ISSN XXXX XXXX © 2019 IJESC

Research Article Volume 9 Issue No.3

Unit Test Result

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Abstract:
Student report generator is a web based application designed and engineered for colleges that need to manage results across multiple branches students that need to get results. Administrator plays a main role in this project. Once administrator enters the valid user id and password.

Keywords: multiple, Administrator, valid, manage, designed.

I. INTRODUCTION:

The main objective of the project is to provide the examination result to the student in a simple way. This project is useful for students and institutions for getting the results in simple manner. By a result analyzer with subject status and marks is an application tool for displaying the results in secure way. The system is intended for the student. And the privileges that are provided to student are to read and execute his/her result by providing user name and password for secure login and in case of new student the registration is available. And the guest user has the privilege only to read. The whole result analyzer will be under the control of the administrator and the admin as the full privileges to read, write and generate the result and the admin gives the privileges to the teacher and student and the guest user to access the result.

Modules:
1) Admin
2) Student
3) Faulty

1) ADMIN:
The admin is responsible for uploading Result. He can add the subject marks and make any kind of modifications like storing, updating, deleting. Apart from the regular results, the supplementary results can also be uploaded by the admin.

2) STUDENT:
Student must be an authenticated user of the college to access this application. The student can view the semester marks, individual subject marks and result.

3) FACULTY
Faculty must also be authorized users of the college. Faculty can view the class result, subject wise result. The percentages of students pass/fail in a subject can be viewed & added. The total marks /internal, external and both can be calculated.

II.WORKING:

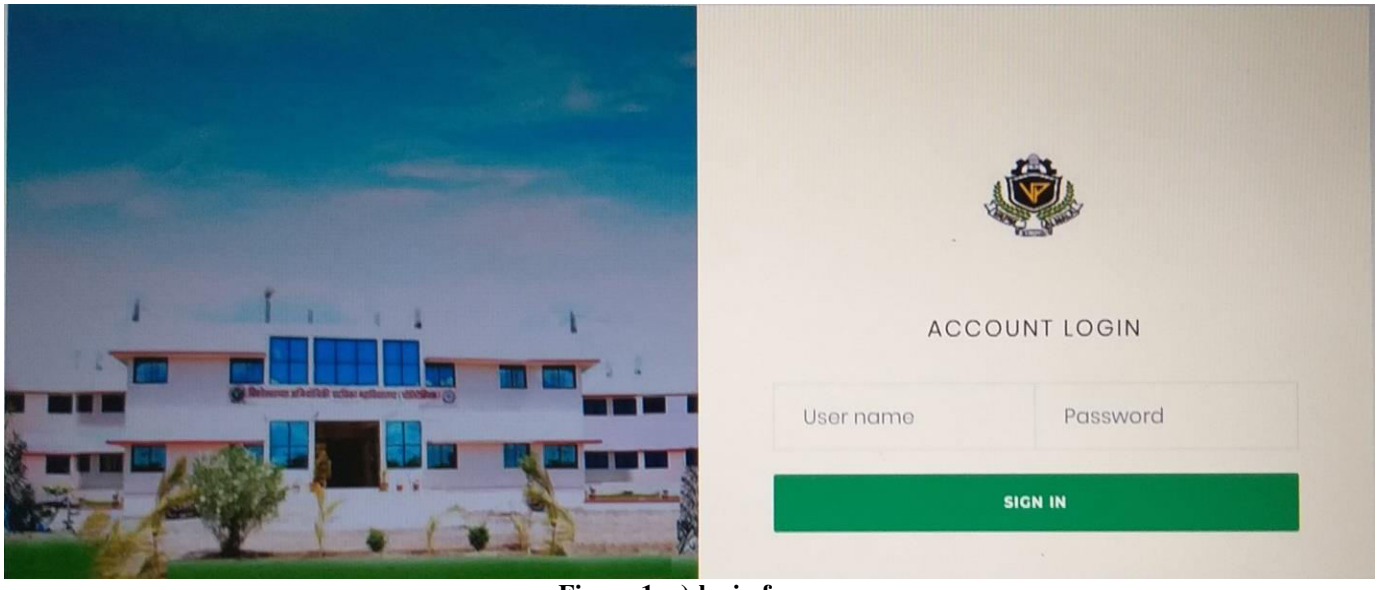


Figure.1. a):login form

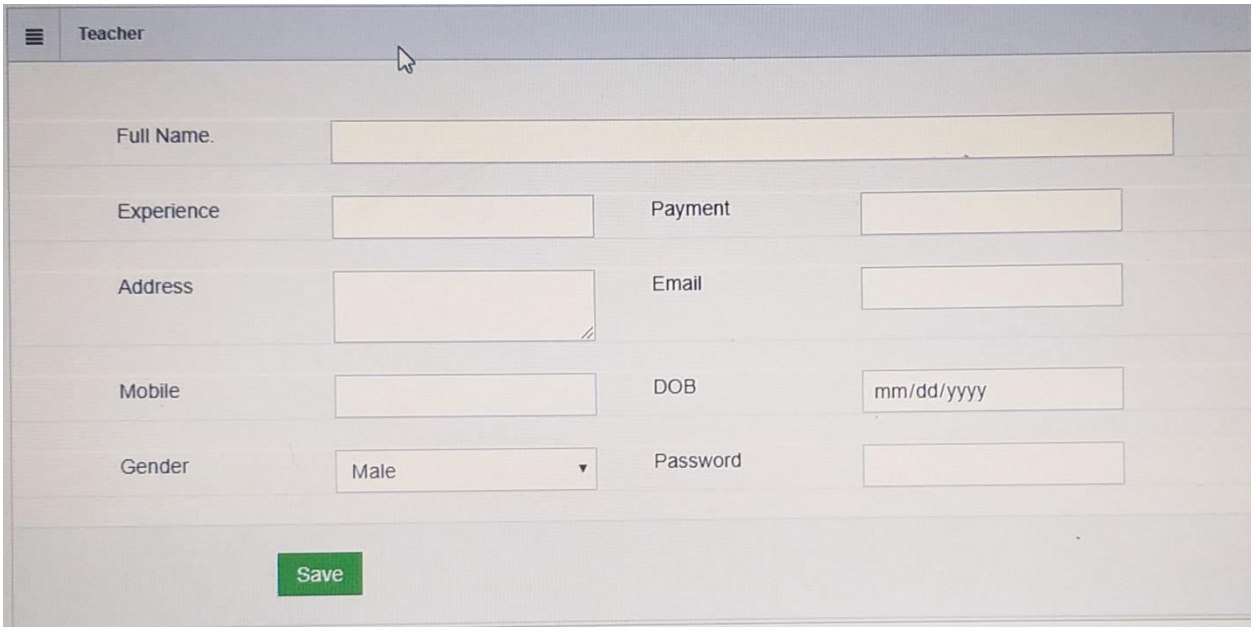


Figure.2. b): Teacher registration form

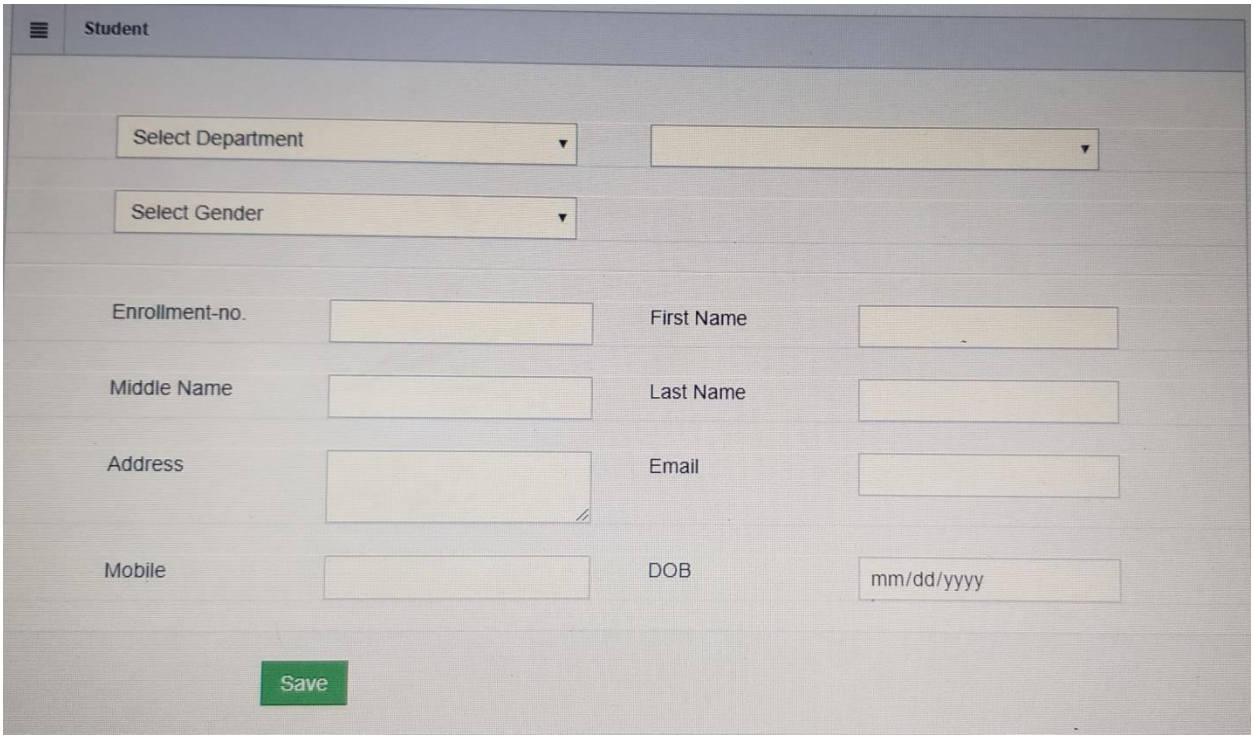


Figure.3. b):student registration form

IDENTIFICATION OF NEED:

This is the most indispensable phase of the system which is to be developed, In this firstly we have mentioned our need which we want to develop. Here, the need and specification phase of system analysis is done to exactly find out the need and the requirements by the customers, and hence all the requirements is collected by the customers.

PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION:

To evaluate and to define the problem in hand quickly, the preliminary investigation is carried out, to see if it is worthy of the following study and also it suggests some courses of actions if possible. Following steps are involved in the preliminary investigation:

a. The Problem Understanding
b. Determining the project boundaries and constraints
c. Feasibility study
d. Estimation of the time and cost.
e. Documentation of Preliminary Report.

FEASIBILITY OF STUDY:

Feasibility study generally determines the need and solutions considered to accomplish the requirements are practically implementable in the software or not, information such as availability of the resource, estimation of cost for the

development of the project and the cost which would be incurred on maintenance of the project is carried out in feasibility study.
There are different types of feasibility:
a. Technical Feasibility
b. Operational Feasibility
c. Economic Feasibility

Operational Feasibility:

i. This site is operational feasible because in this all users can easily operate access the facilities and module meant for according to the type of user
ii. The well-planned architecture would ensure the optimal utilization of the resources and will be secure for threats.
iii. Thus provides easy access to all the users with their registered mail Id and password.
iv. Technical Feasibility Project is technical feasible due to following reasons:
v. This site is technical feasible because in this site, technology which is used to develop the site is efficient and is easily upgraded time to time and separated module makes it easy to implement and maintenance.
vi. Technical guarantees of accuracy, reliability, ease of access and the data security.
vii. The database's purpose is to create, establish and maintain a workflow among various entities in order to facilitate all concerned users in their various capacities or roles.
viii. Economic Feasibility Project is technical feasible due to following reasons:
ix. The system is economically feasible and based on all freely licensed software. It does not require any additional hardware or software. There is nominal expenditure and economic feasibility for certain.
x. This can be added to the official website of the college/institution as a module and does not require any separate space.

PROJECT PLANNING:

It is a process which includes the activities required for the successful completion of the project. Project planning generally prevents obstacles that arise in the project such as non-availability of the resources and it also determines project constraints. Planning is generally done by the project and admin. admin is responsible for student and teacher whereas the project management is responsible for making decisions and planning. In this system also planning is executed for developing the whole project and meeting the requirements of the user.

III. FLOW:

DATA FLOW DIAGRAM:

In an Information system, the flow of the data around the system is graphically represented by the data flow diagram. A graphical tool used to describe and analyze the moment of data through a system manual or automated including the process, stores of the data and delays in the system. Data flow diagram the central tool and the basis from which other components are developed. DFDs are the model of the proposed system. They clearly show the requirements on which the new system should be built. Later during the design activity this is taken as the basis for drawing the system's Structure charts. The various components of DFDs are:

Dataflow:

Data movement form the source to destination is shown by the arrows.

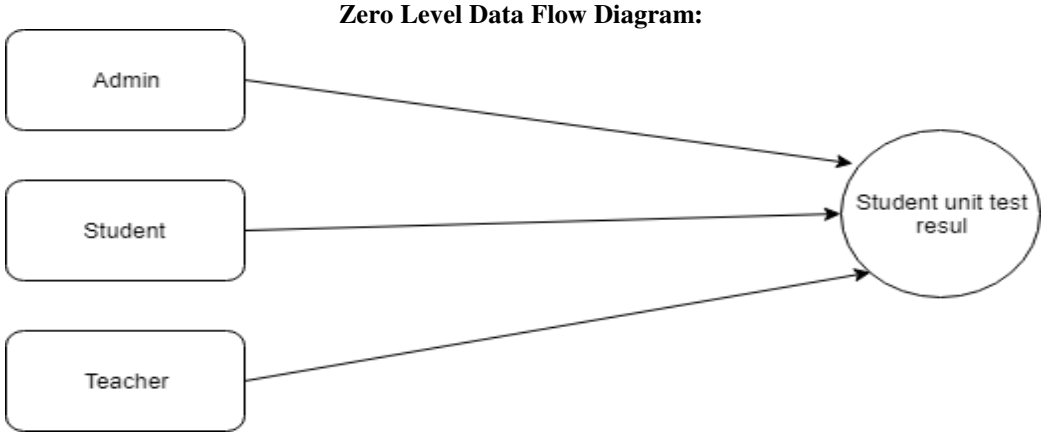
Process:

The various activities and the actions performed on the data is represented through circle..

Entities:

External sources or information of the data is represented by rectangle.

Zero Level Data Flow Diagram:



E-R DIAGRAM:

An E-R model is an abstract way to describe a database. Describing a database usually starts with a relational database, which stores data in tables. Some of the data in these tables point to data in other tables - for instance, your entry in the database could point to several entries for each of the phone numbers that are yours. The ER model would say that you are an entity, and

each phone number is an entity, and the relationship between you and the phone numbers is 'has a phone number'. Diagrams created to design these entities and relationships are called entity–relationship diagrams or ER diagrams. Entity Relationships are three kinds:

1. One-One
2. One-Many
3. Many-Many

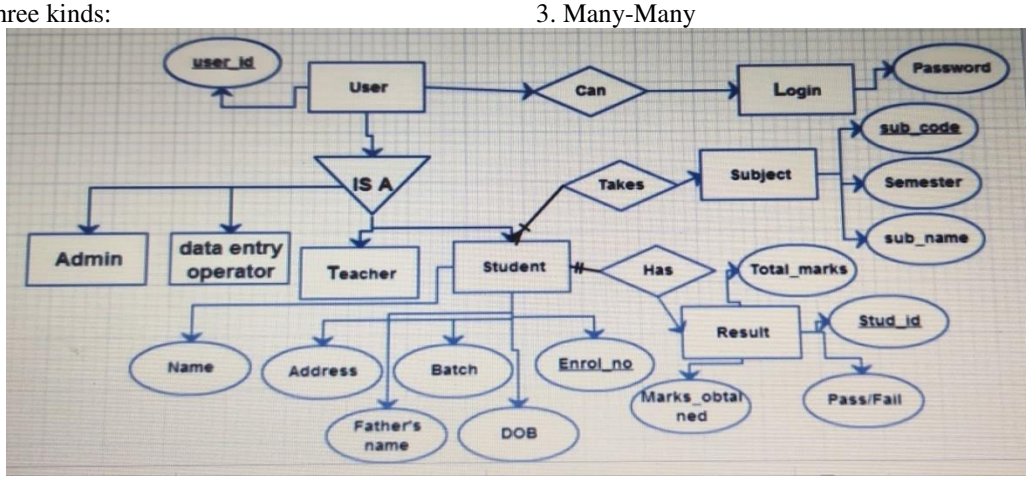


Figure.4. c): E-R diagram

USE CASE DIAGRAM:

To model a system the most important aspect is to capture the dynamic behaviour. To clarify a bit in details, dynamic behaviour means the behaviour of the system when it is running operating. So only static behaviour is not sufficient to model a system rather dynamic behaviour is more important than static behaviour. In UML there are five diagrams available to model dynamic nature and use case diagram is one of them. Now as we have to discuss that the use case diagram is dynamic in nature there should be some internal or external factors for making the interaction. These internal and external agents are known as actors. So use case diagrams are consists of actors, use cases and their relationships. The diagram is used to model the system/ subsystem of an application. A single use case diagram captures a particular functionality of a system. So to model the entire system numbers of use case diagrams are used. The purpose of use case diagram is to capture the dynamic aspect of a system. But this definition is too generic to describe the purpose. Because other four diagrams activity, sequence. So we will look into some specific purpose which will distinguish it from other four diagrams.

The purposes of use case diagrams can be as follows:

1. Used to gather requirements of a system.
2. Used to get an outside view of a system.
3. Identify external and internal factors influencing the system.
4. Show the interacting among the requirements are actors.

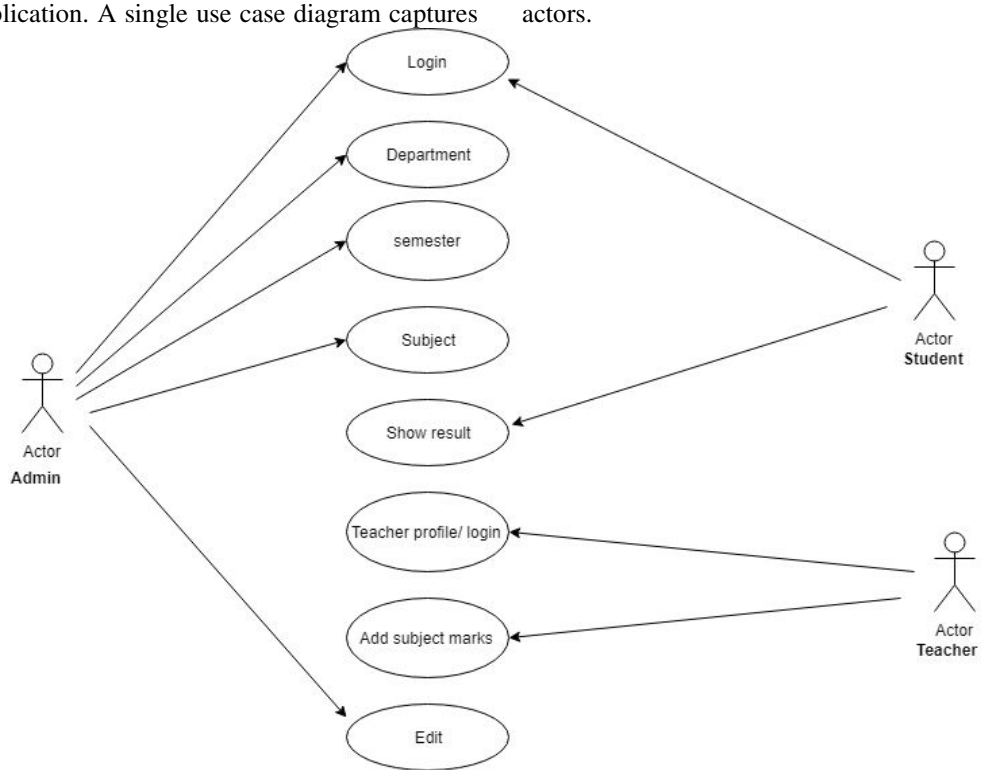


Figure.5. d): use case diagram

IV. SCOPE:

There is a future scope of this facility that many more features can be added such as group chat where student can discuss various issues of engineering can be added to this project thus making it more interactive more user friendly and project which fulfills each users need in the best way possible.

V. CONCLUSION:

Student unit test result makes entire process online where there will be ease of work , World Wide publication , ease of storing data , Result can be accessed from anywhere around the world , Better efficiency of data flow. No data loss.

Acknowledgement:
We express my Gratitude to Computer Technology Department, Vishweshwarayya Abhiyantriki Padvika Mahavidyalaya,Almala for help, guidance throughout the work for this project without which we would not have been able to complete this project to such a success.

VI. REFERENCES:

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