

## **Abstract**

This report specifies the various processes and techniques used in gathering requirements, designing, implementing, and testing for the project on a college management system. The problems regarding the current system in the college were analyzed and noted. This project aims to solve some of those problems and thus, add more value to the current system. The requirements were gathered from all the stakeholders and based on that I created a requirements model and designed the software based on the basis. The project was implemented in the form of a website using Django (python).

Using the various resources and tools I gathered along the way; I implemented the college ERP system using some features that solve the current problems in the system such as a provision to edit the attendance and marks before locking it at the end. The software was also tested using various testing methods and the results were positive.

Thus, the results can be integrated into the current ERP system to improve its working and solve some of the existing problems.

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# **1 Introduction**

Enterprise Resource Planning system, popularly known as ERP system, the descendant of MRPII offers the answer to the economic and productivity troubles of manufacturing and service enterprises. Thus, the ERP system has become very popular as an enterprise management software tool. It was the larger companies that opted to use the ERP systems initially. However, the use of ERP has changed and today the term can refer to any type of company, no matter what industry it falls in. ERP systems are used in almost any type of organization - large or small. The latest ERP tools available in the market today can cover a wide range of functions and integrate them into one unified database. This made ERP land up into higher educational institutes. In today's competitive business world usage of ERP systems is becoming a must for any educational organization to meet the challenges faced in their business process and to have a cutting edge. Studies also reveal that organizations that don't have an ERP implemented are facing numerous problems in their internal processing like attendance management, payroll management, quick decision making, etc. So to be different and ready for action the institutes need a central resource planning that can manage the entire information and operations of the institutions.

## **1.1 Identification**

The software system being considered for development is referred to as the College ERP System. This is a new project effort, so the version under development is version 1.0.

## **1.2 Purpose**

The purpose is to design software for a college database that contains up-to-date or accurate information about the college. That should improve the efficiency and flexibility of college record management and provide a common and or simple platform for everyone to access the student's information. College Automation System consists of different modules such as student, faculty, admin, etc. Our main purpose is to create software that will manage the working of these different modules. The interconnectivity among modules reduces the time to perform different operational tasks.

## **1.3 Scope**

College management is becoming a very essential component of education in this modern-day age. With the help of the College Automation System, we can gather all the useful information needed by the management in a few clicks. The College ERP system now computerizes all the details that are maintained manually. Once the details are fed into the system or computer there is no need for various persons to deal with separate sections.

Only a person is enough to maintain all the reports and records. The security can also be given as per the user's requirement.

## 1.4 Definitions, Acronyms, and Abbreviations

- **Department** The educational sub-bodies of the college, which can offer several Programs and Courses. Each department is managed by a HoD (Head of the Department)
- **Course** The subject offered by a Department in a semester, which is compulsory for a Student to take to make him/her eligible for SEE, and subsequently, award of BE Degree.
- **Semester** The 5 Month (or 2 month, in case of supplementary) Duration in a student is offered a set of courses by a department and the courses are conducted in a part-time or full-time fashion. Each academic year consists of 3 semesters, out of which 2 are regular and 1 is supplementary.
- **CIE** Continuous Internal Evaluation, is a series of examinations conducted throughout the semester to assess the academic performance of the student. CIE is conducted in the form of events (Usually 5). Finally, CIE is reduced to a total of 50 marks
- **SEE** Semester End Examination, conducted at the end of each semester to assess the academic performance of the student. Conducted for 100 marks and reduced to 50 marks.

## 1.5 References

- Software Engineering-A Practitioners' approach by Roger S Pressman
- Fundamentals of database systems by Ramez Elmarsi and Shamkant Navathe

## **1.6 Overview and Restriction**

This document is for limited release only to personnel working on the project and the project mentors and reviewers.

Chapter 2 of this document describes the system under development from a holistic point of view. Functions, characteristics, constraints, assumptions, dependencies, and overall requirements are defined from the system-level perspective.

Chapter 3 of this document describes the interfaces of the system being developed. They impose guidelines on the design of the product being developed.

Chapter 4 of this document describes the Functional Requirements of the system being developed. Functional Requirements are categorized based on System Features. They are enumerated and described to a degree sufficient for a knowledgeable designer or coder to begin crafting an architectural solution to the proposed system.

Chapter 5 of this document describes the Non-Functional Requirements of the system being developed. They are critical for the working of the system. Designers and Implementers should make sure that all the Non-Functional Requirements are satisfied.

Appendix A covers the Glossary, which defines some abbreviations and terms used in the document, which are not covered in the Introduction.

Appendix B includes all reference models such as the Schema Diagram. Designers can refer to Appendix B and craft the software accordingly.

## **2 Overall Description**

### **2.1 Product Perspective**

ERP means the techniques and concepts for integrated management of the business as a whole, from the viewpoint of effective use of management resources to improve the efficiency of enterprise management. A fully integrated web-based ERP will capture and create accurate, consistent, and timely relevant data, and assist in intelligent business decision-making. The primary purpose of E-college is to provide mechanisms for automated processing and management of the entire institution. It reduces data error and ensures that information is managed efficiently and is always up-to-date. Complete student histories for all years can easily be searched, viewed, and reported at the press of a button.

It is made after extensive study of all the departments like student, faculty, etc. of colleges and is provided with the extract of everything a college requires for their database handling, department management, and student/staff management. The security issue within ERP has been there for a long time, but most of the solutions are based on the assumption that an ERP system is a closed environment. Higher education institutions are persisting in the IS era by adopting and implementing ERP systems. The need to evaluate their benefits and impacts on organizations and individuals is increasingly essential.

### **2.2 Product Features**

- Each teacher will be able to enter attendance and marks for their respective students.
- Each student will be able to view the attendance status for their respective courses.
- The teachers will be able to apply for various types of leave directly through the system.
- The students will be able to Communicate and provide feedback to their teachers.
- The students will have access to a forum page where they can communicate with each other.
- The administrator will be able to view and update information such as departments, classes, teachers, students, and courses.

### **2.3 User Classes and Characteristics**

There are several types of end users for the college ERP system. They are broadly divided into Students, Staff, and the Administrator. Each of these classes has its own set of features.

The student should have the following features:

- View the Attendance status of the courses in which they are enrolled.
- View the Marks of the courses to which they are enrolled.
- View the notification from the college administrator.
- Communicate or give feedback to their respective teachers.
- Communicate with other students of the same university.

The staff should have the following features:

- Access to the information of all students that attend their courses.
- Add and edit the Attendance status of those students.
- Add and edit the exam marks of those students.
- Avail the different types of leave.
- Swap classes with other teachers who teach for the same class.

The administrator should have the following features:

- Add and update students, teachers, and courses.
- Assign teachers and students to courses

## **2.4 Operating Environment**

The operating environment for the College ERP system is listed below:

- Operating System: Windows 10
- Database: MySQL database
- Front end: HTML/CSS/Bootstrap
- Back end: Django



## 3 Requirements

### 3.1 Expected requirement: Student and staff information

**Description and priority** Information regarding students, teachers, and courses are stored in the database. Every user can view only certain information based on their user class. For example, a teacher can view student and course information that they are handling. This feature is of high priority as the information must be viewed by only authorized users.

#### Functional requirements

- Each user shall be able to view information in the database based on their user class.
- The administrator shall be able to view all the information in the database.

### 3.2 Normal requirement: Attendance and marks entry

**Description and priority** Attendance and mark entry are the main features of the College ERP system. Hence, the priority is high. Teachers update the attendance and marks of the students who are part of their class. Students can view their respective Attendance and marks of the courses they have taken.

#### Functional requirements

- Teachers shall be able to view, update, and edit the attendance and marks of the students, part of their class.
- Teacher shall be able to take extra classes and switch classes with other teachers.

### 3.3 Exciting requirement: Communication among students and teachers

**Description and priority** Students and teachers will be able to communicate with each other directly using the ERP system. Students may give their queries and feedback to a teacher and they may respond accordingly. The priority of this feature is low as the cost of implementation could be very high. A simple version of this feature is to be implemented.

#### Functional requirements

- Students shall be able to communicate with their teachers by sending personal messages.
- Students shall be able to communicate with other students through a forum section.

## **4 External Interface Requirements**

### **4.1 User Interfaces**

The User interface is made using Bootstrap. Firstly, there will be a simple login page separate for students and teachers. Each student and teacher will have a unique interface. There will be a fixed sidebar with links to all the modules. The teachers will be able to view their respective students and update their attendance and marks using an effortless interface.

### **4.2 Hardware Interfaces**

Since neither the mobile application nor the web portal has any designated hardware, it does not have any direct hardware interfaces. Any browser can be used to access the web app.

### **4.3 Software Interfaces**

The following is a list of software used in the making of the project.

- Operating System: I have chosen the Windows operating system for its best support and user-friendliness.
- Django: I have chosen to use Django for the back end of the website as Django is a simple python framework and is suitable for beginners.
- Database: I am using SQLite database, which comes as default with Django.

### **4.4 Communications Interfaces**

This project is to be deployed as an online website. All the users can connect to the database server from anywhere and have access to their information.

## 5 Non-functional requirements

### 5.1 Safety requirements

If there is extensive damage to a wide portion of the database due to catastrophic failure, such as a disk crash, the recovery method restores a past copy of the database that was backed up to archival storage (typically tape) and reconstructs a more current state by reapplying or redoing the operations of committed transactions from the backed-up log, up to the time of failure.

### 5.2 Security requirements

The database contains sensitive information about all the students and staff. Therefore, optimal security measures must be taken to ensure data is safe from unauthorized users.

### 5.3 Software Quality Attributes

**Availability:** The users must always be able to view their information so that they can keep track regularly.

**Correctness:** The information about attendance and marks must be correct to not feed wrong information to the users.

**portability:** The users access the ERP from various platforms such as desktops and mobile phones. The web app must be portable to all platforms and the user experience must be optimal.

## 6 System Design

Various Design concepts and processes were applied to this project. Following concepts like separation of concerns, the software is divided into individual modules that are functionally independent and incorporate information hiding. The software is divided into 3 modules which are students, teachers, and administrators. We shall look at each module in detail.

### 6.1 Student

Each student belongs to a class identified by semester and section. Each class belongs to a department and is assigned a set of courses. Therefore, these courses are common to all students of that class. The students are given a unique username and password to log in. Each of them will have a different view. These views are described below.

- **Student information**

Each student can view only their personal information. This includes their details like name, phone no, address, etc. Also, they can view the courses they are enrolled in and the attendance, marks of each of those.

- **Attendance information**

Attendance for each course will be displayed. This includes the number of attended classes and the attendance percentage. If the attendance percentage is below a specified threshold, say 75%, It will be marked in red otherwise it is in green. There will also be a day-wise attendance view for each course which shows the date and status. This will be presented in a calendar format.

- **Marks information**

There will be 5 events and 1 semester-end examination for each course. The marks for each of these will be provided in the ERP system.

- **Notifications and events**

This section is common to all students. Notifications are messages from the admin such as declarations of holidays, test timetables, etc. The events and their details are specified here.

### 6.2 Teacher

Each teacher belongs to a department and is assigned to classes with a course. Teachers will also have a username and password to log in. The different views of teachers are described below.

- **Information**

The teachers will have access to information regarding the courses and classes they are assigned to. Details of the courses include the credits and the syllabus plan. Details of the class include the department, semester, section, and the list of students in

each class. The teacher will also have access to information about students who belong to the same class as the teacher.

- **Attendance**

The teacher can add and also edit the attendance of each student. For entering the attendance, they will be given the list of students in each class and they can enter the attendance of the whole class on a day-to-day basis. There will be two radio buttons next to each student's name, one for present and the other for absent. There will also be an option for extra classes. Teachers can edit the attendance of each student either for each student individually or for the whole class.

- **Marks**

The teacher can enter the marks for the 5 events and 1 SEE for each course they are assigned. They also can edit the marks in case of any changes. Reports such as the report card including all the marks and CGPA of a student can be generated.

### **6.3 Administrator**

The administrator will have access to all the information in the different tables in the database. They will access all the tables in a list form. They will be able to add an entry in any table and also edit them. The design of the view for the admin will provide a modular interface so that querying the tables will be optimized. They will be provided with search and filter features so that they can access data efficiently.

## 6.4 Use Case Diagram

A use case diagram at its simplest is a representation of a user's interaction with the system that shows the relationship between the user and the different use cases in which the user is involved. A use case diagram can identify the different types of users of a system and the different use cases and will often be accompanied by other types of diagrams as well. The use cases are represented by either circles or ellipses.

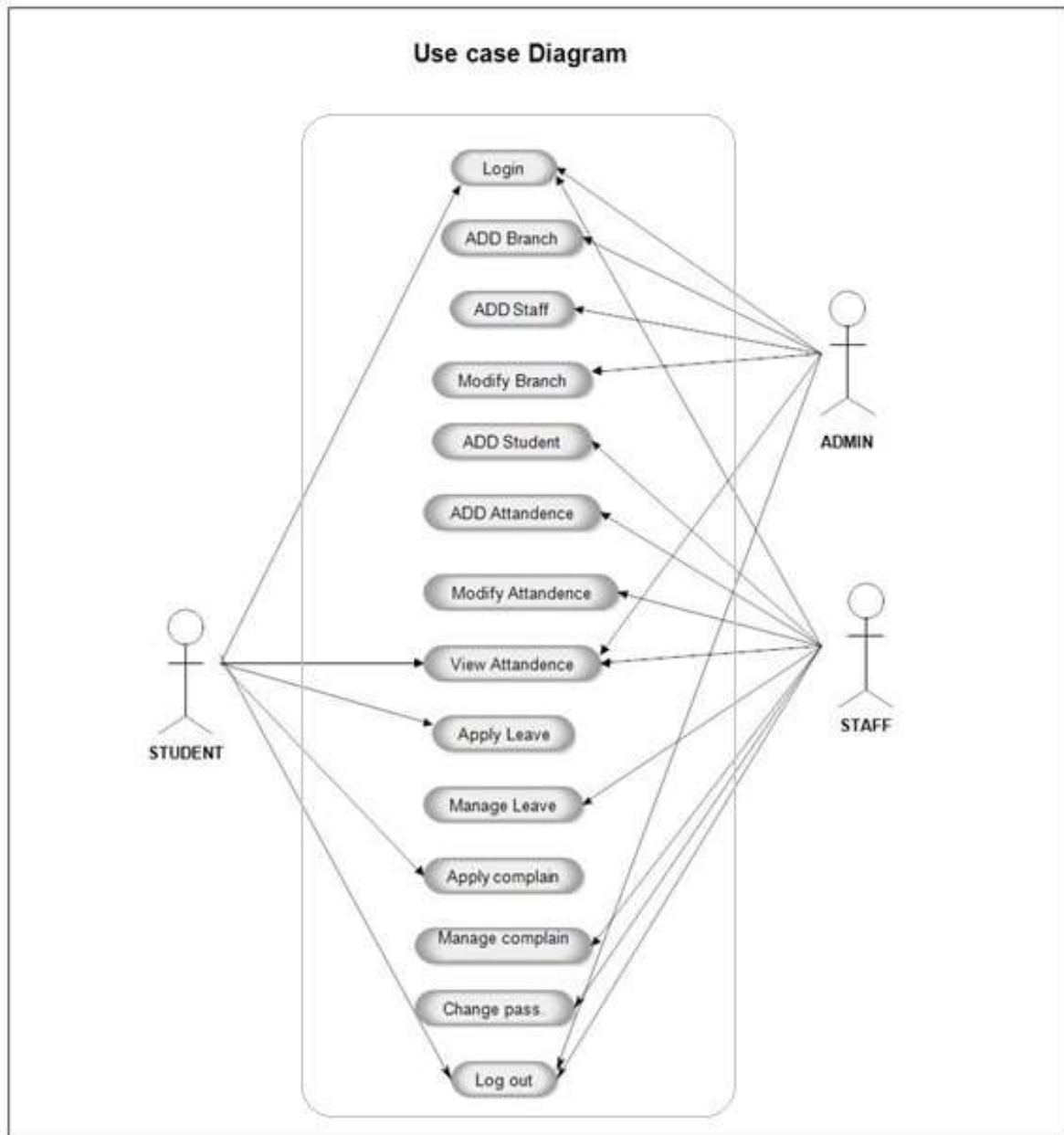


Figure 1: Use Case Diagram of college ERP

## 6.5 Class Diagram

The class diagram states the different classes involved in the software. For each class, a set of attributes and methods are included. The relationship between the classes is also specified. For example, the teacher's class has the attributes ID, name, phone no, address, and methods such as marking attendance, declaring marks, and preparing report cards. Each instance of the teacher's class belongs to a department. This is specified by the relationship between Teacher and Department classes.

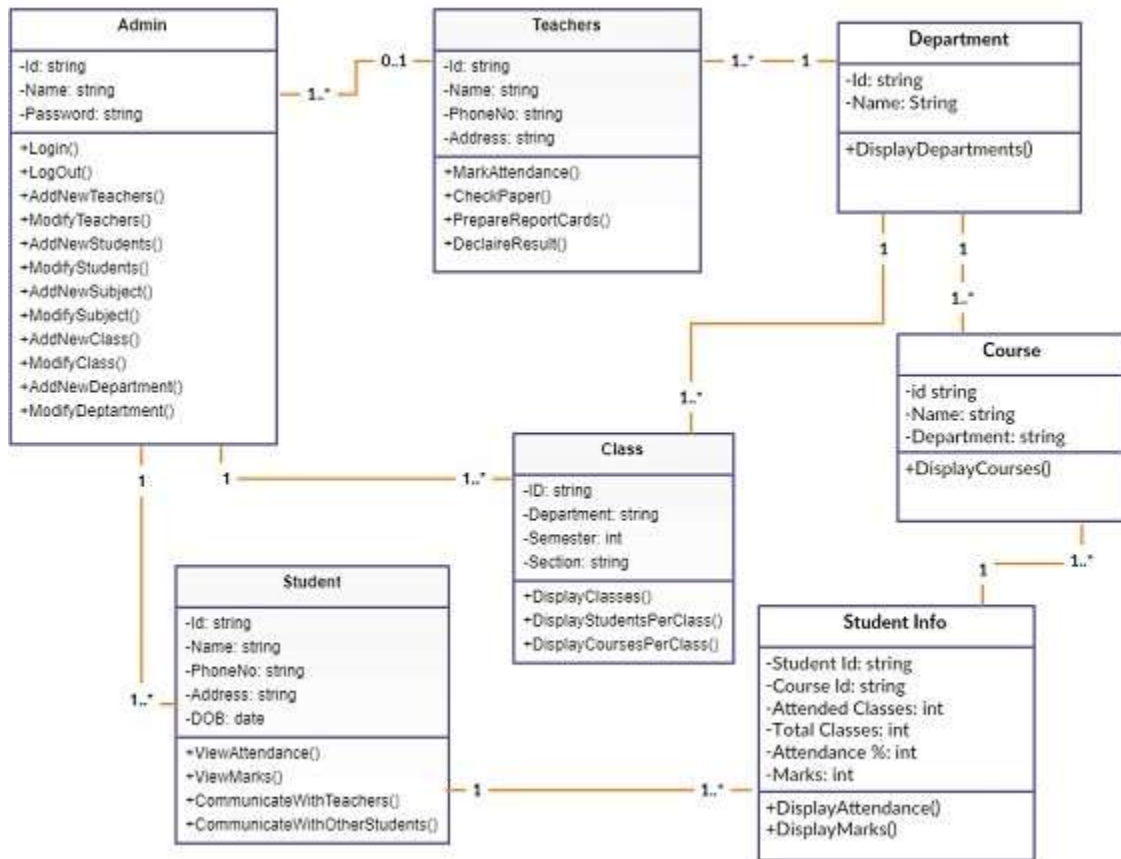


Figure 2: Class diagram of college ERP

## 6.6 Entity Relationship Diagram

An entity relationship diagram (ERD) shows the relationships of entity sets stored in a database. An entity in this context is an object, a component of data. An entity set is a collection of similar entities. These entities can have attributes that define their properties.

By defining the entities, and their attributes, and showing the relationships between them, an ER diagram illustrates the logical structure of databases. ER diagrams are used to sketch out the design of a database.

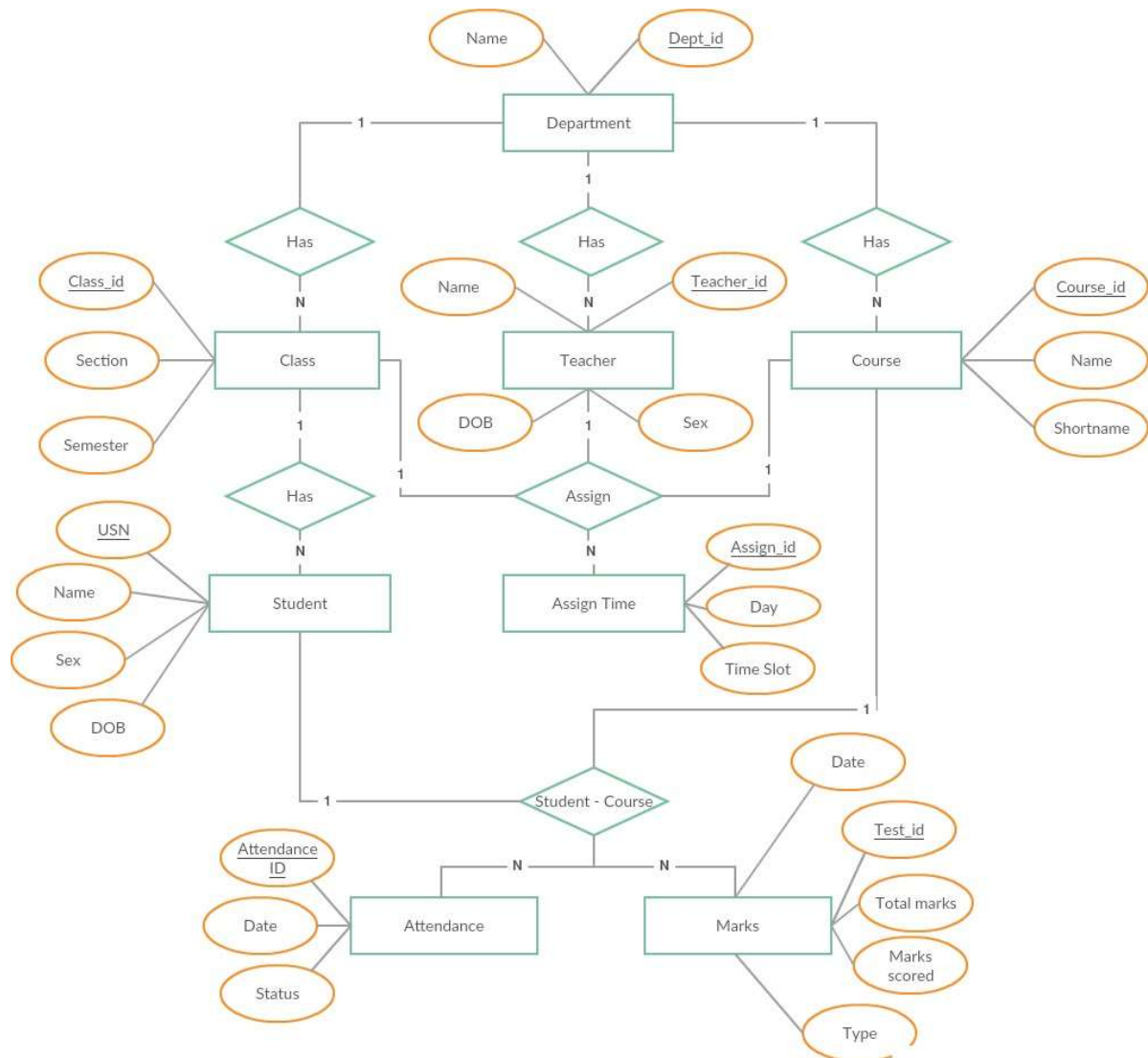


Figure 3: Entity Relationship diagram of college ERP



## 7 Implementation details

### 7.1 Architectural model

The ERP software requires the architectural design to represent the design of the software. Here we define a collection of hardware and software components and their interfaces to establish the framework for the development of this software.

There exist several components of the system which are integrated to form a system. The set of connectors will help in coordination, communication, and cooperation between the components. The ERP software is built for computer-based systems. It exhibits the data-centric style of architecture.

The architecture comprises various modules as given in the figure. There are 3 major categories in which the whole architecture is divided. These are administrator, staff, and student. The architecture is designed in such a way that it is self-explanatory. The admin roles are user management, staff management, student management, and staff attendance. Staff and admin perform some common functions like news management, leave management, timetable management, and exam management.

The role of staff includes student attendance entering, student examination management, timetable management, leave application management, and putting news on the e-notice board. While the roles of students are few in number and include their complete

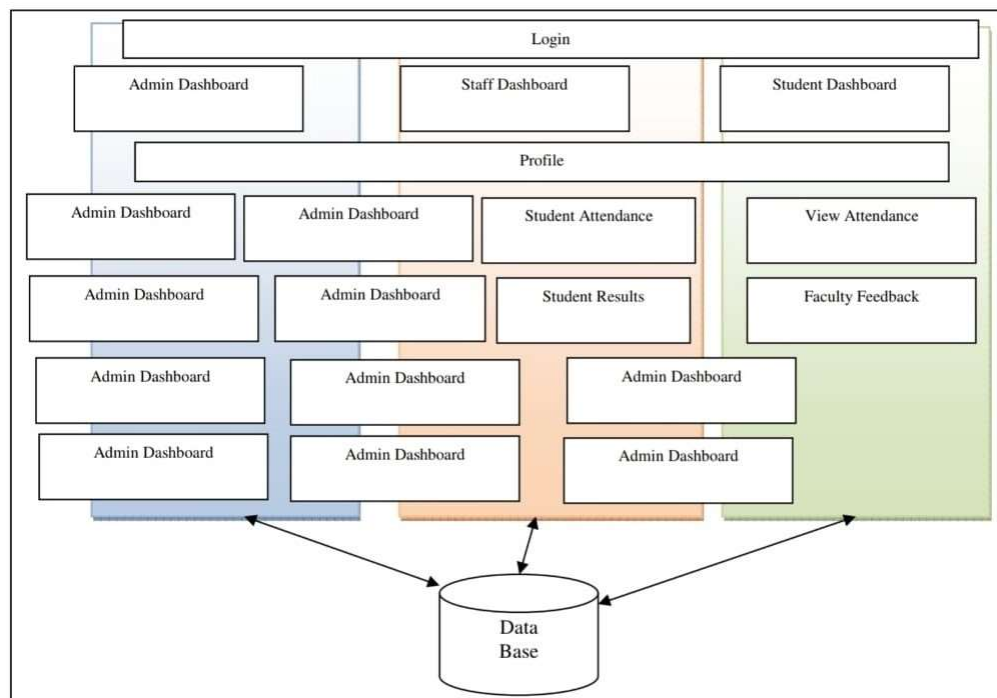


Figure 4: Architecture

profile viewing, view their attendance, give feedback to their respective faculties, view notices, and view academic timetables.

Generalizing E-college architecture is 3 tiers. The 3 tiers comprise of presentation layer, an application logic layer, and a data layer.

Any Information System needs to communicate with external entities, human users, or other computers. The presentation layer allows these entities to interact with the system; it can also be implemented as a GUI interface and can be referred to as the client of the IS.

The application layer does more than information delivery, they perform data processing (Business Logic and calculation) behind the results being delivered. This tier is often referred to as

1. Services
2. Business rules
3. Business logic
4. Servers

The database layer is implemented using a Database Management System which in our case is MySQL.

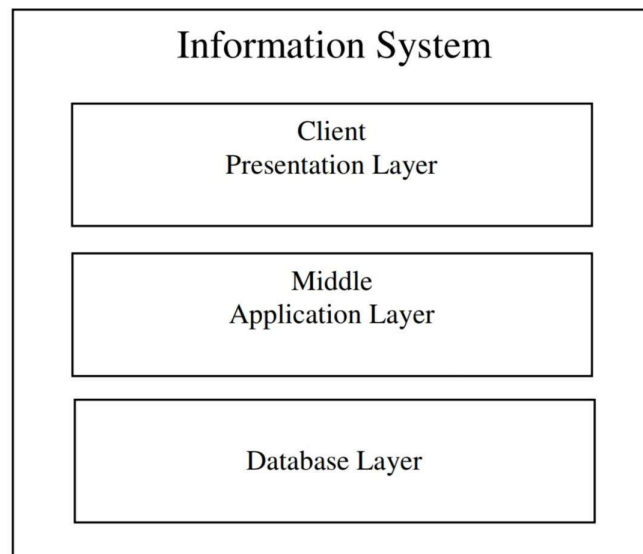


Figure 5: 3 tier architecture

## 7.2 Mathematical model

Finite State Machine (FSM) for E-college ERP:

A change from one state to another when initiated by a triggering event or condition; this is called a transition. A particular FSM is defined by a list of its states, and the triggering condition for each transition.

As there are no mathematical calculations to be implemented in our project thus, I have designed this FSM for our E-college. The Fig below shows the states and paths that describe the flow of E-College. It consists of an M-set of tuples, a Q-set of states, q0- Initial state, and an F-final state.

$M = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$

Q: q0,q1,q2,q3,q4,q5,q6,q7,q8,q9,q10,q11

E: 1, 2, 3...16

q0: Homepage

F: Homepage

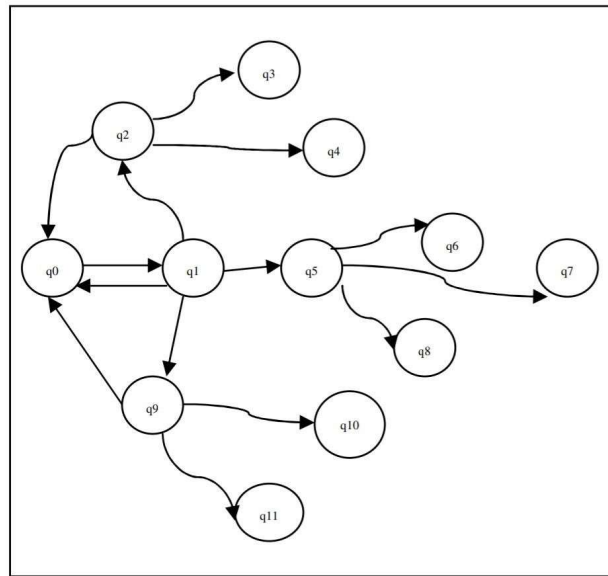


Figure 6: finite state machine

<b>State</b>	<b>Description</b>
q0	Homepage
q1	Login
q2	Admin Dashboard
q3	Managing users
q4	Managing time table
q5	Employee Dashboard
q6	Student Attendance
q7	Leave Management
q8	Student results
q9	Student Dashboard
q10	View Attendance
q11	View Result

Figure 7: finite state machine description

## **8 Modules in the system**

The college ERP system has three main user classes. These include the students, teachers, and administrators. This section will explain in detail all the features and the working of those for each user class.

### **8.1 Student**

### **8.2 Login**

Each student in the college is assigned a unique username and password by the administrator. The username is the same as their USN and so is the password. They may change it later according to their wish.

#### **8.2.1 Homepage**

After successful login, the student is presented with a homepage with their main sections, attendance, marks, and timetable. In the attendance section, the student can view their attendance status which includes the total classes, attended classes, and the attendance percentage for each of their courses.

In the marks section, the student can view the marks for each of their courses out of 20 for 3 internal assessments, and 2 events. Also, the semester-end examination for 100 marks. Lastly, the timetable provides the classes assigned to that student and the day and time of each in a tabular form.

#### **8.2.2 Attendance**

On the attendance page, there is a list of courses that is dependent on each student. For each course, the course ID and name are displayed along with the attended classes, total classes, and the attendance percentage for that particular course. If the attendance percentage is below 75 for any course, it is displayed in red denoting a shortage of attendance, otherwise, it is green. If there is any shortage, it specifies the number of classes to attend to make up for it. If you click on each course, it takes you to the attendance detail page.

#### **8.2.3 Attendance Detail**

This page displays more details about attendance in each course. For each course, there is a list of classes conducted and each is marked with the date, day, and whether the student was present or absent on that particular date.

#### **8.2.4 Marks**

The Marks page is a table with an entry for each of their courses. The course ID and name are specified along with the marks obtained in each of the tests and exams. The tests

include 3 internal assessments with marks obtained out of a total of 20, 2 events such as projects, assignments, quizzes, etc., with marks out of 20. Lastly, one-semester end exam with marks out of 100.

### **8.2.5 Timetable**

This page is a table that lists the day and timings of each of the classes assigned to the student. The row headers are the days of the week and the column headers are the time slots. So, for each day, it specifies the classes in the time slots. The timetable is generated automatically from the assigned table, which is a table containing the information of all the teachers assigned to a class with a course and the timings of the classes.

## **8.3 Teacher**

### **8.3.1 Login**

Each teacher in the college is assigned a unique username and password by the administrator. The username is their teacher ID and the same for the password. The teacher may change the password later.

### **8.3.2 Homepage**

After successful login, the student is presented with a homepage with their main sections, attendance, marks, timetable, and reports. In the attendance section, the teacher can enter the attendance of their respective students for the days on which classes were conducted. There is a provision to enter extra classes and view/edit the attendance of each student. In the marks section, the teacher may enter the marks for 3 internals, 2 events and 1 SEE for each student. They can also edit each of the entered marks. The timetable provides the classes assigned to the teacher with the day and timings in a tabular form. Lastly, the teacher can generate reports for each of their assigned class.

### **8.3.3 Attendance**

There is a list of all the classes assigned to a teacher. So, for each class, there are 3 actions available. They are,

### **8.3.4 Enter Attendance**

On this page, the classes scheduled or conducted are listed in the form of a list. Initially, all the scheduled classes will be listed from the start of the semester to the current date. Thus, if there is a class scheduled for today, it will automatically appear on top of the list. If the attendance of any day is not marked it will be red, otherwise green if marked. Classes can also be canceled which will make that date yellow. While entering the attendance, the list of students in that class is listed and there are two options next to each. These options are in the form of a radio button for present and absent. All

the buttons are initially marked as present and the teacher just needs to change for the absent students.

### **8.3.5 Edit Attendance**

After entering attendance, the teacher can also edit it. It is similar to a screen for entering attendance, only the entered attendance is saved and displayed. The teacher can change the appropriate attendance and save it.

### **8.3.6 Extra Class**

If a teacher has taken a class other than at the scheduled timings, they may enter the attendance for that as well. While entering the extra class, the teacher just needs to specify the date it was conducted and enter the attendance of each of the students. After submitting an extra class, it will appear in the list of conducted classes and thus, it can be edited.

### **8.3.7 Student Attendance**

For each assigned class, the teacher can view the attendance status of the list of students. The number of attended classes, the total number of classes conducted, and the attendance percentage are displayed. If the attendance percentage of any of the students is below 75, it will be displayed in red. Thus, the teacher may easily find the list of students not eligible to take a test.

### **8.3.8 Student Attendance Details**

The teacher can view the attendance details of all their assigned students individually. That is, for all the conducted classes, it will display whether that student was present or absent. The teacher can also edit the attendance of each student individually by changing the attendance status for each conducted class.

### **8.3.9 Marks**

On this page, the list of classes assigned to the teacher is displayed along with two actions for each class. These actions are,

### **8.3.10 Enter Marks**

On this page, the teacher can enter the marks for 3 internal assessments, 2 events, and one semester-end exam. Initially, all of them are marked red to denote that the marks have not been entered yet. Once the marks for a test are entered, it turns green. While entering the marks for a particular test, the list of students in that class is listed and marks can be entered for all of them and submitted. Once, the marks are submitted, the students can view their respective marks. In case there is a need to change the marks of any student, it is possible to edit the marks.

### **8.3.11 Edit Marks**

Marks for a test can be edited. While editing, the list of students in that class is displayed along with already entered marks. The marks to be updated can be changed and submitted. The students can view this change immediately.

### **8.3.12 Student Marks**

For each assigned class, the teacher has access to the list of students and the marks they obtained in all the tests. This is displayed in a tabular form.

### **8.3.13 Timetable**

This page is a table that lists the day and timings of each of the classes assigned to the teacher. The row headers are the days of the week and the column headers are the time slots. So, for each day, it specifies the classes in the time slots. The timetable is generated automatically from the assigned table, which is a table containing the information of all the teachers assigned to a class with a course and the timings of the classes.

### **8.3.14 Free teachers**

For each entry in the table, the list of free teachers can be generated. Free teachers are the teachers who are assigned to the class and are free for that time slot on that day. This is very useful for the teachers particularly when they are on leave as it helps them find a suitable replacement for that class.

### **8.3.15 Reports**

The last page for the teachers is used to generate reports for each class. The report specifies the list of students in that class and their respective CIE and attendance percentage. CIE is the average of the marks obtained from the tests, 3 internals, and 2 events. The CIE is out of 50 and the students with CIE below 25 are marked in red and are not eligible to write the semester-end exam. Also, the attendance percentage is displayed with students below 75% marked in red.



## **8.4 Administrator**

The administrator is responsible for adding and maintaining all the departments, students, teachers, classes, and courses. All this data is stored in the database in their respective tables. The admin is also responsible for adding and maintaining the list of teachers assigned to the class with a course and the timings. This information is stored in the Assign table. The admin also has access to the marks and attendance of each student and can modify them.

There are several features in place to ensure that querying the database is quick and efficient for the administrator. As the database has the potential to become huge, there is a search feature for every table including student, teacher, etc. The search has to get a specific record based on name or ID. Also, it can filter the record based on department, class, etc.

## 9 Screenshots of the implemented system

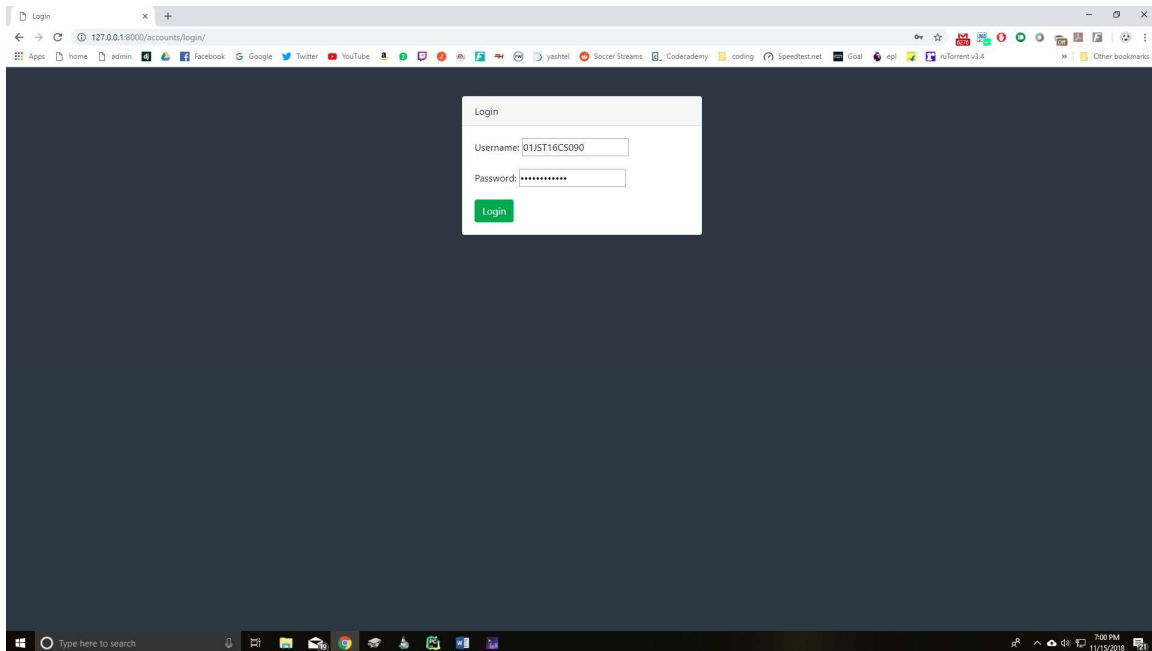


Figure 8: Student Login Page

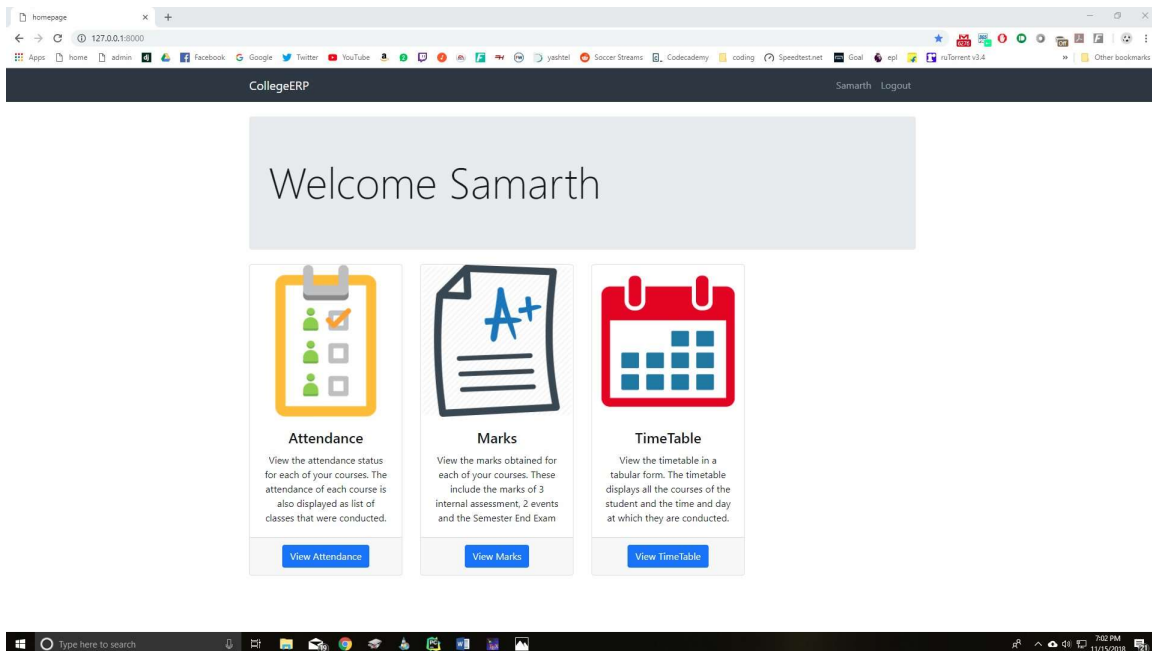


Figure 9: Student Home Page

Course ID	Course name	Attended classes	Total classes	Attendance %	Classes to attend
CS510	Database Management System	4	6	66.67	2
CS520	UNIX	0	0	0	0
CS530	Software Engineering	8	10	80.0	0
CS540	Computer Networks	0	0	0	0
CS550	Language Processor	0	0	0	0
MA510	Linear Algebra	0	0	0	0

Figure 10: Student Attendance Page

#	Date	Day	Status
1	Oct. 26, 2018	Friday	Present
2	Oct. 29, 2018	Monday	Absent
3	Oct. 31, 2018	Wednesday	Present
4	Nov. 1, 2018	Thursday	Present
5	Nov. 2, 2018	Friday	Present
6	Nov. 7, 2018	Wednesday	Present
7	Nov. 8, 2018	Thursday	Present
8	Nov. 9, 2018	Friday	Present
9	Nov. 12, 2018	Monday	Absent
10	Nov. 15, 2018	Thursday	Present

Figure 11: Student Attendance Detail Page

The screenshot shows the 'Marks' page in the CollegeERP system. The page has a sidebar with navigation links: Home, Attendance, Attendance By Subject, Marks, and Time Table. The main content area displays a table with the following data:

Course ID	Course name	Internals 1	Internals 2	Internals 3	Event 1	Event 2	SEE
CS510	Database Management System	0	0	0	0	0	0
CS520	UNIX	0	0	0	0	0	0
CS530	Software Engineering	9	15	10	15	15	0
CS540	Computer Networks	0	0	0	0	0	0
CS550	Language Processor	0	0	0	0	0	0
MA510	Linear Algebra	0	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 12: Student Marks Page

The screenshot shows the 'Timetable' page in the CollegeERP system. The page has a sidebar with navigation links: Home, Attendance, Attendance By Subject, Marks, and Time Table. The main content area displays a weekly timetable with the following data:

	7:30 - 8:30	8:30 - 9:30	9:30 - 10:30	Break	11:00 - 11:50	11:50 - 12:40	12:40 - 1:30	Lunch	2:30 - 3:30	3:30 - 4:30	4:30 - 5:30
Monday			CS540		CS510	CS530	CS550				
Tuesday					MA510	CS510	CS540		CS520	CS550	
Wednesday					MA510	CS520	CS530				
Thursday									CS540	CS530	CS510
Friday			MA510		CS520	CS550	CS530				
Saturday		MA510	CS510		CS540	CS520	CS550				

Figure 13: Student Timetable

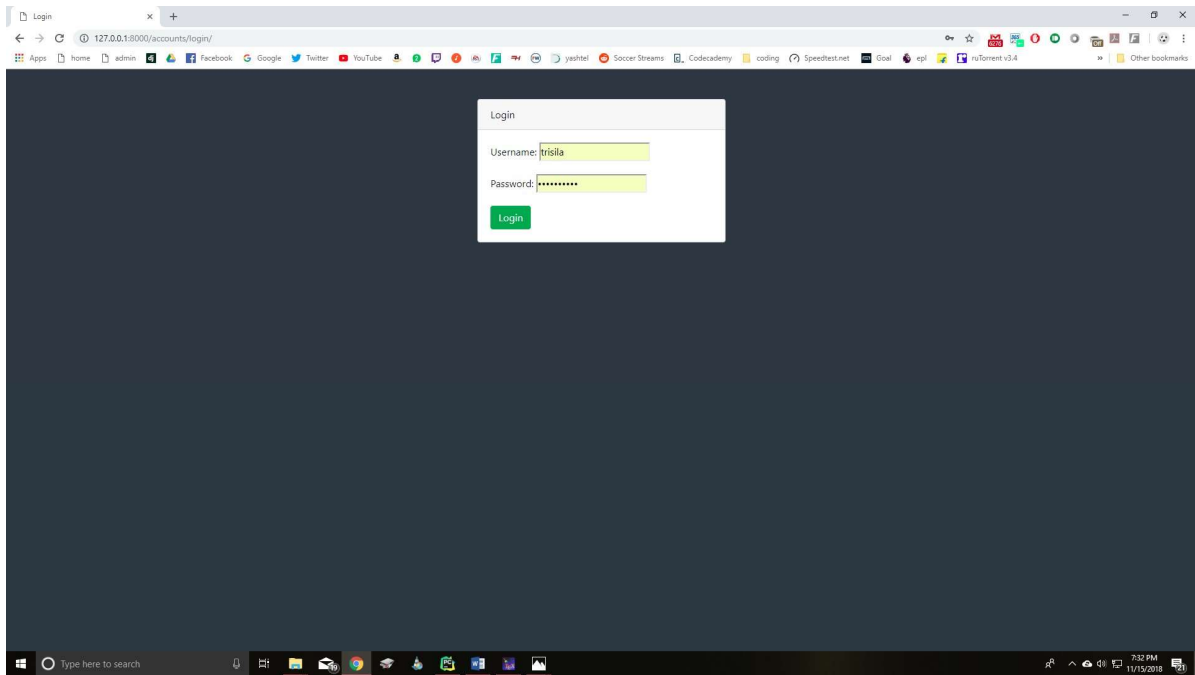


Figure 14: Teacher Login

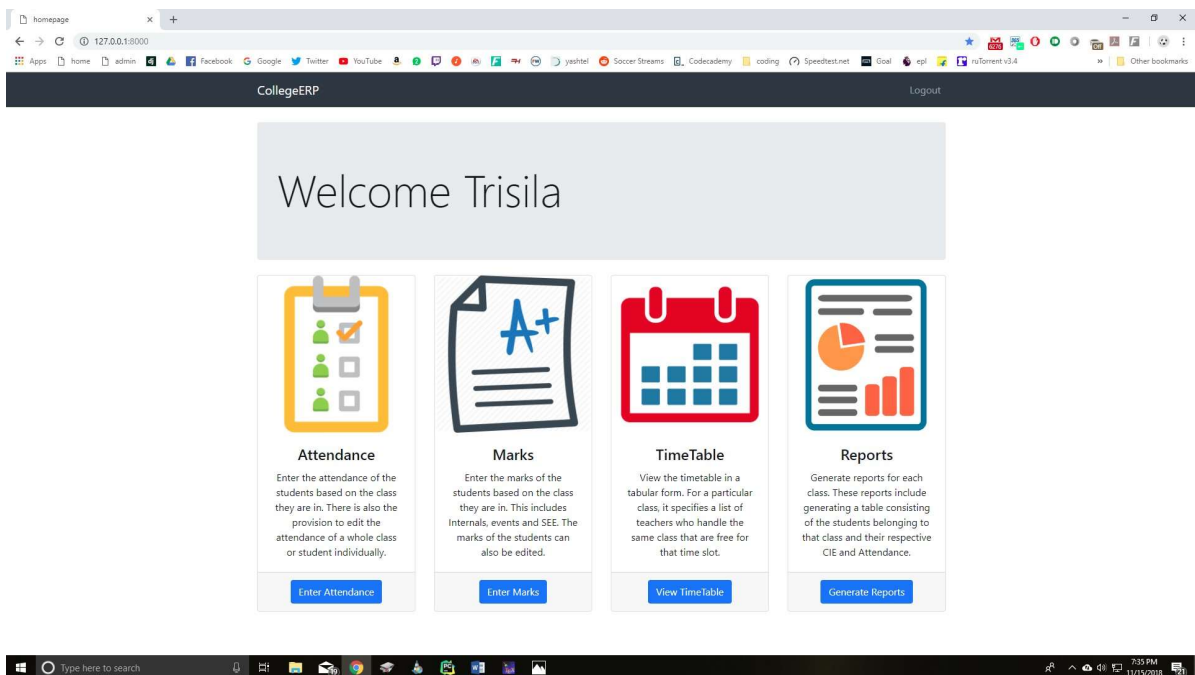


Figure 15: Teacher homepage

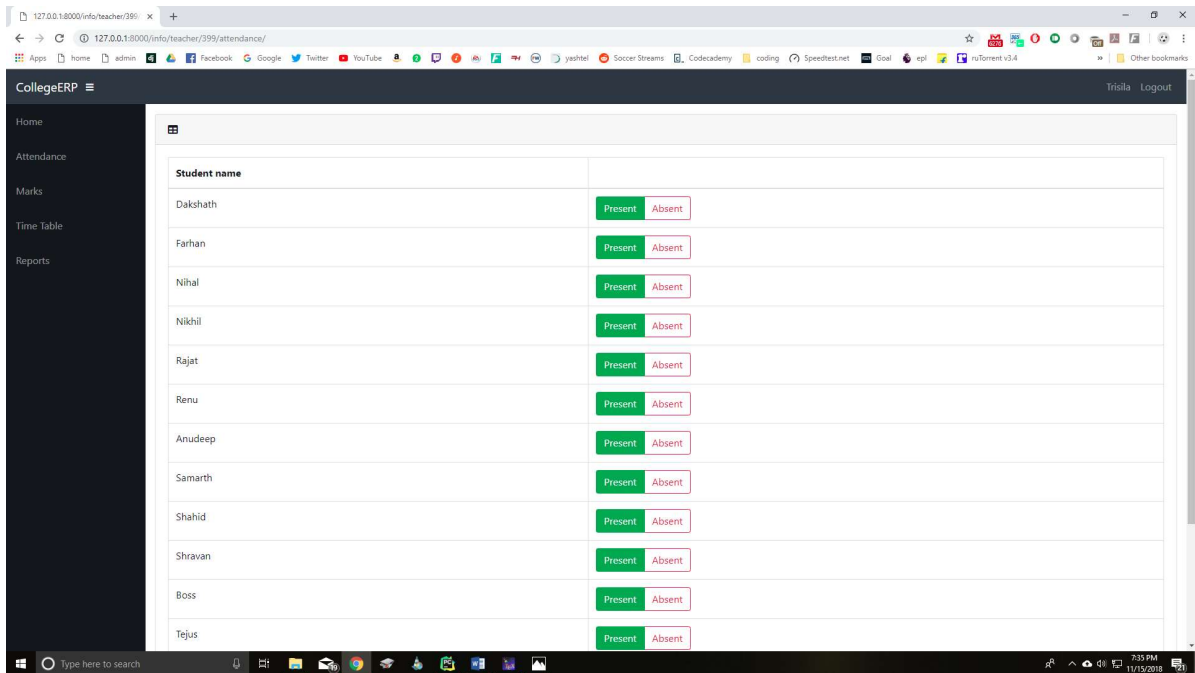


Figure 16: Entering attendance

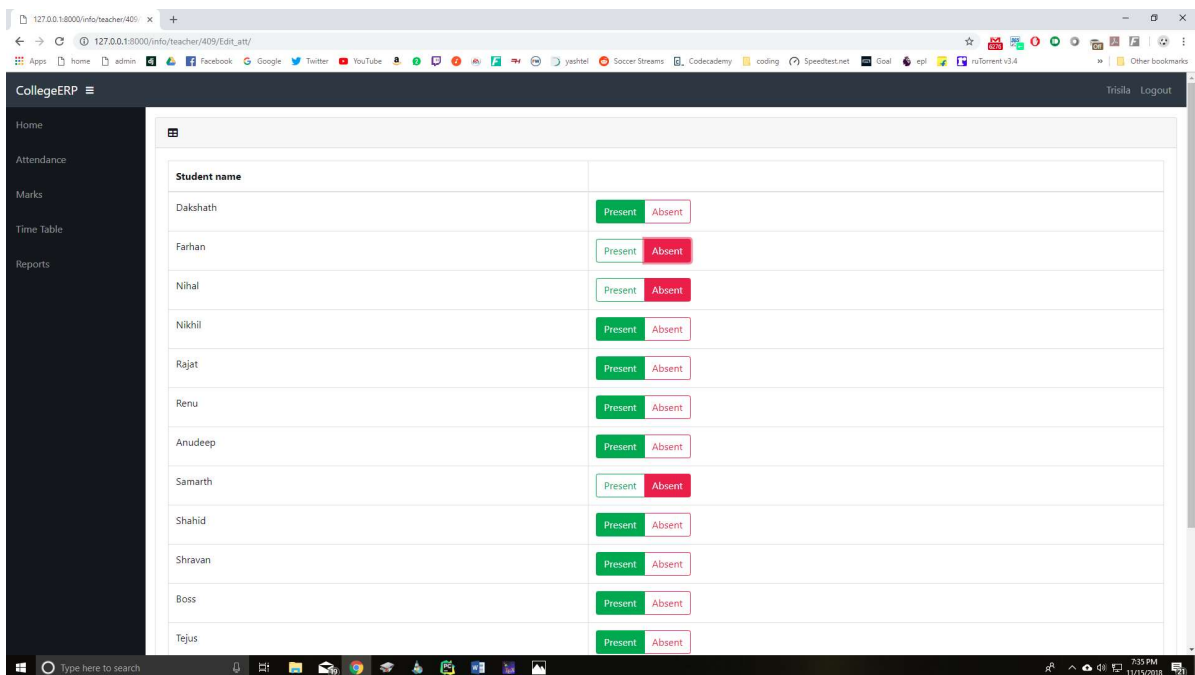


Figure 17: Editing attendance

The screenshot shows the 'Attendance' page in the CollegeERP system. The table lists 13 students with their USN, names, attended classes, total classes, attendance percentage, and classes to attend. The attendance percentage is highlighted in green for 100% and red for 70%.

USN	Student name	Attended classes	Total classes	Attendance %	Classes to attend
CS01	Dakshath	8	10	80.0	0
CS02	Faihan	10	10	100.0	0
CS03	Nihal	7	10	70.0	2
CS04	Nikhil	8	10	80.0	0
CS05	Rajat	10	10	100.0	0
CS06	Renu	10	10	100.0	0
CS07	Anudeep	8	10	80.0	0
CS08	Samarth	8	10	80.0	0
CS09	Shahid	10	10	100.0	0
CS10	Shravan	7	10	70.0	2
CS11	Boss	10	10	100.0	0
CS12	Tejus	9	10	90.0	0
CS13	Vijeth	8	10	80.0	0

Figure 18: Attendance of students in a class

The screenshot shows the 'Software Engineering' attendance details for an individual student. The table lists 10 dates with the corresponding day and status (Absent or Present). The status is highlighted in red for Absent and green for Present. Each row has a 'Change' button.

#	Date	Day	Status	
1	Oct. 26, 2018	Friday	Absent	Change
2	Oct. 29, 2018	Monday	Present	Change
3	Oct. 31, 2018	Wednesday	Present	Change
4	Nov. 1, 2018	Thursday	Present	Change
5	Nov. 2, 2018	Friday	Present	Change
6	Nov. 7, 2018	Wednesday	Present	Change
7	Nov. 8, 2018	Thursday	Absent	Change
8	Nov. 9, 2018	Friday	Present	Change
9	Nov. 12, 2018	Monday	Present	Change
10	Nov. 15, 2018	Thursday	Present	Change

Figure 19: Attendance details of an individual student

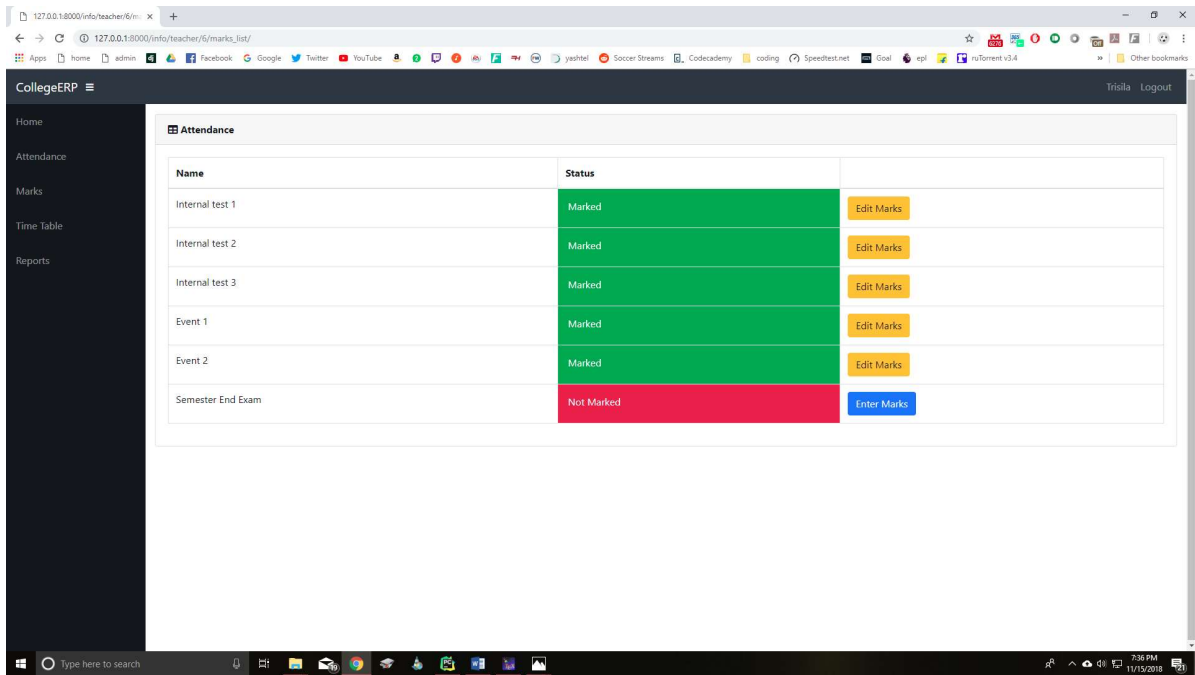


Figure 20: Entering marks

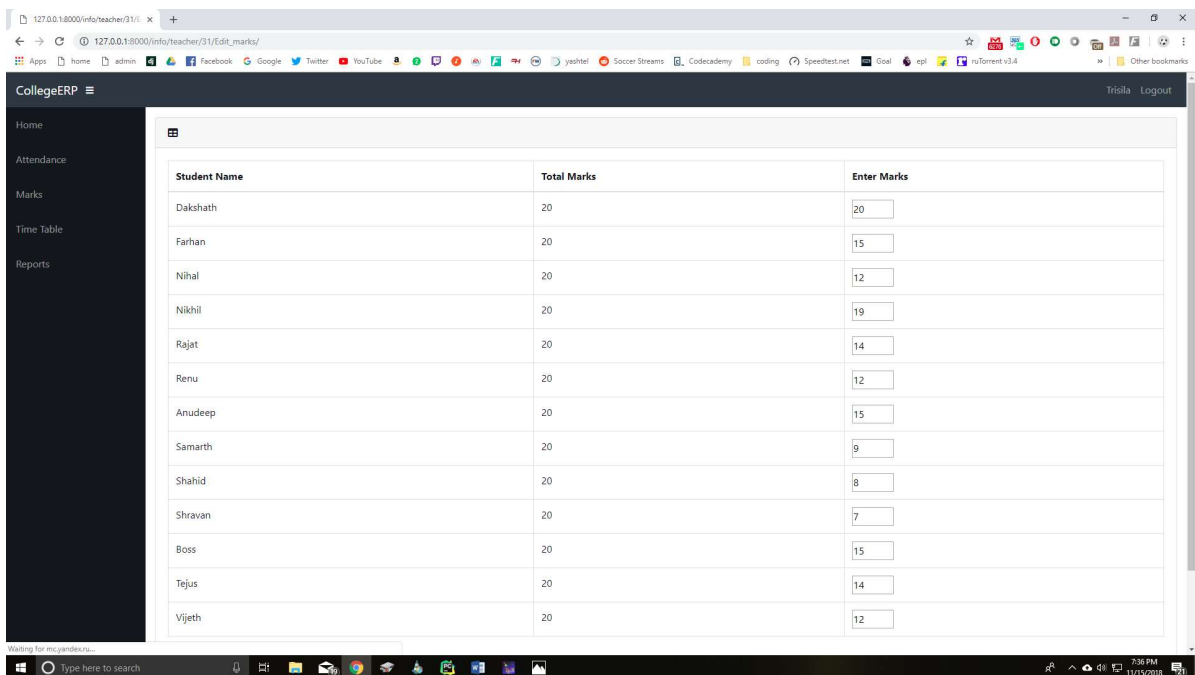


Figure 21: Editing marks



The screenshot shows the 'Marks' page in the CollegeERP system. The table lists marks for 13 students (CS01 to CS13) across three internal exams and two events. The 'SEE' column shows zero for all students.

Student USN	Student Name	Internals 1	Internals 2	Internals 3	Event 1	Event 2	SEE
CS01	Dakshath	20	10	10	14	16	0
CS02	Farhan	15	15	10	13	16	0
CS03	Nihal	12	19	20	12	16	0
CS04	Nikhil	19	19	10	11	16	0
CS05	Rajat	14	20	20	10	15	0
CS06	Renu	12	15	10	9	15	0
CS07	Anudeep	15	15	20	8	15	0
CS08	Samarth	9	15	10	15	15	0
CS09	Shahid	8	15	20	16	15	0
CS10	Shravan	7	1	10	17	12	0
CS11	Boss	15	13	20	18	15	0
CS12	Tejus	14	12	10	19	15	0
CS13	Vijeth	12	15	20	20	15	0

Figure 22: Marks of all the students in a class

The screenshot shows the 'Timetable' page in the CollegeERP system. The table displays the weekly schedule for a teacher, with subjects like CSSA SE and CSSB DBMS assigned to specific time slots.

	7:30 - 8:30	8:30 - 9:30	9:30 - 10:30	Break	11:00 - 11:50	11:50 - 12:40	12:40 - 1:30	Lunch	2:30 - 3:30	3:30 - 4:30	4:30 - 5:30
Monday						CSSA SE					
Tuesday										CSSB DBMS	
Wednesday					CSSB DBMS		CSSA SE				
Thursday							CSSB DBMS			CSSA SE	
Friday			CSSB DBMS				CSSA SE				
Saturday											

Figure 23: Teacher Timetable

The screenshot shows a web application interface. On the left, a modal titled "List Of Free Teachers" is open, displaying a list of teachers: Shalini, Chandrashekar, Srinath, and Guni. The main area displays a "Timetable" grid. The grid has columns for time slots (7:30 - 8:30, 8:30 - 9:30, 9:30 - 10:30, Break, 11:00 - 11:50, 11:50 - 12:40, 12:40 - 1:30, Lunch, 2:30 - 3:30, 3:30 - 4:30, 4:30 - 5:30) and rows for days of the week (Thursday, Friday, Saturday). The grid shows various course assignments like CSSA SE, CSSB DBMS, and CSSA SE.

Figure 24: List of free teachers for a time slot

The screenshot shows a web application interface. On the left, a sidebar menu is visible with options: Home, Attendance, Marks, Time Table, and Reports. The main area displays a "Marks" table. The table has columns for Student USN, Student Name, Attendance, and CIE. The table lists 13 students (CS01 to CS13) with their respective attendance and CIE scores. The attendance column uses color coding: green for 80.0 and above, and red for 70.0 and below. The CIE column shows scores ranging from 24 to 41.

Student USN	Student Name	Attendance	CIE
CS01	Dakshath	80.0	35
CS02	Farhan	100.0	35
CS03	Nihal	70.0	40
CS04	Nikhil	80.0	38
CS05	Rajat	100.0	40
CS06	Renu	100.0	31
CS07	Anudeep	80.0	37
CS08	Samarth	80.0	32
CS09	Shahid	100.0	37
CS10	Shravan	70.0	24
CS11	Boss	100.0	41
CS12	Tejus	90.0	35
CS13	Vijeth	80.0	41

Figure 25: CIE and attendance for a class of students

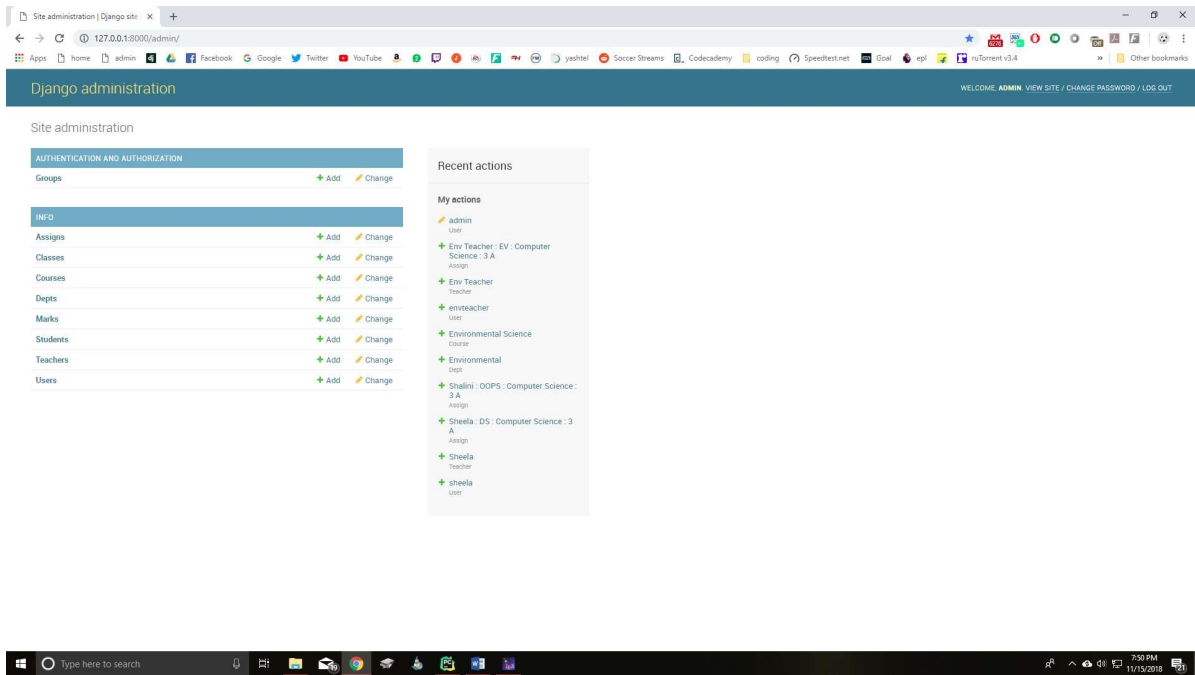


Figure 26: Admin homepage

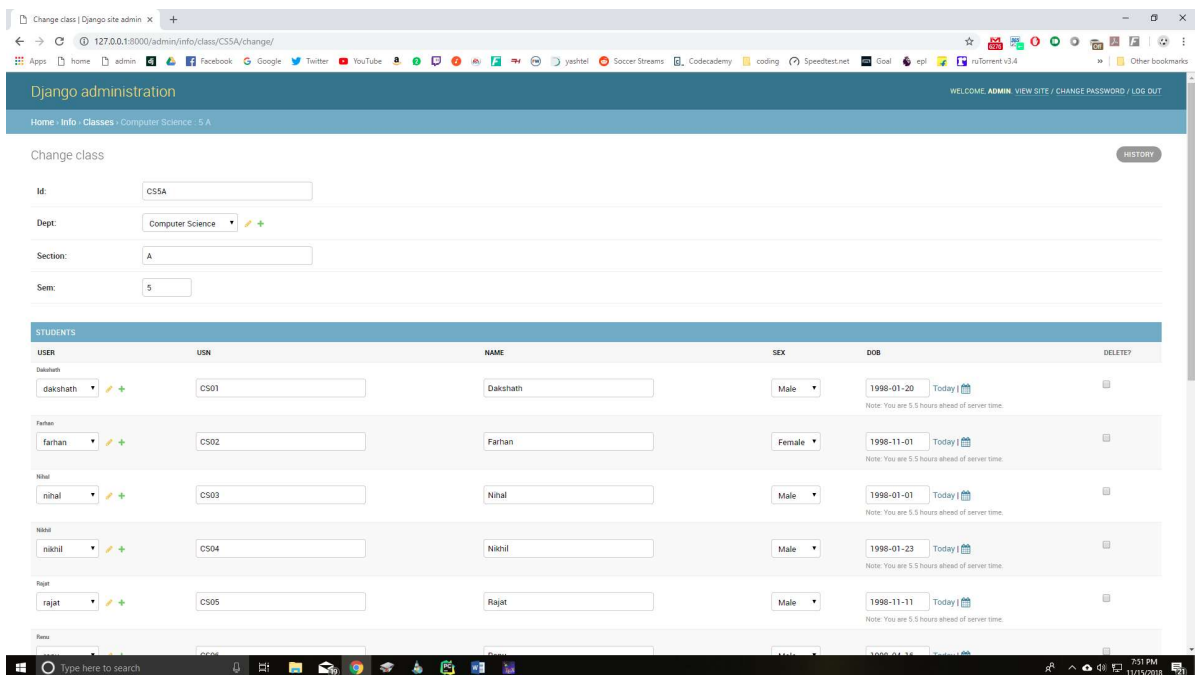


Figure 27: Admin students' table page

## 10 Conclusion and future work

By using the Existing System accessing information from files is a difficult task and there is no quick and easy way to keep the records of students and staff. Lack of automation is also there in the Existing System. Our System aims to reduce the workload and to save significant staff time.

The title of the project College ERP System is the system that deals with the issues related to a particular institution. It is very useful to the students as well as the faculties to have easy access to finding the details. The college ERP provides appropriate information to users based on their profiles and role in the system. This project is designed keeping in view the day-to-day problems faced by a college system.

The fundamental problem in maintaining and managing the work by the administrator is hence overcome. Before this, it was a bit difficult to maintain the timetable and also keep track of the daily schedule. But by developing this web-based application the administrator can enjoy the task, doing it with ease and also saving valuable time. The amount of time consumption is reduced and the manual calculations are omitted, the reports can be obtained regularly and also whenever on demand by the user. The effective utilization of the work, by properly sharing it and by providing accurate results. The storage facility will ease the job of the operator. Thus, the system developed will be helpful to the administrator by easing his/her task.

This System provides automated admissions no manual processing is required. This is a paperless work. It can be monitored and controlled remotely. It reduces the manpower required. It provides accurate information always. All years together gathered information can be saved and can be accessed at any time. The data which is stored in the repository helps in making intelligent decisions and the management providing accurate results. The storage facility will ease the job of the operator. Thus the system developed will be helpful to the administrator by easing his/her task by providing accurate results. The storage facility will ease the job of the operator.

This project is successfully implemented with all the features and modules of the college management system as per requirements.

## 11 References

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