

#### 1. Introduction

The proposed system consists of two main components: a Web Application for administrators and a Mobile Application for students. The admin portal enables class creation, attendance management, inquiry handling, and reporting, while the student-facing mobile app allows learners to access attendance records, view inquiries, and receive notifications.

## 2. Modular Design

The system is divided into distinct modules, each serving a specific function:

## 1. Admin Web Application (Frontend)

- Used by administrators for managing classes, students, and attendance.
- o Provides dashboards and reporting features.

## 2. Student Mobile Application (Frontend)

- Built using Flutter for cross-platform support (Android & iOS).
- o Students can log in, view attendance, and track their marks and fees record.

#### 3. Backend Layer

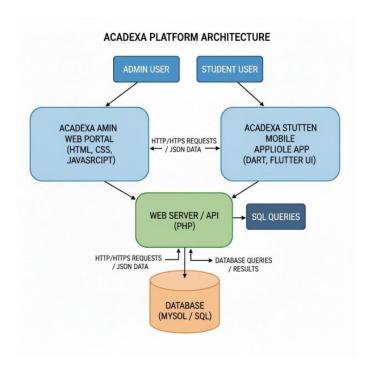
- Handles business logic and API endpoints.
- o Processes admin requests and student queries.

#### 4. Database Laver

- o Centralized SQL database storing class, student, inquiry, and attendance records.
- Ensures data consistency across web and mobile platforms.

#### 5. Reporting & Analytics Module

o Generates charts and reports for inquiries, attendance, and student progress.



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# 3. Technology Stack

## 1. Frontend (Admin Web Application):

- o Technologies: HTML, CSS, JavaScript.
- o **Reasoning:** Easy to maintain, widely supported, and efficient for dashboards.

## 2. Frontend (Student Mobile App):

- o **Technology:** Flutter.
- Reasoning: Single codebase for Android and iOS, faster development, and strong UI capabilities.

### 3. Backend Laver:

- o **Technology:** PHP
- o Reasoning: Supports REST APIs, lightweight, handles concurrent requests efficiently.

#### 4. Database Layer:

- o **Technology:** MySQL.
- o **Reasoning:** Relational structure fits student/class data, reliable for transactional queries, widely documented.

#### 5. Authentication:

- o Option 1: Custom SQL-based authentication.
- o **Reasoning:** Ensures secure login and scalability with multiple user roles.

## 4. Scalability Plan

To accommodate growth in users and data, the system includes scalability strategies:

## • Application Layer Scaling:

Deploy backend as microservices, use load balancers, and support containerization (Docker, Kubernetes).

### • Database Scaling:

- Use replication to handle read-heavy loads.
- o Sharding to split large datasets.
- o Indexing and caching (Redis) to reduce query response times.

### • API Performance:

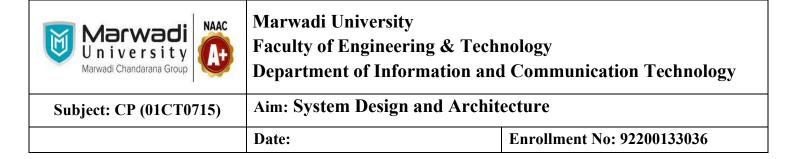
REST APIs designed stateless for easy scaling across multiple servers.

### Reliability & Fault Tolerance:

- o Regular backups and replication for disaster recovery.
- o Failover servers to ensure uptime.

#### Cost Considerations:

Begin with on-premise/local hosting (XAMPP) for development, then migrate to cloud when usage increases.



# 5. Conclusion

The proposed architecture is **modular**, **robust**, **and scalable**. By separating the system into web, mobile, backend, and database layers, maintainability and reusability are ensured. The chosen technology stack (Flutter, Node.js/PHP, MySQL) is widely adopted and reliable for educational systems. Scalability planning with cloud deployment, caching, and database optimization addresses potential bottlenecks, ensuring the system can grow with future requirements.