A project report on

BCA-CC-606

Student Result Management System

Submitted to **Smt. K.B. Parekh College of Computer Science-Mahuva**

(Affiliated to Maharaja Krishnakumarsinhji Bhavnagar University)

In partial fulfillment for the award of degree of

BACHELOR

OF

COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

Submitted by

HIREN D. PARMAR (BCA SEMESTER -6 SEATNO:)

AMAN R. BAMBHANIYA (BCA SEMESTER-6 SEATNO:)

Guided by

Mr. Vinod M. Makvana

Assistant Professor

Smt. K.B. Parekh College of Computer Science-Mahuva

MARCH-2023

Smt. K. B. Parekh College of Computer Science Mahuva-364290

(Affiliated to Maharaja Krishnakumarsinhji Bhavnagar University)

Date: 06/03/2023

TO WHOMSOEVER IT MY CONCERN

This is to certify that the Student **HIREN D. PARMAR** AND **AMAN R. BAMBHANIYA** of Smt. K. B. Parekh College of Computer Science Mahuva has satisfactorily completed his/her **Student Result Management System** during the period December 2022 to March 2023 in the partial fulfillment of BCA-CC-606.

Name & Signature of Project Guide **Signature and Seal of Principal**

Address: Smt. K. B. Parekh College of Computer Science, Prabhat Nagar Road, Near Parekh College Campus, Cooperative Housing Society, Mahuva, Gujarat 364290.

Phone: 02844-228332

Email: kbpbcamahuva2000@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The main objective of this research is to enhance and automate the management and declaration of students' results using a computerized system.

This document aims to define the overall software requirement for Student Result Management System and, the efforts have defined the conditions to be intensely and accurately.

This specification document describes the capabilities laid out by the software application System Result Management System.

It states the various constraints by which the system will abide. This blueprint gives comprehensive information about student's current and previous semester results. It deals with the complete academic details of the students and comprises the student registered number, grades, total and average.

It can be accessible to admin who can use the portal for result analysis. This portal can also be handy for students to view their current.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This is to acknowledge all those without whom this project would not have been reality. I have taken lot of effort in this project. However, it would not have been possible without kind support of faculties.

I am highly intended to the K. B. Parekh College of Computer Science, Mahuva for their guidance and constant supervision as well as for providing necessary information regarding the project.

Firstly, I would like to thank God for blessing me with his grace and helped to complete task successfully. I would also like to thank our guide **Mr. Vinod Makvana** for providing me better guidance and advice throughout the project. I extend my thanks to our respected Head of the College **Mr. Pranav Pathak**, for allowing us to use the facilities available. I would also thank to all sirs, my friends and family for their support in duration of my work.

Table of Content

Table Of Figure

Chapter-1

Introduction

1. Background

- Student result management system is a simply yet powerful one joint integrated platform that connects all the various modules of an result management systems like administration, streams, subjects, students, results, notices and many more specialized modules.

2. Objective

- To reduce paperwork
- Make computerized system
- Students view results easily
- Increase operational time
- Accurate Login
- Admin /faculty can declare result easily

3. Purpose

- The purpose of this developed system is to reduce the manual work of the administrator by helping in maintenance all the records computerized which is safe and secure.
- This system does several things such as the admission for a student, admin, student register, view result, etc.

4. Scope

- The scope of this Student Result Management System is to provide user comfortable environment of viewing the results, subjects, notices, different streams etc.
- The main difference of our project is

Login student with username and password to view results, notice, and download results.

First, new students fill sign up form to admin approve then students will login.

- The benefit of SRMS is having students can not login or direct access this system while not be approve admin.
- Gives flexibility to use database effectively.

5. Applicability of project

- For student who want to view and download results and view notices, classes, subjects at time and anywhere.
- For a Admin, to add Students information.
- To do the work digitally.
- Find students around the collage.

Chapter-2

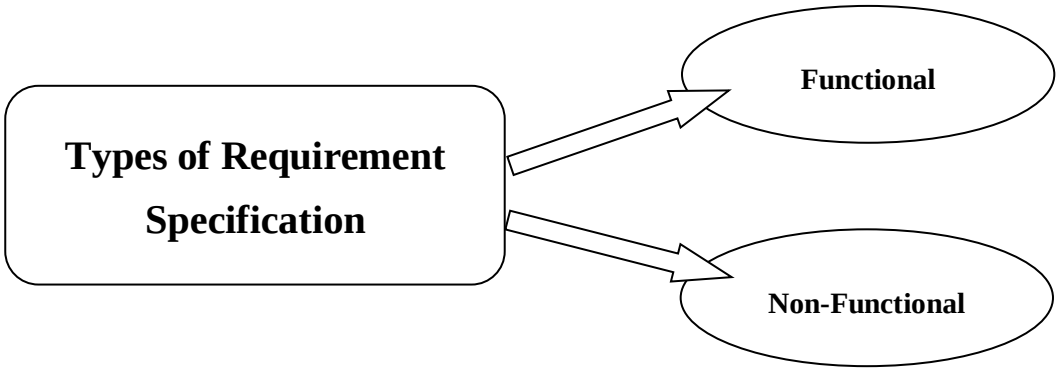
Requirements and Analysis

1. Problem Definition

- In today's world, process of analysis of our system takes a lot of time.
- It is very tedious and time consuming task.
- It needs our lot of effort and there are always chances of going out effort in vain.
- To remove this mess, we can develop a online Student Result Management System that offers facility to manage results from anywhere without giving our much valuable time and also increase student and admin relation.
- It is necessary to build an easy to use and powerful system.
- It reduces all the paperwork and also provides various students at one college that can be accessible around the world.

2. Requirements Specification

- Identifying system requirement is an important component of the system development process.
- It is the stage for defining and prioritizing business requirement.
- This perhaps the most important and essential ingredient of the system analysis phase and its proper completion ensures the success of the entire system.
- It establishes what the new system must do, it involves identifying who needs what information, where, when and how.
- It also identifies the data, process and interface requirements for the users of the new system.
- The ultimate goal of the requirement analysis is the creation of the requirement specification for the new system.



Functional Requirement

- The functional requirements, as collected from users.
- It depends on type of user that is going to interact with system.
- There are main two types of user in this Student Result Management System Project.
- The following diagram shows different types of users and their exceptions from system.

Admin	Student
• create/manage streams • create/manage subjects • add/manage and approve/reject students • add/manage notices • add/manage students results	• view results • view notices • view streams • view subjects

Non-Function Requirements

- These requirements are the how of our website.
- It defines system operational capabilities.
- Some of the non-function requirements are as below:
- **Usability**
    - These requirements focus on the appearance of the user interface and how people interact with it.
- **Reliability**
    - These requirements determine system availability that is able to work 24*7 for 365 days if needed.
- **Performance**
    - The Student Result Management System provides the best performance as needed.
- **Reusability**
    - In future, the admin's requirements will increase so that they will be able to reuse the code and make changes to fulfill the requirements. So, this system will be reusable in future.

3. Hardware Requirements

Hardware	Minimum Requirement
Processor	Intel core i3 and upper version
RAM	4 GB
Hard-disk	500 GB
Hard-drive	5400 RPM
Screen Resolution	1024*768 (Expected)
Internet Connection Required	YES

4. Software Requirements

Software	Minimum Requirement
Operating System	Windows vista or upper
Browser	Supported in all browser
Tools	Microsoft Visual Studio Code
Technology	PHP and MySQL
Other Languages	HTML, CSS, Bootstrap
Documentation Tool	Microsoft office word 2007 or higher
PowerPoint Presentation Tool	Microsoft office PowerPoint 2007

5. Planning and Scheduling

Gantt Chart :

- A Gantt chart is a type of bar chart, adapted by Karol Adamiecki in 1896 and independently by Henry Gantt in the 1910s,that illustrates a project schedule.
- Gantt charts illustrate the start and finish dates of the terminal elements and summary elements of a project.
- Terminal elements and summary elements comprise the work breakdown structure of the project.
- Although now regarded as a common charting technique, Gantt charts were considered revolutionary when first introduced.
- Gantt chart provides a graphical illustration of a schedule that helps to plan, coordinate, and track specific tasks in a project.
- Gantt chart is very simple and even can be understand by illiterate or uneducated people.
- So the Gantt chart it the very easier and most suitable way to track progress of project for any kind of project such as school project, office project, group activities, etc.
- The following Gantt chart shows what activities are done and when they are done in this Student Result Management System project.

	December				**January**				**February**			
	WEEK				WEEK				WEEK			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4 (Recheck)
Requirement Gathering												
Planning and Scheduling												
Analysis												
Designing												
Coding												
Testing												
Implementation												
Documentation												

Chapter-3

Technology Used

- In my project Student Result Management System, for development I have to use some tools and technology.
- The below information gives details about used languages and techniques.

❖ **FRONT-END**

HTML

- HTML stands for Hyper Text Mark-up Language. It is a Standard language. The HTML is used to develop web pages.
- HTML is a Mark-up Language which means you use HTML to simply "mark-up" a text document with tags that tells a web browser how to structure it to display.
- When you are creating web pages, it provides number of tags that can be used to place and format text, picture on the webpage.

CSS

- CSS stands for cascading style sheet.
- CSS is used for describing the presentation of a document written in a markup language.
- You can use CSS to set or format the web pages, live font, border, backgrounds and web page graphics, etc.
- HTML pages are formatted by specifying the relevant CSS in a separate ".css" file that reduces complexity and repetition in the structural content.
- CSS has a simple syntax and uses a number of English keywords to specify the names of various style properties.

Bootstrap

- Bootstrap is a free and open-source, front-end web framework for designing websites and web applications.
- It contains HTML and CSS-based design templates for typography, forms, buttons, navigation and other interface components, as well as optional JavaScript extensions.
- Bootstrap is modular and consists of a series of less stylesheets that implement the various components of the toolkit.

JavaScript

- JavaScript is the Programming Language for the Web.
- JavaScript can update and change both HTML and CSS**.**
- JavaScript can calculate, manipulate and validate data.

Jquery

- There are lots of other JavaScript libraries out there, but jQuery is probably the most popular, and also the most extendable.

Ajax

- AJAX = Asynchronous JavaScript And XML.
- AJAX is not a programming language.
- AJAX just uses a combination of:
- A browser built-in XMLHttpRequest object (to request data from a web server)
- JavaScript and HTML DOM (to display or use the data)
- AJAX allows web pages to be updated asynchronously by exchanging data with a web server behind the scenes. This means that it is possible to update parts of a web page, without reloading the whole page.

PHP

- PHP(Hypertext PreProcessor) is a widely-used open source general-purpose scripting that is especially suited for web development and can be embedded into HTML.

- PHP is the most popular scripting language for web development. It is free, open source and server-side (the code is executed on the server).

  - **Unique Features Of PHP technology**

1.Performance
2.Portability(Platform Independent)
3.Easy to Use
4.Open Source

❖ BACK-END

MySQL

- MySQL is a Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) that uses Structured Query Language (SQL).

- It is also free and open source.

Chapter-4

System design

1.Iterative Model

- The popular iterative model gives an exact performance of the development of software as a life cycle. It primarily focuses on preliminary growth and design and then gains momentum slowly with more complexity as well as meet requirements until the final software is built entirely. So, basically, the iterative development model is an approach of segmenting any large software development process into smaller portions.

- This type of SDLC model does not target to establish a complete specification plan. As an alternative, this model is dedicatedly designed to start with minimum requirements specifying as well as implementing only a part of the software. The prototype is then further reviewed for additional requirements. The practice then takes an iterative form to create a new version of the application.

Phase of Iterative Model

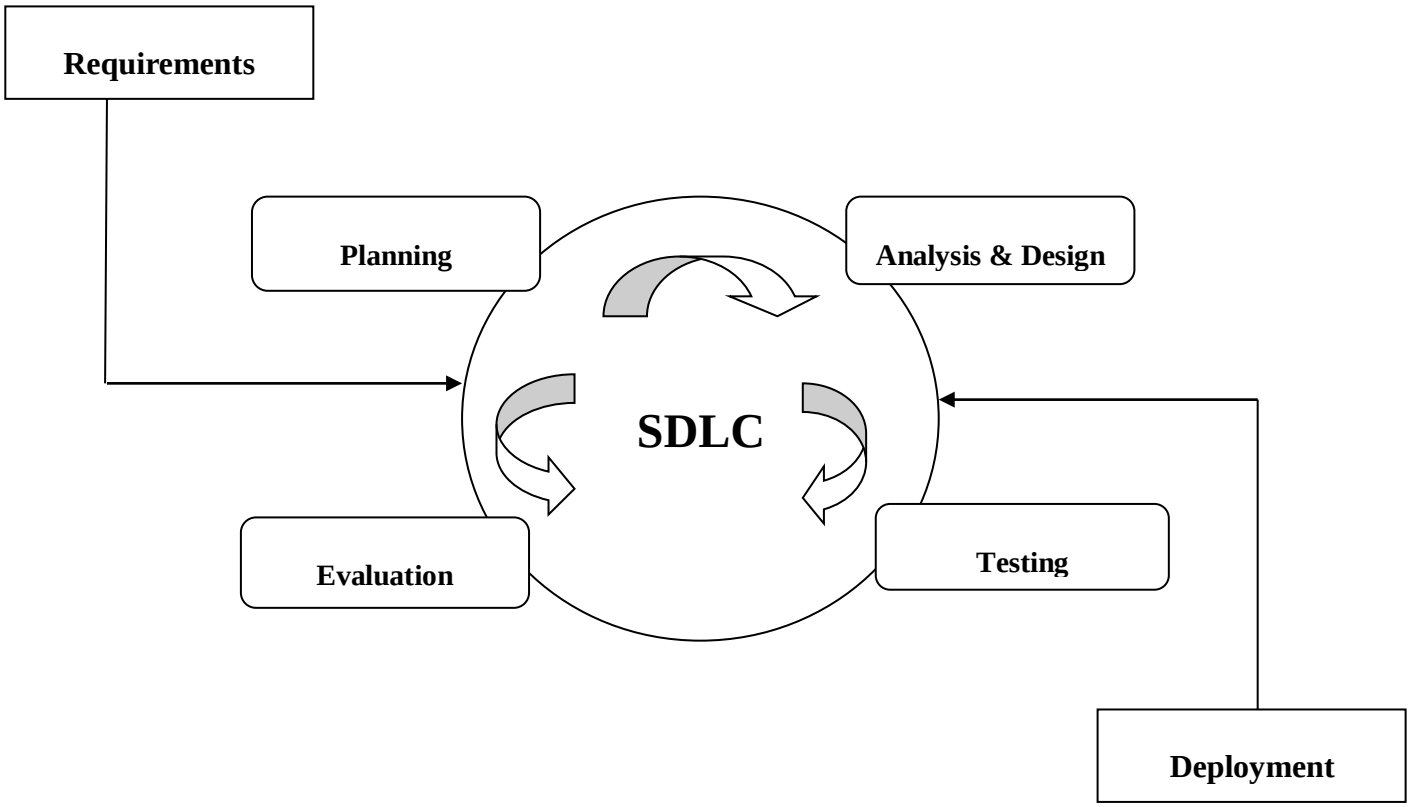
- **Requirements Phase**: In the requirements phase of software development, the system related information is gathered and analyzed. The collected requirements are then planned accordingly for developing the system.

- **Design Phase**: In the Design phase, the software solution is prepared to meet the necessities for the design. The system design may be a new one or the extension of a previous build one.

- **Implementation and Test**: In the implementation as well as a test phase, the system is developed by coding and building the user interface and modules which is then incorporated and tested.

- **Review Phase**: The review phase is where the software is estimated and checked as per the current requirement. Then, further requirements are reviewed discussed and reviewed to propose for an update in the next iteration.

Graphical Representation of Iterative Model :



[Figure : Iterative Model]

Benefits of using Iterative Model

Produces working system rapidly and before time throughout the software development life cycle

Provides more and more flexible and enhance based on requirements.

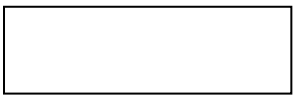
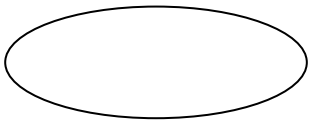
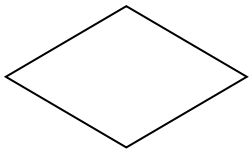
Simple to test as well as repair as small iteration.

2. Over all System design using designing Tools

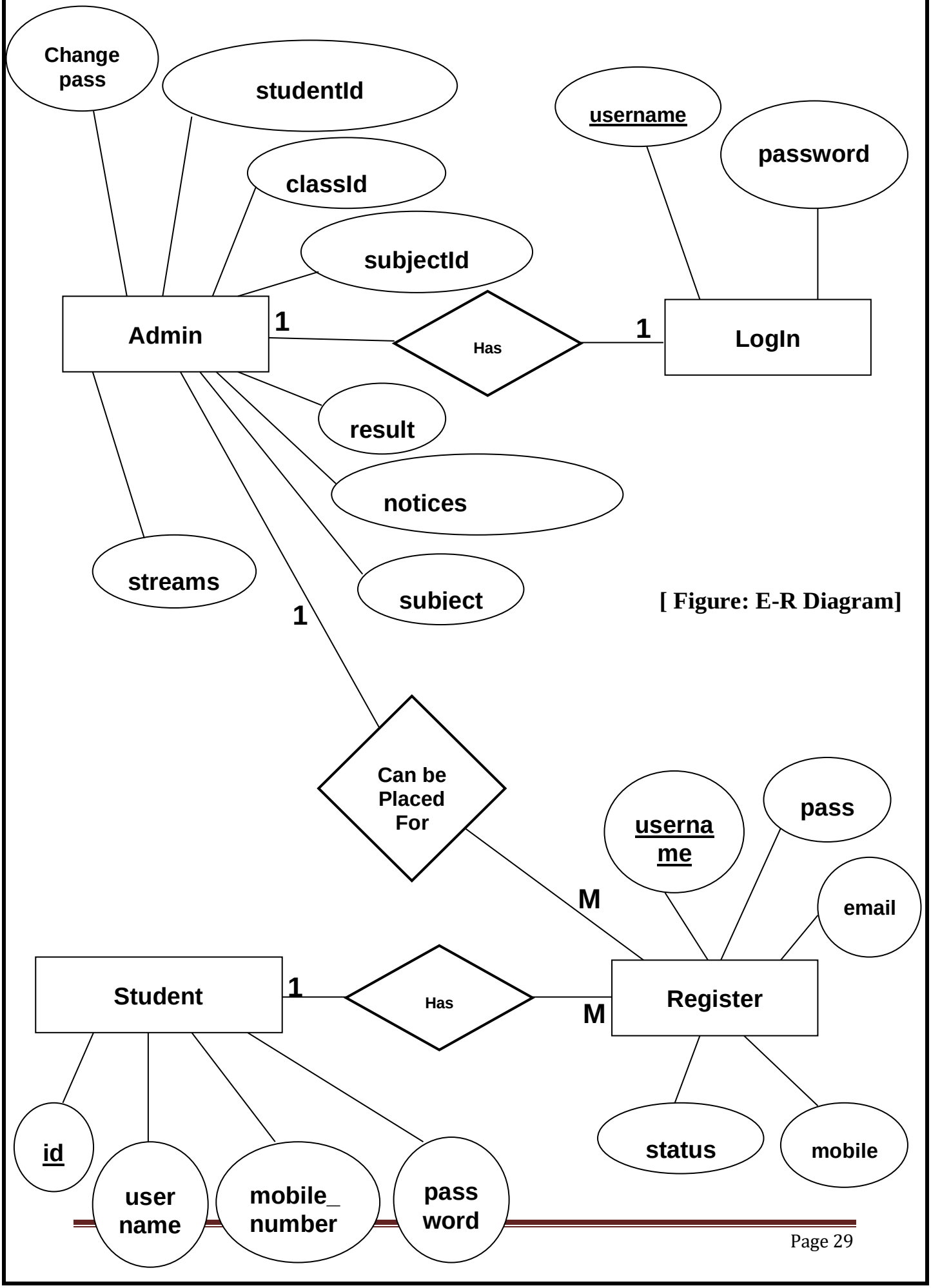
- To Effectively complete process of the system design, we can use the different types of diagram.
- The most appropriate diagram to represent Student Result Management Systems are “E-R Digram” and “DFD”.

E-R Diagram

- E-R Diagram stands for Entity-Relation Diagram.
- It is a type of flowchart that illustrates how “entities” such as people, objects or concepts relate to each other within a system.
- So by showing relationship among tables and their attributes, ER diagram shows the complete logical structure of a database.
- The ERD model is very useful in mapping the meaning & interactions of the outside world with our system.
- The following symbols are used in E-R Diagram.

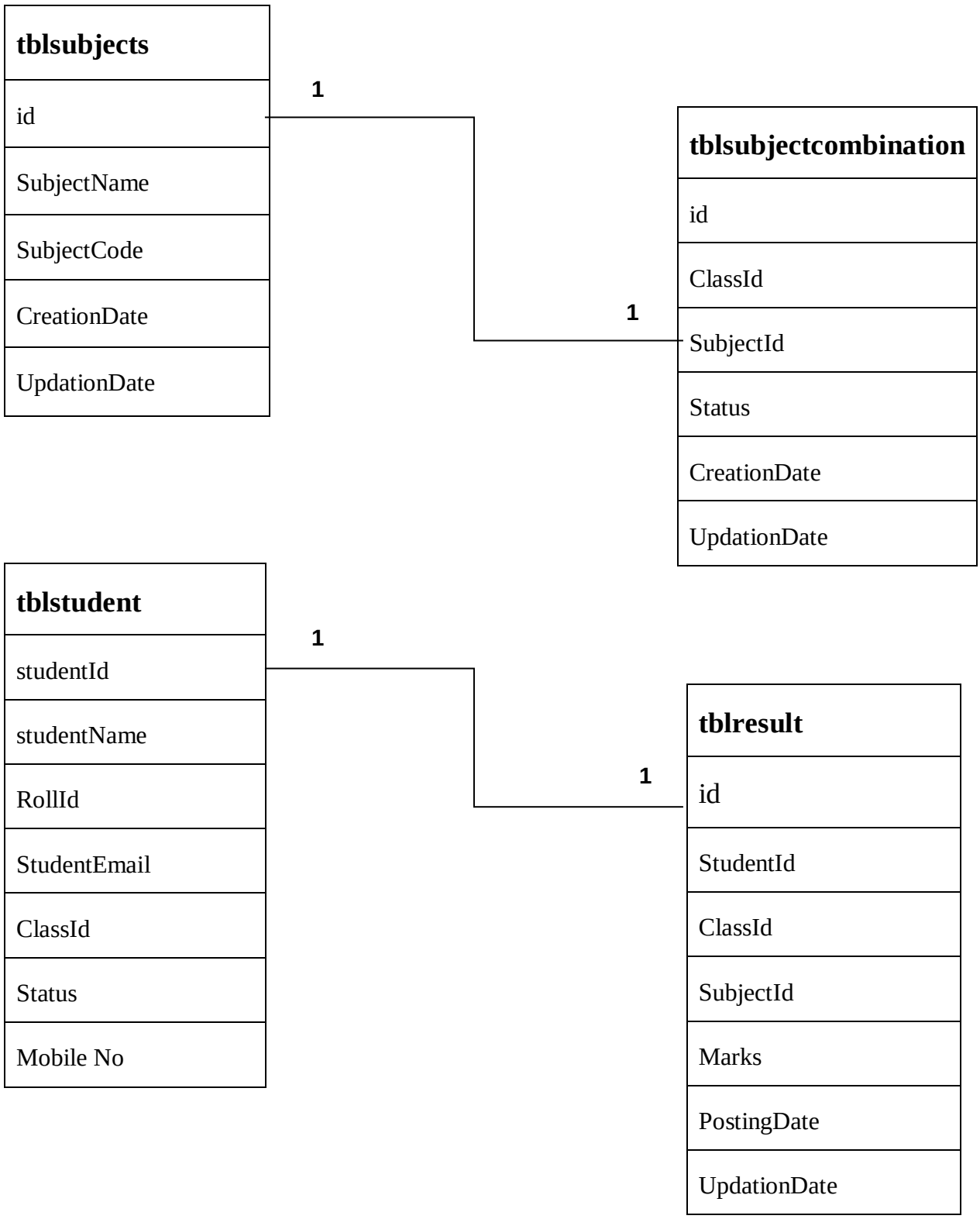
Name of Symbol	Symbol	Description
Entity		Entity may be a live person or anything. It is also known as object. Example: **Student, Admin**, etc.
Attribute		An attribute is the property or characteristics of any entity in the entity set. It is also known as object property. Example: **ROLLNUM** is attribute of Student
Relationship		The association among entities is called a relationship. For example: An students **study in** college.
One to One Relationship	1 ——— 1	It shows connected 2 entities has 1 to 1 relationship between them.
One to Many Relationship	1 ——— M	It shows connected 2 entities has many to many relationship between them.
Many to One Relationship	M ——— 1	It shows connected 2 entities has many to one relationship between them.
Many to Many Relationship	M ——— M	It shows connected 2 entities has many to many relationship between them.

- The following diagram shows the **E-R Diagram** of Student Result Management System.



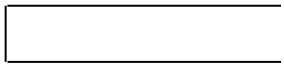
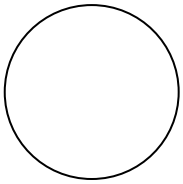
[Figure: E-R Diagram]

Relationship of Database Table

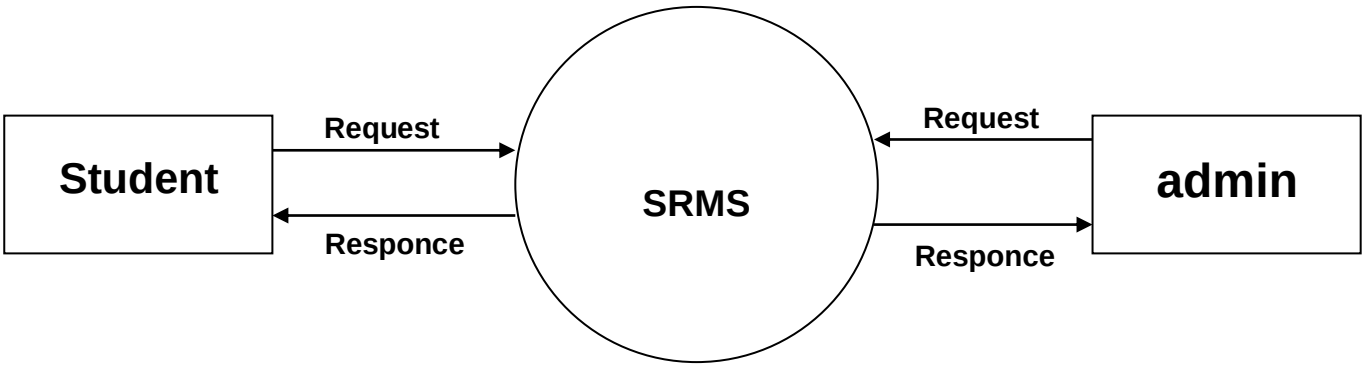


DFD

- DFD stands for Data Flow Diagram.
- A DFD describes what data flow (logical) rather than how they are processed.
- It is used to describe and analyze movement of data through a system.
- The development of DFD'S is done in several levels.
- Each process in lower level diagrams can be broken down into a more detailed DFD in the next level.
- As its name indicates its focus is on the flow of information, where data comes from, where it goes and how it gets stored.
- Following are the different symbols that are used in DFD.

Name of Symbol	Symbol
Entity	
Data Flow	
Data Store	
Process	

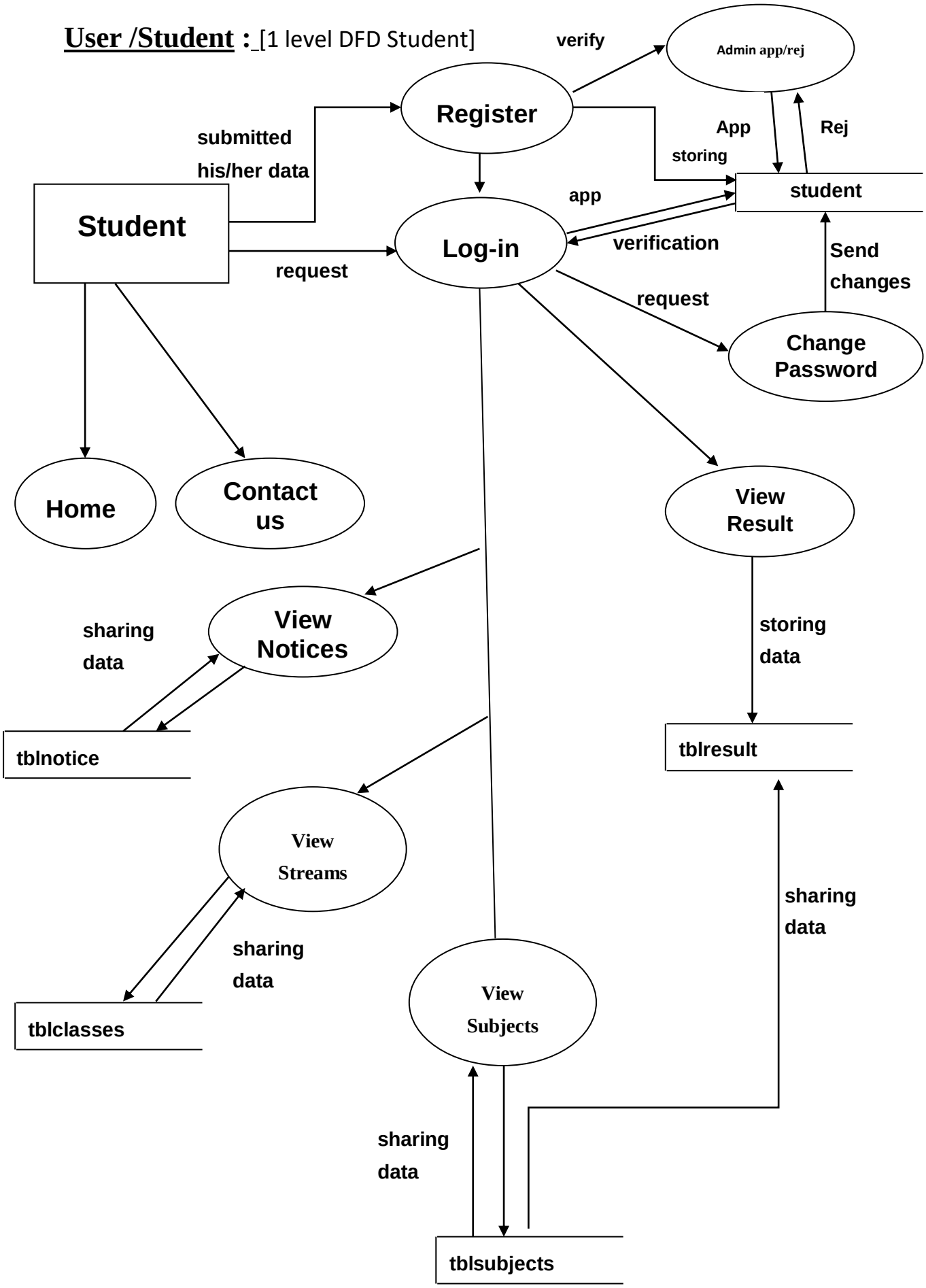
- The following diagram shows **0 level DFD** for Students Result Management System.



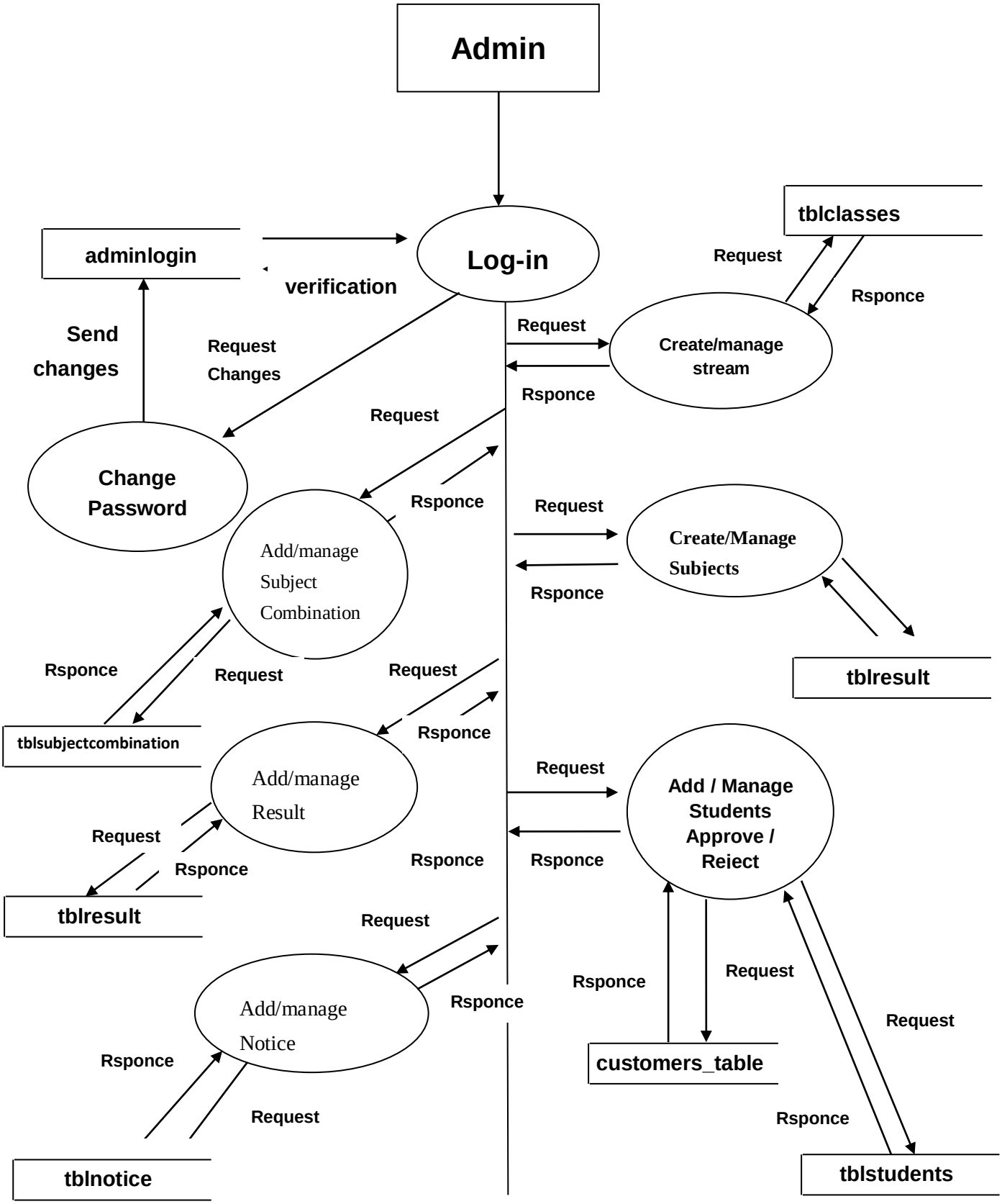
[Figure: 0 Level DFD]

- The upper diagram can be divided into **1 level DFD** as follow:

User /Student : [1 level DFD Student]



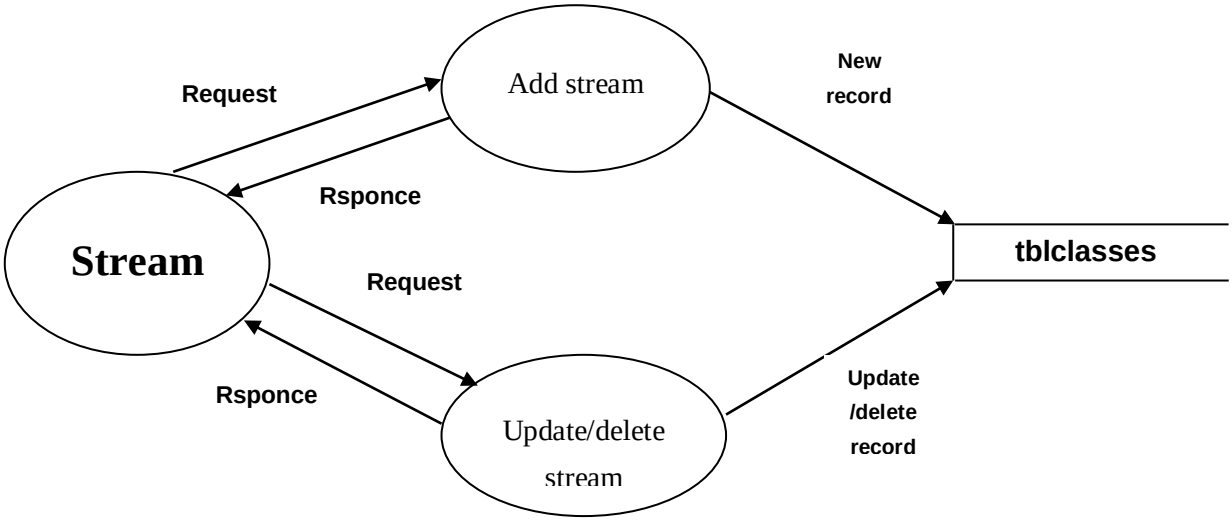
Admin : [1 Level DFD Admin]

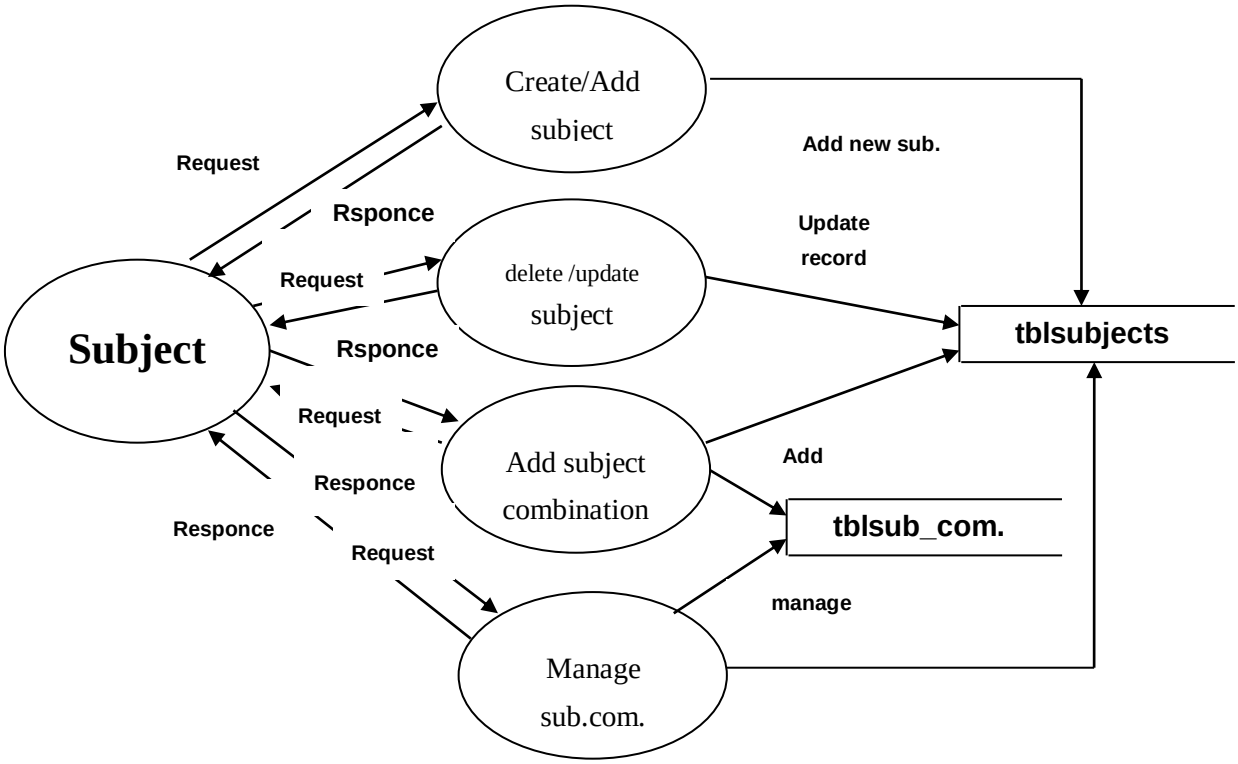


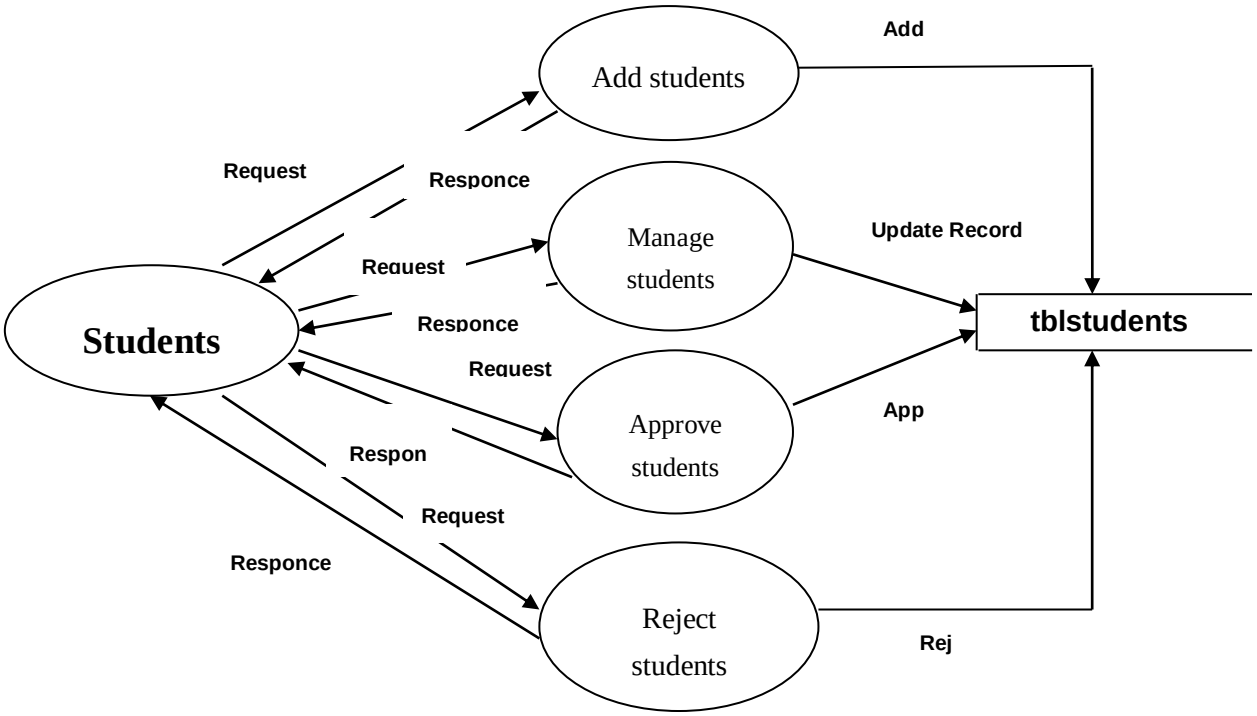
[2 Level DFD] :

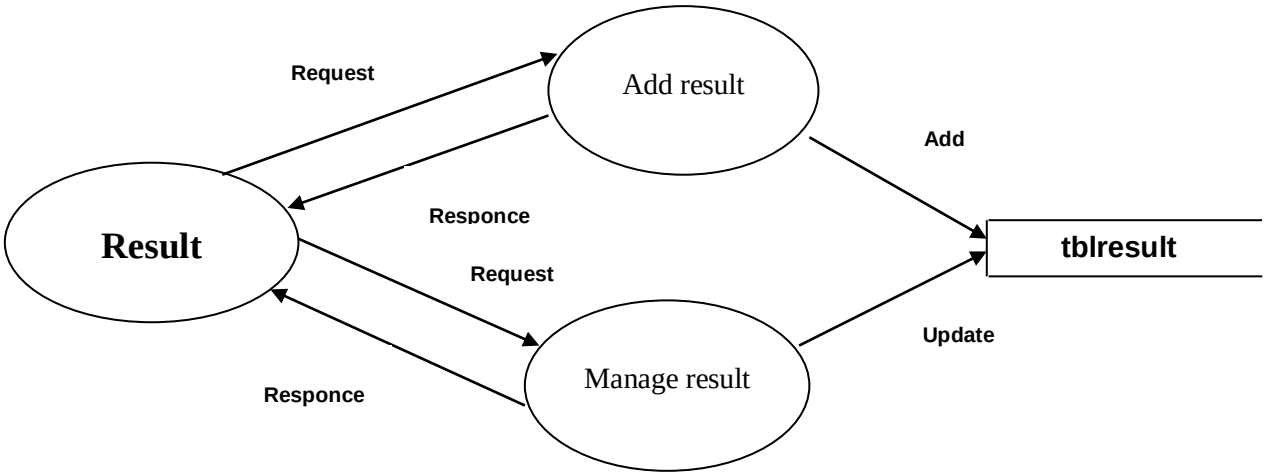
- Level 2 DFDs simply break processes down into more detailed sub processes.
- In theory, DFDs could go beyond level 3, but they rarely do.
- Level 3 data flow diagrams are detailed enough that it doesn't usually make sense to break them down further.

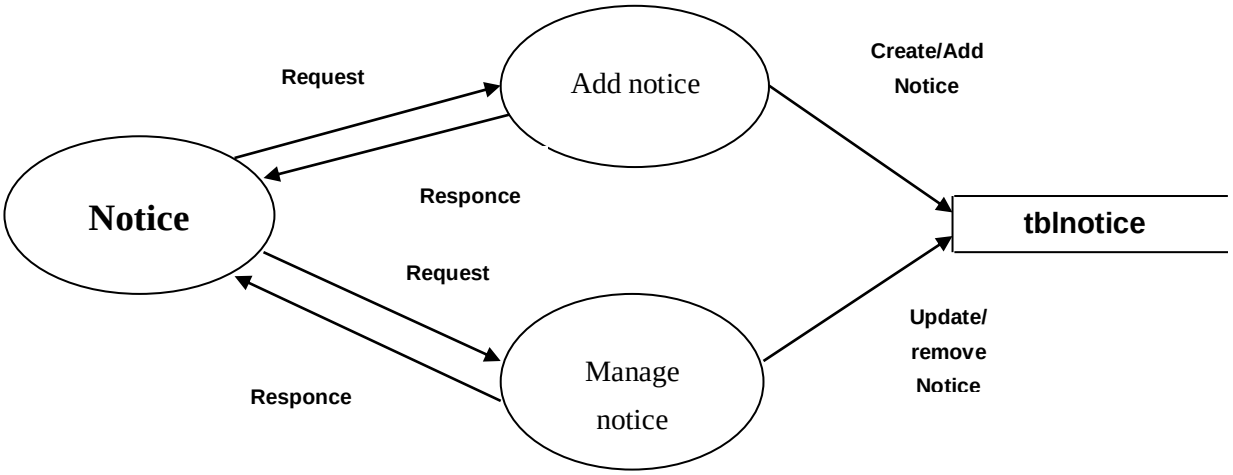
Level – 2 admin





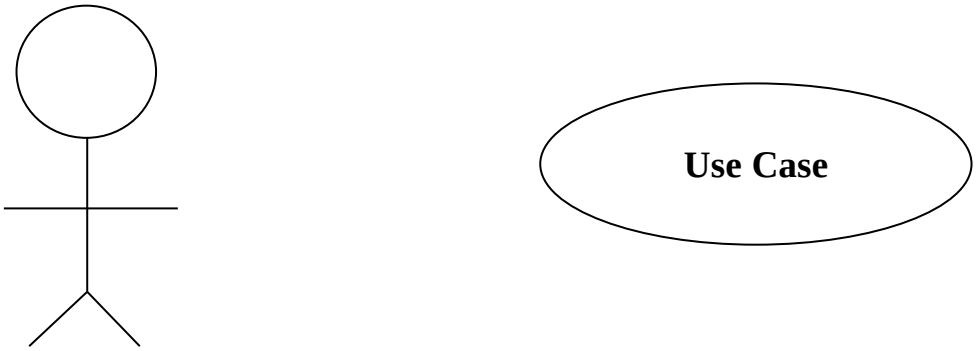

Add students
Add
Request
Responce
Manage students
Update Record
Request
Students
tblstudents
Responce
Request
Approve students
App
Respon
Request
Responce
Reject students
Rej


Request
Add result
Add
Responce
Result
tblresult
Request
Update
Manage result
Responce


Request
Add notice
Create/Add Notice
Responce
Notice
tblnotice
Request
Update/ remove Notice
Manage notice
Responce

Use Case Diagram

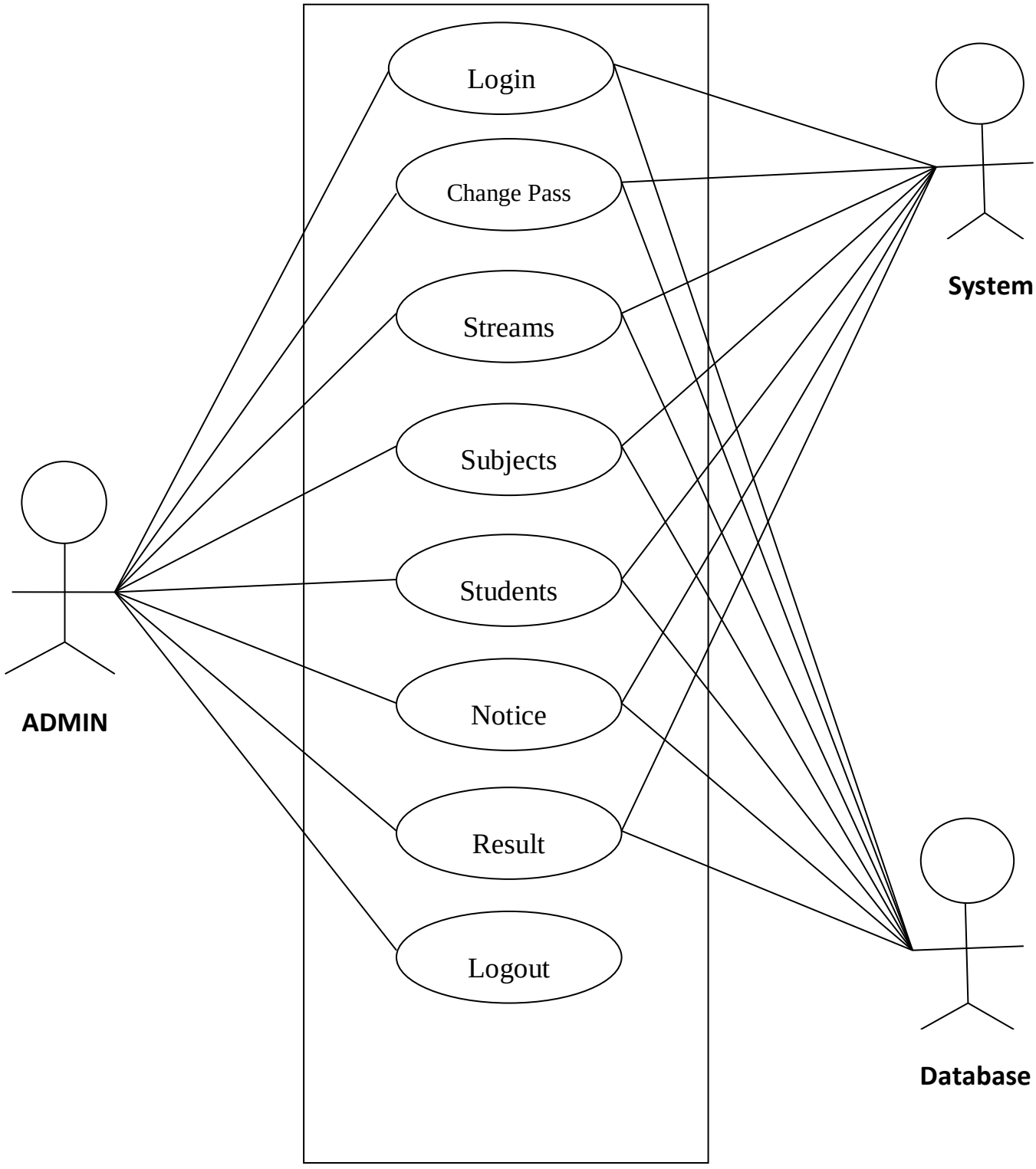
- Use case diagram is simplest form of representation of user's interaction with the system that shows the relationship between the user and the different use cases in which the user is involved.
- The two main components of use case diagram are use cases and actors.
- An actor can be a human users, some internal applications or may be some external applications .
- A use case is an external view of the system that represents some sctions the user might performed to complete the particular task.



ACTOR **USE CASE**

[Figure: Use Case Diagram's Symbol]

❖ Student Result Management System's general use case diagram :



[Figure: General Use Case Diagram of SRMS]

3. Data Dictionary

- Data Dictionary is also known as “Meta Data”.
- As the name suggests, these elements are structured around data in a way to meet the organization requirements.
- A Data Dictionary is a list of elements that makes all the Data flow in system.
- It stores detail and descriptions of the data flow, data store and processes.
- Data dictionary contains description & definition consulting the data structure, data elements, their interrelationship & other characteristics of a system.
- The dictionary is very important as it contains information such as what is in the database.
- It is only handled by the database administrator.

❖ Let’s see the data dictionary for this SRMS project.

Database Design / Data Structure Design

Various tables used in the system to manage the data are as follows.

1. student

2. adminlogin

3. tblclasses

4. tblsubjects

5. tblsubjectcombination

6. tblstudents

7. tblresult

8. tblnotice

student_table

Field	Type	Length	Key	Description
Id	AUTO_INCREMENT	int(10)	Primary Key	Store unique user id
username	Varchar	20	Unique	Store student username
password	Varchar	20	-	Store students password
status	varchar	10	-	Approve/rejected
mobile	Varchar	10	-	Store mobile no of students
Email	Varchar	30	-	Store email id of students

❖ Admin Table :

adminlogin_table

Field	Type	Length	Key	Description
id	int	11	Primary Key	Store unique code
UserName	varchar	100	unique	Store name of admin
Password	varchar	100	-	Store admin password

tblclasses

Field	Type	Length	Key	Description
Id	Int	11	Primary Key	Store unique class id
ClassName	Varchar	80	-	Store class name
ClassNameNumeric	Int	4	-	Store class name
Section	Varchar	5	-	Store student semester
CreatinoDate	Timestamp	-	-	Stream creation date
UpdationDate	Timestamp	-	-	Stream updation date

tblsubjects

Field	Type	Length	Key	Description
Id	Int	11	Primary Key	Store unique subject id
SubjectName	Varchar	100	-	Store subject name
SubjectCode	Varchar	100	-	Store subject code
Creationdate	Timestamp	-	-	Store subject creation date
UpdationDate	Timestamp	-	-	Store updation date

tblsubjectcombination

Field	Type	Length	Key	Description
Id	Auto_Increment	Int(11)	Primary Key	Store unique subject id
ClassId	Int	11	-	Store class id
SubjectId	Int	11	-	Store subject id
Status	Int	1	-	Store subject status
CreationDate	Timestamp	-	-	Store creation date
UpdationDate	Timestamp	-	-	Store updation date

tblstudents

Field	Type	Length	Key	Description
StudentId	Auto_Increment	Int(11)	Primary Key	Store unique student id
StudentName	Varchar	100	-	Store student name
RollId	Varchar	100	-	Store student roll no
StudentEmail	Varchar	100	-	Store student email adds
Gender	Varchar	10	-	Store gender
DOB	Varchar	100	-	Store date of birth
ClassId	Int	11	-	Store classid of student
RegDate	Timestamp	-	-	Date of student registration
UpdationDate	Timestamp	-	-	Store updation date
Status	Int	1	-	Store student status
MobileNo	Varchar	10	-	Store mobile number
Image	Varchar	400	-	Student image store

tblresult

Field	Type	Length	Key	Description
Id	Auto_increment	Int(11)	Primary Key	Store unique result id
StudentId	Int	11	-	Store student id of student table
ClassId	Int	11	-	Store class id of classes table
SubjectId	Int	11	-	Store subject id of subject table
Marks	Int	11	-	Store student marks
PostingDate	Timestamp	-	-	result creation date
UpdationDate	Timestamp	-	-	result updation date

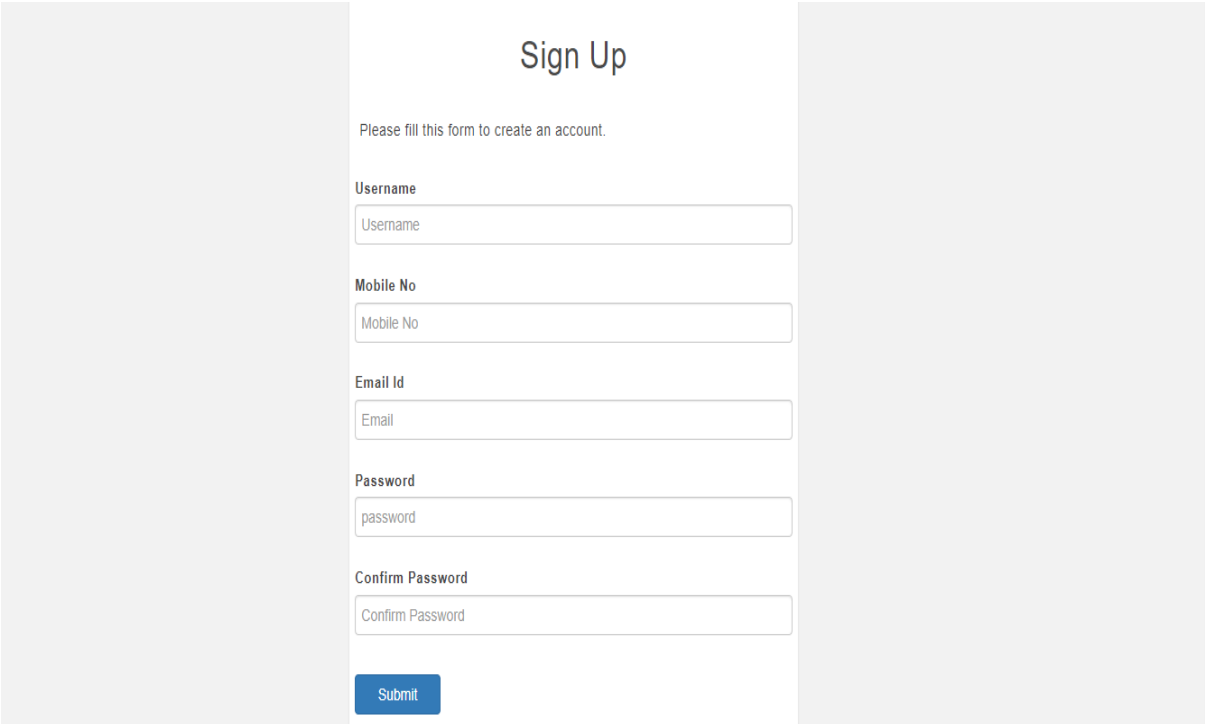
tblnotice

Field	Type	Length	Key	Description
Id	Auto_increment	Int(11)	Primary Key	Store unique notice id
noticeTitle	Varchar	255	-	Store notice title
noticeDetail	Mediumtext	-	-	Store notice detail
PostingDate	Timestamp	-	-	notice creation date

4. Input – Output Design

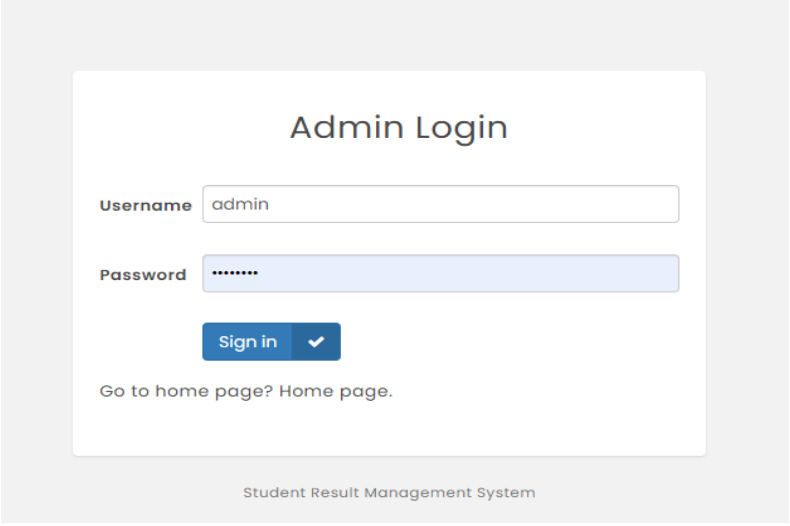
Student Registration

It will register with the required information from the student.

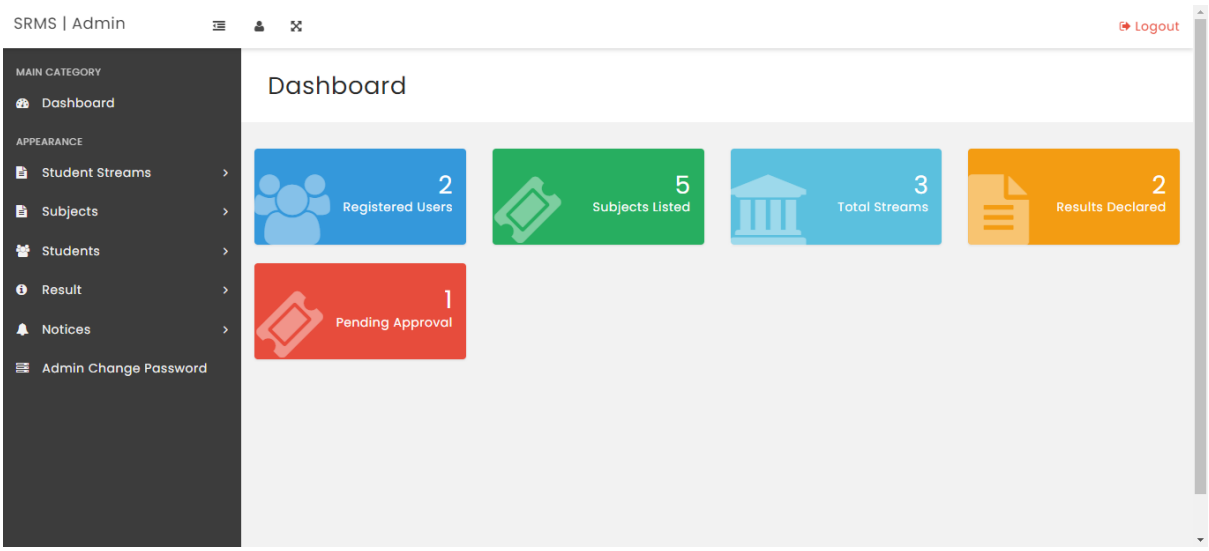


- as per fill this sign up form students and set username and password but not login students.Admin will approve this students login otherwise admin rejected.

Admin Login

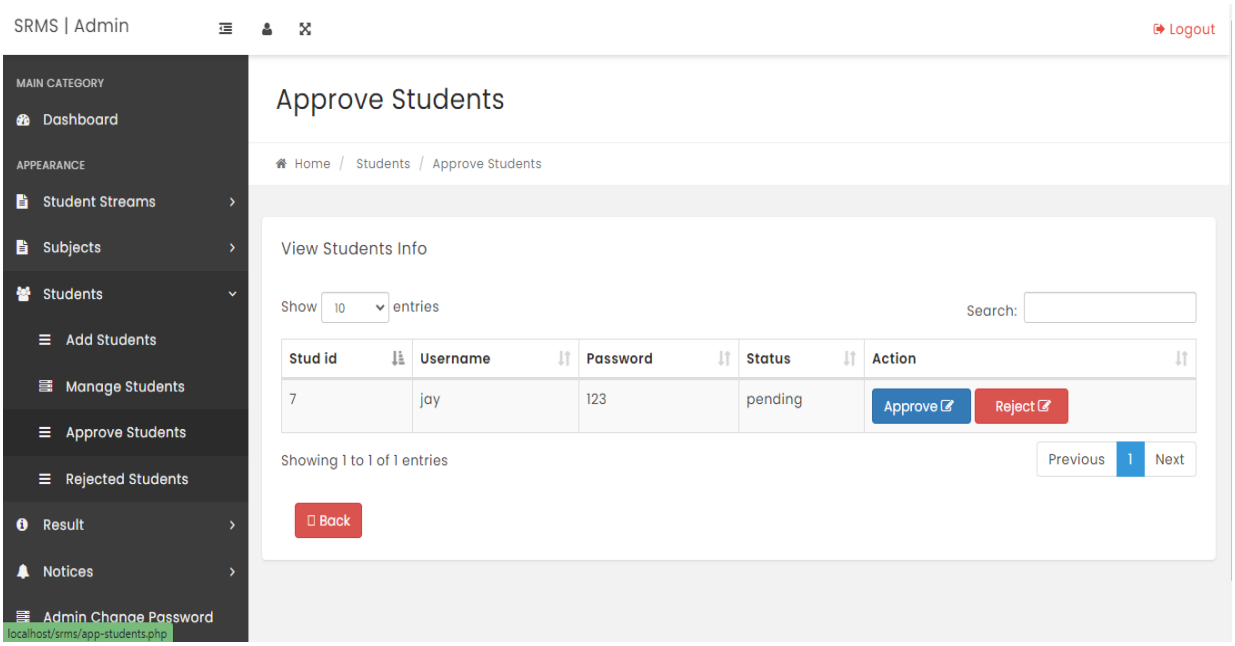


Admin Dashboard



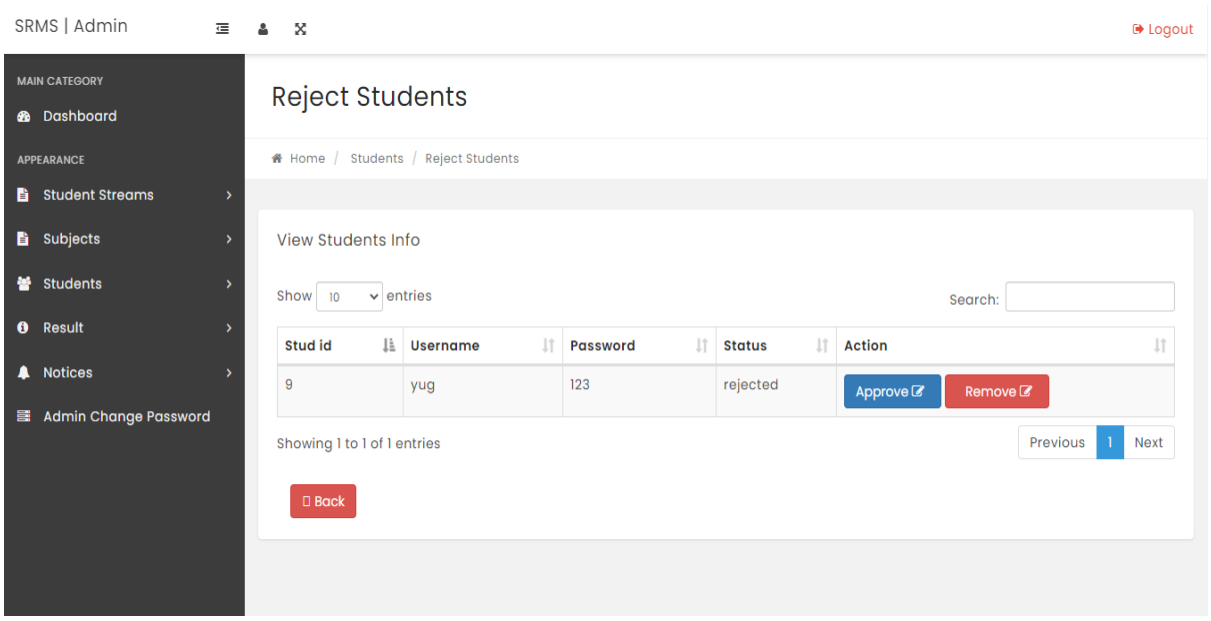
- Admin are handles all the information of students.

Admin Approve Student



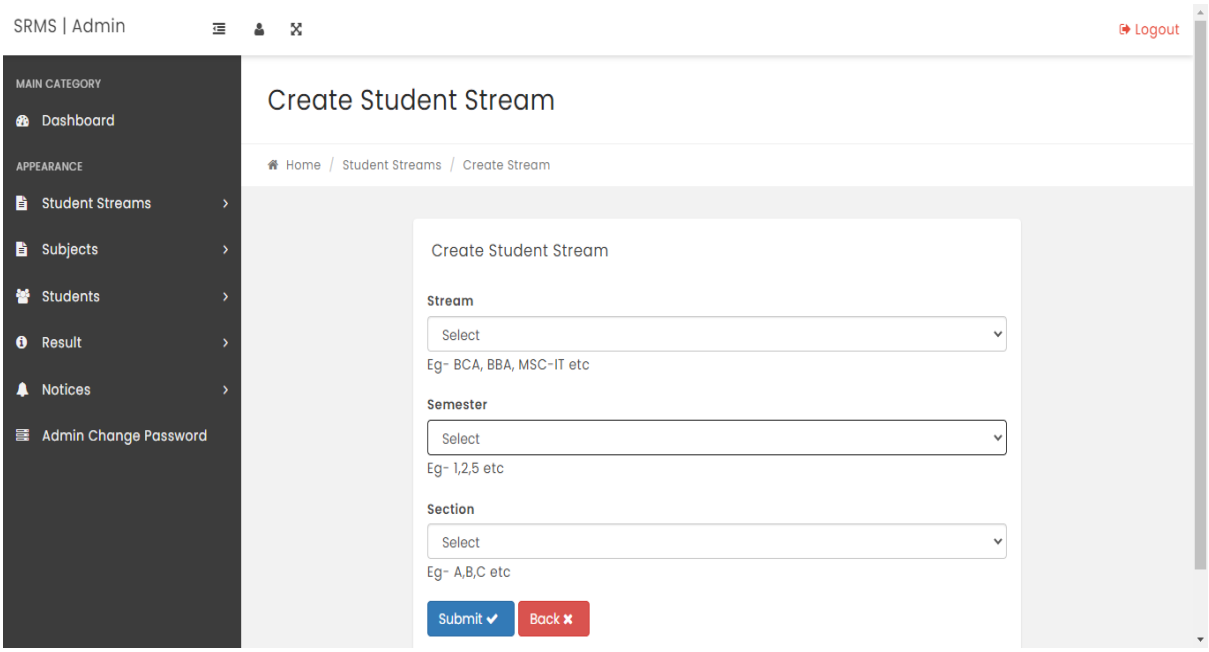
- Admin are approve new students to allow use this system.

Rejected Students



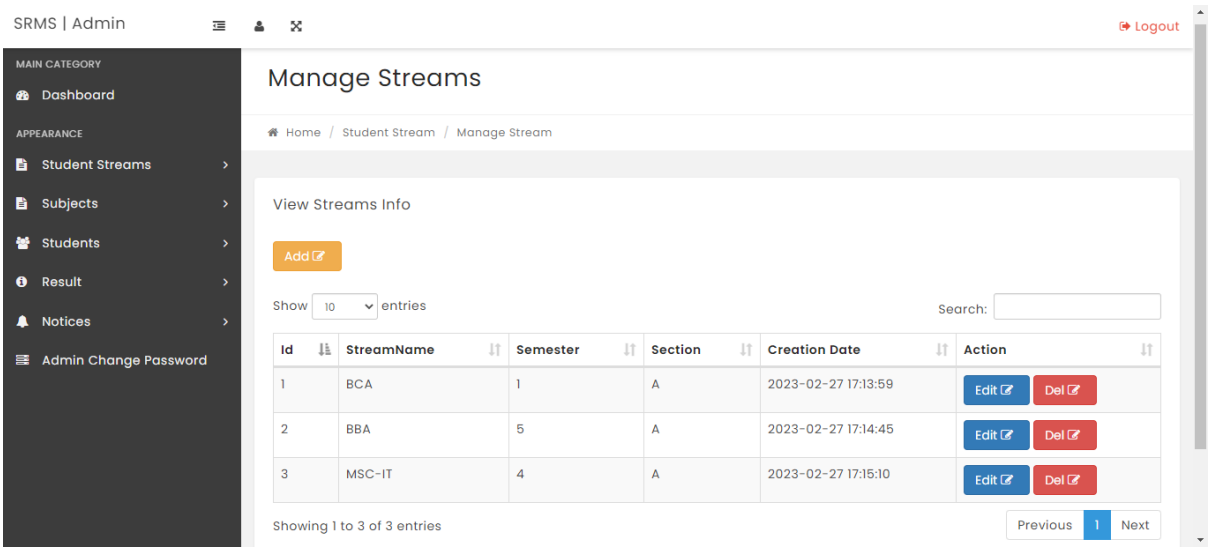
- Rejected Student are not login to this system.

Create / Add Stream



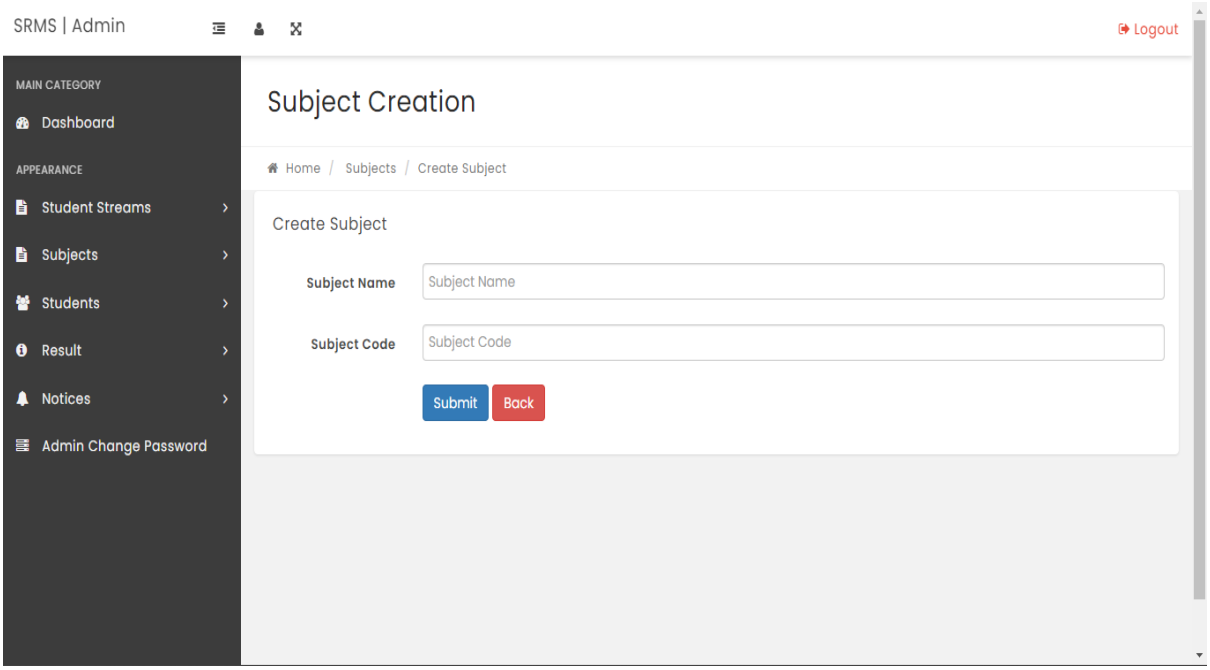
- Add student streams admin.

Manage Stream



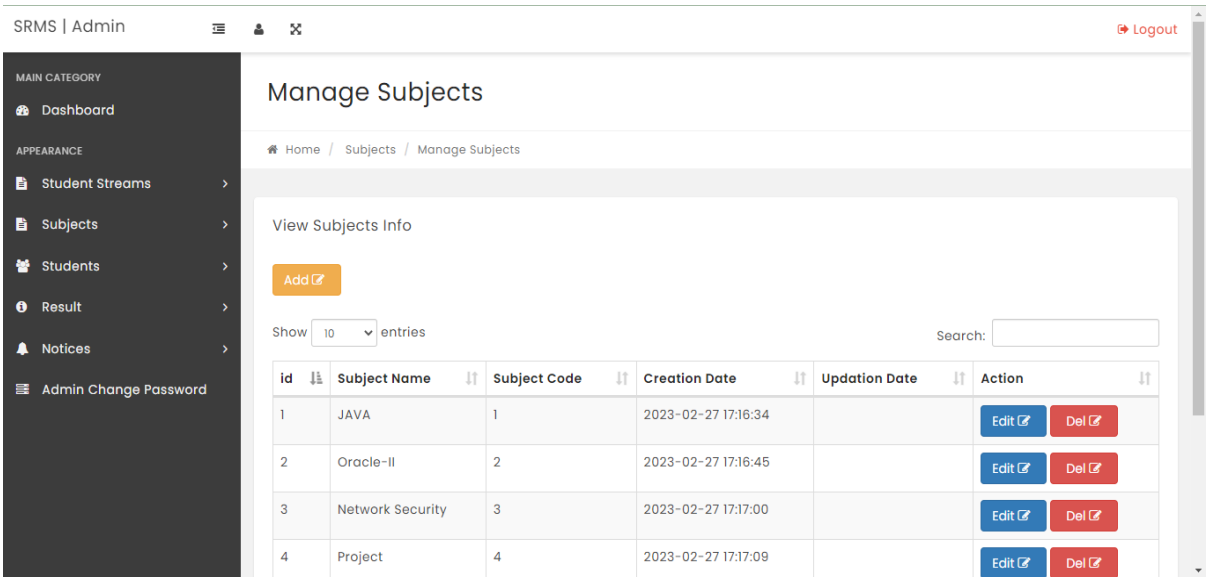
- Admin are manage students different streams update and delets.

Add Subjects



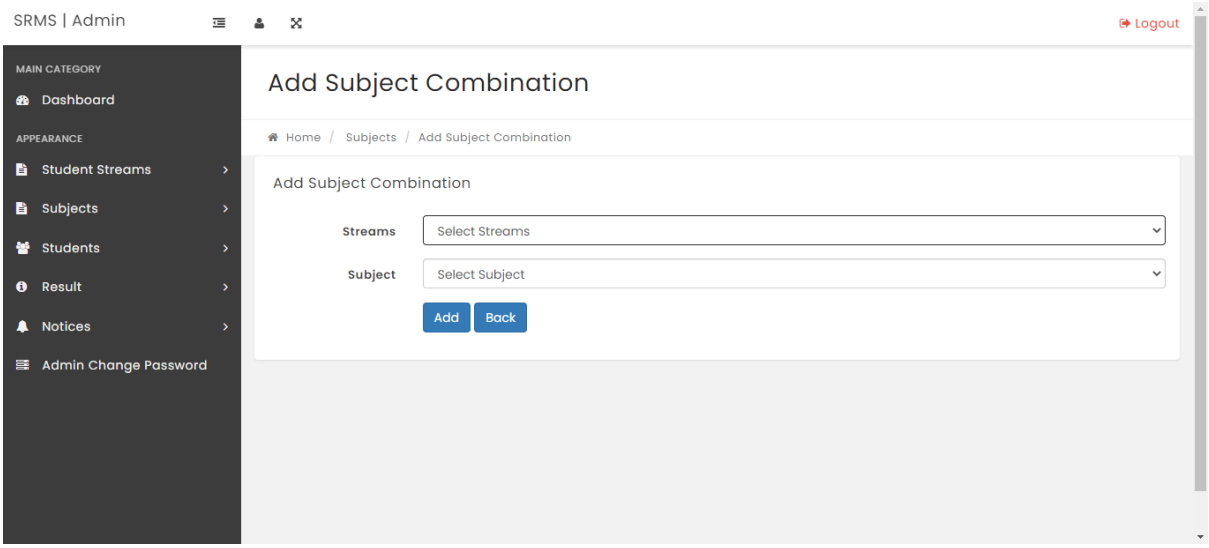
- Add New Subjects Admin.

Manage Subjects



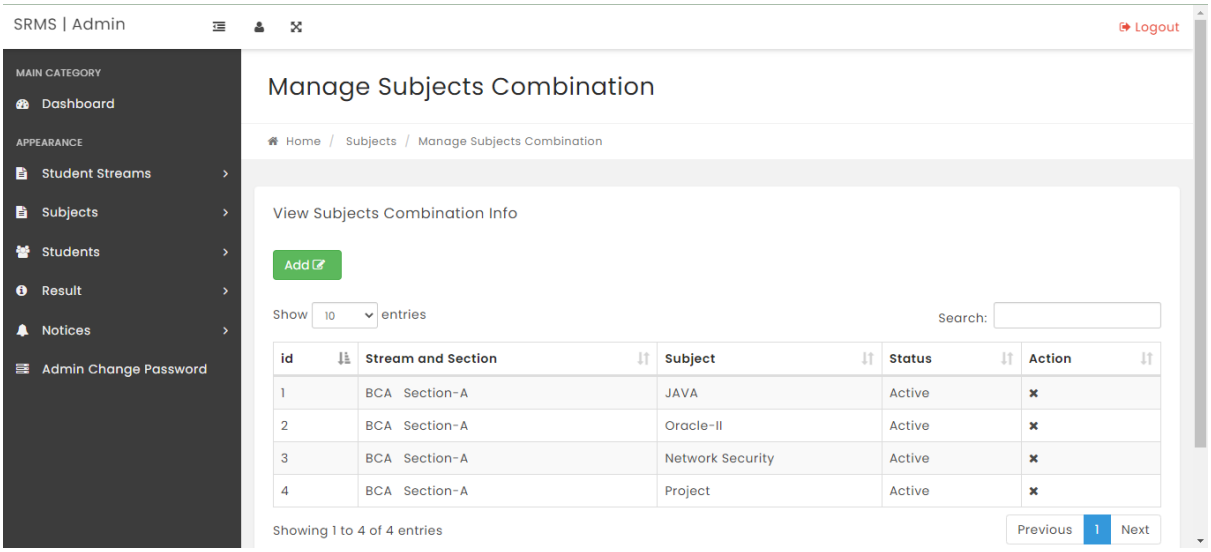
- Update/delete Subjects admin.

Add Subject Combination

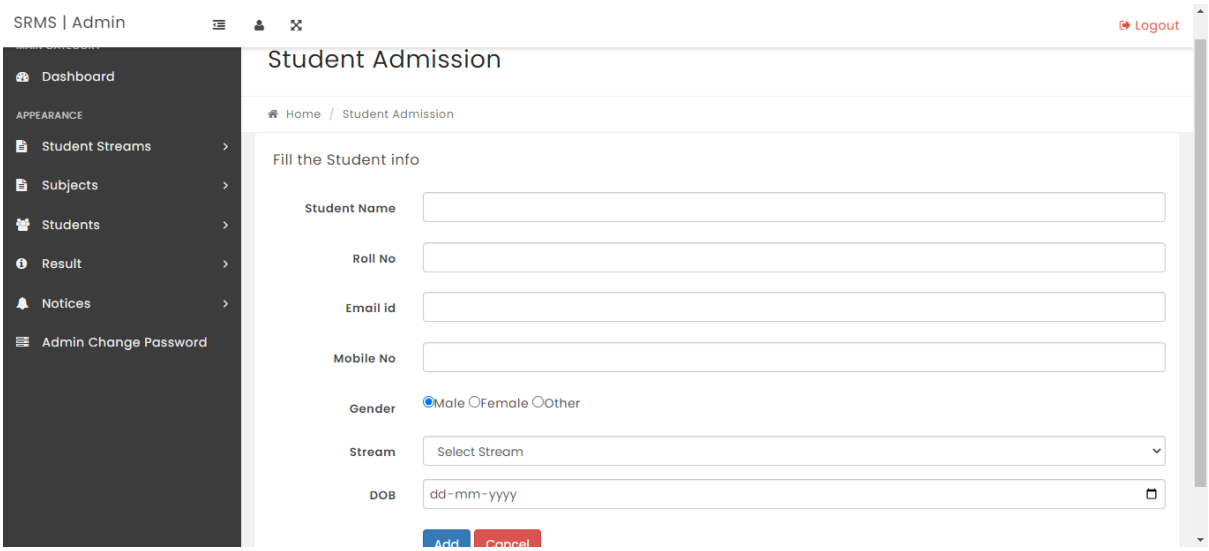


- Select Streams, and add stream related subjects by admin.

Manage Subject Combination

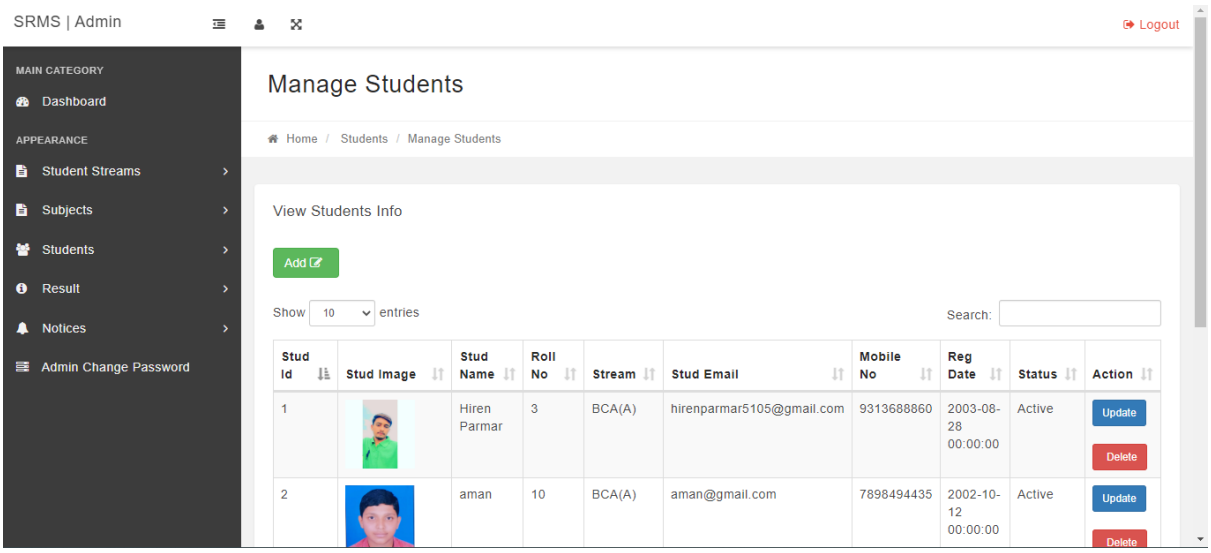


Add Student



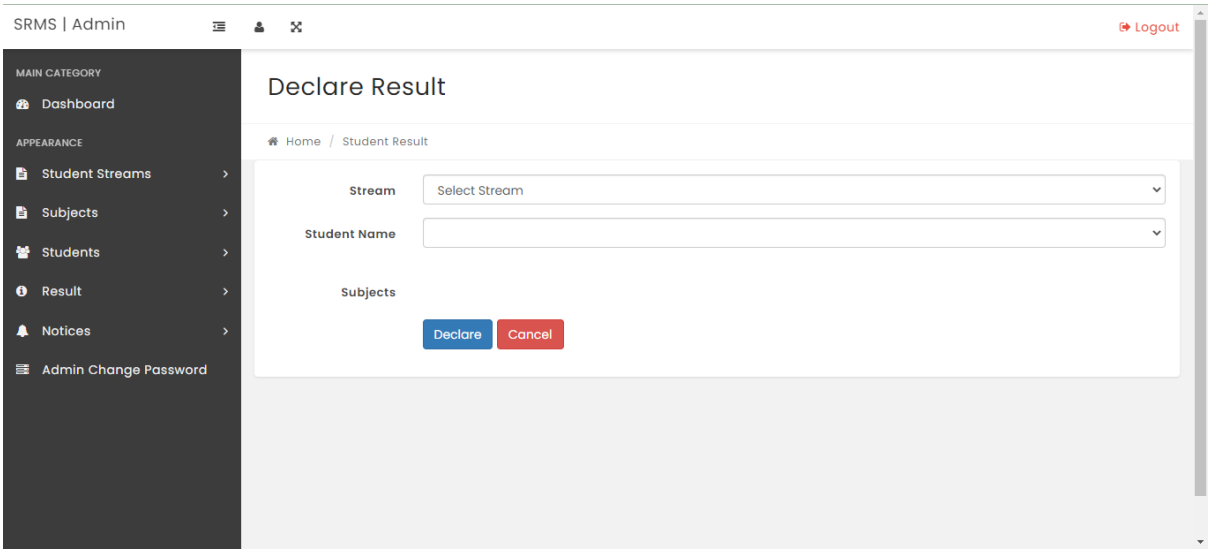
- Add new students admin fill this admission form.

Manage Student



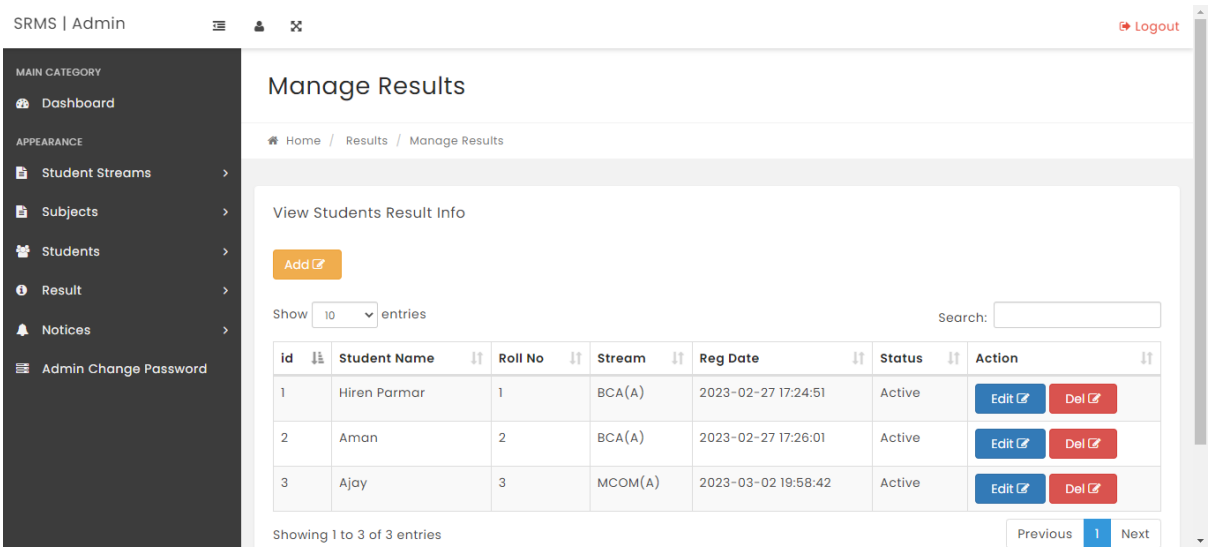
- Edit/delete students info admin rights.

Add/Create Result



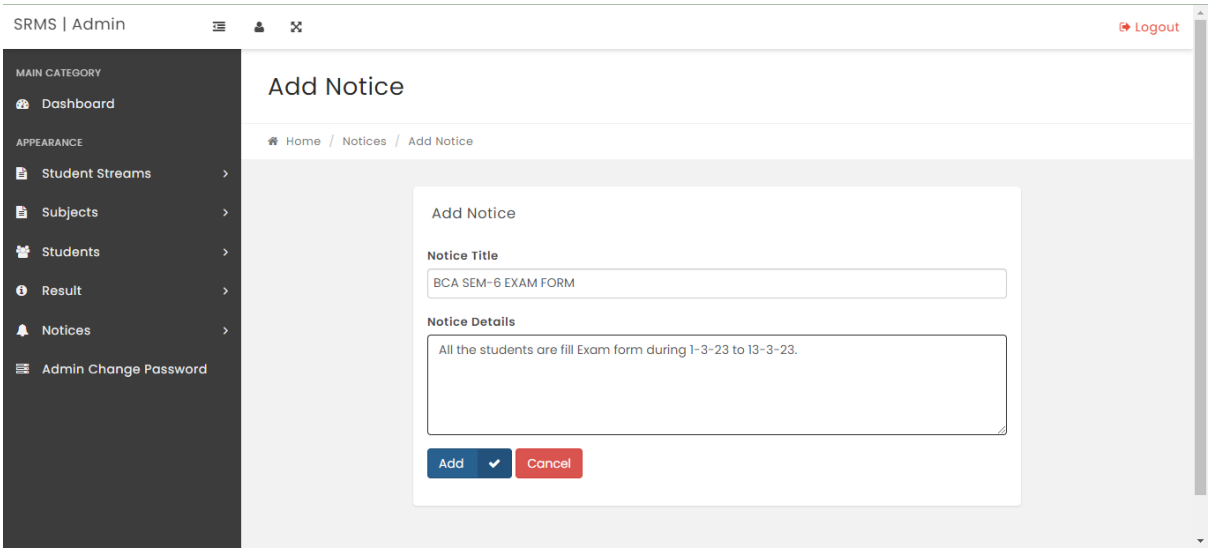
- Create student result admin.

Manage Result



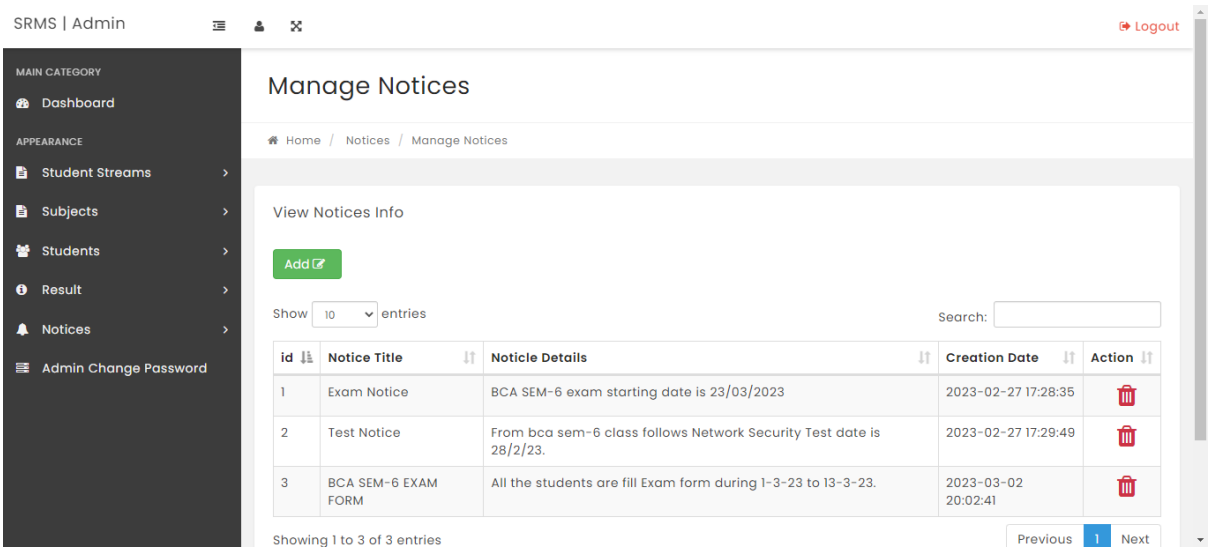
Manage students results easily by admin.

Add Notice



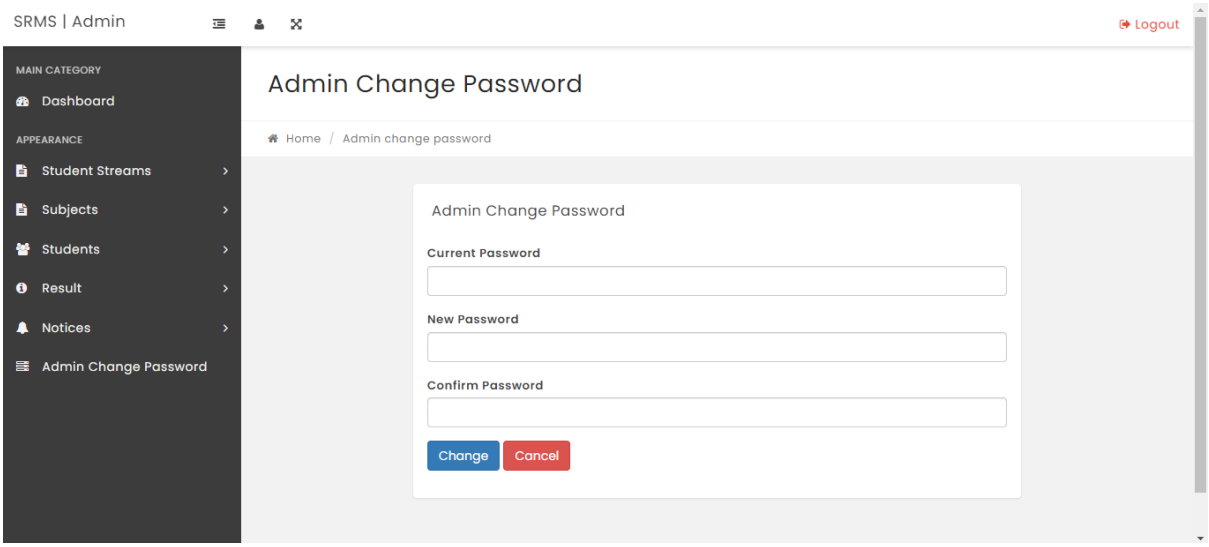
- Add new notice admin.

Update/Delete Notice



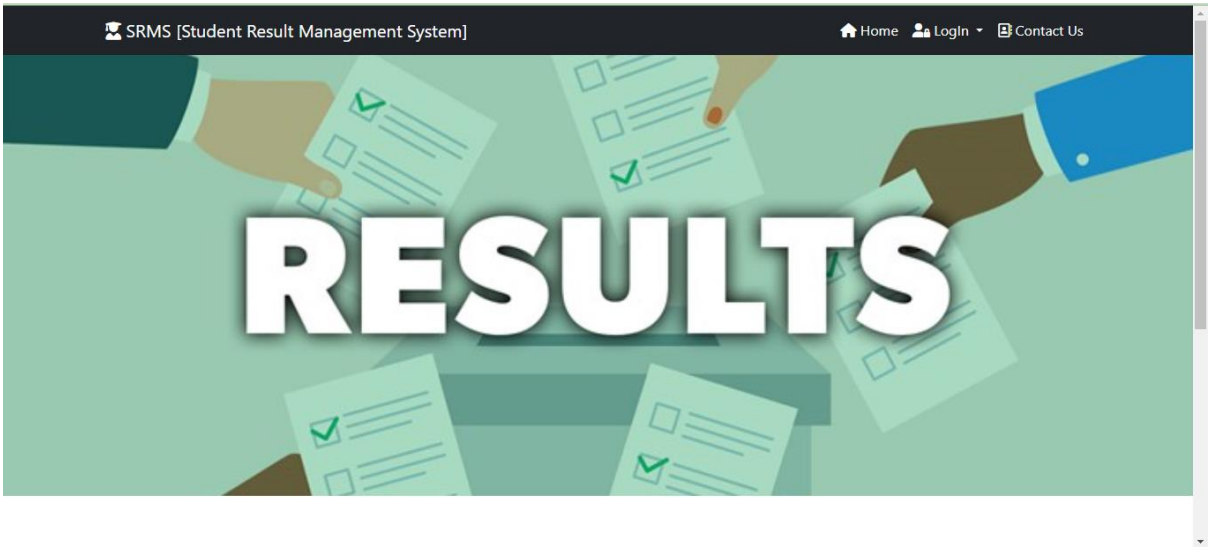
Updates or delets notices by admin easily.

Admin Change Password

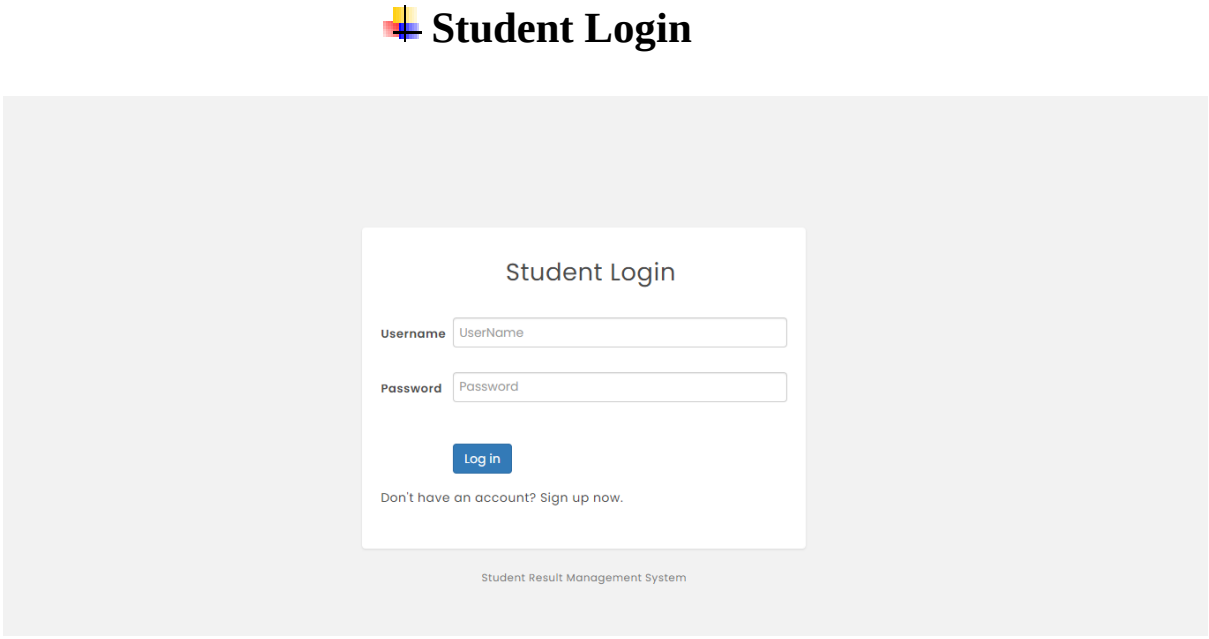


- Admin change password using current password and new password.

Logout_admin

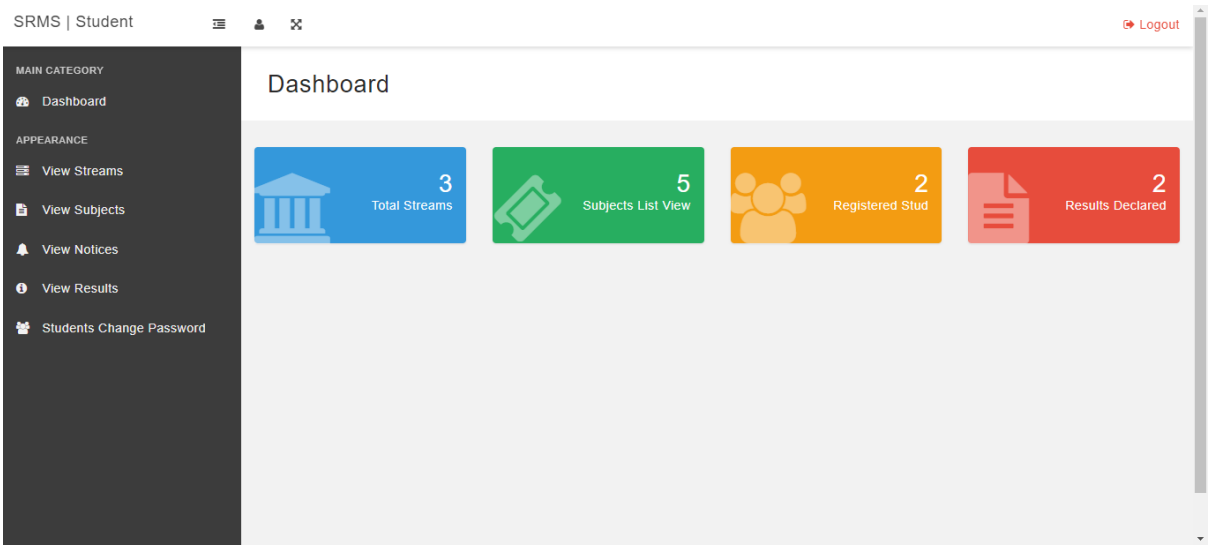


- Admin while logout to redirect this home page.



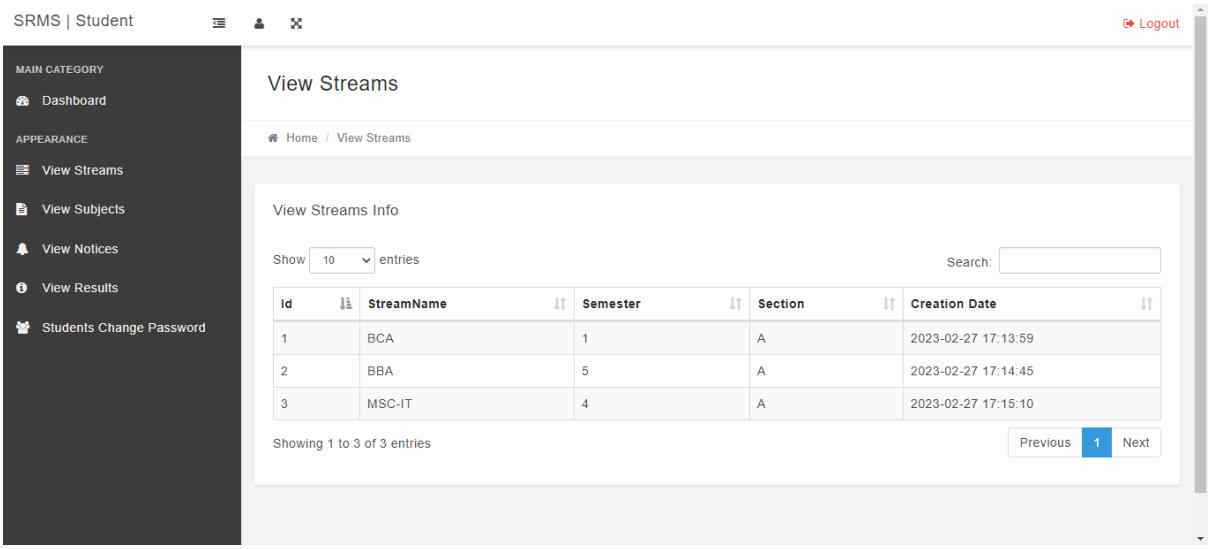
- Student login to your username and password.
- Then, show student dashboard.

Student Dashboard



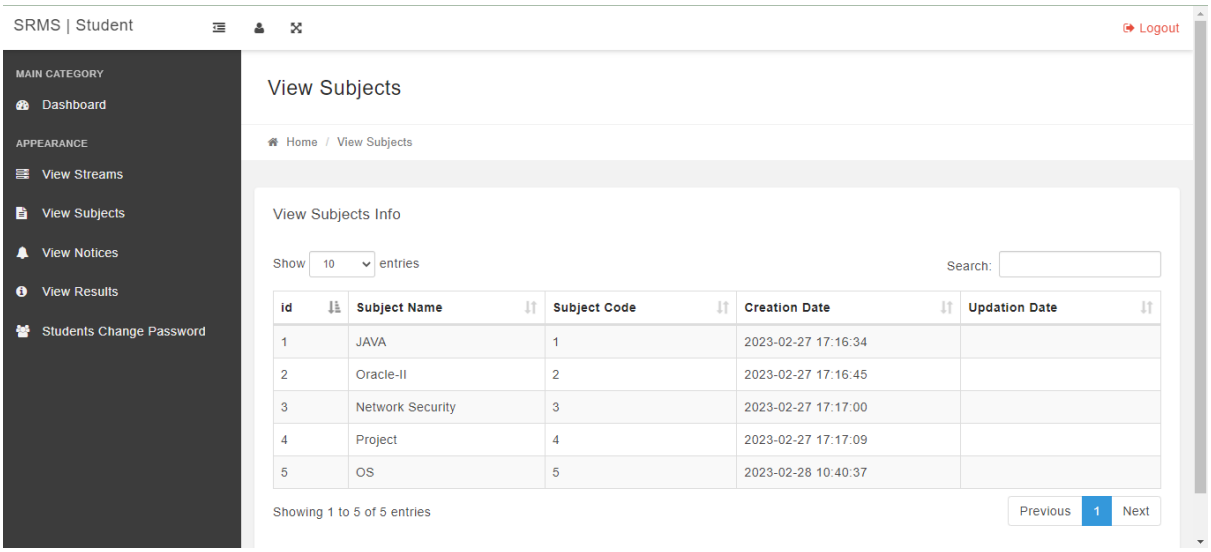
- Students show different types of streams, subjects, notices, and results etc. facilities to our system.

View Streams



- Students view all streams.

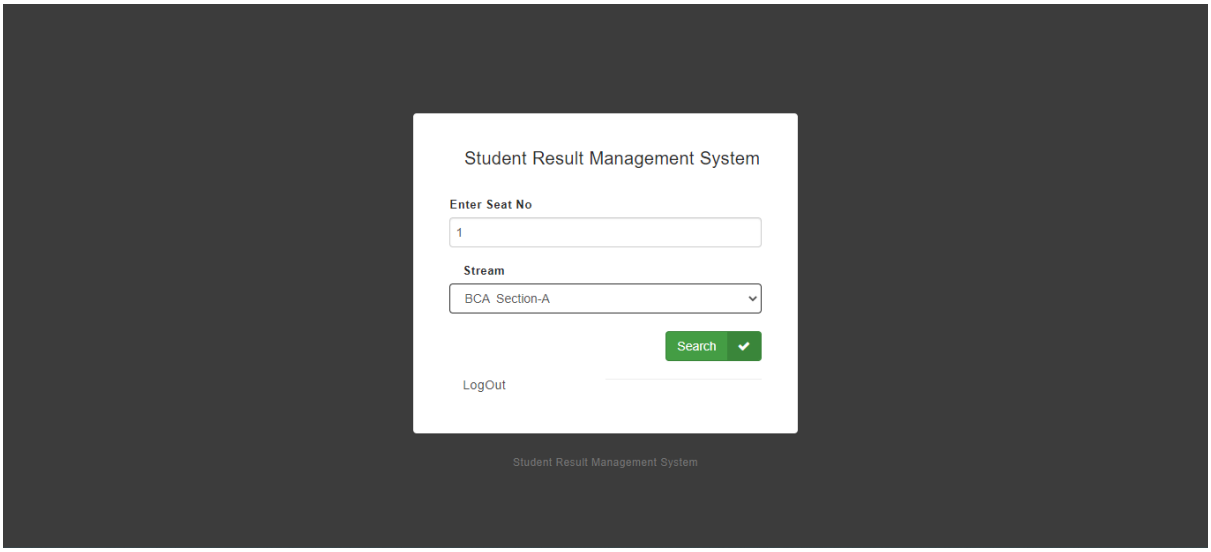
View Subjects



- Students view all subjects.

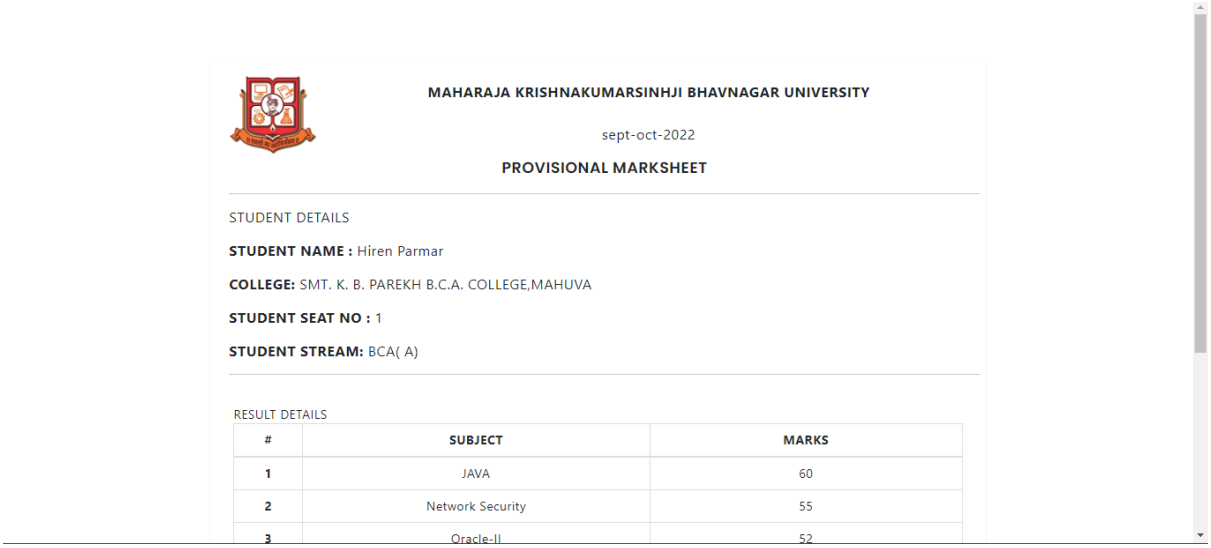
View/Download Result :

Step-1(Search result Students)



- Student enter your roll number and select stream to find result.

Step-2(view result)



MAHARAJA KRISHNAKUMARSINHJI BHAVNAGAR UNIVERSITY

sept-oct-2022

PROVISIONAL MARKSHEET

STUDENT DETAILS

STUDENT NAME : Hiren Parmar

COLLEGE: SMT. K. B. PAREKH B.C.A. COLLEGE,MAHUVA

STUDENT SEAT NO : 1

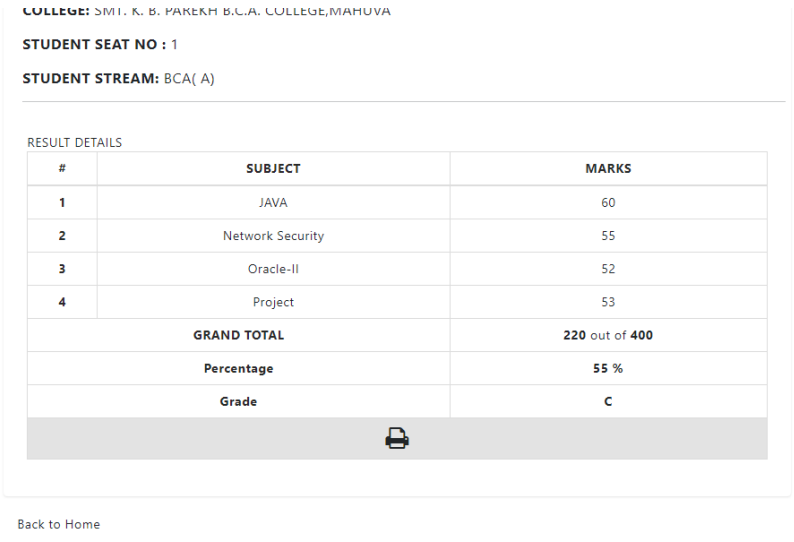
STUDENT STREAM: BCA(A)

RESULT DETAILS

#	SUBJECT	MARKS
1	JAVA	60
2	Network Security	55
3	Oracle-II	52

- View reslt students.

Step-3(click to print result)



COLLEGE: SMT. K. B. PAREKH B.C.A. COLLEGE,MAHUVA

STUDENT SEAT NO : 1

STUDENT STREAM: BCA(A)

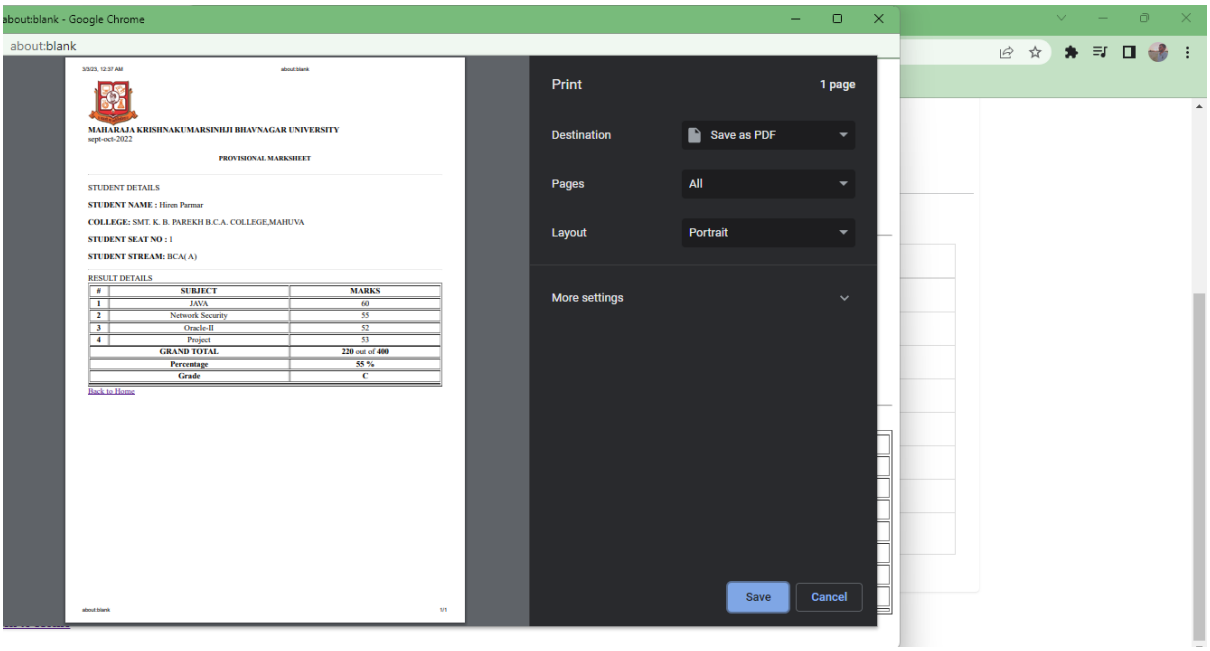
RESULT DETAILS

#	SUBJECT	MARKS
1	JAVA	60
2	Network Security	55
3	Oracle-II	52
4	Project	53
	GRAND TOTAL	**220** out of **400**
	Percentage	**55 %**
	Grade	**C**

Back to Home

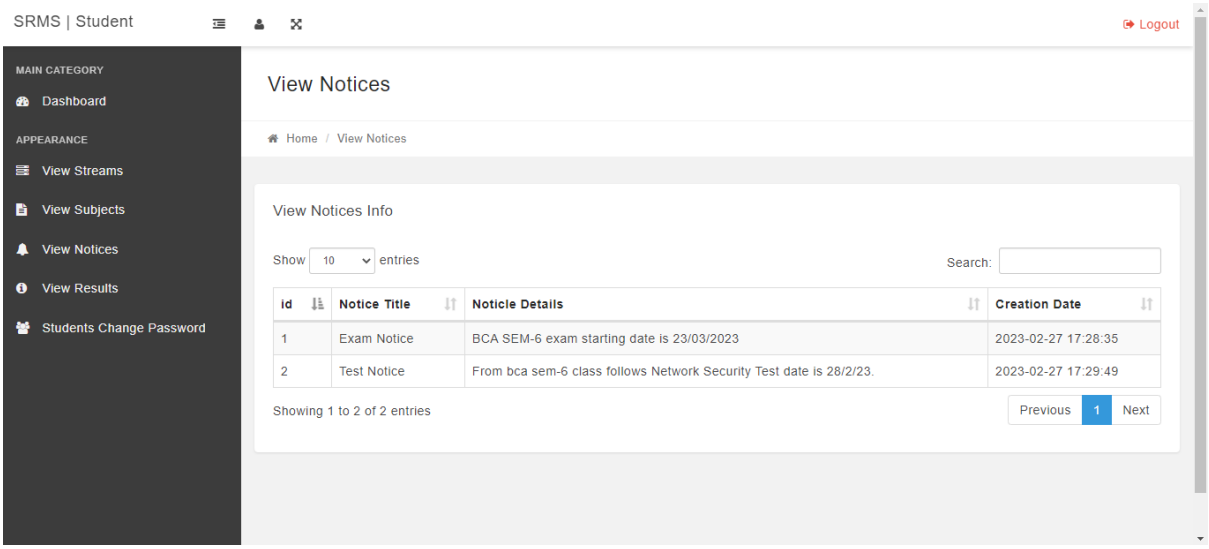
- Students click print button to download results.

Step-4(download/save result)



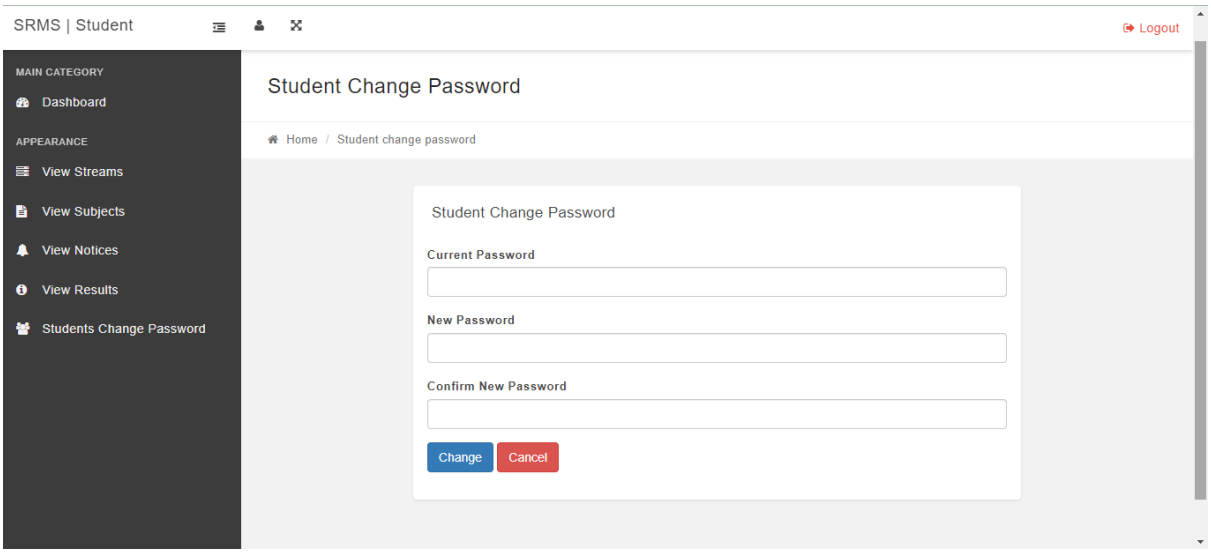
- Students are download result easily in .pdf format.

View Notices student



- Students are view notices easily.

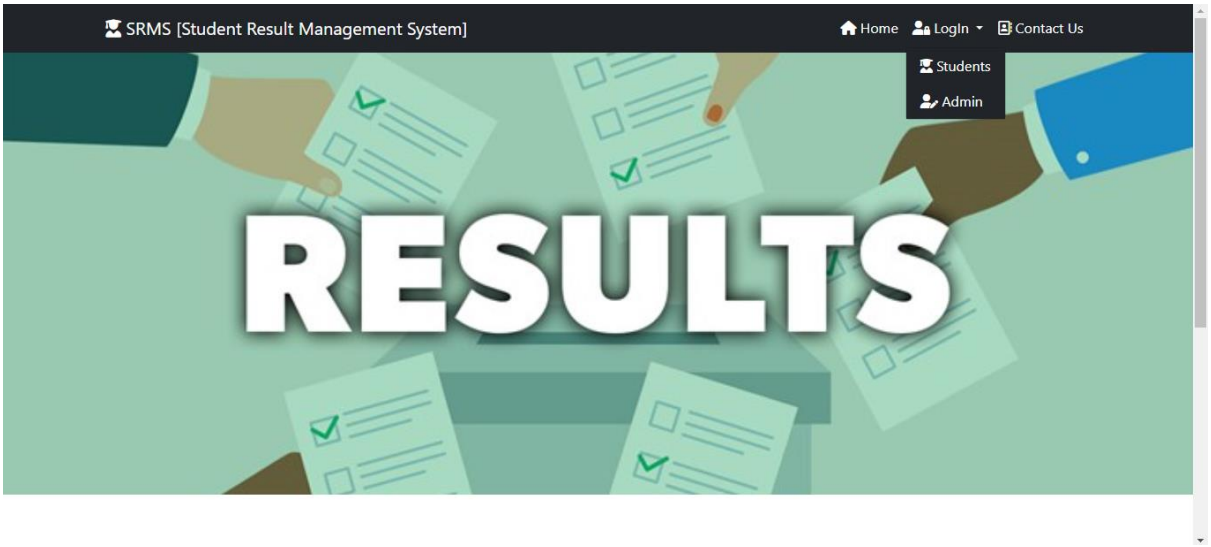
Change Password Students



- Students are fill this form to change password.

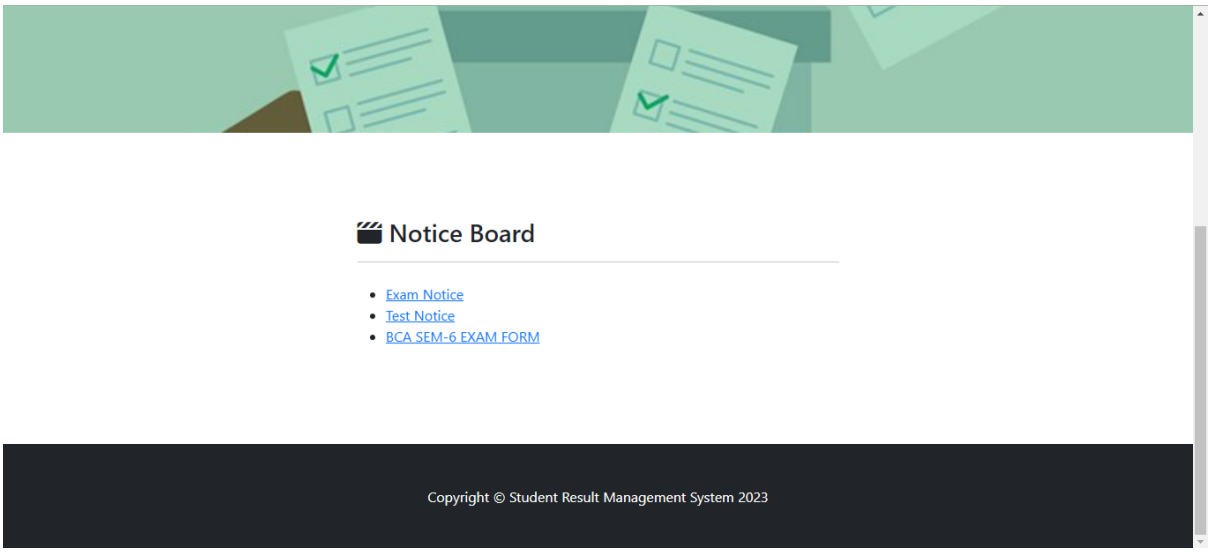
Student Logout

Home Page :



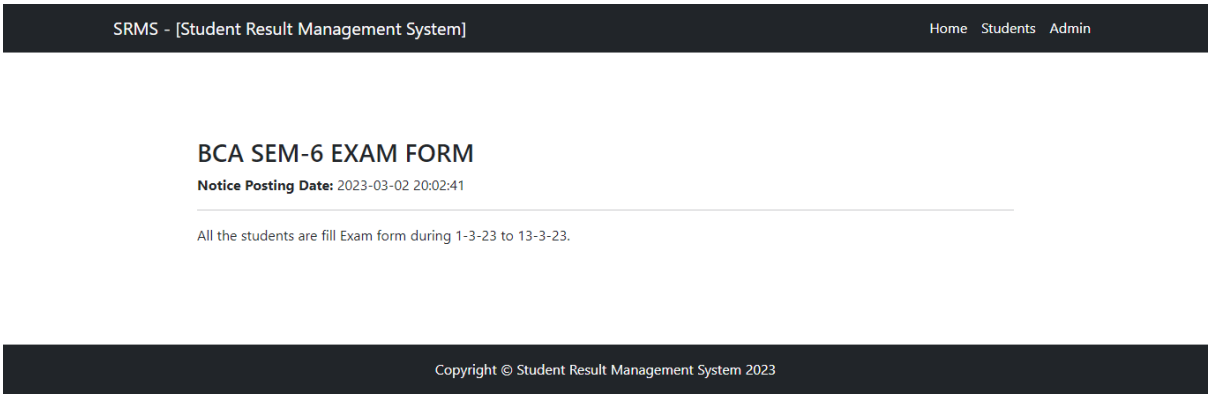
- This is home page our student result management system.

Notice Board :



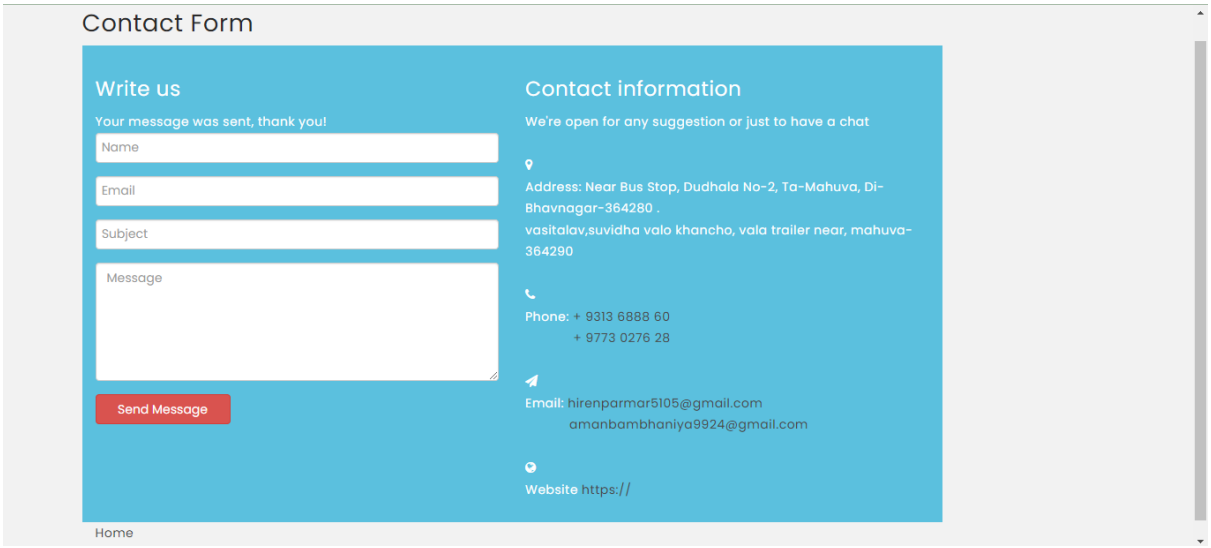
- In our home page show noticeboard to read notice any students easily.

View Notice :



Students View Notice in detailed.

➢ Contact Page :



This page is contact page to our system related queries or issues.

Chapter-5

Testing And Implementation

1. Testing Approaches Used

- The engineer creates a series of test cases that are intended to "demolish" the software that has been built.
- In fact, testing is the one step in the software process that could be viewed as destructive rather than constructive.
- There are different three approaches are used for testing are as follow:

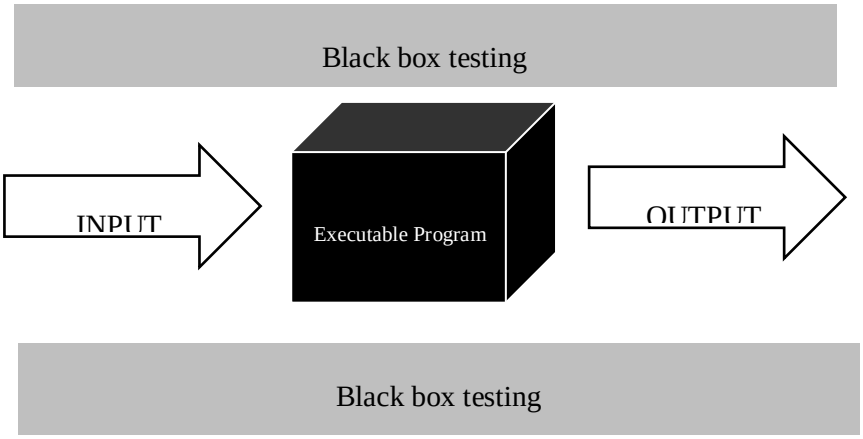
A. Black box testing

B. White box testing

C. Gray box testing

Black Box Testing

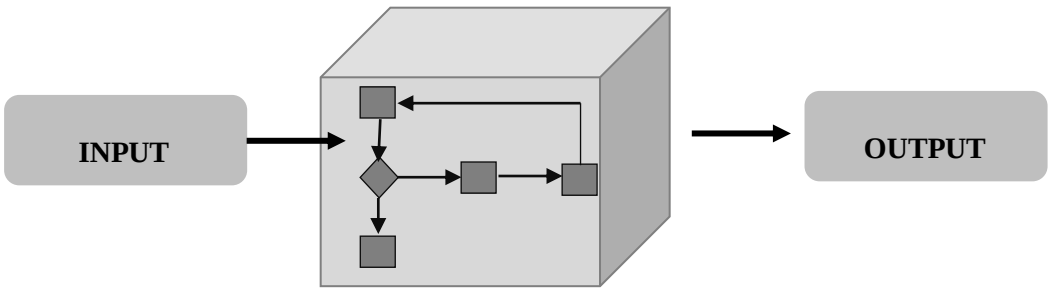
- Black Box Testing, also known as Behavioral Testing.
- It is a software testing method in which the internal structure/design/implementation of the item being tested is not known to the tester.
- These tests can be functional or non-functional, though usually functional.



- **Levels Applicable To:**
  - Black Box Testing method is applicable to the following levels of software testing:
    I. Integration Testing
    II. System Testing
    III. Acceptance Testing
- **Advantages:**
  - Tests are done from a user's point of view and will help in identifying drawbacks of system.
  - Tester need not know programming languages or how the software has been implemented.
  - Tests can be conducted by a body independent from the developers.
  - Test cases can be designed as soon as the specifications are complete.
- **Disadvantages:**
  - Only a small number of possible inputs can be tested and many program paths will be left untested.
  - Test cases will be difficult to design.

White Box Testing

- White Box Testing also known as Clear Box Testing, Open Box Testing, Glass Box Testing, Transparent Box Testing, Code-Based Testing or Structural Testing.
- It is a software testing method in which the internal structure/design/implementation of the item being tested is known to the tester.
- The tester chooses inputs to exercise paths through the code and determines the appropriate outputs.
- Programming know-how and the implementation knowledge is essential.
- This method is named so because the sytem (in the eyes of the tester) is like a white/transparent box; inside which one clearly sees.



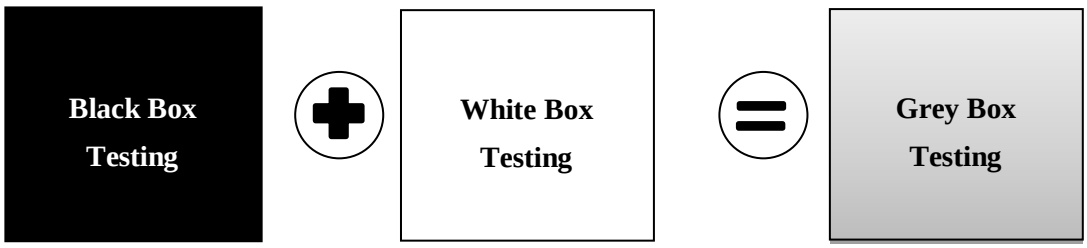
- **Levels Applicable To:**
  - White Box Testing method is applicable to the following levels of software testing:
    I. Unit Testing
    II. Integration Testing
    III. System Testing

- **Advantages:**
  - Testing can be commenced at an earlier stage.
  - One need not wait for the GUI to be available.

- **Disadvantages:**
  - Since tests can be very complex, highly skilled resources are required.
  - Test script maintenance can be a burden if the implementation changes too frequently.

Gray Box Testing

- Grey Box Testing is a software testing method which is a combination of Black Box Testing method and White Box Testing method.
- In Black Box Testing, the internal structure of the item being tested is unknown to the tester and in White Box Testing the internal structure is known. In Gray Box Testing, the internal structure is partially known.
- This involves having access to internal data structures and algorithms for purposes of designing the test cases.
- Gray Box Testing is named so because the software program (in the eyes of the tester) is like a gray/semi-transparent box; inside which one can partially see.



- **Levels Applicable to:**
  - Though Gray Box Testing method may be used in other levels of testing, it is primarily used in Integration Testing.

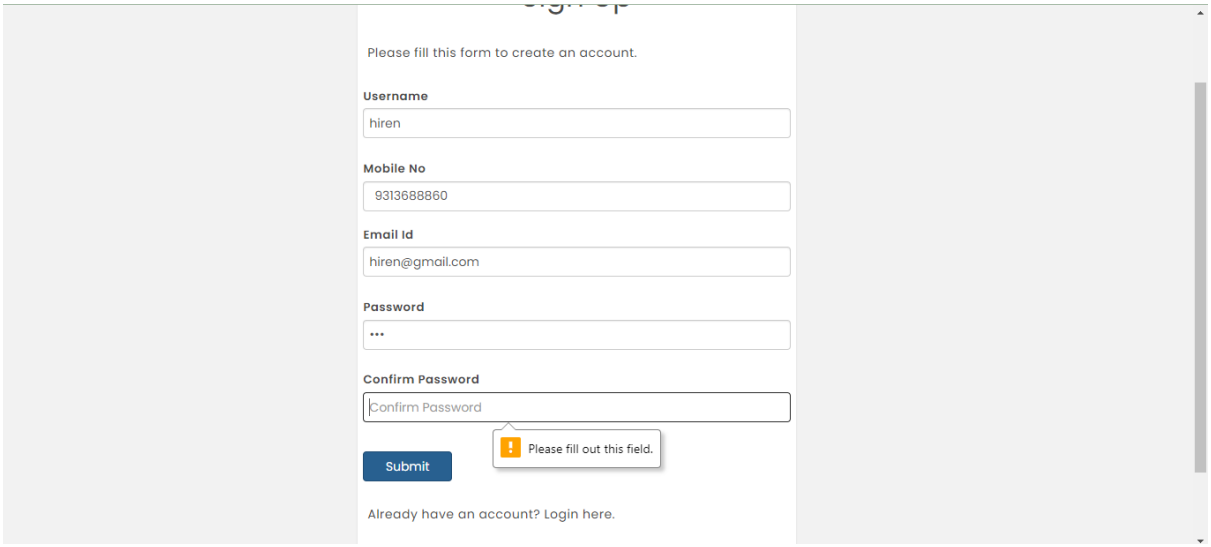
- **Advantages:**
  - It offers benefits of black box and white box testing whenever required.
  - Based on limited information available a gray box tester can design excellent test scenario especially around communication protocol and data type handling.
  - The test is done from the point of view of the user; not the designer.

- **Disadvantages:**
  - If the access to the source code is not possible then testing coverage is limited.
  - It is difficult to associate defects when we perform Grey-box testing for a distributed system.

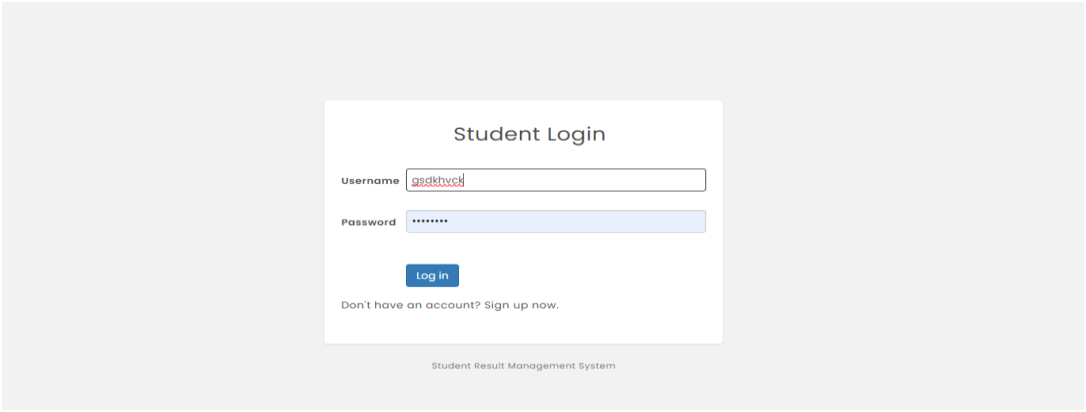
2. Test Cases

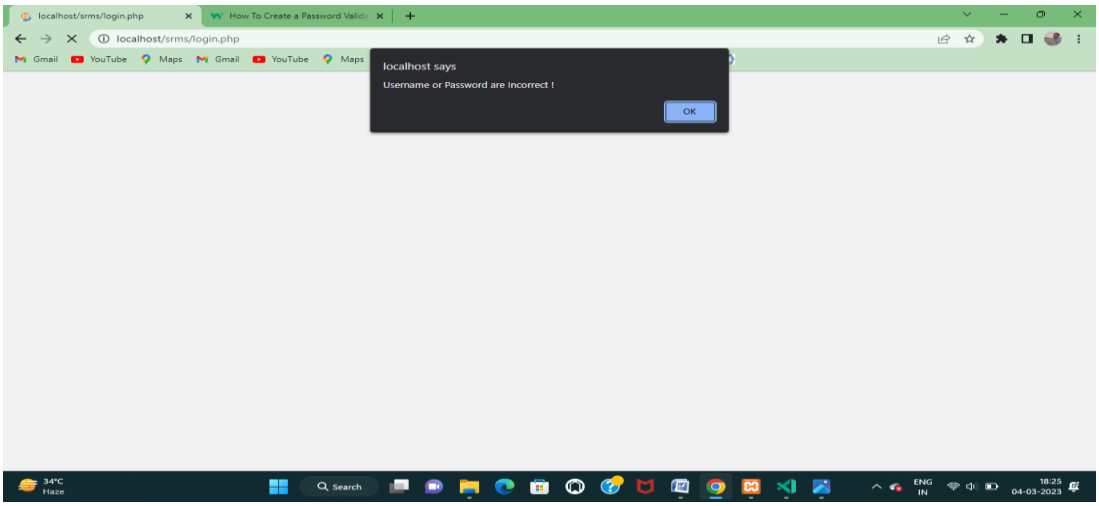
Test Case – 1

- Test Case Student Registration.



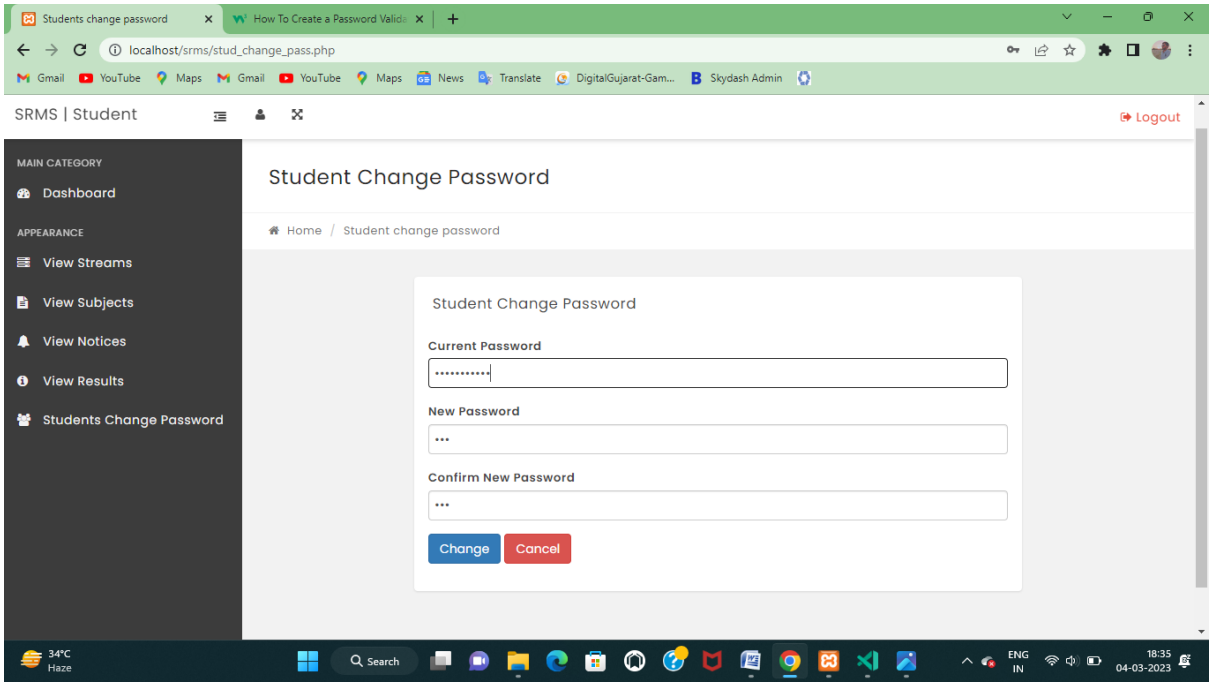
Test Case – 2 (Login)

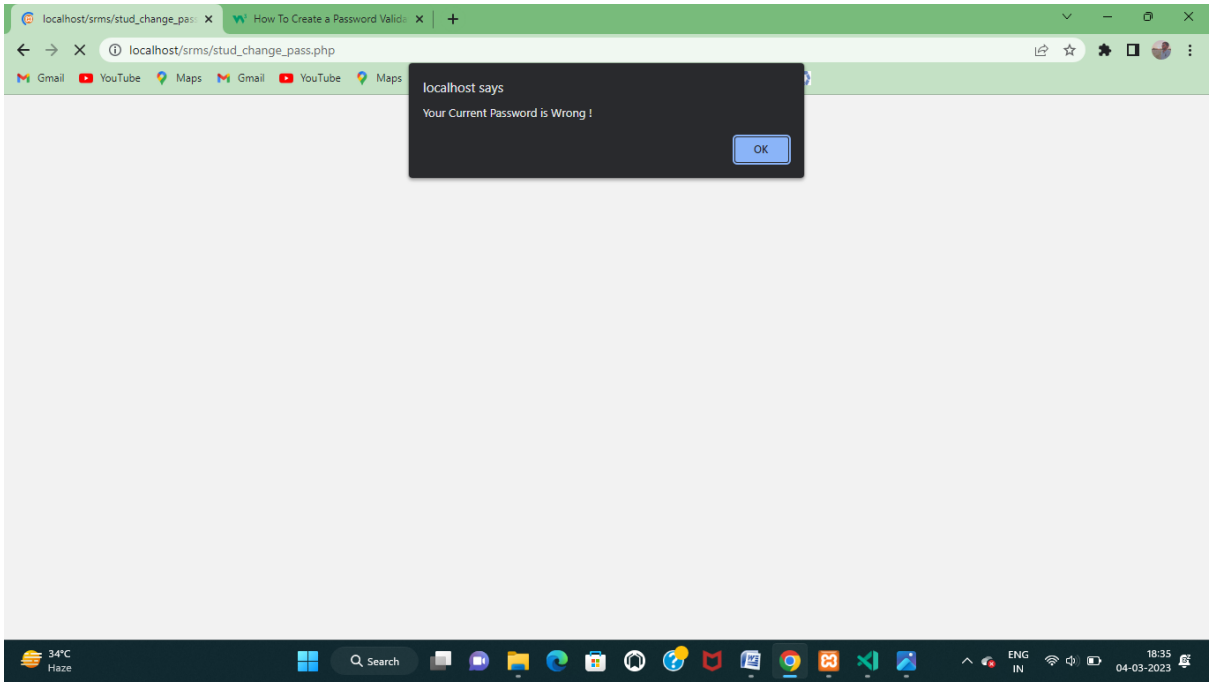




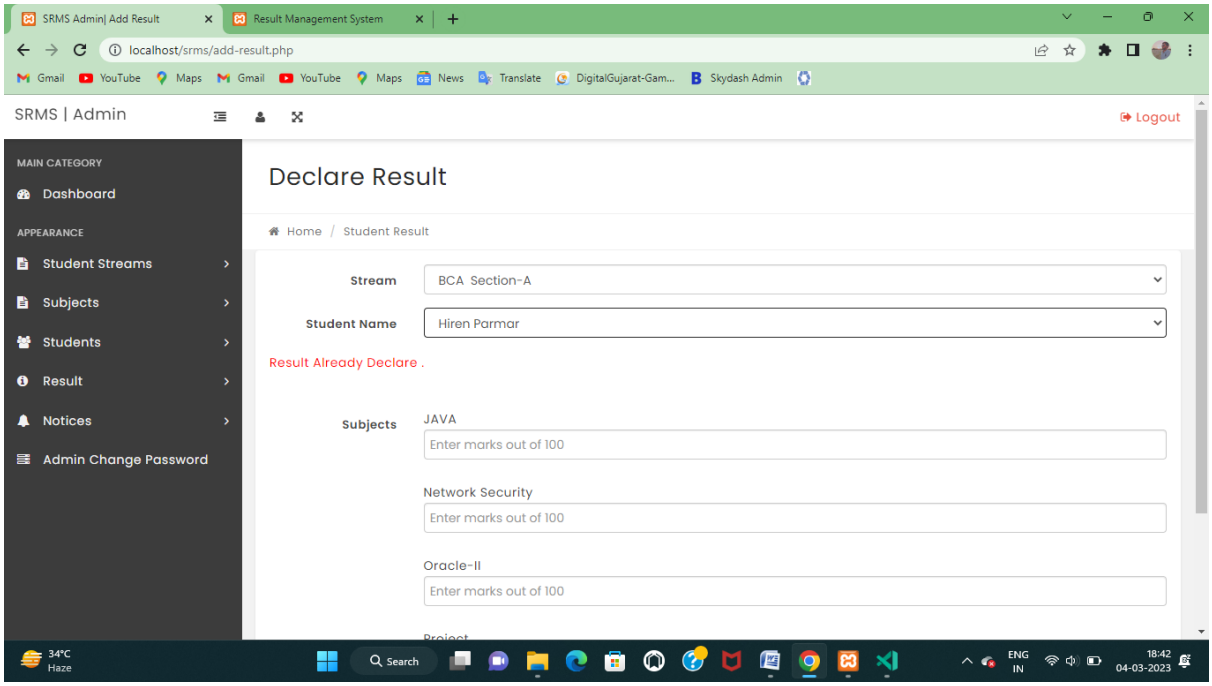
Test Case – 3

Change Password Validation .





Test Case – 4


SRMS Admin| Add Result
Result Management System
localhost/srms/add-result.php
SRMS | Admin
Logout
MAIN CATEGORY
Dashboard
APPEARANCE
Student Streams
Subjects
Students
Result
Notices
Admin Change Password
Declare Result
Home / Student Result
Stream
BCA Section-A
Student Name
Hiren Parmar
Result Already Declare .
Subjects
JAVA
Enter marks out of 100
Network Security
Enter marks out of 100
Oracle-II
Enter marks out of 100

3. Implementation Approaches

- There are a variety of options that a project manager could consider when implementing a solution.
- There are advantages and disadvantages to each type and the choice usually depends on the faculty organizational setup and the complexity of the solution to be implemented.
- These implementation choices available to a project manager are:

A. Parallel Implementation

B. Phased Implementation

Parallel Implementation

- A parallel implementation or approach implies that a new solution is implemented parallel to the current operating system in use.
- Those who are using the system will not see major downtime once it is implemented. The trick here is to implement the system.
- Once the new solution is tested and up and running, it is "switched" on and the older version is "switched" off.
- The advantages with a parallel implementation include:
    - Less disruption to the business
    - No loss of business if the new system suddenly fails.

Phased Implementation:

- Sometimes trying to implement a solution all at once is not feasible because many clients have essential operations that run during normal working hours and cannot afford the luxury of having their entire operation close down for a lengthy period of time.

- Often, clients have front office staffs that attend to these operations (such as Call centers, Help Desks, etc.), and they work in 24-hour shifts. This is why many clients approve of a phased implementation approach, and the project team must ensure that the phased implementation is possible.
- This approach involves implementing the solution to a certain number of users and then rolling them onto the new solution, while the rest of the users are rolled out in a similar fashion until the entire solution is rolled out within the client environment.
- The phase approach works well because:
    - There is minimum disruption to the client's operation.
    - Problems are resolved quickly.
- The phased approach could also be used if there is more than one department.
- The project manager could decide that implementing the solution in one department at a time could be more reliable than trying to roll out all departments at the same time.

Chapter-6

Conclusion

1. Conclusion

- With the rapid growth of Students, easy to find with use of internet, admin will declare exam and test results.
- However, the availability of online result has produced more educated students that can college around with relative ease without having large amount of time and this facility for Find our result.
- The main goal of student result management system is to offer facility to get result from anywhere and anytime.
- While developing the Student Result Management System a conscious effort has been made to create and develop website by making use of available tools, techniques and resources that would generate a proper website.
- While making the system, an eye has been kept on making it as user-friendly, as cost-effective and as flexible as possible. As such one may hope that the system will be acceptable to any user and will adequately meet his/her needs.
- It also provides ability to maintain day-to-day operations as well as manage students all the informations.
- Every system always have some defects in it and it can be also said this website, so we can say that it is still under modification.

2. Limitation

- Well educated people can visit or understand the content of this site, but non educated person may not visit this site easily. So, this is the common limitation of this system.

- As of now this system does not have the facility of making fees payments for their college, which will be applied in future.
- Yet there are limited numbers of students for now, but it will be more in the coming future.
- It also does not offer OTP (One Time Password) or email verification scheme for authentication or to reset student password that will be added in future as future development plan.
- It also doesn't generate bill for user order.

3. Future Scope of system

- Multi-language support can be added, so it can be understand by person of any language.
- More graphics can be added to make it more user-friendly and understandable.
- Manage & backup versions of documents online.
- This system will be able to add new more awesome features.

4. Bibliography

https://www.google.com

https://www.youtube.com

https://www.w3school.com

https://www.tutorialspoint.com

https://www.academia.edu

https://www.javatpoint.com

https://fontawesome.com