Project Report

On

"Social Site"

Under subject of

# **MAJOR PROJECT**

 $B. Tech. \ Semester-VIII$ 

(Department of Information Technology)

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Academic Year (2022-23)



## **CANDIDATE'S DECLARATION**

We hereby declare that the work presented in this project entitled "Social Site" submitted towards completion of project in 8<sup>th</sup> Semester of B. Tech. (Information Technology) is an authentic record of our original work carried out under the guidance of "Prof. Piyush Kashiyani".

We have not submitted the matter embodied in this project for the award of any other degree.

Semester: 8th

Place: Atmiya University, Rajkot

## **Signature:**

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## **CERTIFICATE**

Date: 05/04/2023

This is to certify that the "**Social Site**" has been carried out by **Piyush Vaghasiya** under my guidance in fulfillment of the subject Major Project in Information Technology (8<sup>th</sup> Semester) of Atmiya University, Rajkot during the academic year 2022-23.

Prof. Piyush Kashiyani Prof. Darshan Jani

(Project Guide) (Head of the Department)



## **CERTIFICATE**

Date: 05/04/2023

This is to certify that the "**Social Site**" has been carried out by **Sujen Umaretiya** under my guidance in fulfillment of the subject Major Project in Information Technology (8<sup>th</sup> Semester) of Atmiya University, Rajkot during the academic year 2022-23.

Prof. Piyush Kashiyani Prof. Darshan Jani

(Project Guide) (Head of the Department)



## **CERTIFICATE**

Date: 05/04/2023

This is to certify that the "**Social Site**" has been carried out by **Deep Satasiya** under my guidance in fulfillment of the subject Major Project in Information Technology (8<sup>th</sup> Semester) of Atmiya University, Rajkot during the academic year 2022-23.

Prof. Piyush Kashiyani Prof. Darshan Jani

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We even thank and appreciate to our colleague in developing the project and people who have willingly helped us out with their abilities.

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## **ABSTRACT**

This Report describes all the requirements for the project. The purpose of this research is to provide a virtual image for the combination of both structured and unstructured information of my project "Social Site". In this API user make it's username than generate username token. By this token user generate password and by this password user do sign up in Social Site. After this user do anything with their profile like CRUD operation. In this project also do retrieve posts using latitude and longitude and we show the count of active and inactive post in the dashboard.

# **INDEX**

Sr.			TRITLE C	Page
No.			TITLES	No.
	Ack	nowled	gement	1
	Abs	tract		2
	List	of Figu	ires	9
	List	of Tab	les	10
1.	Intr	oductio	on .	11
	1.1	Purpo	se	11
	1.2	Scope		11
	1.3	Techn	ology and tool	12
2.	Proj	ject Ma	nagement	13
	2.1	Projec	et Planning	13
	2.2	Projec	et Scheduling	13
	2.3	Risk N	Management	13
		2.3.1	Risk Identification	14
		2.3.2	Risk Analysis	15
3.	Syst	em Reg	quirements Study	17
	3.1	Hardw	vare and Software Requirements	17
		3.1.1	Server side hardware requirement	17
		3.1.2	Software requirement	17
		3.1.3	Client Side requirement	17
	3.2	Const	raints	18
		3.2.1	Hardware Limitation	18
		3.2.2	Reliability requirements	18
4.	Syst	em Ana	alysis	19
	4.1	Study	of Current System	19
	4.2	Proble	em and Weaknesses of Current System	19
	4.3	Requi	rements of New System	20
		4.3.1	User Requirements	20
		4.3.2	System Requirements	20
	4.4	Feasib	pility Study	21

	4.5	Select	ion Of Hardware and Software and Justification	21
5	Syst	em Des	sign	22
	5.1	Input /	/output interface	24
	5.2	Interfa	ace Design	24
		5.2.1	Class Diagram	25
		5.2.2	Use Case Diagram	26
		5.2.3	Activity Diagram	27
		5.2.4	Data Flow Diagram	28
6	Cod	e Imple	ementation	30
	6.1	Imple	mentation Environment	30
	6.2	Progra	am/Module Specification	30
	6.3	Codin	g Standards	30
7	Test	ing		31
	7.1	Testin	g Strategy	31
	7.2	Testin	g Method	31
		7.2.1	Unit Testing	31
		7.2.2	Integration Testing	31
		7.2.3	Validation Testing	31
8	Lim	itations	s and Future Enhancement	32
	8.1	Limita	ations	32
	8.2	Future	e Enhancement	32
9	Con	clusion		33
10	Refe	erences		34

# **LIST OF FIGURES**

Figure	Table Title	Page
No.	Table Title	No.
5.1	Add Players	22
5.2	Main Activity	23
5.2.1	Class Diagram	25
5.2.2	Use Case Diagram	26
5.2.3	Activity Diagram	27
5.2.4.1	Context Level DFD	28
5.2.4.2	First Level DFD	29

# **LIST OF TABLES**

Table	Table Title	Page
No.		No.
3.1.1.1	Server side Hardware Requirements	17
3.1.2.1	Software Requirements	17
3.1.3.1	Client side Requirements	17

# <u>CHAPTER – 1</u> <u>INTRODUCTION</u>

#### 1.1 Purpose

Social networking involves the use of online social media platforms to connect with new and existing friends, family, colleagues, and businesses. Individuals can use social networking to announce and discuss their interests and concerns with others who may support and otherwise interact with them.

#### 1.2 Scope

In the fast growing field of software engineering and development and even more rapidly growing sector of game development the future is hard to predict. In general software project is a project focusing on the creation of software. Consequently, Success can be measured by taking a look at the resulting software. In a game project, the product is a game. But and here comes the point: A game is much more than just its software. It has to provide content to become enjoyable.

#### 1.3 Technology and tools

#### **Back End Technology used in the application:**

#### Node.js:

Node.js (Node) is an open source development platform for executing JavaScript code serverside. Node is useful for developing applications that require a persistent connection from the browser to the server and is often used for real-time applications such as chat, news feeds and web push notifications.

#### Express.js:

Express is a minimal and flexible Node. is web application framework that provides a robust set of features for web and mobile applications.

#### Mongo-Db:

MongoDB is a document database used to build highly available and scalable internet applications. With its flexible schema approach, it's popular with development teams using agile methodologies.

#### 1. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

#### 2.1 Project Planning:

Project Planning is concerned with identifying and measuring the activities, milestones and deliverables produced by the project. Project planning is undertaken and completed sometimes even before any development activity starts. Project planning consists of following essential activities:

- Scheduling manpower and other resources needed to develop the system.
- Staff organization and staffing plans.
- Risk identification, analysis, and accurate planning.
- Estimating some of the basic attributes of the project like cost, duration and efforts. The effectiveness of the subsequent planning activities is based on the accuracy of these estimations.
- Miscellaneous plans like quality assurance plan, configuration management plan, etc.

Project management involves planning, monitoring and control of the people, process, and the events that occurs as the software evolves from a preliminary concept to an operational implementation. Cost estimation is a relative activity that is concerned with the resources required to accomplish the project plan.

## 2.2 Project Scheduling:

The scheduling is the peak of a planning activity, a primary component of software project management. When combined with estimation methods and risk analysis, scheduling establishes a roadmap for project management. The characteristics of the project are used to adapt an appropriate task set for doing work.

#### 2.3 Risk Management:

Risk management consists of a series of steps that help a software development team to understood and manage uncertain problems that may arise during the course of software development and can plague a software project.

Risks are the dangerous conditions or potential problems for the system which may damage the system functionalities to very high level which would not be acceptable at any cost. So in order to make our system stable and give its 100% performance we must have identify those risks, analyze their occurrences and effects on our system and must prevent them to occur.

#### 2.3.1 Risk Identification:

Risk identification is a first systematic attempt to specify risks to project plan, Scheduling resources, project development. It may be carried out as a team process using brainstorming approach

#### Technology risk:

Technical risks concern implementation, potential design, Interfacing, testing, and maintenance problems

- Database Corruptness
- Garbage Collection

#### **People Risks:**

These risks are concerns with the team and its members who are taking part in developing the system.

- Leaking an important data
- Failure of the administration
- Lack of knowledge,
- Lack of clear product vision.
- Technical staff conflict
- Poor communication between people

#### **Tools Risks:**

These are more concerned with tools used to develop the system

• Tools containing virus.

#### **General Risks:**

General Risks are the risks, which are concerned with the mentality and resources.

- Lack of resources can cause great harm to efficiency and timely productivity.
- Rapidly changing requirements.
- Changes in requirements can cause a great harm to implementation, designing and schedule of developing the system.
- Insufficient planning and task identification.

#### 2.3.2 Risk Analysis

"Risk analysis = risk assessment + risk management + risk communication." Risk analysis is employed in its broadest sense to include:

#### **Risk assessment:**

Involves identifying sources of potential harm, assessing the likelyhood that harm will occurand the consequences if harm does occur.

#### Risk management:

Evaluates which risks identified in the risk assessment process require management and selects and implements the plans or actions that are required to ensure that those risks are controlled.

Precautions taken to make risks minimal are as under:-

• Periodical backups are taken to avoid major loss in case of system crash.

#### **Risk communication:**

Involves an interactive dialogue between stakeholders and risk assessors and risk managers which actively informs the other processes.

Steps taken for risk communication is as under:-

• Probability of certain risks is negotiated with client. • All the possible risks are listed out during communication and project is developed taking care of that risks.

# 2. SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS STUDY

## **3.1 Hardware and Software Requirement**

This shows minimum requirements to carry on to run this system efficiently.

## **3.1.1 Hardware Requirements**

## **Server side Hardware Requirement:**

Devices	Description
Processor	Intel Core Duo 2.0 GHz or more
RAM	512 MB or more
Hard Disk	10 GB or more

Table 3.1.1.1 Server side Hardware Requirement

## **3.1.2 Software Requirements**

For which	Software
Operating System	Windows 7/8/10, Linux
Back End	NodeJS, ExpressJS, MongoDB.

Table 3.1.2.1 Software Requirement

#### 3.2 Constraints

#### 3.2.1 Hardware Limitations

The major hardware limitations faced by the system are as follows:

If the appropriate hardware is not there like processor, RAM, hard disks

- -The problem in processing requests of client
- -If appropriate storage is not there our whole database will crash due to less storage because our main requirement is large storage.

#### 3.2.2 Reliability Requirements

Since many users can access the server simultaneously, load on the server becomes very high. Hence, the server should be of enough high configurations. There should be high back up storage and management of huge data for overall ideas, videos, images, multiple countries, multiple user profile.

The Reliability requirements are the validations used to protect the system against one or more incorrect activities. Without proper validation of the system, the failure possibilities of it grow higher so it is must to understand the proper validation of the system and must implement them. All the required validator controls spend very good role to keep the system secure from any unauthorized or incorrect information. In all these validation actions if system found one or more entries violating validation rules then user will be warned by proper error messages and the details or the record is not going to be saved until corrections are made to them.

#### 3. SYSTEM ANALYSIS

#### 4.1 Study Current System

Implementation is the stage where the theoretical design is turned into a working system. The most crucial stage in achieving a new successful system and in giving confidence on the new system for the users that it will work efficiently and effectively.

The system can be implemented only after thorough testing is done and if it is found to work according to the specification.

It involves careful planning, investigation of the current system and its constraints on implementation, design of methods to achieve the change over and an evaluation of change over methods a part from planning. Two major tasks of preparing the implementation are education and training of the users and testing of the system.

The more complex the system being implemented, the more involved will be the systems analysis and design effort required just for implementation.

The implementation phase comprises of several activities. The required hardware and software acquisition is carried out. The system may require some software to be developed. For this, programs are written and tested. The user then changes over to his new fully tested system and the old system is discontinued.

## 4.2 Problem and weakness of current system

- Inconsistency in data entry and generate errors
- System is fully dependent on skilled individuals
- Time consuming and costly to produce reports
- Entry of false information
- Duplication of data entry

## 4.3 Requirements of New System

## **4.3.1** User Requirements:

The user requirement for this system is to make the system fast, flexible, less prone to error, reduce expenses and save the time.

## 4.3.2 System Requirements:

#### • Functional System Requirement:

This section gives a functional requirement that applicable to the Social Site system. In this Social Site there is need for the log in requirements.

#### • Non-Functional System Requirements:

#### i. EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENT:

When a Social Site application implemented user can socialize.

#### ii. RELIABILITY REQUIREMENT:

The system should provide a reliable environment to users. All actions should be performed without any errors.

#### iii. USABILITY REQUIREMENT:

The Social Site is designed for user friendly environment and ease of use.

#### iv. IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENT:

Implementation of the system using NodeJs , ExpressJs and MongoDB as back end and it will be used for database connectivity.

4.4 Feasibility Study

The feasibility study of any system is mainly intended to study and analyze the proposed system

and to decide whether the system under consideration will be viable or not after implementation.

That is it determines the usability of the project after deployment. To come to result a set of query

is answered keeping the efficiency of the software and its impact on the domain for which it was

developed.

**Technical Feasibility:** 

In technical feasibility, we study all technical issues regarding the proposed system. It is mainly

concerned with the specifications of the equipments and the software, which successfully satisfies

the end-user's requirement. The technical needs of the system may vary accordingly but include:

♣ The feasibility to produce outputs in a given time.

\* Response time under certain conditions.

♣ Ability to process a certain volume of the transaction at a particular speed.

♣ Facility to communicate data

4.5 Selection of Hardware and Software and Justification

The configuration of the existing systems is:

Processor: Pentium III, 500 MHz (or above)

Memory: 128 MB (or above) Secondary

Storage : 20 GB (or above)

For Software there are following alternatives:

Operating System : mac/Window 9/8/10, 2000,

XP, NTDevelopment tools: NodeJS, ExpressJS,

MongoDB.

Documentation tool: MS-Word

## 4. System Design

## 5.1 Input /output interface

```
D
                                                         ··· JS api.message.js JS auth.model.js X

∨ KNOVATOR

                                                                            src > models > JS auth.model.js > [6] UsersSchema > //5 password
                                                                                            collection: 'Users',
timestamps: true,
                                                                             28
29 UsersSchema.pre('save', function (next) {
30 bcrypt.hash(this.password, 10, (error, hash) => {
31 if (error) {
32 return next(error);
33
              > message
> models
                                                                             if (error) {
    return next(error);
} else {
    this.password = hash;
    next();
}

y

usersSchema.methods.comparePassword = async function (passw) {
    return await bcrypt.compare(passw, this.password);
}

possesses courses presuscompare(passw, this.password);
}

             .gitignore
             Js app.js
             {} package-lock.json
             {} package.json
                                                                             PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                [nodemon] 2.8.18
[nodemon] to restart at any time, enter `rs`
[nodemon] watching path(s): *.*
[nodemon] watching extensions: js,mjs,json
[nodemon] starting `node -p esm index.js`
mongodb:/localhost:278017/TodoTest -mongo_host`
Server Start on port 8000
> OUTLINE
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  Ln 14, Col 6 Spaces: 4 UTF-8 CRLF () JavaScript ✓ Prettier 🛱 🚨
```

**Figure 5.1.1** 

#### • Main Activity:

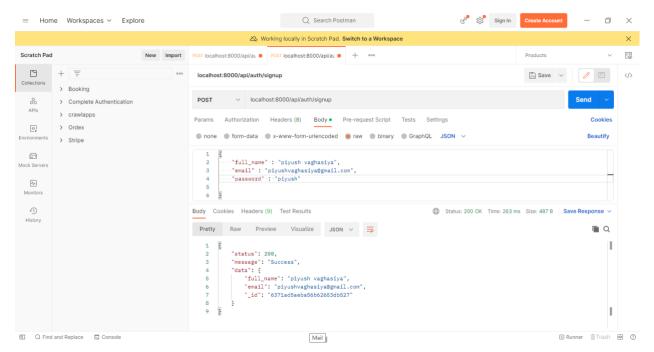
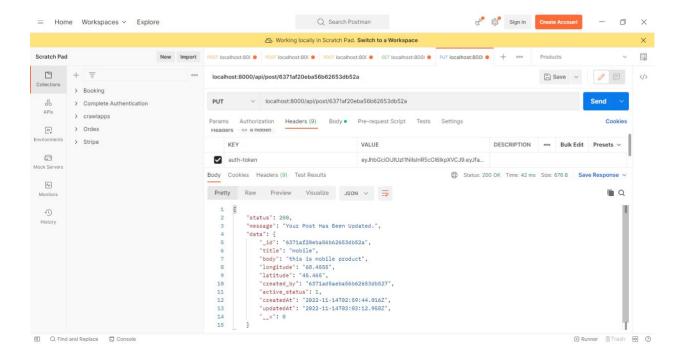
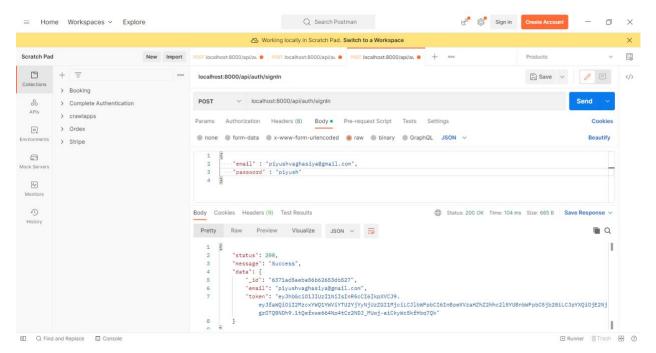
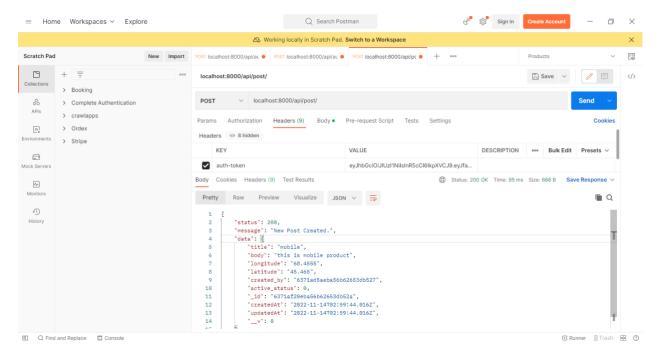


Figure 5.1.2: Main Activity





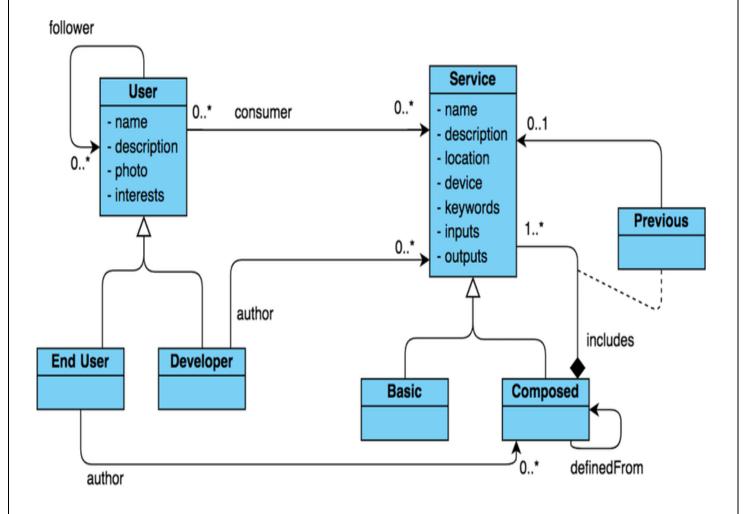
**Figure 5.1.3:** 



**Figure 5.1.4:** 

# 5.2 Interface Design5.2.1 Class Diagram

**Figure: 5.2.1.1** 



# **5.2.2** Use Case Diagram

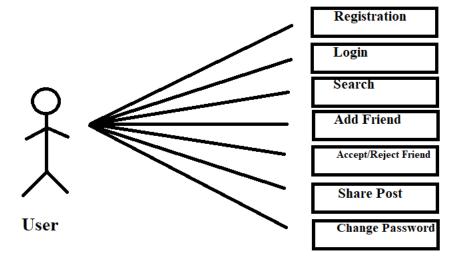
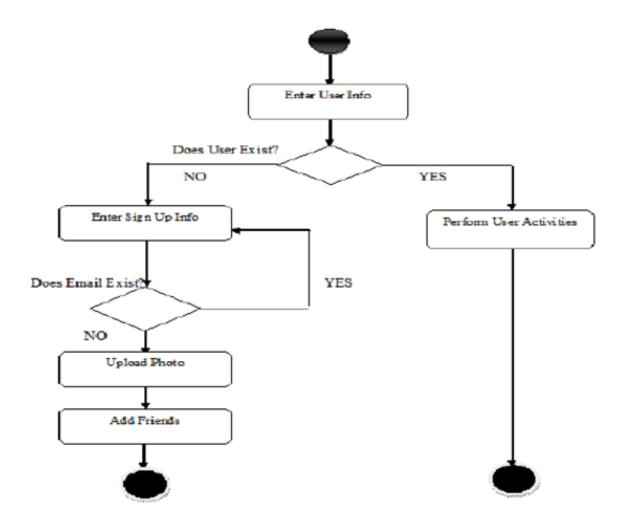


Figure: 5.2.2.1

# **5.2.3** Activity Diagram



**Figure: 5.2.3.1** 

## **5.2.4 Data Flow Diagram**

## • Context Level DFD

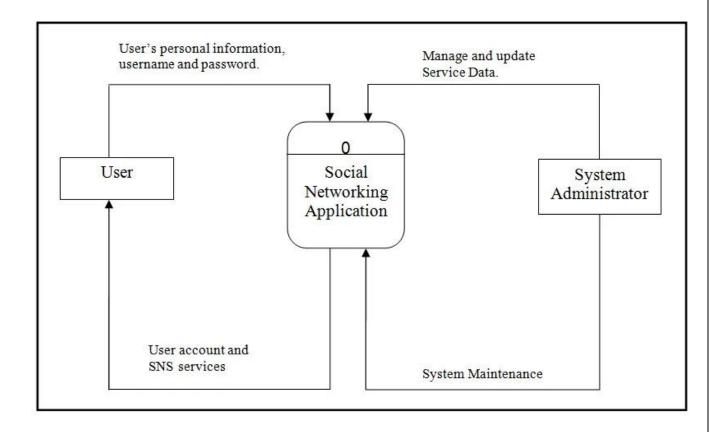
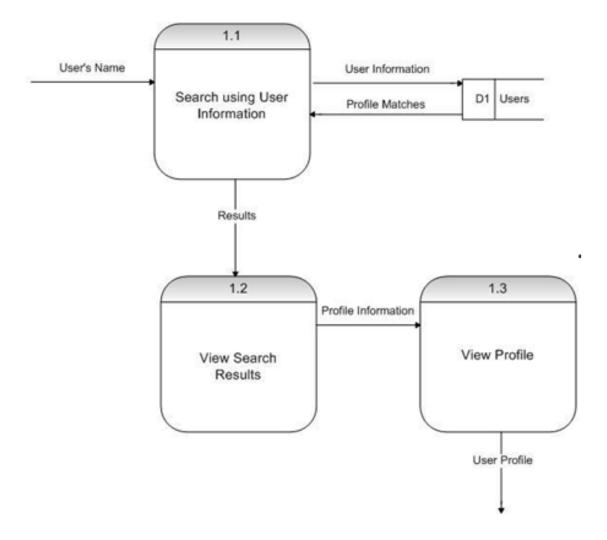


Figure: 5.2.4.1

## • ☐ First Level DFD



**Figure: 5.2.4.2** 

## 5. Code Implementation

#### **6.1 Implementation Environment**

Challenges identified for successful design and implementation of this project are dominated by:

• Complexity, reliability/availability, transparent data access. The project was a result of a group consensus. The team was having two members. The team was guided by project manager. The team structure depends on the management style of the organization, the no. of people in the team, their skill levels and the problem difficulty.

#### **6.2 Program/Module Specification**

- System GUI must be as simple and user friendly as anyone can use it. At front side we implemented User Name to login in social site.
- A Session is maintained throughout the system when a particular user enters their names into the system.

## **6.3 Coding Standards**

• Normally, good software development organization requires their programmers to maintain some well-defined and standard style of coding called coding standard.

#### **6.3.1 Comment Standards:**

• The comment should describe what is happening, how it is being done, what parameters mean, which global are used and which are modified, and any registration or bugs.

The standards I have followed are:

- Comment may also be used to explain individual sections or lines of codes to easily get access and easily review or manage the classes or properties for the pages.
- Inline comments should be made with the //. Comment style and should be indented at the same level as the code described.
- For multiple line comments we write between /\* ..... \*/.

## 6. Testing

#### 7.1 Testing Strategy

A strategy for software testing integrates software test case design method into a well-planned series of steps that result in the successful construction of the software. The strategy provides the roadmap that describes the steps to be conducted as a part of testing, then these steps are planned and then undertaken, and how much effort, time and resource will be required.

#### 7.2 Testing Method

#### 7.2.1 Unit Testing

The unit testing is meant for testing smallest unit of software. There are two approaches namely bottom-up and top-down. In bottom up approach the last module is tested and then moving towards the first module while top down approach reverses the action. In present work we opt for the first one. The bottom up approach for the current project is carried out as shown in.

## 7.2.2 Validation Testing

After the integration testing software is completely assembled as a package, interfacing error have been uncovered and corrected, and then validation testing may begin. Validation can be defined in many ways but a simple definition is what a validation succeeds when software functions in a manner that can be reasonably accepted by the user.

## 7.2.3 Integration Testing

The integration testing is meant to test all the modules simultaneously because it is possible that all the modules may function correctly when tested individually. But they may not work altogether and may lead to unexpected outcome.

## 7. Limitations and Future Enhancement

#### **8.1 Limitations:**

Though I tried my best in developing this system but as limitations are mere parts of any System so are of my system. Some limitations of game application system are as under:

• Low storage capacity.

#### **8.2 Future Enhancement:**

There is always a scope for enhancements in any developed system, especially when our nature of the project is iterative waterfall which allows us to rethink on the method of development to adopt changes in the project. Below mentioned are some of the changes possible in the future to increase the adaptability, and efficiency of the system.

- More attractive GUI (Graphical user interface).
- Communication options like chat.

## 8. Conclusion

The Social Site is most familiar among all the groups. Intelligence can be a property of any purpose-driven decision maker. This basic idea has been suggested many times. An algorithm of Social Site has been presented and tested that works in efficient way. Overall the system works without any bugs.

Project-code link: https://github.com/piyushvaghasiya009/project-social.git