MINI PROJECT REPORT On

STUDENT RESULT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Submitted by

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Information about Industry/Organization:

Organization	GLA University ,Mathura
Contact Person	Dr. Manoj Varshney

Project Information:

Title Of Project	Student Result Management System		
Role & Responsibility			
	Hardware Requirements:		
	Main Processor	Core I3	
	Hard-disk Capacity	1 GB	
	RAM	2 GB	
	Clock Speed	2.8 Hz	
Technical Details			
	Keyboard	104 Key	
	Software Requirements:		
	Operating System	Window 10	
	Software	Wampserver	
	Brackets		
Project Implementation	Fully Implemented		
Details			

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Summary of the Project Work

The project entitled Student Result Management System was completed successfully. The system has been developed with much care and free of errors and at the same time it is efficient and less time consuming. The purpose of this project was to study HTML, CSS, JavaScript, PHP.

This project helped us in gaining valuable information and practical knowledge on several topics like creating Dynamic Website using HTML, CSS, JavaScript, PHP. The entire code is error free. Also the project helped us understanding about the development phases of a project and software development life cycle. We learned how to test different features of a project.

This project has given us great satisfaction in having designed a model which can be implemented to anyone by simple modifications. There is a scope for further development in our project to a great extent. A number of features can be added to this model in future like providing Update the marks subject wise by different teachers and other functionality.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The project work in this report is an outcome of continuous work over a period and drew

intellectual support from various sources. We would like to articulate our profound gratitude

and to all those people who extended their wholehearted co-operation and have helped me in

completing this project successfully.

We are thankful to Dr. Manoj Varshney for teaching and assisting us in making the project

successful. We would also like to thank our parents & other fellow mates for guiding and

encouraging us throughout the duration of the project.

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DECLARATION

We hereby declare that the project work entitled "Student Result Management System" submitted to the GLA University Mathura, is a record of an original work done by us under the guidance of Dr. Manoj Varshney.

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ABSTRACT

Mini Project is the requirement for all engineering students in order to complete their Bachelor of Engineering degree at the GLA University, Mathura. Mini Project is a very important program, since it complements both the academic and professional aspects of the engineering education. Exposing the students to the practical experience and actual working environment shall open the avenues for developing their skills and capabilities, as well as enhancing their intellectual and emotional personal. The Mini Project also can provide strong linkages between university-industries that shall pave opportunities for "smart partnerships" and industrially driven research. The outcomes of the EIT that are mainly based on the assessment covering the company's and university's evaluation will provide the feedback for student's performance after 75% completion of their engineering study. The remarks from the companies on the students will very much helpful for the university to have a continuous quality improvement especially on curriculum practiced.

Synopsis

Introduction

The main objective of the project is to provide the examination result to the student in a simple way. This project is useful for students and institutions for getting the results in simple manner. By a result analyzer with subject status and marks is an application tool for displaying the results in secure way.

The system is intended for the student. And the privileges that are provided to student are to read and execute his/her result by providing user name and password for secure login and in case of new student the registration is available. And the guest user has the privilege only to read.

The whole result analyzer will be under the control of the administrator and the admin as the full privileges to read, write and execute the result. And admin gives the privileges to the Teacher and student and the guest user to access the result.

The student can share or download his/her result.

Motivation

We are working on this project as this project is helpful for both teachers as well as student. As this project provides efficient facility for the students to view their results and for the teachers to add, update, display and delete marks. Therefore we came with this project.

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Advantages

- This system helps to reduce the waiting time of the students.
- Students can see their results according to their preference.

Disadvantages

- It requires an internet connection.
- It requires large database.

Software's Required

• **Database** : My SQL

• **User Interface Design** : HTML, CSS, JAVASCRIPT

• **Web Browser** : Mozilla, Google Chrome, Edge, OPERA

• **Software** : XAMPP/WAMP Server

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Student Result Management System

Introduction To HTML

HTML is an acronym which stands for Hyper Text Markup Language which is used for creating

web pages and web applications.

Hyper Text: Hyper-Text simply means "Text within Text." A text has a link within it, is a

hypertext. Whenever you click on a link which brings you to a new webpage, you have clicked

on a hypertext. Hyper-Text is a way to link two or more web pages (HTML documents) with

each other.

Markup language: A markup language is a computer language that is used to apply layout and

formatting conventions to a text document. Markup language makes text more interactive and

dynamic. It can turn text into images, tables, links, etc.

Web Page: A web page is a document which is commonly written in HTML and translated by

a web browser. A web page can be identified by entering an URL. A Web page can be of the

static or dynamic type. With the help of HTML only, we can create static web pages.

Description of HTML

<! DOCTYPE>: It defines the document type or it instruct the browser about the version of

HTML.

<html >: This tag informs the browser that it is an HTML document. Text between html tag

describes the web document. It is a container for all other elements of HTML except<!

DOCTYPE>

<head>: It should be the first element inside the <html> element, which contains the metadata

(information about the document). It must be closed before the body tag opens.

<title>: As its name suggested, it is used to add title of that HTML page which appears at the

top of the browser window. It must be placed inside the head tag and should close immediately.

(Optional)

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<ti>title>: As its name suggested, it is used to add title of that HTML page which appears at the top of the browser window. It must be placed inside the head tag and should close immediately. (Optional)

<body>: Text between body tag describes the body content of the page that is visible to the end user. This tag contains the main content of the HTML document.

<h1>: Text between <h1> tag describes the first level heading of the webpage.

: Text between tag describes the paragraph of the webpage.

Features of HTML

- It is a very easy and simple language. It can be easily understood and modified.
- It is very easy to make an effective presentation with HTML because it has a lot of formatting tags.
- It is a markup language, so it provides a flexible way to design web pages along with the text.
- It facilitates programmers to add a link on the web pages (by html anchor tag), so it enhances the interest of browsing of the user.
- It is platform-independent because it can be displayed on any platform like Windows, Linux, and Macintosh, etc.
- It facilitates the programmer to add Graphics, Videos, and Sound to the web pages which makes it more attractive and interactive.
- HTML is a case-insensitive language, which means we can use tags either in lower-case or upper-case.

Student Result Management System

Introduction to CSS

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets. It is a style sheet language which is used to describe

the look and formatting of a document written in markup language. It provides an additional

feature to HTML. It is generally used with HTML to change the style of web pages and user

interfaces.

What does CSS do

You can add new looks to your old HTML documents.

o You can completely change the look of your website with only a few changes in CSS

code.

Why use CSS

These are the three major benefits of CSS:

Solves a big problem: Before CSS, tags like font, color, background style, element alignments,

border and size had to be repeated on every web page. This was a very long process. For

example: If you are developing a large website where fonts and color information are added on

every single page, it will be become a long and expensive process. CSS was created to solve

this problem. It was a W3C recommendation.

Saves a lot of time: CSS style definitions are saved in external CSS files so it is possible to

change the entire website by changing just one file.

Provide more attributes: CSS provides more detailed attributes than plain HTML to define

the look and feel of the website

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Types of CSS

CSS is added to HTML pages to format the document according to information in the style sheet. There are three ways to insert CSS in HTML documents.

- Inline CSS
- Internal CSS
- External CSS

1) Inline CSS

Inline CSS is used to apply CSS on a single line or element.

For example:

```
Hello CSS
```

2) Internal CSS

Internal CSS is used to apply CSS on a single document or page. It can affect all the elements of the page. It is written inside the style tag within head section of html.

For example:

```
<style>
p{color:blue}
</style>
```

3) External CSS

External CSS is used to apply CSS on multiple pages or all pages. Here, we write all the CSS code in a css file. Its extension must be .css for example style.css.

For example:

```
p{color:blue}
```

You need to link this style.css file to your html pages like this:

```
k rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css">
```

Introduction to JavaScript

JavaScript is an object-based scripting language which is lightweight and cross-platform.

JavaScript is not a compiled language, but it is a translated language. The JavaScript Translator (embedded in the browser) is responsible for translating the JavaScript code for the web browser.

Application of JavaScript

JavaScript is used to create interactive websites. It is mainly used for:

- Client-side validation,
- Dynamic drop-down menus,
- Displaying date and time,
- Displaying pop-up windows and dialog boxes (like an alert dialog box, confirm dialog box and prompt dialog box),
- Displaying clocks etc.

Advantages of JavaScript:

• JavaScript is a client-side language

The JavaScript code is executed on the user's processor instead of the web server thus it saves bandwidth and load on the web server.

JavaScript is an easy language to learn

The JavaScript language is easy to learn and offers syntax that is close to English. It uses the DOM model that provides plenty of predefined functionalities to the various objects on pages making it a breeze to develop a script to solve a custom purpose.

• JavaScript is comparatively fast for the end user

As the code is executed on the client side, results and processing is completed almost instantly depending on the task (tasks in JavaScript on web pages are usually simple so as to prevent being a memory hog) as it does not need to be processed in the site's web server and sent back to the user consuming local as well as server bandwidth.

Extended functionality to web pages

Third party add-ons like Grease monkey enable JavaScript developers to write snippets of JavaScript which can execute on desired web pages to extend its functionality. If you use a website and require a certain feature to be included, you can write it by yourself and use an add-on like Grease monkey to implement it on the web page.

No compilation needed

JavaScript does not require compilation process so no compiler is needed. The browser interprets JavaScript as it HTML tags.

• Easy to debug and test

The understanding syntax of JavaScript is easy. Any person can learn it very easily and use it to develop dynamic and scalable websites.

Introduction to PHP

PHP is an open source, interpreted and object-oriented scripting language i.e. executed at server side. It is used to develop web applications (an application i.e. executed at server side and generates dynamic page).

What is PHP

- PHP is a server side scripting language.
- PHP is an interpreted language, i.e. there is no need for compilation.
- PHP is an object-oriented language.
- PHP is an open-source scripting language.
- PHP is simple and easy to learn language.

PHP Features

There are given many features of PHP.

- **Performance**: Script written in PHP executes much faster than those scripts written in other languages such as JSP & ASP.
- Open Source Software: PHP source code is free available on the web, you can develop all the version of PHP according to your requirement without paying any cost.
- Platform Independent: PHP are available for WINDOWS, MAC, LINUX & UNIX operating system. A PHP application developed in one OS can be easily executed in other OS also.
- Compatibility: PHP is compatible with almost all local servers used today like Apache, IIS etc.
- **Embedded**: PHP code can be easily embedded within HTML tags and script.

Introduction to WampServer

WampServer refers to a software stack for the Microsoft Windows operating system, created by Romain Bourdon and consisting of the Apache web server, OpenSSL for SSL support, MySQL database and PHP programming language.

WampServer is a Web development platform on Windows that allows you to create dynamic Web applications with Apache2, PHP, MySQL and MariaDB. WampServer automatically installs everything you need to intuitively develop Web applications. You will be able to tune your server without even touching its setting files. Best of all, WampServer is available for free (under GPML license) in both 32 and 64 bit versions. Wampserver is not compatible with Windows XP, SP3, or Windows Server 2003.

Features

- Manage your Apache, MySQL and Maria DB services
- Install and switch Apache, MySQL, Maria DB and PHP releases
- Manage your server's settings
- Access your logs
- Access your settings files
- Create alias
- Use Virtual Host as hosters

Introduction to Brackets

- Brackets is an open-source, modern text editor crafted for web developers and front-end developers. This app simplifies the process of coding, allowing coders to share their work through various platforms. It is a lightweight yet powerful development tool that blends visual tools into the editor so you can get the help that you want without limiting your creative process.
- The Brackets app has been specifically designed for working in HTML, CSS, and JavaScript. It comes with a crisp, clean interface to make sure that tools wouldn't get in your way. It has a Quick Edit UI which puts context-specific code and tools inline instead of cluttering up your coding environment.
- The app also boasts its Live Preview function, a really useful feature that works directly with your browser so that you can push code edits instantly. This feature syncs Brackets with your browser, allowing you to jump back and forth between the real source code and the browser view.
- If you wish to work on the CSS that applies to a specific ID, you may do so using Brackets. You only have to put your mouse cursor in that ID and push Command/CTRL + E. The app will then show you all the CSS selectors with that ID in an inline window. That way, you can work on your code side-by-side without any popups.
- Brackets works with preprocessors in a new way. It allows you to use Quick Edit and Live Highlight with LESS and SCSS files making working with them easier.
- Furthermore, the app comes with a strong extension framework. It has an extension manager
 which allows you to browse and install numerous extensions depending on your needs. To
 locate the extension manager, simply go to the File menu or click the icon in the upper right
 corner of the main interface.
- Brackets is a solid editor which has everything you need when you work with files and
 directories as well as creating new files. Its code completion features let you quickly assemble
 apps without even knowing the exact syntax. And should you need assistance code syntax and
 code options, the Quick Edit option will provide help along the way.
- Overall, Brackets is a great tool that is a pleasure to code in. Its open-source capabilities and feature-rich design is a great help for various developers out there. The app also comes with a user-friendly interface and various extension options to cater to your needs. The only real downside of using the app is that its installation can take ages and may likely test your patience. However, once you get past that hurdle, you will find that the app is exactly what you are looking for.

Brackets Extensions

Brackets has lots of Free Extensions. These extensions help to reduce the manual effort in your code and fixes multiple issues depending on the functionality of the extension.

The Brackets Extension Manager manages all extensions. It is available under the View Menu and is also available in the Right side pane of the Brackets editor.

1. Emmet

The Emmet is definitely one of the Brackets top extensions which helps to make coding fast. This works in such a way that you have to simply type some abbreviations and this abbreviation will expand to create tags. This can drastically increase the speed of HTML and CSS coding.

Emmet can automatically use the abbreviations and parse them at run time dynamically to provide the output code. These abbreviations create the structure of code with tags and elements.

It will also work with frameworks like Bootstrap and Foundation.

2. Beautify

The Beautify organizes and formats the HTML, CSS, JavaScript files to make them look good, clean, more readable and properly indented.

This plugin also removes any extra spaces. To use Beautify, it is better to use the shortcuts.

Shortcut Key:

Windows - ctrl + shift + L

Mac - cmd + shift + L

To Clean(Format) up the code, select the entire file or a part of the file which you want to clean.

Right click and click on "Beautify".

Another way to use Brackets Beautify extension is by navigating to Edit -> Beautify. If you want to clean up the file during save, there is an option "Beautify on Save".

3. Brackets Git

Before installing the Brackets Git extension, you have to first install GIT on your PC/Computer. GIT is a very popular Version control system(VCS) to collaborate and manage your projects.

Once integration is done, you can set the path of your GIT executable file. This allows you to commit your code changes to GIT from Brackets itself.

You can also perform other useful operations such as Push or Pull the changes. It has other options as well such as view file history, total commit history etc.

4. HTML skeleton

Using the HTML skeleton extension, it is easy to insert HTML elements into your document.

It is a quick way of inserting a group of tags and elements. This plugin helps you to quickly create the skeleton of HTML tags like basic/full HTML skeleton, viewport, Image, Internal & External style-sheet etc.

5. QuickdocsJS

The QuickdocsJS shows quick short documentation for JavaScript functions, summary, syntax and parameters.

You can quickly refer the documents for jQuery, NodeJS and basic ReactJS functions.

6. Brackets Color Picker

The Brackets Color Picker activates color picker for brackets.

When you type 'color' in brackets editor, it displays a color picker and you can select a particular color of your choice.

This color picker is a handy tool to select the color of your choice from a set of colors. With this, you can select Colors in actual color name, RGB values, HEX Codes, etc.

7. Autosave every edit!

Saving the changes continuously is very important if you are making some critical changes. The **Autosave every edit!** saves your work automatically as soon as you type.

The best thing is that you do not need to press any command or type CTRL + S every time. You have to just set the frequency of time-frame when the changes will be automatically saved.

Responsive website

A responsive website is one that has been designed to respond, or adapt, based on the technology and type of computing device used by the visitor to display the site. It is basically one website design that will looks good at any size — from a large desktop LCD monitor to the smaller screens we use on smartphones and tablets. Responsive design ensures visitors to the site have a similar experience that is independent of the of the size of the device used to view the site.

Responsive website design (RWD) enables site designers to create once and publish the same content everywhere, for all devices. It is a website development philosophy of rendering web pages in an efficient, optimized and easy-to-read format across a variety of devices and web browsers on different platforms.

Rather than the traditional approach of designing web pages for viewing on just desktop or laptop PCs, responsive design utilizes a variety of newer web development features and functionality to deliver an optimal view to users on mobile devices like smartphones and tablets as well as on traditional PCs and other electronic devices.

Because of their smaller display size, mobile devices typically require a modified layout for content to help users navigate through the website more efficiently, and with responsive design, web developers are able to code their web pages with the flexibility to render readable content at a variety of display sizes. This is due largely in part to websites that can continually and fluidly change, based on factors such as the viewport width.

Three Main Components of Responsive Design

Responsive website design consists of the following three main components:

- **Flexible layouts** Using a flexible grid to create the website layout that will dynamically resize to any width.
- **Media queries** An extension to media types when targeting and including styles. Media queries allow designers to specify different styles for specific browser and device circumstances.
- **Flexible media** Makes media (images, video and other formats) scalable, by changing the size of the media as the size of the viewport changes.

CSS Media Queries

Media queries can be used to check many things, such as:

- width and height of the viewport
- width and height of the device
- orientation (is the tablet/phone in landscape or portrait mode?)
- resolution

Using media queries are a popular technique for delivering a tailored style sheet to desktops, laptops, tablets, and mobile phones (such as iPhone and Android phones).

Media Query Syntax

A media query consists of a media type and can contain one or more expressions, which resolve to either true or false.

```
@media not|only mediatype and (expressions) {
  CSS-Code;
}
```

The result of the query is true if the specified media type matches the type of device the document is being displayed on and all expressions in the media query are true. When a media query is true, the corresponding style sheet or style rules are applied, following the normal cascading rules.

Unless you use the not or only operators, the media type is optional and the all type will be implied.

Project Description

"Student Result Management System" The main objective of the project is to provide the examination result to the student in a simple way. This project is useful for students and institutions for getting the results in simple manner.

By a result analyzer with subject status and marks is an application tool for displaying the results in secure way. The system is intended for the student. And the privileges that are provided to student are to read and execute his/her result by providing user name and password for secure login and in case of new student the registration is available.

Users / Actors of System

- Admin
- Teacher
- Student

Admin Features

- Add teacher account.
- Delete teacher account
- Add student account
- Delete student account
- Update his/her profile
- Change password

Teacher Features

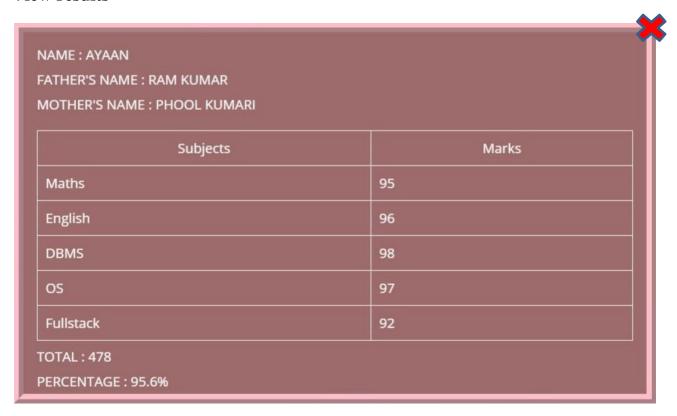
- Add marks
- Change password
- Update profile

Student Features

- View result
- Update profile
- Change password

Module used

View results



Code used

```
Subjects

Amarks

Adshaths
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```

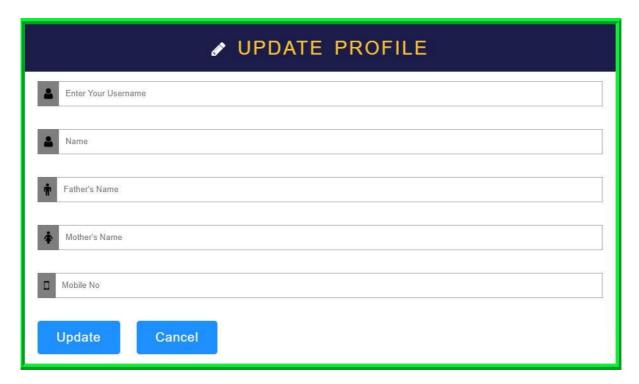
Change Password



Code used

```
<?php
      if(isset($_POST['Save'])){
$con=mysqli_connect('localhost','root',",'mini_pro');
$user = $_POST['user'];
$old = $_POST['old'];
$new = $_POST['new'];
$fetch="";
$set="";
$q="SELECT `password` FROM `student` WHERE
`username`='$user'";
     $result =mysqli_query($con,$q);
    while($row = mysqli_fetch_assoc($result)) { $fetch=$row["password"];
    if(!$fetch)
echo 'The username you entered does not exist';
    élse if($old!=$fetch)
    echo 'you entered incorrect password';
    élse{
    $sql="UPDATE `student` SET `password`='$new' where `username`='$user'";
$set=mysqli_query($con,$sql);
if($set){
echo 'Congratulations';
   else
   echo 'Pwd don\'t match';
                                                                                 }}}?>
```

Update Profile

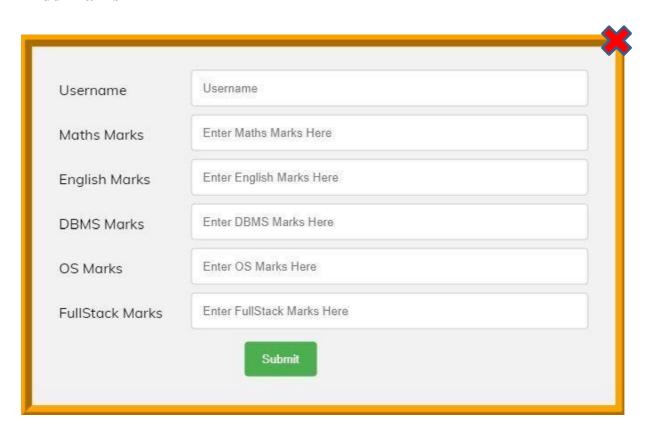


Code used

```
<?php
if(isset($_POST['update'])){
$con=mysqli_connect('localhost','root',",'mini_pro');
$user=$_POST['user'];
         $_SESSION['named1']=$_POST['name']
//
$name = $_POST['name'];
//$email = $_POST['email'];
$father= $_POST['father'];
$mother= $_POST['mother'];
$mobile=$_POST['mobile'];
$q="select `username` from `student` where `username`='$user'";
$result =mysqli_query($con,$q);
        while($row = mysqli_fetch_assoc($result)) {
    $fetch=$row["username"];
  }
    if(!$fetch){
    echo 'The username you entered does not exist';
```

```
else if($user!=$fetch){
    echo 'you entered incorrect username';
    }
    else{
        $sql="UPDATE `student` SET `mobile`='$mobile' where `username`='$user'";
        $set=mysqli_query($con,$sql);
        $sql1="update `student` set `name`='$name' where `username`='$user'";
        $set1=mysqli_query($con,$sql1);
        $sql2="update `student` set `father`='$father' where `username`='$user'";
        $set2=mysqli_query($con,$sql2);
        $sql3="update `student` set `mother`='$mother' where `username`='$user'";
        $set3=mysqli_query($con,$sql3);
    }}?>
```

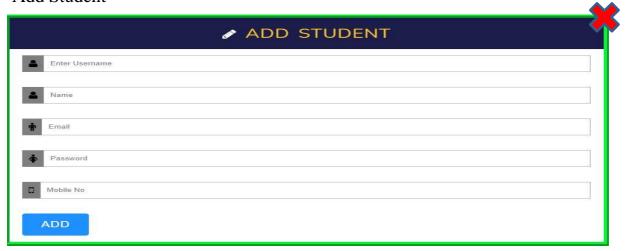
Add Marks



Code used

```
$q="select * from `student` where `username`='$user1'";
$result=mysqli_query($con,$q);
$num=mysqli_num_rows($result);
if($num<1){
echo '<span class="output" style="color:red;font-size:25px;font-weight:bold;">Wrong Username
Entry</span>';
}else{
$sql="UPDATE `student` SET `maths`='$maths' where `username`='$user1'";
$set=mysqli_query($con,$sql);
ql="UPDATE `student` SET `english`='$english' where `username`='$user1'";
$set=mysqli_query($con,$sql);
$sql="UPDATE `student` SET `dbms`='$dbms' where `username`='$user1'";
$set=mysqli_query($con,$sql);
$sql="UPDATE \student\ SET \os\='\$os' where \username\='\$user1'";
$set=mysqli_query($con,$sql);
$sql="UPDATE `student` SET `fullstack`='$fullstack' where `username`='$user1'";
$set=mysqli_query($con,$sql);
if($set) {
echo '<span class="output" style="color:green;font-size:18px;">Successfully Updated</span>';
}else{
echo '<span class="output" style="color:red;font-size:18px;">Unable to update</span>';
}}?>
```

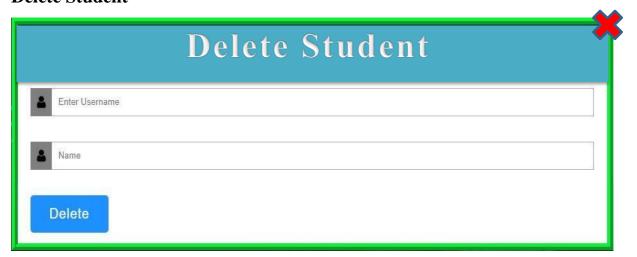
Add Student



Code Used

```
$name = $_POST['name'];
$email=$_POST['email'];
$password= $_POST['password'];
$mobile=$_POST['mobile'];
$q="select * from `student` where `username`='$user'";
$result=mysqli_query($con,$q);
$num=mysqli_num_rows($result);
if(\sum_{num}=1)
echo '<span class="output" style="color:red;font-size:25px;">Already Registered</span>';
}else{
$qy="insert into `student`(`username`,`email`,`password`,`mobile`,`name`)
values('$user','$email','$password','$mobile','$name')";
$run=mysqli_query($con,$qy);
if($run=="TRUE"){
echo '<span class="output" style="color:green;font-size:25px;">Added Successfully</span>';
}else{
echo" Unable to add";
}
}
?>
```

Delete Student

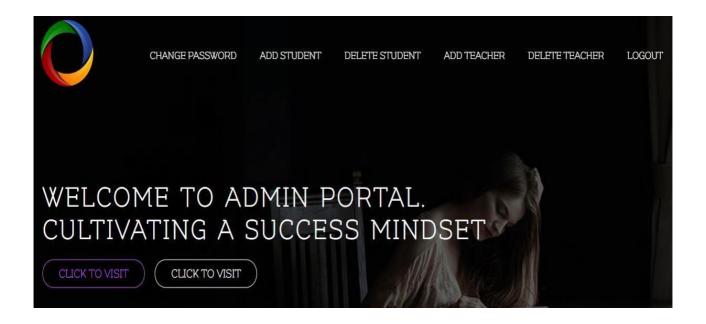


Code Used

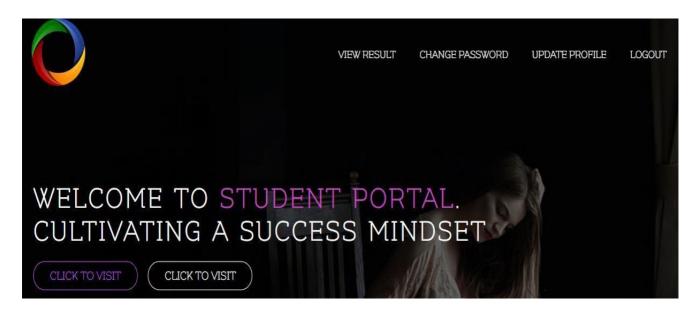
```
$user=$_POST['user'];
$name = $_POST['name'];
$q="select * from `student` where `username`='$user''';
$result=mysqli_query($con,$q);
$num=mysqli_num_rows($result);
if($num<1){
echo '<span class="output" style="color:red;font-size:25px;">Student doesn\'t exist</span>';
}else{
$qy="delete from `student` where `username`='$user''';
$run=mysqli_query($con,$qy);
if($run=="TRUE"){
echo '<span class="output" style="color:green;font-size:25px;">Deleted Successfully</span>';
}}?>
```

Target Audience

Admin



Student

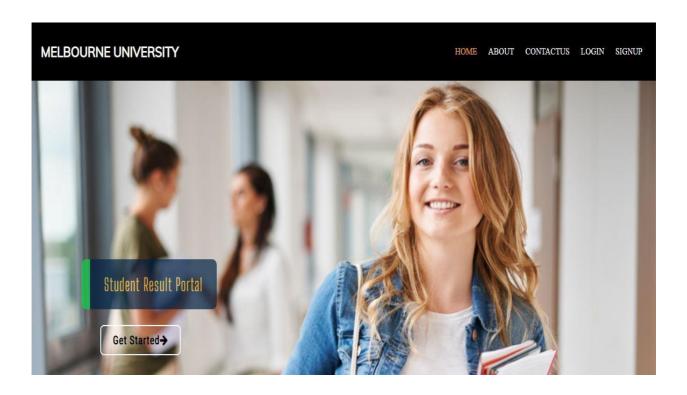


Teacher



Snippets of Website

Home Page



AboutUs Page

India's leading university

Our distinctive Melbourne experience helps graduates become well-rounded, thoughtful and skilled professionals – making a positive impact across the globe.

Our research helps solve social, economic and environmental challenges the world is facing today and into the future. We're tightly connected with our communities, at home and around the globe – a connection that enriches our learning, teaching and research.

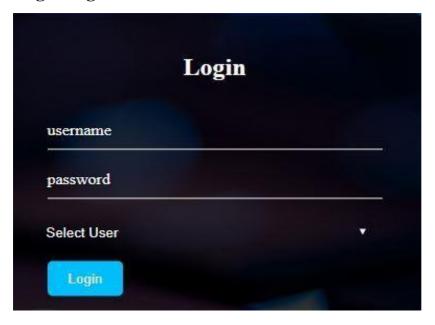


ContactUs Page

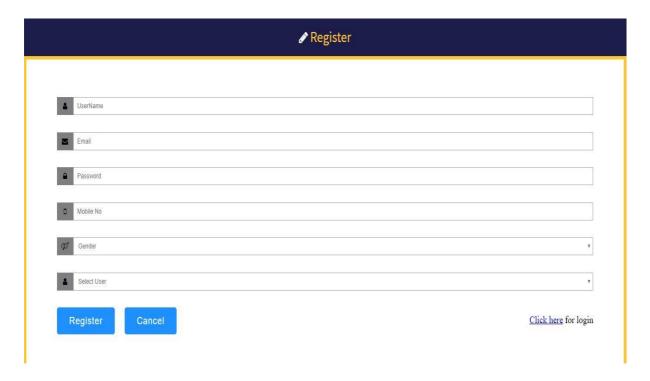
Get In Touch

First Name	Last Name	
E-Mail Address		
Write your message.		

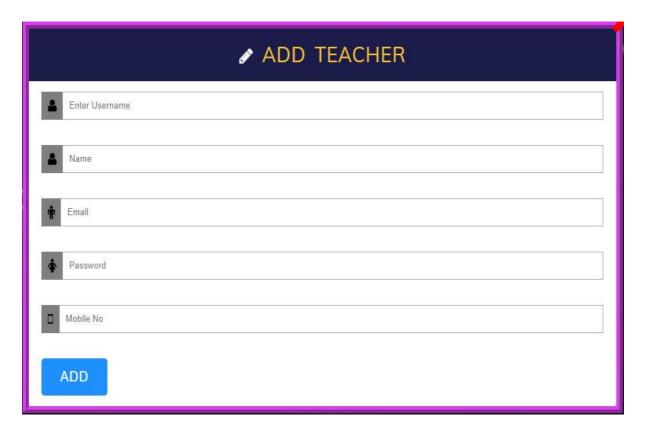
Login Page



Signup Page



Add Teacher Module Snippet



Testing

Test Case 1

Title: Validation Of Password

System : Teacher Login Page

Input instruction: Login successfully

Output: Redirection to next page



WELCOME TO TEACHER PORTAL. CULTIVATING A SUCCESS MINDSET

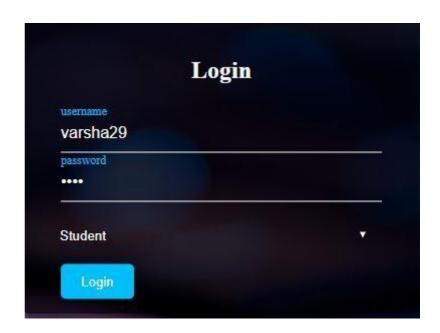
Test Case 2

Title: Validation Of Password

System: Student Login Page

Input instruction: Login successfully

Output: Redirection to next page



WELCOME TO STUDENT PORTAL. CULTIVATING A SUCCESS MINDSET

Test Case 3

Title : Validation Of Password

System: Admin Login Page

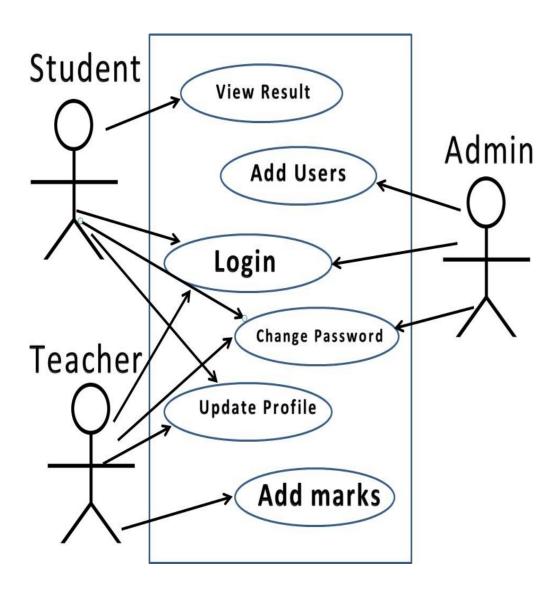
Input instruction: Login successfully

Output: Redirection to next page

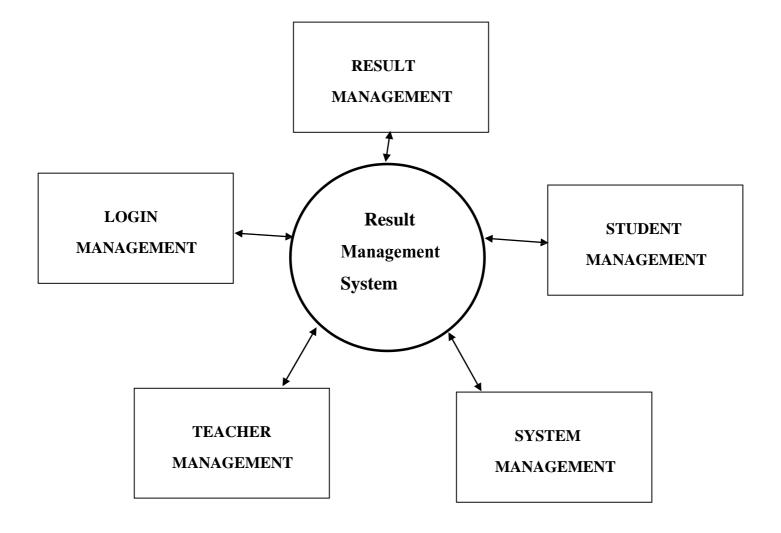


WELCOME TO ADMIN PORTAL.
CULTIVATING A SUCCESS MINDSET

Use Case Diagram



Data Flow Diagram



Conclusion

Result management system makes entire process online where there will be ease of work, World Wide publication, ease of storing data, Result can be accessed from anywhere around the world, Better efficiency of data flow. No Data loss. You can try AJAX and More PHP techniques (say Cookies, Session, etc.) to improve the results further.

Future Scope

There is a future scope of this facility that many more features can be added such as group chat where students can discuss various issues of engineering can be added to this project thus making it more interactive more user friendly and project which fulfils each user need in the best way possible.

References

https://w3school.com/

https://www.google.com/

https://javatpoint.com/

GitHub Link

https://github.com/Lalitvarshney03/Synposis-R.M.S