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# A Sharing Question and Answers in a Web Application Using Database

**G. Kasi Reddy[1], Jogula Vishnu Sai[2], Nandgowdi Aditya[3], Nandyala Srikar Reddy[4]**

Assistant Professor, Department of CSE, Guru Nanak Institute of Technology, Hyderabad, Telangana, India[1]

Student, Department of CSE, Guru Nanak Institute of Technology, Hyderabad, Telangana, India[2,3,4]

**ABSTRACT:** The Question Answers (QA) websites that will give a huge number of inquiries and answers made by QA clients to give data that are not accessible on websearch engines and QA websites have gotten extremely famous. Web clients can search for answers to their inquiries on QAwebsites, however, they frequently need to (I) wait for quite a long time until other QA clients submit answers to their important inquiries that give even improper, irritating, or spam, or (ii)reactions and limited answer sets made by QA websites because of the specific closenes sutilized and set between questions and client created questions. Critical upgrades in acquiring top notch answers to client Q question on the QA website, we are presenting a QA separating program, called Q AR. At QAR you first locate a bunch of QA QS inquiries that are a similarQ, or Q-as per its determinations. In QAR you select as answers to Q significant level answers(among these questions in QS)in light of various scores of likeness and length of answers.

## I. INTRODUCTION

A couple of years prior, web clients went to Community-Responsive (CQA) sites, for example,Yahoo! Answers (answers.yahoo.com), Wiki Answers (wiki.answers.com), Naver (naver.com).The CQA framework utilizes individual information abilities to meet numerous client data needs and handles tidbits, just as unpredictable inquiries, which can be trouble some, if certainly feasible, to be replied by traditional web indexes or existing QAprograms, for example, Ask. While this chronicle gives a rich wellspring of data that isn't accessible on mainstream web indexes and QA sites, discovering answers to another Q clientinquiry utilizing answers to questions put away on CQA sites is an overwhelming assignment. The test is made by utilizing various words to develop the equivalent (same or comparative)inquiries by various clients, making the way toward finding the correct answers put away in Qbecause of a methodology straightforwardly identified with the word utilized by existing CQA framew orks to save questions (answers, individually).

## II. LITERATURE SURVEY

**Liu,Y,Agichtein (2020)**While question answering communities have been gaining popularity for several years, we wonder if the increased popularity actually improves or degrades the user experience. In addition, automatic QA systems, which utilize different sources such as search engines and social media, are emerging rapidly. QA communities have already created abundant resources of millions of questions and hundreds of millions of answers. The question whether they will continue to serve as an effective source is of information for web search and question answering is of vital importance. In this poster, we investigate the temporal evolution of a popular QAcommunity - Yahoo! Answers, with respect to its effectiveness in answering three basic types of questions: factoid, opinion and complex questions. Our experiments show that Yahoo! Answers keeps growing rapidly, while its overall quality as an information source for factoid question answering degrades. However, instead of answering factoid questions, it might be more effective to answer opinion and complex questions.

**Pera,M.S (2019)**Libraries, private and public, offer valuable resources to library patron. As of today, the only way to locate information archived exclusively in libraries is through their catalogs. Library patrons, however, often find it difficult to formulate a proper query, which requires using specific keywords assigned to different fields of desired library catalog records, to obtain relevant results. These improperly formulated queries of ten yield irrelevant results or no results at all. This negative experience in dealing with existing library systems turns library patrons away from

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directly querying library catalogs; instead, they rely on Web search engines toperform their searches first, and upon obtaining the initial information (e.g., titles, subject headings, or authors)on the desired library materials, they query library catalogs.

**Sahami (2020)**Determining the similarity of short text snippets, such as search queries, works poorly with traditional document similarity measures (e.g., cosine), since there are often few, if any, terms in common between two short text snippets. We address this problem by introducing a novel method for measuring the similarity between short text snippets (even those without any over lapping terms) by leveraging web search results to provide greater context for the short texts. In this paper, we define such a similarity kernel function, mathematically analyze some of its properties, and provide examples of its efficacy..

**Existing System**

- Web clients can search for answers to their inquiries on CQA websites, however,
- They frequently need to the users have to wait for quite along time until other CQA clients submit answers to their important inquiries that give even improper, irritating, or spam
- Reactions and limited answer sets made by CQA websites because of the specified a set of questions and client created questions. It has a Critical to control all the clients.

**Existing System Disadvantages**

- Directly all users can login.
- We cannot have an access control

**Proposed system**

- In this project User can take a permission to the admin, if the admin can allow the user can ask the questions.
- In this project all users can see a questions and gives a response answers.

**Proposed System Advantage**

- Providing more security.
- We can have an access control to all.

**System Architecture**

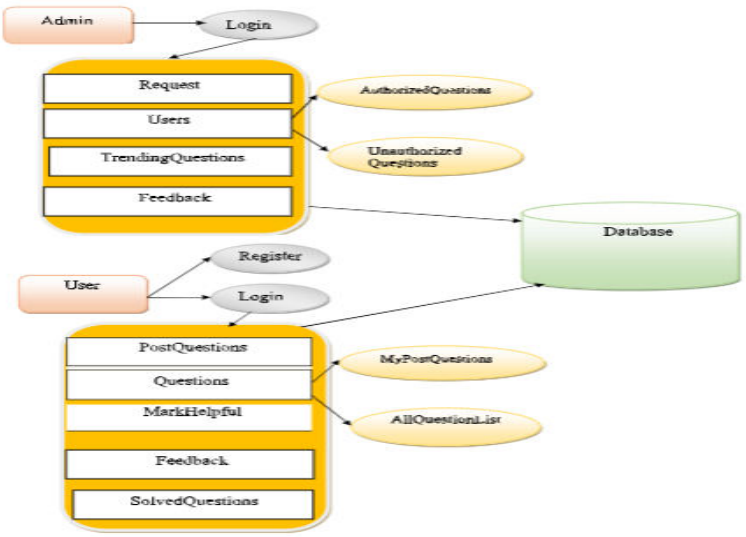


**Figure 1:SystemA rchitecture**

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**Explanation:**
Admin can login. Admin can also have a User request. If the admin can accept the request. Admin can also see a trending questions. Admin can also see user feedback. Admin can also have a user'swith authorized and unauthorized questions. User can register and then login. User can also haveadded a post questions. User can also have a question my post questions and all questions list. User can also have a mark helpful. User can also give a feedback. User can also solved a questions.

## III. METHODOLOGIES

**ModulesName:**
1. UserInterfaceDesign
2. Admin
3. Users

**Module Explanation:**
1. **User Interface Design:**

In this module we design the windows for the project. These windows are used for secure login for allusers. To connect with server user must give their username and password then only they can able toconnect the server. If the user already exits directly can login into the server else user must register theirdetails such as username, password and Email id, into the server. Server will create the account for theentire user to maintain upload and download rate. Name will be set as user id. Logging in is usually used to enter a specific page.

2. **User:**

This is the first module Data User can register and Login. After login User can post a question. User can also have a question it will be post questions and it see all question list. User can also have a mark question. User can also have a solved question. User can give a feedback.

3. **Admin:**

Admin can directly login. Admin can also accept the user request. Admin can also have a user's authorized and unauthorized users can see the admin. Admin can also have a trending question. Admin can also haveaget thefeedback of a user's.Admin can view all users feedback.

**Implementation**
In the proposed system for a Community Question Answering (CQA) webpage, the focus is on improving user participation while ensuring better control over content quality and user access.To address the challenges in existing CQA platforms, where users often experience long wait times for responses, and encounter inappropriate or irrelevant answers, the new system introduces a more controlled environment. In this system,users will need to seek permission from an admin to ask questions, ensuring that only authorized users canpost queries. Once the admin grants permission, users can post their questions, which will be categorized by tags for easy searching and organization. This structure will make it easier for users to find relevant answers and ensure that the content remains organized. Furthermore, all users will be able to view the questions posted by others and provide responses. However,the answers will be ranked based on their quality and relevance, which will be determined by votes from other users. This system encourages active participation while maintaining high standards for answer quality. The integration of semantic analysis for expertise matching will help in connecting questions with users who have the relevant expertise. By analyzing the content of answers, the system will match questions to the most knowledgeable users, improving the quality of responses.

## IV. ALGORITHM USED

**Existing Algorithm**
**The Binary Search Questions and Answer:**
Binary search is an efficient algorithm for finding an item from a sorted list of items. It works by repeatedly dividing the portion of the list that could contain the item in half until you've narrowed down the possible locations to just one. Binary search works by comparing the target value to the middle element of the sorted array. If the target value is equal to the middle element, the search is complete. If the target value is less than the middle element, the search continues in the lower half of the array. If the target value is greater, the search continues in the upper half of the array.

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**Propose Algorithm**

**The Web Community CQA Web page**

A Community Question Answering(CQA)webpage is designed to facilitate knowledge sharing among users by allowing them to post questions and receive answers from the community. Here are key elements and algorithms involved in such a system

1. **User Registration and Authentication**

Users need to register and log into participate, ensuring security and personalized experiences.

2. **Question Posting**

Users can post questions which are categorized by tags to facilitate easy searching and organization.

3. **AnswerPosting**

Other users can post answers. Answers are typically ranked based on user votes, with the bestor most accurate answers appearing at the top .

**Experimental Results**

This structured format can be easily converted into a screenshot or visual diagram for presentations or documentation.

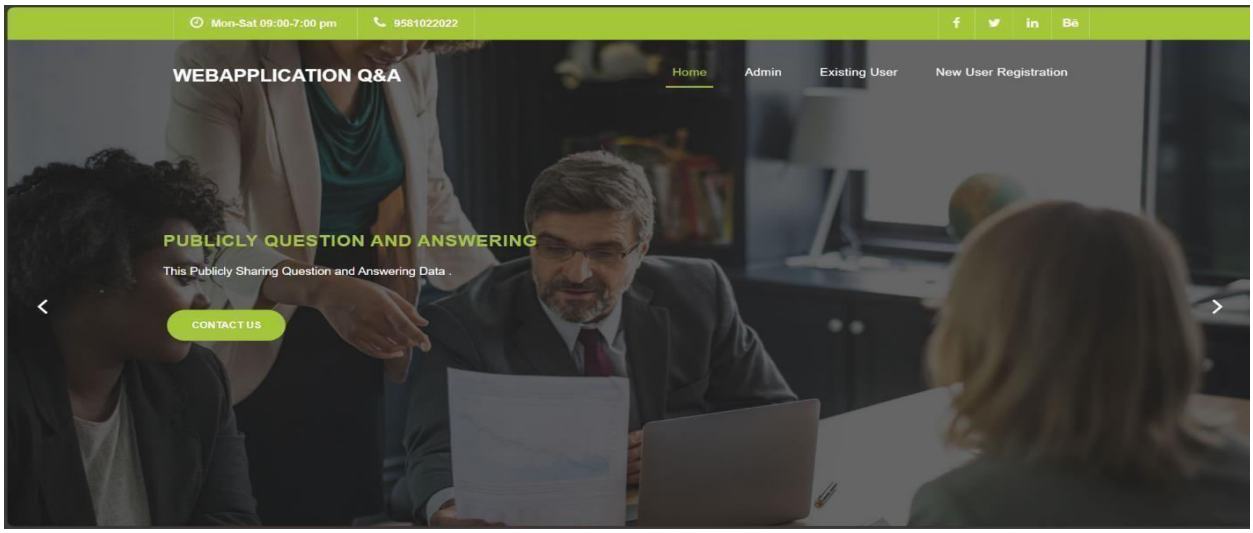


**Figure 2:Home Page**

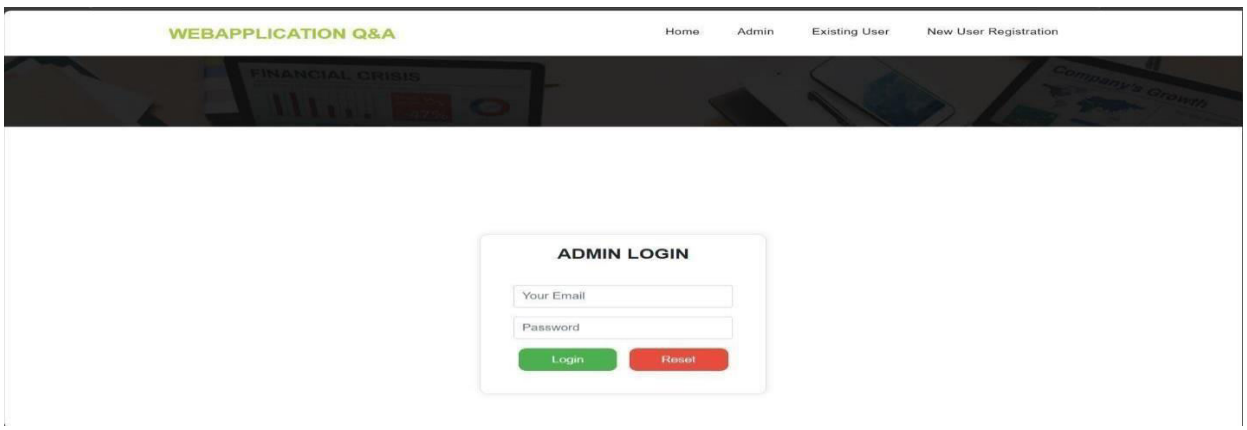


**Figure 3:Admin Login Page**

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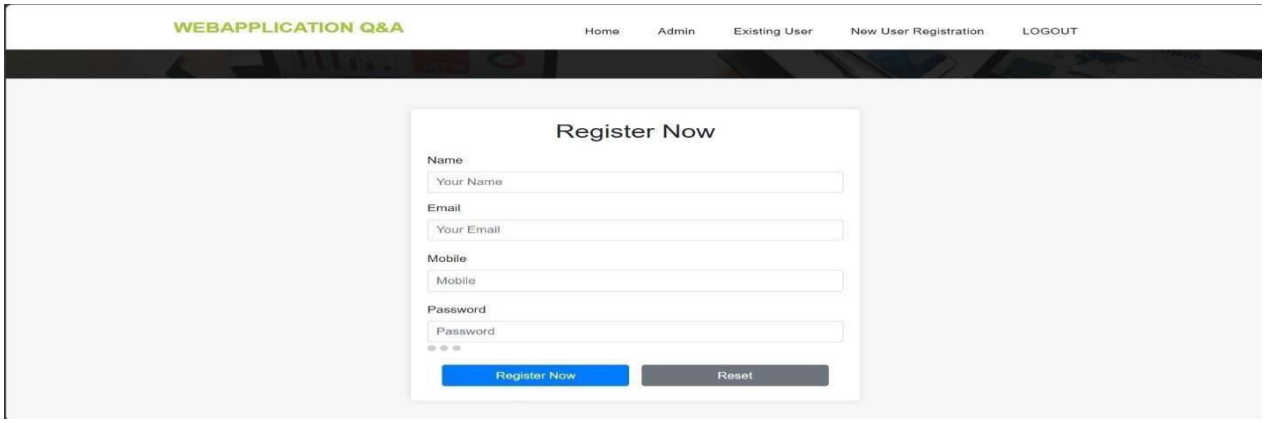


**Figure 4:New User Registration Page**

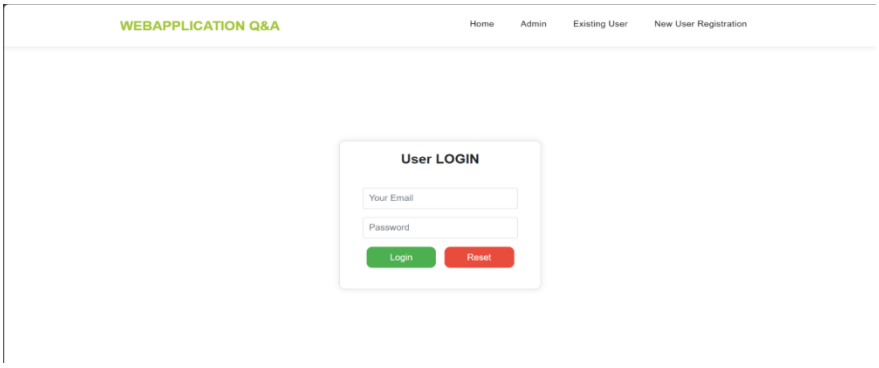


**Figure 5:Existing User Login Page**

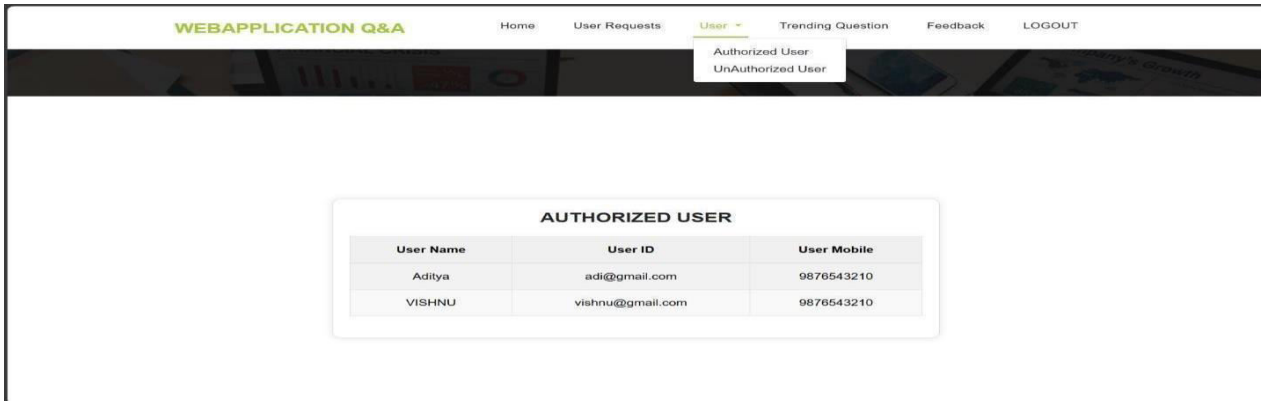


Figure 6:Verification of User Data

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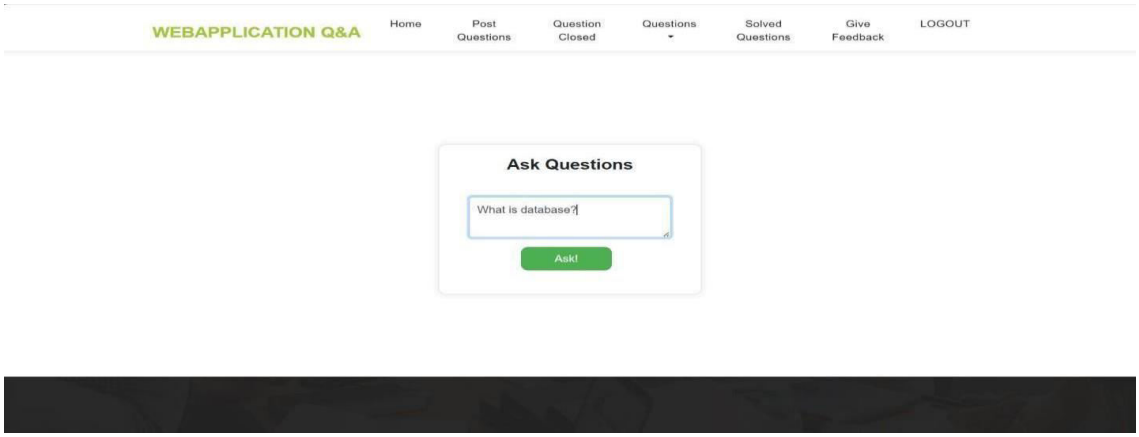


**Figure 7:Asking Questions**

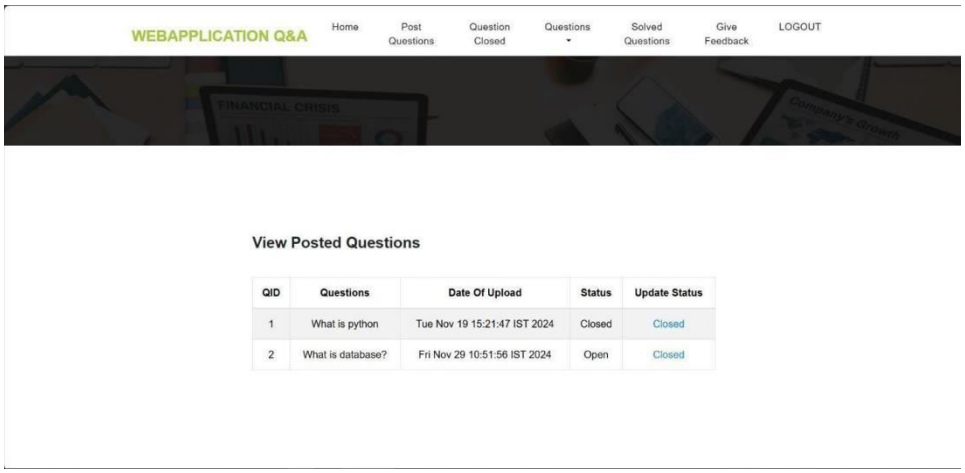


**Figure 8:Posted Questions**

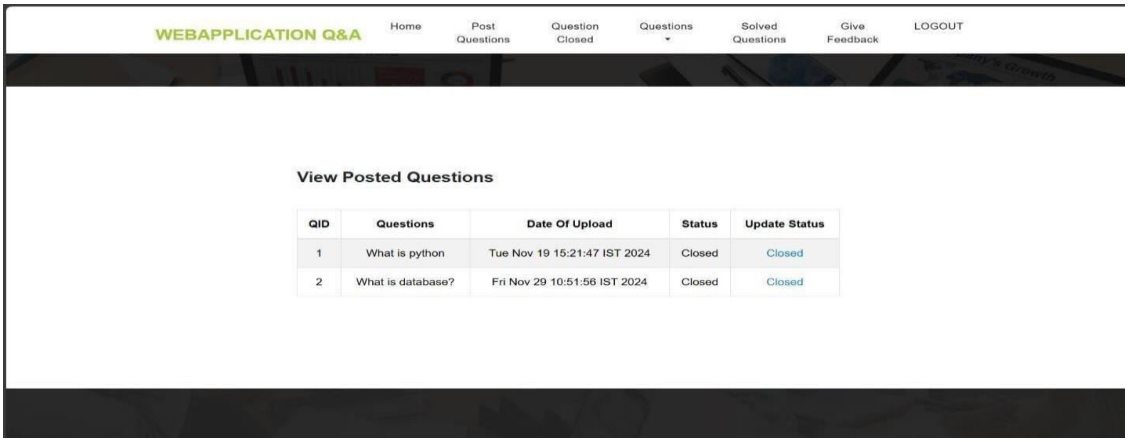


**Figure 9 :Update Status**

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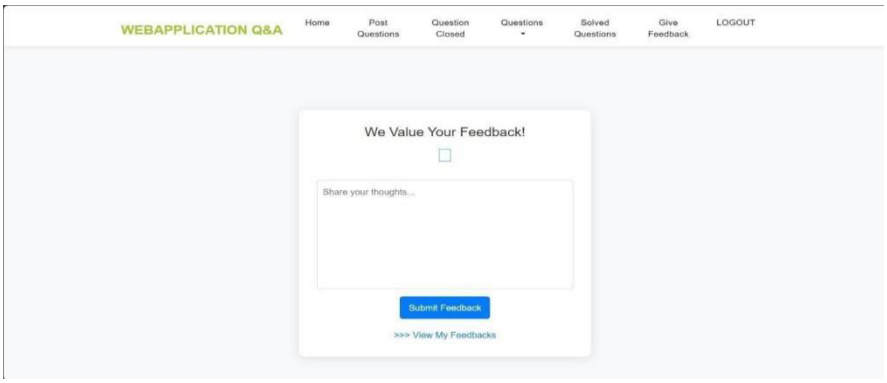


**Figure 10: Submission of Feedback**

## V. CONCLUSION

This spotlights on inquiry destinations and investigates why individuals offer responses to other people, regularly disposing ofoutsiders, with not many - assuming any - obvious motivating forces. It gives a total outline of the survey that mirrors the idea of their trailed by a clarification of numerous inside targets, for example, character acknowledgment, social consideration and different explanations behind support.

## VI. FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

To these are mixed it up of outer variables, including evaluations, motivators and public diversion. It clarifies why free riding and trap is a living piece of the poll and finishes by giving a few insights to future exploration.

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