverse range of test scenarios, our project aims to bridge the gap between theoretical knowledge and practical proficiency in Linux command-line security. Through our assessments, users can assess their readiness to handle security challenges and develop the necessary skills to mitigate potential risks effectively. Ultimately, our project seeks to enhance the overall security awareness and preparedness of individuals by providing them with a platform to test and validate their Linux command-line security expertise

### CHAPTER TWO

#### Background

A platform that teaches users to test code writing at many levels, from beginner mode to advanced mode and even professional mode, is the syntax checker command service and platform. Using a variety of examples, exercises, and exams where you earn points to gauge your proficiency in actual tests, the syntax checker command assists you in achieving the required outcomes.

The syntax checker command platform's main goal is to make it easier for everyone to learn how to write linux commands correctly and securely. Without the need to test it first using unethical methods or on platforms that might jeopardize the safety of the platform or your device,  
  
Why do people use the command line?

Although using a command-line interface requires the memorization of many different commands, it can be valuable resource and should not be ignored. Using a command line, you can perform almost all the same tasks that can be done with a GUI. However, many tasks can be performed quicker and can be easier to automate and do remotely.

Advantages of syntax checker command:

**Open-Source Nature**, what is it like when you buy a car, but you cannot see what’s under the hood? Similar is the case with when you use a Windows-powered system..

**Secure**, let’s face it; Windows OS is vulnerable to different types of attacks (or hacks). However, Linux is not as vulnerable as Windows. It sure isn’t invulnerable, but it is a lot more secure. Although, there’s no rocket science in it.

**Free to Use (Low Cost)**, is freely available on the web to use. You do not need to buy the license for it as and many of its software come with GNU General Public License.

#### Related work

#### Like the “Try Hack Me” platform, it is a platform that teaches the school to test penetration at different levels, from beginner mode through advanced mode, and even professionalism as well. Try to search for the desired results through a group of titles, as well as exercises, and games in which you collect points and brag about them on the rest of the topics.

#### The basic principle behind the Try Hack Me platform is to open the way for everyone to learn hacking techniques properly and safely. Without having to try it, you can try it illegally, or another platform, and another platform, your security is second to you.

#### PROBLEM

#### One of the main problems with Try Hack Me is that it may not be suitable for everyone. The website is designed for people who want to learn about cybersecurity and ethical hacking, and it may not be suitable for people who do not have an interest in these topics. Additionally, some of the challenges and virtual rooms on the website may be too difficult for beginners, which could be discouraging. Another problem is that some of the challenges may be outdated or no longer relevant, which could be frustrating for users who are looking for up-to-date information. Finally, although Try Hack Me provides a safe and legal environment for users to practice their hacking skills, some people may still have concerns about the ethical implications of hacking.

#### METHOLOGY

#### The methodology of Try Hack Me involves providing various cybersecurity challenges and virtual rooms to help users learn and practice their hacking skills in a safe and legal environment. The website offers a range of rooms that are designed to cater to users with different levels of experience. These rooms include beginner-level rooms that cover basic concepts of cybersecurity, as well as more advanced rooms that focus on specific topics such as web application security, reverse engineering, and cryptography. The website also provides users with an online platform to communicate with other users and share their experiences.

#### 

#### RESULT

#### Try Hack Me is an online platform that provides users with a range of challenges and virtual rooms to practice their hacking skills. The website is designed to help users learn about cybersecurity and ethical hacking, and it provides a safe and legal environment for users to practice their skills. The results of using Try Hack Me will depend on the user's goals and level of experience. Some users may be able to improve their cybersecurity skills significantly by using the website, while others may find that they need additional resources or support to achieve their goals. Overall, Try Hack Me is a valuable resource for anyone interested in learning more about cybersecurity and ethical hacking.

#### DISADVANTAG

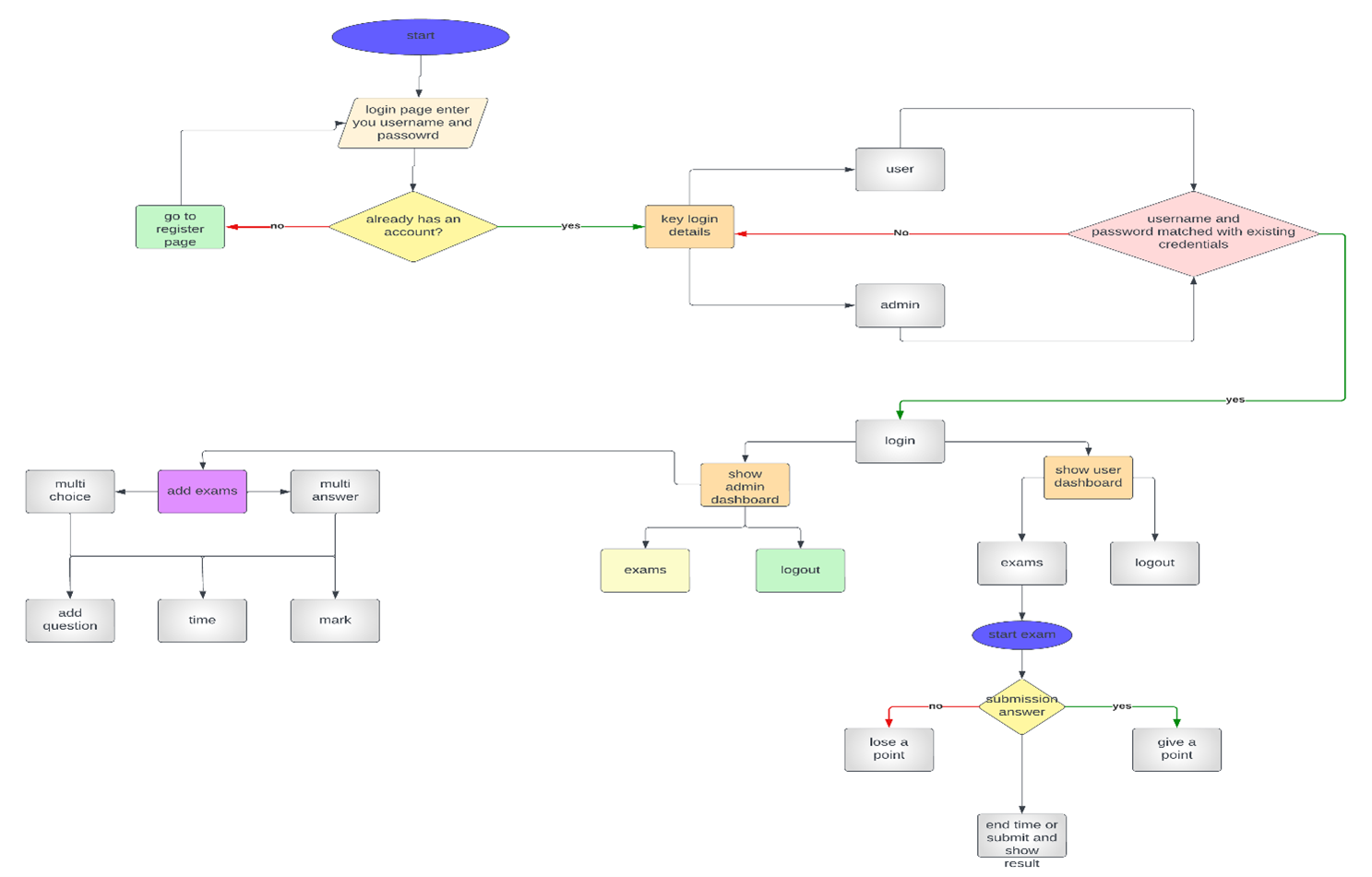
#### One of the main disadvantages of Try Hack Me is that it may not be suitable for everyone. The website is designed for people who want to learn about cybersecurity and ethical hacking, and it may not be suitable for people who do not have an interest in these topics. Additionally, some of the challenges and virtual rooms on the website may be too difficult for beginners, which could be discouraging. Another disadvantage is that some of the challenges may be outdated or no longer relevant, which could be frustrating for users who are looking for up-to-date information. Finally, although Try Hack Me provides a safe and legal environment for users to practice their hacking skills, some people may still have concerns about the ethical implications of hacking.

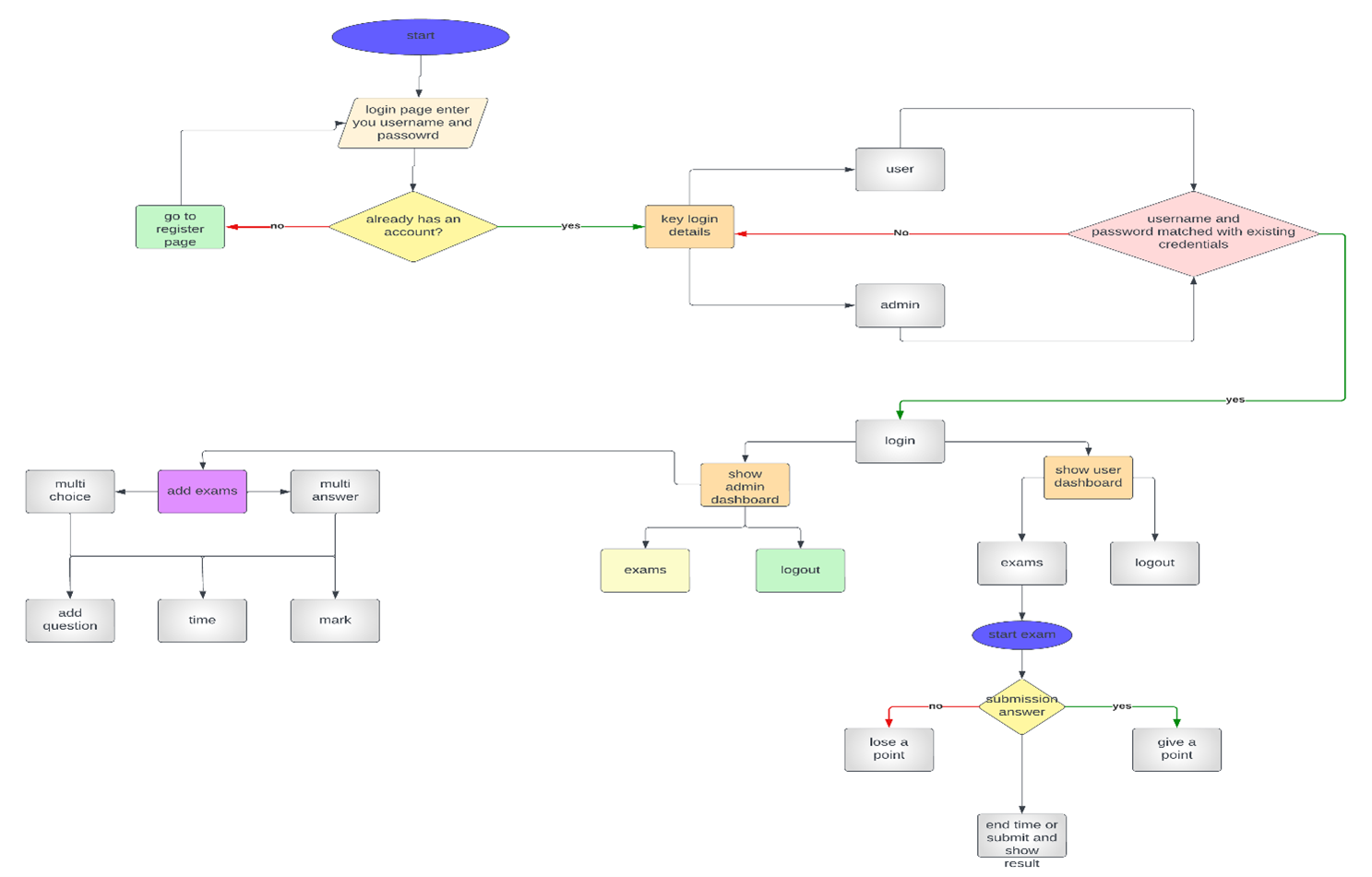
#### CHAPTER THREE:

#### System Design

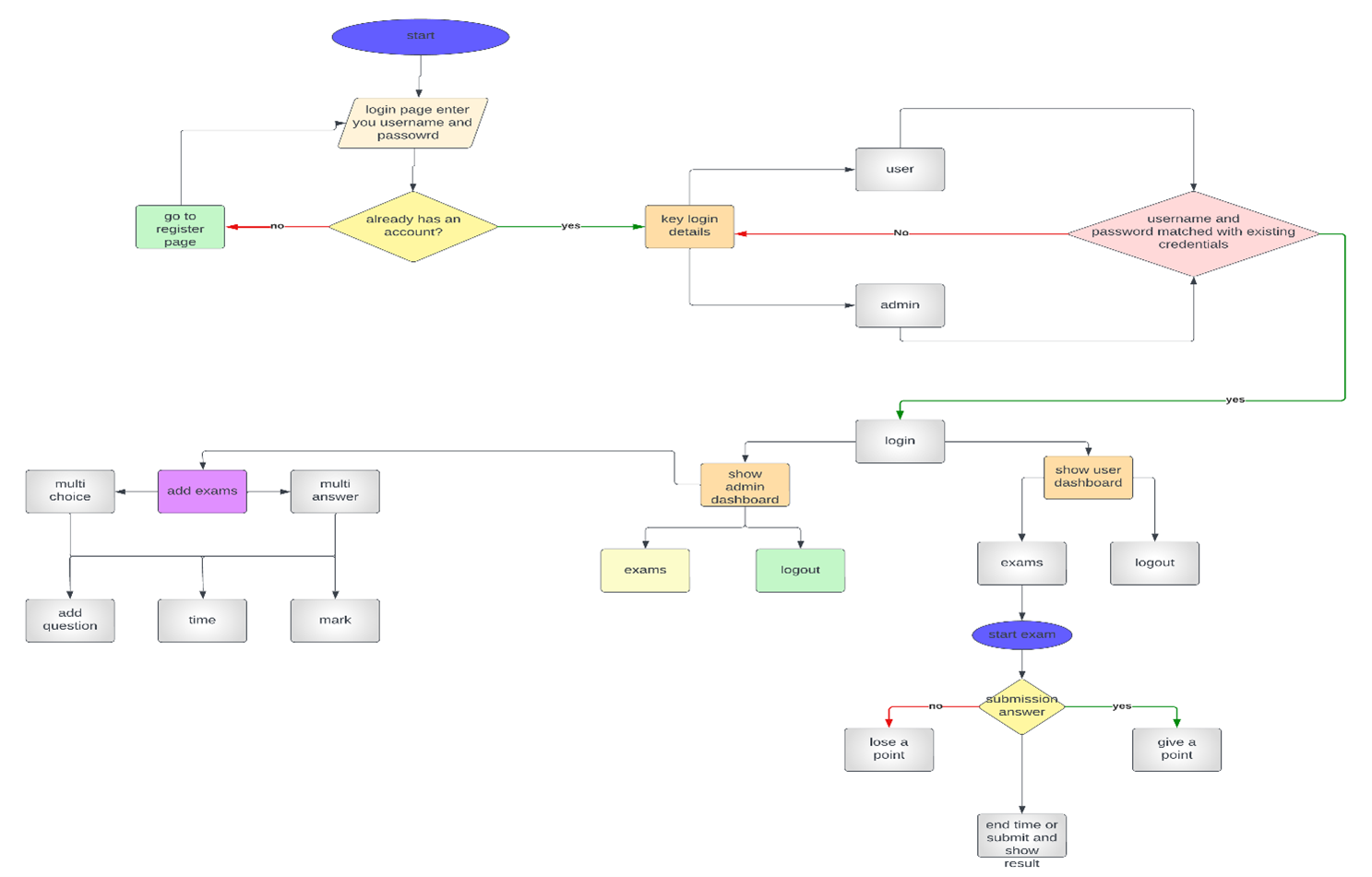
A data flow diagram (DFD) is a graphical representation of data flow through a system. It’s employed to understand how data is processed, stored, and communicated within a system. Moreover, DFD is used to support the analysis of how the data flows in existing or proposed systems from one page or module to another (using a flowchart). It’s also called a bubble chart.

In this tutorial, we’ll learn the basics of DFD, its purpose, components, levels, and how to create a DFD.[1]

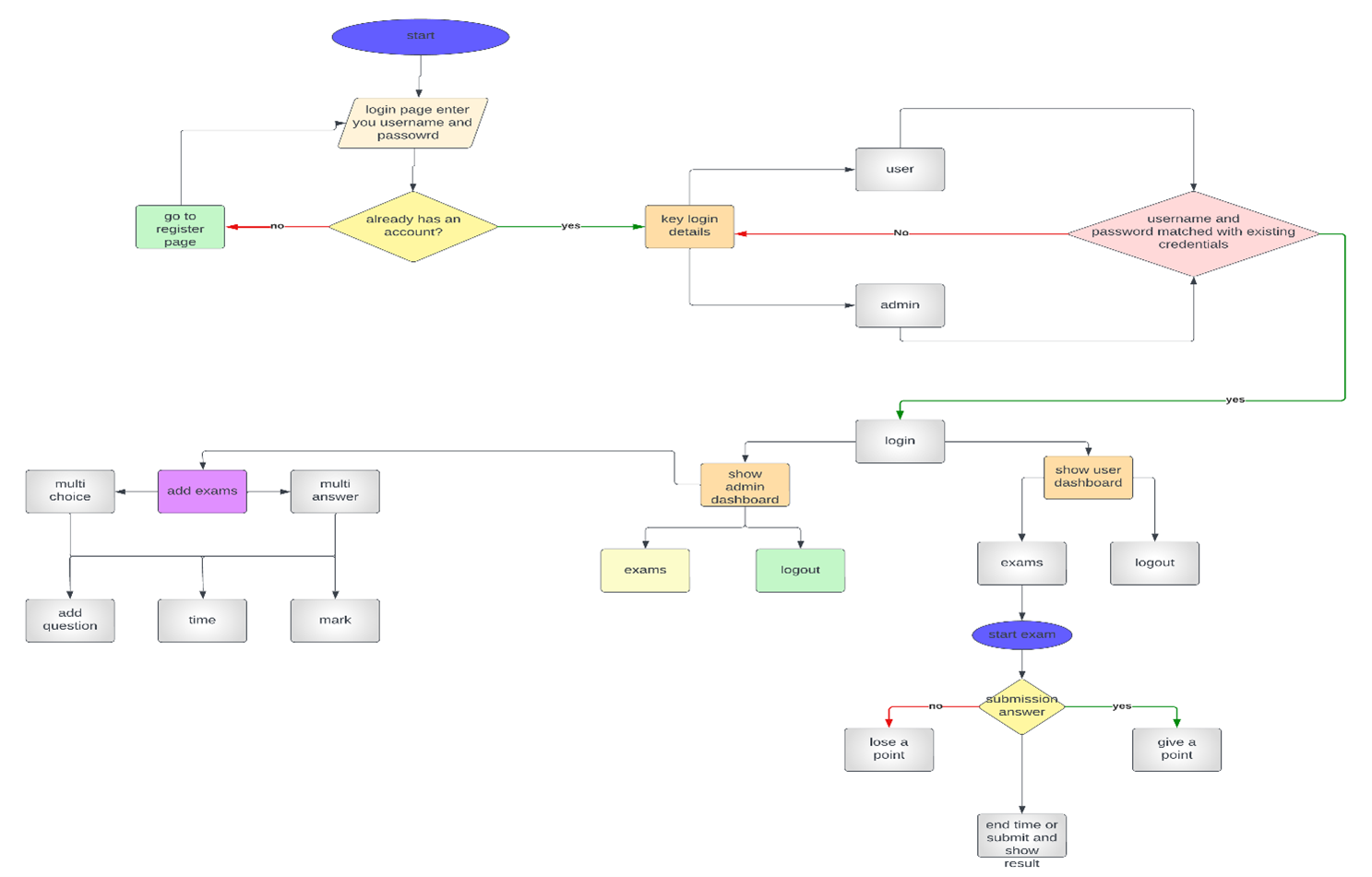




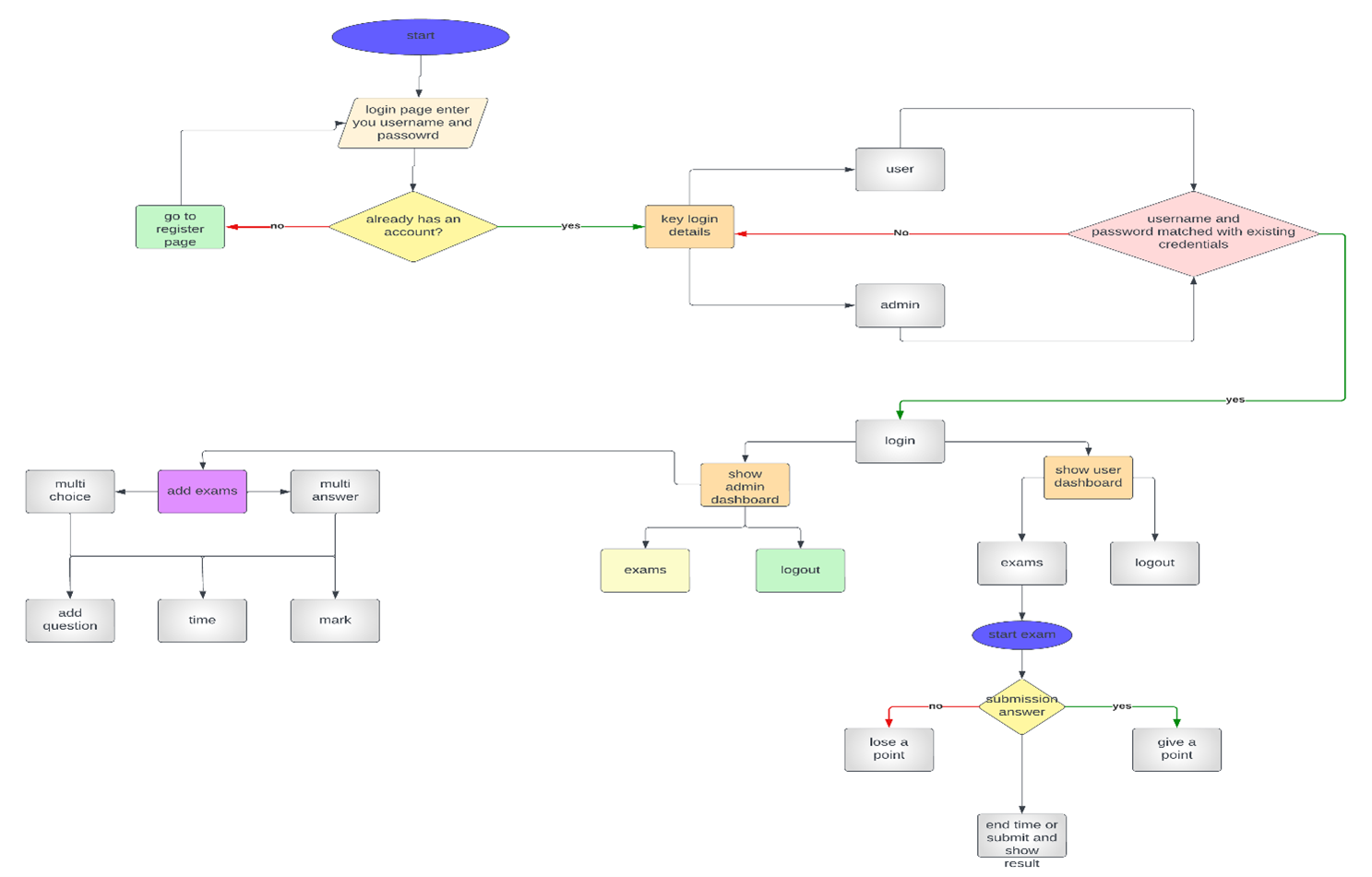
After launching the website, you will see the login section.  
  
If you have already registered on the website, enter your email and password in the fields provided for login.  
  
If this is your first time using the site and you have not yet registered, then click the "Register" button.



Log in as a user or administrator  
  
The entered data will be authenticated and compared in the list of saved data, whether it is correct or not



Login to the platform  
  
If you are a user, you will see a list of the tests that were set by the manager for you, as they are fully equipped to be answered.  
  
When you enter the exam, the exam countdown will begin for you to answer, and when the time ends, the exam will be closed automatically, whether you completed the answer or not, as your correct result that was set by the director will appear to you



If you are an administrator, a list will appear for you that allows you to add the exams provided by the platform or that you want to enter, where you can set the exam, whether it is multiple choice or written, and you can specify the time, answer, and mark for each question

### CHAPTER FOUR

### Pseudocode

### PSEUDOCODE:

### Exam function

#### ExamController: examService: ExamService constructor(examService: ExamService): this.examService = examService getAll(): ResponseEntity<List<Exam>> exams: List<Exam> = examService.getAll() return new ResponseEntity<>(exams, HttpStatus.OK) get(id: Long): ResponseEntity<Exam> exam: Optional<Exam> = examService.get(id) return [exam.map](http://exam.map/)(value -> new ResponseEntity<>(examService.emptyAnswers(value), HttpStatus.OK)) .orElseGet(() -> new ResponseEntity<>(new Exam(), HttpStatus.NOT\_FOUND)) save(exam: Exam) [examService.save](http://examservice.save/)(exam) submit(exam: Exam, userId: Long) examService.calculate(exam, userId)

ExamService:   
 examRepository: ExamRepository   
 userExamRepository: UserExamRepository   
   
 constructor(examRepository, userExamRepository):   
 this.examRepository = examRepository   
 this.userExamRepository = userExamRepository   
   
 get(id: Long): Optional<Exam>   
 return examRepository.findById(id)   
   
 save(exam: Exam)   
 [examRepository.save](http://examrepository.save/)(exam)   
   
 calculate(submission: Exam, userId: Long)   
 mark: AtomicLong = 0   
 maxMark: AtomicLong = 0   
 exam: Exam = examRepository.findById(submission.getId()).get()   
 calculateMultiChoice(submission, mark, maxMark, exam)   
 calculateTextQuestions(submission, exam, mark, maxMark)   
 userExam: UserExam = UserExam()   
 userExam.setExam(submission)   
 userExam.setUserId(userId)   
 userExam.setUserMark(mark.longValue())   
 [userExamRepository.save](http://userexamrepository.save/)(userExam)   
   
 calculateTextQuestions(submission: Exam, exam: Exam, mark: AtomicLong, maxMark: AtomicLong)   
 textQuestions: List<TextQuestion> = submission.getTextQuestions()   
 answers: List<TextQuestion> = exam.getTextQuestions()   
 for index in range(textQuestions.size()):   
 question: TextQuestion = textQuestions.get(index)   
 if question.getAnswer().equals(answers.get(index).getAnswer()):   
 mark.addAndGet(question.getQuestionMark())   
 maxMark.addAndGet(question.getQuestionMark())   
   
 calculateMultiChoice(submission: Exam, mark: AtomicLong, maxMark: AtomicLong, exam: Exam)   
 multiChoiceQuestions: List<MultiChoiceQuestion> = submission.getMultiChoiceQuestions()   
 answers: List<MultiChoiceQuestion> = exam.getMultiChoiceQuestions()   
 for index in range(multiChoiceQuestions.size()):   
 userAnswer: MultiChoiceQuestion = multiChoiceQuestions.get(index)   
 answer: MultiChoiceQuestion = answers.get(index)   
 for option in range(userAnswer.getOptions().size()):   
 userOption: QuestionOption = userAnswer.getOptions().get(option)   
 questionOption: QuestionOption = answer.getOptions().get(option)   
 if userOption.isCorrect() and questionOption.isCorrect():   
 mark.addAndGet(answer.getQuestionMark())   
 maxMark.addAndGet(answer.getQuestionMark())   
   
 getAll(): List<Exam>   
 return examRepository.findAll()   
   
 emptyAnswers(exam: Exam): Exam   
 textQuestions: List<TextQuestion> = exam.getTextQuestions()   
 for textQuestion in textQuestions:   
 textQuestion.setAnswer("")   
 exam.setTextQuestions(textQuestions)   
   
 multiChoiceQuestions: List<MultiChoiceQuestion> = exam.getMultiChoiceQuestions()   
 for multiChoiceQuestion in multiChoiceQuestions:   
 options: List<QuestionOption> = multiChoiceQuestion.getOptions()   
 for option in options:   
 option.setCorrect(false)   
 multiChoiceQuestion.setOptions(options)   
 exam.setMultiChoiceQuestions(multiChoiceQuestions)   
   
 return exam

**User function**

UserController:

userService: UserService

constructor(userService: UserService):

this.userService = userService

login(request: LoginRequest): ResponseEntity<?>

login: LoginResponse = userService.login(request)

if Objects.equals(login.getStatusCode(), "200"):

return new ResponseEntity<>(login, null, HttpStatus.ACCEPTED)

else:

return new ResponseEntity<>(login, null, HttpStatus.UNAUTHORIZED)

register(request: RegisterRequest): RegisterResponse

return userService.register(request)

get(id: Long): User

return userService.get(id)

getExams(id: Long): List<UserExam>

return userService.getExams(id)

UserService:   
 userRepository: UserRepository

userExamRepository: UserExamRepository

stringHelper: StringHelper

constructor(userRepository: UserRepository, userExamRepository:

UserExamRepository, stringHelper: StringHelper):

this.userRepository = userRepository

this.userExamRepository = userExamRepository

this.stringHelper = stringHelper

login(request: LoginRequest): LoginResponse

user: Optional<User> = userRepository.findByEmail(request.getEmail())

loggedIn: boolean = user.isPresent()

if loggedIn:

loggedIn = stringHelper.equals(request.getPassword(),

user.get().getPassword())

if !loggedIn:

return [LoginResponse.build](http://loginresponse.build/)(false, null)

session: Session = startSession(user.get().getId())

return new LoginResponse("200", "Logged In", session, user.get())

startSession(id: Long): Session

return new Session(id)

register(request:RegisterRequest):RegisterResponse   
 request.setPassword(stringHelper.encode(request.getPassword()))   
 user:User=newUser(request.getEmail(),request.getPassword(), request.getFirstName(),request.getLastName(), Timestamp.valueOf([LocalDateTime.now](http://localdatetime.now/)()))   
 [userRepository.save](http://userrepository.save/)(user)   
 return new RegisterResponse("200", "Registered", new UserResponse(user))   
 get(id:Long):User   
 user:Optional<User>=userRepository.findById(id)   
 returnuser.orElseThrow()   
   
 getExams(id:Long):List<UserExam>   
 return userExamRepository.findAllByUserId(id)

**function login**

function login(request): user = userRepository.findByEmail(request.getEmail())  
 loggedIn = user.isPresent() && stringHelper.equals(request.getPassword(), user.getPassword())   
 if loggedIn: session = startSession(user.getId())  
 response = new LoginResponse("200", "Logged In", session, user) else:  
 response = [LoginResponse.build](http://loginresponse.build/)(false, null)   
 return response  
function startSession(userId): session = new Session(userId)  
 return session  
function register(request): hashedPassword = stringHelper.encode(request.getPassword())  
 user = new User(request.getEmail(), hashedPassword, request.getFirstName(), request.getLastName(), [LocalDateTime.now](http://localdatetime.now/)()) [userRepository.save](http://userrepository.save/)(user)  
 response = new RegisterResponse("200", "Registered", new UserResponse(user)) return response  
function get(id):  
 user = userRepository.findById(id) return user  
function getExams(id):  
 exams = userExamRepository.findAllByUserId(id) return exams

**CHAPTER FIVE**

#### 5. Testing And Result

#### 5.1Run Docker

First, you need to run a Bash script or Dockerfile according to your preference in order to run the Docker image and connect it with the backend.

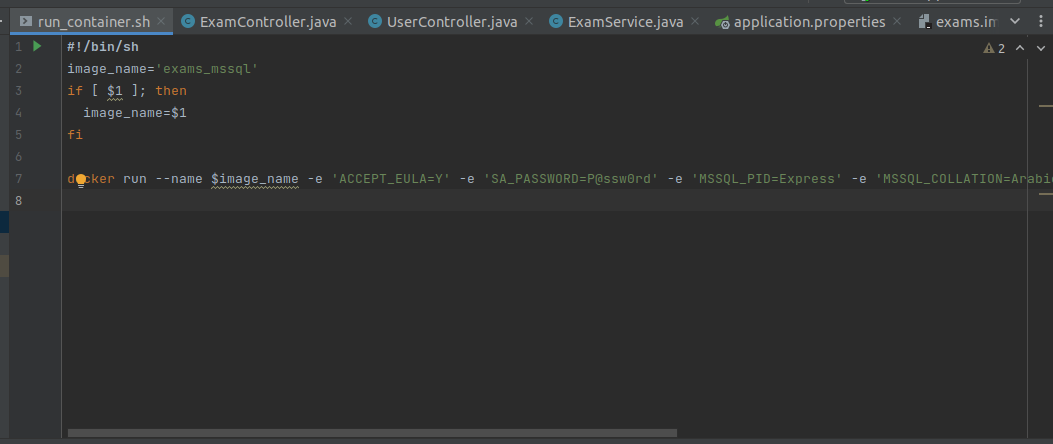
To run a Bash script, follow these steps:

Run file bash named run\_container.sh.

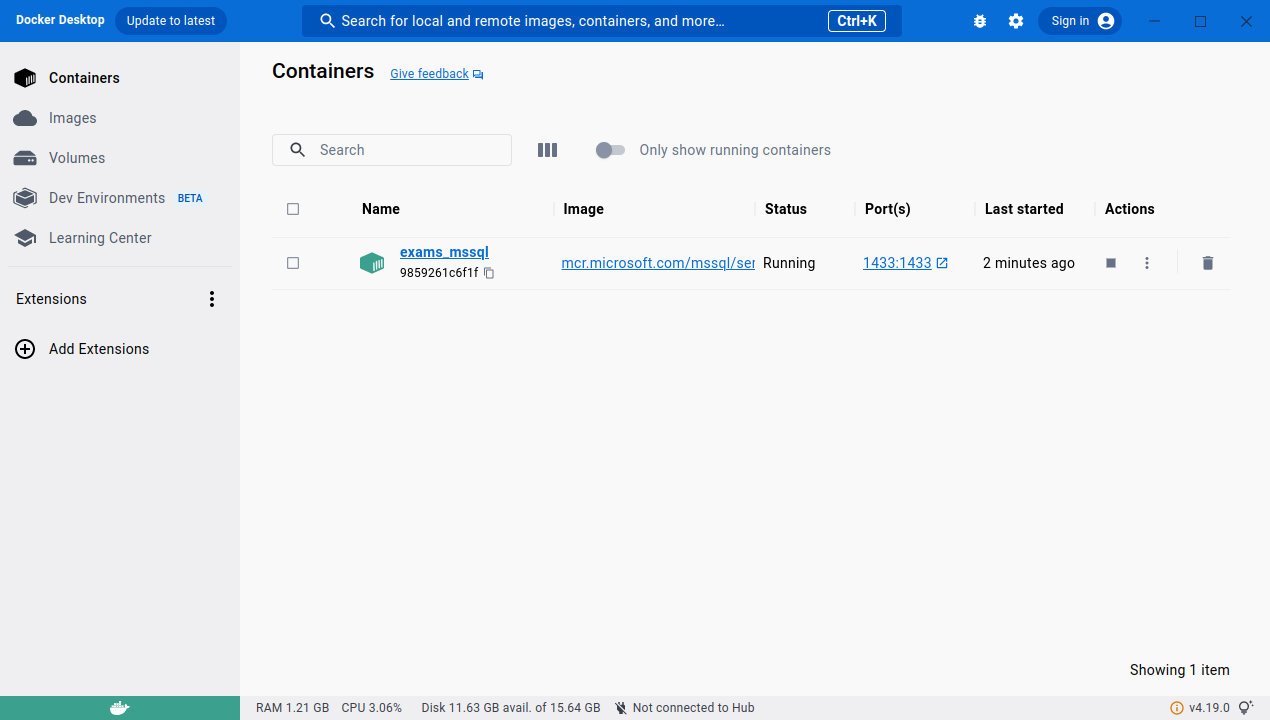
If you prefer using a Dockerfile, here's what you need to do:

Run the Dockerfile named Dockerfile.

Remember to install Docker on your machine before running Docker-related commands.



The database is activated and linked to the back end



#### 5.2 Run Back End

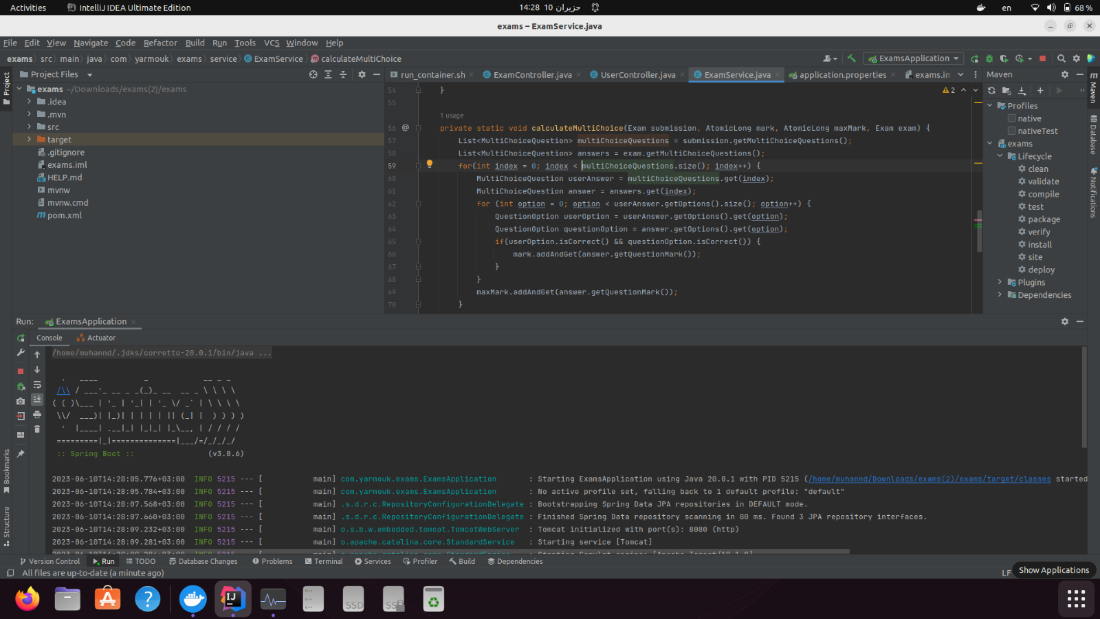
To run the backend of your Java Spring Boot project by executing the ExamsApplication class, you can follow these steps:

Make sure you have the Java Development Kit (JDK) installed on your machine. If not, download and install the appropriate JDK version for your operating system.

Open the ExamsApplication class and run the main function

Wait for the application to start. Once it's up and running, you can access your endpoints and interact with your backend.

Please note that the above commands assume you are using Maven Wrapper (mvnw).



#### 5.3 Run Front End

To run the frontend, you are using the Angular framework, you can execute the following command in the terminal of your development environment, such as Visual Studio Code:

ng s -o

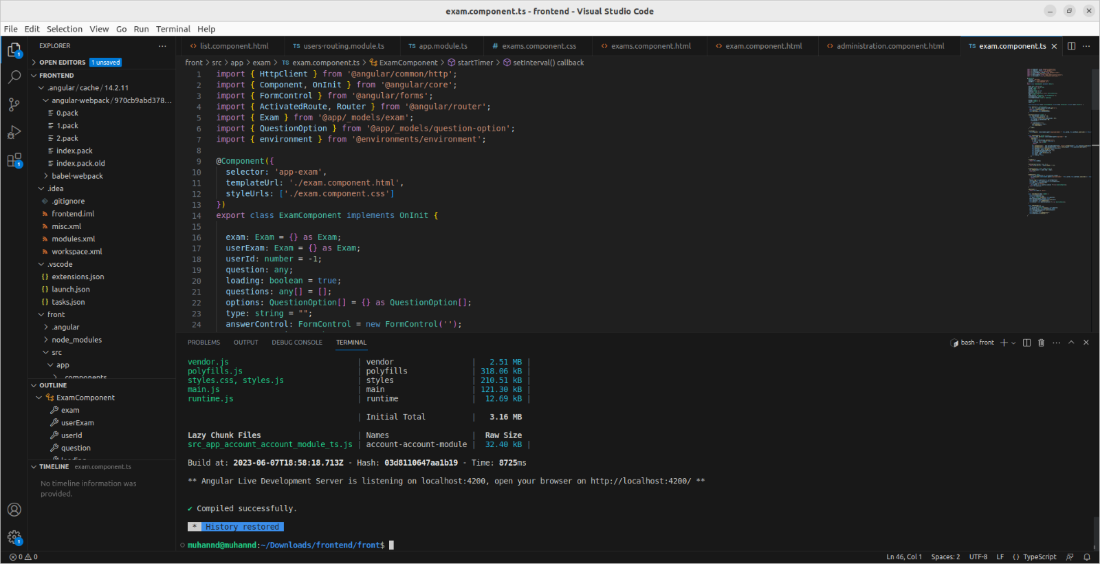
This command will start the Angular development server and begin running application in development mode. The server logs will appear in the terminal, and once it finishes, you can access the application through the browser at the following address:

http://localhost:4200

Please ensure that you have the frontend project set up and the necessary configuration files, such as angular.json, in place. Also, make sure you have installed the Angular CLI package using npm before running the ng s -o command. You can install it by executing the following command:

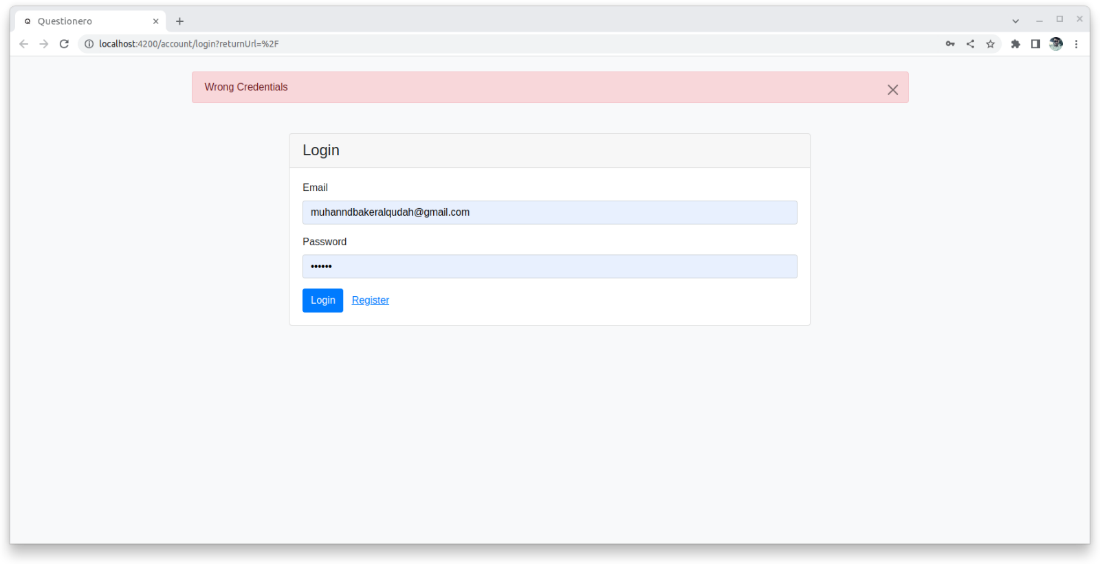
npm install -g @angular/cli

After that, you can run the ng s -o command to start the frontend application.



#### 5.4 LogIn

After launching the website, you will see the login section.  
  
If you have already registered on the website, enter your email and password in the fields provided for login.  
  
If this is your first time using the site and you have not yet registered, then click the "Register" button.



#### 5.5 Register

Fill in the required information on the registration form, such as name, email, and password.

Once you have completed the registration form, submit it to create your account.

After successful registration or login, you will be able to access the features and functions of the site.

#### 5.6 Admin Home Page

After logging in, if you are an admin, you will see a page with a welcoming message for you.

To navigate through the pages, you can use the navigation bar at the top of the page. The navigation bar includes the following options:

Home: Clicking on this option will take you to the home page of the website.

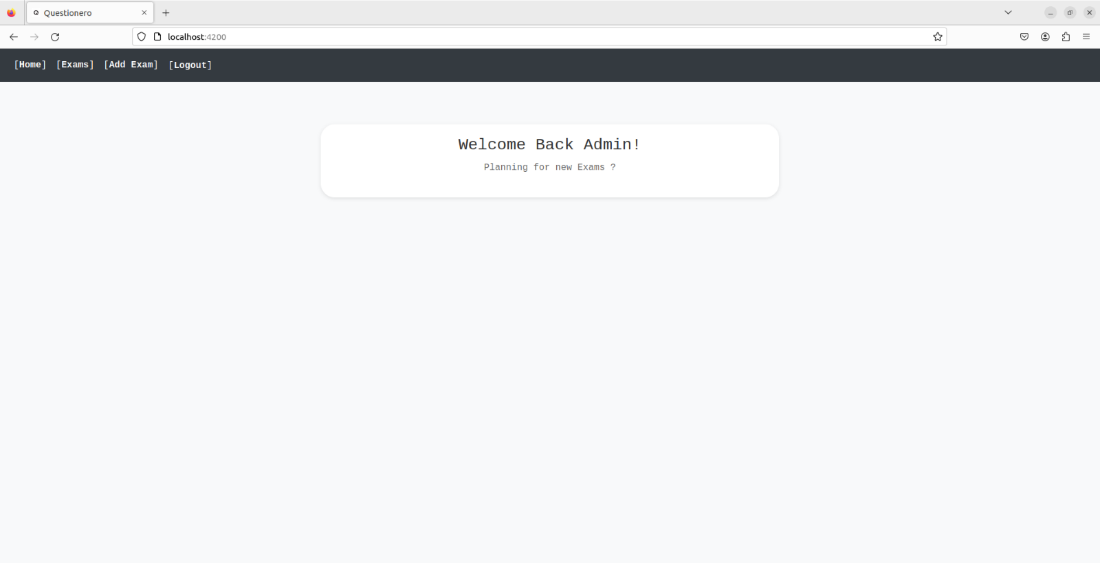
Exam: By selecting this option, you will be directed to the exam page where you can view .

AddExam: This option allows you to add a new exam to the system. Clicking on it will take you to the page where you can input exam details.

Logout: When you want to log out from the website, simply click on this option to end your session.

By utilizing the navigation bar, you can easily switch between different pages and access the various functionalities provided by the website.

Please note that the specific labels and functionality of the navigation bar may differ depending on the design and implementation of the website you are using.



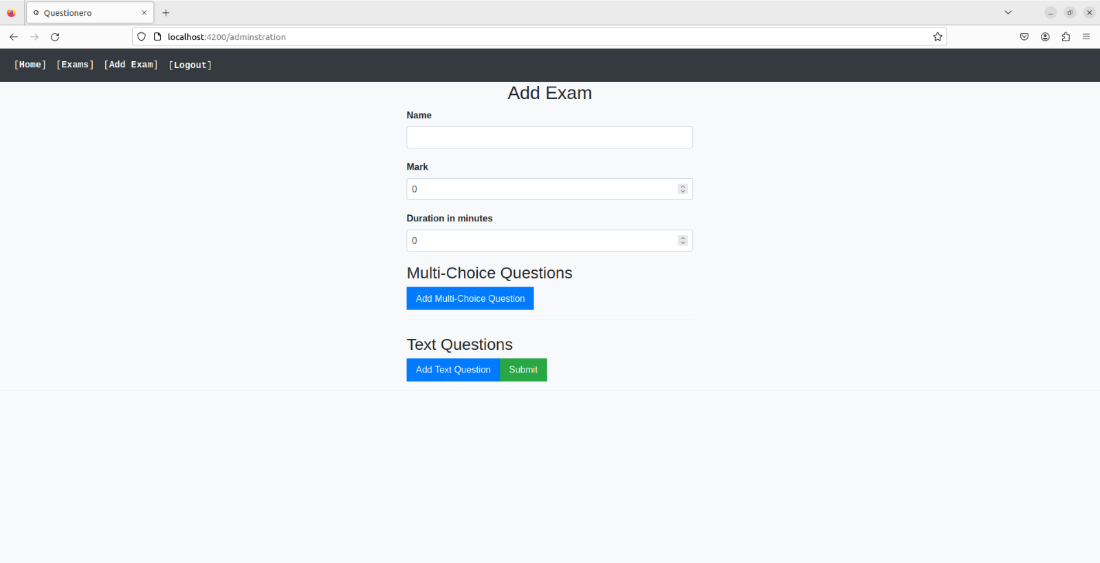
#### 5.7 Add Exam Page

When you go to the exam creation page, you will see the following:

Firstly, you need to enter a name for the exam. This is where you specify the title or description that identifies the exam.

Secondly, you need to input the mark or score associated with the exam. This represents the value or weightage of the exam towards the overall evaluation.

Thirdly, you are required to specify the time duration for the exam. This indicates the length of time allotted for completing the exam.

By providing the necessary information for each of these three aspects (exam name, mark, and time duration), you can proceed with creating the exam. 

#### 5.8 Add Multiple-Choice Questions

After that, you can add questions. There are two types of questions available, the first being multiple-choice questions.

For multiple-choice questions, you need to follow these steps:

First, you should enter the question itself. This is where you provide the actual question statement or prompt.

Next, you need to assign the mark or score for the question. This represents the value or weightage of the question within the exam.

Finally, you need to provide the answer options for the question. These are the multiple choices or options that the exam taker can choose from. Additionally, you should indicate the correct answer by selecting the checkbox or marking the appropriate option as the correct answer.

By completing these steps for each multiple-choice question, you can continue adding additional questions as needed.

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

#### 5.9 Add Text Questions

The second type is a text question.

For text questions, the process is as follows:

Begin by entering the question itself. This is where you provide the question statement or prompt.

Next, assign the mark or score for the question. This represents the value or weightage of the question within the exam.

Finally, provide the correct answer for the text question. This is the expected or desired response that the exam taker should provide.

Once you have completed adding the questions, click on the "Submit" button to create the exam. This action will finalize the exam creation process and make it available for administration or distribution.

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

#### 5.9 User Home Page

If you are a regular user and not an admin, after logging in you will see the home page with the following components:

Welcome message: You will be greeted with a personalized message or a general welcome note.

Recent Tests: This section will display the list of recent tests you have taken. It may include details such as the test name and your score or mark for each test.

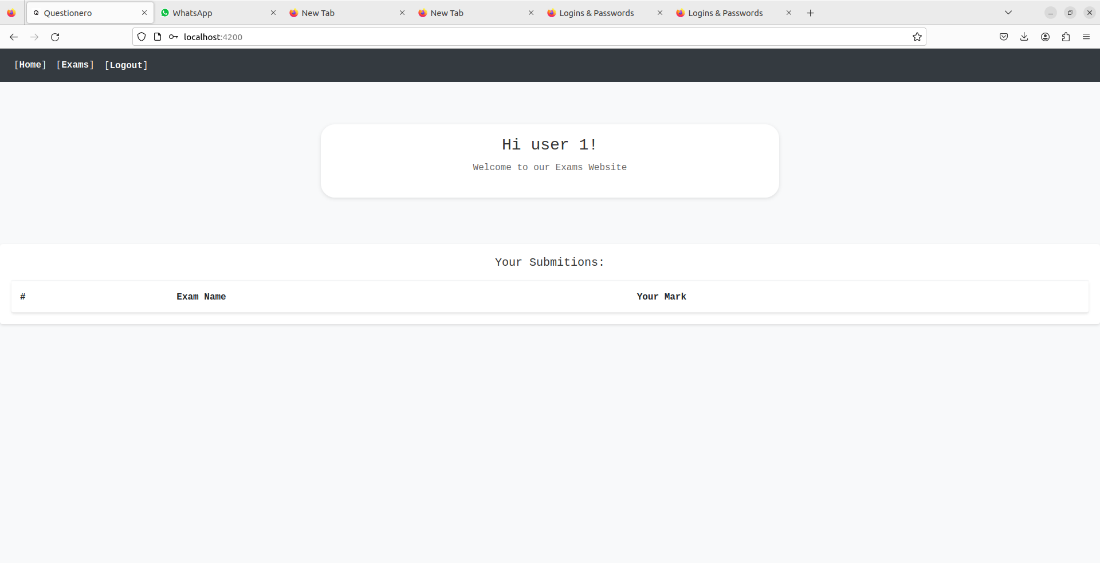
To navigate through the pages, you can use the navigation bar at the top of the page. The navigation bar will include the following options:

Home: Clicking this option will take you back to the home page, where you can view the welcome message and recent exams.

Exams: By selecting this option, you will be directed to a page where you can access the list of available exams and the ability to submit exams.

Logout: Whenever you want to log out of a website, simply click on this option to end your session.

With the navigation bar, you can easily switch between different pages and access the relevant functions provided by the website.



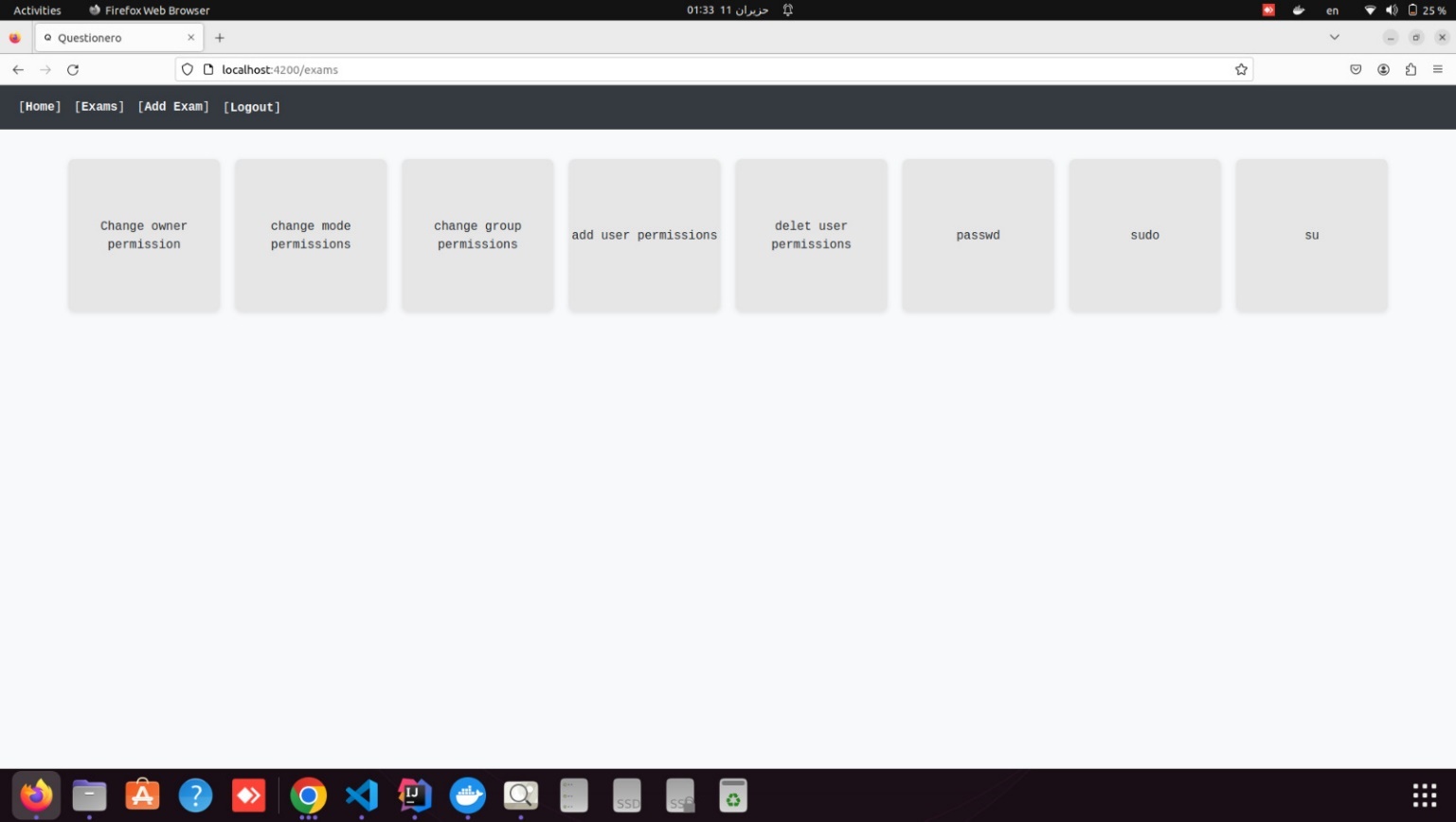
A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

#### 5.10 Exams Page

The EXAMS page is a page that contains all the available exams on the platform. On this page, you can browse and select any of the exams to take.

When you access the EXAMS page, you will typically see a list or grid of available exams.

To select an exam and start taking it, you can click on the desired exam from the list. This action will direct you to the exam-specific page or interface, where you can begin the exam and answer the questions.  
  
  
  


#### 5.11 Exams Page

After selecting an exam, you will proceed to take the test. It is important to complete and submit your answers before the designated time limit expires.

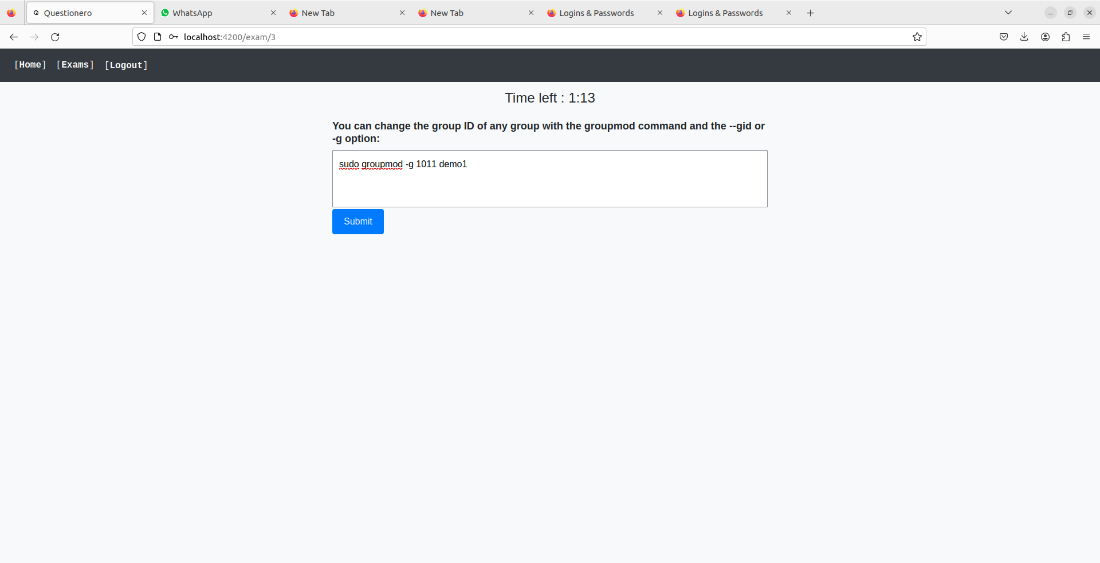
During the exam, you will encounter both multiple-choice questions and text-based questions. You can provide your answers for both types of questions.

For multiple-choice questions, you can select the appropriate option from the given choices. Make sure to choose the correct answer for each question.

For text-based questions, you will need to type in your response or answer in the provided text field.

Once you have answered all the questions, you can submit your exam before the time limit expires.

After submitting your exam, you will be able to view your score or mark. This will indicate how well you performed on the exam based on the scoring system in place.



A screenshot of a computer

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### CHAPTER SIX

### CONCLUSION

#### In summary, our website aims to support individuals in their quest to learn commands, recognizing their significant value in both professional and practical aspects of life. We place utmost emphasis on the importance of this field and aspire to serve as a launching pad for innovative ideas, transforming the conventional examination model, particularly in the realm of programming. Our website will revolutionize knowledge dissemination by prioritizing practical application and testing, enabling rapid learning with minimal effort.

**FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS/PLANS**

The development of our project offers several significant advantages, including: Cross-platform Compatibility: Building a system that works on multiple platforms, such as web, mobile, and desktop, enhances accessibility and allows users to access and use the system on their preferred devices.

Expanded Question Types: Diversifying and increasing the types of questions available in the system provides a richer learning experience for users. By incorporating various question formats, such as multiple-choice, fill in the blanks, and essay-style questions, users can engage with the content in different ways and enhance their understanding.

#### Enhanced User Experience: Improving the user experience is crucial to ensure satisfaction and engagement. By implementing intuitive interfaces, streamlined workflows, and responsive designs, users can navigate the system effortlessly, find what they need easily, and have a seamless and enjoyable experience while interacting with the platform.