

SOCIAL PORTAL

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Abstract

The concept of Web Portal is being used nowadays just because we humans are used to the habit of "one-shop-stop" as the web portal provides each and everything on one site. Also, the Social Networking has proven to be the boom for today's world. The world is moving with the Internet. So here in our Project, we have merged the concept of Web Portal and Social Networking Site into one i.e. SOCIAL WEB PORTAL. In our project we have got enhanced security mechanism and we have Admin power as the most important tool on our Web-Site.

Index Terms: Admin Power, Security, Portal etc.

1. INTRODUCTION:

There has been a great deal of speculation about the impact of social networking sites on users' lives. Some fear that SNS use might diminish human relationships and contact, perhaps increasing social isolation. Others exult that pervasive connectivity using technology will add to people's stores of social capital and lead to other social payoffs. In this report, we recognize that there is a great deal of variation in how people use SNS, in the types of platforms that are available, and the types of people that are attracted to different sites.

Web Portals on the other hand have got loads of things in it like Weather Forecasting, News, Stocks, Live Scores, etc.

1.1 Web Portal

Web Portal is a simple web page that usually displays huge amount of information being brought from different sources. Information from different sources are dedicated to some location on the page which is known as "portlet".

Web Portal's functions are as follows:

- Search and Navigation.
- Information Integration.
- Personalization.
- Task management and Workflow.
- Integration of Application and Business Intelligence.
- Entertainment
- e-mail facility

2. SOCIAL WEB PORTAL:

A web portal is most often one specially-designed Webpage at a website which brings information together from diverse sources in a uniform way. Usually, each information source gets its dedicated area on the page for displaying information ; often, the user can configure which ones to display.

Variants of portals include and intranet "dashboards for executives and managers. The extent to which content is displayed in a uniform way may be more or less depending on the intended user and the intended purpose as well as the diversity of the content. Very often design emphasis is on a certain metaphor for configuring and customizing the presentation of the content and the chosen implementation framework and/or code libraries. In addition, the role of the user in an organization may determine which content can be added to the portal or deleted from the portal configuration. A portal may use a search engine API to permit users to search intranet content as opposed to extranet content by restricting which domains may be searched. Apart from this common search engines feature, web portals may offer other services such as e-mail, news, stock quotes, information from databases and even entertainment content. Portals provide a way for enterprises and organizations to provide a consistent look and feel with access control and procedures for multiple applications and databases, which otherwise See for

example, the "My Yahoo!" feature of Yahoo! which may have inspired such features as the later Google iGoogle.

The configurable side-panels of, for example, the modern Opera browser and the option of "Speed Dial" pages by most browsers continue to reflect the earlier "portal" metaphor. Social networking is the grouping of individuals into specific groups, like small rural communities or a neighbourhood subdivision, if you will. Although social networking is possible in person, especially in the workplace, universities, and high schools, it is most popular online. This is because unlike most high schools, colleges, or workplaces, the internet is filled with millions of individuals who are looking to meet other people, to gather and share first-hand information and experiences about cooking, golfing, gardening, developing friendships or professional alliances, finding employment, business-to-business marketing and even groups sharing information about the end of the Mayan calendar and the Great Shift to arrive December 21, 2012. The topics and interests are as varied and rich as the story of our universe. When it comes to online social networking, websites are commonly used. These websites are known as social sites. Social networking websites function like an online community of internet users. Depending on the website in question, many of these online community members share common interests in hobbies, religion, or politics. Once you are granted access to a social networking website you can begin to socialize. This socialization may include reading the profile pages of other members and possibly even contacting them.

The friends that you can make are just one of the many benefits to social networking online. Another one of those benefits includes diversity because the internet gives individuals from all around the world access to social networking sites. This means that although you are in the United States, you could develop an online friendship with someone in Denmark or India. Not only will you make new friends, but you just might learn a thing or two about new cultures or new languages and learning is always a good thing. Content Central. A portal differs from a regular site because it functions as a content agglomerate centre. It is characterized by the large amount of information and diversity of content types it provides. Profit comes from advertising, partners and selling generic information about users in the case of thematic portals. In the corporate case it comes from the business opportunities it generates. Your customers see your products as services and easily request a quote, so your portal works as an optimal sales vendor. Corporate/Thematic The corporate portals focus on a company or group (set of companies operating in various sectors or areas). In a portal the identity of each company is maintained as well as the reference, access and unity of the group. instead of these features our project adds the following new features.

3. PROPOSED SYSTEM:

Our concept of social web portal is simple i.e. Social Networking Site + Web Portal with some added/enhanced features. Our Social web portal consists of following new features:

- FAQ section: FAQ section would provide answers to the users for questions which frequently come to their mind or which would occur to their mind when they would surf through the portal.
- GOOGLE-SEARCH by using "FILE UPLOAD" mechanism
- LOCAL NEWS" Using user's location we show the local news to the user's. the advantage of this facility is that user is aware of current happening in their city. Social networking sites include following features
- CREATE GROUP option for creating group directly If any one need all detail of persons of particular institute/city/college , then it may be helpful to him ,because after creating group he may have only access to those persons instead of others. e.g:-useful in collecting data for alumni-meet
- CHAT WITH FACILITY OF AUDIO, VIDEO & ALL TYPE OF FILES by using this facility user can send audio, video and all types files on the social networking site.
- REMAINDER USING STICKY-NOTE sticky notes are useful to remember the work. Sticky notes keep list of work temporary on site that user will doing after some time.
- MULTIPLAYER GAMINGA multiplayer game is a game which is played by several players. The players might be independent opponents, formed into teams or be just a single team pitted against the game
- TWO STEP VERIFICATION two-step authentication systems rely on a password and a second code to access accounts or data. The code tends to be a randomly generated number that can only be used once. Users are encouraged to download apps and rely on their smart phones to generate the random codes instantly. Google already provides two-step verification for its users, and Microsoft just revealed it is adding it too. Microsoft plans to have this optional verification system in place for all user accounts. The growth of viruses and malware has made hacking easier, so more companies are turning to this secure technique.

4. TECHNOLOGIES USED:

4.1 Php:

"PHP is an HTML-embedded scripting language. Much of its syntax is borrowed from C, Java and Perl with a couple of unique PHP-specific features thrown in. The goal of the language is to allow web developers to write dynamically generated pages quickly."

This is generally a good definition of PHP. However, it does contain a lot of terms you may not be used to. Another way to think of PHP is a powerful, behind the scenes scripting language that your visitors won't see When someone visits your PHP webpage, your web server processes the PHP code. It then sees which parts it needs to show to visitors(content and pictures) and hides the other stuff(file operations, math calculations, etc.) then translates your PHP into HTML. After

the translation into HTML, it sends the webpage to your visitor's web browser.

It is also helpful to think of PHP in terms of what it can do for you. PHP will allow you to:

- Reduce the time to create large websites
- Create a customized user experience for visitors based on information that you have gathered from them.
- Open up thousands of possibilities for online tools. Check out PHP – Hot Scripts for examples of the great things that are possible with PHP.
- Allow creation of shopping carts for e-commerce websites.

4.2 Mysql:

MySQL has been criticized in the past for not supporting all the features of other popular and more expensive DataBase Management Systems. However, MySQL continues to improve with each release (currently version 5), and it has become widely popular with individuals and businesses of many different sizes. A database is a structure that comes in two flavours: a flat database and a relational database. A relational database is much more oriented to the human mind and is often preferred over the gabble-de-gook flat databases that are just stored on hard drives like a text file. MySQL is a relational database. In a relational structured database there are tables that store data. The columns define which kinds of information will be stored in the table. An individual column must be created for each type of data you wish to store.

On the other hand, a row contains the actual values for these specified columns. Each row will have 1 value for each and every column. For example a table with columns (Name, Age, Weight-lbs) could have a row with the values (Bob, 65, 165). If all this relational database talk is too confusing, don't despair. We will talk about and show a few examples in the coming lessons. Databases are most useful when it comes to storing information that fits into logical categories. For example, say that you wanted to store information of all the employees in a company. With a database you can group different parts of your business into separate tables to help store your information logically. Example tables might be: Employees, Supervisors, and Customers. Each table would then contain columns specific to these three areas. To help store information related to each employee, the Employees table might have the following columns: Hire, Date, Position, Age, and Salary.

4.3 Html & Css:

Hypertext Mark-up Language (HTML) is the text mark up language currently used on the World Wide Web. If you have ever written a school report or business memo, you have encountered text mark-ups. Your documents probably came back to you covered in red ink, courtesy of your teacher or boss. The symbols and acronyms used in those editorial mark ups suggested changes for you to interpret or implement. In that scenario, mark up is separate from the

actual content of your document. When you create a document with a word processing program, such as Microsoft Word or WordPerfect, the program uses mark up language to indicate the structure and formatting of that electronic document. What you see on your screen looks like a page of formatted text; the rest is done "behind the scenes." HTML is the not-so-behind-the-scenes mark up language that is used to tell Web browsers how to display Web pages. In the case of HTML, mark up commands applied to your Web-based content tell the browser software the structure of the document and, when appropriate, how you want the content to be display. A CSS (cascading style sheet) file allows you to separate your web sites HTML content from its style. As always you use your (X)HTML file to arrange the content, but all of the presentation (fonts, colour, background, borders, text formatting, link effects & so on...) are accomplished within a CSS.

4.4 JQuery:

jQuery is a lightweight, "write less, do more", JavaScript library. The purpose of jQuery is to make it much easier to use JavaScript on your website. jQuery takes a lot of common tasks that require many lines of JavaScript code to accomplish, and wraps them into methods that you can call with a single line of code. jQuery also simplifies a lot of the complicated things from JavaScript, like AJAX calls and DOM manipulation.

The jQuery library contains the following features:

- HTML/DOM manipulation
- CSS manipulation
- HTML event methods
- Effects and animations
- AJAX
- Utilities

4.5 Ajax:

Ajax stands for Asynchronous JavaScript and XML. In essence, Ajax is an efficient way for a web application to handle user interactions with a web page - a way that reduces the need to do a page refresh or full page reload for every user interaction. This enables rich behaviour similar to that of a desktop application or plugin-based web application using a browser. Ajax interactions are handled asynchronously in the background. As this happens, a user can continue working with the page. Ajax interactions are initiated by JavaScript code. When the Ajax interaction is complete, JavaScript updates the HTML source of the page. The changes are made immediately without requiring a page refresh. Ajax interactions can be used to do things such as validate form entries using server-side logic, retrieve detailed data from the server, dynamically update data on a page, and submit partial forms from the page.

5. ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES:

5.1 Advantages:

- Access to every content of the page in just one click from anywhere.
- Easy for users to customize personal places.
- User can create their own pages.
- Flexible content and layout.
- Admin power i.e. admin can remove wrong contents.
- Powerful back end with security mechanisms so that hackers can't be able to enter the system.

5.2 Disadvantages:

- Complex to put everything in a single place.
- It is difficult to integrate back-end databases.

6. CONCLUSION

- There has been a widespread news with the study by many Ph.d students that many students are leaving Facebook just because of some personal reasons which is being omitted in our Social Web-Portal.
- The main aim of admin power is being practically implemented in our Social Web-Portal.
- There are many things such as 2-step verifications, audio chat are yet to implement.
- Many more functionalities which were covered in our aim is also practically implemented.
- Social Web-Portal has been a great use in near future demanding for multi-functional web-site i.e. "one-stop shop" .

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