A MINI PROJECT

REPORT

for

Mini Project in Web Frame Works or Operating System (20CSE68)

DEAR DIARY

Submitted by

SAMRIDHI GUPTA
USN: 1NH18CS168,
Semester-Section: 6-C

In partial fulfillment for the award of
the degree of

Bachelor of Engineering

in

COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

NEW HORIZON
COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING
Autonomous College, Affiliated to VTU | Approved by AICTE New Delhi & UGC
Accredited by NAAC with 'A' Grade & Accredited by NBA

50 Golden JUBILEE
YEARS OF EXCELLENCE IN EDUCATION

Certificate

This is to certify that the mini project work titled

DEAR DIARY

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the degree of
Bachelor of Engineering in
Computer Science and Engineering by

SAMRIDHI GUPTA
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DURING

EVEN SEMESTER 2020-2021

for

COURSE CODE: 20CSE68

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ABSTRACT

Dear Diary is a wonderful personal diary, that allows you to pen down your deepest thoughts. As this is a very personal matter, Dear Diary has a robust login system, that keeps all your secrets safe.

Once you have saved your data nobody can hack it! Dear Diary is a website that will make use of **HTML, CSS styling, Bootstrapping, jQuery, PHP and MySQL**. The login system is fully abstracted, where the user has the option to stay logged in to the diary. All your secrets, feelings, thoughts, experiences and memories can be organized and managed in this single website

Outcomes

- Set up a password to protect your secrets
- Change the password and settings of your secret password
- Possibility to enable and disable password
- Create, modify and delete the diary in a simple way, management of diaries
- Diaries in daily view
- Diary entries auto saved when you exit
- Option to stay logged in
- Stylish bootstrapped website page

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The satisfaction and euphoria that accompany the successful completion of any task would be impossible without the mention of the people who made it possible, whose constant guidance and encouragement crowned our efforts with success.

I have great pleasure in expressing gratitude to **Dr. Mohan Manghnani**, Chairman of New Horizon Educational Institutions for providing necessary infrastructure and creating good environment.

I take this opportunity to express my profound gratitude to **Dr. Manjunatha,** Principal, New Horizon College of Engineering, for his constant support and encouragement.

I am grateful to **Dr. Amarjeet Singh,** Dean - Academics, for his unfailing encouragement and suggestions, given to me in the course of my project work.

I would also like to thank **Dr. B. Rajalakshmi**, Professor and Head, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, for her constant support.

I also express my gratitude to **Dr Clara Kanmani**, **Assistant Professor**, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, my project guide, for constantly monitoring the development of the project and setting up precise deadlines. Her valuable suggestions were the motivating factors in completing the work.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROBLEM DEFINITION

A business' online presence, paying little mind to industry, can greatly affect its prosperity. Nowadays, a few organizations actually don't understand that a greater part of their clients will visit their site prior to making a buy.

Having a solid online presence, especially a site, can be represent the deciding moment for producing more income. Indeed, the nature of your site impacts results, however the reason for this article to pressure the significance of ensuring you have a site.

I've helped various organizations of differing sizes make their advanced existences. Now and again, associations are reluctant to get online in light of the fact that they believe they are not sufficiently educated and fail to see how to deal with a site. Different occasions, organizations are worried about the cost.

Dear Diary is a wonderful personal diary, that allows you to pen down your deepest thoughts. As this is a very personal matter, Dear Diary has a robust login system, that keeps all your secrets safe.

Once you have saved your data nobody can hack it! Dear Diary is a website that will make use of **HTML, CSS styling, Bootstrapping, jQuery, PHP and MySQL**. The login system is fully abstracted, where the user has the option to stay logged in to the diary. All your secrets, feelings, thoughts, experiences and memories can be organized and managed in this single website

1.2 OBJECTIVES

- Using HTML, CSS and JavaScript
- Using jQuery to design a robust login system
- Abstracting the login system so that it can be used or other web projects also
- Securing user information
- Not letting other users misuse the information entered by somebody else
- Attractive website
- Implementing Bootstrapping
- Using PHP and MySQL for the backend

1.3 METHODOLOGY TO BE FOLLOWED

HTML language is used to develop this project.

- Various HTML, CSS files are used to design the webpage.
- Various function of JavaScript used for register/login validation.
- MySQL database is used to store the details of the customer to add new items in the store.

1.4 EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Set up a password to protect your secrets
- Change the password and settings of your secret password
- Possibility to enable and disable password
- Create, modify and delete the diary in a simple way, management of diaries
- Diaries in daily view
- Diary entries auto saved when you exit
- Option to stay logged in
- Stylish bootstrapped website page
- Attach pictures or photos to a journal entry (taken via camera or selected from your gallery)
- The user will be attach pictures and insert music notes along with what that person write.

CHAPTER 2

FUNDAMENTALS OF WEB PROGRAMMING

2.1. INTRODUCTION

Web programming alludes to the composition, markup and coding associated with Web improvement, which incorporates Web content, Web customer and worker prearranging and network security. The most widely recognized dialects utilized for Web writing computer programs are XML, HTML, JavaScript, Perl 5 and PHP. Web writing computer programs is not quite the same as programming, which requires interdisciplinary information on the application region, customer and worker prearranging, and data set innovation.

Web programming can be momentarily classified into customer and worker coding. The customer side necessities programming identified with getting to information from clients and giving data. It likewise needs to guarantee there are sufficient modules to enhance client experience in a realistic UI, including safety efforts.

1. To improve client experience and related functionalities on the customer side, JavaScript is normally utilized. It's anything but a superb customer side stage for planning and executing Web applications.

2. HTML5 and CSS3 upholds the greater part of the customer side usefulness given by other application structures.

The worker side requirements programming for the most part identified with information recovery, security and execution. A portion of the apparatuses utilized here incorporate ASP, Lotus Notes, PHP, Java and MySQL. There are sure apparatuses/stages that guide in both customer and worker side programming.

2.2. WORLD WIDE WEB

The World Wide Web (WWW), commonly known as the Web, is an information system where documents and other web resources are identified by Uniform Resource Locators (URLs, such as https://example.com/), which may be interlinked by hyperlinks, and are accessible over the Internet. The resources of the Web are transferred via the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP), may be accessed by users by a software application called a web browser, and are published by a software application called a web server. The World Wide Web is not synonymous with the Internet, which pre-dated the Web in some form by over two decades and upon which technologies the Web is built.

Web resources may be any type of downloaded media, but web pages are hypertext documents formatted in Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) Special HTML syntax displays embedded hyperlinks with URLs which permits users to navigate to other web resources. In addition to text, web pages may contain references
to images, video, audio, and software components which are either displayed or internally executed in the user's web browser to render pages or streams
of multimedia content.

Multiple web resources with a common theme and usually a common domain name, make up a website. Websites are stored in computers that are running a web server, which is a program that responds to requests made over the Internet from web browsers running on a user's computer. Website content can be provided by a publisher, or interactively from user-generated content. Websites are provided for a myriad of informative, entertainment, commercial, and governmental reasons. The terms Internet and World Wide Web are often used without much distinction. However, the two terms do not mean the same thing. The Internet is a global system of interconnected computer networks. In contrast, the World Wide Web is a global collection of documents and other resources, linked by hyperlinks and URIs. Web

2.3. WEB BROWSERS

An internet browser (generally alluded to as a program) is application programming for getting to the World Wide Web. At the point when a client demands a page from a specific site, the internet browser recovers the fundamental substance from a web worker and afterward shows the page on the client's gadget.

An internet browser isn't exactly the same thing as a web crawler, however the two are regularly confounded. A web crawler is a site that gives connects to different sites. In any case, to associate with a site's worker and show it's anything but, a client should have an internet browser introduced.

Internet browsers are utilized on a scope of gadgets, including work areas, PCs, tablets, and cell phones. In 2020, an expected 4.9 billion individuals utilized a program. The most utilized program is Google Chrome, with a 64% worldwide piece of the pie on all gadgets, trailed by Safari with 19%.

The reason for an internet browser is to get content from the Web and show it's anything but a client's gadget.

This interaction starts when the client inputs a Uniform Resource Locator (URL), like https://en.wikipedia.org , into the program. Basically all URLs on the Web start with one or the other http: or https: which implies the program will recover them with the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP). On account of https: ,the correspondence between the program and the web worker is scrambled for the motivations behind security and protection.

When a website page has been recovered, the program's delivering motor showcases it on the client's gadget. This incorporates picture and video designs upheld by the program.

2.4. OPERATION OF WWW

WWW deals with customer worker approach. Following advances clarifies how the web functions:

1. User enters the URL of the site page in the location bar of internet browser.

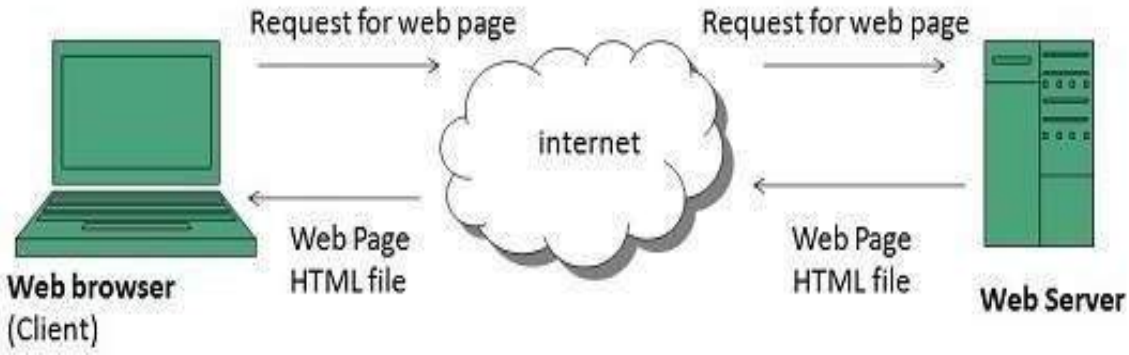
2. Then program demands the Domain Name Server for the IP address relating to www.tutorialspoint.com.

3. After getting IP address, program sends the solicitation for website page to the web worker utilizing HTTP convention which determines the way the program and web worker imparts.

4. Then web worker gets demand utilizing HTTP convention and checks its quest for the mentioned website page. Whenever discovered it returns it back to the internet browser and close the HTTP association.

5. Now the internet browser gets the site page, it deciphers it and show the

substance of website page in internet browser's window.



2.5. WEB 2.0

Web 2.0 (otherwise called Participative (or Participatory) and Social Web) alludes to sites that accentuate client created content, convenience, participatory culture and interoperability (i.e., viable with different items, frameworks, and gadgets) for end clients.

The term was instituted by Darcy DiNucci in 1999 and later promoted by Tim O'Reilly and Dale Dougherty at the main O'Reilly Media Web 2.0 Conference in late 2004. Albeit the term imitates the numbering of programming variants, it doesn't signify a conventional change in the idea of the World Wide Web, however simply portrays an overall change that happened during this period as intuitive sites multiplied and came to eclipse the more seasoned, more static sites of the first Web.

A Web 2.0 site permits clients to associate and team up with one another through web-based media discourse as designers of client created content in a virtual local area. This differentiations the original of Web 1.0-period sites where individuals were restricted to review content in a detached way. Instances of Web 2.0 highlights incorporate long range informal communication (e.g., Facebook), online journals, wikis, folksonomies ("labeling" watchwords on sites and connections), video sharing destinations (e.g., YouTube), picture sharing locales (e.g., Flickr), facilitated administrations, Web ("applications"), synergistic utilization stages, and mashup applications.

Regardless of whether Web 2.0 is significantly not the same as earlier Web innovations has been tested by World Wide Web designer Tim Berners-Lee, who depicts the term as language. His unique vision of the Web was "a communitarian medium, where we [could] all meet and peruse and compose. Then again, the term Semantic Web (here and there alluded to as Web 3.0) was begat by Berners-Lee to allude to a trap of substance where the importance can be handled by machines.

2.6. HTML

The Hypertext Markup Language, or HTML is the standard markup language for archives intended to be shown in an internet browser. It very well may be helped by advancements like Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) and prearranging dialects like JavaScript.

Internet browsers get HTML reports from a web worker or from nearby capacity and render the records into interactive media site pages. HTML depicts the design of a page semantically and initially included signs for the presence of the report.

HTML components are the structure squares of HTML pages. With HTML builds, pictures and different items, for example, intuitive structures might be inserted into the delivered page. HTML gives a way to make organized archives by signifying underlying semantics for text like headings, sections, records, connections, cites and different things. HTML components are outlined by labels, composed utilizing point sections. Labels, for example, <img/> and

<input/> straightforwardly bring content into the page. Different labels, for example, <p> encompass and give data about record text and may incorporate different labels as sub-components. Programs don't show the HTML labels, however use them to decipher the substance of the page.

HTML can insert programs written in a prearranging language like JavaScript, which influences the conduct and substance of pages. Incorporation of CSS characterizes the look and design of substance. The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), previous maintainer of the HTML and current maintainer of the CSS norms, has energized the utilization of CSS over express presentational HTML since 1997.

2.7. HTML TAGS

TAGS	DESCRIPTION
<!--...-->	Describe a comment text in the source code.
<!doctype>	Defines a document type
<body>	Defines a main section(body) part in HTML document
<a>	Specific an anchor (Hyperlink) Use for link in internal/external web documents.
<html>	Defines an HTML document
<head>	Contains metadata/information for the document
<title>	Defines a title for the document
<h1> to <h6>	Defines HTML headings
<p>	Defines a paragraph
 	Inserts a single line break

<hr>	Defines a thematic change in the content
<b>	Defines bold text
	Defines centered text
<font>	Defines font, color, and size for text
<i>	Defines a part of text in an alternate voice or mood
<form>	Defines an HTML form for user input
<input>	Defines an input control
<textarea>	Defines a multiline input control (text area)
<button>	Defines a clickable button
<label>	Defines a label for an <input> element
<ul>	Defines an unordered list
<ol>	Defines an ordered list
<li>	Defines a list item

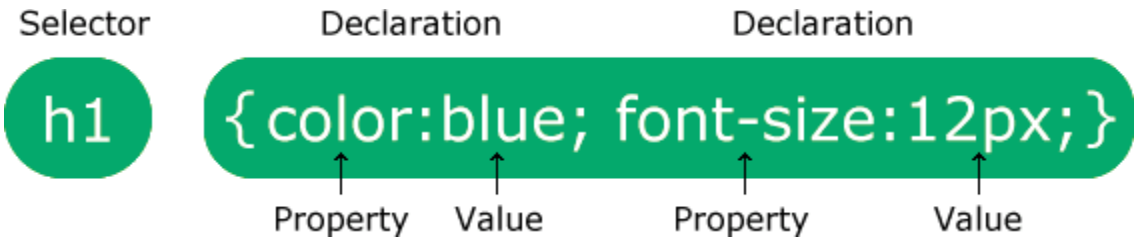
<table>	Defines a table
<style>	Defines style information for a document
	Defines a section in a document
	Defines a section in a document
<footer>	Defines a footer for a document or section
<header>	Defines a header for a document or section
<head>	Defines information about the document
<meta>	Defines metadata about an HTML document

2.8. CSS

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a template language utilized for depicting the introduction of a report written in a markup language like HTML. CSS is a foundation innovation of the World Wide Web, close by HTML and JavaScript.

CSS is intended to empower the detachment of show and substance, including design, tones, and text styles. This division can improve content openness, give greater adaptability and control in the determination of show qualities, empower numerous site pages to share organizing by indicating the important CSS in a different .CSS record which diminishes intricacy and reiteration in the primary substance just as empowering the .CSS document to be stored to improve the page load speed between the pages that share the record and its designing.

Division of organizing and substance additionally makes it doable to introduce a similar markup page in various styles for various delivering techniques, for example, on-screen, on paper, by voice (through discourse based program or screen peruser), and on Braille-based material gadgets. CSS additionally has rules for substitute organizing if the substance is gotten to on a cell phone.Syntax: -



2.9 JAVASCRIPT

JavaScript is a lightweight, deciphered programming language. It is intended for making network-driven applications. It is free to and coordinated with Java. JavaScript is not difficult to execute on the grounds that it is incorporated with HTML. It is open and cross-stage. JavaScript was first known as Live Script, however Netscape changed its name to JavaScript, perhaps as a result of the fervor being created by Java. JavaScript showed up in Netscape 2.0 in 1995 with the name Live Script. The universally useful center of the language has been inserted in Netscape, Internet Explorer, and other internet browsers. Benefits of JavaScript

The benefits of utilizing JavaScript are −

- Less worker cooperation − You can approve client contribution prior to sending the page off to the worker. This saves worker traffic, which implies less burden on your worker.
- Immediate input to the guests − They don't need to sit tight for a page reload to check whether they have neglected to enter something.
- Increased intuitiveness − You can make interfaces that respond when the client drifts over them with a mouse or initiates them by means of the console.
- Richer interfaces − You can utilize JavaScript to incorporate such things as simplified segments and sliders to give a Rich Interface to your site guests.
- Client-side JavaScript doesn't permit the perusing or composing of records. This has been saved for security reason.
- JavaScript can't be utilized for systems administration applications on the grounds that there is no such help accessible.
- JavaScript doesn't have any multi-stringing or multiprocessor capacities.

2.10 BOOTSTRAP

Bootstrap is a free and open-source CSS system coordinated at responsive, versatile first front-end web improvement. It contains CSS-and (alternatively) JavaScript-based plan layouts for typography, structures, catches, route, and other interface parts. The starter template of bootstrap is :

```
<!doctype html>
<html lang="en">
 <head>
  <!-- Required meta tags -->
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">

  <!-- Bootstrap CSS -->
  <link href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.0.2/dist/css/bootstrap.min.css" rel="stylesheet" integrity="sha384-EVSTQN3/azprG1Anm3QDgpJLIm9Nao0Yz1ztcQTwFspd3yD65VohhpuuCOmLASjC" crossorigin="anonymous">

  <title>Hello, world!</title>
 </head>
 <body>
  <h1>Hello, world!</h1>

  <!-- Optional JavaScript; choose one of the two! -->

  <!-- Option 1: Bootstrap Bundle with Popper -->
  <script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.0.2/dist/js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js" integrity="sha384-MrcW6ZMFYlzcLA8Nl+NtUVF0sA7MsXsP1UyJoMp4YLEuNSfAP+JcXn/tWtIaxVXM" crossorigin="anonymous"></script>

  <!-- Option 2: Separate Popper and Bootstrap JS -->
  <!--
  <script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/@popperjs/core@2.9.2/dist/umd/popper.min.js" integrity="sha384-IQsoLXl5PILFhosVNubq5LC7Qb9DXgDA9i+tQ8Zj3iwWAwPtgFTxbJ8NT4GN1R8p" crossorigin="anonymous"></script>
```

```
<script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.0.2/dist/js/bootstrap.min.js"
integrity="sha384-
cVKIPhGWiC2Al4u+LWgxfKTRIcfu0JTxR+EQDz/bgldoEyl4H0zUF0QKbrJ0EcQF"
crossorigin="anonymous"></script>
  -->
 </body>
</html>
```

The project implements a nicely bootstrapped page with the working of navbars, forms, jumbotron, Scrollspy, etc.

2.10 jQUERY

jQuery is a JavaScript library intended to work on HTML DOM tree crossing and control, just as occasion dealing with, CSS movement, and Ajax. It is free, open-source programming utilizing the lenient MIT License.As of May 2019, jQuery is utilized by 73% of the 10 million most well known websites. Web examination demonstrates that it is the most generally conveyed JavaScript library by a huge degree, having in any event 3 to multiple times more utilization than some other JavaScript library.

jQuery's sentence structure is intended to make it simpler to explore a record, select DOM components, make movements, handle occasions, and foster Ajax applications. jQuery likewise gives abilities to engineers to make modules on top of the JavaScript library. This empowers designers to make reflections for low-level association and activity, progressed impacts and undeniable level, themeable gadgets. The secluded way to deal with the jQuery library permits the making of incredible unique pages and Web applications.

The arrangement of jQuery center highlights—DOM component choices, crossing and control—empowered by its selector motor made another "programming style", intertwining calculations and DOM information structures. This style impacted the design of other JavaScript systems like YUI v3 and Dojo, later animating the production of the standard Selectors API. Later, this style has been upgraded with a more profound calculation information combination in a beneficiary of jQuery, the D3.js structure.

2.11 PHP

PHP is a broadly useful prearranging language particularly fit to web development. It was initially made by Danish-Canadian software engineer Rasmus Lerdorf in 1994. The PHP reference execution is presently created by The PHP Group. PHP initially represented Personal Home Page, yet it currently represents the recursive initialism PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor.

PHP code is generally prepared on a web worker by a PHP mediator carried out as a module, a daemon or as a Common Gateway Interface (CGI) executable. On a web worker, the consequence of the deciphered and executed PHP code – which might be any sort of information, like created HTML or paired picture information – would shape the entire or part of a HTTP reaction. Different web format frameworks, web content administration frameworks, and web systems exist which can be utilized to arrange or work with the age of that reaction. Furthermore, PHP can be utilized for some, programming assignments outside of the web setting, for example, independent graphical applications and automated robot control. PHP code can likewise be straightforwardly executed from the order line.

CHAPTER 3

REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION

3.1. HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

Hardware Requirements are:

- HP windows 10 laptop with intel core i7, 8th gen processor
- Brackets text editor for HTML and CSS
- phpMyAdmin
- MySQL database
- jQuery
- Bootstrap v5.0.0-beta3

3.2. SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

Software Requirements are:

- OS – Minimum Windows XP
- Complier: Any HTML editor (preferred: Notepad) and SQL
- Other compilers for HTML: Brackets
- Compiler for Database: MySQL
- Supported database and library that supporters the database connection with

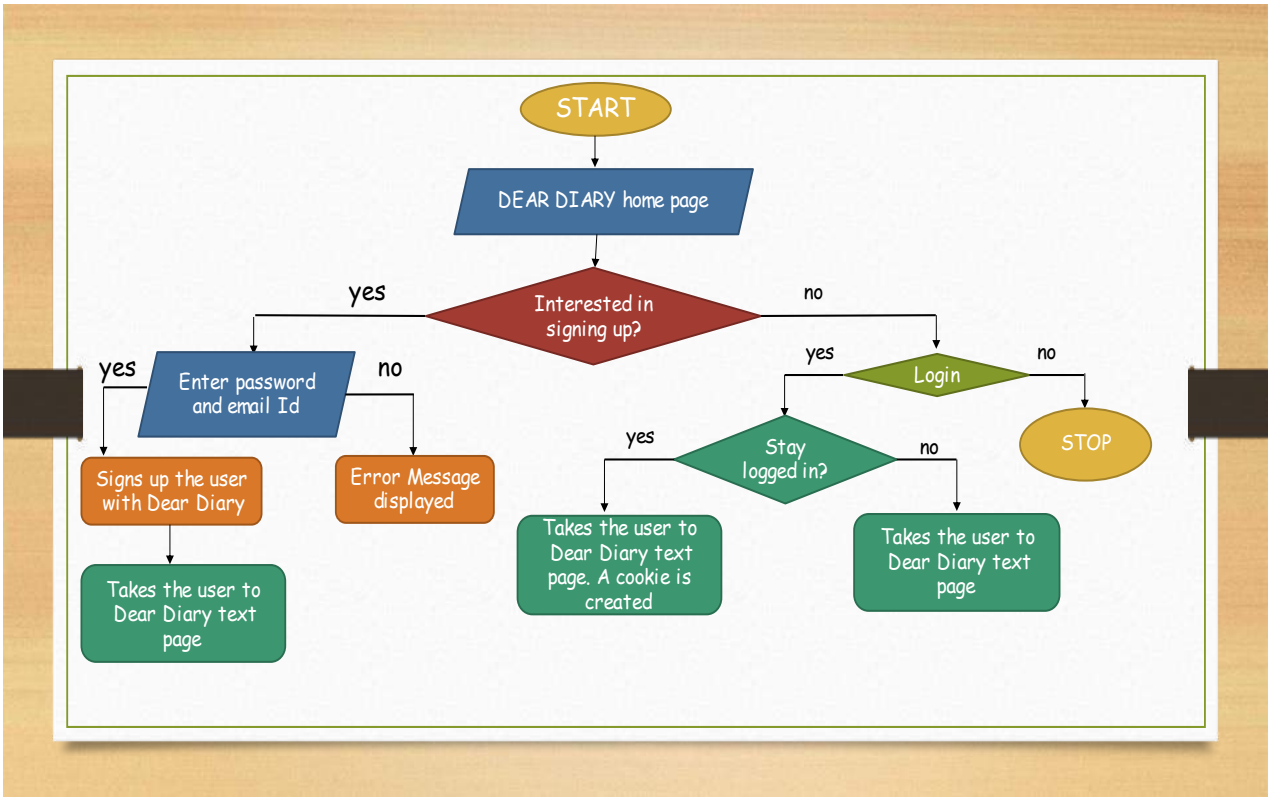
CHAPTER 4

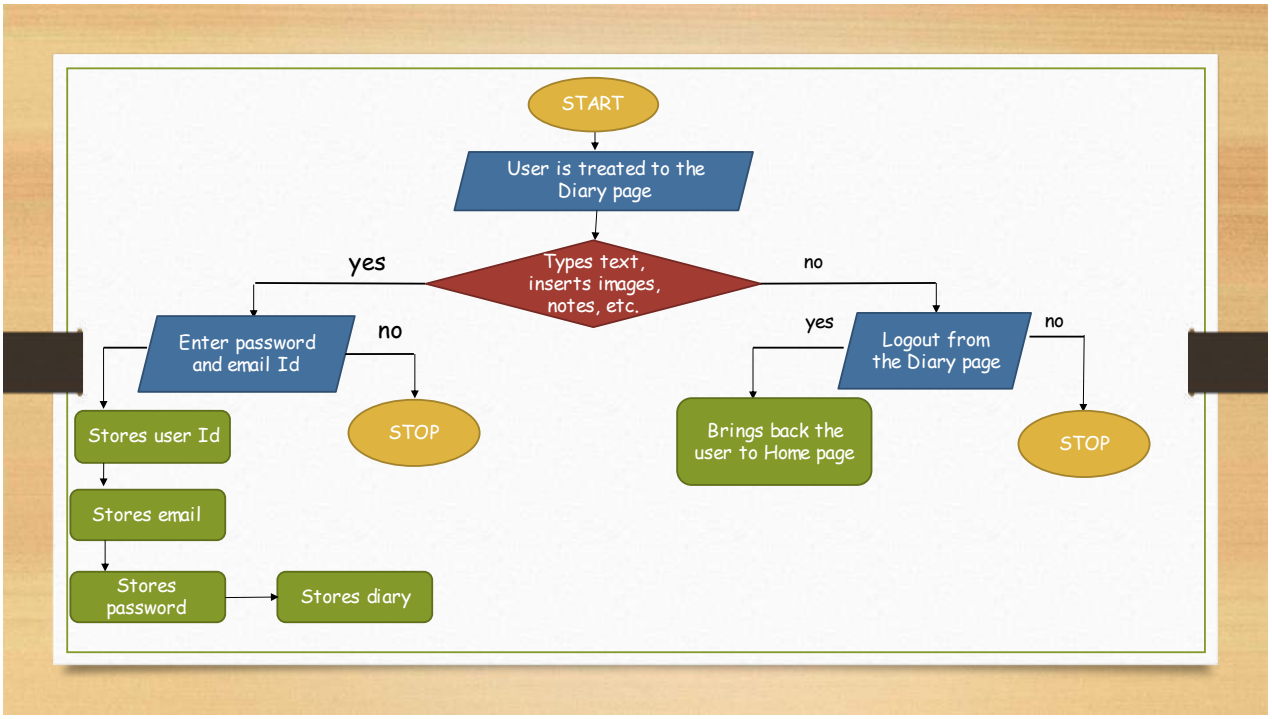
DESIGN

4.1. DESIGN GOALS

The main motive of the project to be advanced not only for publicizing or for attractive purpose. The main agenda is to make everything simple, quick and efficient. The old way of publicizing is outdated and would cost a minimum expense. So, this project not only solve the problem, it also contains details of the events and also register information of all the users who want to participate. Also, an additional customer support through portal web.

4.2. FLOWCHART FOR THE FRONTEND AND THE BACKEND





4.3. BACKEND CODE

```
<?php

   session_start();

   $error = "";

   if (array_key_exists("logout", $_GET)) {

      unset($_SESSION);
      setcookie("id", "", time() - 60*60);
      $_COOKIE["id"] = "";

   } else if ((array_key_exists("id", $_SESSION) AND $_SESSION['id']) OR
(array_key_exists("id", $_COOKIE) AND $_COOKIE['id'])) {

      header("Location: loggedinpage.php");

   }
```

```
if (array_key_exists("submit", $_POST)) {

    $link = mysqli_connect("localhost", "cl29-secretdi", "D-fnT^Hbz", "cl29-secretdi");

    if (mysqli_connect_error()) {

        die ("Database Connection Error");

    }



    if (!$_POST['email']) {

        $error .= "An email address is required<br>";

    }

    if (!$_POST['password']) {

        $error .= "A password is required<br>";

    }

    if ($error != "") {

        $error = "<p>There were error(s) in your form:</p>".$error;

    } else {

        if ($_POST['signUp'] == '1') {

            $query = "SELECT id FROM `users` WHERE email =
'".mysqli_real_escape_string($link, $_POST['email'])."' LIMIT 1";

            $result = mysqli_query($link, $query);

            if (mysqli_num_rows($result) > 0) {

                $error = "That email address is taken.";

            } else {

                $query = "INSERT INTO `users` (`email`, `password`) VALUES
('".mysqli_real_escape_string($link, $_POST['email'])."', '".mysqli_real_escape_string($link,
$_POST['password'])."')";
```

```
            if (!mysqli_query($link, $query)) {

                $error = "<p>Could not sign you up - please try again later.</p>";

            } else {

                $query = "UPDATE `users` SET password =
'".md5(md5(mysqli_insert_id($link)).$_POST['password'])."' WHERE id =
".mysqli_insert_id($link)." LIMIT 1";

                mysqli_query($link, $query);

                $_SESSION['id'] = mysqli_insert_id($link);

                if ($_POST['stayLoggedIn'] == '1') {

                    setcookie("id", mysqli_insert_id($link), time() + 60*60*24*365);

                }

                header("Location: loggedinpage.php");

            }

        }

    } else {

            $query = "SELECT * FROM `users` WHERE email =
'".mysqli_real_escape_string($link, $_POST['email'])."'";

            $result = mysqli_query($link, $query);

            $row = mysqli_fetch_array($result);

            if (isset($row)) {

                $hashedPassword = md5(md5($row['id']).$_POST['password']);

                if ($hashedPassword == $row['password']) {

                    $_SESSION['id'] = $row['id'];

                    if ($_POST['stayLoggedIn'] == '1') {

                        setcookie("id", $row['id'], time() + 60*60*24*365);
```

```
                }

                header("Location: loggedinpage.php");

            } else {

                $error = "That email/password combination could not be found.";

            }

        } else {

            $error = "That email/password combination could not be found.";

        }

    }

}

?>

<!doctype html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <!-- Required meta tags -->
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1, shrink-to-
fit=no">

    <!-- Bootstrap CSS -->
    <link rel="stylesheet"
href="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/4.0.0/css/bootstrap.min.css"
integrity="sha384-
Gn5384xqQ1aoWXA+058RXPxPg6fy4IWvTNh0E263XmFcJlSAwiGgFAW/dAiS6JXm"
crossorigin="anonymous">

    <title>Hello, world!</title>
  </head>
  <body>
```

```
 <div class="container">

<h1>Dear Diary</h1>

<form method="post">

   <fieldset class="form-group">

<input type="email" name="email" placeholder="Your Email">

      </fieldset>

   <fieldset class="form-group">

<input type="password" name="password" placeholder="Password">

   </fieldset>


 <fieldset class="form-group">
<input type="checkbox" name="stayLoggedIn" value=1>

   </fieldset>

    <fieldset class="form-group">

<input type="hidden" name="signUp" value="1">

<input type="submit" name="submit" value="Sign Up!">

   </fieldset>

</form>

<form method="post">

   <input type="email" name="email" placeholder="Your Email">

   <input type="password" name="password" placeholder="Password">

   <input type="checkbox" name="stayLoggedIn" value=1>

   <input type="hidden" name="signUp" value="0">

   <input type="submit" name="submit" value="Log In!">
```

4.4. HEADER.PHP

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
 <head>
  <!-- Required meta tags always come first -->
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1, shrink-to-
fit=no">
  <meta http-equiv="x-ua-compatible" content="ie=edge">

  <!-- Bootstrap CSS -->
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/4.0.0-
alpha.2/css/bootstrap.min.css" integrity="sha384-
y3tfxAZXuh4HwSYylfB+J125MxIs6mR5FOHamPBG064zB+AFeWH94NdvaCBm8qnd"
crossorigin="anonymous">

    <style type="text/css">

    .container {

        text-align: center;
        width: 400px;
    }

    #homePageContainer {

        margin-top: 150px;

    }

       #containerLoggedInPage {

          margin-top: 60px;

       }


    html {

       background: url(background.jpg) no-repeat center center fixed;
       -webkit-background-size: cover;
       -moz-background-size: cover;
       -o-background-size: cover;
       background-size: cover;
```

```
    }

    body {

       background: none;
       color: #FFF;

    }

    #logInForm {

       display:none;

    }

    .toggleForms {

       font-weight: bold;

    }

    #diary {

       width: 100%;
       height: 100%;

    }

  </style>
</head>
<body>
```

4.5. FOOTER.PHP

```
<!-- jQuery first, then Bootstrap JS. -->
   <script src="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/2.1.4/jquery.min.js"></script>
   <script src="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/4.0.0-
alpha.2/js/bootstrap.min.js" integrity="sha384-
vZ2WRJMwsjRMW/8U7i6PWi6AlO1L79snBrmgiDpgIWJ82z8eA5lenwvxbMV1PAh7"
crossorigin="anonymous"></script>

    <script type="text/javascript">

      $(".toggleForms").click(function() {

         $("#signUpForm").toggle();
         $("#logInForm").toggle();


      });

       $('#diary').bind('input propertychange', function() {

           $.ajax({
             method: "POST",
             url: "updatedatabase.php",
             data: { content: $("#diary").val() }
           });

      });


    </script>

  </body>
</html>
```

4.6. FOOTER.PHP

```
<?php
   $link = mysqli_connect("localhost", "cl29-secretdi", "D-fnT^Hbz", "cl29-secretdi");
      if (mysqli_connect_error()) {
         die ("Database Connection Error");
      }
```

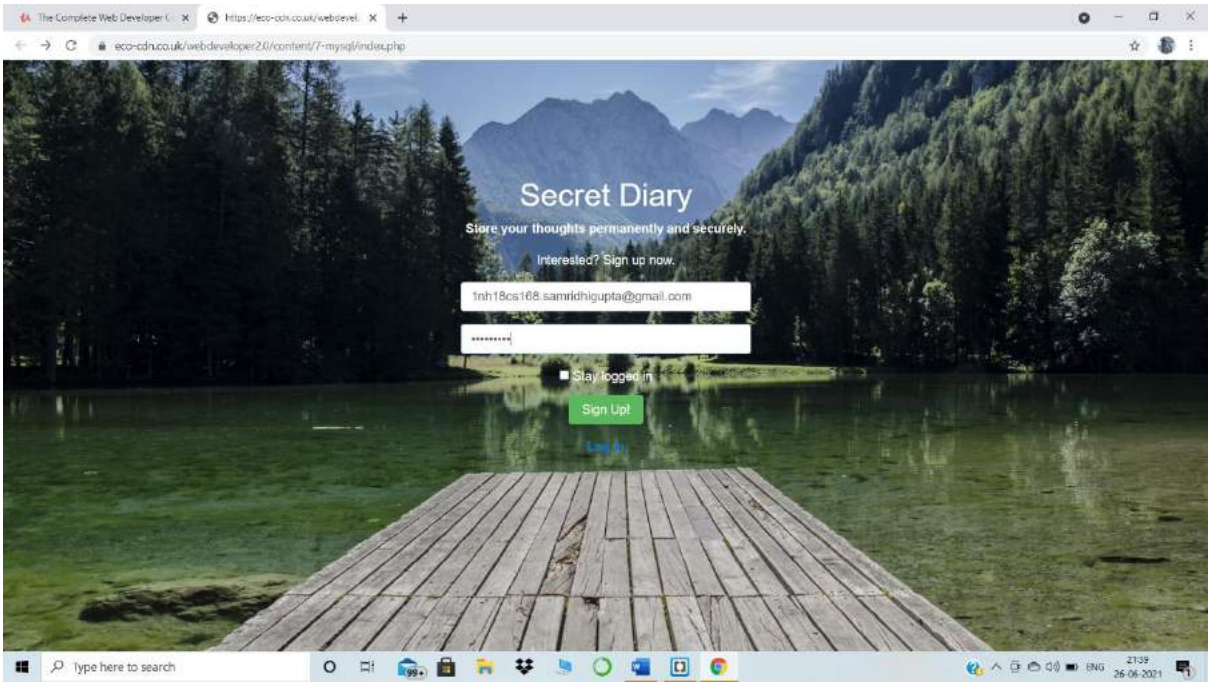
4.7. LOGGEDINPAGE.PHP

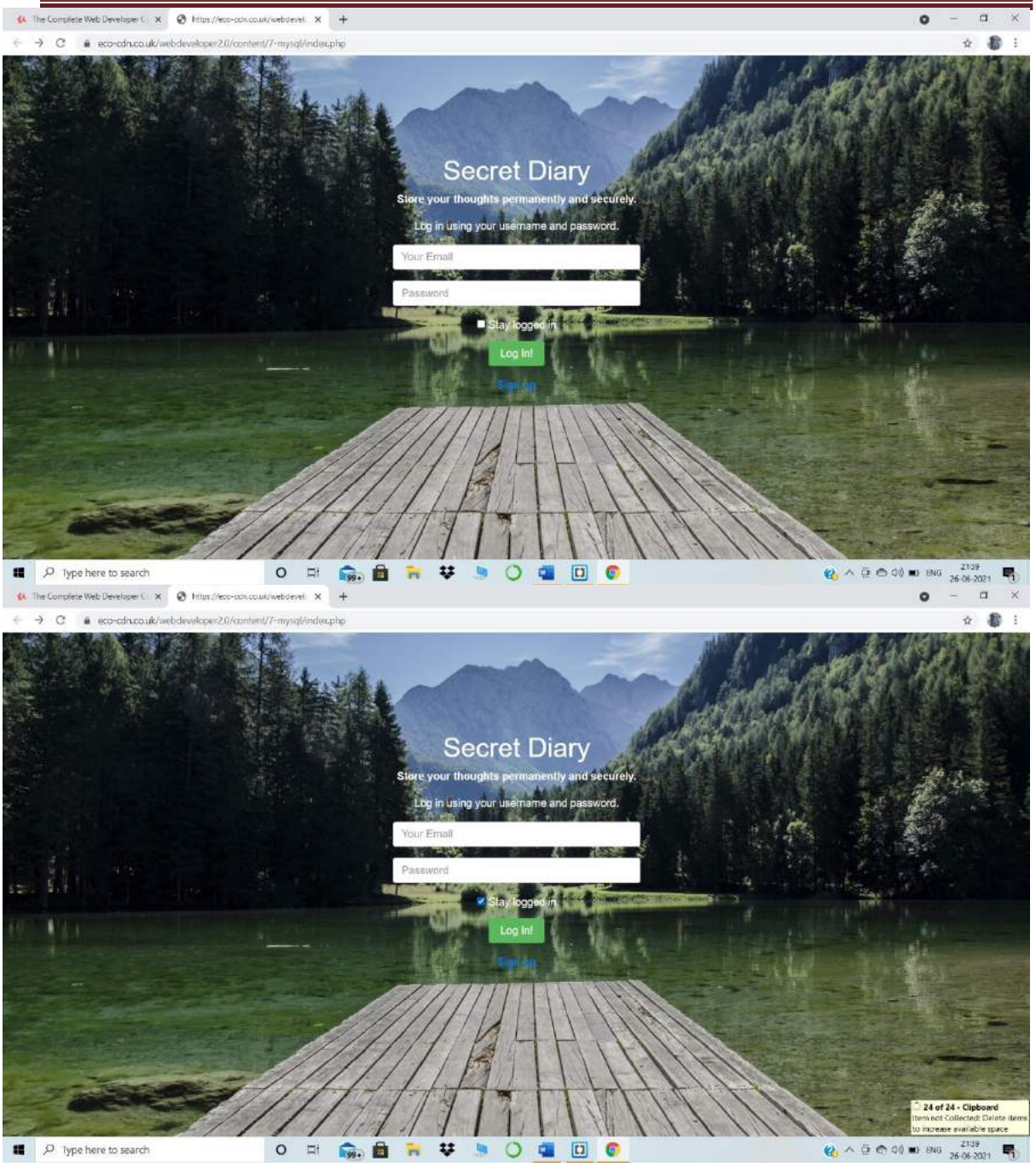
```
<?php
   session_start();
   if (array_key_exists("id", $_COOKIE)) {
      $_SESSION['id'] = $_COOKIE['id'];
   }
   if (array_key_exists("id", $_SESSION)) {
      echo "<p>Logged In! <a href='firstPart.php?logout=1'>Log out</a></p>";
   } else {
      header("Location: firstPart.php");
   }

?>
```

4.8. UPDATED DATABASE.PHP

```
<?php

   session_start();

   if (array_key_exists("content", $_POST)) {

      include("connection.php");

      $query = "UPDATE `users` SET `diary` = '".mysqli_real_escape_string($link, $_POST['content'])."' WHERE id = ".mysqli_real_escape_string($link, $_SESSION['id'])." LIMIT 1";

      mysqli_query($link, $query);

   }

?>
```

4.1. RESULTS




Secret Diary
Store your thoughts permanently and securely.
Log in using your username and password.
Your Email
Password
Stay logged in
Log In!
Sign up
Type here to search
Secret Diary
Store your thoughts permanently and securely.
Log in using your username and password.
Your Email
Password
Stay logged in
Log In!
Sign up
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Type here to search