# DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF AN ONLINE ASSIGNMENT SUBMISSION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM A CASE STUDY OF FEDERAL UNIVERSITY DUTSE (FUD).

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A PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE FEDERAL UNIVERSITY DUTSE (FUD). IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF BACHELOR DEGREE IN COMPUTER SCIENCE.

July, 2021

## **CERTIFICATION**

This is to certify that this project work tittle "ONLINE ASSIGNMENT SUBMISSION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM" meet the standard of writing undergraduate project report for bachelor of science in computer science of Federal University Dutse.

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## **DEDICATION**

This work is dedicated to God for his enabling grace, and also my beloved family who are source of my inspiration.

#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

I owe my indebtedness to my supervisor (Malam Muhammad S. Ali), the Head of department (DR. Zaharaddeen Sufyan) and the lecturers in the department of computer science (CS) for their moral support that facilitated the successful completion of my (Federal University Dutse). I am grateful to God Almighty and my parent for their financial support in my career, I really appreciate you all for everything, Thank you very much.

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The paper examines the design and implementation of an online assignment submission system. The challenges faced by students in meeting assignment deadlines and cost associated with printing hard copies of paper, necessitated the researcher to develop a user friendly system to tackle these challenges. The system allows students to submit assignments online to a particular course lecture, who have access to the system for grading purpose. The system was developed using PHP and MYSQL technologies.

#### CHAPTER ONE

#### **INTRODUCCTION**

An online assignment handling is a system contained within the Module virtual learning environment. The functionality of the standard assignment handling module has been extended to cater for all the Department's needs in terms of receiving assignments from students, making them available to tutors to mark, returning grades, comments and marked work to students and keeping Registry and course administrators informed at all stages of the process. Extension requests are an integral part of the system.

Universities, Polytechnics and colleges of education are considered the main provider of knowledge in various fields. Various courses of studies are taught in institutions, covering several fields including applied Sciences, Math, Computer, Human Resource, and Accounting. Most courses at polytechnic consist of theoretical as well as practical subject matter. To evaluate the level of understanding and degree of comprehension among students, assignments are often given.

Assignments are submitted by students either individually or in groups. Assignment management involves collecting, marking, and redistributing to students. Tregobov (1998) breaks the process down into four stages: submission, recording, marking, and return. Online assignment submission and management (OASM) involves the use of the World-Wide Web, the Internet and computers to aid this process (Jones, 2003). With traditional assignment submission system, lots of problems arise especially when the students have to submit the answers of the assignment to the lecturer. There may be problems due to distance, time, or format of the assignment (written or printed). Also every learning process requires administrative support. Much of this administrative support is to some degree transparent but if the latter is not well organized it could disrupt the flow of learning between students and the staff.

As the educational world is moving faster and becoming more competitive, almost every university and polytechnics started to use an online submission system, or newer technologies to facilitate their task, to have more time, and to be in pace with this fast moving IT world.

#### 1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Many reported failures in courses thought in the tertiary institutions can be attributed to the careless of the course representative or the teaching assistant who failed to submit an assignment paper to the lecturer for marking (Jones, 2003). Such careless could lead to a zero mark for the victim whose paper was declared missing or simply not found. The manual method of submitting assignments to the course lecturer or directly to the lecturer in most Nigerian Universities is simply not effective as these papers could get damaged or get missing due to the carelessness of the course representative or the lecturer.

Moreover, assignments that are large in terms of pages or volume could easily discourage a student from submitting due to financial constraints brought about by high cost of printing an assignment. All these problems highlighted are the main reasons the researcher is developing an electronic assignment submission system to curtail these challenges and make studying more enjoyable in our tertiary institutions.

#### 1.3 OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

The main objective of the paper is to design and implement an online assignment submission system. Specific objectives of the study are:

- i) To develop a system for proper documentation of students' record in the in the school system.
- ii) To Create a database that will manage each student assignment submission and allow access by lecturer to access those files submitted by the student.
- iii) To Create a quick search and advance search that the student / lecturer when sorting a file.
- iv) This proposed system is geared towards providing a system to assure equal opportunity and impartial review of student assignment submission
- v) The system to be developed will provide a full school system by that will take cares of faculty registration, lecturer registration, course registration, department registration, users' registration, student registration, perform scores /grades registration, test scores assessment and article entry.

#### 1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The study will aid lecturers to have a well-structured system for assignment submission and grading. This will eliminate paper work in their offices and improve on their efficiency in managing students' assignments. Unlike attaching files in a mailing system like yahoo mail and Gmail and sending to a lecturer, this system systematically arranges assignments with respect to courses, departments and student ID, creating a more user friendly environment for both the students and the lecturers.

#### 1.5 ORGANIZATIONAL PROFILE

Founded in 2011, the federal University Dutse has, for over some years, provided qualitative and research-oriented education to Nigerians and all those who have entered its domain in search of knowledge. The University has built a legacy of excellence and has been instrumental in the production of top range graduates and academia who have had tremendous impact, directly or indirectly, on growth and development in Nigeria.

#### 1.6 DEFINITION OF TERMS

Assignment: a task or piece of work allocated to someone as part of a job or course of study

**Student:** A *student* or pupil is a learner, or someone who attends an educational institution.

Online: online" indicates a state of connectivity.

**Lecturer:** A lecture is an oral presentation intended to present information or teach people about a particular subject, for example by a university or college teacher.

**Submission:** the action of presenting a proposal, application, or other document for consideration or judgment.

#### **CHAPTER TWO**

#### LITERATURE REVIEW

Electronic submission of assignments has been widely used by information technology teachers for many years, taking the form of email submission, transferring files to a specified directory or providing marker access to directories and files on a unix system. A brief search of the web still reveals many examples where these practices are continued. They have had varying degrees of success but the following comment taken from an email list is quite revealing. "I was hoping to use an email-based submission system, but there are still a

For the Application, Visit <a href="https://softwarehub.ng/softwares/oas.zip">https://softwarehub.ng/softwares/oas.zip</a>

For installation guide visit <a href="http://researchclue.com/guide">http://researchclue.com/guide</a>

For now, you will need to put your file in a directory on RCS (also accessible from CS workstations)."

A simple, modern form of electronic assignment marking is to use MS Word which is popular and affords some advantages over manual methods. Feedback comments can be provided through hidden text, the *Comment* facility or by using different fonts and colors. Changes can be examined through the *Track Changes* facility. This may be satisfactory for written word assignments but is totally inappropriate for computer programs, which are presented in pure text form so that they can be compiled and run.

There are many examples of more sophisticated uses of electronic-based assessment reported in the literature, ranging from online questionnaire generators to comprehensive systems which may include submission of assignments and examinations, plagiarism checking and marking. The Hot Potatoes suite (Hot Potatoes, 2002) includes six applications, enabling the user to create interactive multiple-choice, short-answer, jumbled-sentence, cross word, matching/ordering and gap-fill exe needed for programming assignments.

One of the most successful examples of electronic courseware in Information Technology is Course Master (Course Master, 2000), a client-server system for delivering course-based programming. It provides functions for automatic assessment of students' work, administration of the resulting marks, solutions and course materials. It is also able to detect plagiarism in students' programs. A student is able to develop a program, submit it to the server for marking or evaluation and get instant feedback. Course Master is a complete reimplementation after 10 years of experience using the Ceilidh system (Foxley, 1999) in many institutions.

The BOSS system (Joy & Luck, 1998) is closer to OAS in terms of its intended use. This system allows programming assignments to be submitted online, tested against prescribed criteria and manually marked in a secure environment. Recently facilities have been added for electronic marking using 'electronic mark sheets'. The project is driven by demands of increasing student numbers and is restricted to particular operating systems.

The OAS provides all of the functionality of BOSS and improves on this and other existing systems in a number of ways. Firstly, it was motivated to some extent by large class sizes but more so by the desire to provide more useful feedback to students, which has proved to be popular. Secondly, the OAS may be used across all units in a course of study and is not restricted to particular course materials like Course Master. Thirdly, OAS is web-based which represents a familiar and easy to use environment for students and is not constrained by certain operating systems. Finally, lecturers find that the F2M2 marking program is easy to use and many have stated that it is time-saving compared to manual systems. F2M2 is a Java application, which means that it can run on any system with a Java Virtual Machine installed.

The electronic delivery of programming assignments also means that, before the files are submitted to F2M2, they have already been virus checked, are already compiled and may easily have been run against a test suite. A further advantage of the OAS is that it is a single integrated system unlike BOSS which is a suite of related programs.

All teaching and learning requires administrative support (Jones and McCormack, 1997). Much of this administrative support is to some degree transparent but if performed inefficiently become immediately obvious and can distract students and staff from the learning process (Darbyshire, 2000). Online Assignment Submission and Management (OASM) is one administrative task that can consume much of a course coordinator's time (Darbyshire, 2000).

Reducing the amount of time consumed, addressing other problems, and benefiting from new advantages are some of the reasons which have driven many staff to adopt and use OASM. Darbyshire (2000) reports finding over 6000 hits from web search engines for pages describing online assignment submission procedures to students. In additions there is a large amount of literature written on the topic. This section outlines some of the reasons driving the adoption of OASM and provides an overview of much of this previous work.

## CHAPTER THREE ANALYSIS AND DESIGN

#### 3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the analysis and design of the proposed system. It focuses on the system structure and interactions. It begins with a description of the system using software UML diagrams such as the Use case and Activity diagrams. A program specification showing the flow of commands and segmenting the system into subroutines is also used to further describe the system. The database structure is also discussed with entity relationship diagrams (ERDs) showing the layout of the database.

#### 3.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE SYSTEM

The proposed system is geared towards providing a system to assure equal opportunity and impartial review of student assignment submission, in the University of Lagos. The online assignment submission system to be developed allows for assignment submission by students, faculty registration, lecturer registration, course registration, department registration, user registration, student registration, perform scores /grades registration, test scores assessment and article entry. The rest of this section describes the components and modules of the proposed system in terms of software UML diagrams.

## 3.1.1 Use Case Diagram

One can visualize high level system functions of requirements by drawing use case diagrams, which contain primary actors and use cases. Actors are entities that interact with the system while use cases are system functions that actors involve in.

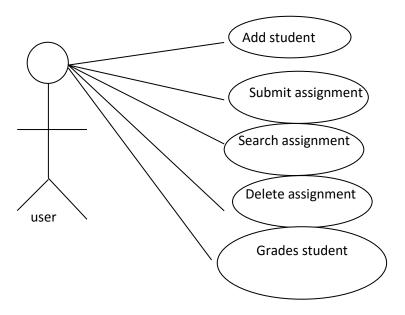


Fig. 3.1 USE CASE diagram for the proposed system

As seen in Fig. 3.1, there is one actor involved in the system. This actor is normally the admin / lecturer.

## 3.1.2 Activity Diagram

Activity diagrams are graphical representations of work flows of step wise activities and actor. In an activity diagram, the flow of execution is modeled as activity nodes connected by activity edges.

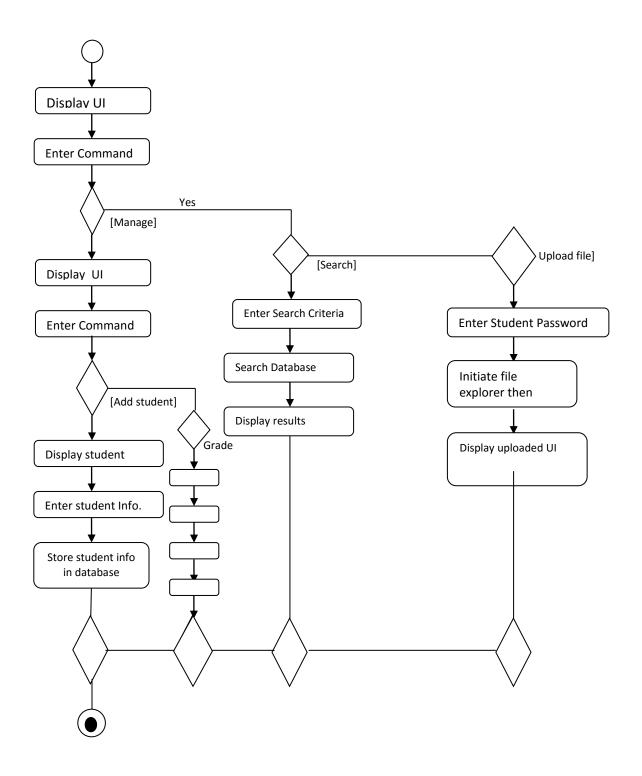


Fig. 3.2 Activity Diagram for the Proposed System

As seen in figure 3.2, the activity diagram of the proposed system represents the sequence of activities that are involved in the operation of the system. The activities shown are those to be carry out by the user (recruitment manager).

#### 3.2 PROGRAM SPECIFICATION

Main program

Begin main program

Enter command

If command = manage

Call manage subprogram

Else if command = search

Call search subprogram

Else if command = match

Call match subprogram

End if,

Manage subprogram

Begin

Enter command

If command = Add student

Call Add student subprogram

Else if command = faculty

Call Faculty Subprogram

End if;

End sub,

Search subprogram

Begin

Enter search criteria

Trim keywords

Search database using keywords

Rank search results

Display search results

End sub,

Match Subprogram

Begin

Enter student ID

Select student profile using ID

Search database using student profile

Grade student and display search results

Display all scores results

End sub

Add assignment subprogram

Begin

Display assignment UI form

Enter assignment details

Store details in database

End sub

Student performance subprogram

Begin

Display Grade UI form

Select student to grade

Enter grade for selected option

Store grade in database

End sub

## 3.2.1 FLOW CHART FOR THE PROPOSED SYSTEM

Flowcharts are employed to help visualize and document the processes in a system and help the viewer understand these processes. Fig. 3.3 shows the diagrammatic representation of the system in terms of the process operations.

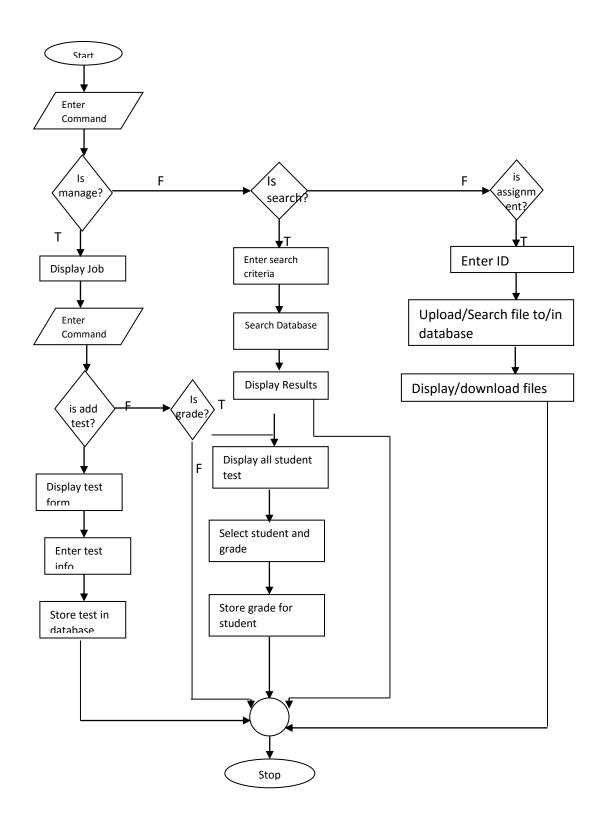


Fig. 3.3 Flowchart for the System

### 3.3 INTERFACE DESIGN

This section shows the aspect of the system design that defines the interfaces and data that satisfy specified requirements.

### **LOGIN INTERFACE**

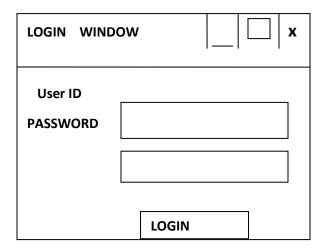


Fig 3.4 USER INTERFACE

Fig. 3.4login window for the proposed system

Fig. 3.4 shows the login in interface and the required information for system access, the window is for both the system admin and student.

## ADD ASSIGNMENT INTERFACE

User Login	
Name:	
file:	
Lecturer ID:	
Title Of file:	
	SUBMIT

Fig. 3.4: Add Assignment Interfaces

This interface allows student to add assignment to the system

## TEACHER WINDOW

User Login	
NAME	
Sex:	
age	
Qualification	
Salary	
	Send Data Cancel

**Figure 3.6: Teacher Interface** 

The Teacher interface allows the administrator to register teachers into the system. The actual form contains more detailed information as seen in the application.

### SEARCH WINDOW

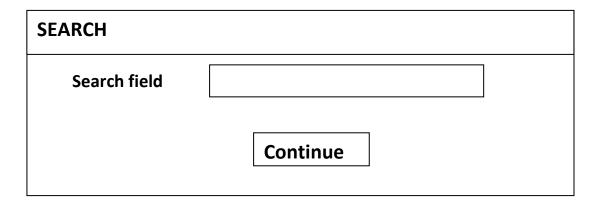


Figure 3.7: Search Interface

The Search interface application search process in all the window, where admin, lecturer and student can query the database for result in respect to the page view.

The actual form contains more detailed information as seen in the application.

Figure 3.8: STUDENT PERSONAL DETAILS

NAME	SEX	DISTRICT	PARENT	OFFERTYPE	CLASS	STATUS	ACTION

Figure 3.8: Student personal Interface

#### 3.4 DATABASE STRUCTURE

### **USERS**

FIELD	DATA TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Id	Int(11)	ID auto-increment

Username	Varchar(20)	Username
Password	Varchar(20)	Password
User group	Varchar(25)	User group
Status	Varchar(15)	Status
Date-registered	Date/time	Date of registration

## ACADEMIC YEAR

FIELD	DATA TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Academic (yr-id)	Int (11)	Academic year id
Academic (yr-name)	Varchar (20)	Academic year name
Academic (yr-date)	Date/time	Academic date

## **ADMISSION**

FIELD	DATA TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Admission-ID	Int (11)	Admission ID
Institution-ID	Int (11)	Institution ID
Faculty-ID	Int (11)	Faculty ID
Dept-ID	Int (11)	Department ID
Title-ID	Int(11)	Title ID

First name	Varchar(20)	First name
Surname	Varchar (20)	Surname
Nationality	Varchar (50)	Nationality
Student no	Varchar (15)	Student number
Reg-no	Varchar (20)	Registration number
Academic year ID	Int (11)	Academic year ID
Course-ID	Int (11)	Course ID
Program-ID	Int (11)	Program ID
Sponsor-ID	Int (11)	Sponsor
Year	Int (11)	Year
Sex	Enum ("M", "F")	Sex
DOB	Date	Date of birth
POB	Varchar (40)	Place of birth
M-status	Int (11)	Marital status
Admission date	Date	Admission date
Admission-time	Time	Time of admission

## **ASSIGNMENTTABLE**

FIELD	DATA TYPE	DESCRIPTION
ID	Int (11)	User ID
FILE_NAME	Varchar (100)	File name
File_tile	Varchar (10o)	File Tile
Faculties_id	Varchar (100)	Faculty id
Lecturer_id	Varchar (100)	Lecturer id

## **FACULTY**

FIELD	DATA TYPE	DESC RIPTION
B 1 11	7 (44)	
Faculty-id	Int(11)	Faculty ID
Institution-id	Int (11)	Institution ID
Faculty-name	Varchar (200)	Faculty name
Faculty-date	Date/time	Faculty date

## **RESULT**

FIELD	DATA TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Result-id	Int(11)	Result ID
Staff-id	Varchar (10)	Staff ID
Course unit-id	Int (11)	Course unit ID
Course-work	Varchar (5)	Course work
Exam	Varchar (5)	Exam
Student no	Varchar (10)	Student number
Result-date	Date/time	Result date

## **ROLE**

FIELD	DATA TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Role-id	Int(11)	Role ID
Role-name	Varchar(100)	Role name
Role-date	Date/time	Role date

## **SEMESTER**

FIELD	DATA TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Sem-id	Int(11)	Semester ID
Sem-name	Varchar (20)	Semester name
Sem-date	Date/time	Semester date

## **STAFF**

FIELD	DATA TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Staff-id	Varchar(10)	Staff ID
Staff type-id	Int(11)	Staff type ID
Staff-name	Varchar(40)	Staff name
Status	Int(11)	Status
Staff-date	Date/time	Staff date

## STAFF TYPE

FIELD	DATA TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Staff type-id	Int(11)	Staff type ID
Staff type-name	Varchar (20)	Staff type name
Staff type-date	Date/time	Staff type date

## **STATUS**

FIELD	DATA TYPE	DESCRIPTION
ID	Int(11)	ID
Name	Varchar (15)	Name
Date	Date/time	Date

## PASS MARK

FIELD	DATA TYPE	DESCRIPTION
ID	Int(11)	ID
Pass mark	Int(11)	Pass mark
T usb mark	III(11)	T dos mark

## **PROGRAM**

FIELD	DATE TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Program-id	Int(11)	Program ID
Program-name	Varchar(20)	Program name
Program-date	Date/time	Program date

## **REGISTRATION DEAD LINE**

FIELD	DATA TYPE	DESCRIPTION
ID	Int(11)	ID
Date	Date	Date
Date 2	Date	Date 2
Yearost-id	Int(11)	Yearost-id
Sem-id	Int(11)	Semester-id
Academic-yr	Varchar912)	Academic year

## **REGISTRATION**

FIELD	DATA TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Takes-id	Int(11)	Takes ID
Academic-yr-id	Int (11)	Academic year ID
Yearost-id	Int (11)	Yearost ID
Sem-id	Int (11)	Semester ID
Reg no	Varchar (20)	Registration number
Student-no	Varchar (15)	Student number
Course-id	Int(11)	Course ID

Course unit-id	Int (11)	Course unit ID
Takes-date	Date	Takes date
Take-time	Time	Time taken

## **COURSE**

FIELD	DATA TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Course-id	Int (11)	Course ID
Faculty-id	Int (11)	Faculty ID
Dept-id	Int (11)	Department ID
Course-code	Varchar(20)	Course code
Course-name	Varchar(200)	Course name
Duration-id	Int (11)	Duration ID
Tuition	Int (11)	Tuition
Course-date	Date/time	Course-date

## **GRADES**

FIELD	DATA TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Id	Int(11)	Id
Upper	Decimal(5,2)	Upper credit
Lower	Decimal(5,2)	Lower credit
Grade	Varchar(5)	Grades
GP	Decimal(5,3)	Grade point

## **ARTICLE ENTRY**

FIELD	DATA TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Id	Int(11)	Id
Student –no	Int(11)	Student number
Reg-no	Varchar(12)	Registration number
Academic-yr	Int(11)	Academic year
Yearost-id	Int(11)	Year of start id
Sem-id	Int(11)	Semester id
Date sent	Date	Date sent
Time sent	Time	Time sent
Status	Varchar(20)	Status

## **VIEW STAFF**

FIELD	DATA TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Staff-id	Varchar (10)	Staff-ID
Staff-type	Varchar (20)	Staff-type
Staff-name	Varchar (40)	Staff-name
Status	Varchar (15)	Status
Staff-date	Date/time	Staff date

## **VIEW TEACHERS**

FIELD	DATA TYPE	DESCRIPTION
ID	Int (11)	ID
Subject	Varchar (100)	Subject
Staff	Varchar (40)	Staff
Date	Date	Date

## **VIEW USERS**

FIELD	DATA TYPE	DESCRIPTION

Id	Int (11)	ID
Username	Varcahr (20)	Username
Password	Varchar (20)	Password
User group	Varchar (25)	User group
Status	Varchar (15)	Status
Date-registered	Date/time	Date registered

## **TEACHES**

FIELD	DATA TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Teaches-id	Int (11)	Teaches ID
Course unit-id	Int (11)	Course unit ID
Staff-id	Varchar (10)	Staff ID
Teaches-date	Date	Teaches date

#### CHAPTER FOUR

#### SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

#### 4.1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter will focus on the implementation of the system. It discusses the features and choice of the programming language used for the implementation of the system in this research. Also discussed in this chapter is the system testing strategies. The target computer requirements are explained as well as the maintenance issues that should be considered.

#### 4.2.0 FEATURES AND CHOICE IMPLEMENTATION

#### **LANGUAGE**

The programming language used in the implementation of this system is PHP (Hypertext Preprocessor), while the back end database engine adopted was MYSQL.

PHP is a general purpose server-side scripting language originally designed for web development to produce dynamic web pages. It has also evolved to include a command line interface capability and can be used in stand-a lone graphical applications.

The following features make PHP a preferred implementation language for this project:

PHP is an open source language released under the PHP license and includes hundreds of classes and methods such as language support classes for advanced language features like Stings, Arrays, Threads, and Exception Handling.

- i. The PHP programming language delivers software-as-a-service (SAAS), and it is run on a web server, making its execution dependent on a web browser. This feature allows for software created with PHP (as that in this research) to be platform independent because it functions independent of the type of operating system running on the target machine.
- ii. PHP has evolved to include a command-line interface capability and can be used in stands alone graphical applications. PHP can be deployed on most web server and also on a standalone shell of almost every operating system and platform free of charge.
- iii. PHP5 as used in this research includes new features such as improved support for object oriented programming.

MYSQL is a relational database management system written in C and C++, that runs as a server providing multiuser access to a number of databases. MYSQL is used basically to create a relational database structure on a server in order to store data or automate procedure. The following features make MYSQL suitable for this research.

- i. MYSQL is platform independent and it can run under a variety of operating systems.
- ii. It contains multiple storage engines that allow the programmer to choose what is most effective for each table in the application.
- iii. MYSQL is considered to be a very fast database management system delivering a multiuser and robust QL database server.s

#### **4.3.0** System Testing

This section is concerned with testing and debugging of the programs and general processes involved in achieving the objectives of the system requirement. System testing is conducted on a complete integrated system to evaluate the system's compliance with its specified requirements. So we can also refer to the system testing phase as the investigatory testing phase of the software development life cycle. The system testing strategies used in this system include the unit test and integration test.

#### **4.3.1** Unit Test

The primary goal of unit testing is to take the smallest piece of testable software in the application, isolate it from the remainder of the code and determine whether it behaves exactly as it is expected to. Developers who seek to understand the functionality provided by a unit and how to use it can look at the unit test to gain a basic understanding of the unit's function. In this research, units test were carried out on the various parts of the system and necessary corrections were implemented on the resulting errors.

#### **4.3.2** Integration Test

Integration testing is a logical extension of unit testing. In its simplest form, the units that have already been tested and are combined into a component and the interface between them is tested. In a realistic scenario, many units are combined into the components which are in turn aggregated into larger parts of the system. The idea is to test combination of pieces and eventually expand the process to test the modules with those of other groups. The integration test result for the system in this research was satisfactory.

#### 4.4.0 System Requirements

This refers to the basic requirements that must be met by the target system to allow for optimal functionality. It puts Q check on the configuration of the target system to allow for compatibility. The target system will be discussed in two areas; Hardware and software requirements.

#### **4.4.1** Software Requirements

The table shows a list of the software requirements for the proposed system to function.

Component	Requirement
Operating system	Windows 2000, XP, VISTA, 7
PHP version	PHP 4.2.1 or later
Database Engine	MYSQL '5
Web Server	Apache web server
Browsers	Firefox, I.E, Opera

Table 4.1: Software requirements for the target system

## 4.4.2 Hardware Requirements

Table 4.2 shows a list of the hardware requirements for the proposed system to function.

Component	Requirement
RAM	250MB or higher
Hard disk	10GB or higher
Processor	33H <del>z</del> or higher

Table 4.2: Hardware requirements for the target system.

#### 4.5.0 USER MANUAL

The following is a brief guide for users of the application:

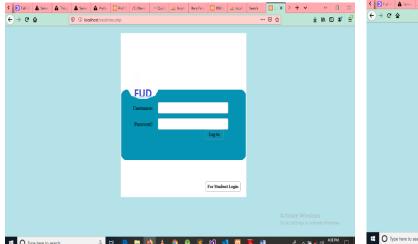
- i. A user should start the server application by double clicking on the icon provided on the windows desktop. The server application will be started.
- ii. To start the client application, the user should use the Uniform Resource Locator (URL) provided for the system. The user page would be displayed.
- iii. When this page is displayed, the user can perform any of the following operations:
- i. View all jobs to manage
- ii. Search using criteria
- iii. Perform an optional quick match by specifying a "job id"
- iv. Manage a selected job by clicking on the "manage" link on the user page.
- v. Add a test to a job by clicking on the "add test" link on the job view page.
- vi. Grade an application by clicking on the "Grade" link provided on the job view page.

- vii. View all applications ordered by the applicants grade in descending order by clicking on the "view applications by grade" link provided on the "job view" page.
- viii. View applicant information by clicking on the "view application" link provided on the job view page.
- ix. View an applicant resume by clicking on the "resume" page provided on the applicant page.

### 4.6 Some of the Test Cases

### 4.6.1 Login Page

The login page is the first page user encounter in order to make sure user is authenticated and to retrieve user appropriate data and also contain a link button to redirect student to their own login page, because student won't be authenticate from the admin login page and same with the admin.





Admin login

Student login

#### **4.6.2 Home Page**

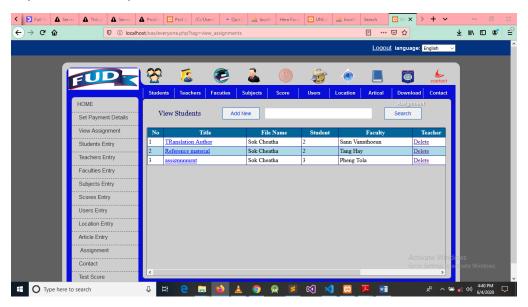
After has been authenticate he/she is directed to the admin home page, which is the second page user would see after being authenticate. Which contain links that takes the admin to different page base on what action he/she want to perform, such as; Set payment Details, View Assignment, Students Entry, Teachers Entry, Faculties Entry, Subjects Entry, Scores Entry, and other.



Admin Home page

## 4.6.3 View Assignment Page

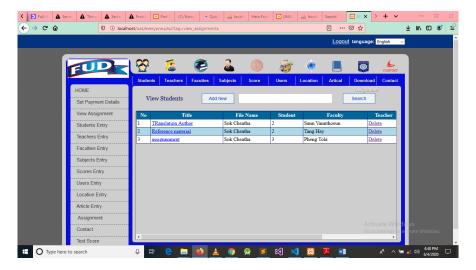
Is another page on that the admin could access through admin home page and view assignment submitted by each and every students.



View Assignment Page

# 4.6.4 Student Entry Page

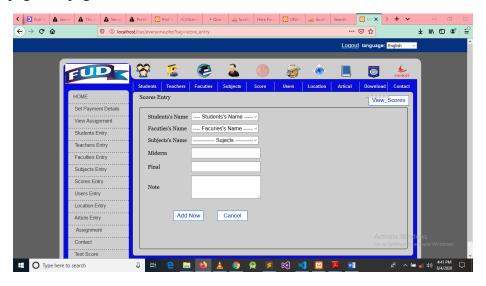
Is a form page where admin can enter each and every student details.



Student Entry Page

# 4.6.5 Score\_Entry

Score entry page is a page where admin can enter student scores.



Score\_Entry page

# 4.6.6 Student Home Page

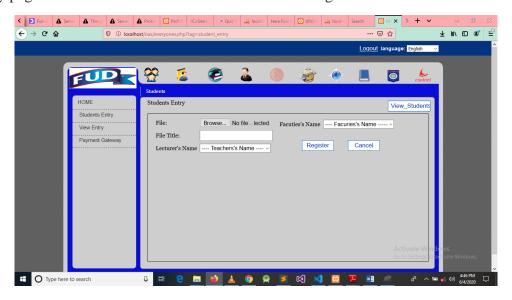
The student home page is student is redirect to when he/she is authenticate.



Student Home Page

# 4.6.7 File Entry Page

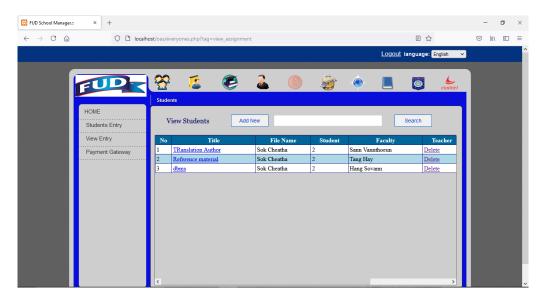
File entry page is where student can submit he/her own assignment.



File Entry page

## 4.6.8 View Entry

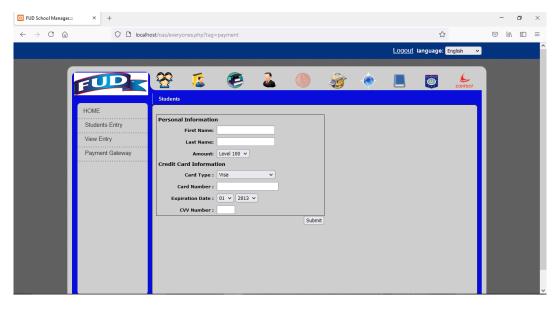
Is a page where student could view his/her assignment submitted



View Entry

# 4.6.9 Payment Gateway

Is a page through which student could make payment for fees charge for the assignment.



Payment Gateway

#### **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **5.1.0 INTRODUCTION**

Base on the new system that is developed, several points has been carefully observed for further research in other to further improve our school system activities.

In summary of this project the researcher has read through school management system, which is quite large to be encapsulated in just one project work, so this project is reduced to focus on the online assignment submission management system as a whole.

The online assignment submission management system has been sub-divided into modules in other to carefully handle the processes involved in this system. The online assignment submission management system is sub-divided into (4) four major modules which are:

- i. Description of the system
- ii. Program Specification
- iii. Interface Design
- iv. Structure of the Database

This module is also broken down, so as to capture all the necessary segments that are required to make this project successful.

#### 5.2.0 CONCLUSION

In deciding what a school management system should look like for a school before abstracting to the research domain for any faculty or department. They should be validated in the fields. It's important to look closely at systems that have successfully been deployed in challenging environment and any available evaluation data.

In creating an online assignment submission management system, out of school management system, it is essential that the assignment submission management system is designed with goal of allowing register student to login in with their valid ID access to access the assignment page and being able to upload his / her assignment in the system.

We are now in the fortunate situation of falling information technology costs, improving computer literacy combined with preliminary evidence of school management successes in resource poor areas. The critical challenge is to create well- designed, effective, low cost systems by sharing resources, learning from each other experiences and evaluating our work.

#### 5.3.0 RECOMMENDATION

The software developed for the implementation of this research can be used by any School. The following recommendations are proposed:

- System backup should be carry out day-to-day if place on a central server on the school building.
- A cloud system backup is highly recommended to ensure safety of system in terms of theft or fire outbreak.
- Every staff granted access to the system is require to sign an undertaken to protect the integrity of the system.
- Users of the system should ensure to print out payment transactions for future references.
- Administrator of the system should create passwords with long characters so as to make password hacking difficult.
- User with certain privilege should ensure safekeeping of password since it provides access to the system.

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### APPENDIX A: SOURCE CODE

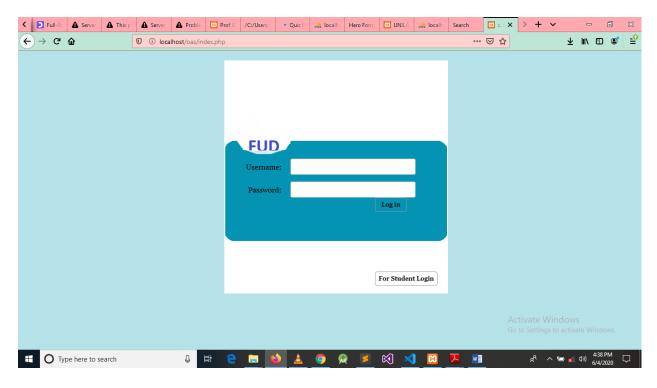
```
Index.php
<?php
      session_start();
      require("conection/connects.php");
      $msg="";
      if(isset($_POST['btn_log'])){
             $uname=$_POST['unametxt'];
             $pwd=$_POST['pwdtxt'];
             $sql=mysqli_query($db,"SELECT * FROM users_tbl
                                                      WHERE username='$uname' AND
password='$pwd'
                                               ");
             $cout=mysqli_num_rows($sql);
                    if($cout>0){
                          $row=mysqli_fetch_array($sql);
                          $_SESSION['uname'] =$row['username'];
                          $_SESSION['pass'] =$row['password'];
```

```
if($row['type']=='admin')
                                         $msg="UNILAG School Admin!....";
                                  else
                                         header("location: everyone.php");
                    }
                    else
                                  $msg="Login Username and Password Wrong.....";
}
?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"</p>
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<a href="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8" />
<title>::. Springlight School Manager.::</title>
k rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="css/login.css" />
</head>
```

```
<body>
       <form method="post">
       <fieldset>
       <fieldset></fieldset>
       <div id="login_back">
                     <div id="msg">
                     </div>
<div id="login_form">
       <label for="login">Username:</label>
       <input type="text" class="fields" name="unametxt" title="Enter username here" />
<div class="clear"></div>
<label for="login">Password:</label>
<input type="password" class="fields" name="pwdtxt" title="Enter Password here"</pre>
autocomplete="off"/>
<div class="clear"></div>
<input type="submit" class="button" name="btn_log" value="Log in" />
</div
```

APPENDIX B: WINDOW SCREEN.

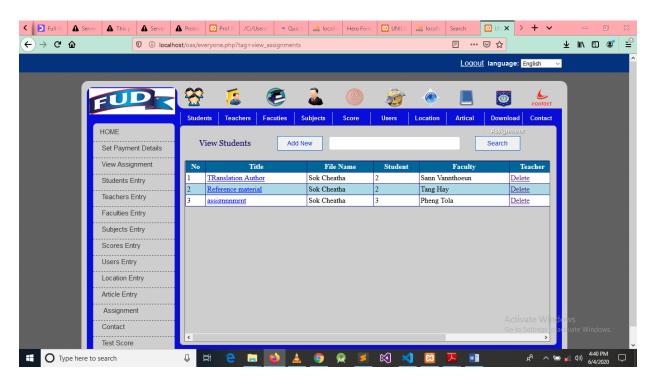
# Login screen(index.php)



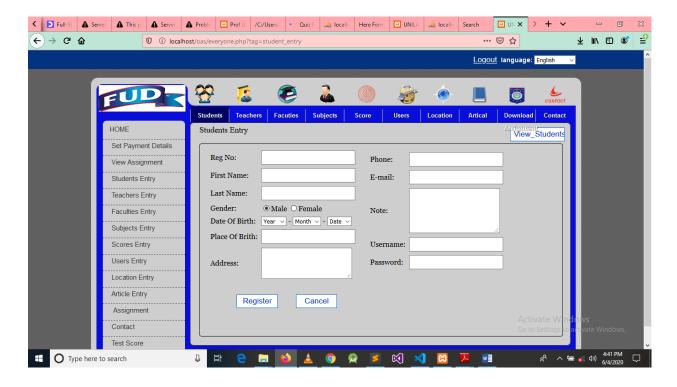
Welcome screen (everyone.php included home.php)



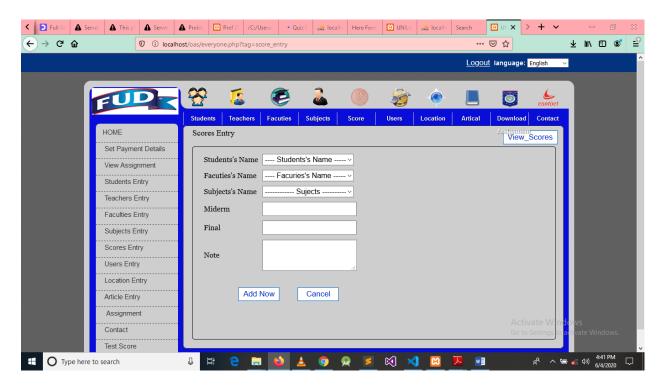
### **VIEW ASSIGNMENT**



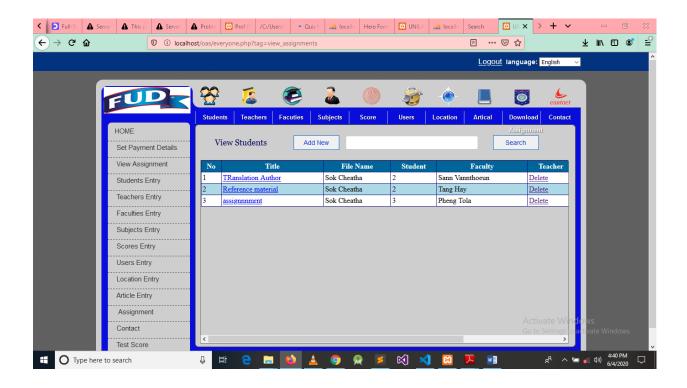
#### STUDENT ENTRY



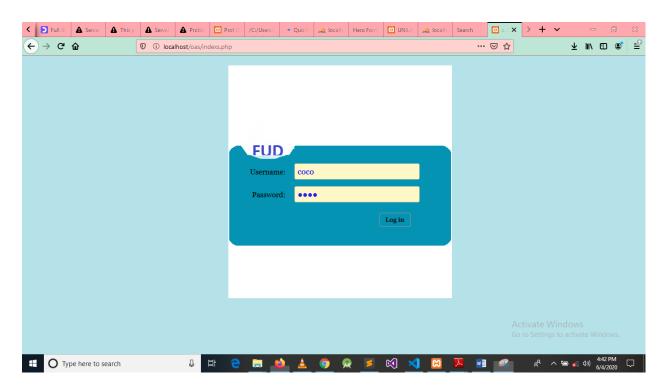
## SCORE\_ENTRY



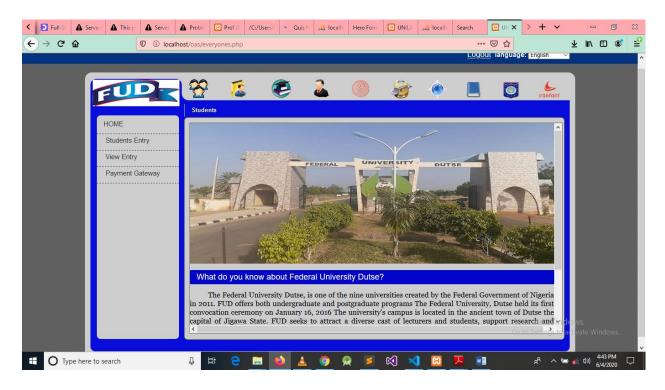
### VIEW\_ASSIGNMENT



### STUDENT LOGIN



## STUDENT HOME SCREEN



### FILE ENTRY

