VISVESVARAYA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY
"JNANA SANGAMA" BELAGAVI- 590 018

A MINI PROJECT REPORT ON

"STUDENT RESULT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM"

Submitted in the partial fulfilment of the requirement of the Fifth Semester

Bachelor of Engineering In

Computer Science and Engineering

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2022-23

Brindavan College Of Engineering

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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Mini Project work entitled **"STUDENT RESULT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM"** is a bonafied work carried out by **Kallesh D R** in partial fulfillment for the requirements of 5thSemester, **Bachelor of Engineering in Computer Science and Engineering of Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi** during the year 2022-23. It is certified that all corrections and suggestions indicated for the internal assessment have been incorporated in the report. This mini project report has been approved as it satisfies the academic requirements in respect to the work prescribed for the Bachelor of Engineering degree.

_____   _____
    Signature of the Guide   **Signature of the HOD**
   Mrs. SHIVANI KAMBOJ   **Mr. AVINASH N**

EXAMINERS:

Name of the Examiner: Signature with Date:

1._____   _____

2._____   _____

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The satisfaction and euphoria that accompanies the successful completion of any task would be incomplete without mentioning the people who made it possible. Withdeep gratitude, I acknowledge all those guidance and encouragement, which servedas bacon of light and crowned our efforts with success. I thank each one of them fortheir valuable support.

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Kallesh D R (1BO20CS046)

ABSTRACT:

The Student Result Management System is a web-based program that was created to keep track of students' grades. The server side language in this program is PHP, the back-end design is MySQL and PHP, and the frontend tools are HTML, CSS, and JavaScript. Since SRMS is a computerized examination results management system for tertiary students' examination records, the project intends to automate semester result management. It will simplify and speed up the result preparation, management process, and tasks as a tool for eliminating manual work, dispensing us with maximum optimization that prevents both students and administrators from accessing the results. The goal of the project is to communicate the exam results to the student in a straightforward manner. It is practical for students and institutions to obtain outcomes in a straightforward manner.

As a result, analyst, you may let students look at the outcomes by providing subject status and grades. Students can utilize the system with privileges to read and execute their results by providing user names and passwords for a secure login. The registration system is ready for use in the case of a new student, and the guest user has simply the ability to read.

CONTENTS

Chapter1:

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction:

The major goal of this study is to use a computerized system to improve and automate the management and declaration of students' outcomes. The goal of this document is to specify the overall software requirements for the Student Result Management System, and the efforts have identified the criteria to be deeply and correctly defined. The capabilities of the software application System Result Management System are described in this specification document. It specifies the different limitations that the system must adhere to. This chart provides detailed information about a student's current and past semester grades. It contains the student's entire academic information, including their registration number, grades, total, and average. It may be accessed by professors who will be able to utilize the site to analyze results.

1.2 Purpose

The system displays the list of all issues that are open, closed, in progress. If the user can get registered by clicking on the logon button and provide the required information as specified. Each time the registered customer come on to the site he can makes use of the user name and the password that is allocated to him.

1.3 Literature Survey:

HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language, and it is the standard markup language for texts that are meant to be viewed on a web browser. Technologies such as Cascading Style Sheets and programming languages like JavaScript can help.

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a style sheet language for specifying the appearance of a document written in a markup language like HTML. Along with HTML and JavaScript, CSS is an important part of the World Wide Web.

PHP is a general-purpose programming language that is particularly well suited for web development. It was first designed by Rasmus Lerdorf, a Danish-Canadian programmer, in 1994. The PHP Group currently produces the PHP reference implementation.

MySQL is a relational database management system that is free and open-source. "My" is the name of co-founder Michael Widenius's daughter, and "SQL" is the acronym for Structured Query Language.

XAMPP is a stands for Cross-Platform, Apache, MySQL, PHP, and Perl, with the Ps standing for PHP and Perl, respectively. It's an open-source web-solutions package that contains Apache distribution for a variety of servers and command-line executables, as well as Apache server, MariaDB, PHP, and Perl modules.

Chapter 2:

ANALYSIS

2.1 Project management

Project management skills are put to good use for this project. Having gone through project management modules in Time Series Analysis, Optimization and with two interns Project Management for Business and IT respectively, they enhanced my knowledge on managing a project. Project management focuses on achieving the objectives by applying five processes presented in Figure below.

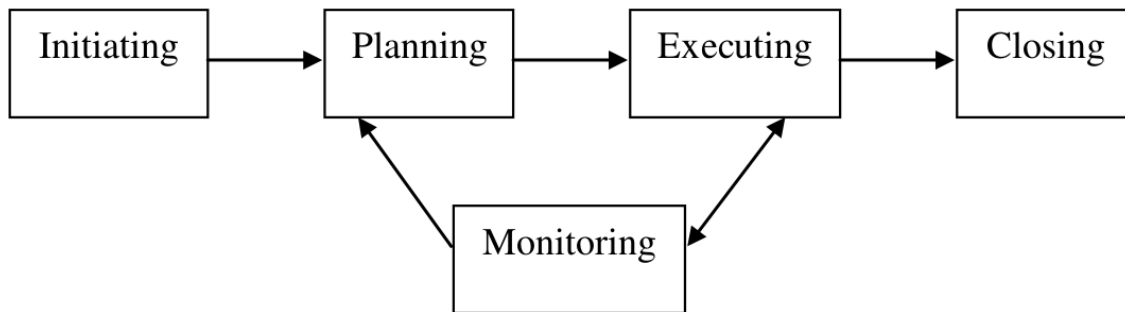Figure 3.1: Project Development Phases

Figure 2.1: Project Development Phases

Chapter 3:

REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Software requirements

Tools used   :   XAMPP

Programming languages : PHP

Front end design   :HTML, CSS, JavaScript

Database   : MYSQL

3.2 Hardware Requirements

Processor   : Intel dual Core, i3

Ram   : 4 GB

Hard disk   : 500 GB

Chapter 4:

SYSTEM DESIGN

4.1 System Development life cycle

Systems Development Life Cycle (SDLC) is the most common process adopted to develop a project and not surprisingly, this project is following this model too. To be precise, waterfall model is being applied. Waterfall model is a sequential model process where the input of a phase actually results from the previous phase.
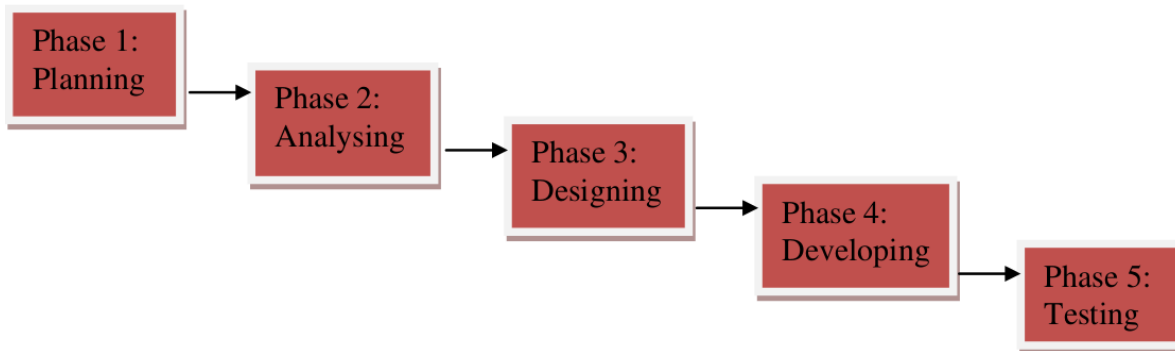

Figure 4.1: SDLC Phases

There are five phases in this model and the first phase is the planning stage. The planning stage determines the objectives of the project and whether the project should be given the green light to proceed. This is where the proposal submission comes into picture. After obtaining the approval, the next phase is analysis. Gathering and analyzing the system and user requirements is essential for entry to the design step.

With the user requirements gathering completed, there is a need to prepare the resources for the project. Be it software or hardware components, careful consideration and selection is to be taken care at this stage. The decision on the appropriate resources to be used is further elaborated under the subsections below. The next step is to design the system and database structure.

Results from the analysis and preparation that were concluded from the previous stage are put into action. With the user requirements in mind, the flow of the system is planned and the user interface is designed to suit their easy navigation needs. In addition, the number of tables, attributes, primary and unique keys of the database is listed.

After completing the design, actual coding begins. Database is created and codes are written. Some of the codes required amendments and improvement to it so these are being developed at this fourth stage of the waterfall model. With the development completed, testing will begin. Thecodes and database are tested to ensure the results obtained are as intended. More time is spent onboth development and testing stages because it is inevitable to have errors and issues and buffer time is allocated for troubleshooting.

4.2 Scripting language selection

There are many scripting languages available in the market. VBScript, Perl, JSP (Java Server Pages), ASP (Active Server Pages) and PHP (Hypertext Pre-processor) are some of those commonly used. Yet for this project, PHP is the language that is utilized for the coding piece because it is a server-side, embeddable HTML language. Being a widely-used open-source scripting language, it is free for everyone to use and is especially suited for web development. On top of that, the existing system is already using PHP. There are many advantages for using PHP thus no need for the switch to another scripting language.

Other than being a freeware, there are many free upgrade packages easily available. The other benefit of choosing PHP is the ease in installation. It can run as a plug in on quite a number of web servers such as the Apache. On the other hand, JSP requires J2EE server to run and because it is a Java coded language, it is therefore more complex to understand and to do coding

Further exploring on the processing speed against ASP, PHP is interpreted at run-time and not compiled into memory whereas ASP is more memory intensive with each ASP language compiler running in its own processes. This results in slower processing speed for ASP. In addition, ASP runs more reliably only on Microsoft Windows-based web servers than other web servers.

In conclusion, PHP is the preferred selection due to the ease of usage and it can be uploaded and run on another platform with minimal change required to be done to the script. Beyond and above, the compiling time and speed for PHP is faster and more efficient.

4.3 Database selection

There are a variety of databases that we can select from the market. The widely used databasesare Microsoft Access, Microsoft SQL, Oracle and MySQL. Looking at Microsoft

Access, it does not encourage concurrent usage and it may be inefficient, as the database needs to be saved into one file. It is also unable to process high speed and large size database as compared to MySQL.

In terms of costs, Oracle database requires a licensing fee but MySQL database is a freeware. In addition, MySQL database is easy to install, user friendly, reliable and is able to run on different platforms. Moreover, PHP can access MySQL database directly without the need to go through ODBC (Open Database Connectivity).

To conclude, PHP script is able to run faster with MySQL database and the processing time will definitely be shorter. The pre-school does not require complex and costly software for its database management system hence MySQL is the ideal database for this project.

4.4 Web server selection

After deciding on the scripting language and database, next is to select the web server that can support them. Web server is necessary for the delivery of web content to the web browser. As such, Apache HTTP server which has performance similar with other 'high-performance' server is considered Thereafter, research and actual testing have been performed to see the outcome of the various servers listed in the Figure below. These servers include PHP and MySQL in their installation packages thus allowing smoother and simpler download process. However, based on the performance and interface, Wamp or Camp server is the preferred choice.

Package	Release Date	Version	License	Apache HTTP Server	PHP	MySQL	phpMyAdmin	SQLite	Automatic Update
AMPPS	3/8/2011	1.1	Free	2.2.21	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Update Package
WampServer	26/9/2011	2.2a	General Public License	2.2.21	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-
XAMPP	21/9/2011	1.7.7	General Public License	2.2.21	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-

Figure 4.2: Comparison of web servers

4.5 Front End using HTML,CSS

The Front-End used in this project is HTML along with the CSS language. HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages.

- HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language.
- HTML describes the structure of Web pages using markup.
- HTML elements are the building blocks of HTML pages.
- HTML elements are represented by tags.
- HTML tags label pieces of content such as "heading", "paragraph", "table", and so on Browsers do not display the HTML tags, but use them to render the content of the page.

4.5.1 Advantages of HTML:

1. The first advantage it is widely used.
2. Every browser supports HTML language.
3. Easy to learn and use.
4. It is by default in every window so you don't need to purchase extra software.
5. You can integrate HTML with CSS, JavaScript, php etc.

4.6 The back-end database used in this project is MySQL

It is a language used to interrogate and process data in a relational database. Originally developed by IBM for its mainframes, SQL commands can be used to interactively work with a database or can be embedded within a script or programming language as an interface to a database. Programming extensions to SQL have turned it into a full-blown database programming language, and all major database management systems (DBMSs) support it.

ANSI standardized SQ. But most DBMSs have some proprietary enhancement, which if used, makes SQL non- standard. Moving an application from one SQL database to another sometimes requires tweaking, the age-old problem in this business!

4.6.1   Advantages of MySQL:

- SQL Queries can be used to retrieve large amounts of records from a database quickly.
- SQL is used to view the data without storing the data into the object
- SQL joins two or more tables and show it as one object to user
- SQL databases use long-established standard, which is being adopted by ANSI   & ISO. Non-SQL databases do not adhere to any clear standard.
- Using standard SQL, it is easier to manage database systems without having to write substantial amount of code.

Chapter 5:

DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

A data flow is a graphical technique that describes information flow and transforms that are applied as data move from input to output. The DFD is also known as dataflow graphs or bubble chart. The DFD is used to represent increasing information flow details. Also, DFD can be stated as the starting point of the design phase that functionality decomposes

5.1 COMPONENTS OF DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

There are four symbols that are used in the drawing of Data Flow Diagrams

● Entities

External entities represent the sources of data that enter the system or therecipients of data that leave the system.

● Process

Processes represent data in which data is manipulated by being stored or retrieve ortransformed in some way. A circle represents it. The process will show the data information or charge.

● Database

Database represents storage of data within the system.

- Data Flow

ER-Diagram

In software engineering, an entity relationship model is an abstract and conceptualrepresentation of data. Entity relationship modeling is a database modeling method, used to produce a type of conceptual schema or semantic data model of asystem, often a relational database, and its requirements a top-down fashion.

Chapter 6:

ER-Diagram

An **Entity–relationship model (ER model)** describes the structure of a database with the help of a diagram, which is known as **Entity Relationship Diagram (ER Diagram)**. An ER model is a design or blueprint of a database that can later be implemented as a database. The maincomponents of E-R model are: entity set and relationship set.

What is an Entity Relationship Diagram (ER Diagram)?

An ER diagram shows the relationship among entity sets. An entity set is a group of similar entities and these entities can have attributes. In terms of DBMS, an entity is a table or attribute of a table in database, so by showing relationship among tables and their attributes, ER diagram shows the complete logical structure of a database.

The geometric shapes and their meaning in an E-R Diagram. We will discuss these terms in detail in the next section (Components of a ER Diagram) of this guide so don't worry too much about these terms now, just go through them once.

Rectangle: Represents Entity sets.

Ellipses: Attributes

Diamonds: Relationship Set

Lines: They link attributes to Entity Sets and Entity sets to Relationship Set

Double Ellipses: Multivalued Attributes **Dashed Ellipses**: Derived Attributes   **Double Rectangles**: Weak Entity Sets

Double Lines: Total participation of an entity in a relationship se

The ER or (Entity Relational Model) is a high-level conceptual data model diagram. Entity-Relation model is based on the notion of real-world entities and the relationship between them.

ER modelling helps you to analyse data requirements systematically to produce a well-designed database. So, it is considered a best practice to complete ER modelling before implementing your database.
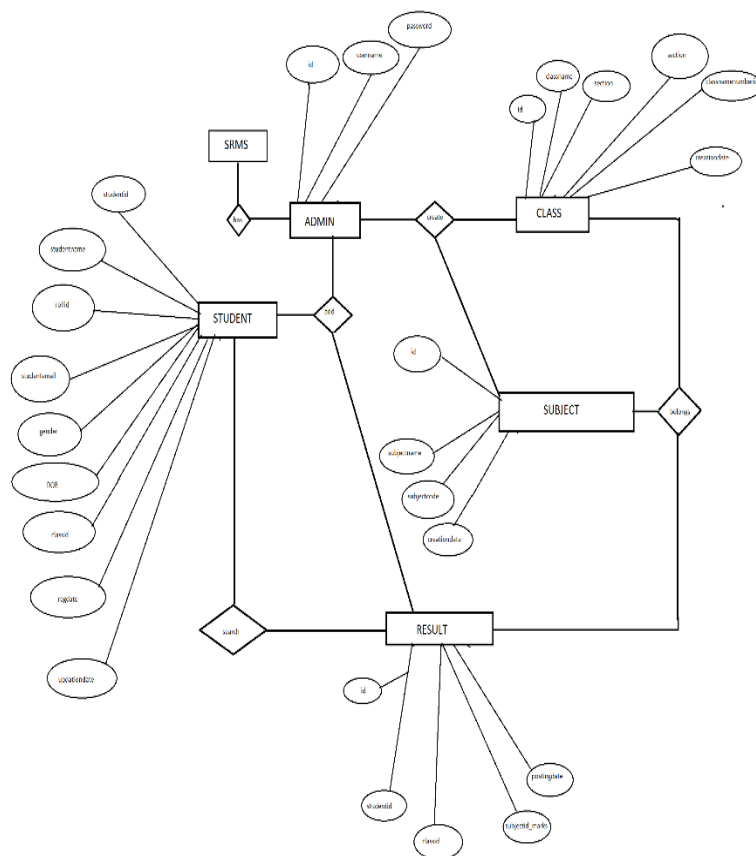
:E-R Diagram Of Student Result Management System:

Chapter 7:

SCHEMA DIAGRAM

A database schema is the skeleton structure that represents the logical view of the entire database. It defines how the data is organized and how the relations among them are associated. It formulates all the constraints that are to be applied on the data. A database schema defines its entities and the relationship among them. It contains a descriptive detail of the database, which can be depicted by means of schema diagrams.

An Entity-Relationship Model (ERM) is an abstract and conceptual representation of data. Entity-relationship modeling is a database modeling method, used to produce a type of conceptual schema or semantic data model of a system, often a relational database, and its requirements in a top-down fashion.

In order to create an ER schema, you must know three main concepts: entity, attribute and relationship.

Entity

Relationship model. An entity represents a description of the common features of set of objects of the real world. Examples of entities are Person, Car, Artist, and Album.

Attribute

An Attribute represents the properties of real-world objects that are relevant for the application purposes. Attributes are associated with the concept of Entity, with the meaning that all the instances of the entity are characterized by the same set of attributes. In other words, the entity is a descriptor of the common properties of a set of objects, and such properties are expressed as attributes.

Relationship

A Relationship represents semantic connections between entities, like the association between an artist and his/her album, or between an artist and his/her reviews.

The possible values are one and many. Based on their maximum cardinality constraints, relationships are called "one-to-one", if both relationships roles have maximum cardinality 1,"one-to-many", if one relationship role has maximum cardinality 1 and the other role has maximum cardinality N,"many-to-many", if both relationships roles have maximum cardinality N.

admin

id	UserName	Password

tblclasses

classId	ClassName	ClassNameNumeric	Section	CreationDate

tblresult

id	Studentid	ClassId	SubjectId Marks	Posting Date

tblstudents

StudentId	StudentName	RoolId	StudentEmail	Gender	DOB

tblsubjectcombination

id	ClassId	SubjectID	Status	CreationDate

tblsubjects

id	SubjectName	SubjectCode	Creationdate

:Schema Diagram Referencing The Student Result Management System Database View:

Chapter 8:

Database design

Database is critical for all businesses. A good database does not allow any form of anomalies and stores only relevant information in an ordered manner. If a database has anomalies, it is affecting the efficiency and data integrity. For example, delete anomaly arise upon the deletion of a row which also forces other useful data to be lost. As such, the tables need to be normalized. This fulfils the last objective of ensuring data are accurate and retrieved correctly. For the database of this project, the tables are normalized to BCNF as shown below.

Database development

After identifying the tables and columns of the database, the next step is to create them. Basically, there are two ways to do so. The first option is to create them using commands. Below are some of the 'create' and 'insert' statements. The complete database code is provided

```
CREATE TABLE `admin` (
 `arminid` int (11) NOT NULL,
 `username` varchar (50) NOT NULL,
 `password` varchar (50) NOT NULL,
 `email` varchar (50) NOT NULL,
 `user type` varchar (30) NOT NULL
) ENGINE=Inorb DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
```

The second option is to use phpMyAdmin. This is a Graphical User Interface (GUI) interface for building and maintaining the database which is included in the web server, XAMPP package. Thisis a simpler way to create the tables if one does not know the usage of commands.

The first step is to create the database as shown in Figure below. The default storage engine in this MySQL server is Inorb which has committed, rollback, and crash-recovery capabilities to protect user data. Following that is to create the tables in the database.
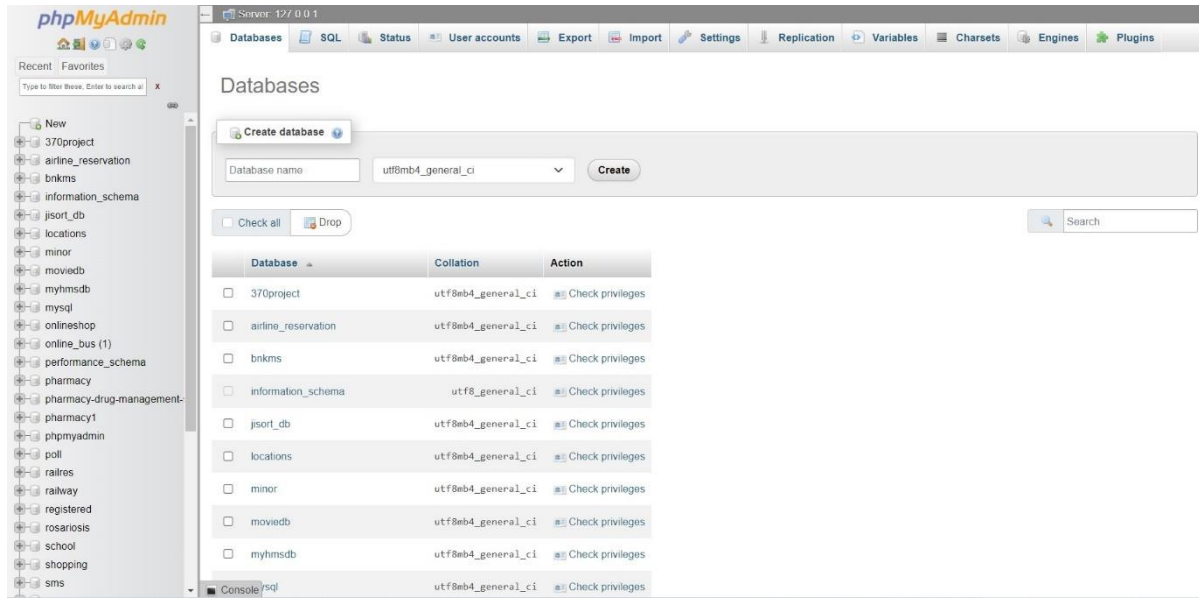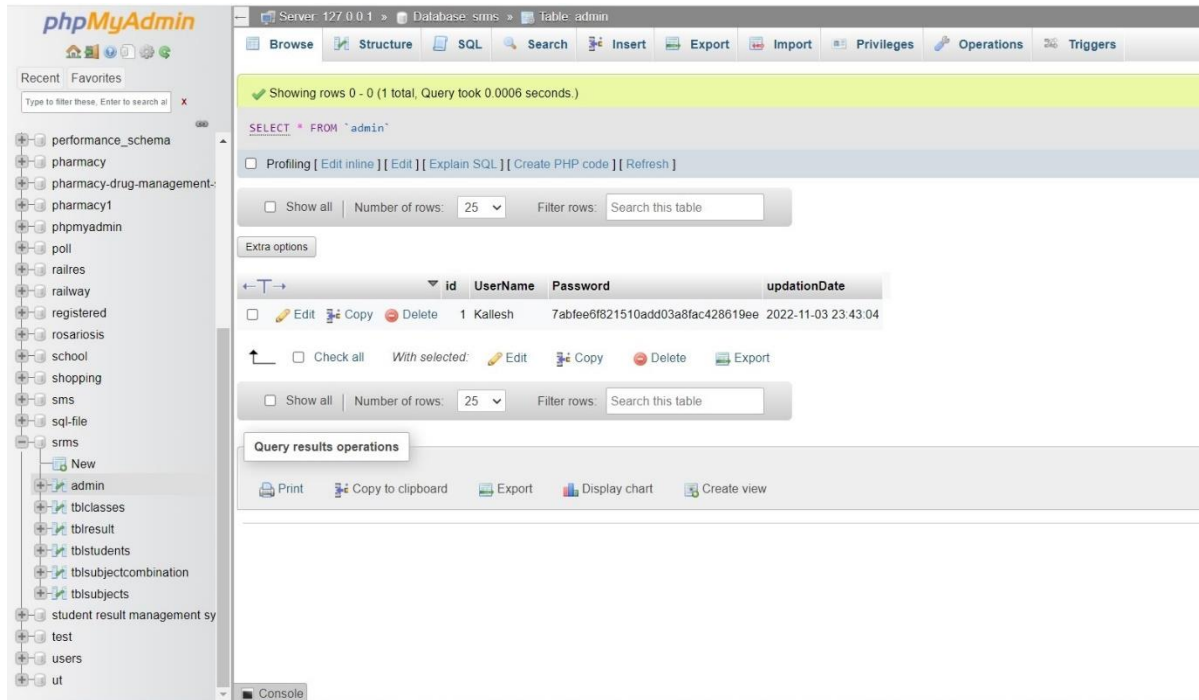
Table creation in phpMyAdmin
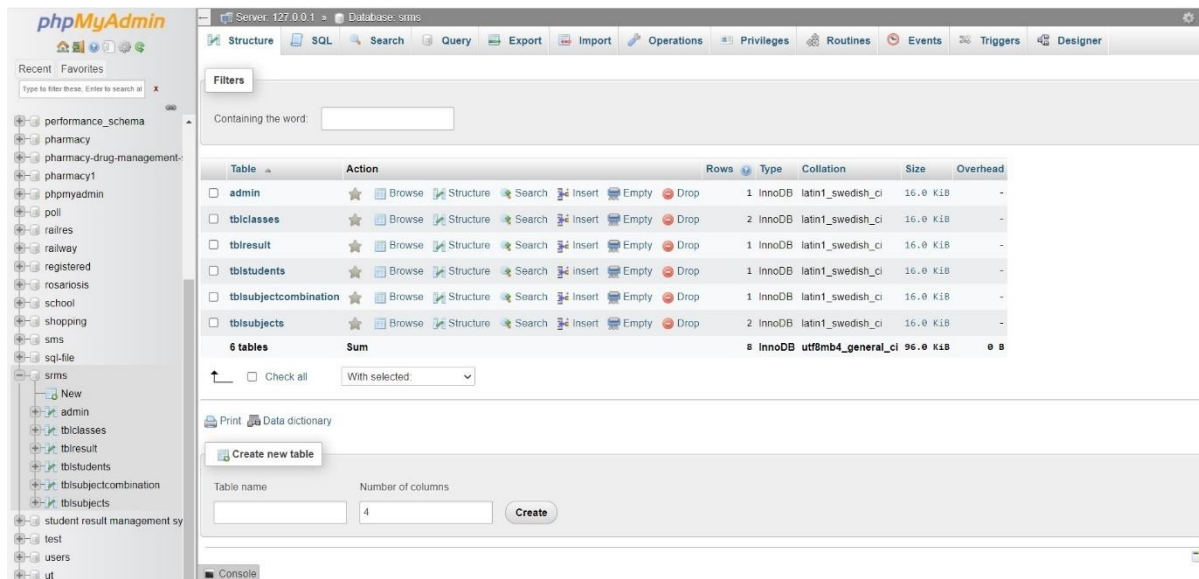
Database creation in phpMyAdmin

Attribute creation in phpMyAdmin

After completing the creation, Figure below depicts the contents of the database, providing information like the number of tables in the database and the number of records in each of them. The MySQL server, phpMyAdmin, has many other features such as the deletion of tables, attributes and database. It also provides a mean for exporting or importing data into another database easily just by selecting the desired option seen at the top of the table in Figure below.
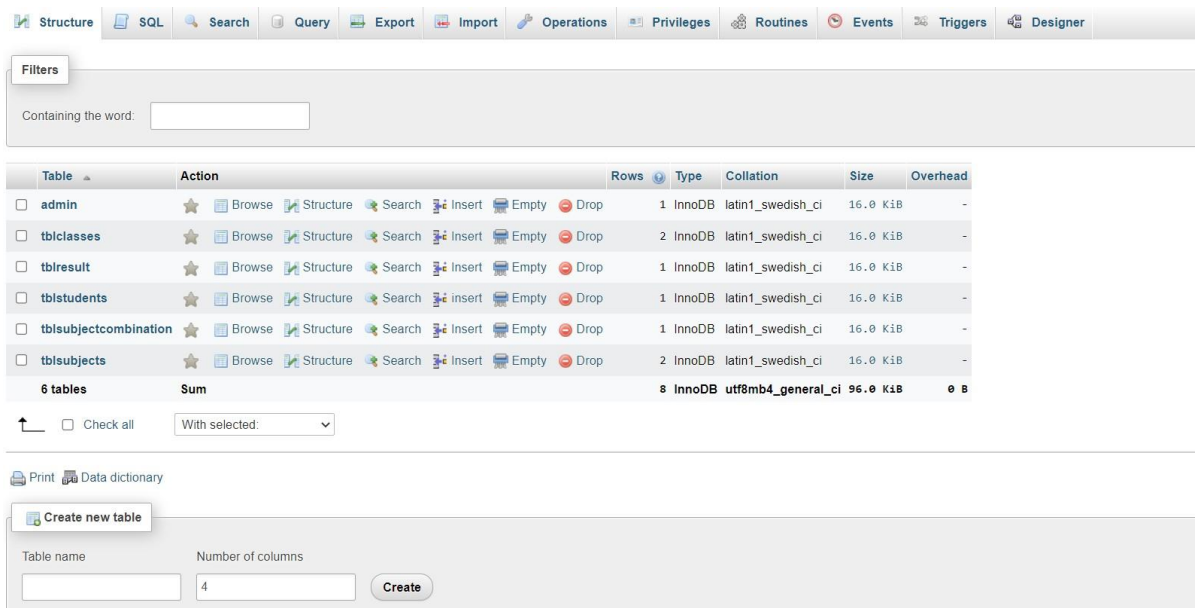
To view the data in one of the tables, this can be done by clicking on the table name listed on the left menu as per Figure below. The figure illustrates the educator table and there are three records in it.

Data of one table -Admin table

Chapter 9:

FRONT-END AND BACK-END DESIGN

9.1 FRONT-END DESIGN

Front-end web development details

- HTML provides the basic structure of sites, which is enhanced and modified by othertechnologies like CSS and JavaScript.
- CSS is used to control presentation, formatting, and layout.
- JavaScript is used to control the behaviour of different elements.

HTML

- HTML is at the core of every web page, regardless the complexity of a site or number of technologies involved. It's an essential skill for any web professional. It's the starting point for anyone learning how to create content for the web. And, luckily for us, it's surprisingly easy to learn.

CSS

- CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets. This programming language dictates how the HTML elements of a website should actually appear on the frontend of the page.

JavaScript

- JavaScript is a more complicated language than HTML or CSS, and it wasn't released in beta form until 1995. Nowadays, JavaScript is supported by all modern web browsers and is used on almost every site on the web for more powerful and complex functionality.

9.2 Connectivity (front end and Back end):

PHP is an amazing and popular language!

It is powerful enough to be at the core of the biggest blogging system on the web (Word Press)! It is deep enough to run the largest social network (Facebook)! It is also easy enough to be a beginner's first server-side language!

- PHP is an acronym for "PHP: Hypertext Pre-processor".

- PHP is a widely-used, open-source scripting language.

- PHP scripts are executed on the server.

- PHP is free to download and use.

- PHP files can contain text, HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and PHP code.

- PHP code are executed on the server, and the result is returned to the browser as plain HTML.

- With PHP you are not limited to output HTML. You can output images, PDF files, and even Flashmovies. You can also output any text, such as XHTML and XML.

LOGIN PAGE:
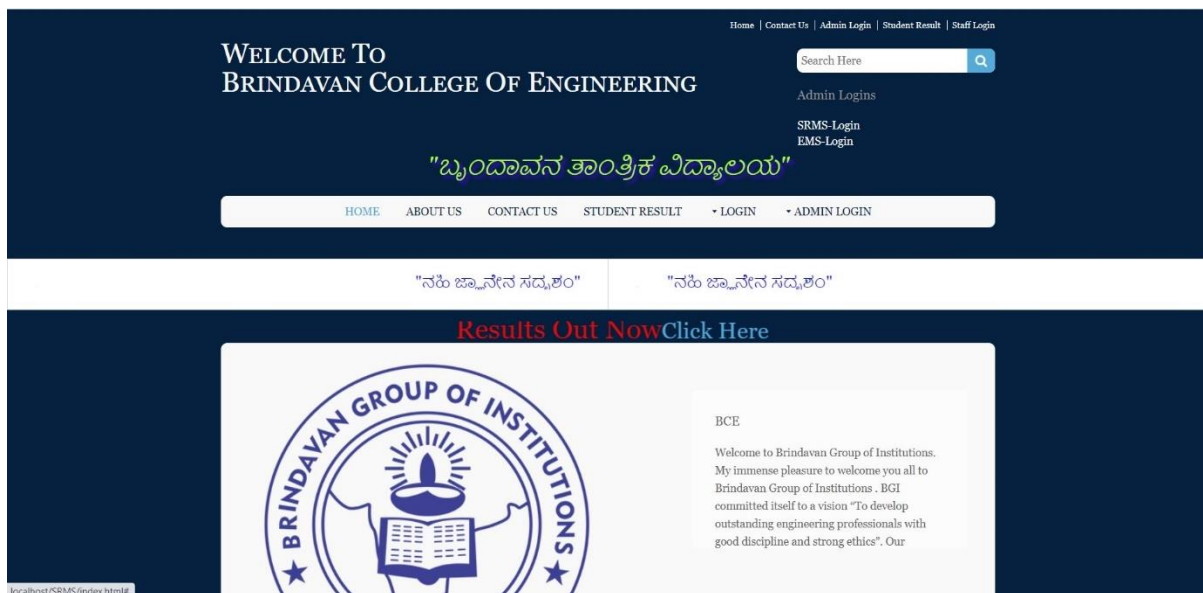
Dashboard

Create Student Class

Manage Classes

Subject Creation

Manage Subjects

Add Subject Combination

MAIN CATEGORY

HELLO!

KALLESH D R

- Dashboard

APPEARANCE

- Student Classes
- Subjects
- Students
- Result
- Admin Change Password

Logout

Add Subject Combination

Home / Subjects / Add Subject Combination

Add Subject Combination

| Class | Select Class |
| Subject | Select Subject |

Add

Manage Subjects Combination
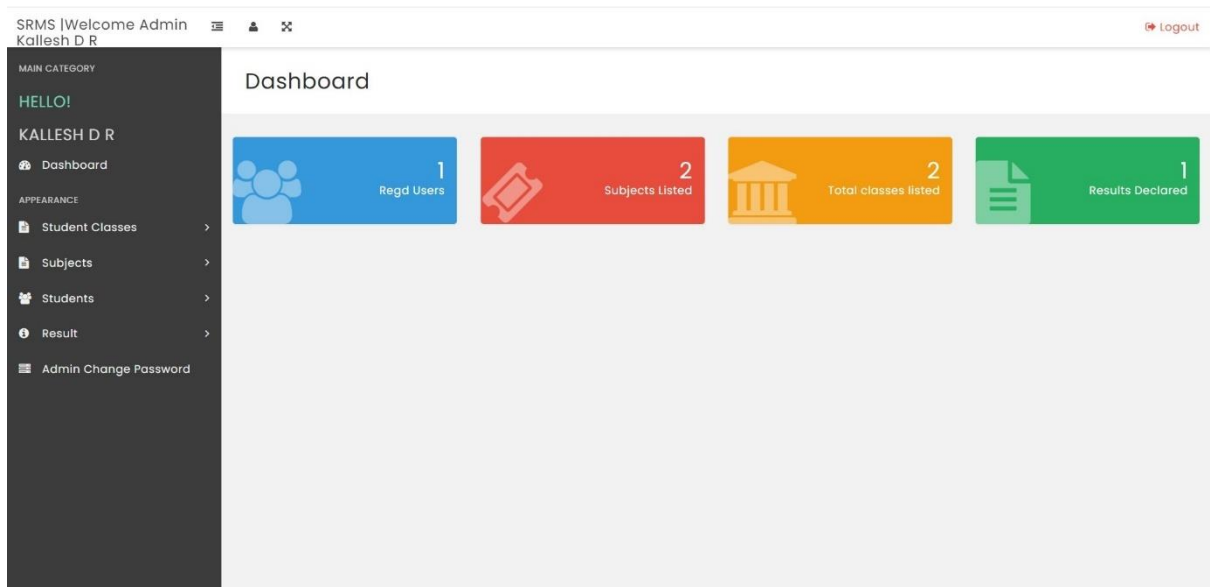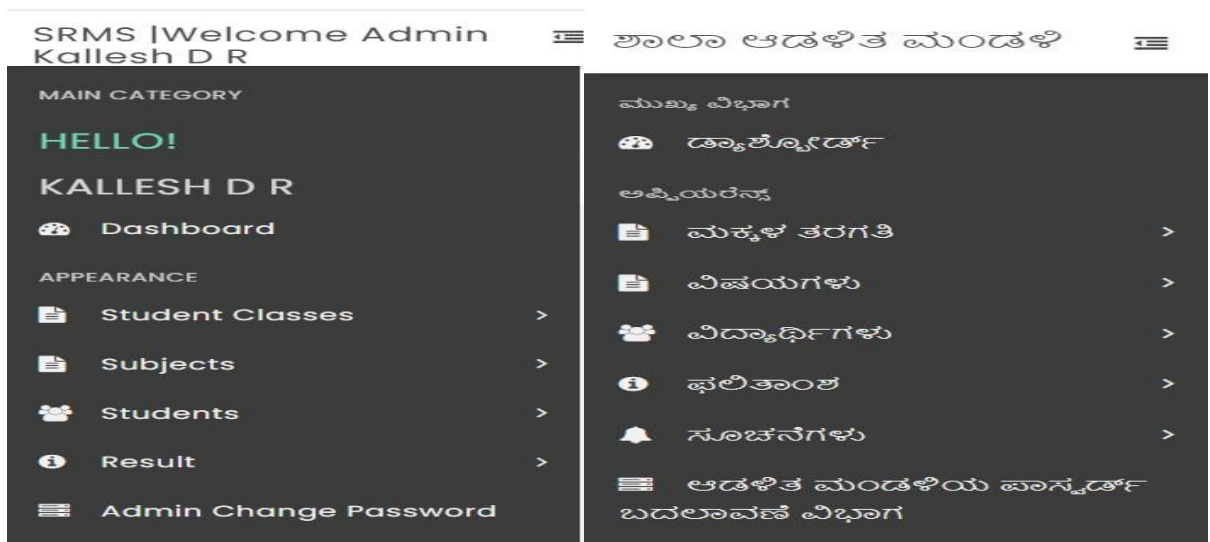
SRMS |Welcome Admin Kallesh D R

MAIN CATEGORY

HELLO!

KALLESH D R

- Dashboard

APPEARANCE

- Student Classes
- Subjects
- Students
- Result
- Admin Change Password

Logout

Manage Subjects Combination

Home / Subjects / Manage Subjects Combination

View Subjects Combination Info

Show 10 entries   Search:

#	Class and Section	Subject	Status	Action
1	CSE Section-A	CSE	Active	✖
#	Class and Section	Subject	Status	Action

Showing 1 to 1 of 1 entries   Previous 1 Next

Student Admission

Manage Students

Declare Result

☰ ▲ ✕   ➡ Logout

Declare Result

⌂ Home / Student Result

Class	Select Class ⌄
Student Name	⌄
Subjects	

Declare Result

MAIN CATEGORY

HELLO!

KALLESH D R

⚙ Dashboard

APPEARANCE

📄 Student Classes ›
📄 Subjects ›
👥 Students ›
❶ Result ›
☰ Admin Change Password

Manage Students

☰ ▲ ✕   ➡ Logout

Manage Students

⌂ Home / Students / Manage Students

View Students Info

Show [10 ⌄] entries   Search: [_____]

#	Student Name	Roll Id	Class	Reg Date	Status	Action
1	ABC	101	CSE(A)	2022-11-06 17:30:57	Active	✎
#	Student Name	Roll Id	Class	Reg Date	Status	Action

Showing 1 to 1 of 1 entries   Previous [1] Next

MAIN CATEGORY

HELLO!

KALLESH D R

⚙ Dashboard

APPEARANCE

📄 Student Classes ›
📄 Subjects ›
👥 Students ›
❶ Result ›
☰ Admin Change Password

Admin Change Password

Front-End In Kannada

ಮುಖ್ಯ ವಿಭಾಗ
🏠 ಡ್ಯಾಶ್ಬೋರ್ಡ್

ಅಪ್ಲಿಯರೆನ್ಸ್
📄 ಮಕ್ಕಳ ತರಗತಿ   >
📄 ವಿಷಯಗಳು   >
👥 ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು   >
ℹ️ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶ   >
🔔 ಸೂಚನೆಗಳು   >
☰ ಆಡಳಿತ ಮಂಡಳಿಯ ಪಾಸ್ವರ್ಡ್ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ವಿಭಾಗ

ತರಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿ

🏠 ಮುಖ್ಯಪುಟ / ತರಗತಿಗಳು / ತರಗತಿಗಳ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿ

ತರಗತಿಗಳ ವಿವರಗಳು

Show 10 ⌄ entries   Search: [_____]

# ⇅	ತರಗತಿ ಹೆಸರು ⇅	ತರಗತಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ⇅	ವಿಭಾಗ ⇅	ಶುರುವಾದ ದಿನಾಂಕ ⇅	ಕ್ರಮ ⇅
1	CSE	1	A	2022-11-03 23:06:16	✏️
2	CSE B-SECTION	2	B	2023-01-08 14:50:04	✏️
#	ತರಗತಿ ಹೆಸರು	ತರಗತಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ವಿಭಾಗ	ಶುರುವಾದ ದಿನಾಂಕ	ಕ್ರಮ

Showing 1 to 2 of 2 entries   Previous [1] Next

ಮುಖ್ಯ ವಿಭಾಗ
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ಅಪ್ಲಿಯರೆನ್ಸ್
📄 ಮಕ್ಕಳ ತರಗತಿ   >
📄 ವಿಷಯಗಳು   >
👥 ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು   >
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☰ ಆಡಳಿತ ಮಂಡಳಿಯ ಪಾಸ್ವರ್ಡ್ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ವಿಭಾಗ

ಫಲಿತಾಂಶ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ

🏠 ಮುಖ್ಯಪುಟ / ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶ

ತರಗತಿ	ತರಗತಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿ ⌄
ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯ ಹೆಸರು	⌄
ವಿಷಯಗಳು	

[ಫಲಿತಾಂಶ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಿ]

ಮುಖ್ಯ ವಿಭಾಗ
🏠 ಡ್ಯಾಶ್ಬೋರ್ಡ್

ಅಪ್ಲಿಯರೆಷ್

📄 **ಮಕ್ಕಳ ತರಗತಿ**   ›

📄 **ವಿಷಯಗಳು**   ›

👥 **ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು**   ›

ⓘ **ಫಲಿತಾಂಶ**   ›

🔔 **ಸೂಚನೆಗಳು**   ›

☰ **ಆಡಳಿತ ಮಂಡಳಿಯ ಪಾಸ್ವರ್ಡ್ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ವಿಭಾಗ**

ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ

🏠 ಮುಖ್ಯಪುಟ / ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ

ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯ ವಿವರವನ್ನು ತುಂಬಿರಿ

ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಹೆಸರು	
ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯ ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	
ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯ ಇ-ಮೇ(ಲ್)	
ಲಿಂಗ	◉ಹುಡುಗ ○ಹುಡುಗಿ ○ಇತರೆ
ತರಗತಿ	ತರಗತಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿ ▾
ಜನ್ಮ ದಿನಾಂಕ	dd-mm-yyyy

ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿ

30

Chapter 10:

TESTING

System testing is a series of different test whose primary purpose is to fully exercisecomputer- based system.

We can say that it will run according to its specifications and in the way users expect. Special testdata are input for processing, and the results examined. A limited number of users may be allowedto use the system so that analyst can see whether they try to use it inunforeseen ways. It is desirable to discover any surprises before the organization implements the system and depends on it.

- We follow Black Box testing.

- Black box testing attempts to find errors in following

- Incorrect or missing function

- Interface errors

- Errors in data structure

- Initialization and termination errors

Chapter 11:

IMPLEMENTATION

```php
<?php

session_start();

error_reporting(0);

include('includes/config.php');

if($_SESSION['alogin']!=''){

$_SESSION['alogin']='';

}

if(isset($_POST['login']))

{

$uname=$_POST['username'];

$password=md5($_POST['password']);

        $sql ="SELECT UserName,Password FROM admin WHERE
UserName=:uname and Password=:password";

        $query= $dbh -> prepare($sql);

        $query-> bindParam(':uname', $uname, PDO::PARAM_STR);

        $query-> bindParam(':password', $password, PDO::PARAM_STR);

        $query-> execute();

        $results=$query->fetchAll(PDO::FETCH_OBJ);

        if($query->rowCount() > 0)

        {

        $_SESSION['alogin']=$_POST['username'];

        echo "<script type='text/javascript'> document.location = 'dashboard.php';
</script>";

        } else{

           echo "<script>alert('Invalid Details');</script>";

        }

        }

        ?>

        <!DOCTYPE html>
```

```html
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
    <title>Admin Login</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/bootstrap.min.css" media="screen" >
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/font-awesome.min.css" media="screen" >
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/animate-css/animate.min.css" media="screen" >
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/prism/prism.css" media="screen" > <!--
USED FOR DEMO HELP - YOU CAN REMOVE IT -->
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/main.css" media="screen" >
    <script src="js/modernizr/modernizr.min.js"></script>
  </head>
  <body class="" style="background-image:
url(https://c0.wallpaperflare.com/preview/746/11/741/learning-tablet-education-
technology.jpg); background-position: 536%; height: fit-content; background-size:
cover;">
    <div class="main-wrapper" style="height: 600%;">
      <div class="">
        <div class="row" style="height: 100%;">
          <!--<div class="col-lg-6 visible-lg-block">-->
          <section class="section" style="background-color: none; height:
100%;" width="60%">
            <h1 align="center" style="color: aqua; background-color: gold;
height: ; width: ; color:green; font-family: cursive;"><marquee behavior="scrol"
direction="left" scrollamount="10">Student Result Management System By
Mr.Kallesh D R BGI</marquee> </h1>
            <div class="row mt-40">
              <!-- <div class="col-md-10 col-md-offset-1 pt-50">-->
              <center>    <div class="row mt-30 ">
                <div class="col-md-11">
                  <div class="panel" style="width: 50%;">
```

```html
                                            <div class="panel-heading" style="background-
color: white;">

                                                <div class="panel-title text-center"
style="background-color: white; width: 50%;">

                                                    <h4 style="background-color:
white;">Admin Login</h4>

                                                </div>

                                            </div>

                                            <div class="panel-body p-20"
style="background-color: white;">

                                                <div class="section-title">

                                                    <p class="sub-title" style="font-family:
Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif; font-variant: small-caps; color: white;">Student Result
Management System</p>

                                                </div>

                                                <form class="form-horizontal" method="post"
style="background-color: white;">

                                                    <div class="form-group">

                                                        <label for="inputEmail3" class="col-sm-2
control-label">Email</label>

                                                        <div class="col-sm-10">

                                                            <input type="text" name="username"
class="form-control" id="inputEmail3" placeholder="UserName" required>

                                                        </div>

                                                    </div>

                                                    <div class="form-group">

                                                        <label for="inputPassword3" class="col-
sm-2 control-label">Password</label>

                                                        <div class="col-sm-10">

                                                            <input type="password"
name="password" class="form-control" id="inputPassword3" placeholder="Password"
required>

                                                        </div>

                                                    </div>

                                                    <div class="form-group mt-20">
```

```html
                                    <div class="col-sm-offset-2 col-sm-10">

                                        <button type="submit" name="login"
class="btn btn-success btn-labeled pull-right">Sign in<span class="btn-label btn-label-
right"><i class="fa fa-check"></i></span></button>

                                    </div>

                                </div>

                                <div class="col-sm-6">

                                    <a href="index.html">Back to
Home</a>

                                </div>

                            </form>

                        </div>

                    </div>

                    <!-- /.panel -->

                    <p class="text-muted text-
center"><small>Copyright © Kallesh D R | Brought To You By <a
href="https://kallesh-com.webnode.in">Kallesh D R. </a></small> </p>

                </div>

                <!-- /.col-md-11 -->

            </div>

            <!-- /.row -->

        </div></center>

        <!-- /.col-md-12 -->

    <!--  </div>-->

    <!-- /.row -->

</section>

</div>

<!-- /.col-md-6 -->

</div>

<!-- /.row -->

</div>

<!-- /. -->
```

```
          </div>

          <!-- /.main-wrapper -->

          <!-- ========== COMMON JS FILES ========== -->

          <script src="js/jquery/jquery-2.2.4.min.js"></script>

          <script src="js/jquery-ui/jquery-ui.min.js"></script>

          <script src="js/bootstrap/bootstrap.min.js"></script>

          <script src="js/pace/pace.min.js"></script>

          <script src="js/lobipanel/lobipanel.min.js"></script>

          <script src="js/iscroll/iscroll.js"></script>

          <!-- ========== PAGE JS FILES ========== -->

          <!-- ========== THEME JS ========== -->

          <script src="js/main.js"></script>

          <script>

            $(function(){
            });

          </script>

          <!-- ========== ADD custom.js FILE BELOW WITH YOUR
CHANGES ========== -->

        </body>

      </html>
```

11.1 Database: `srms`

-- phpMyAdmin SQL Dump

-- version 4.8.3

-- https://www.phpmyadmin.net/

--

-- Host: 127.0.0.1

-- Generation Time: Jun 11, 2020 at 03:54 PM

-- Server version: 10.1.37-MariaDB

-- PHP Version: 7.2.12

SET SQL_MODE = "NO_AUTO_VALUE_ON_ZERO";

```sql
SET AUTOCOMMIT = 0;

START TRANSACTION;

SET time_zone = "+00:00";

--

-- Database: `srms`

-- Table structure for table `admin`

--


CREATE TABLE `admin` (

 `id` int(11) NOT NULL,

 `UserName` varchar(100) NOT NULL,

 `Password` varchar(100) NOT NULL,

 `updationDate` timestamp NOT NULL DEFAULT '0000-00-00 00:00:00' ON UPDATE
CURRENT_TIMESTAMP

) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;


--

-- Dumping data for table `admin`

--


INSERT INTO `admin` (`id`, `UserName`, `Password`, `updationDate`) VALUES

(1, 'admin', '21232f297a57a5a743894a0e4a801fc3', '2020-06-11 12:26:07');


-- --------------------------------------------------------


--

-- Table structure for table `tblclasses`

--


CREATE TABLE `tblclasses` (

 `id` int(11) NOT NULL,
```

`ClassName` varchar(80) DEFAULT NULL,

`ClassNameNumeric` int(4) NOT NULL,

`Section` varchar(5) NOT NULL,

`CreationDate` timestamp NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,

`UpdationDate` timestamp NOT NULL DEFAULT '0000-00-00 00:00:00' ON UPDATE CURRENT_TIMESTAMP

) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;

-- --

--

-- Table structure for table `tblresult`

--

CREATE TABLE `tblresult` (

`id` int(11) NOT NULL,

`StudentId` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,

`ClassId` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,

`SubjectId` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,

`marks` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,

`PostingDate` timestamp NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,

`UpdationDate` timestamp NULL DEFAULT NULL ON UPDATE CURRENT_TIMESTAMP

) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;

-- --

--

-- Table structure for table `tblstudents`

--

```
CREATE TABLE `tblstudents` (

  `StudentId` int(11) NOT NULL,

  `StudentName` varchar(100) NOT NULL,

  `RollId` varchar(100) NOT NULL,

  `StudentEmail` varchar(100) NOT NULL,

  `Gender` varchar(10) NOT NULL,

  `DOB` varchar(100) NOT NULL,

  `ClassId` int(11) NOT NULL,

  `RegDate` timestamp NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,

  `UpdationDate` timestamp NULL DEFAULT NULL ON UPDATE CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,

  `Status` int(1) NOT NULL

) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;


-- ----------------------------------------------------------


--
-- Table structure for table `tblsubjectcombination`
--

CREATE TABLE `tblsubjectcombination` (

  `id` int(11) NOT NULL,

  `ClassId` int(11) NOT NULL,

  `SubjectId` int(11) NOT NULL,

  `status` int(1) DEFAULT NULL,

  `CreationDate` timestamp NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,

  `Updationdate` timestamp NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP

) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;


-- ----------------------------------------------------------
```

--

-- Table structure for table `tblsubjects`

--

CREATE TABLE `tblsubjects` (

`id` int(11) NOT NULL,

`SubjectName` varchar(100) NOT NULL,

`SubjectCode` varchar(100) NOT NULL,

`Creationdate` timestamp NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,

`UpdationDate` timestamp NOT NULL DEFAULT '0000-00-00 00:00:00' ON UPDATE CURRENT_TIMESTAMP

) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;

--

-- Indexes for dumped tables

--

--

-- Indexes for table `admin`

--

ALTER TABLE `admin`

ADD PRIMARY KEY (`id`);

--

-- Indexes for table `tblclasses`

--

ALTER TABLE `tblclasses`

ADD PRIMARY KEY (`id`);

--

-- Indexes for table `tblresult`

```
--

ALTER TABLE `tblresult`

  ADD PRIMARY KEY (`id`);


--

-- Indexes for table `tblstudents`

--

ALTER TABLE `tblstudents`

  ADD PRIMARY KEY (`StudentId`);


--

-- Indexes for table `tblsubjectcombination`

--

ALTER TABLE `tblsubjectcombination`

  ADD PRIMARY KEY (`id`);


--

-- Indexes for table `tblsubjects`

--

ALTER TABLE `tblsubjects`

  ADD PRIMARY KEY (`id`);


--

-- AUTO_INCREMENT for dumped tables

--


--

-- AUTO_INCREMENT for table `admin`

--

ALTER TABLE `admin`
```

```sql
  MODIFY `id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=2;


--
-- AUTO_INCREMENT for table `tblclasses`
--
ALTER TABLE `tblclasses`
  MODIFY `id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT;


--
-- AUTO_INCREMENT for table `tblresult`
--
ALTER TABLE `tblresult`
  MODIFY `id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT;


--
-- AUTO_INCREMENT for table `tblstudents`
--
ALTER TABLE `tblstudents`
  MODIFY `StudentId` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT;
--
-- AUTO_INCREMENT for table `tblsubjectcombination`
--
ALTER TABLE `tblsubjectcombination`
  MODIFY `id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT;
--
-- AUTO_INCREMENT for table `tblsubjects`
--
ALTER TABLE `tblsubjects`
  MODIFY `id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT;
COMMIT;
```

CONCLUSION:

The Student Result Management System (SRMS) is discussed in this work. The product is designed to solve the challenges that understudies face in school with their board records. The SRMS was built with PHP, MYSQL, HTML, CSS, and JAVASCRIPT, and it was hosted locally using Apache web worker. The product improvement concept is also based on the Participatory Steady Process Model (PIP Model). A useful breakdown of the framework and its core components is provided in order to understand the framework's primary functions. Similarly, a use case graph is given to demonstrate the various framework client classes as well as the numerous functionality associated with each framework client

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

It has been a matter of immense pleasure, honor and challenge to have this opportunity to take upthis project and complete it successfully. We have obtained information from various resources todesign and implement our project. We have acquired most of the knowledge from the Internet.

The following are some of the resources:

- www.w3schools.com
- www.tutorialspoint.com
- Google and YouTube Tutorials

Thank You

The Copy Of The Report Is Now Available In The Following Link https://kallesh-d-r.webnode.in/srms-report/

The Source Code Of The Project Is Available in
https://github.com/KALLESHDR