

Student's Record

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ABSTRACT

The major goal of this project is to give the students results in an easy-to-understand manner. Students can get their results using their roll numbers on the college or institution website. The results are provided with individual scores and the corresponding percentage after reviewing the result status and using the university's normal calculating method. The student is the system's intended user. The student can log in using their login information and password to each of their findings. Web development tools like HTML, CSS, PHP, Javascript, and MySQL can be used to accomplish this. The faculty can obtain a subject-by-subject breakdown of the students' overall performance on the semester exams. The graphic representation of the total results by subject (the proportion of passes and failures

I. INTRODUCTION

Student Result Management System is a webbased application that mainly focuses on providing the results to the student and the faculty. The student check their respective results using their University registered recognition id's along with their grades and percentage of that particular semester.

It is more convenient for the student to check their results on the college website, and it is simple for the faculty to determine which students passed and failed a certain course. Three modules— Student, Faculty, and Administrator— make up the system. The faculty can view the analysis of the pass and failure count in the chosen subject by using the joining year and the subject name, and the student can view their results by using their roll numbers.

The administrator uploads the results file to the database by converting the file to sql format(.sql) from the PDF format(.pdf). The admin is provided with the privileges to modify the student results by

updating the results during the changes in supplementary or revaluation examination. The update of any current score is to be done by the administrator. To develop a system that will manage:

□ Information about the grades obtained in various semesters.

□ Information regarding grade and percentage of each semester of a student.

ation of results that conveys the overall students performances in a particular subject. □ Visualis

The main objective of this system is to provide the student a convenient and simpler way to check their results and for evaluating the total aggregate and the percentage for the semester results available. It assist the faculty and student to analysis his/her and

the whole class performance in a subject. The scope of this project is addressed to solve the issues of long waiting and calculation of grades and percentages in different semesters. Providing the results in an institutional websites provide an easier access to the results to the student. The graphs for overall performance in every subject makes the analysis task simpler.

The Student Result Management System (SRMS) is a web-based tool that primarily focuses on delivering results to students and instructors. The student checks their separate outcomes using their university-registered recognition ids, as well as their grades and semester percentages. It is easy for students to retrieve their results through the college website, and it is easier for faculty to assess the pass and fail rates of a given subject. Student, Faculty, and Administrator are the three components that make up the system.

The students may examine his results by entering their roll number, and the faculty can view the analysis of pass and failure counts in the selected topic by entering the

joining year and subject name. The administrator is responsible for creating and maintaining any current score.

To overcome the issues with the practising manual system, the "Student Result Monitoring System" was created. The application is primarily made to help an institute run operations efficiently. To reduce input errors, the programme has been scaled back. Additionally, when entering data in an improper format, it displays error messages. The user doesn't need any formal knowledge to use the system.

Thus, everything together forms the system's user-friendly behaviour.

An Automated Digital Student Mark Analysis System is a real boon to educational institutions and testing bodies. From planning and preparing to evaluate the student examination result processing system and frees up faculties and administrators so that they can focus on their other important tasks.

This will help the organization in saving time and resources used in the manual analysis of results.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

PAPER: Student Result's Record

AUTHORS: Vishal

Gulam Lorgat ANALYSIS:

The current research aims at creating a web-based student

result

management system, reducing time, effort and improving security. The research results in the development of a multi-user system, based on web technology with a architectural pattern and developed using Java programming language with Apache Tomcat Server and MySQL Database Management System support.

PAPER: Student Performance Analysis System (SPAS)

AUTHORS: Chew Li Sa, Dayang Hanani bt. Abang Ibrahim, Emmy Dahliana Hossa

According to E. O. Ukem et al. [1], backup procedures and audit logs may be used to strengthen outcome systems. Despite the fact that his solution was created with Java and a

MySQL database, it did not provide any evidence for processing results batched in files to improve data integrity and reduce fraud. The study could not answer what happens to

a student following a suspension, deferment of studies, medical treatment, supplemental tests, or other similar situations. We examined these circumstances and created an audit trail for future reference.

The programme includes a login form for user authentication and Student Registration forms for registering students each semester after payment of dues before results are uploaded using internet browsers, similar to Akinmosin James' [2] approach at Nasarawa State University Keffi. Forms and reports are used to implement his solution, which was developed using the Oracle Procedural Language/Structured Query Language (PL/SQL). The interface, however, regularly makes use of the "Grades form for entering student grades and Grades Edit form for amending incorrectly recorded grades." This is a design defect that poses a security risk and could make the database accessible to third parties. Users who discover a way to access such forms could use the weakness to tamper with grades.

The automated programme uses a browser as the front end, a PHP engine as the back end, and a MySQL server as the middle layer. This is similar to the system created by Idogho, Akpado, and Agajo [3] for Federal Polytechnic Auchi. Their technology promised to reduce the processing time for admission lists to 24 hours using the PHP My Admin database administration system. However, the announcement made no mention of the forms or file uploads that are used to enter student exam scores into the system. Second, this particular software document was not transparent about the normalisation done to remove repetition in the database, despite the use of Macromedia Flash 8.0 and Dreamweaver 8.0. This would have made it easier to forecast how well the programme would manage its memory.

According to Bijoy, Sanjay, Bhibak, Nishal, and Zarmit [4], PHP is object-oriented, cross-platform, and usable on a variety of systems, including Microsoft Windows, Apple Macintosh, Linux, and others. Instead of using manual processes, such automated methods reduce duplication and data loss.

Effective systems focus on a small number of crucial goals. For instance, after giving the matter significant thought, Duan and Zhang [5] defined a number of system performance goals, including usability, sophistication,

integrity, and security. As a result, the introduction of huge amounts of data through file uploads promotes this measure, and data processing scheduling and data queries are effective means of achieving it.

In India, Bharamagoudar, Geeta, and Totad [6] created a webbased Student Information Management System that could send emails to students to confirm their mailbox when they registered. They accomplished this by utilizing technologies such as HTML, CSS, JavaScript, PHP, and SQL. It is a paperless task that aids in automating current manual procedures and may be remotely monitored and managed on a server-based network, according to its definition.

In China, Hemn and Wu Fei [7] created a method that can give students with general and instructional information. They claim that the Students Information Management System (SIMS) may be used to create, read, and update a student's information as well as generate reports regarding his or her abilities and experience. Such technologies reduce retrieval time and avoid data loss.

Mariusz C. [8] mentioned in his solution University StudyOriented System (USOS) in Poland that the key functional aspects are the admin, web, admission/registration of students, database of results, course and certificate catalogue, statistics, and so on. According to him, this solution is employed by 27 Polish higher education institutions. In such a system, each module that is to be used in production must first pass through a sample database and a university test. The documentation, which included the system definition and implementation, was kept up to date on a regular basis. Such methods improve communication between students and teachers.

According to Vishal [9], a good database prevents anomalies and saves crucial information in a structured way for data integrity. Tables must therefore be normalised for accuracy and retrieval simplicity. Additionally, they used PhpMyAdmin, which works with both WAMP and LAMP, to link to a MySQL database and integrate PHP into HTML to construct their solution. PHP was selected because of its ease of use across many platforms with minimal script modification, as well as its quick compilation time. They added a "export" feature to their system to cut down on t

he time needed for each student's registration. It might move students.

According to a Wikipedia article titled Student Information System (SIS), a SIS [10] offers capabilities for course registration, grade documentation, transcript generation, students test results and assessment scores recording, students' schedules including disciplinary records, attendance monitoring, and the overall management of student-related data in a school. It should not be confused with a learning management system, which enables the publication of readings, homework, and tests.

Bhatt et al. [11] created the Credit-based Grading Scheme (CBGS) in India. The solution is essentially a PHP-MySQL one for gathering student results. The system creates reports in either Excel or PDF format depending on the use. The methodology for determining Grade Point Average (GPA), despite the fact that the grading system has changed from the Nigerian system, is still the same: the sum of the product of credit hours and grade points divided by the number of credit hours. The ease of searching and creating lists is a crucial factor/advantage of such automated systems over manual procedures.

Nmaju et al. [12] suggested an Academic Records Information System (ARIS) at the University of Port Harcourt, Nigeria, using the incremental software model and prototyping approach. Their suggestion that reporting sheets only be made when there are unresolved grades for students' registered courses was also adopted, meaning that all of these courses' grades had to have been approved by University Senate and uploaded on time.

In a report for North Illinois University USA, Charletta F. G. [13] cited a lawsuit brought against Microsoft by a woman in Los Angeles about security flaws in the company's software. A film producer named Marcy Hamilton brought the action, claiming that due to Microsoft's shoddy work, she had become a victim of identity theft. She alleges that her Social Security Number (SSN) and bank information were stolen online. Because of this, we have incorporated a log file and audit trail to help monitor database activity in this SRMIS and have recently taken security vulnerabilities into account. By doing this, management will be able to account for changes

made at any time by a single user and boost the system's credibility.

To preserve the privacy of digital records, JISC Info Net [14] suggested utilising passwords and other electronic security measures. They said that institutions should avoid accidentally disclosing student information. As a result, only personnel who require the data specified in their job descriptions ought to have access to it, and even then, only to the parts of the files that pertain to them. Additionally, because these records contain personal data, the Data Protection Act of 1998 requires that the student, who is the data subject, have access to the information, whether it is in hard copy or electronic form.

An open-source web-based MIS was recommended by Gunathilake et al. [15] for the University of Ruhuna in Sri Lanka. The LAMP/WAMP technologies made this possible. They were able to categorise their users into categories such as administrator, super administrator, top administrator, general, professor, and student. The primary DES method was used to successfully encrypt passwords in the prototype version, which was intended for their Faculty of Science.

The objectives of creating a web-based framework for results processing, according to Walia and Gill [16], are to shorten the time needed to access students' records and to make a platform that is more secure. Over time, this has proven to be a more effective strategy for managing universities.

ANALYSIS:

The suggested approach makes use of rules produced by data mining to forecast student achievement. The classification data mining approach is employed in the project to categorise the pupils according to their grade. B-Tree is the most successful strategy when comparing the results of several techniques. In 2016, the Student Information Report System with SMS (SIRS) was implemented. Isbudeen Noor Mohamed, Syed Ajaz, Ahmad Tasnim Siddiqui, and S Mohamed Idhris are the authors.

The suggested system is an application programme that aims to provide direct and direct statistical exchange with students, faculty, and college/school administration on a secure platform. Through an SMS sent to the student's or parent's contact information, the student can view their findings.

1. SYSTEM REQUIREMENT

3.4.1 Software Specifications

- Operating system : Windows XP.
- Front PHP
- Database : MYSQL.
- Model Design : Rational Rose

3.4.2 Hardware Specifications

- Processor : Intel Pentium 4.0
- Ram : 2GB
- Hard disk : 500GB

III. TECHNOLOGY DESCRIPTION

1.1 HTML

The markup language used to create web pages and web applications is called Hypertext Markup Language (HTML). It is one of three foundational technologies underpinning the World Wide Web, along with JavaScript and Cascading Style Sheets (CSS).

[4] Web browsers transform HTML documents into multimedia web pages after receiving them from a web server or local storage. HTML originally featured cues for the document's design and semantically explains the structure of a web page.

HTML FORMS

When you wish to collect information from a website visitor, HTML forms are necessary. For instance, you might want to gather details like name, email address, payment card, etc. during user registration. When a site visitor fills out a form, it posts their information to a back-end application such as CGI, ASP Script or PHP script etc. The back-end application will perform required processing on the passed data based on defined business logic inside the application.

1.2 JAVASCRIPT

JavaScript is a high level, interpreted programming language that is frequently abbreviated as JS. Additionally, it is a dynamic, weakly typed, prototype-based, and multiparadigm language. JavaScript is one of the three key technologies of World Wide Web content engineering, together with HTML and CSS. It is employed to give online programmes, such as video games, and to dynamically create interactive web pages.

The majority of websites use it, and because of a built-in JavaScript engine, all current web browsers

support it without the need for plug-ins. Although all of the various JavaScript engines are based on the ECMA Script specification, some engines do not completely support it, and many engines provide capabilities that go beyond ECMA. Each JavaScript engine represents a unique implementation of the language.

TTTTTTCASCADINGTSTYLETSHEETS

The display of a text expressed in a markup language can be described using Cascading Style Sheets (CSS), a style sheet language. The language can be used to set the visual style of any XML document, including plain XML, SVG, and XUL, and is adaptable to rendering in voice or on other media, while being most frequently used to set the visual style of web pages and user interfaces written in HTML and XHTML. The majority of websites employ CSS, together with HTML and JavaScript, as a foundational technology to design visually appealing webpages, user interfaces for web apps, and user interfaces for many mobile applications.

1.3 HYPERTEXTTPREPROCESSOR(PHP)

PHP started out as a small open source project that evolved as more and more people found out how useful it was. Rasmus Lerdorf unleashed the first version of PHP way back in 1994.

PHP is a recursive acronym for "PHP: HypertextPreprocessor".

PHP is a server side scripting language that is embedded in HTML. It is used to manage dynamic content, databases, session tracking, even build entire e-commerce sites.

It is integrated with a number of popular databases, including MySQL, PostgreSQL, Oracle, Sybase, Informix, and Microsoft SQL Server.

PHP performs system functions, i.e. from files on a system it can create, open, read, write, and close them.

PHP can handle forms, i.e. gather data from files, save data to a file, through

email you can send data, return data to the user. You add, delete, modify elements within your database through PHP.

1.4 DATABASE DESCRIPTION MYSQL

A relational database management system (RDBMS) based on SQL called MySQL is open source. In addition to being a key part of the widely used LAMP open-source web application software stack (and other "AMP" stacks), MySQL is a well-liked database for usage in web applications. "Linux, Apache, MySQL, Perl/PHP/Python" is referred to as LAMP. MySQL is frequently used in free software open-source projects that need a robust database management system. TYPO3, MODx, Joomla, WordPress, phpBB, MyBB, Drupal, and more programs all use the MySQL database. Many well-known, large-scale websites also utilize MySQL, including Google (albeit not for searches), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, and YouTube.

IV. METHODOLOGY

Three modules are present. Those are

Student

Admin

Faculty

Web technologies like HTML, CSS, PHP, and MySQL can be used to construct the system.

User registration using the user's password and the specific university registration number can make up the front end.

The findings are presented to the student in tabular form along with the corresponding aggregate and percentage for that semester.

All of the data may be retrieved from the table and displayed as results depending on the student's roll number.

Data visualisation is another function of PHP. Fusion charts are what we utilise for the dynamic visualisation.

IMPLEMENTS



Fig 6.1 Dashboard



Fig 6.3 Visualization

V. TESTING

TESTING TECHNOLOGIES

System Testing

System testing, or end-to-end testing, tests a completely integrated system to verify that it meets its requirements. For example, a system test might involve testing a logon interface, then creating and editing an entry, plus sending or printing results, followed by summary processing or deletion (or archiving) of entries, then logoff.

Unit Testing

Tests that confirm the functionality of a particular area of code, typically at the function level, are referred to as unit testing, sometimes known as component testing. This occurs typically at the class level in an object-oriented system, and the constructors and destructors are covered by the bare minimum unit tests. Developers typically write these kinds of tests as they work on the code (white-box approach), to make sure the particular fu

nction is performing as it should.

System Testing

The first level of testing that is done on the entire application is system testing. This level's objective is to assess the system's compliance with all of the listed requirements and ensure that it satisfies the Quality Standards. Independent testers who weren't involved in the program's development perform system testing.

User Input Validation Testing

The user's input needs to be verified to make sure the values match up. Additionally, the fields shouldn't be empty.

FUTURE IMPLEMENTS

The system interface may soon be enhanced with more visually appealing, interactive, and relevant pictures. Email and SMS or email notifications may also be added to the system. Improve the current system by automating nearly all of the institution's services, transforming it into a full LMS. and improve the system by creatin

g multiple iterations based on user feedback. if a comprehensive answer hasn't been found.

VI. CONCLUSION

Student result management system is an online website and can be used at any place, any time and by any student or faculty.

This application will avoid the calculation and simplify the process of visualizing results by students as well as faculty.

dashboard. They are unable to communicate, but they will soon be able to do so. It has its own database "rms.db" which is produced using SQLite, therefore it doesn't require any additional software.

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