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**Examination System**

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# Chapter 1

# Project Plane

## 1.1) Introduction:

This document will propose all features and procedures to develop the system.

This document specially containing details about objectives, scope limitation, process model, primary requirements, team development, possible project risks, project schedule, and finally monitoring and reporting mechanisms.

On-line Exam System is very useful for Educational Institute to prepare an exam, safe the time that will take to check the paper and prepare mark sheets. It will help the Institute to testing of students and develop their skills. But the disadvantages for this system, it takes a lot of times when you prepare the exam at the first time for usage. And we are needs number of computers with the same number of students.

The effective use of "Examination System", any Educational Institute or training centers can be use it to develop their strategy for putting the exams, and for getting better results in less time.

### Objectives and concentrations:

* Corporate between the data stored in the server of the Institution and our On-line Exam system. To deal with On-line System in an easy way and an efficient mannered. (connection process)
* Create strong and secrete data base that allow for any connection in a secret way, to prevent any outside or inside attacks.
* Specify a privilege for each person to allow each person use this system to create his own exam. And have a complete control on his exam.
* Allow each person to create more than one exam with different way to create variant questions.

### Scope and limitations:

* Examination System is designed for Educational Institutes (like schools, universities, training centers).
* The system handles all the operations, and generates reports as soon as the test is finish, that includes name, mark, time spent to solve the exam.
* Allow students to see or display his answers after the exam is finish.
* The type of questions is only multiple choice or true and false.

## 1.2) Project Organization (The team):

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Job Title** | **Description** |
| **1** | Project Manager | * To manage all processes in the project |
| **2** | SW Designer | * To design the models and diagrams that helps the programmer in implementation phase. |
| **3** | Two Testers | * One from outside the team and the other from the inside the project team. |
| **4** | Two programmers | * Professional in ASP.NET and SQL * To programming the processes of the project. |
| **5** | SW Analyst | * To analyze the requirements of Examination System. |
| **6** | Writer | * Collects drafts from each member. * Rewrite and reformate the documents come from each member. * Have good print skills. * Have a good skill to correct grammars of statements. |

## 1.3) Risk analysis and risk planning:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Project Risks:** | | | |
| **Risk** | **Probability** | **Effects** | **Risk planning strategy** |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| **Product Risks:** | | | |
| **Risk** | **Probability** | **Effects** | **Risk planning strategy** |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

## 1.4) Monitoring and reporting mechanisms:

The manager should monitor all activities in the project via minimize, avoid the risks or via management control as follows:

* + - 1. Put a table for all SW requirements and print in percentage how much finish.
      2. Using software programming to monitor programmer's progress.
      3. Using spyware profile to monitor the team.
      4. Using software that calculate how many lines written per hour.
      5. monitoring the risks as follows:
         1. Change the probability and effect.
         2. Delete risks or add a new one depends on the working on project.

## 1.5) Project management approach:

**Software Process Model:**

To solve an actual problems in an industry, software developer or a team of developers must integrate with a development strategy that include the process, methods and tools layer and generic phases. This strategy is often referred to a process model or a software developing paradigm. []

Our project follows the **waterfall model.**

**The steps of waterfall model are:**

* Requirement Definition
* System and Software Design
* Implementation
* Integration and System Testing
* Operation and Maintenance

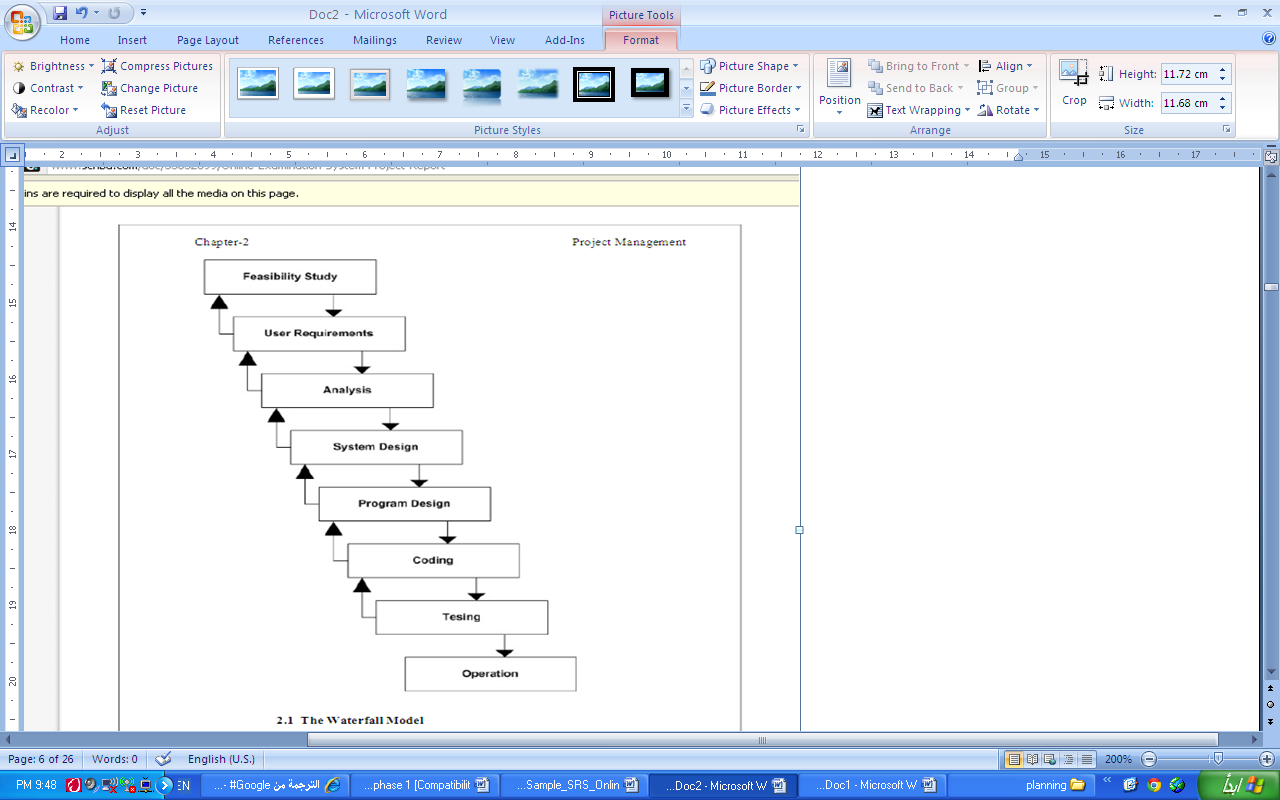


Figure (2.1): Waterfall model

# Chapter 2

# Software Requirement Specification

## (1) Preface:

This is the first version for ***Examination System***.

This document is the basic intended for any individual user, developer, tester, project manager or documentation writer that needs to understand the basic system architecture and its specifications. [1]

## (2) Introduction:

The purpose of this document is to write the functional and non functional user or system requirements that represent the characteristics of ***Examination System***.

The scope and limitation of this system is:

* The Examination System design to educational institutes.
* Hold all operation and generate reports to student, teachers and administrator.
* Support multiple choices questions.
* Allow the student to prochoice the answer and to see his mark.
* Verify a security, authority and safty.

## (3) Glossary:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Short name | Description |
| 1 | ES | Examination System |
| 2 | Examination system | An exam written on a web site and solves the questions, also on the same web site from any place by entered user name and password. |
| 3 | Administrator | Who is responsible to create a new course, delete course, add member or delete it, i.e.: the person who control the system |
| 4 | Faculty member | A teacher in the faculty |

## (4) User Requirements Definition:

The user requirement for this system is to make the system fast, flexible, less prone to error, reduce expenses and save the time.

* Time can be saved by scheduling the exams, if it is available a question bank to store questions for different subjects.
* A system can be given a mark by checking the students answers, and give the result as soon as students finish his exam.
* A facility to generate a result chart as pre required without manual interface.
* The system should have records of students and faculty that can be access to the system which can be used only for the authorized person.
* The system should be more secure for management user records and more reliable to work at any conditions.

### (4.1)The products and process features:

This system must be designed as user required. So, the complete requirement must be found:

* **Quick scheduling:**

The system helps the faculty member to generate an automatic exam instead of using papers. Which save a time for writing, checking and for input marks. Also, student can see the exam when he login as an individual to the system.

* **Immediate results and solutions:**

When the student finishes his exam, the system checks her answers and compared with the correct answer. And the system saves the incorrect and correct answers and calculates the mark of correct answers. Then give the total mark. And send a report for student to see where he is fault.

* **Easy to store and retrieve information:**

Rather to save the information on a papers or in separate sheets. There are a data base management to store and retrieve the information needed by the administrator or Faculty member or student according a report generated by the system.

## (5) System Architecture:

Web Browser

Login

Role checking

Form & Menu Manager

Data Validation

Security Manager

ES Appointment Manager

Data Import & Export

Report Generation

Transaction Management for ES Database

Figure (2.1): system architecture for ES

## (6) System Requirement Specification:

### (6.1) Functional System Requirement:

This section gives a functional requirement that applicable to the Examination System.

There are three sub modules in this phase.

* Candidate module.
* Examiner module.
* Administrator module.

**The functionality of each module is as follows:**

* **Candidate module**: The candidate will logon to the software and take his examination. He can also check his previous examinations marks and his details. The candidate will get result immediately after the completion of the examination.
* **Examiner module:** The database is prepared & loaded into the software. Selection for examination can be done language wise by the examiner. The results will be displayed immediately after completion of the examination.
* **Administrator module:** The administrator collects all the results after successful completion of the examination and sends to the head quarters as and when required.

**The features that are available to the Administrator are:**

* The administrator has the full fledged rights over the ES.
* Can create/delete an account.
* Can view the accounts.
* Can change the password.
* Can hide any kind of features from the both of users.
* Insert/delete/edit the information of avESailable on ES.
* Can access all the accounts of the faculty members/students.

**The features available to the Students are:**

* Can view the different categories of Test available in their account.
* Can change password.
* Can view their marks.
* Can view the various reading material.
* Can view and modify its profile but can modify it to some limited range.

**The features available to the Examiner are:**

* Can view the different categories of Test conducted by users.
* Can change password.
* Can view their marks.
* Can view and modify Results.

### (6.2) Non-Functional System Requirements:

#### 6.2.1) Performance Requirements

Some Performance requirements identified is listed below:

* The database shall be able to accommodate a minimum of 10,000 records of students.
* The software shall support use of multiple users at a time.
* There are no other specific performance requirements that will affect development.

#### 6.2.2) Safety Requirements

The database may get crashed at any certain time due to virus or operating system failure. Therefore, it is required to take the database backup.

#### 6.2.3) Security Requirements

Some of the factors that are identified to protect the software from accidental or malicious access, use, modification, destruction, or disclosure are described below. Keep specific log or history data sets

* Assign certain functions to different modules
* Restrict communications between some areas of the program
* Check data integrity for critical variables
* Later version of the software will incorporate encryption techniques in the user/license authentication process.

1. Communication needs to be restricted when the application is validating the user or license. (i.e., using https).

### 6.4) Software Quality Attributes

The Quality of the System is maintained in such a way so that it can be very user friendly to all the users.

The software quality attributes are assumed as under:

* Accurate and hence reliable.
* Secured.
* Fast speed.
* Compatibility.

### (6.3) System Interfaces:

This section describes how the software interfaces with other software products or users for input or output.

#### 6.3.1) User Interface

Application will be accessed through a Browser Interface. The interface would be viewed best using 1024 x 768 and 800 x 600 pixels resolution setting. The software would be fully compatible with Microsoft Internet Explorer for version 6 and above. No user would be able to access any part of the application without logging on to the system.

## (7) System Models:

In this system we are use waterfall model to apply these ideas. Which is help us to separate each step and when we finish a one phase the output of it is the input to the next phase. Also, we can backwards if there is a new requirement or to apply any update.

## (8) System Evolution:

* **Including image support:**

Allow to adding students, faculty members and administrator images to the system. Which available for student to ensure that exam for his teacher. Also, the teacher can see his student's image.

* **Flags:**

Allow the student to put a symbol near the question that helps the student to return and review the questions and change them accordingly.

* **Enable and disable exam:**

Allow the faculty member to control for enable or disable the exam for his students.

* **Allow to transfer exam from one subject to another:**

So, that saves the time to rewrite the questions for future course.

* **Allow to upload the exam from word or excel file:**

So, that saves the time to enter a question in the on-line system, if the teacher needs not the direct answers.

* **Enhanced the questions to be appear as random for each student:**

Make the order of questions as random, or select random questions from a set of questions.

## (9) Appendices:

**Definition of Examination System:**

**Introduction:**

Examination System is a software application which allows a particular company or institute to arrange, conduct and manage any objective examination via connect other devices.

**Purpose:**

The purpose of this application is to conduct and process various types of certificate/non-certificate exams at different centers across any country via connect other devices.

**Features:**

* Any institute or company can register their various types of certificate/non-certificate programs and conduct an examination for the same.
* Just register the programs, their fees (if paid) and the centers (where the exam will be conducted) in order to start the examination process.
* Questions and answers would be objective type and the format would be as per the company’s choice.
* User can select the company, its program Examination in order to give his exam at the selected center.

**Advantages:**

* Today, most of the companies or institutes are conducting their exams online to be a part of this fastest growing world.
* Examination System covers almost all type of problems faced by a company or institute while conducting examinations.
* User can give any available exam at any available center as per his/her choice.
* The results of the online exam will help a company or institute to list out the outstanding exam takers all over the country.

# Chapter (3)

# System Design

## 3.1) Introduction:

Design is the abstraction of a solution; it is a general description of the solution to a problem without the details. Design is view patterns seen in the analysis phase to be a pattern in a design phase. After design phase we can reduce the time required to create the implementation.

In this chapter we are introduce context diagram, models, system architecture, principal system object, design model and object interface.

## 3.2) Context Diagram:

This diagram represents what are the bounders and scope of **Examination System** project. It describes the main objective of the system and its entities involved.

**Examination system**

**Administrator**

**Student**

**Faculty**

Figure (3.2.1): the context diagram of Examination System

**The Administrator can be done the following:**

* Create/delete accounts (add a list of faculty names and list of his student)
* Change password for Faculty/Student
* Create/ delete/update courses (subject).

**The Faculty can be done the following:**

* Change password.
* Insert questions.
* Specify the answers.
* Update mark of questions and answers.

**The Student can be done the following:**

* Change password.
* Choose exam.
* Review answers.
* See his exam mark.
* View other material.

## 3.3) Models:

### 3.3.1) Interaction model:

Is a dynamic model that shows how the system interacts with its environment. We use a data flow diagram.

#### 3.3.1.1) use case diagram:



Administrator

Faculty

Student

# 

Figure (3.3.1.1.1): the basic function for each actor

#### 3.3.1.2) activity diagram:

Administrator

Registration Process

Receiving details

Course details

Faculty details

Subject details

Receive master

Subject master

Course master

Faculty master

Request Report

View Report

(a)

Faculty

Insert Questions

Insert question

Subject master

Question master

Request Report

View Report

Student

Give exam

Register

Receive master

Subject master

Exam master

User master

Request Report

View Report

Control master

(b)

(c)

Figure (3.3.1.2.1): the activity diagram for basic operation in OES. (a) for administrator, (b) for Faculty and (c) for student.

#### 3.3.1.3) Séquence diagram:

Receive Faculty course subject

Administrator

New registration:

Registration process:

Receive master DB:

Subject master DB:

If new

Insert

Faculty master DB:

Course master DB:

Accept/ reject

Insert

Insert

Insert

Figure (3.3.1.3.1): the insert operation done by administrator. The update operation is similar to this sequence diagram but rather than Registration process put Update process.

Enter user name and password

Faculty

Login:

Select subject:

Subject master DB:

Insert question:

Verify

Request subject

Question master DB:

Accept/ reject

Store question

Subject selection

Return subject

Accept/ reject

Accept/ reject

If Accept

Figure (3.3.1.3.2): the insert question operation done by Faculty.

Store result in DB:

Enter user name and password

Student

Login:

Select subject:

Subject master DB:

Select question:

Verify

Request subject

Question master DB:

Invalid subject

Inactive subject

Verify

Verify

If Accept

Unavailable question

Unavailable question

Start exam

If Accept

If Accept

Return result and finish the exam

Figure (3.3.1.3.3): present how student take an exam and give the result.

## 3.4) System Architecture:

Web Browser

Login

Role checking

Form & Menu Manager

Data Validation

Security Manager

OES Appointment Manager

Data Import & Export

Report Generation

Transaction Management for OES Database

## 3.5) Develop design model:

# 

Administrator

User authentication process

Username and password

Verify

Change password

Admin master

Student master

Faculty master

Faculty

Student

Figure (3.6.1): user authentication

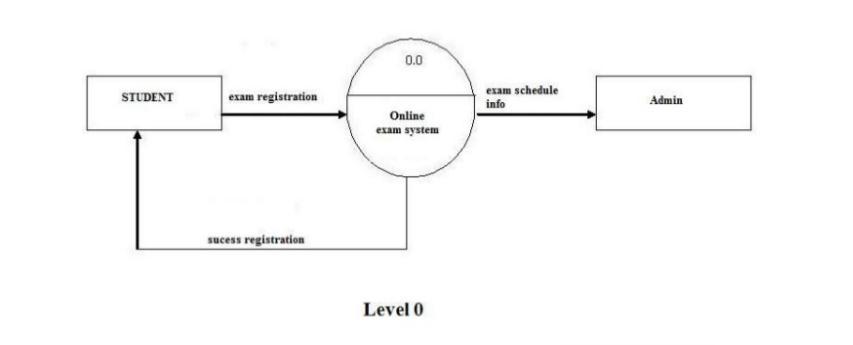
## 3.6) Object interface:

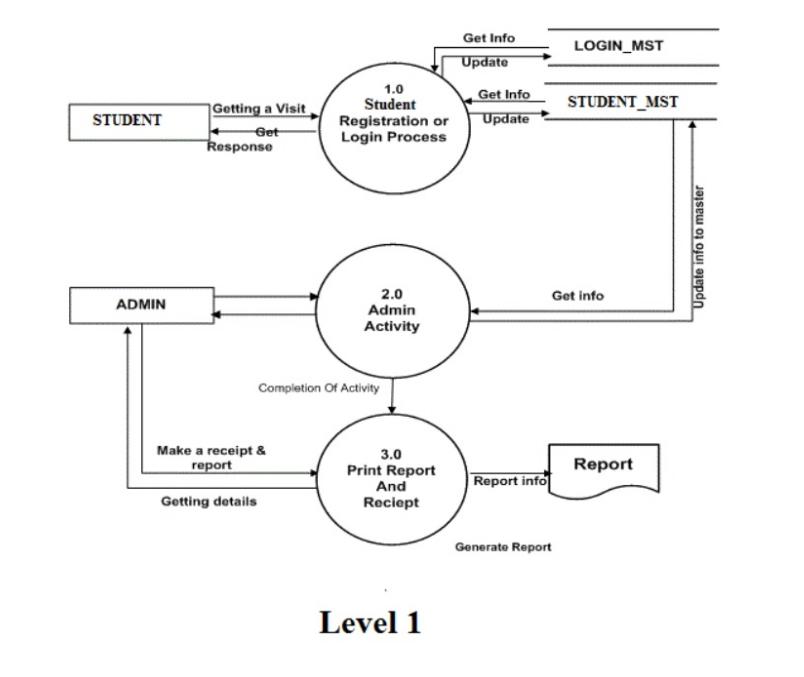
|  |
| --- |
| Student Interface |
|  |
| Change-password() |
| Choose-exam() |
| View-material() |
| Registration() |
|  |

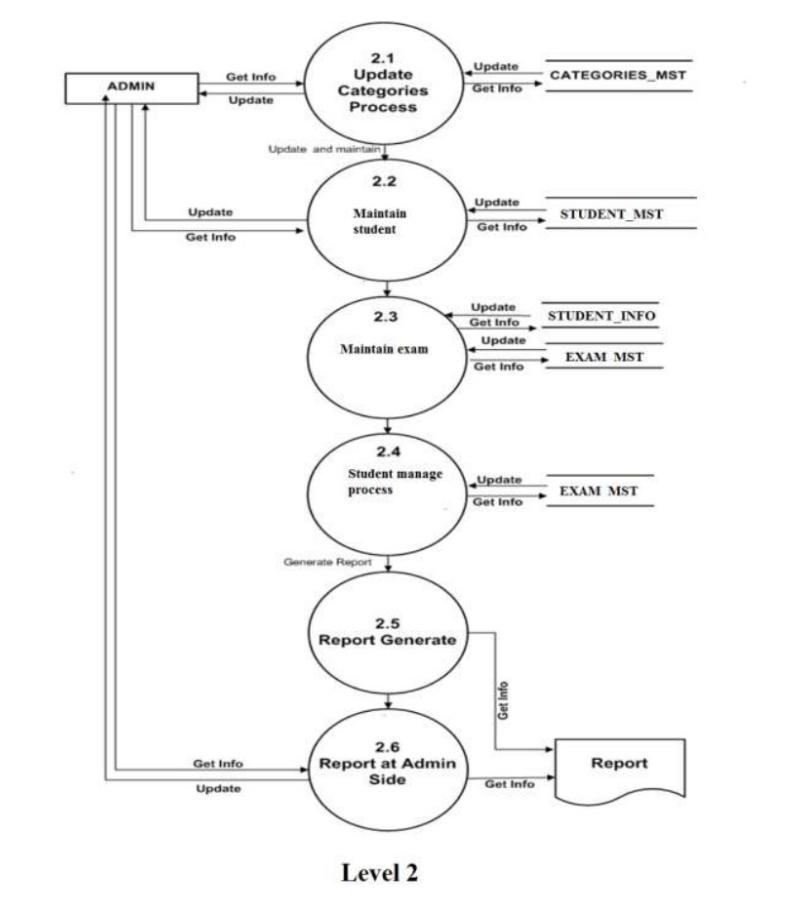
|  |
| --- |
| Faculty Interface |
|  |
| Insert-question() |
| Change-password() |
| Add-student() |
| Delete-student() |
| Registration() |
|  |

|  |
| --- |
| Admin Interface |
|  |
| Insert-subject() |
| Update-subject()  Delete-subject()  Delete-course |
| Insert-course() |
| Update-course() |
| Assign-student-to-course() |
| Update-student-course() |
| delete-student-course() |
|  |

## 3.7)Data Flow Diagram(DFD):







## 3.8) ER Diagram (ERD):

