

JOB_ Back-end Development.docx

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BACK-END ¹DEVELOPMENT

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1.Introduction

A vital component of creating a website that performs data entry into a database is back-end software development. The back end is in charge of managing the server-side components of the application, including data processing and database communication. Developers must complete several procedures in order to create a website from scratch that performs data entry into a database. A thorough understanding of back-end software development fundamentals, such as database architecture, programming languages, server configuration, and testing/debugging, is necessary when creating a website from scratch to execute data entry into a database. Web developers may construct dependable, scalable apps that can scale to meet the needs of a variety of users by using the proper methodology and paying close attention to the details. By creating a website from scratch and performing data input into a database, this program provides students with an introduction to back-end software development. An Entity Relationship diagram will need to be implemented from a given set of requirements after being given a basis in RDBMS design. The next step is to create a database from a provided schema.

1.1 Aim and Objective

Aim:

The aim of this research study is to develop a relational database-based web-based digital system that can store all of these records of a primary school electronically.

Objective:

- To build an ER diagram for the database that holds the necessary information of the school.
- To create a web-based, relational database-based digital system.
- To electronically store each of these fundamental school records.

1.2 Background Study

In this study, the researcher takes on a new role as a back-end web developer for a small company known as “Rishton Academy Primary School”. In order to store data about students, parents, teachers, classes, etc., the school now uses paper-based records. Ahead of the teacher has hired to develop a web-based digital system with a relational database to store all of these records digitally. A solution can be designed and implemented using the PHP programming language and a compatible database; to do this, competency in PHP can be developed throughout the course of this semester. The ability to set up a web server using Linux is regarded as a crucial talent in the business world, and it is compulsory for students of the BSc (Hons) Computer Science course.

2. Part 1

The researcher has to determine the entities and relationships involved in order to design an ER diagram for a database that can house the data needed by the school. Some of the entities that may be added, based on the conditions given, are *Class*, *Pupils*, *parents/guardian*, *Teachers*. The researcher must determine the attributes (columns) and data types for each entity as well as the “primary keys (PK)” and “foreign keys (FK)” that connect the entities. The researcher must also establish the cardinality, that is, whether the relationships are “one-to-one”, “one-to-many”, or “many-to-many” of the relationships between the entities(Deshpande *et al.* 2021).

The ER diagram is designed based on the information given:

Classes:

ClassID (PK, int)

ClassName (varchar)

ClassCapacity (int)

TeacherID (FK, int)

Pupils:

PupilID (PK, int)

PupilName (varchar)

PupilAddress (varchar)

MedicalInformation (varchar)

ClassID (FK, int)

Parents/Guardians:

ParentID (PK, int)

ParentName (varchar)

ParentAddress (varchar)

ParentEmail (varchar)

ParentPhone (varchar)

PupilParents:

ParentsID (FK, int)

PupilID (FK, int)

Teachers:

TeacherID (PK, int)

TeacherName (varchar)

TeacherAddress (varchar)

TeacherPhone (varchar)

TeacherSalary (varchar)

TeacherImage (text)

TeacherDoc (text)

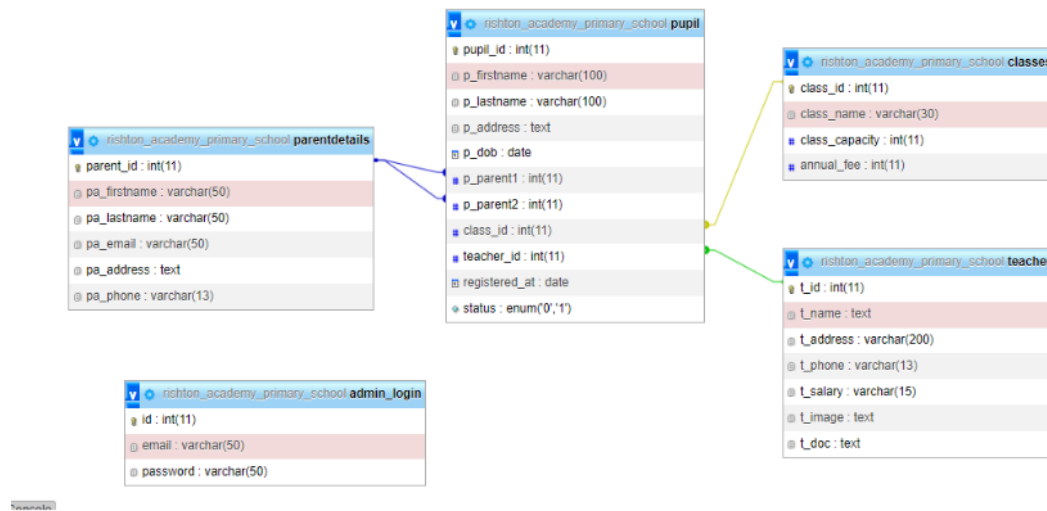
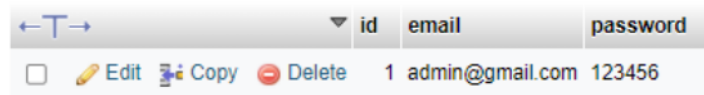


Figure 1: ERD diagram

(Source: Created by the learner)

The above image shows the ERD diagram of the entire system. This diagram have several entity with some of the columns. For every entity the researcher set the primary key and foreign key separately (Negozio *et al.*2020).



	id	email	password
<input type="checkbox"/> Edit Copy Delete	1	admin@gmail.com	123456

Figure 2: Admin_login

(Source: Created in PHPmyadmin)

This is the "Admin_login" table which includes some of the basic columns such as "Id","email" and "password".

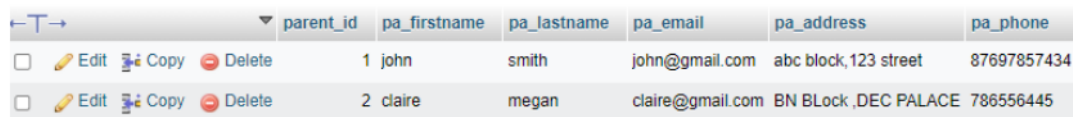


	class_id	class_name	class_capacity	annual_fee
<input type="checkbox"/> Edit Copy Delete	1	Reception Year	60	3000
<input type="checkbox"/> Edit Copy Delete	2	Year One	60	3200
<input type="checkbox"/> Edit Copy Delete	3	Year Two	60	3400
<input type="checkbox"/> Edit Copy Delete	4	Year Three	60	3600
<input type="checkbox"/> Edit Copy Delete	5	Year Four	60	3800
<input type="checkbox"/> Edit Copy Delete	6	Year Five	60	4000
<input type="checkbox"/> Edit Copy Delete	7	Year Six	60	4200

Figure 3: Class table

(Source: Created in PHPmyadmin)

Here are the class table of the database system. With the help of the above image easily understand the entire column of the class table.



	parent_id	pa_firstname	pa_lastname	pa_email	pa_address	pa_phone
<input type="checkbox"/> Edit Copy Delete	1	john	smith	john@gmail.com	abc block,123 street	87697857434
<input type="checkbox"/> Edit Copy Delete	2	claire	megan	claire@gmail.com	BN BLock ,DEC PALACE	786556445

Figure 4: Parent Details Table

(Source: Created in PHPmyadmin)

The Parentdetails table includes some of the columns such as parent_id, pa_firstname etc.

	pupil_id	p_firstname	p_lastname	p_address	p_dob	p_parent1	p_parent2	class_id	teacher_id	registered_at
<input type="checkbox"/>	3	max	monte	DEF Block	2020-04-07	1	2	2	2	2023-04-06

Figure 5: Pupil Table

(Source: Created in PHPmyadmin)

Here, the researcher creates the “pupil table” that includes ten column such as pupil_id, p_firstname, p_lastname, p_address, p-dob, p_parent1, p_parent2, class_id, teacher_id and register_at.

	t_id	t_name	t_address	t_phone	t_salary	t_image	t_doc
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	john	EN 69,B block	8767656565	30000	customer.jpg	verified
<input type="checkbox"/>	2	Kane William	DEF BLOCK	7876655565	30000	enterpren_image.jpg	verified

Figure 6: Teacher Table

(Source: Created in PHPmyadmin)

Here, the researcher created the “teacher table” that includes 7 columns such as t_id, t_name, t_address, t_phone, t_salary, t_image and t_doc.

3. Part 2

Admin login

Login Form

UserEmail:

Password:

Login

Figure 7: Login Form

(Source: Created by the learner)

This is the login form which helps the user to login in the portal with the help of the login credential.

[Logout](#)

Dashboard

Manage Classes

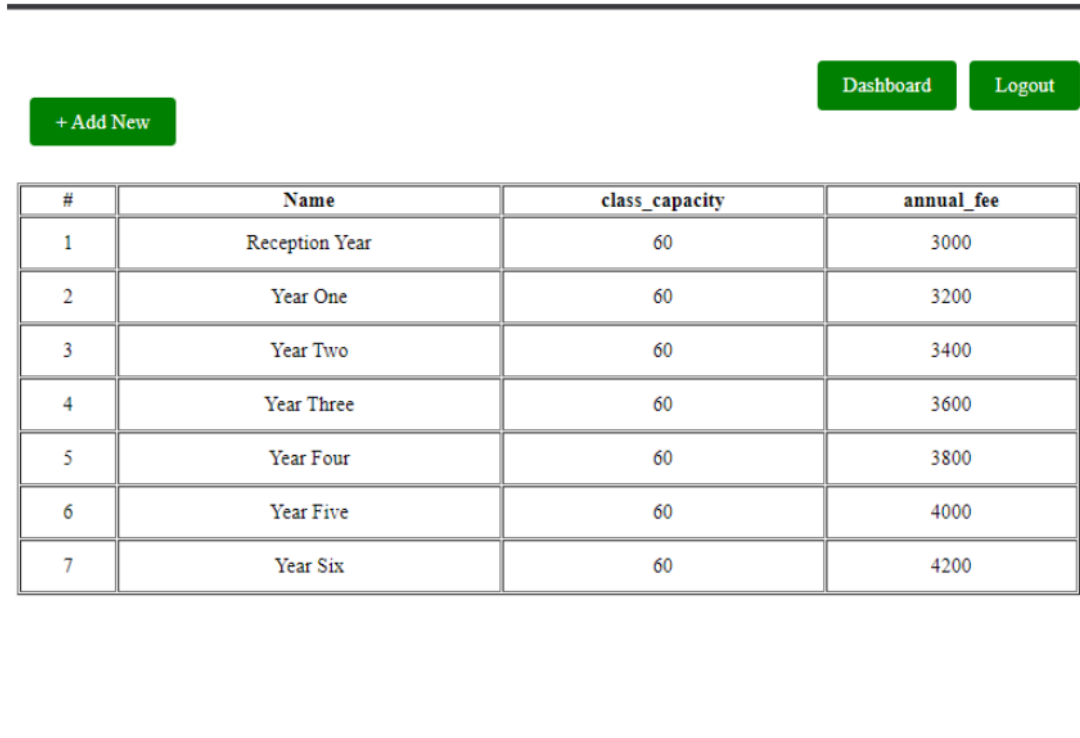
Manage Teacher

Manage Pupils

Manage Parents

Figure 8: Dashboard

(Source: Created by the learner)



The screenshot shows a dashboard with a header bar containing three buttons: '+ Add New' on the left, and 'Dashboard' and 'Logout' on the right. Below the header is a table with four columns: '#', 'Name', 'class_capacity', and 'annual_fee'. The table lists seven rows of data representing different school years from Reception Year to Year Six, each with a capacity of 60 and an increasing annual fee.

#	Name	class_capacity	annual_fee
1	Reception Year	60	3000
2	Year One	60	3200
3	Year Two	60	3400
4	Year Three	60	3600
5	Year Four	60	3800
6	Year Five	60	4000
7	Year Six	60	4200

Figure 9: Class list view page

(Source: Created by the learner)

The review page shows the steils of the school on a yearly basis. Some of the basic features which are available in the review page such as name, class_capacity and annual_fees.

[Class List](#)[Dashboard](#)[Logout](#)

Add Teacher Form

Class Name:

Class Capacity:

Annual Fee:

Add Class

Figure 10: Teacher Form

(Source: Created by the learner)

Teacher form helps to store the details in a single location.

[Teacher List](#)[Dashboard](#)[Logout](#)

Add Teacher Form

Name:

Phone:

salary:

Image:

 No file chosen

Document:

Address:

Add Teacher

Figure 12: Add new teacher

(Source: Created by the learner)

The researcher created a new teacher page to store all the details.

+ Add New

Dashboard

Logout

#	Name	DOB	Class	Address	Parent1	Parent2	Teacher Name
1	max monte	2020-04-07	Year One	DEF Block	john smith	claire megan	Kane William

Figure 13: Pupil list

(Source: Created by the learner)

Here, the researcher creates the list of pupil.

Pupil List

Dashboard

Logout

Add Pupil Form

First Name:

Last Name:

Address:

DOB:

Parent Name 1:

Figure 14: Add new Pupil

(Source: Created by the learner)

Here, the researcher creates the page for add new pupil.

<div>+ Add New</div> <div>DashboardLogout</div>				
#	Name	Email	Address	Phone
1	john smith	john@gmail.com	abc block,123 street	87697857434
2	claire megan	claire@gmail.com	BN BLock ,DEC PALACE	786556445

Figure 15: Parent list

(Source: Created by the learner)

Here, the researcher creates the list of parents.

[Teacher List](#)[Dashboard](#)[Logout](#)

Add Teacher Form

Name:

Phone:

salary:

Image:

Document:

Address:

Add Teacher

Figure 16: Add parents page

(Source: Created by the learner)

The parent page has some options such as name, image, phone, salary etc.

4. Conclusion

Students learn about back-end software development in this module by creating a website from scratch and entering data into a database. An Entity Relationship diagram needs to be implemented from a given set of requirements after receiving a foundation in RDBMS design. For creating and implementing a solution, the PHP programming language and a suitable database must be used. The aim of this research study is properly fulfilled by the researcher by creating the ERD along

with the tables. The database is created with the help of PHPmyadmin that holds all the records of the school digitally.

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FINAL GRADE

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GENERAL COMMENTS

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