CAPSTONE PROJECT REPORT

(Project Term January-April, 2016)

VIRAL VALUES VIRAL CONTENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM WITH AUTOMATED PAYROLL

Submitted by

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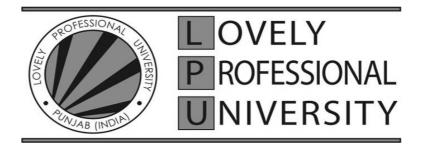
Project Group Number: CSERGC0097

Course Code: CSE445

Under the Guidance of

Gauri Mathur Assistant Professor

School of Computer Science and Engineering





TOPIC APPROVAL PERFORMA

School of Computer Science and Engineering

Program: 1202D::B.Tech -M.Tech (Dual Degree) - CSE

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$CODE \cdot$		•	·CSFRGC0097

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PROPOSED TOPIC: Website and android application for viral content management.

Qualitative Assessment of Proposed Topic by PAC					
Sr.No.	Parameter		Rating (out		
1	Project Novelty: Potential of the project to create new		7.00		
2	Project Feasibility: Project can be timely carried out in-house		7.25		
	Project Academic Inputs: Project topic is relevant and makes		7.25		
4	Project Supervision: Project supervisor's is technically			6.75	
5	Social Applicability: Project work intends to solve a practical		6.25		
6	Future Scope: Project has potential to become basis of future		6.75		
	PAC Conmittee Members				
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Final Topic Approved by PAC: Website and android application

for viral content management. Overall Remarks: Approved

DECLARATION

We hereby declare that the project work entitled "Viral Values" is an authentic record of our own work carried out as requirements of Capstone Project for the award of B.Tech degree in Computer Science and Engineering from Lovely Professional University, Phagwara under the guidance of Gauri Mathur during January to May 2016. All the information furnished in this capstone project report is based on our own intensive work and is genuine.

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the declaration statement made by this group of students is correct to the

best of my knowledge and belief. They have completed this Capstone Project under my

guidance and supervision. The present work is the result of their original investigation, effort

and study. No part of the work has ever been submitted for any other degree at any University.

The Capstone Project is fit for the submission and partial fulfillment of the conditions for the

award of B. Tech degree in Computer Science Engineering from Lovely Professional

University, Phagwara.

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to successful and satisfactory completion of this study.

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us with all the bright and innovative ideas for making our project a really worthwhile of

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during the study and in completing the capstone project within the time stipulated.

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creating proper, healthy and conductive environment and including new and fresh

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difficult for us to prepare the project in a time bound framework.

Alisha Thakkar

Akshi Mahajan

Amit Yadav

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1. INTRODUCTION

A Content Management system is a computer system or application that promotes and assists the making and modification of digital content. A shared user interface is generally used, which results in several users functioning together in a very cooperative environment. The user interface used is so simple that even people with little knowledge about digital content can add, modify and publish their content on the website.

Viral Content is any content like news, articles, discussions, stories or videos that spread rapidly on internet and have the potential to make more and more people view it. A viral content management site therefore only consist of the viral content related to current affairs and the interest of the audience. So a lot depends upon the kind of public you are targeting. These days the amount of viral content management websites are increasing rapidly, reason being the amount of money or revenue that is generated in viral industry. A large amount of money is generated by the means of advertisements and sponsored posts. However, the quality of the content is being given less attention.

Viral Content will be unthinkable without viral giants like Viral Nova, Upworthy and ScoopWhoop in India.

Viral values is a content management website and android application with automated payroll system. Any freelancer writer can write an article or can post a video and for this they will get paid based on revenue generated by their articles. Our payroll system works on google analytics API3. From google analytic, we fetch the earnings and page views of every article and based on AdSense earning per article, 90% out of which is given to the writer

2. PROFILE OF THE PROBLEM

We have seen this project from the perspective of both readers and writers. Usually a Freelancer writer get fixed amount of money for their article by any organization. And sometimes many articles are more worthy than the money they get. So we thought that what if we pay them based on their page views on particular article. But we got some issues like suppose if someone sends fake traffic on website using bot then we will not get any benefits of that and also we need to pay the writer according to page view. So that will be a huge loose to website owner.

At last we found a solution that we uses google AdSense to generate revenue from the site and analytic to track the page view. And In analytic we can see every details about page view and earning from google AdSense for every particular article. And that earning is actual earning that we get from AdSense. So we designed a payroll system that used goggle analytic API to fetch data like page view, earning of every article on the website. And display it to corresponding writer using php in WordPress custom theme.

3. EXISTING SYSTEM

3.1. Introduction

Well, till now no website is using this concept but many website are there which are accepting freelancer writers post and pay them some fix amount of payment. And 5 years ago, if an entrepreneur thought about the writer, they failed because they got no idea about blackhat world. Their algorithm were not strong so they can't filter the spam traffic.

3.2 Existing Software

There is no any exact system existing but one website www.bubblews.com had the same vision to pay to writers. They are paying story writers based on page view on article. This website became very much popular in late 2013. But after this many people started using fake traffic to increase page view and bubblews traffic filter algorithm was unable to identify the fake traffic so due to this after three years the company was shut down.

3.3 DFD for present system

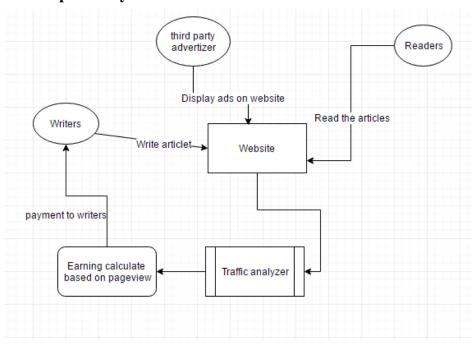


Figure 3.1 dfd of present system

3.4 What's new in the system to be developed

The Purpose of this Project is to develop a Content Management that involves an Automated Payroll System, which results in "Viral Values", where all kinds of viral content gets published.

Viral Values manages the viral content published by any freelancer writer/author. The writer needs to register themselves on this website and will be provided by a username and password to write anything related to the current topics, blogs and the things that are trending and viral at present.

Moreover, it also provides the writer with a special privilege to earn with their writing. The articles or blogs writing can make them earn a handsome amount. Viral Values is been associated with the Automated Payroll System which works on the Google Analytics API3.

From Google Analytic, we fetch the earning and page-view of every article, and based upon the revenue that would be generated on every single article by the Google AdSense, we give 90% of the revenue to the writer.

Also, we include a kind of private social networking system, in which all the writers get in touch with each other, and are allowed to chat with one another. This tool has been added so that the writers can ask for any type of help from one another and how to explore their brains in much broader space.

Viral Values also hold discussions in it, which can be used to discuss some particular topic with people, they can also start a debate on. There is a unique thing to show in this website and that is My Reputation bar. It shows the popularity of the writer's article. It states that how many followers do a writer have, how much comments have been made on his article, this feature gives the user a liberty to ask questions to the writer regarding any of his work, and the writer responds back.

4. PROBLEM ANALYSIS

4.1 Product Definition

Viralvalues.com is basically a viral content website where all type of viral content and discussions related to them will be published. In this Website any freelancer writer can write article or can create discussion and for this they will be get paid based on revenue generated on their articles. Our payroll system works on google analytics API3 From there we fetch the adsence earning and pageview of every article and based on AdSense earning we give 90% to the writers. We also added reputation system in which writer will be rewarded with some point when he/she will do any activity on website like article publish, comment on article, answered any question etc. and based on these points Authors will be ranked.

Feature of viral values

- Automated Payroll system: our payroll system is fully works on google analytics
 api means all the earning is calculated by AdSense (monetizing partner). With
 Analytics API we fetch the earning data and display it to users. There is not
 algorithm we use to calculate the earnings of any article.
- 2. Reputation system: We give certain point to registered user for their activity on site like if user comment on any article then some point is awarded. These activities includes publishing an article, posting an question, answering any question. These point are called reputation points. And based on these point we rank users profile accordingly.
- 3. Discussion system: Along with viral content user can create a discussion on any general topic of interest and also he/she reply to any question.
- 4. User dashboard: user can see their earning and posted articles their ranking in very well organized way

4.2 Feasibility Study

4.2.1 Technical Feasibility

Technical feasibility of viral values need to be follow these aspect

- First we need to ensure that is the monetizing technique we are using is really
 worthy or not. How we get fetch data for it. We tested google test API to ensure
 that its actually works
- paying to users is may be a difficult task to managing all records so we must be ensure that payout system is good enough handle the processes.
- While user is requesting for any page to access from server then server must be reply to user asap
- our server must be able to handle a good no. of visitor.

4.2.2 Economical feasibility

In economic feasibility we see that if we need to live our project and what will be cost needed and at what point of on time we will get RIO .While we are making a web based application then we need to take care about our server cost and marketing cost in the beginning .

Viral value is very economical because to take the project live we need a google server that will cost less. We can user low resource server at starting to reduce the cost. Later as the number of visitor increase we will upgrade it accordingly.

4.2.3 Operational Feasibility

After the completion of the project we need to have some operations that need to be done time to time. In viral values we need to work on these following operational activities.

- Payout to users: This is monthly manual operational job to transfer the amount the all eligible user in their bank account.
- Website backup: this is very important to back up the website because there

- could be a change to lost the data due to any hardware and software failure.
- Changing the design on regular basis: Website structure and content two main things that attract the visitor. We need to focus to make site more user friendly.
- Implementing new strategy to market the business to collect more freelance writer

4.3 Work Plan

IDEA OF THE PROJECT AND TECHNOLOGY

TASK IDEA OF THE PROJECT AND

TECHNOLOGY

START FROM 10/01/2016

NO.OF DAYS 14

END AT 28/01/2016

Requirement analysis

TASK Requirement analysis

START FROM 01/02/2016

NO.OF DAYS 14

END AT 14/02/2016

Implementation

TASK Design and Coding

START FROM 15/02/2016

NO.OF DAYS 50

END AT 28/03/2016

Testing

TASK Testing and Fixing the issues

START FROM 1/04/2016

NO.OF DAYS 15

END AT 15/04/2016

5. SOFTWARE REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

5.1 Introduction

These are the technologies that we need:

PHP: PHP (Hyper Text Pre-processor) is widely used open source scripting language that is especially suited for Web development and can be embedded into html. PHP is a widely-used, free, and efficient alternative to competitors such as Microsoft's ASP. PHP is saved with filename.php extension.

MYSQL: A database management, or DBMS, gives the user access to their data and helps them transform the data into information.

HTML: HTML or Hyper Text Mark-up Language is the standard mark-up language used to create web pages. A web browser can read HTML files and comprise them into visible or audible web pages.

CSS: Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a style sheet language used for describing the look and formatting of a document written in a markup language.

Android: Android is a mobile operating system now developed by google, based on the Linux kernel and designed mainly for touchscreen mobile devices such as smartphones and tablets.

Google Analytics: It is a free web analytics service provided by google that tracks and reports website traffic. Google analytics is now the most widely used web analytics service on internet. This also have two additional versions.

Google AdSense: This is a program run by Google that allows publishers in the Google Network of content sites to serve automatic test, image, video, that are targeted to site content and audience. AdSense is a participant in the ad choices program, so AdSense ads normally comprise the triangle-shaped Ad Choices icon. This program also operates on HTTP cookies.

Google Analytics API: This is a set of application programming interfaces developed by Google which allows communication with Google Services and their integration to other services. The APIs provides functionality like analytics, learning as a service or access to user data.

5.2 General Description

General Description of PHP

Rasmus Lerdorf in 1994 .he named it as personal home page. Later it was named as preprocessor hypertext. PHP (Hyper Text Pre-processor) is widely used open source scripting language that is especially suited for Web development and can be embedded into html. PHP is a widely-used, free, and efficient alternative to competitors such as Microsoft's ASP. PHP is saved with filename.php extension.

General Description of WordPress

WordPress is a free and open-source content management system (CMS) based on PHP and MySQL. Features include plugin architecture and a template system. WordPress was used by more than 23.3% of the top 10 million websites as of January 2015. WordPress is the most popular blogging system in use on the Web, at more than 60 million websites.

Themes: WordPress users may install and switch between themes. Themes allow users to change the appearance and functionality of a WordPress website and they can be installed without altering the content or health of the site. Every WordPress website requires at least one theme to be present and every theme should be designed using WordPress standards with structured PHP, valid HTML and Cascading Style Sheets (CSS). If WordPress users do not have themes development knowledge then they may download and use free WordPress themes from wordpress.org.

Plugins: WordPress plugins architecture allows user to extend the features and functionality of a website or blog. WordPress has over 40,501 plugin available, each of which offers custom functions and features enabling users to alter their sites to their specific needs..

General Description of Google Analytics

Google analytics is free web analytics that offers statistics and basic analytics tools for search engine optimisation and advertising purpose. This service is for anyone who have google account. Google analytics is geared toward small and medium-sized retail websites.

Features:

- 1. E-mail based communication.
- 2. Data visualization tool with dashboard, scorecards and motion charts, which shows modification in data over time.
- **3.** Custom support.

General Description of Google AdSense: Google AdSense is a program in which enterprises can display Google advertisements on web sites and make revenue from hits that generate traffics for the Google search engine. This shows businesses of all sizes worldwide in different languages. AdSense is a improvement and expansion of the concept behind banner —ad sharing arrangement that have been used for years. There are different kinds of AdSense-AdSense for content, AdSense for video, AdSense for search.

5.3 Specific Requirements:

5.3.1. S/w and H/w requirement:

1) Environment:

• Operating System: - Microsoft Windows 2000 or Higher

• Data Base Server: MySQL

• Clients: Microsoft Internet Explorer, Google chrome

• Tools: Notepad ++, WordPress, Microsoft office

• User Interface: PHP with html, CSS

Hardware requirements:

Number	Description
1	PC with 2 GB hard-disk
	and 256 MB RAM

Table 5.1

Software requirements:

Number	Description
1	Windows XP or Higher
2	MySQL
3	Notepad++
4	WordPress
5	Magic Draw

Table 5.2

6. DESIGN

6.1. System design

It is the procedure of describing the construction, components, modules, interfaces, and data for a system to satisfy specified requirements. One could understand it as the solicitation of systems theory to product development. There is nearly join with the disciplines of systems analysis, systems architecture and systems engineering.

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Use Case Diagram

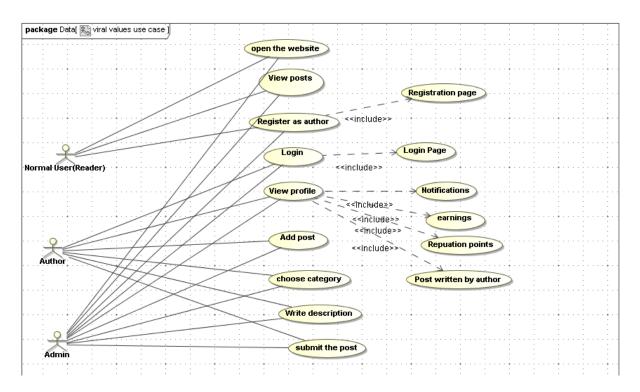


Figure 6.1 Use case diagram

Class Diagram

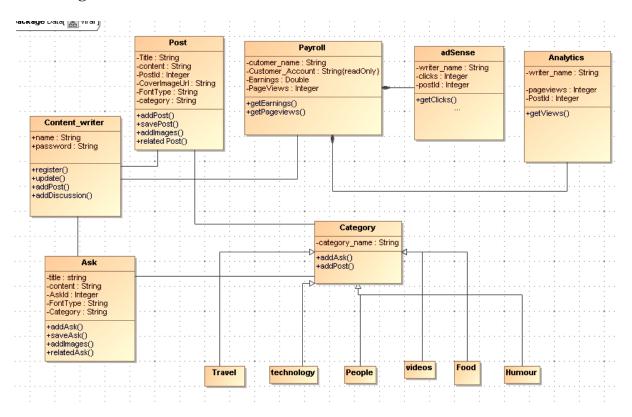
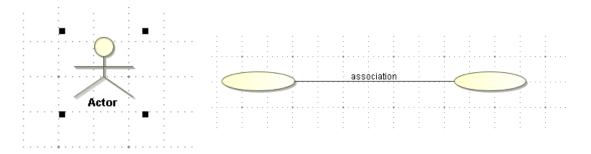
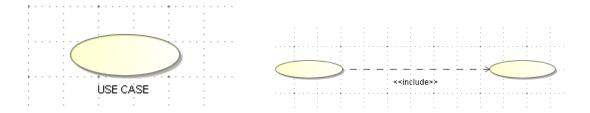


Figure 6.2 Class Diagram

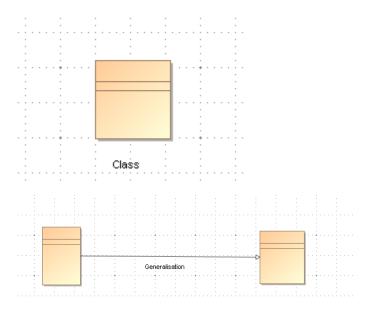
6.2 Design Notations

Design notations used in use case diagrams are:





Design notations used in class diagram are:



6.3 Detailed Design

The detailed design can be explained by using DFD's

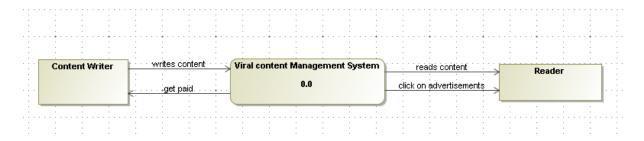


Figure 6.3 Level 0 DFD

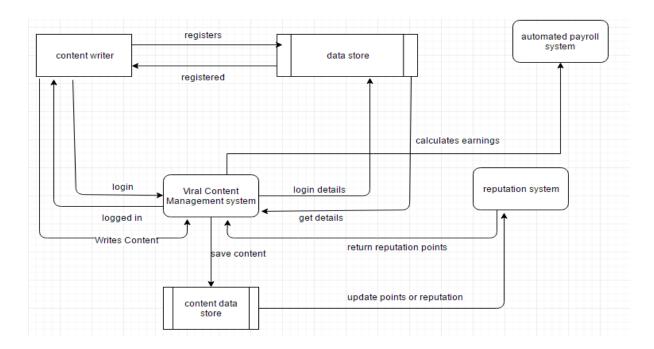


Figure 6.4 Level 1 DFD

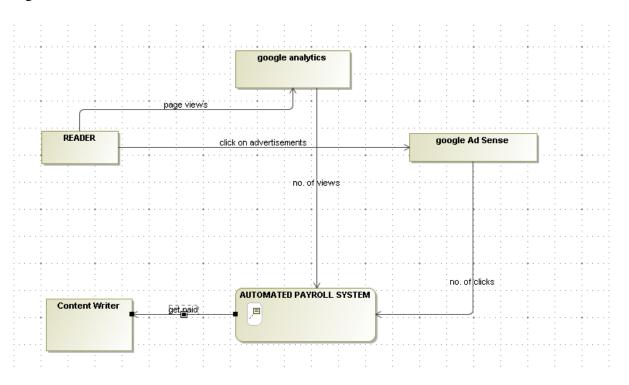


Figure 6.4 automated payroll DFD

6.4 Flowcharts

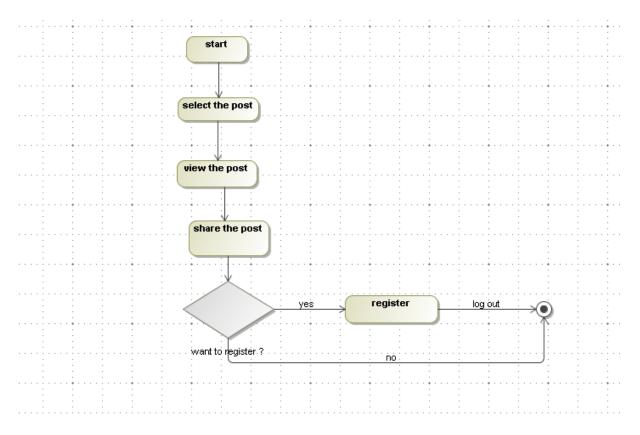


Figure 6.5: Flowchart explaining the activities of user(reader)

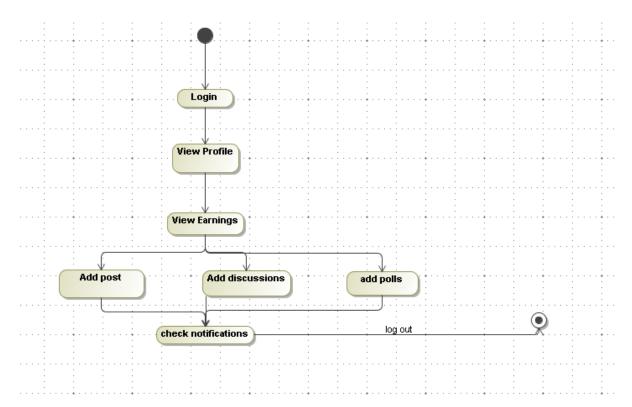


Figure 6.6 : Flowchart explaining general mechanism of what an content writer or author would do

7. TESTING

7.1. Introduction

The software engineering process can be viewed as a spiral. Initially system engineering describes the role of software and leads to software requirement analysis where the information domain, functions, behaviour, performance, constraints and validation criteria for software are established. Moving inside along the spiral, we come to design and finally to coding. To develop computer software we spiral in along rationalizes that reduce the level of abstraction on each turn.

A plan for software testing may also be seen in the context of the spiral. Unit testing initiates at the vertex of the spiral and focusses on each unit of the software as implemented in source code. Testing growths by moving outward along the spiral to integration testing, where the concentration is on the design and the construction of the software architecture. Talking another turn on outward on the spiral we come across validation testing where requirements established as part of software requirements analysis are validated against the software that has been constructed. Finally we come to at system testing, where the software and other system elements are tested as a whole.

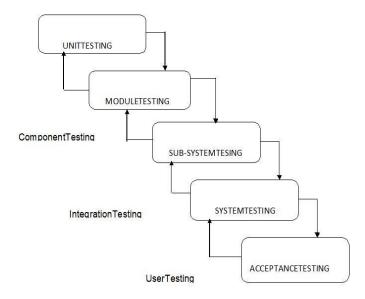


Figure 7.1 types of testing

7.2. Functional Testing:

Functional testing is a quality assurance (QA) procedure and a type of black box testing that bases its test cases on the specifications of the software component under test. Functions are tested by serving them input and examining the output, and internal program structure is rarely considered (not like in white-box testing). Functional Testing usually describes what the system does.

Functional testing typically involves five steps:

- 1. The identification of functions that the software is expected to perform.
- 2. The creation of input data based on the function's specifications.
- 3. The determination of output based on the function's specifications.
- 4. The execution of the test case.
- 5. The comparison of actual and expected outputs.

Black-box testing is a method of software testing that examines the functionality of an application (e.g. what the software does) devoid of looking into its internal structures or workings (see white-box testing). This method of test can be applied to virtually every level of software testing: unit, integration, system and acceptance. It typically comprises most if not all higher level testing.

Black box testing tends to find different kinds of errors than white box testing:

- Missing functions
- Usability problems
- Performance problems
- Concurrency and timing errors
- Initialization and termination errors.

7.3. Structural Testing:

White-box testing (also known as clear box testing, glass box testing, transparent box testing, and structural testing) is a method of testing software that tests core structures or workings of an application, as opposed to its functionality (i.e. black-box testing). In white-box testing an internal observation of the system, as well as programming skills, are used to design test cases. The tester chooses inputs to exercise paths through the code and determine the appropriate outputs. This is analogous to testing nodes in a circuit, e.g.in – circuit testing (ICT).

While white-box testing can be applied at the unit, integration and system levels of the software testing process, it is usually done at the unit level. It can test paths within a unit, paths between units during integration, and between subsystems during a system–level test. Though this method of test design can uncover many errors or problems, it might not notice unimplemented parts of the specification or missing requirements.

White-box test design techniques include:

- Control flow testing
- Data flow testing
- Branch testing
- Path testing
- Statement coverage
- Decision coverage

7.4. Levels

7.4.1. Unit Testing

White-box testing is done during unit testing to guarantee that the code is working as intended, before any integration take place with previously tested code. White-box testing during unit testing catches any faults early on and aids in any defects that happen later on after the code is integrated with the rest of the application and therefore prevents any type of errors later on.

7.4.2. Integration Testing

White-box testing at this level are written to test the interactions of each interface with each other. The Unit level testing made sure that each code was tested and working accordingly in an isolated environment and integration examines the correctness of the behavior in an open environment through the use of white-box testing for any interactions of interfaces that are known to the programmer.

7.5 Project Testing

- 1. After the completion of Designing and coding of the project, we move to project testing phase. Following are the steps performed in testing phase:
- We check the author login/Registration page whether login username and password give true response or not. In this, we used different username and password for login. If username and password is available in database, login is successful otherwise fail.
- 3. Next, detail of author is stored in database or not. We create three author then check, whether data is stored properly or not. Next step to access same data from database.
- 4. We then tried to write an article and discussion on our website. Then we checked whether we can add article and discussion post to every category or not. Adding description and media abilities of the website was checked.
- 5. Once the article is written check that article is shown on the website or not.
- 6. And in the end we did the website testing with selenium tool.

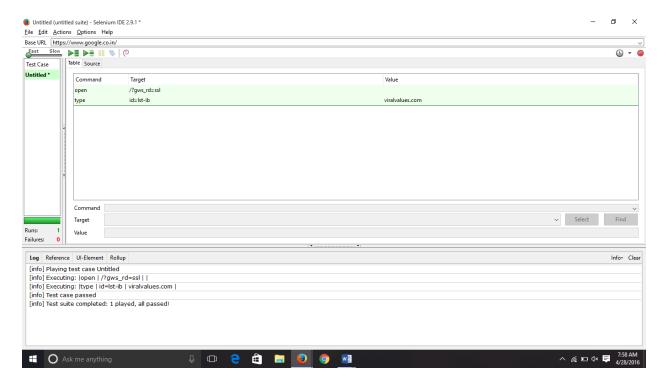


Figure 7.1: Testing with selenium tool

8. IMPLEMENTATION

8.1 Implementation of the project

We implemented our system using WordPress, Google analytics API and good adsense. WordPress made it easy to handle the back end of the system, however our backend also constitutes of google analytic API which is integrated in PHP and then added to the WordPress backend.

Implementing Front End

The Front end of our website includes, the posts, discussions, menus, etc. All this is implemented by creating a custom theme in WordPress. The custom theme was used to change the way our website look, and behave. WordPress also enable us to add some widgets to make it look even better, however we didn't use much of widgets and only focused on our custom theme more. The custom theme consist of many .php files and .css stylesheets. Also WordPress functions are being used along with php in custom theme.

In case of Android application the front end was implemented using eclipse, to add and manage different layouts, providing better user Interface.

Implementing Back End

WordPress provides its own back end, which is quite easy to use and offers quick solutions to the back end problems. However, in our case we not only needed WordPress backend or dashboard for admin, but needed google analytics API to be integrated in PHP so that it can be used to see the earnings to each and every author, this was done by connecting google analytics to google ad sense. So we got the amount of page views from, google analytics and earnings from Ad Sense, and finally we created a payroll system on the back end, joining both the concepts.

8.2 POST IMPLEMENTATION AND SOFTWARE MAINTENANCE

The main focus after the implementation is to increase the user base and to involve more and more people into our project, since our project is content based it becomes very important to have good and meaningful content on the website in order to run it well.

SEO and marketing of the project are the main post implementation concerns. Making website and popular is very important for our project, more are the no. of users, more we'll earn.

For maintain the website and application, one of our team members checks the website on daily basis, our team members are also authors, so any problem or issues arising in the website or software are examined and corrected there and then. Becoming users and authors has helped us seeing our software from the prespective of the user, this even helps us in making better changes in the software.

9. PROJECT LEGACY

9.1. Current Status of the project

After performing testing phase, we found lots of bugs in application. We fixed all the bugs after the testing phase. Application performs well, the errors in posting the stories and commenting have been corrected.

We are currently focusing on making the website more user friendly, and on improving the android application interface, since we don't have many users who need android application, this is somewhere our second priority also we are working on search engine optimisation.

9.2. Remaining Areas of Concern

- . Improved payroll system
- A better solution for posting through android application.
- Database support (SQL)
- PHP environment

9.3. Technical and Managerial Lessons learnt

- All we have done, we come to know many points. These points really help in making projects in future.
- Better understanding of PHP Language along with wordpress functions.
- In testing, how to test product. A nd correcting mistakes after the testing.
- Last but not last point is maintenance of Product. How can we make it durable for future?
- Vast Database Support (MySQL)
- We learned how to work in a team. How to make different modules and then integrate them into one.

10. USER MANUAL

This section will familiarize you with the overall interface of the website including the main menu and the other options. The first activity a reader sees when he or she uses the site in the portal is **Viral Values Home Page.** The Home page on the top consist of links to move on to the login and register page, then it has different categories present, about which the articles are available on the site. The home page divides the articles or post on the basis of

- Featured Articles
- Most viewed articles
- Recent articles
- Top Valued articles

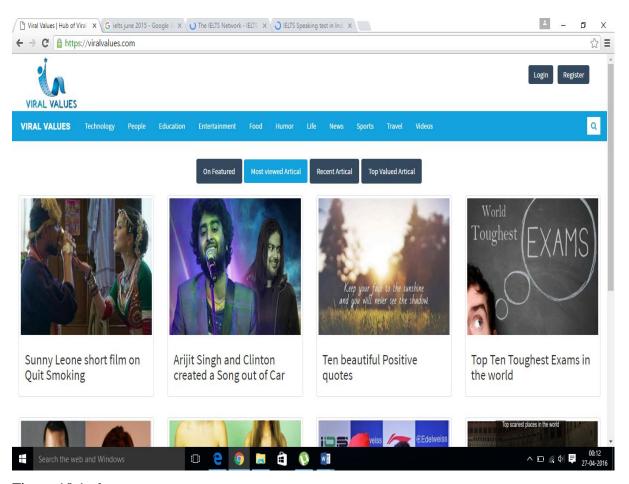


Figure 10.1: homepage

View Module

After clicking on a post the post will open in the window. As we can see, on the left hand side of the page is the information about the author, who has written the post and in the centre we have the post name, the no. of views it has, date on which it was published, the category it belongs to and the no. of thumbs up it has.

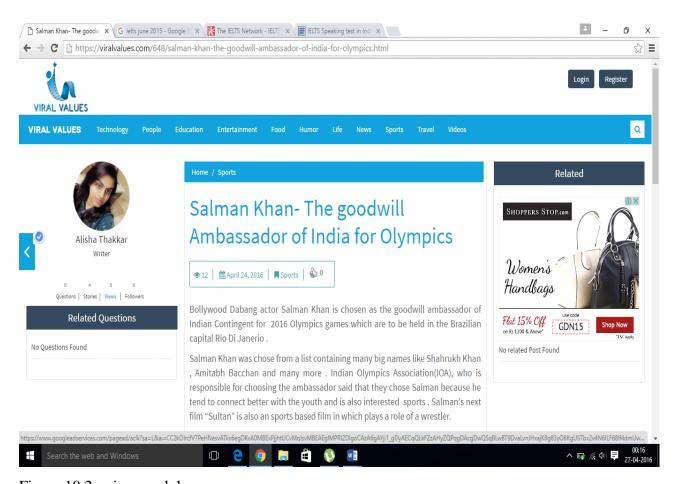


Figure 10.2: view module

Registration Page

Whenever the user wants to register as an author, he clicks on the register button and the window shown below appears, the needed details are:

Username

Email

First name

Last name

Website

After completing these and clicking on submit, an email will be send on the given email address of the person, which has the password to login.

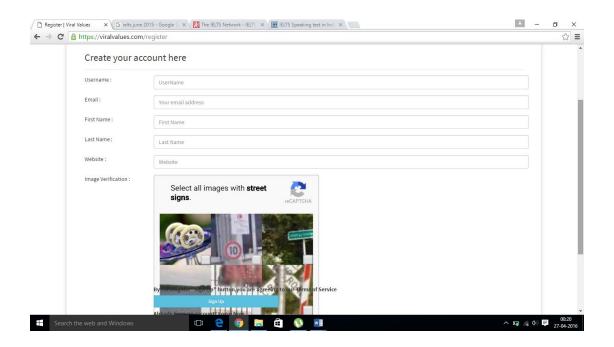


Figure 10.3: registration page

Login Page

Login Page GUI consists of two Columns which helps in attaining the information of all the users.

- Username or Email address
- Password

Facebook and google account can also be used to login.

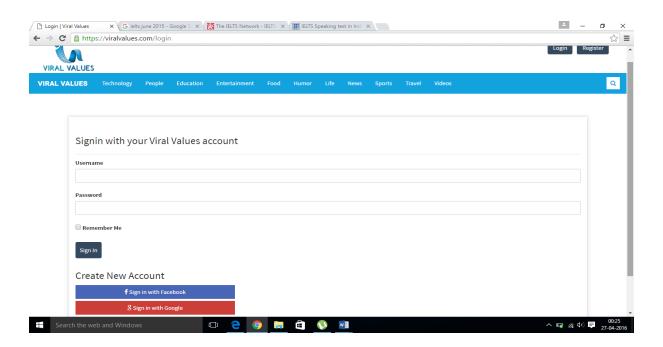


Figure 10.4: Login Module

Homepage for Authors

The difference between the homepage for users and authors is that, authors have an option of adding the story, asking the questions and also have the option to see their profiles and check their notifications.

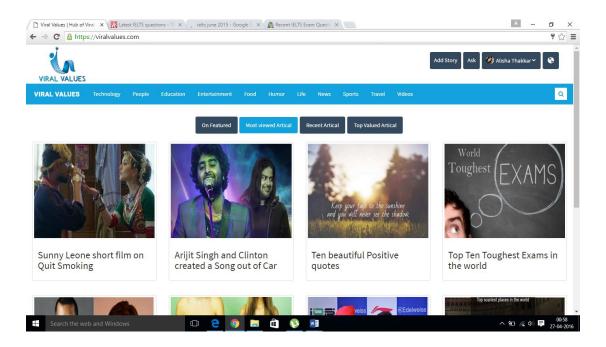


Figure 10.4: Author's Home Page

Add Story Module

After clicking on the add story link, the window shown below appears the mandatory fields that need to filled are:

- Title: Title of the Story or Post
- Select Category: The category to which the post belongs to.
- Feature picture: The picture to be shown on the home page.
- Add Description
- Adding pictures is not mandatory. After adding pictures, we can even add captions and discriptions separately to the pictures.
- Video can aslo be added by using the url of the video along with story.
- Add story and save draft story buttons are also there.

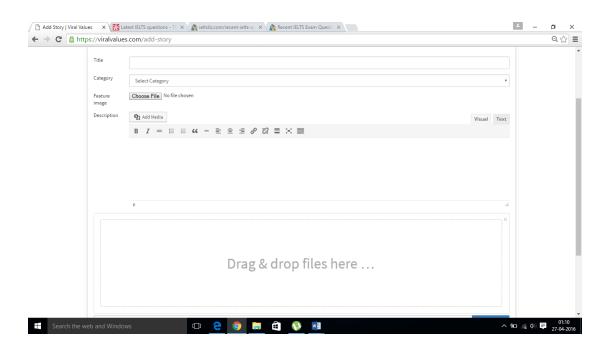


Figure 10.5 : Add Story page

Ask Module

Ask Module is similar to the add story module, but it Has some less fields to be filled

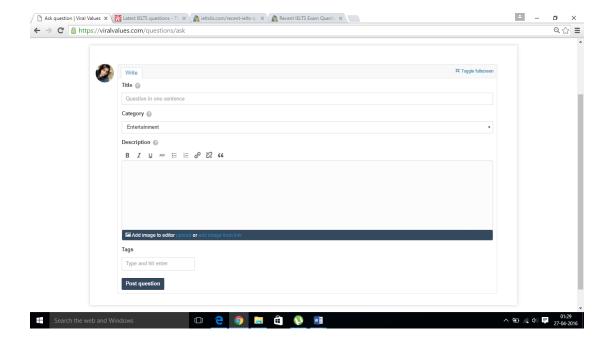


Figure 10.6 Ask Module

Author's Profile The author can hide its profile from being shown publically, he/she can also change their display names, can add description about themselves and their signature.

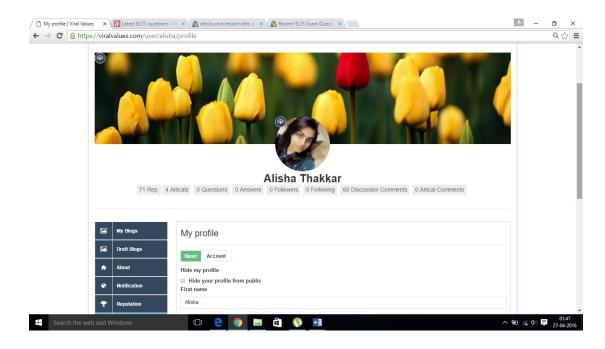


Figure 10.7 Author Profile

My blog shows all the posts that are written by the author, there the author has an option to either edit or delete the posts.

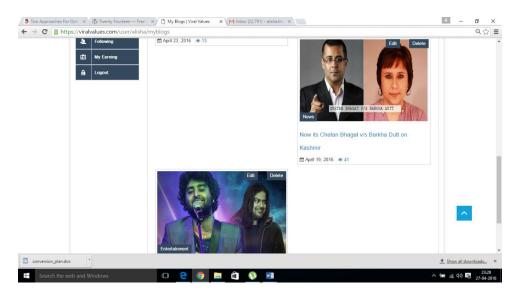


Figure 10.8 My Blog

Draft Blog shows the posts that you have kept in the draft.

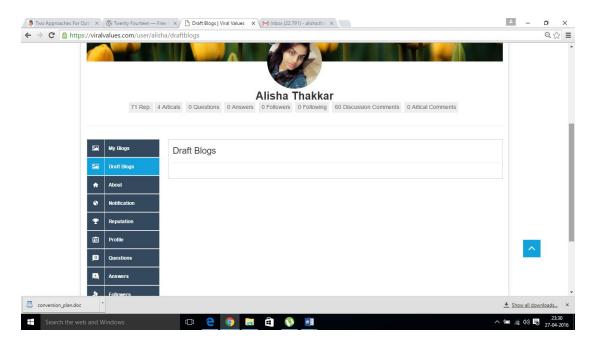


Figure 10.9 Draft Blogs

About Author

It gives the stats related to other, the post he made, the questions, he asked, and the answers he gave.

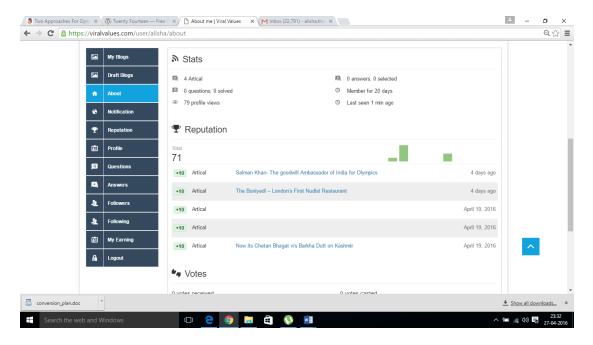


Figure 10.10 About Author

By clicking on the Notification option, all the previous notifications appear

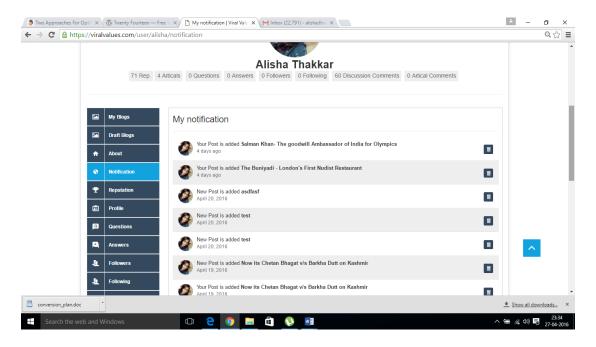


Figure 10.11 Notifications

Reputation system

In reputation system, authors are given points on the basis of their activities, the more active they are on the website, the more amount of points they are rewarded with, these points help increasing the reputation of the author.

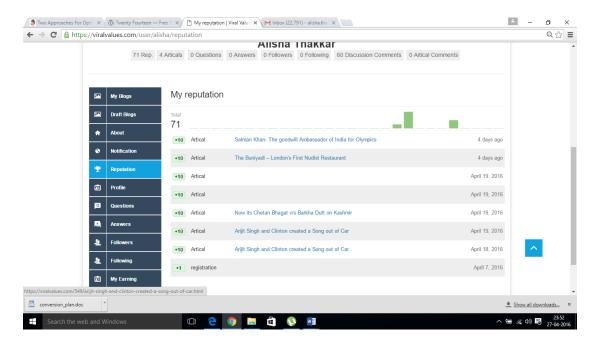


Figure 10.12 Reputation System

My Earnings

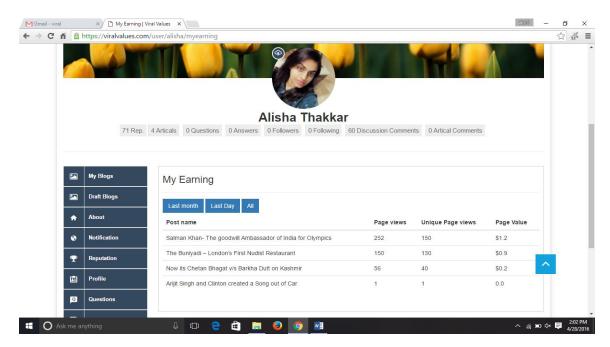


Figure 10.13 My Earnings

USER MANUAL FOR ANDROID APPLICATION

After downloading the application, open it in your phone , the following screen would appear

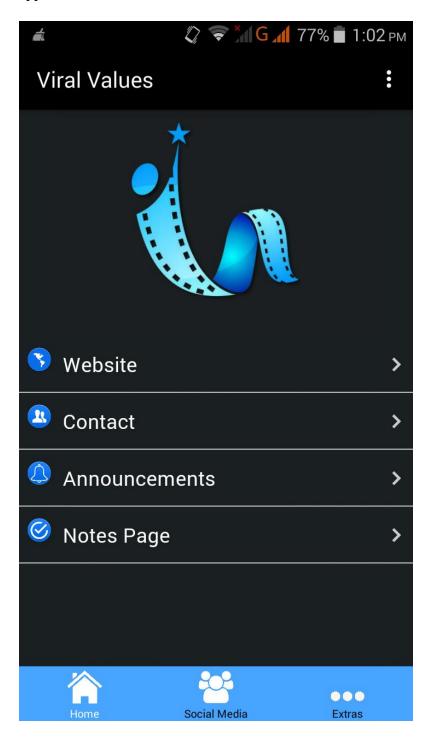


Figure 10.14 Home Page of application

Clicking on the social media will be shown like this

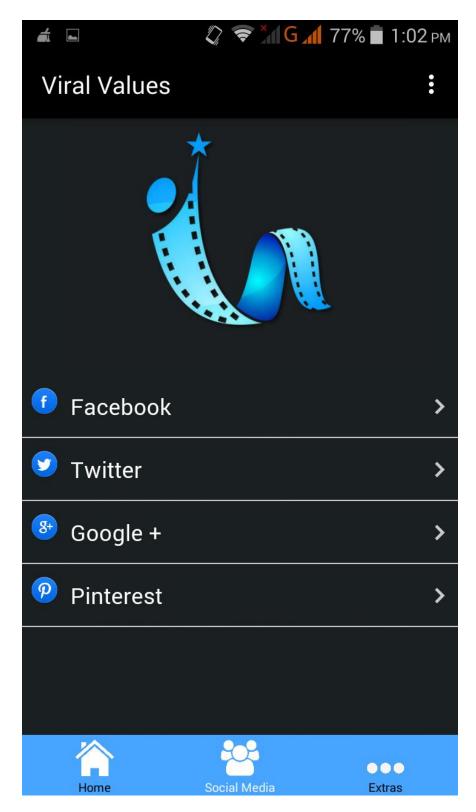


Figure 10.15 Social Media

On opening the website the following would appear



Figure 10.16: application

Adding Story through application looks like as shown below

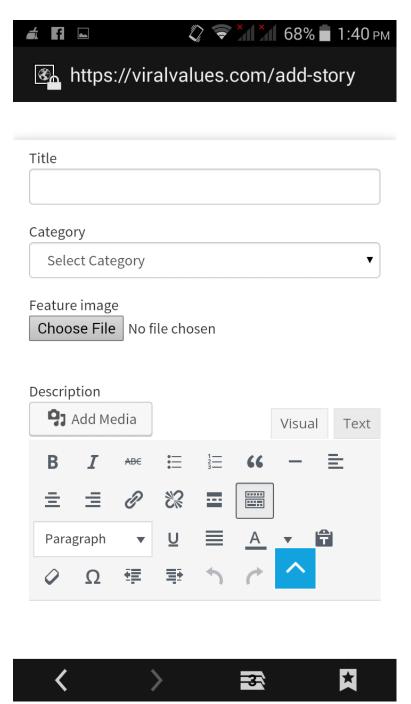


Figure 10.7 Add story

11. SOURCE CODES

Header.php

```
<?php
/**
* The Header for our theme
* Displays all of the <head> section and everything up till <div id="main">
* @package WordPress
* @subpackage Twenty_Fourteen
* @since Twenty Fourteen 1.0
*/
?><!DOCTYPE html>
<!--[if IE 7]>
<html class="ie ie7" <?php language_attributes(); ?>>
<![endif]-->
<!--[if IE 8]>
<html class="ie ie8" <?php language_attributes(); ?>>
<![endif]-->
<!--[if !(IE 7) & !(IE 8)]><!-->
<html <?php language_attributes(); ?>>
<!--<![endif]-->
<head>
       <meta charset="<?php bloginfo( 'charset' ); ?>">
```

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width">
       <title><?php wp_title( '|', true, 'right' ); ?></title>
       k rel="profile" href="http://gmpg.org/xfn/11">
       rel="pingback" href="<?php bloginfo( 'pingback_url' ); ?>">
   k href="<?php echo get_template_directory_uri(); ?>/css/bootstrap.min.css"
rel="stylesheet">
  <!-- for fontawesome icon css file -->
  k href="<?php echo get_template_directory_uri(); ?>/css/font-awesome.min.css"
rel="stylesheet">
  <!-- for content animate css file -->
  rel="stylesheet" href="<?php echo get_template_directory_uri();</pre>
?>/css/animate.css">
  <!-- google fonts -->
  link
href='http://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Source+Sans+Pro:200,300,400,600,700'
rel='stylesheet' type='text/css'>
  k href='http://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Arvo' rel='stylesheet'
type='text/css'>
 k href="http://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Allerta" rel="stylesheet"
type="text/css">
   <!-- slick slider css file -->
  k href="<?php echo get_template_directory_uri(); ?>/css/slick.css"
rel="stylesheet">
  <!-- <li>href="css/theme-red.css" rel="stylesheet"> -->
   k href="<?php echo get_template_directory_uri(); ?>/css/theme.css"
rel="stylesheet">
  <!-- main site css file -->
       <!--[if lt IE 9]>
       <script src="<?php echo get_template_directory_uri(); ?>/js/html5.js"></script>
       <![endif]-->
```

```
rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="<?php echo get_template_directory_uri();</pre>
?>/css/fileinput.css">
       <?php wp_head(); ?>
  <style>
       #id-changeidname{
              display:none !important;
       }
       </style>
<script>
 (function(i,s,o,g,r,a,m){i['GoogleAnalyticsObject']=r;i[r]=i[r]||function(){
 (i[r].q=i[r].q||[]).push(arguments)},i[r].l=1*new Date();a=s.createElement(o),
 m=s.getElementsByTagName(o)[0];a.async=1;a.src=g;m.parentNode.insertBefore(a,m)
 {})(window,document,'script','https://www.google-analytics.com/analytics.js','ga');
 ga('create', 'UA-71019589-1', 'auto');
 ga('send', 'pageview');
</script>
</head>
<body <?php body_class(); ?>>
<div id="preloader">
  <div id="status">&nbsp;</div>
 </div>
 <!-- End Preloader -->
 <a class="scrollToTop" href="#"><i class="fa fa-angle-up"></i></a>
 <!-- start header -->
 <div class="container-fluid header-wraper">
```

```
<div class="col-sm-6 logo"> <a href="<?php echo get_home_url();?>">
       <img src="<?php echo get_template_directory_uri(); ?>/images/logo.png"> </a>
  </div>
  <div class="col-sm-6 icon-group">
   <div class="header-menu">
     <?php
               if(is_user_logged_in()){
               ?>
      <?php
              wp_nav_menu( array(
         'menu'
                       => 'topmenu',
         'theme_location' => 'topmenu',
         'depth'
                      => 2,
         'container'
                        => 'false',
         'menu_class'
                       => 'nav navbar-nav ',
                       => 'wp_bootstrap_navwalker::fallback',
         'fallback_cb'
                       => new wp_bootstrap_navwalker())
         'walker'
      );
    ?>
     <?php
               }else{
               ?>
     <ul>
     <a class="btn btn-default sign-in-btn add-btn" href="<?php echo site_url() .</pre>
'/login/'; ?>">Login</a>
```

```
<a class="btn btn-default sign-in-btn add-btn" href="<?php echo site_url() .</pre>
'/register/'; ?>">Register</a>
     <?php
               ?>
   </div>
  </div>
 </div>
 <header id="header">
  <!-- Static navbar -->
  <nav class="navbar navbar-default navbar-static-top" role="navigation">
   <div class="container">
    <div class="navbar-header">
     <button type="button" class="navbar-toggle collapsed" data-toggle="collapse"
data-target="#navbar" aria-expanded="false" aria-controls="navbar">
       <span class="sr-only">Toggle navigation</span>
       <span class="icon-bar"></span>
       <span class="icon-bar"></span>
       <span class="icon-bar"></span>
      </button>
     <a class="navbar-brand" href="<?php echo get_home_url();?>"><img src="<?php</pre>
echo get_template_directory_uri(); ?>/img/logo.png" alt="logo"></a>
    </div>
    <div id="navbar" class="navbar-collapse collapse">
    <?php
```

```
wp_nav_menu( array(
       'menu'
                  => 'primary',
       'theme_location' => 'primary',
       'depth'
                 => 2,
       'container'
                  => 'false',
       'menu_class'
                   => 'nav navbar-nav custom_nav',
       'fallback cb'
                  => 'wp_bootstrap_navwalker::fallback',
       'walker'
                  => new wp_bootstrap_navwalker())
     );
   ?>
          <?php /*?>
     cli class="active"><a href="index.html">Home</a>
     <a href="#">Technology</a>
     cli class="dropdown">
      <a href="#" class="dropdown-toggle" data-toggle="dropdown" role="button"
aria-expanded="false">Mobile</a>
      <a href="#">Android</a>
       <a href="#">Samsung</a>
       <a href="#">Nokia</a>
       <a href="#">Walton Mobile</a>
       <a href="#">Sympony</a>
      <a href="#">Laptops</a>
     <a href="#">Tablets</a>
     <a href="contact.html">Contact Us</a>
     <a href="404.html">404 Page</a>
```

SOURCE CODE FOR APPLICATION

```
Homepage

package com.example.viralvalues;

import android.os.Bundle;

import android.support.v7.app.ActionBarActivity;

import android.webkit.WebSettings;

import android.webkit.WebView;

import android.webkit.WebViewClient;

public class HomeActivity extends ActionBarActivity {

WebView w1;

@Override

protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {

// TODO Auto-generated method stub
```

```
super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
setContentView(R.layout.activity_home);
w1 =(WebView)findViewById(R.id.webview1);
WebSettings ws = w1.getSettings();
ws.setJavaScriptCanOpenWindowsAutomatically(true);
ws.setLoadsImagesAutomatically(true);
String url ="www.viralvalues.com/story";
w1.loadUrl(url);
w1.setWebViewClient(new WebViewClient());
}
```

12. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Text Book

- 1. HTML Black Book (English) 1st Edition
- 2. Running website with wordpress by Alastair McDermott
- 3. Professional WordPress Plugin Devlopment By Brad Williams, Ozh Richard
- 4. The Complete Reference to PHP by Sieven holsner

Website:

- 1. http://www.w3schools.com/php/
- 2. http://www.w3schools.com/css/default.asp
- 3. http://www.wpbeginner.com/wp-tutorials/how-to-create-custom-post-types-in-wordpress/
- 4. https://wordpress.org/support/topic/featured-image-size-pages-in-header
- 5. http://www.wpbeginner.com/wp-tutorials/how-to-restrict-content-to-registered-users-in-wordpress/