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المملكة العربية السعودية
وزارة التعليم العالي
جامعة المجمعة
كلية العلوم بالزلفي
قسم علوم الحاسب و المعلومات

Report of Graduation Project II for the 2nd Semester of year 1438-1439

PROJECT TITLE:

ENCYCLOPEDIA EVALUATION



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ABSTRACT

It was found that it is difficult to gather evaluation and reviews of users in various fields.

We proposed a solution which is a website that offers the users an opportunity to express their reviews and evaluation.

We have completed all stages of work start design, database building and finally link design with databases.

Finally, the expected results improve the quality of the user's choice and prepare a suitable place to express his experience and experience with others freely and open which will be beneficial to users who are planning to buy or use a product or a service.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In performing my project, I had to take the help and guideline of some respected persons, who deserve my greatest gratitude. The completion of this project gives me much pleasure. I would like to show our gratitude to Dr. Yosry Azzam, for giving me good guidelines for the project throughout numerous consultations. I would also like to expand my deepest gratitude to all those who have directly and indirectly guided me in writing this project.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Evaluation is a process that critically examines a program. It involves collecting and analyzing information about a program's activities, characteristics, and outcomes. Its purpose is to make judgments about a program, to improve its effectiveness, and/or to inform programming decisions (Patton, 1987).

Experts stress that evaluation can:

1- Improve program design and implementation.

It is important to periodically assess and adapt your activities to ensure they are as effective as they can be. Evaluation can help you identify areas for improvement and ultimately help you realize your goals more efficiently. Additionally, when you share your results about what was more and less effective, you help advance.

2- Demonstrate program impact.

Evaluation enables you to demonstrate your program's success or progress. The information you collect allows you to better communicate your program's impact to others, which is critical for public relations, staff morale and attracting and retaining support from current and potential funders.

Evaluations fall into one of two broad categories: formative and summative. Formative evaluations are conducted during program development and implementation and are useful if you want direction on how to best achieve your goals or improve your program. Summative evaluations should be completed once your programs are well established and will tell you to what extent the program is achieving its goals.

Branches of Evaluation

There are a dozen named branches of evaluation, of which the Big Seven are sometimes said to be the evaluation of products, performances, personnel, programs, policies, proposals, and portfolios. Some of these were practices half a million years ago and became skilled practices with specialist practitioners thousands of years ago, guilds after that, and then professions that blithely ignored the alleged impossibility of their subject across a century or more. Two fields of special importance and late emergence into recognition, although long practiced, are intradisciplinary evaluation and metaevaluation (the evaluation of evaluations). There are also many pseudo evaluative activities, thought by their practitioners to be branches of a legitimate discipline and often of considerable history, in which all the language and attitudes of evaluation are present but the basic requirements of testability and validated standards do not exist. Most (but not all) of literary criticism, art criticism, and wine connoisseurship clearly exemplify this syndrome. There are also subareas with great achievements that are still making many mistakes because they have not awakened to the fact that evaluation has evolved independently of their subarea, and they have lessons to learn from it. Consumer product evaluation is an example: The Consumers Union in the United States does great things but makes many mistakes because it thinks statistics and engineering alone are all it needs to design and do its work. The road-testing magazines are in the same category.

1.2 What is a project idea?

A website helps build an evaluation community. A website that provides evaluation, point view and reviews the product in multiple fields such as movies, games, websites, computers, mobiles, cars, etc. and helps to categorize the quality of products, which helps the user to choose the appropriate one.

It is provided to users to express their point of view of the products and services through the comments.

Proper and appropriate evaluation helps service providers improve the quality of service or product.

The idea in short is a website that provides an evaluation service for the products and helps the user to make a choice. It also helps the providers through the opinions of the users.

1.3 Project aims (objectives):

Aims of project can be summarized as follows:

- Save time and effort.
- improve user's decision.
- give a space of expression evaluation and views
- A specific website that contains most of the evaluations to make it easier to get decision.

1.4 Expected Benefits:

- classify quality of the products and services.
- helping to save money by improving user decision.
- gathering users evaluation and feedbacks.
- provides information that may be used to help inform future decisions.
- Show user satisfaction to service providers through evaluation and points view.

1.5 Literature Reviews:

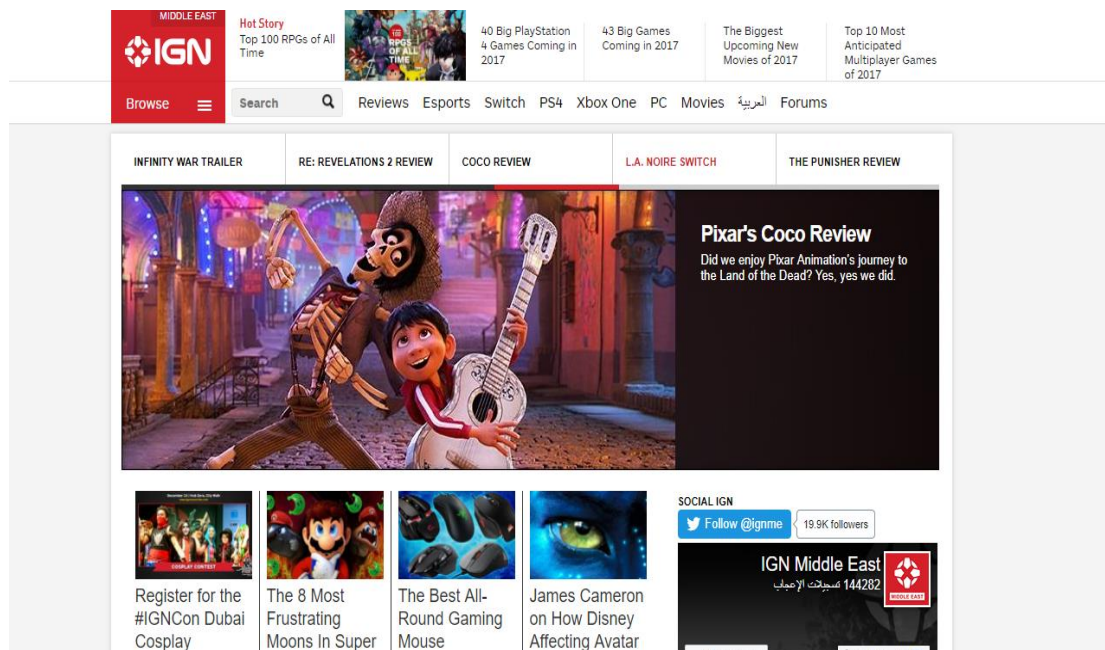
In this section of the report will present some websites that offer evaluation in multiple fields:



Leading internet Media Company focused on the video game and entertainment enthusiast markets. IGN caters to more than 68 million monthly users on their website and in their apps. Our English-language programming is followed by over 9 million

subscribers on YouTube and 16 million fans on social networks. Their Snapchat edition reaches millions more each month.

For millions of fans, They have cemented their reputation as the authoritative voice on games and entertainment by delivering sharp opinions and ground-breaking visual content. For their users, they offer the creativity, authenticity and relevance to help them engage their vital, premium audience.



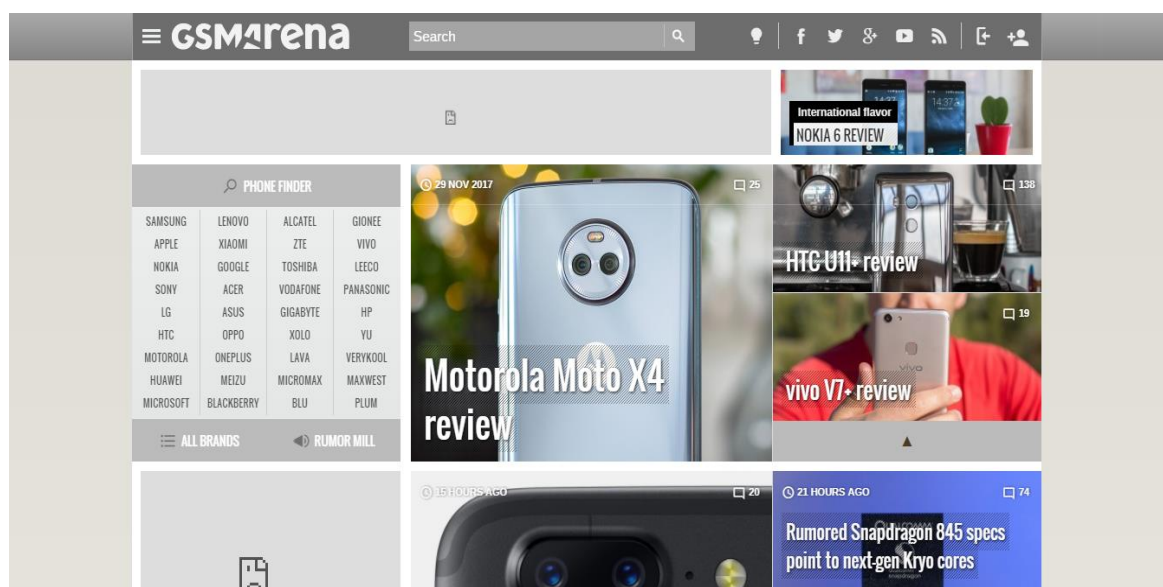
GSMarena tech blog: Geeks at large is a side project of GSMarena team members. It's something we do in their spare time driven by their love for gadgets. The blog is meant to be personal and as such it will express personal opinions about the topics discussed.

Whether it is digital cameras and DSLRs, computers, laptops, computer hardware, robots or just plain sci-fi movies, you name it, we've probably got somebody keeping

a close eye on it. Not because they are paid to do it, but instead because they're driven by natural curiosity in all things high-tech (not that we would object to any sort of payment).

Their personal passions and interests stretch way beyond mobile phones, which are the main topic of GSMArena.com.

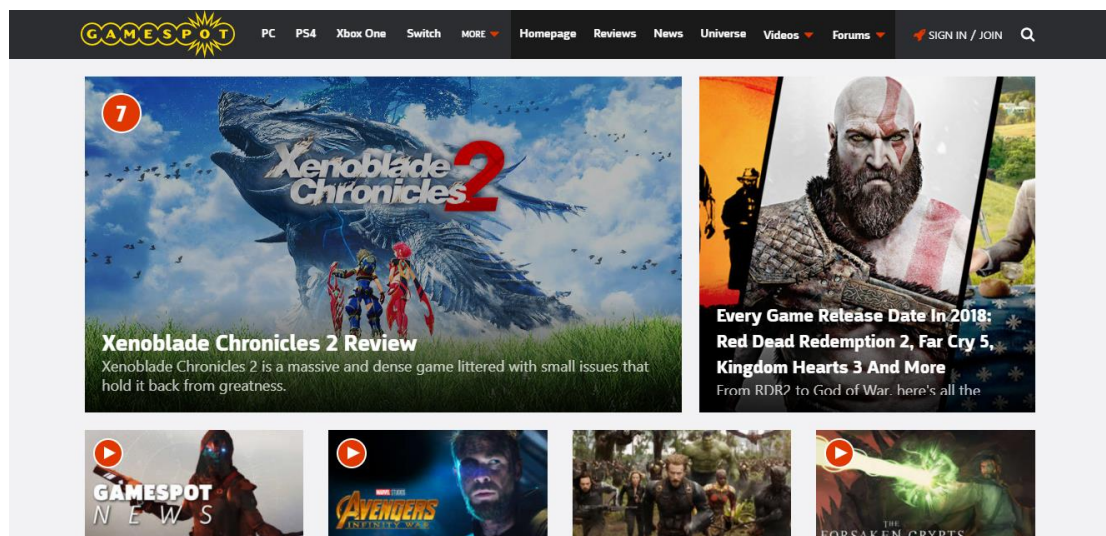
So quite naturally, it occurred to them that perhaps user be interested in getting their scoop of the most interesting tech toys of the day. They hardly miss an announcement or a demo of an exciting new gadget and they thought it's about time they start putting those down in writing, as well.



GameSpot is a video gaming website that provides news, reviews, previews, downloads, and other information on video games. The site was launched on May 1, 1996, created by Pete Deemer, Vince Broady and Jon Epstein. It was purchased by ZDNet, a brand which was later purchased by CNET Networks. CBS Interactive, which purchased CNET Networks in 2008, is the current owner of GameSpot.

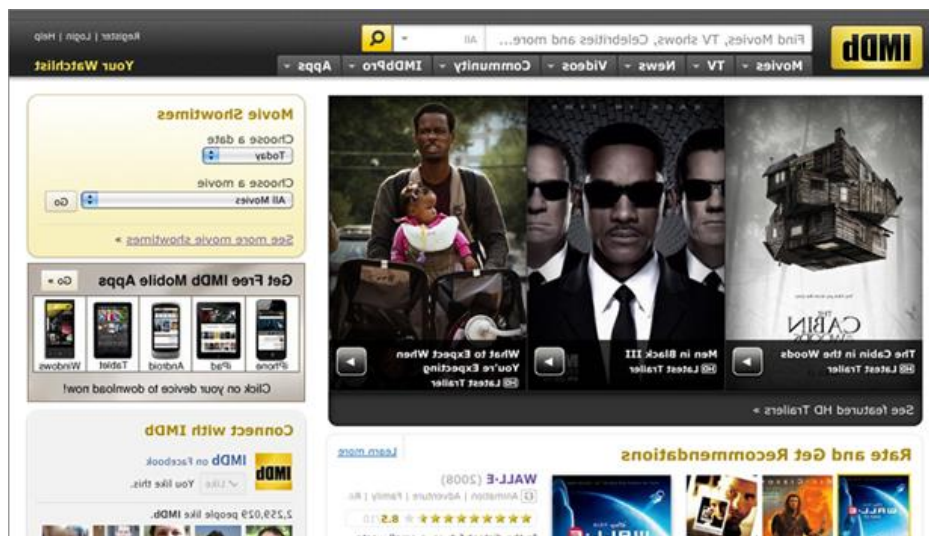
In addition to the information produced by GameSpot staff, the site also allows users to write their own reviews, blogs, and post on the site's forums.

In 2004, GameSpot won "Best Gaming Website" as chosen by the viewers in Spike TV's second Video Game Award Show, and has won Webby Awards several times. The domain gamespot.com attracted at least 60 million visitors annually by 2008 according to a Compete.com study.



The Internet Movie Database (abbreviated IMDb) is an online database of information related to films, television programs and video games, including cast, production crew, fictional characters, biographies, plot summaries, trivia and reviews, operated by IMDb.com, Inc., a subsidiary of Amazon. As of November 2017, IMDb has approximately 4.6 million titles (including episodes), 8.2 million personalities in its database,[2] as well as 80 million registered users.

The site enables registered users to submit new material and edits to existing entries. Although all data is checked before going live, the system has been open to abuse and occasional errors are acknowledged. Users are also invited to rate any film on a scale of 1 to 10, and the totals are converted into a weighted mean-rating that is displayed beside each title, with online filters employed to deter ballot-stuffing. The site also featured message boards for authenticated users which IMDb shut down permanently on February 20, 2017.



From the above information, we note that these websites provide a service review and service evaluation of the game or films and electronic equipment. And it is a universe website and serves millions of users around the world and the whole websites started from scratch but reached the level of quality of the user.

This proves to us evaluation helps the product to follow its improvement and help the user make the right choice before experimenting. It also provides the area for the users to express their opinions and their partnership with others and build a community of evaluation.

1.6 Feasibility study:

The feasibility study revealed the importance of our project of such a system, for the following reasons:

- The ability to implement a project.
- The project does not violate laws.
- Does the project serve the community?
- The questionnaire summary, which concluded.

1.7 Questionnaire summary:

1-هل سبق لك التسجيل في أحد المنتديات على شبكة الانترنت؟							نسبة الإجابات	إجمالي الإجابات
1	نعم	<div></div>					81.16%	56
2	لا	<div></div>					18.84%	13
تحليل	متوسط:	1.19	انحراف معياري:	0.39	معدل الرضا:	18.84	تم الإجابة عليه	69
	اختلاف:	0.15	خطأ معياري:	0.05			تم تخطيه	1

2-هل ترى وجود موقع يوفر التقييم في مجالات عديدة مقيد؟							نسبة الإجابات	إجمالي الإجابات
1	نعم	<div></div>					61.54%	40
2	لا	<div></div>					38.46%	25
تحليل	متوسط:	1.38	انحراف معياري:	0.49	معدل الرضا:	38.46	تم الإجابة عليه	65
	اختلاف:	0.24	خطأ معياري:	0.06			تم تخطيه	5

3-هل ترى التقييم والرأي يساعد في تحسين جودة الخدمة او السلعة؟							نسبة الإجابات	إجمالي الإجابات
1	نعم	<div></div>					89.71%	61
2	لا	<div></div>					10.29%	7
تحليل	متوسط:	1.1	انحراف معياري:	0.3	معدل الرضا:	10.29	تم الإجابة عليه	68
	اختلاف:	0.09	خطأ معياري:	0.04			تم تخطيه	2

4-هل سبق لك البحث عن الآراء قبل تجربة شيء ما؟

		نسبة الإجابات	إجمالي الإجابات
1	نعم	<div style="width: 92.75%;"></div>	64
2	لا	<div style="width: 7.25%;"></div>	5
تحليل	متوسط:	7.25	كم الإجابة عليه
	انحراف معياري:	0.26	كم تخطئه
	خطأ معياري:	0.03	
	اختلاف:	0.07	

5-هل الآراء والتقييمات توصل لك فكرة عامة عن الخدمة أو السلعة؟

		نسبة الإجابات	إجمالي الإجابات
1	نعم	<div style="width: 91.30%;"></div>	63
2	لا	<div style="width: 8.70%;"></div>	6
تحليل	متوسط:	8.7	كم الإجابة عليه
	انحراف معياري:	0.28	كم تخطئه
	خطأ معياري:	0.03	
	اختلاف:	0.08	

6-هل تقييم السلعة أو الخدمة يساعدك في الاختيار السليم؟

		نسبة الإجابات	إجمالي الإجابات
1	نعم	<div style="width: 92.75%;"></div>	64
2	لا	<div style="width: 7.25%;"></div>	5
تحليل	متوسط:	7.25	كم الإجابة عليه
	انحراف معياري:	0.26	كم تخطئه
	خطأ معياري:	0.03	
	اختلاف:	0.07	

7-هل رأي العامة عن الخدمة أو السلعة يؤثر في اختياراتك؟

		نسبة الإجابات	إجمالي الإجابات
1	نعم	<div style="width: 75.00%;"></div>	51
2	لا	<div style="width: 25.00%;"></div>	17
تحليل	متوسط:	25	كم الإجابة عليه
	انحراف معياري:	0.43	كم تخطئه
	خطأ معياري:	0.05	
	اختلاف:	0.19	

1.8 project scheduling:

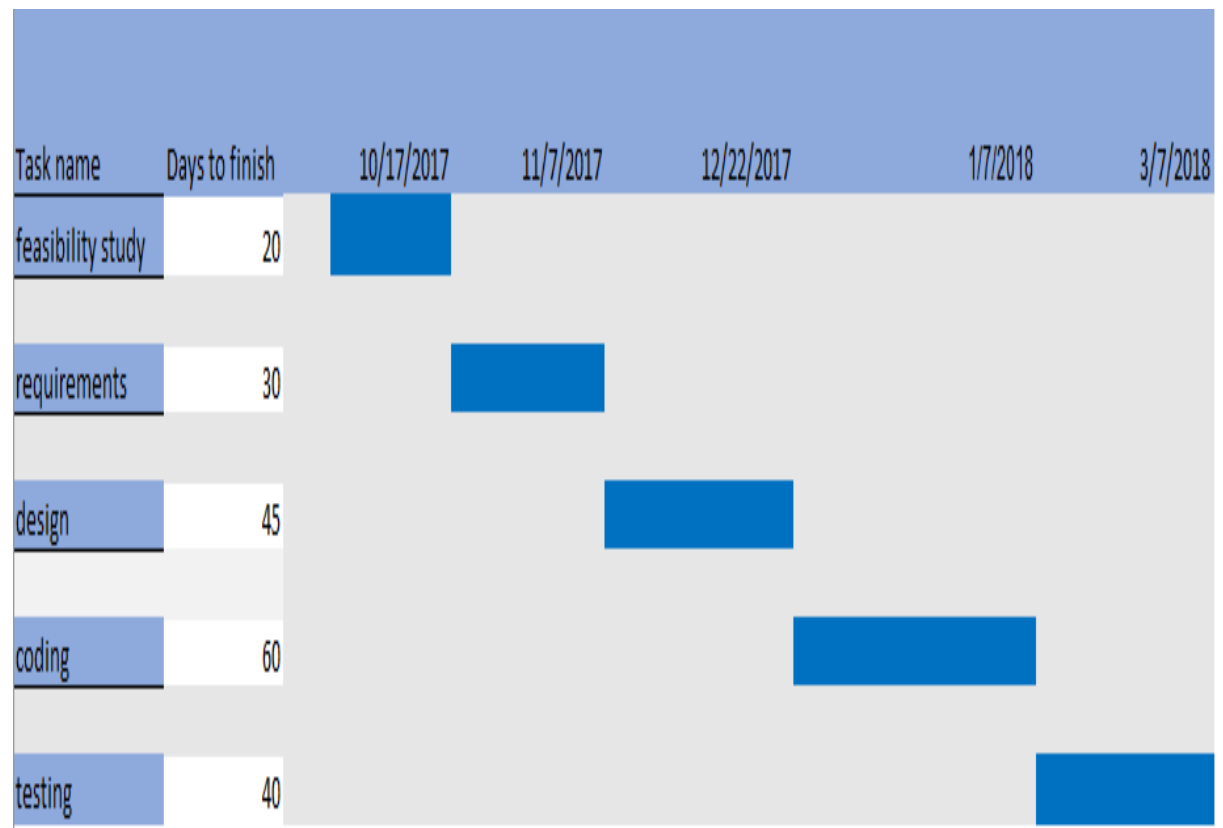


Fig. 1.8 Gantt chart

1.9 Process model:

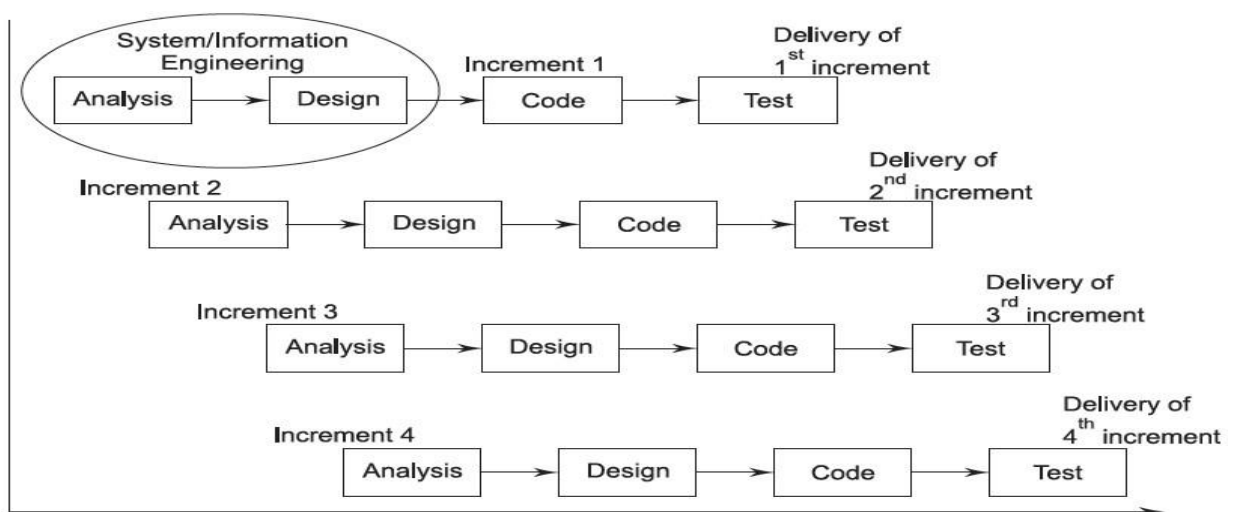


Fig. 1.9 Iteration process

Iteration: In our approach, the software development process moves forward in increments called iterations. The goal of each iteration is to develop some working software that can be demonstrated to all the stakeholders, and that the stakeholders will find meaningful.

The software developed by iteration should cut through all or most of the major subsystems of the project. It should not be concentrated into a single subsystem. Each iteration represents an effort by each member of the team to build a small part of their part of the project and integrate those parts together. The length of iteration depends upon the kind of project we are working with. However, short iterations are to be desired over long ones. The shorter the iteration, the less time passes before the team gets feedback. Iteration lengths of one or two weeks are not too short for most projects.

In iteration, all of the software development activities are executed. There is some business modeling in order to understand the needs of the business fulfilled by that iteration. There is some requirements analysis, to ensure we understand what behaviors the iteration must have. There is some analysis, design, implementation, testing, and deployment planning. No activity is ever omitted from iteration.

1.10 Positive Iterative process model:

Communication: A good process *facilitates* communications. It provides the channels between the parties that need to communicate, and indicates the form, purpose and goal of that communication. Documents may be needed to achieve this facilitation; however a good process does not reduce communication to production of documents. Communication takes place between *people*; documents are secondary.

Simplicity: A process that is too complex will fail. Simplicity is a value to be intensely defended, both in our software and in our process. We do add activities, documents, or artifacts to our processes unless the need for them is critical. We regularly sweep through our processes and remove accumulated complexity. Anything that cannot be completely justified is eliminated. A process description should always look too small.

Feedback: The only way to truly control a software project is to continuously measure its progress, compare that progress against the plan, and then adjust the development parameters to correct any deviation from the plan. This is the foundational motivation for all iterative methods.

1.11 System development:

The tools that we will use:

- HTML
- CSS
- PHP
- JavaScript
- SQL Server

CHAPTER 2

REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

2.1 Introduction

This section contains details about all software required for creating a system that satisfies the user, and this section includes the type of user that the system will serve finally this section contains an overview of the system.

2.2 Purpose:

We try to create a system to introduce evaluation of everything eligible evaluation such as products, cars, and mobiles. There is already website provide this feature but for a specific type of product. However, we try to create a website that covers everything able to evaluate.

2.3 Overall description:

The system provides to users save time and afford via a specific website that endeavors to be a reference to evaluation, in the same time we attempt to improve and introduces user decision by reading and take experiment of other users. Eventually, these operations will build a community for evaluation.

2.4 System environment:

System environment via use-case:

- Member after login can create threads, create comments, evaluate.
- Visitor can view threads, search keyword.
- Admin manage a website, remove threads, add/remove a user, evaluate, create new threads and comments.

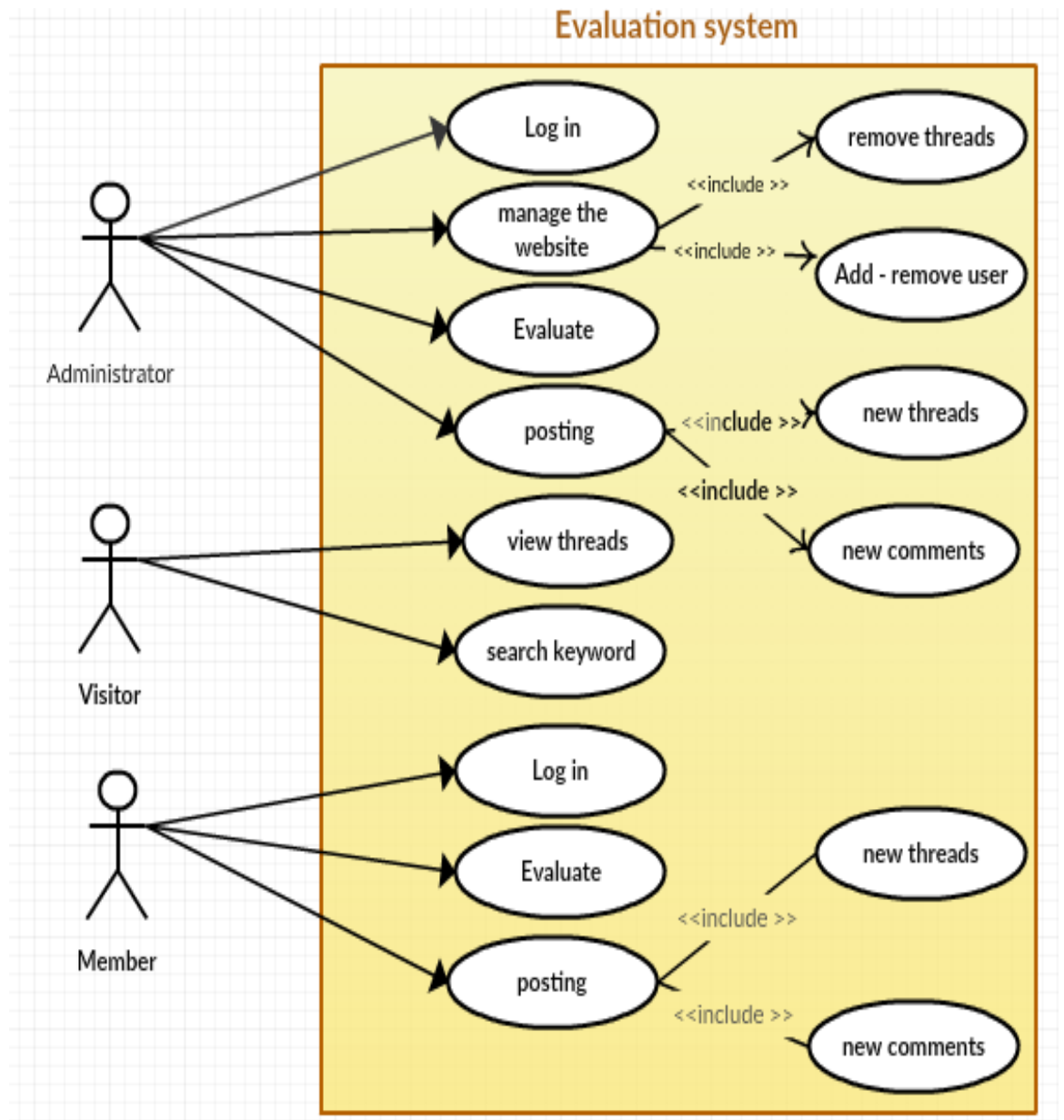


Fig. 2.4 system environment (Use-case diagram)

2.5 Functional requirement:

- Gathering evaluation of product or service.
- Gathering user point views of product or service.
- A place for users to discuss the quality of services and products.
- Show user satisfaction to service providers through evaluation and points view.

2.6 User characteristic:

There are three types of user of the system

- Member
 - Visitor
 - Administrator
-
- Member after login can write new threads or new comments and evaluate.
 - Visitor can register and view topic and search but can't write threads or evaluate.
 - Administrator can write new threads or new comments and evaluate.
Finally, can remove threads and remove/add user.

2.7 Non-functional requirements:

- The system must be secure.
- 24/7 availability.
- Better component design to get better performance.

2.8 Various other Non-functional requirements are:

- Security
- Reliability
- Scalability
- Extensibility
- Portability
- Maintainability

2.9.1 What is WordPress?

WordPress is an online, open source website creation tool written in PHP. But in non-geek speak, it's probably

the easiest and most powerful blogging and website content management system (or CMS) in existence today.

WordPress is highly customizable and has literally thousands of plugin pieces of software so you can use your site for just about anything.

If you're ever curious about who uses WordPress, head on over to the WordPress site showcase and you'll be impressed by the number of well-known sites and famous people using WordPress to power their websites.

2.9.2 The Benefits of Using WordPress

- **Simplicity** makes it possible for you to get online and get publishing, quickly. Nothing should get in the way of you getting your website up and your content out there. WordPress is built to make that happen.
- **Flexibility** with WordPress, you can create any type of website you want: a personal blog or website, a photoblog, a business website, a professional portfolio, a government website, a magazine or news website, an online community, even a network of websites. You can make your website beautiful with themes and extend it with plugins. You can even build your very own application.
- **Publish with Ease** If you've ever created a document, you're already a whizz at creating content with WordPress. You can create Posts and Pages, format them easily, insert media, and with the click of a button your content is live and on the web.
- **Publishing Tools** WordPress makes it easy for you to manage your content. Create drafts, schedule publication, and look at your post revisions. Make your content public or private, and secure posts and pages with a password.
- **User Management** Not everyone requires the same access to your website. Administrators manage the site, editors work with content, authors and contributors write that content, and subscribers have a profile that they can manage. This lets you have a variety of contributors to your website, and let others simply be part of your community

2.9.3 General Featured WordPress

Compatible with latest WordPress

We always keep up with WordPress. All of our themes are compatible with its latest version. We utilize all its greatness and send out regular theme updates to our customers.

Responsive layout for all devices

With responsive design, your website will look great no matter on what kind of device or screen size it's being viewed. Whether your visitor accesses your website on a desktop, an iPad or a smartphone, content is always delivered with ultimate focus.

Search Engine Optimized

Smart design and ensures maximum search engine visibility for your WordPress site. Our theme include H1, H2, H3, Breadcrumbs and many more SEO Feature.

Advanced Control Panel

You can take full control of your theme with our powerful yet easy-to-use theme options panel from setting to styling.

Cross-browser Compatible

We code and design according to web standards. This ensures complete accessibility and compatibility in modern internet browsers, such as Firefox, Safari, Chrome and many others.

2.9.4 The Many Uses of WordPress

You can use WordPress for many different types of websites. Initially, WordPress was just for bloggers. However, over the 10 years it has been available, WordPress has become much more. Here is a sample list of possible websites one can build with WordPress.

1. A blog to express yourself and invite comments
2. An online portfolio to showcase your work
3. A resume to help you get a new job
4. A business website to promote a company and its products
5. A non-profit website to help others know about its goals and objectives
6. A community website around a common interest

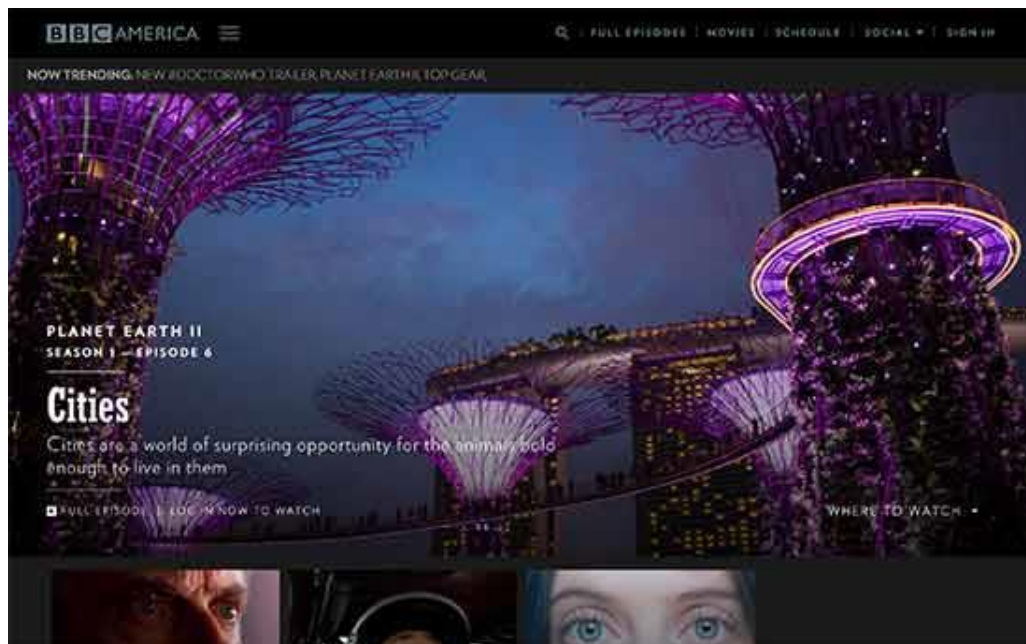
2.9.5 System Requirements for WordPress

- **Database:** MySQL 5.0+
- **Web Server:**
 - WAMP (Windows)
 - LAMP (Linux)
 - XAMP (Multi-platform)
 - MAMP (Macintosh)
- **Operating System:** Cross-platform
- **Browser Support:** IE (Internet Explorer 8+), Firefox, Google chrome, Safari, Opera
- **PHP Compatibility:** PHP 5.2+

2.9.6 Notable Big name Brands that are Using WordPress



BBC America



PlayStation. Blog



The New Yorker



CHAPTER 3

SYSTEM DESIGN

3.1.1 Home page

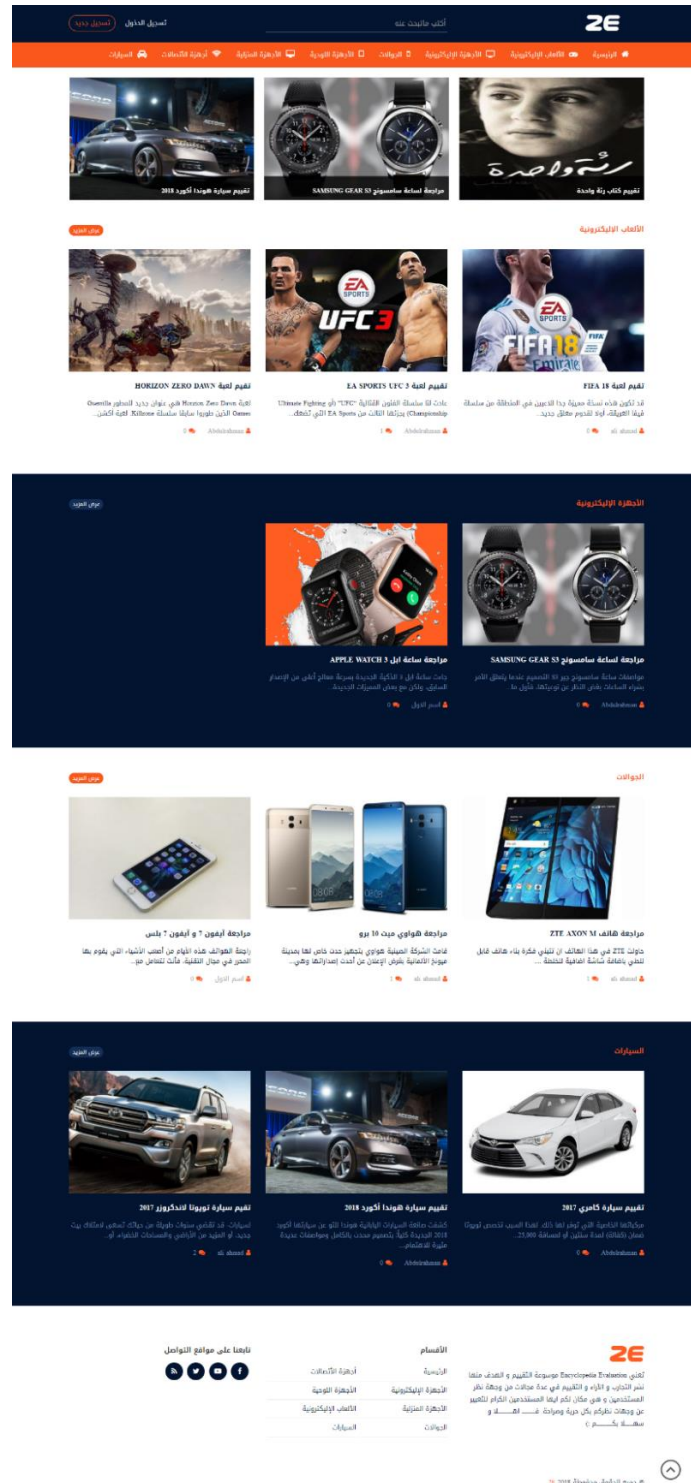


Fig. 3.1.1 Home page

The Home page contains the login and registration icons and search section as well as the section bar, displays the last three topics for each section, and displays the last three topics in all categories (E- games, E- devices, Phones, Tablets, cars, etc.).

3.2.2 Home page (Admin):

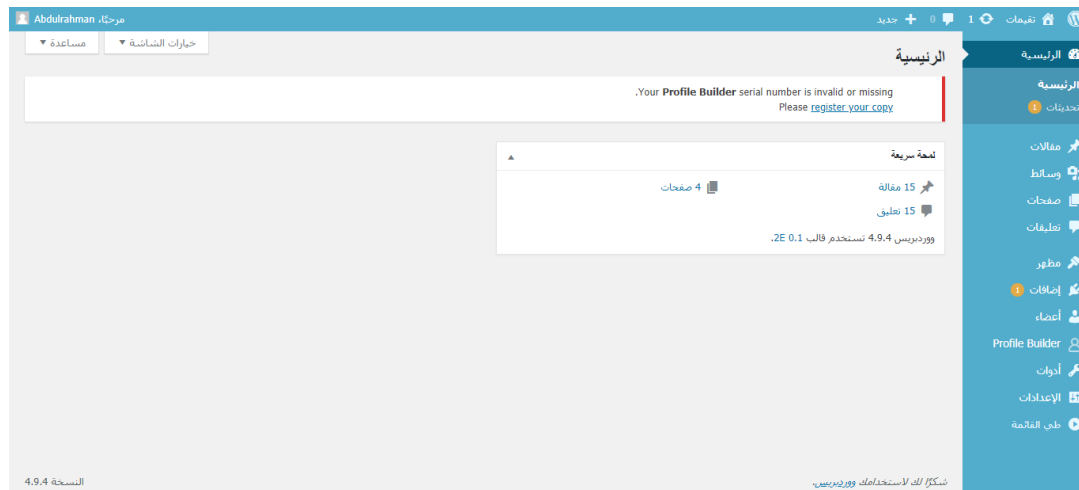


Fig. 3.1.2 Home page (Admin)

The above page shows the admin page and shows the options for managing posts, comments, members and other special settings in the site management.

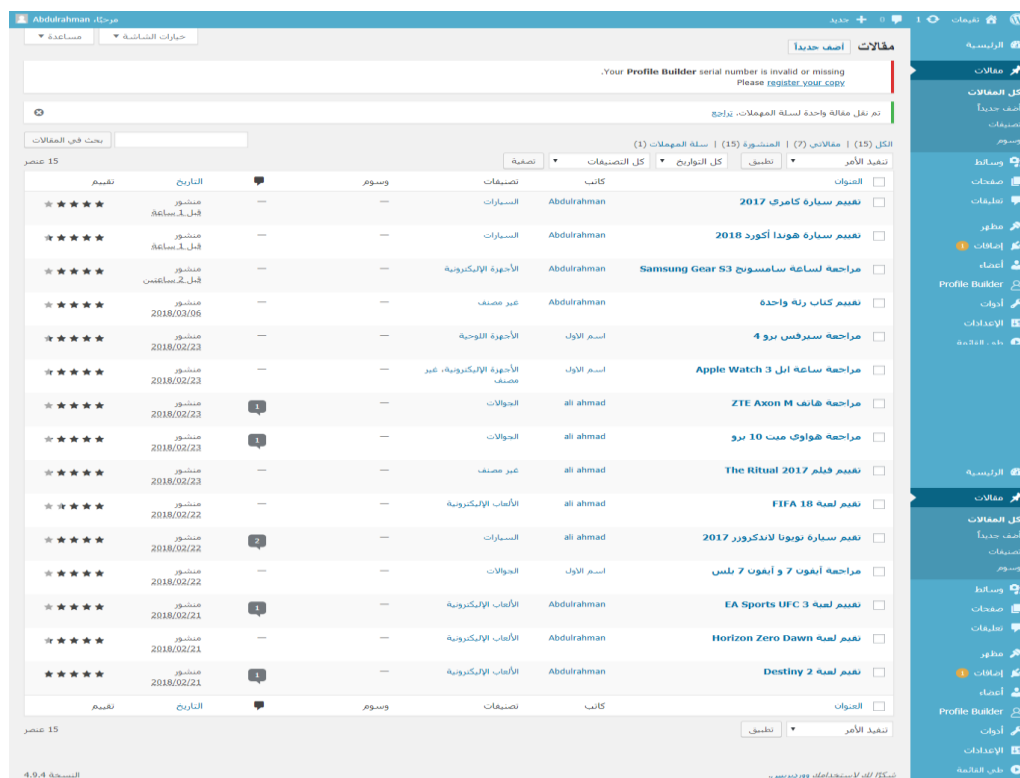


Fig. 3.1.3 Home page (Admin) post and comments

On this page all posts and comments from here are deleted or modified by the administrator.

3.1.4 Registration page:

Fig. 3.1.4 Registration page

3.1.5 Login page:

Fig. 3.1.5 Login page

In these two images at the top, the login or registration page and what data is required for this process are displayed

3.1.6 New thread page:

Fig. 3.1.6 New thread page

On this page you will see a new thread added to the site to be evaluated and shared with other users.

3.1.7 New comments:

تقديم مبرهنين بروج 4
***** الشكل و التصميم
***** الشاشة
***** الأداء
***** سعة التخزين
***** البطارية
4.4 *****
تقديم العضو 0 (votes 0)
تقديم التعليقات 0 (reviews 0)

التعليقات

أضف تعليق

مسجل دخول ب Abdalrhman. تسجيل الخروج ؟

عنوان التقييم

تقييم *****

نص التقييم*

أرسل تقييم

تابعنا على مواقع التواصل

الاعتماد

الرئيسية

الأجهزة الإلكترونية

الأجهزة المنزلية

الحوالات

أجهزة الاتصالات

الأجهزة اللوحية

الاعمال الإلكترونية

السيارات

2E

تحتوي Encyclopedia Evaluation موسوعة التقييم و الهدف منها نشر الخبر و الآراء و التقييم في عدة مجالات من وجهة نظر المستخدمين و هي مكان نكم اربها المستخدمين الكرام للتعبير عن وجهات نظرهم بكل حرية وصراحة. هدفنا هو تقديم معلوماتكم.

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Fig. 3.1.7 New comment page

In this picture, the evaluation is shown in addition to how to write a comment and publish it in addition to the footer section on the site.

3.2 Data flow diagram:

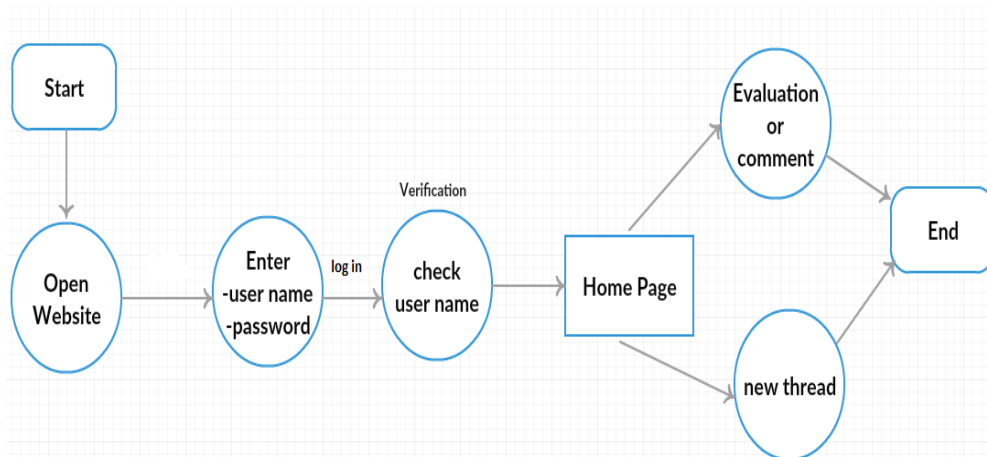


Fig. 3.2 Data flow diagram

A data flow diagram (DFD) is a graphical representation of the "flow" of data through an information system, modeling its process aspects.

3.3 Activity diagram:

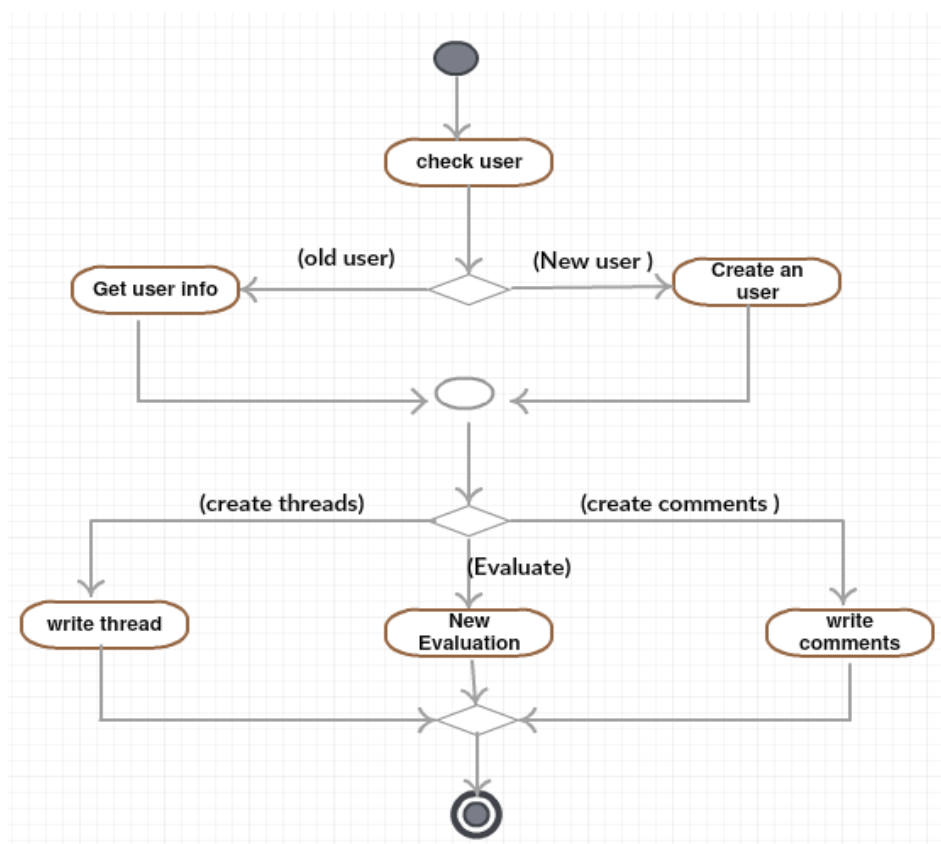


Fig. 3.3 Activity diagram

ERD shows the relationship between database tables it also illustrates the structure of the table.

Server: 127.0.0.1 » Database: ze

StructureSQLSearchQueryExportImportOperationsPrivilegesRoutinesEvents▼ More

Table	Action	Rows	Type	Collation	Size	Overhead
wp_commentmeta	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	21	MyISAM	utf8mb4_unicode_520_ci	11.6 KiB	388 B
wp_comments	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	16	MyISAM	utf8mb4_unicode_520_ci	12.7 KiB	1,612 B
wp_datalist	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	0	MyISAM	utf8_general_ci	4 KiB	-
wp_links	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	0	MyISAM	utf8mb4_unicode_520_ci	1 KiB	-
wp_options	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	279	MyISAM	utf8mb4_unicode_520_ci	524.7 KiB	488.8 KiB
wp_postmeta	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	595	MyISAM	utf8mb4_unicode_520_ci	157.5 KiB	-
wp_posts	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	84	MyISAM	utf8mb4_unicode_520_ci	388.3 KiB	-
wp_termmeta	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	0	MyISAM	utf8mb4_unicode_520_ci	4 KiB	-
wp_terms	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	10	MyISAM	utf8mb4_unicode_520_ci	13.8 KiB	120 B
wp_term_relationships	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	33	MyISAM	utf8mb4_unicode_520_ci	3.7 KiB	21 B
wp_term_taxonomy	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	10	MyISAM	utf8mb4_unicode_520_ci	4.5 KiB	32 B
wp_usermeta	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	83	MyISAM	utf8mb4_unicode_520_ci	21.4 KiB	184 B
wp_users	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	4	MyISAM	utf8mb4_unicode_520_ci	8.6 KiB	92 B
13 tables	Sum	1,135	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	1.1 MiB	411.2 KiB

wp_users: The list of users is maintained in table wp_users

wp_usermeta.: Each user features information called the meta data and it is stored in wp_usermeta.

wp_term_taxonomy: This table describes the taxonomy (category, link, or tag) for the entries in the wp_terms table.

wp_term_relationships: Posts are associated with categories and tags from the wp_terms table and this association is maintained in the wp_term_relationships table. The association of links to their respective categories are also kept in this table.

wp_termmeta: Each term features information called the meta data and it is stored in wp_termmeta.

wp_terms: The categories for both posts and links and the tags for posts are found within the wp_terms table.

wp_posts: The core of the website data is the posts. It is stored in the wp_posts table. Also Pages and navigation menu items are stored in this table.

wp_postmeta: Each post features information called the meta data and it is stored in the wp_postmeta. Some plugins may add their own information to this table

wp_options: The Options set under the Administration > Settings panel are stored in the wp_options table.

wp_links: the links that outside of website stored in wp_links

wp_comments: The comments within website are stored in the wp_comments table.

wp_commentmeta: Each comment features information called the meta data and it is stored in the wp_commentmeta..

3.5.1 Use case diagram:

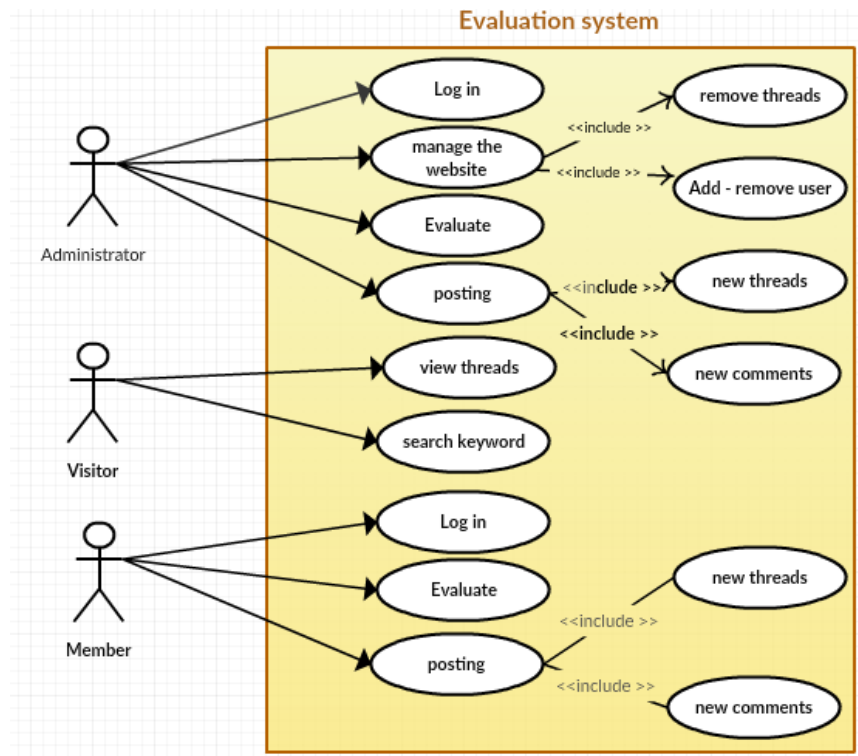


Fig. 3.5.1 Use Case diagram

3.5.2 Use case diagram:

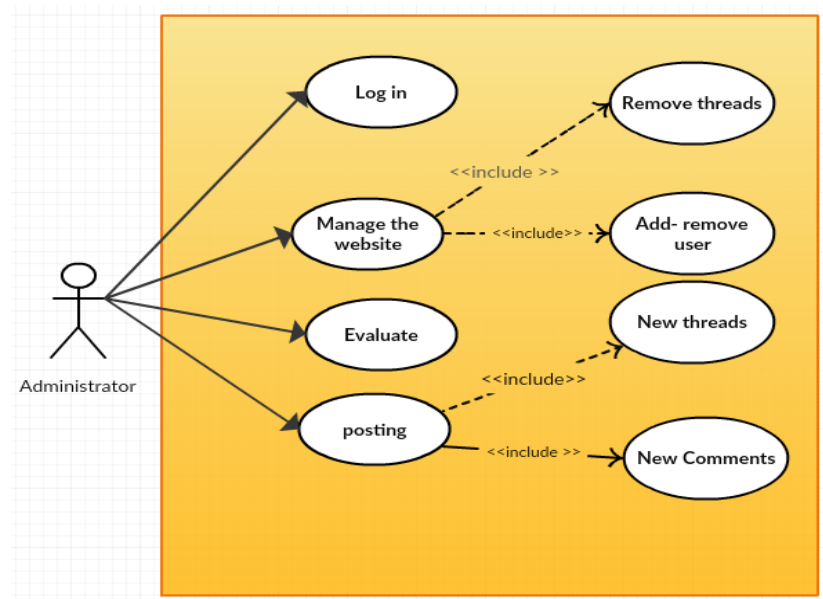


Fig. 3.5.2 use Case (Admin) diagram

3.5.3 Use case diagram:

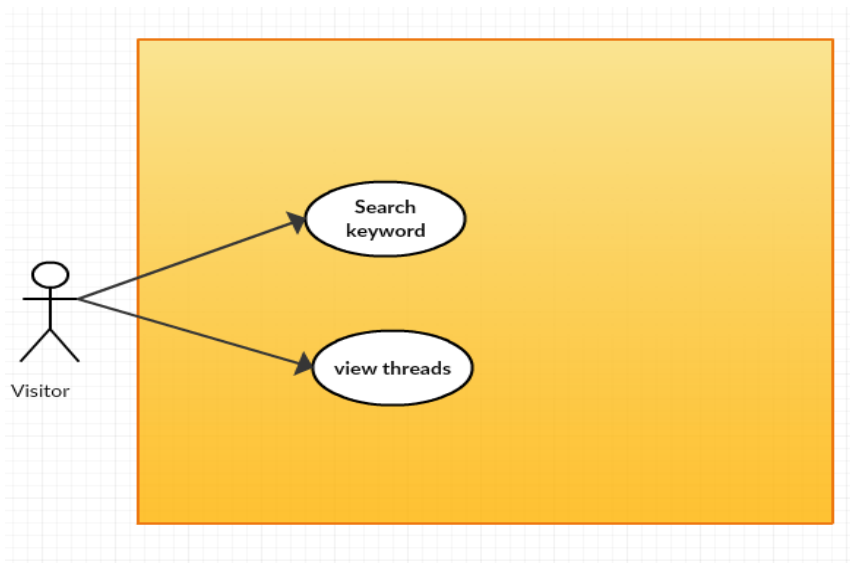


Fig. 3.5.3 use Case (Visitor) diagram

3.5.4 Use case diagram:

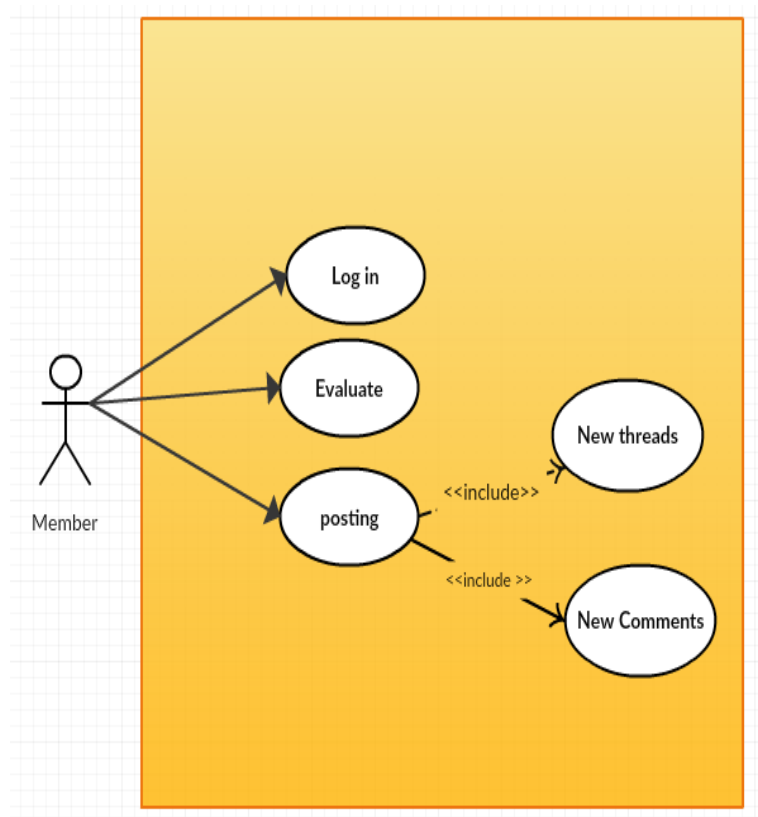


Fig. 3.5.4 Use Case (member) diagram

use case is a list of actions or event steps typically defining the interactions between a role and a system to achieve a goal.

3.6.1 Sequence diagram (register, login):

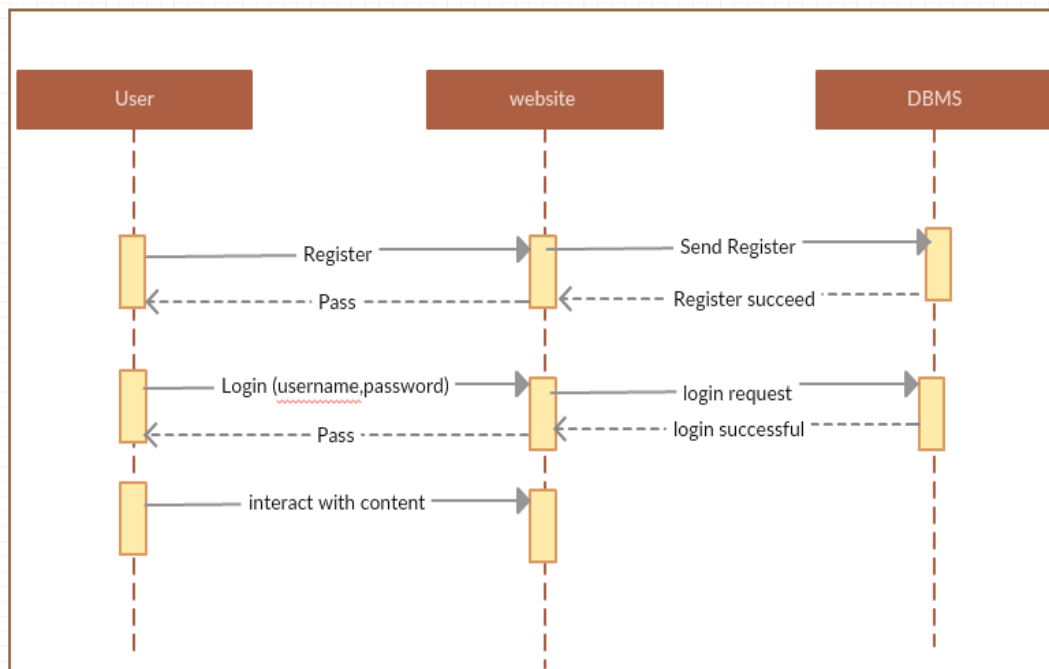


Fig. 3.6.1 Sequence diagram (register, login)

3.6.2 Sequence diagram New threads:

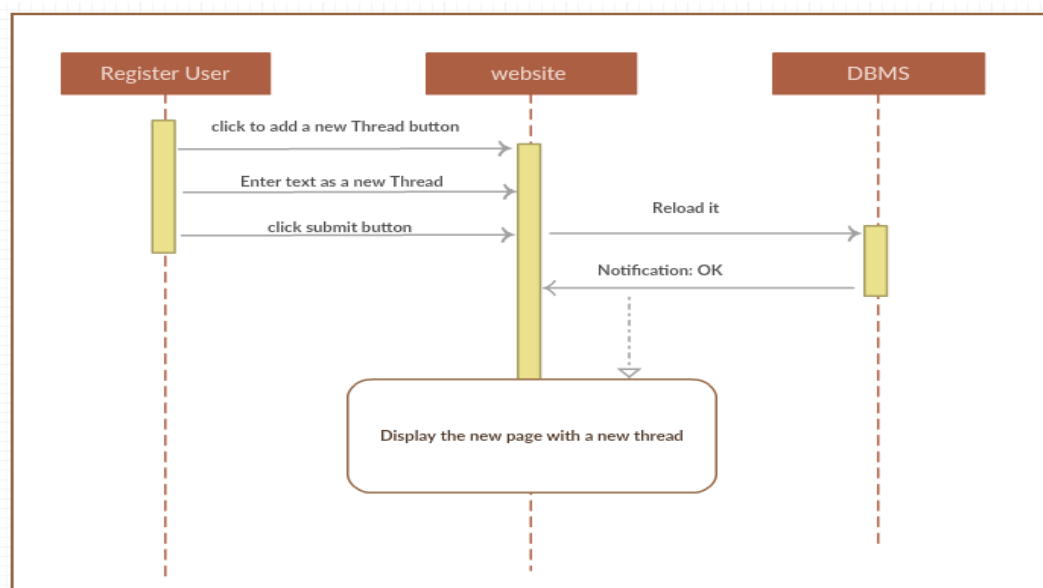


Fig. 3.6.2 Sequence diagram new threads

3.6.3 Sequence diagram new comments:

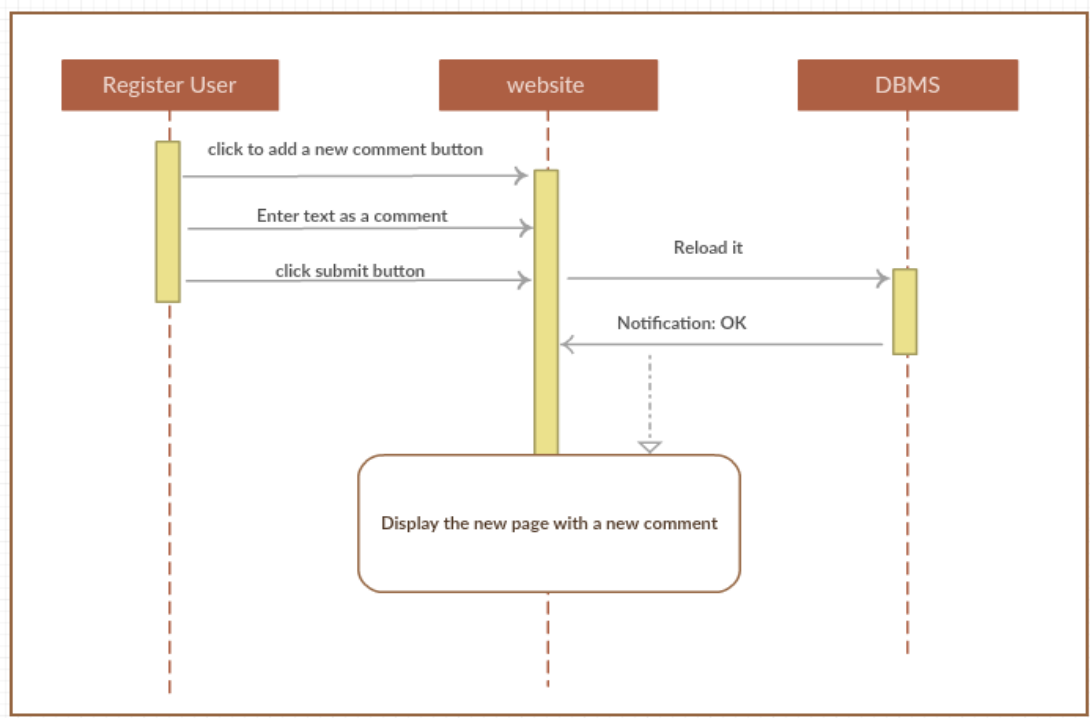


Fig. 3.6.3 Sequence diagram new comments

3.6.4 Sequence diagram evaluation:

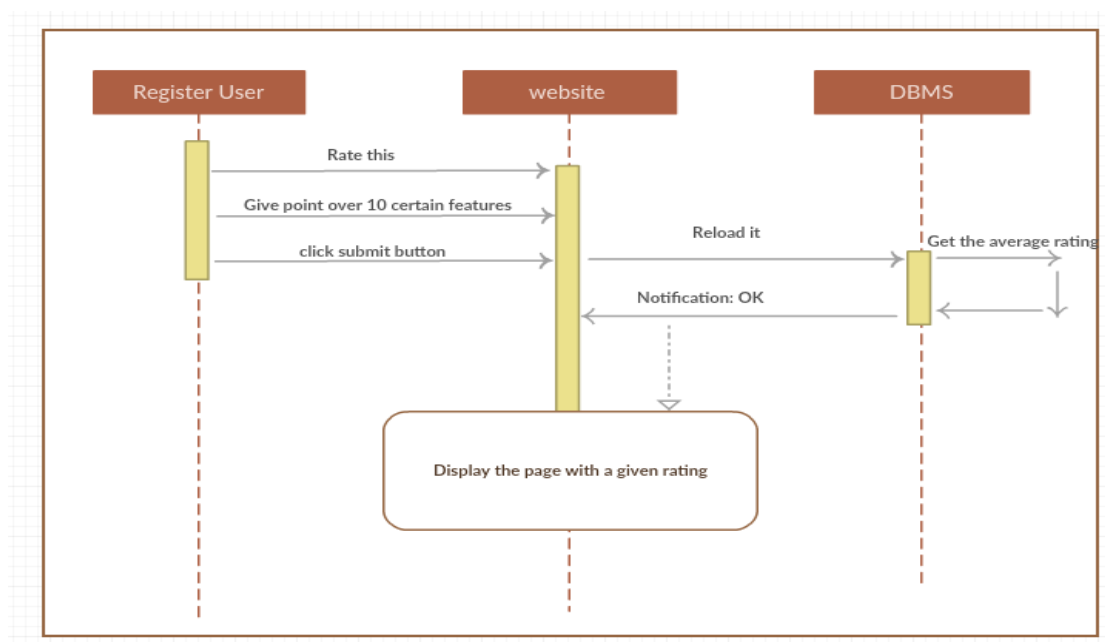


Fig. 3.6.4 Sequence diagram evaluation

A Sequence diagram is an interaction diagram that shows how objects operate with one another and in what order. It is a construct of a message sequence chart.

3.7 Class diagram:

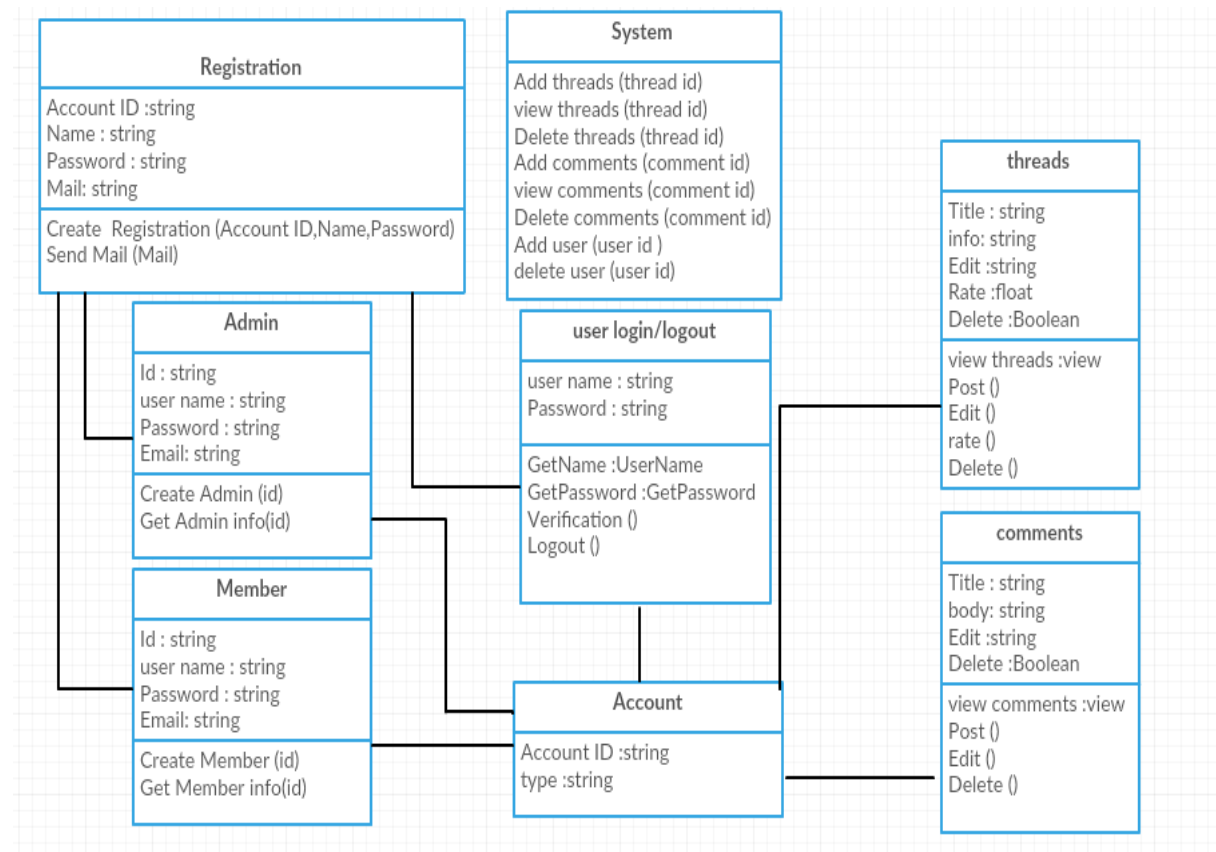


Fig. 3.7 Class diagram

A class diagram is an illustration of the relationships and source code dependencies among classes in the Unified Modeling Language (UML).

3.8 How we implemented the work?

First: Install WordPress Platform

- 1) Download the latest version of the open source Wordpress work platform at <http://ar.wordpress.org>
- 2) Create a new database on the local server through the link <http://localhost/phpmyadmin> and then create a new database.
- 3) Unpack the Wordpress files after conversion and move them into the main folder of the local server.
- 4) Open wp-config.php file and write new database data (database name - database username)

- 5) After the login link open the site path on the browser and complete the installation data from (username - password - email)

Second: Planning and designing the site

- 1) With Adobe Photoshop, a site template is designed.
- 2) Choosing a suitable name for the site and writing as a logo in the design and use of eye-friendly colors.

Third: Converting the design into a code

- 1) Convert design from PSD to HTML, CSS, BOOTSTRAP
- 2) Format images and files in folders for easy access through code.
- 3) The index.html, style.css files have been created
- 4) Downloading Bootstrap for use in design responsiveness to all browsers and all sizes for mobiles and tablets.
- 5) Link CSS and JS files in the Index.html file
- 6) Create for each DIV + Class part and format in Style.css file

Fourth: the installation of design on programming

- 1) Place the template files in the wp-content / themes folder
- 2) Login to the WordPress control panel then templates and then activate the template.
- 3) Install the included additions with the template
- 4) Adjust the template settings as needed on the site through the template control panel in the control panel.
- 5) Localization of the template through the language file inside the template folder in the languages folder to support the Arabic language.
- 6) Distribute the HTML design to the template's PHP files by moving the design pulldown into the template folder and then distributing the design.
- 7) Format the internal pages of the template and change colors through the css files
- 8) Develop experimental content
- 9) Review work

CHAPTER 4

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

For the results, a website was built to serve three types of users:

1. Member: after login can write new threads or new comments and evaluate.
2. Visitor: can register and view topic and search but can't write threads or evaluate.
3. Administrator: can write new threads or new comments and evaluate. Finally, can remove threads and remove/add user.

Tasks that are available on the website are:

1. The ability of the user to add a topic
2. The ability of the user to add comments
3. User's ability to evaluate added content

There are seven categories available on the website, the cars category, the mobile category and the electronic devices category and electronic games category and communication devices category finally home appliance category also category uncategorized.

During the explanation above we have a website that contains an evaluation of products and services and allows the user to express freely and openly and to get the views and experiences of other users easily and pleased.

In other words, the website is a community in which the views, experiences and views of the users are exchanged, as well as the exchange of experiences.

Conclusion

The project is based on covering the gap between the user and his evaluation of products, and our idea was a website that concerned on evaluation and concentrates on providing evaluation service in various fields.

We have been able to work this website that provides this service with the achievement of the desired goals, and the main objective to cover most of the products that can be evaluated. We achieved through the provided evaluations by the users the availability to evaluate any property in the device or service or product etc.

In addition, the user has the ability to add a subject to evaluate which might not available on the website. This can be done by the accessing the category called “Uncategorized”.

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