PROJECT REPORT

ON

"Online Exam"

SUBMITTED BY THE PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE DEGREE OF THE

BACHLOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATION

3RD YEAR

6TH SEMESTER

MAR/APR: - 2018-2019

SUBMITTED BY:-

DIPEEKA B. PATEL (606)

GUIDED BY :-

A.P. KRUPALI P. PATEL

TO

COLLEGE OF APPLIED SCIENCE AND PROFESSIONAL STUDIES

(CASPS),CHIKHLI. -396521

AFFILATED BY:

VEER NARMAD SOUTH GUJRAT UNIVERCITY(VNSGU)- SURAT

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

- We take this opportunity to express our profound sense of gratitude and respect to all those who helped us throughout the duration of this project. Firstly, we are extremely grateful to college of applied science and professional studies,chikhli for providing us the excellent working environment to undergo our project.
- We devote our success in this effort to our project guide **Mrs krupali p. patel** for giving us the opportunity to undertake the project and providing crucial feedbacks that influenced us and provided opportunity to undertake the project work in the esteemed concern.
- We are also deeply thankful to our **Mr.ashoksinh v. solnki** Principal, whose useful suggestions, gentle soothing attitude and right directions helped us a lot to learn in this project and also for her constant encouragement and support throughout the project.

ABSTRACT

Online examinations are an important method of evaluating the success potential of tudents. This research effort the individuals under consideration were students who would be nrolling in computer courses or Technologies Registrations. A prototype of a web-based lacement examination system is described from the standpoint of the research effort, end ser, and software development.

An on-line educational system including exam processing and electronic journal eatures. An instructor builds a course based questions which on-line contain in identification of assignments. Which are compiled into an on-line exam syllabus?

Users enrolled in the platform may access the electronic details they provided and perform various functions with the on-line educational system in order to participate in the on-line examinations. Users can receive an on-line exam, having multimedia content, for the course, and they can electronically provide answers for the exam. And after Completion of heir duration of exam they are provided the grade or marks secured in their examinations.

A Rashtra Vibhushan Award Winning Institute

Tele - Fax : 02634 - 233189

College of Appllied Sciences and Professional Studies
(CASPS)
(Affiliated to the Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Surat)
Chikhli College Campus, Chikhli - 396 521,
Dist. Navsari (Guj.) INDIA
e-mail : casps@ymail.com, web : www.casps.in

GEN. No. /20 /20 Date : 18/4/2019

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project work carried out at **CASPS, Chikhli** and recorded in this report is the bonafide work of **Patel Dipeekaben Bansilal** Examination No: **606** of Bachelor Of Computer Application Semester VI, and has been successfully carried out by her/him as partial fulfillment towards the degree of B.C.A., under our guidance during the academic year 2018-2019.

He/She was involved in the project for about eight weeks and was responsible for the design and development of **Online Exam** at college as **In-house Project.**

Internal Project Guide

PROJECT REPORT
YEAR: 20 /20

Examinar's

(1) 18/4/19

(2)

(3)

Dr. Ashoksinh V. Solanki
I/C PRINCIPAL
COLLEGE OF APPLIED SCIENCES AND PROFESSIONAL STUDIES, CHIKHLI

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CA

1.Project Profile

oject Name	:Online Exam
atform	: All OS Supported
ont End	: JavaScript, PHP, Jquery , HTML
ıck End	: MySQL(Version 4.5.1)
ocumentation tool	: Microsoft Word 2007
perating System	: Windows 8.1
eb Server	: WAMPP Server (Version 3.2.2)
eb Browser	: Mozilla Firefox, Google Chrome
litor	: Macromedia Dreamweaver 8
uided By	: Mrs. Krupali p. patel
ıbmitted To	: College Of Applied Science And Professional Studies, Chikhli

Project Duration : 3 Months.

Type : Demo

1.1 Purpose

1.2 Scope

ıtroduction:

- Online examinations contents providers to focus on creating effective assessment questions and focusing on exam's feedback delivery to students.
- In the paper we present techniques that are pertinent to the elements of assessment process: answers submission, computerized grading, and feedback after submission.

1Purpose:-

- in comparison to the present system the proposed system will be less time consuming and is more efficient
- result will be very precise and accurate and will be declared in very short span of time because calculation are done by the simulator itself.
- The propose system is very secure as no chances of leakage of question paper as it is dependent on the administrator only.
- The logs of appeared candidates and their marks are stored and can be backup for future use.

2scope:-

- online examination system is developed or designed for educational institutes like school,colleges and private institutes to conduct logic test of their students on regular basis.
- Design to provide or facilitate administrator and user.

- Complete and safe information is provided to user.
- Can be used anywhere anytime as it is web based application.

Project Planning

ROJECT PLANNING AND SCHEDULING

- A project is a collection of tasks that must be completed in minimum time or at minimal cost.
- Objectives of project scheduling
- Completing the project as early as possible by determining the earliest start and finish of each activity.

1 Project Definition

- on-line examinations contents providers to focus on creating effective assessment questions and focusing on exam's feedback delivery to students. In the paper we present techniques that are pertinent to the elements of assessment process: answers submission, computerized grading, and feedback after submission.

- As the modern organizations are automated and computers are working as per the instructions, it becomes essential for the coordination of human beings, commodity and computers in a modern organization.

.2 Existing System

- In a day Advertisement System is a prepare& Hording base.
- Advertising Paid, non- personal communication through various media about a business firm, not-for-profit organization, product, or idea by a sponsor identified in a message that is intended to inform or persuade members of a particular audience.

Problem area and need for new system

- This Website avoids the manual work and the problems concern with it. It is an easy way to obtain the information regarding the different scheduled examinations information that are Currently issued.

- Well I and my team members have worked hard in order to present an improved website better than the existing one's regarding the information about the various activities. Still , we found out that the project can be done in a better way. Primarily, when we request information about a particular schedules it just shows the exam date and platform. So, after getting the information we can get access to the online exam.

New System

To solve these problem they required a computerized system to handle all the works . they required a web based application that will provide a working environment that will be flexible and will reduce the time for report generation and other paper works.

Feasibility Study of Proposed System

- User needs a web-based system,which will remove all the above-mentioned problems that ,the user is facing,the user wants a web-based system,which will reduce the bulk of paperwork,provide ease of work,flexibility ,fast record finding,modifying,adding,removing and generating the report.

- We proposed our perception of the sysrem,in accordance with the problems of existing system by making a full layout of the system on paper.we tallied the problem and needs by existing system and requirements. We were further

- Updating in the layout in the basis of redefined the problems. In feasibility study phase we had undergone through various steps,which are described as under.

- How feasibility is the system proposed ? this was anlysed by comparing the followimg factores with both the exiting system and proposed system.

- The cost required in the proposed system is comparatively less to the existing system.
- Compared to the existing system the proposed system will provide a better working environment in which there will be ease of work and the effort required will be comparatively less than the existing system.
- Also the time required generating a report or for doing any other work will be comparatively very less than in the existing system.record finding and updating will take less time than the existing system.
- In the existing system the number of staff required for completing the work is more while the new system will require quite less number of staff.

- **2.7 Development Tools (S/W & H/W Req. , Front End / Back End)**

2.7.1. Micromedia Dreamweaver 8

2.7.2. Wampp Server

2.7.3 Hardware And Software Requirement

2.7.4 Php Introduction

.7.1 Micromedia Dreamweaver 8:-

- Adobe Dreamweaver is a proprietary web development tool developed by Adobe Systems. Dreamweaver was created by Macromedia in 1997, and was maintained by them until Macromedia was acquired by Adobe Systems in 2005.Adobe Dreamweaver is available for OS X and for Windows. Following Adobe's acquisition of the Macromedia product suite, releases of Dreamweaver subsequent to version 8.0 have been mores compliant with W3C standards. Recent versions have improved support for Web technologies such as CSS, JavaScript, and various server-side scripting languages including .(JavaScript), ColdFusion, Scriptlet, and PHP.
- micromedia Dreamweaver 8 is a web design and development application that combines a visual design surface known as Live View and a code editor with standard features such as syntax highlighting, code completion, and code collapsing as well as more sophisticated features such as real-time syntax checking and code introspection for generating code hints to assist the user in writing code.

- Combined with an array of site management tools, Dreamweaver lets its users design, code and manage websites as well as mobile content. Dreamweaver is positioned as a versatile web design and development tool that enables visualization of web content while coding. Dreamweaver, like other HTML editors, edits files locally then uploads them to the remote web server using FTP, SFTP, or WebDAV. Dreamweaver CS4 now supports the Subversion (SVN) version control system.

- Since version 5, Dreamweaver supports syntax highlighting for the following languages out of the box:

  1. ActionScript
  2. Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)
  3. ColdFusion
  4. EDML
  5. Extensible Hyper Text Markup Language (XHTML)
  6. Extensible Markup Language (XML)
  7. ExtensibleStylesheet Language Transformations (XSLT)
  8. Hyper Text Markup Language (HTML)
  10. JavaScript
  11. Hypertext Preprocessor (PHP)

- Users can add their own language syntax highlighting. In addition, code completion is available for many of these languages.

7.2 WAMP:-

- WAMPP is a free and open source cross-platform web server solution stack package developed by Apache Friends, consisting mainly of the Apache HTTP Server, MySQLI database, and interpreters for scripts written in the PHP and Perl programming language

- ## 2.7.3 HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE REQUIREMENT

- The hardware and software requirements described below are provided as general requirements. Individual factors to consider that can affect these requirements include:

ARDWARE REQUIREMENT:

Component	Specification
Processor	Core i3
RAM	220 MB RAM(minimum)
Hard disk	20 GB(minimum)

Table 1 Hardware Requirements

OFTWARE REQUIRMENT:

- Operating system
  - Windows 2007
  - Windows XP professional service pack 2
  - Windows 8

A

- Windows vista
- Windows 2000 service pack 3

- Software tool

  - Microsoft SQL Server 2008

- Front-end

  - Php (7.2.14)

- Back-end

  - Mysql Server/5.7.24 (Wampp Server /Phpmyadmin/V 4.8.4)

2.7.4 PHP:

PHP is the large no of internet service providers (ISPs) and web hosting companies that support it. Today there are hundreds of thousands of developers using PHP, and it's not surprising that there are so many, considering that several thet several million sites are reported to have php installed.

PHP is a cross platform technology and that once you've wrriten your web page, it's easy to get it up and running on our web server but how does php compare with other technologies out there? Well, comparing php with perl is a bit tricky becouse they were designed for different things.PHP was specifically designed to rapidly create dynamic web content; perl was not. As a result, perl can sometimes be a complicated language that can become prohibitive for users who want to create web pages. Comparing php with asp is a more balanced comparison, but then you have to pay for asp, and asp doesn't work well on a variety of platforms it needs to be used on other proprietary for which you also must pay.

> Advantage And Disadvantage:

PHP is a powerful and robust PHP built around the programming paradigm. In addition to the flexible way you can use it to build your application, it provides a basic structure for organizing files and database table names - keeping everything consistent and logical.

FEATURES:-

1)simple
2)faster
3)interpreted
4)open source
5)case sensitive.
6)simplicity.
7)efficiency.
8)platform independent.
9)security.
10)flexibility.
11)familiarity.
12)error reporting.
13)loosely typed language.
14)real-time access monitoring.

ADVANTAGES:-

1) performance.
2) Portability(platfoem independent).
3) Ease of use.
4) Open source.
5) Third party application support.
6) Community support

DISADVANTAGES:-

1)security:
Since it is open sourced,so all people can see the source code, if there are bugs in the source code,it can be used by people to explore the weakness of people.

2)not suitable for large application:
Hard to maintain since it is not very modular.

3)weak type:
Implicit conversion may surprise unway programmers and lead to unexpected bugs.

3. SYSTEM ANALYSIS

3.1 System Features (Detailed Description of modules)

3.2 ER diagram

3.3 Data Dictionary

3.4 Data flow diagrams

3.1 System Features (Detailed Description of modules)

Users:-

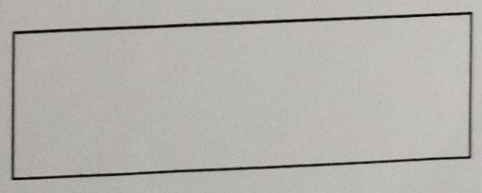
- Users can register Website & login.
- Select subject
- Select test
- Give Exam
- Review questions
- Take Result
- Show reports

2E.R Diagram:-

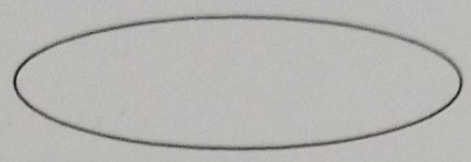
- In software engineering, an entity-relationship model (ER model for short) is an abstract and conceptual representation of data. Entity-relationship modeling is a database modeling method, used to produce a type of conceptual schema or semantic data model of a system, often a relational database, and its requirements in a top-down fashion. Diagrams created by this process are called entity-relationship diagrams or ER diagrams.
- E-R Diagram mainly consists of:
  - Entity
  - Attributes
  - Relationships
- An entity may be defined as a thing which is recognized as being capable of an independent existence and which can be uniquely identified. An entity is an abstraction from the complexities of some domain. When we speak of an entity we normally speak of some aspect of the real world which can be distinguished from other aspects of the real world.
- An entity may be a physical object such as a house or a car, an event such as a house sale or a car service, or a concept such as a customer transaction or order. Although the term entity is the one most commonly used, following Chen we should really distinguish between an entity and an entity-type. An entity-type is a category. An entity, strictly speaking, is an instance of a given entity-type. There are usually many instances of an entity-type. Because the term entity-type is somewhat cumbersome, most people tend to use the term entity as a synonym for this term.
- A relationship captures how entities are related to one another. Relationships can be thought of as verbs, linking two or more nouns.

enerally E-R Diagram requires the use of the following symbols:

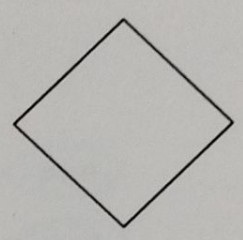
- Rectangles which represent an entity or entity set.

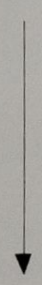


- Ellipse which represent attribute of entity



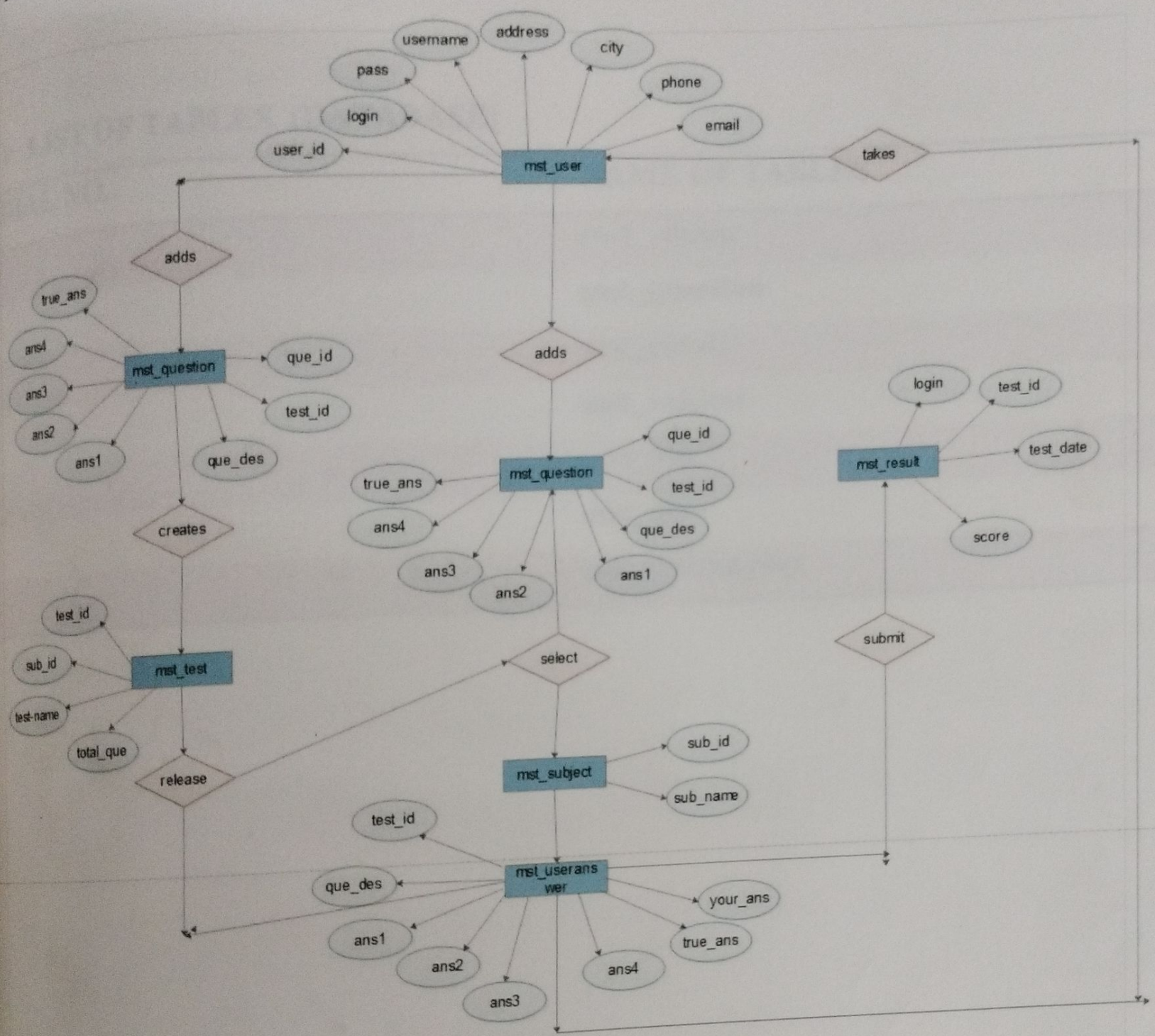
- Diamond which represent relationship among entity set





- Lines which represent link attribute to entity and entity set to relationship each component in the E-R diagram is labeled with the entity or relationship that represents the figure shows the simple E-R diagram.

ER-Diagram:


username
address
city
pass
phone
login
email
user_id
mst_user
takes
adds
true_ans
ans4
mst_question
que_id
ans3
test_id
ans2
ans1
que_des
adds
login
test_id
que_id
mst_result
test_date
true_ans
mst_question
test_id
ans4
que_des
score
creates
ans3
ans1
ans2
test_id
submit
sub_id
mst_test
select
test-name
total_que
sub_id
mst_subject
release
sub_name
test_id
mst_useranswer
que_des
your_ans
ans1
true_ans
ans2
ans4
ans3

> LIST OF TABLES (DATABASE)

SERIAL NO.	NAME OF TABLES
	mst_admin
	mst_question
	mst_result
	mst_subject
	mst_test
	mst_user
	mst_useranswer

3 Data Dictionary

1. Table name: mst_admin

Primery key:id

r no	Name	Data type	Description	Constraint
	Id	**int(11)**	**To store id**	**Not null**
	Loginid	**Varchar(50)**	**To store login id**	**Not null**
	Pass	**Varchar2(50)**	**To store password**	**Not null**

2. Table name:mst_question

Primery key:-que_id

r no.	Name	Data type	Descrippion	constraint
	que_id	**Int(5)**	**To store ques id**	**Not null**
	test_id	**Int(5)**	**To store test id**	**Not null**
	que_desc	**Varchar(150)**	**To store ques desciption**	**Not null**
	ans1	**Varchar(75)**	**To store ans 1**	**Not null**
	ans2	**Varchar(75)**	**To store ans 2**	**Not null**
	ans3	**Varchar(75)**	**To store ans 3**	**Not null**
	ans4	**Varchar(75)**	**To store ans 4**	**Not null**
	true_ans	**Int(1)**	**To store true**	**Not null**

ans

3. **table name:mst_result**

r no	Name	Data type	Description	Constraint
	login	**Varchar(20)**	**To store login name**	**Not null**
	test_id	**Int(5)**	**To store test id**	**Not null**
	test_date	**Varchar(20)**	**To store test_date**	**Not null**
	score	**Int(3)**	**To store score**	**Not null**

4. **Table name:subject**

Primery key:-sub_id

Sr no	Name	Data type	Description	Constraint
1	**Sub_id**	**Int(5)**	**To store subject id**	**Not null**
2	**Sub_name**	**Varchar(25)**	**To store subject name**	**Not null**

table name:mst_test

mery key:- test_id

no	Name	Data type	Description	constraint
	test_id	**Int(5)**	**To store test id**	**Not null**
	sub_id	**Int(5)**	**To store subject id**	**Not null**
	test_name	**varchar(30)**	**To store test name**	**Not null**
	total_que	**varchar(15)**	**To store total question**	**Not null**

table name:mst_user

rimery key:- user_id

r no	Name	Data type	Description	Constraint
	User_id	**Int(5)**	**To store user id**	**Not null**
	Login	**Varchar(20)**	**To store login name**	**Not null**
	Pass	**Varchar(20)**	**To store password**	**Not null**
	Username	**Varchar(30)**	**To store username**	**Not null**
	Address	**Varchar(50)**	**To store address**	**Not null**
	city	**Varchar(15)**	**To store city**	**Not null**
	phone	**bigint(15)**	**To store phone number**	**Not null**
	Email	**Varchar(30)**	**To store email**	**Not null**

7. table name:mst_useranswer

no	Name	Data type	Description	Constraint
	sess_id	Int(5)	To store session id	Not null
	Test_id	int(11)	To store test id	Not null
	Que_des	Varchar(20)	To store ans dsciption	Not null
	Ans1	Varchar(30)	To store answer 1	Not null
	Ans2	Varchar(50)	To store answer 2	Not null
	Ans3	Varchar(15)	To store answer 3	Not null
	Ans4	bigint(15)	To store answer 4	Not null
	True_ansl	Varchar(30)	To store true answer	Not null
	your_ans	Int(11)	To store your answer	Not null

Data flow diagrams

- Data flow diagram is a graphical tool used to describe and analysis the movement of data through system-manual or automated including the Processes stores the data, and delays in the system.
- Data flow diagrams are the central tool and basis from which other components are developed.
- The transformations of the data from input to output through the Processes May be described logically and independently of the physical components Associated with the system. They are termed logical data flow diagrams.
- In contrast, physical data flow diagrams show the actual Implementation and the movement of data between people departments and workstations.

The simple notations are easily understood by users and business Persons who are part of the process being studied. Therefore analysts can work With Users and actually involve them in the study of data flow diagrams.

- Users can make suggestions for modifications of the diagrams to More Accurately Described the business activity. They can also examine the charts and spot Problems quickly so that they can be corrected before other design work begins. If problems are not found early in the development process they will be very difficult to correct when they are noticed. Avoiding mistakes early May even prevent system failure.
- Data flow analysis permits analysts to isolate areas of interest in the institution and study them by examining the data that enter the process and seeing how they are changed when they are changed when they leave the process. As analyst gather acts and details their increased understanding of the process leads them to ask questions about specifications of the process which leads to still additional investigation as the area of investigation is broken into successively lower level details until all the essential components and their interrelations can be understood.
- A comprehensive system investigation produces sets of many data flow diagrams some providing overviews of major processes and others going into great details to show data elements, data stores, and processing steps for specific components of a larger system. If analysts want to review the overall system later, they use the higher-level overview diagrams. However if they are interested in studying one particular they use the data flow diagram for that lower process.

- The levels of data flow diagrams can be compared to highway and street Maps that you might use when traveling in an unfamiliar area you first use a national map, showing major highways and cities. As you near the city you are visiting you need a more detailed map showing the major parts of the city and the access roads. After you reach the area of the city you want, a detailed street map that

- shows even important landmarks, such as bridges and buildings, is especially helpful. This much detail is. Essential when you are first starting on the trip and attempting to understand the lay of the land.
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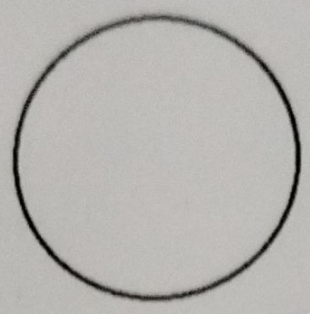
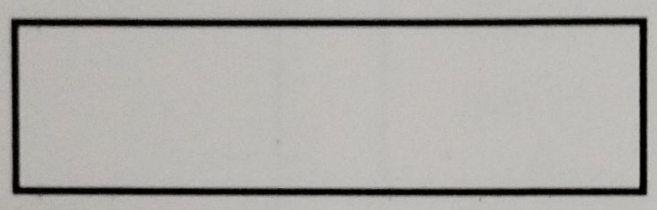
- Data flow diagrams are used in the same way. They are developed and used progressively from the general to the specific for the system of interest. The data flow diagram covers all the processes and data storage area, which takes place during any transaction in the system. The data flow diagrams are functionally divided into Context level (Zero level) and first level data flow diagrams.

mbols used in DFDs:-

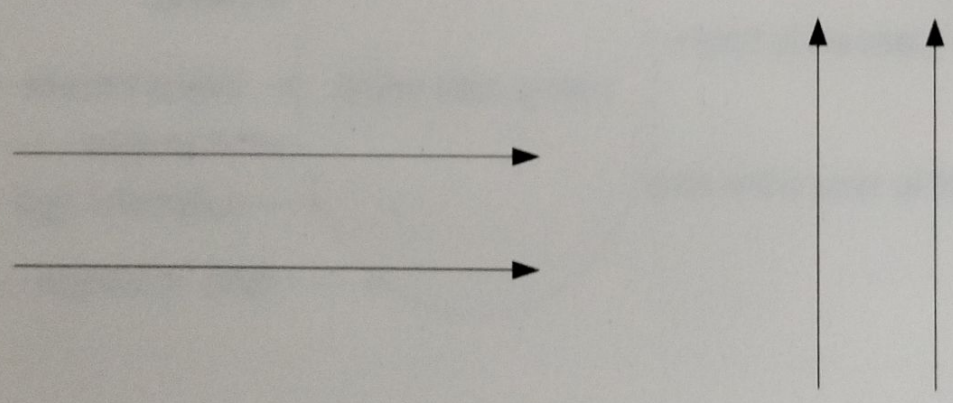
(1) Process: Here flow of data is transformed. E.g. Registering Student, etc.



(2) External Entity: A source or destination of data which is external to the system. E.g. Principal Etc.

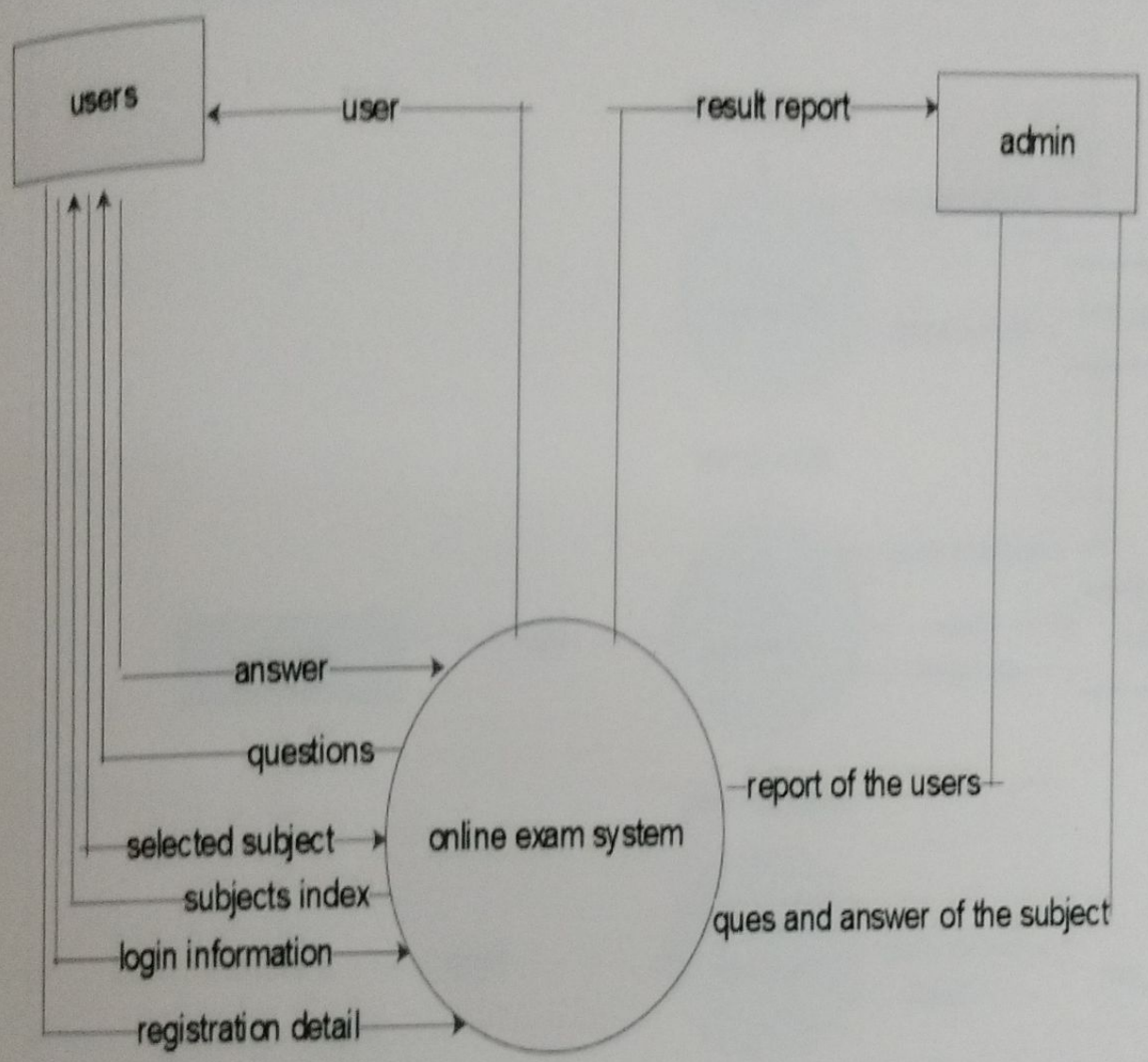


(3) A data flow: It is packet of data. It may be in the form of document, letter etc.

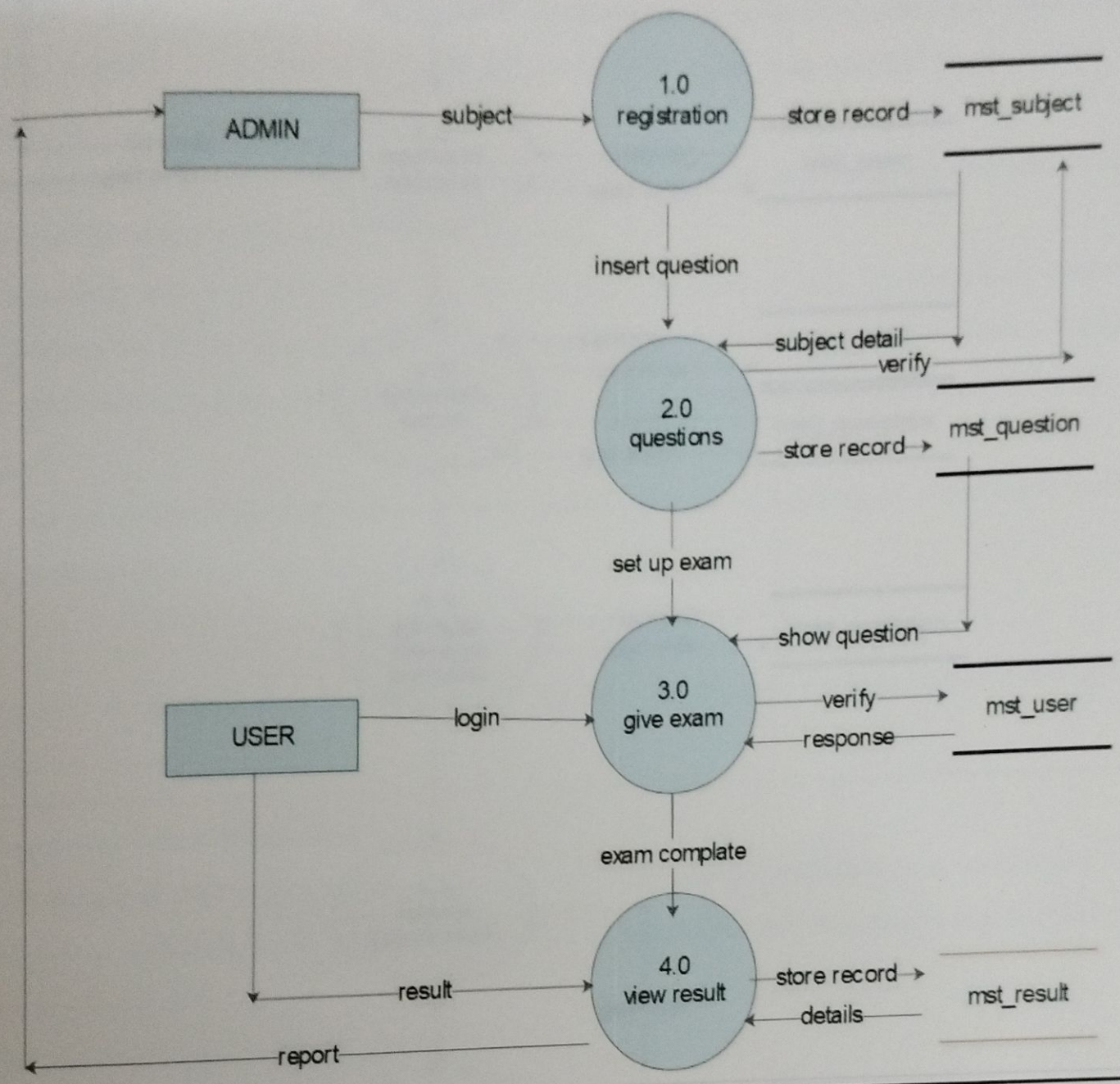


(4) Data store: Any store data but with no reference to the physical method of storing.

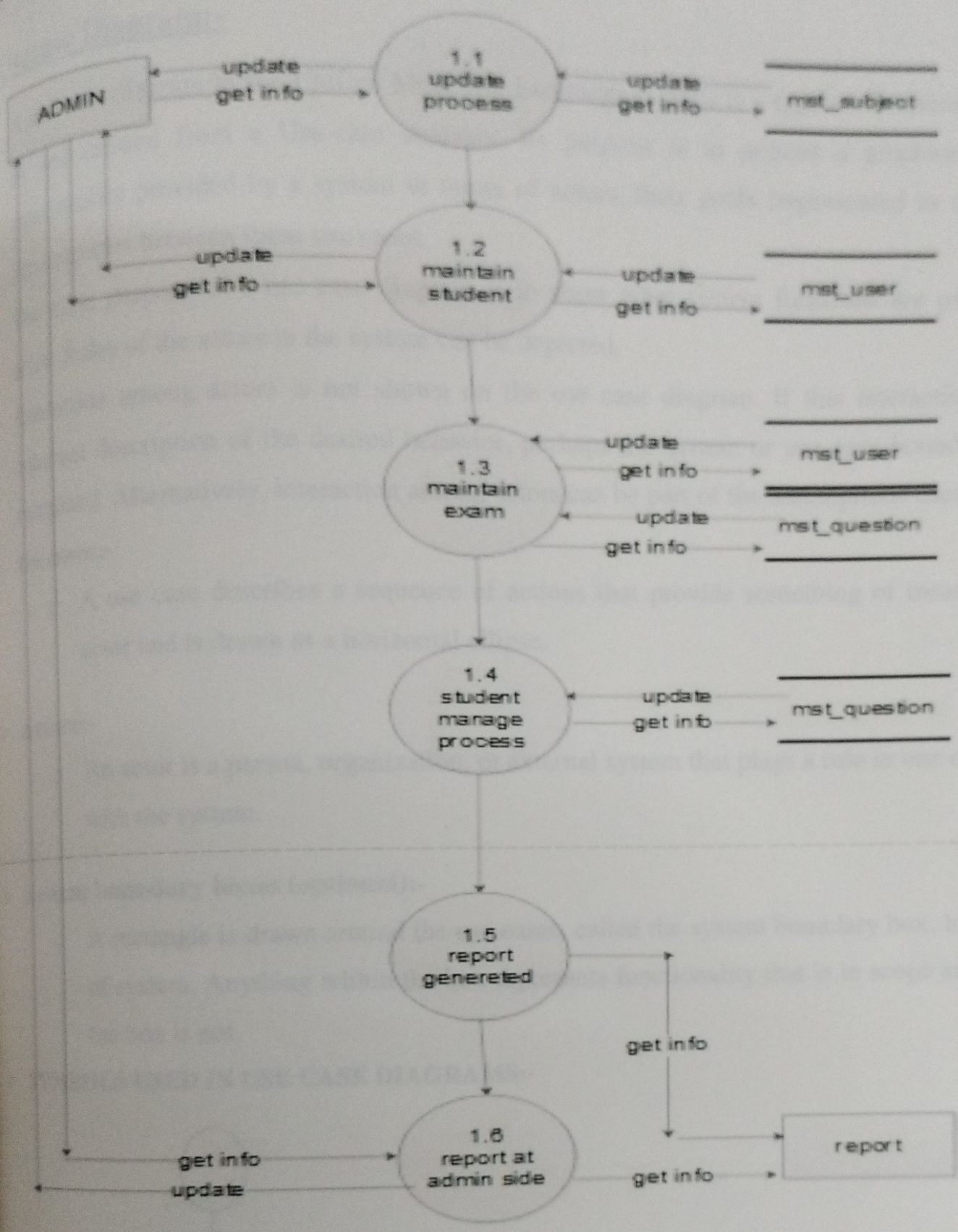
EVEL-0:-(context level dfd)


users
user
result report
admin
answer
questions
selected subject
subjects index
login information
registration detail
online exam system
report of the users
ques and answer of the subject

VEL-1:-(USER)

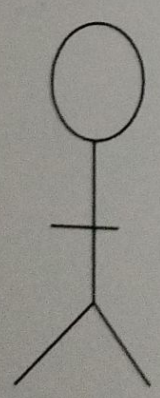

ADMIN
subject
1.0
registration
store record
mst_subject
insert question
subject detail
verify
2.0
questions
store record
mst_question
set up exam
show question
3.0
give exam
verify
response
mst_user
USER
login
exam complate
4.0
view result
store record
details
mst_result
result
report

EL -1(ADMIN)

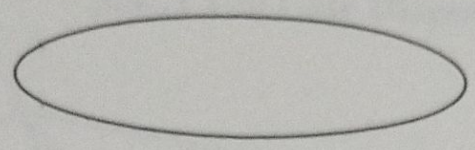

ADMIN
update
get info
1.1
update
process
update
get info
mst_subject
update
get info
1.2
maintain
student
update
get info
mst_user
1.3
maintain
exam
update
get info
mst_user
update
get info
mst_question
1.4
student
manage
process
update
get info
mst_question
1.5
report
genereted
get info
1.6
report at
admin side
get info
update
get info
report

4.1 Usecase Diagram:-

- A use case diagram in the Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a type of behavioral diagram defined by and created from a Use-case analysis. Its purpose is to present a graphical overview of the functionality provided by a system in terms of actors, their goals (represented as use cases), and any dependencies between those use cases.
- The main purpose of a use case diagram is to show what system functions are performed for which actor. Roles of the actors in the system can be depicted.
- Interaction among actors is not shown on the use case diagram. If this interaction is essential to a coherent description of the desired behavior, perhaps the system or use case boundaries should be re-examined. Alternatively, interaction among actors can be part of the assumptions used in the use case.
- **Usecases:-**
  - A use case describes a sequence of actions that provide something of measurable value to an actor and is drawn as a horizontal ellipse.
- **Actors:-**
  - An actor is a person, organization, or external system that plays a role in one or more interactions with the system.
- **System boundary boxes (optional):-**
  - A rectangle is drawn around the use cases, called the system boundary box, to indicate the scope of system. Anything within the box represents functionality that is in scope and anything outside the box is not.
- **SYMBOLS USED IN USE CASE DIAGRAMS:-**



Actor

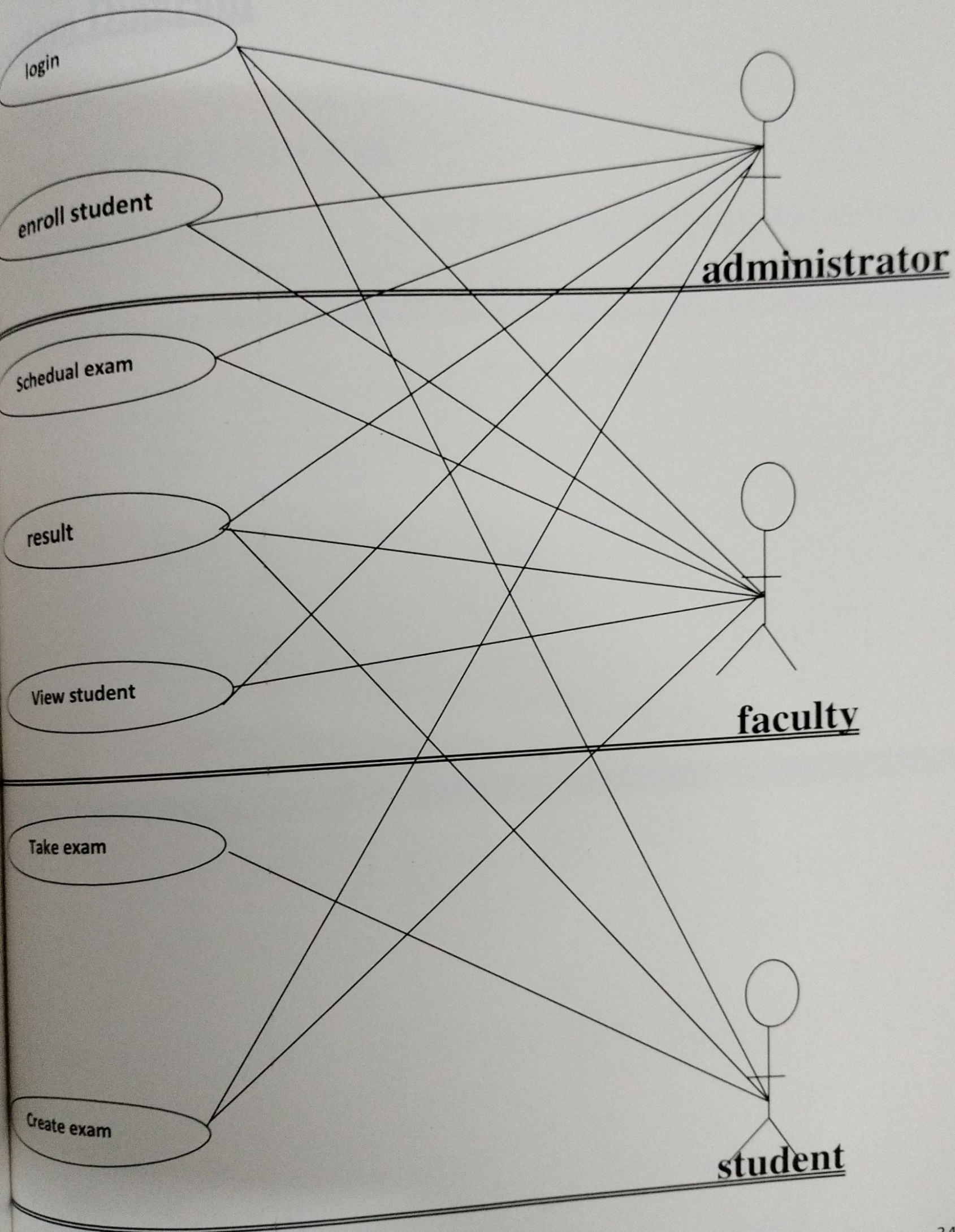


process

link

ase:-

3.4..1 Use Case Diagram

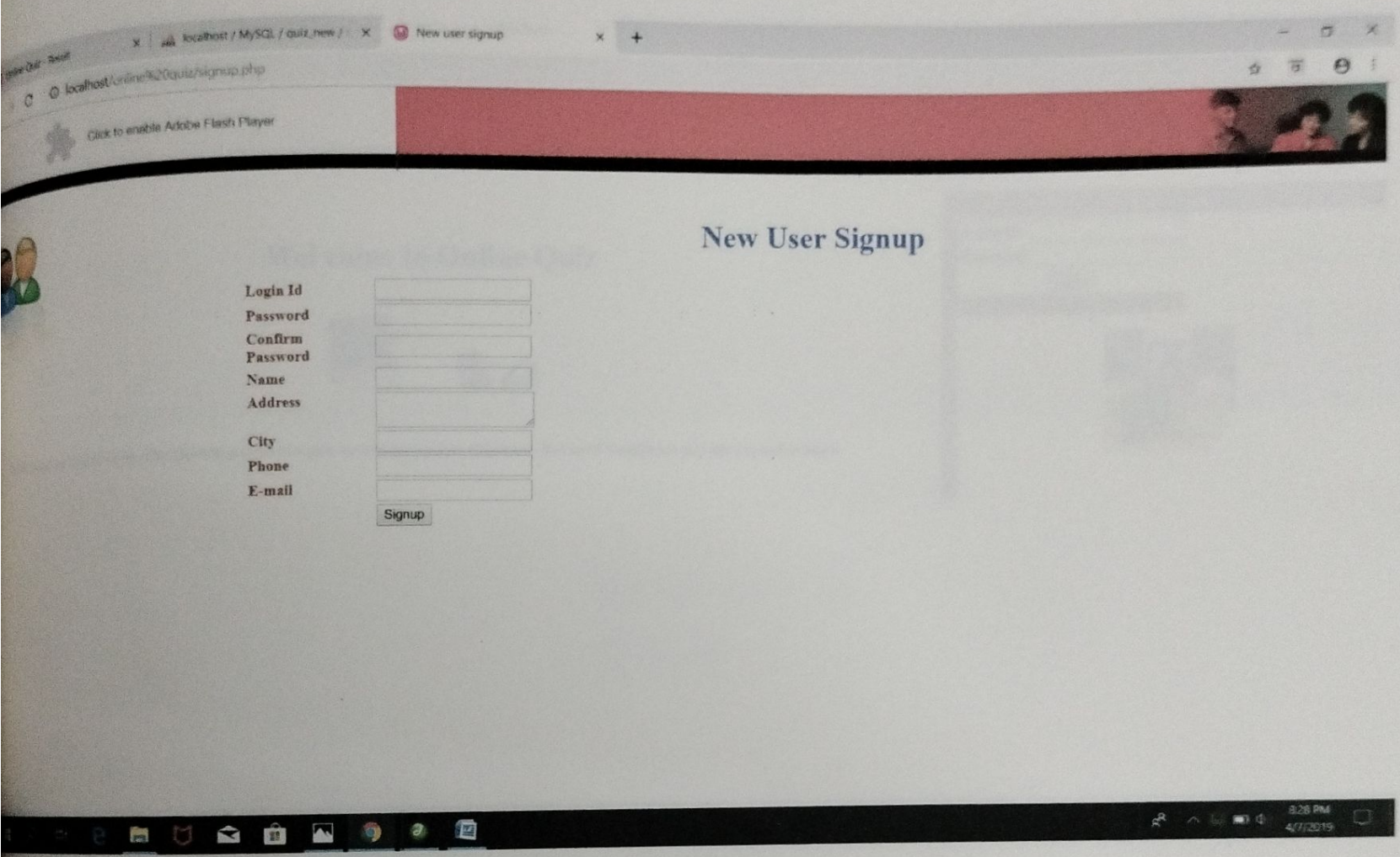


System Diagram

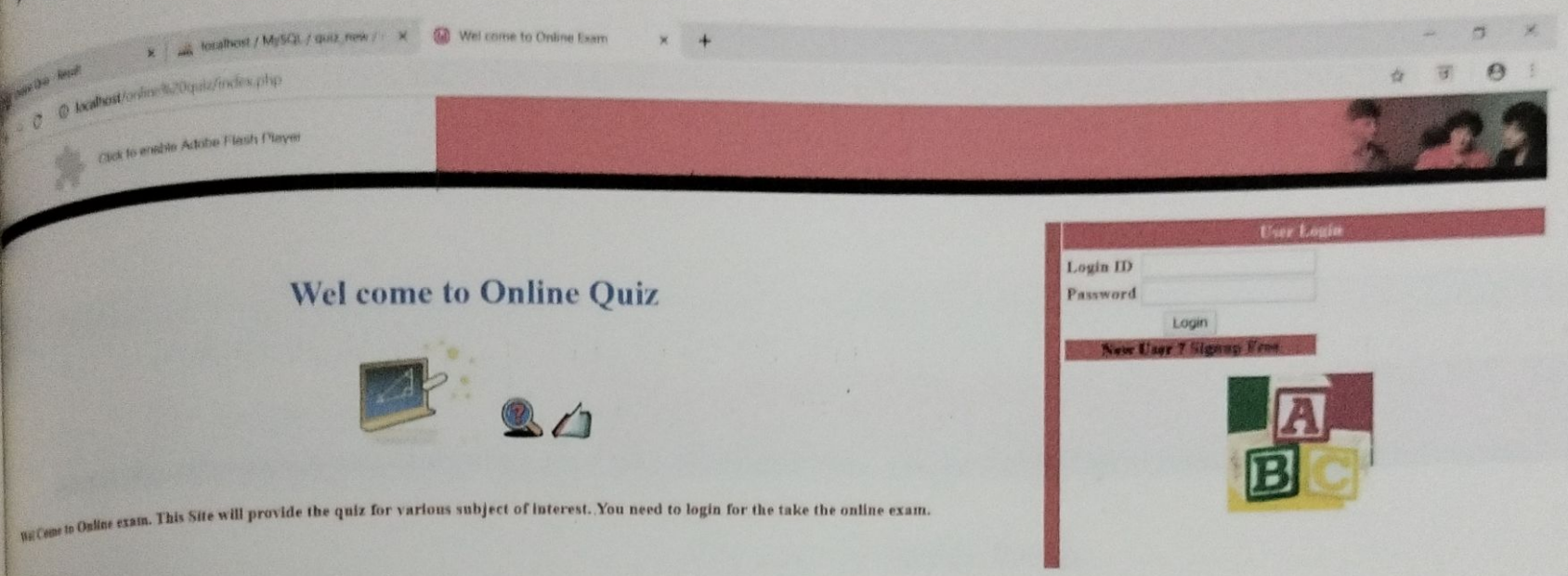
Form Layout (Screenshot)

ER SIDE:

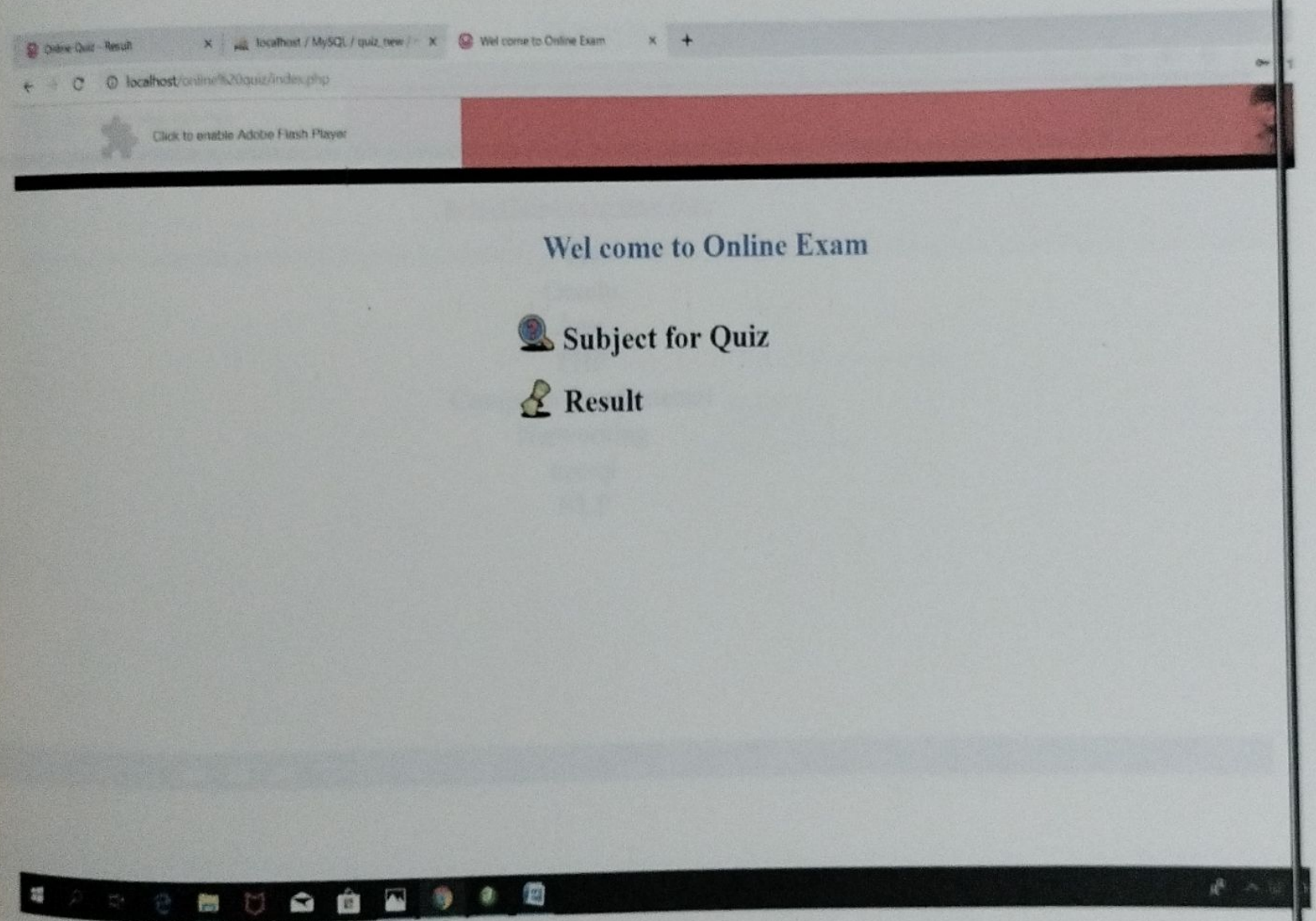
➢ SIGN UP PAGE OF USER



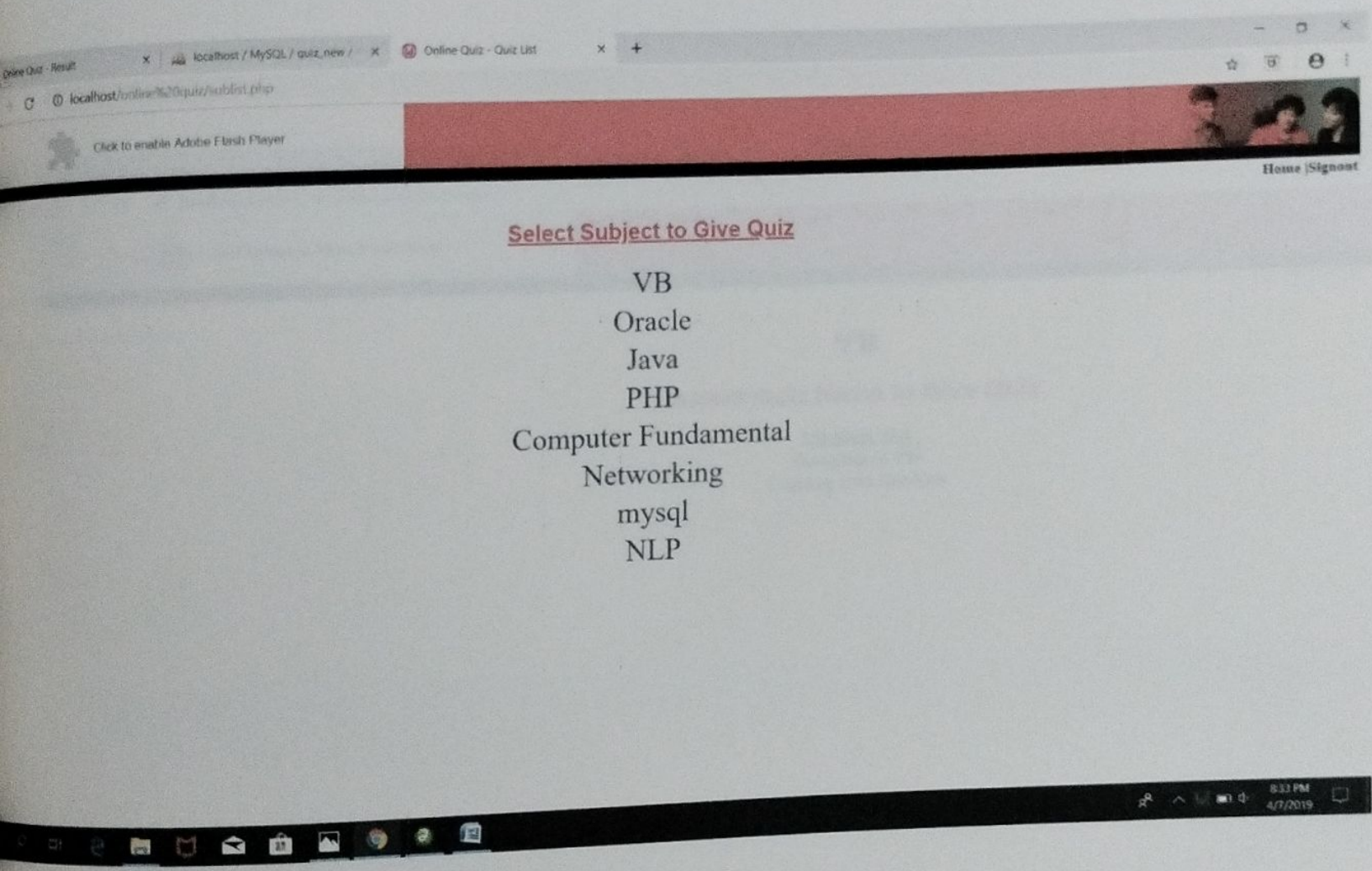
LOGIN PAGE OF USER



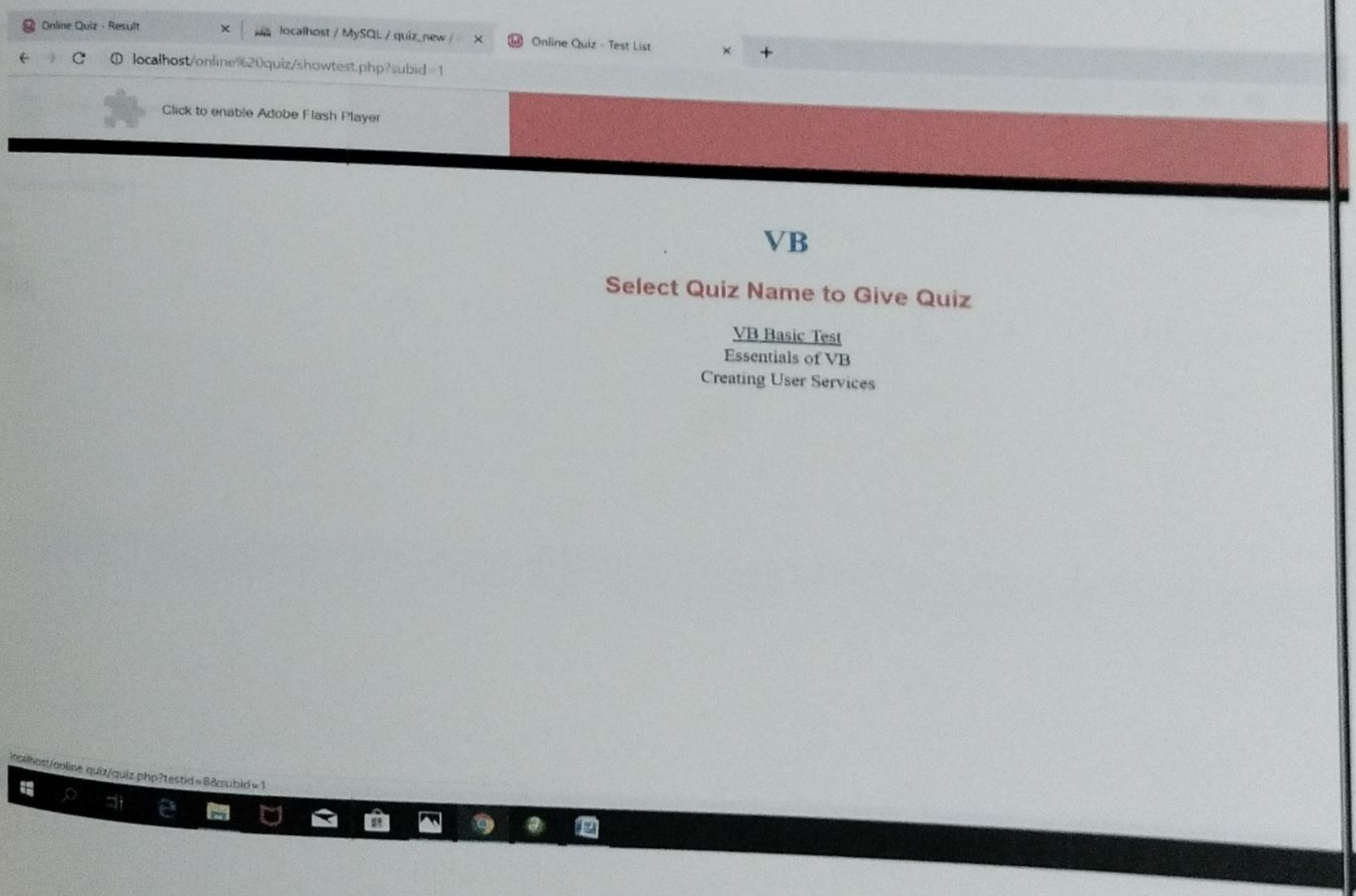
➢ WHEN USER LOGIN THEN THIS IS A DASHBORD(Quiz)



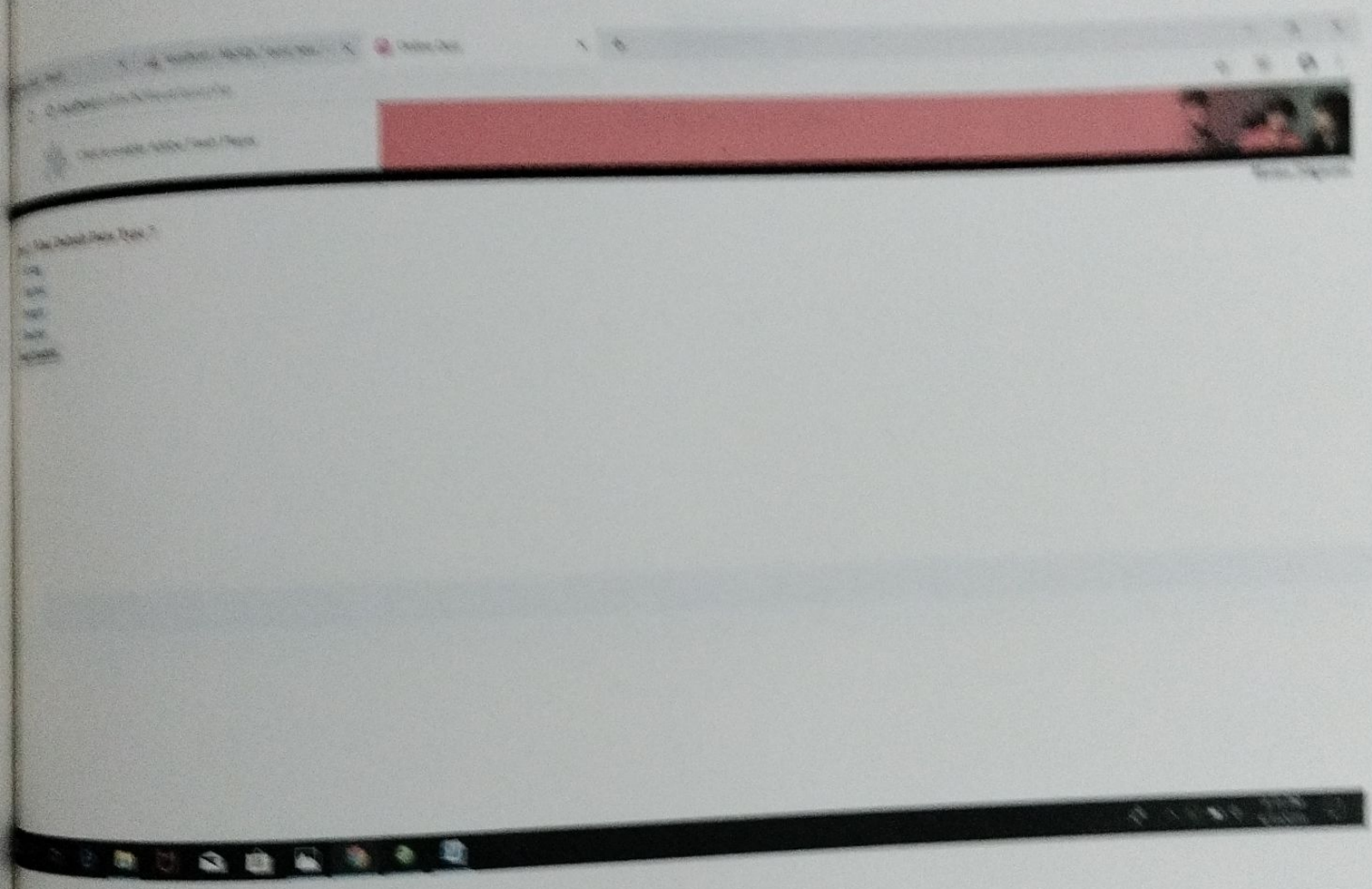
➢ SELECT SUBJECT FOR QUIZ



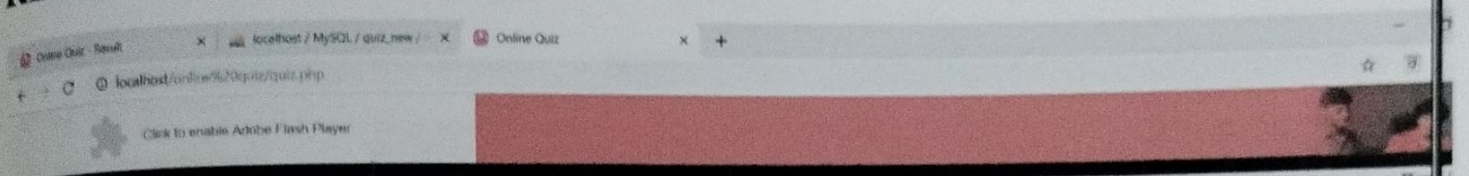
➢ SELECT QUIZ TO GIVE QUIZ



QUESTIONS



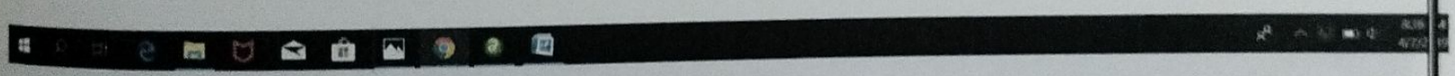
RESULT



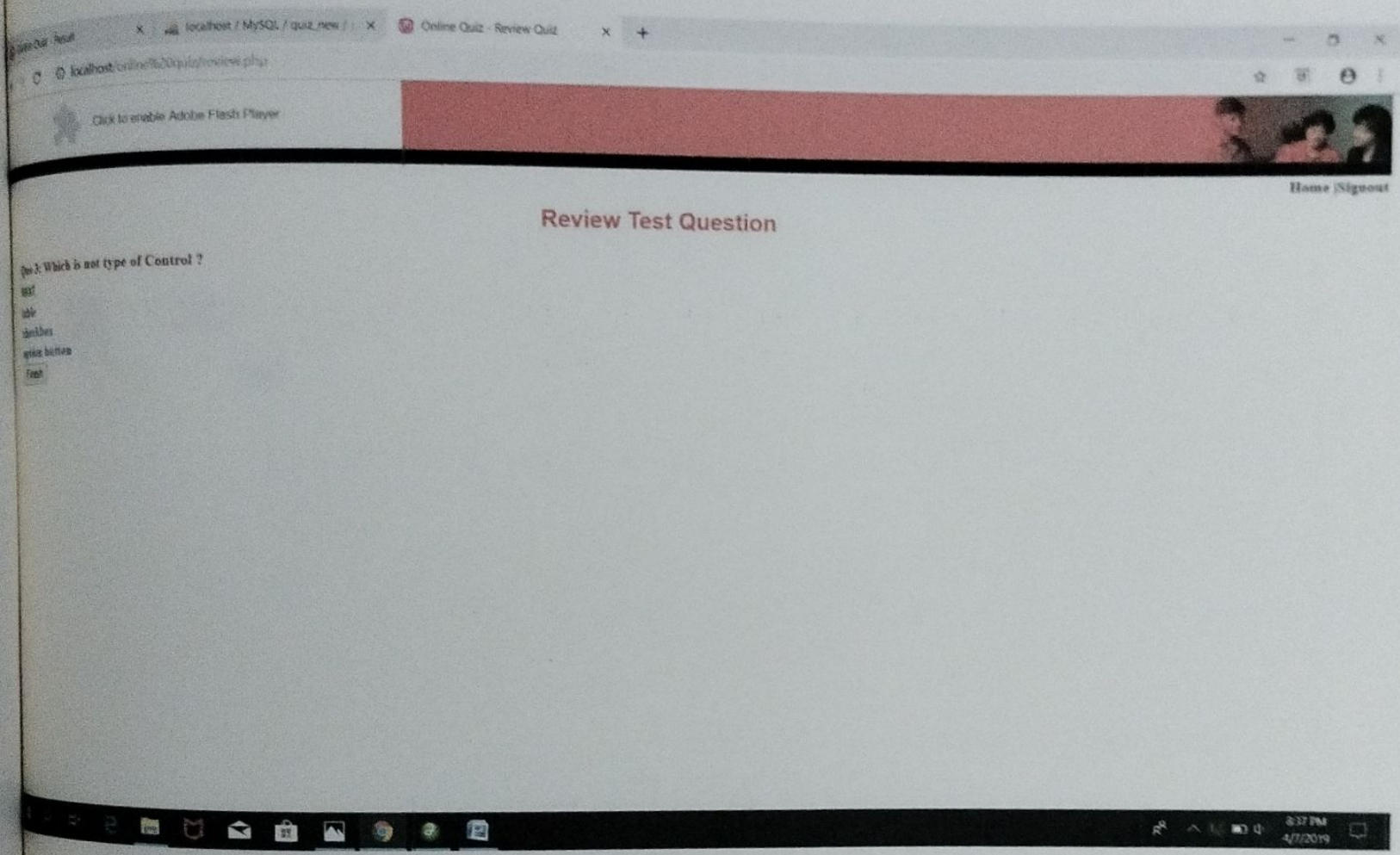
Result

Total Question 3
True Answer 0
Wrong Answer 3

Review Question

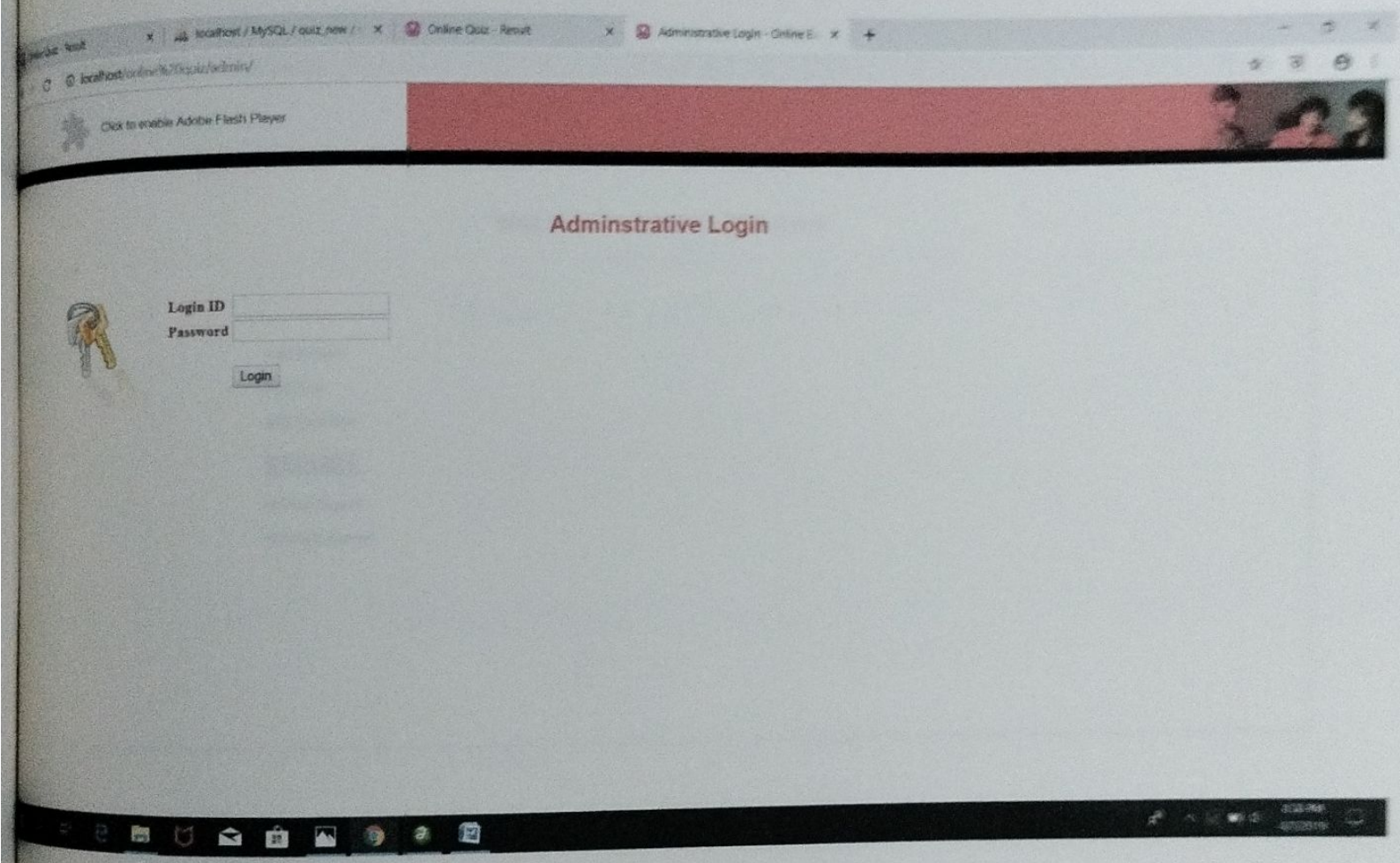


REVIEW TEST QUESTIONS

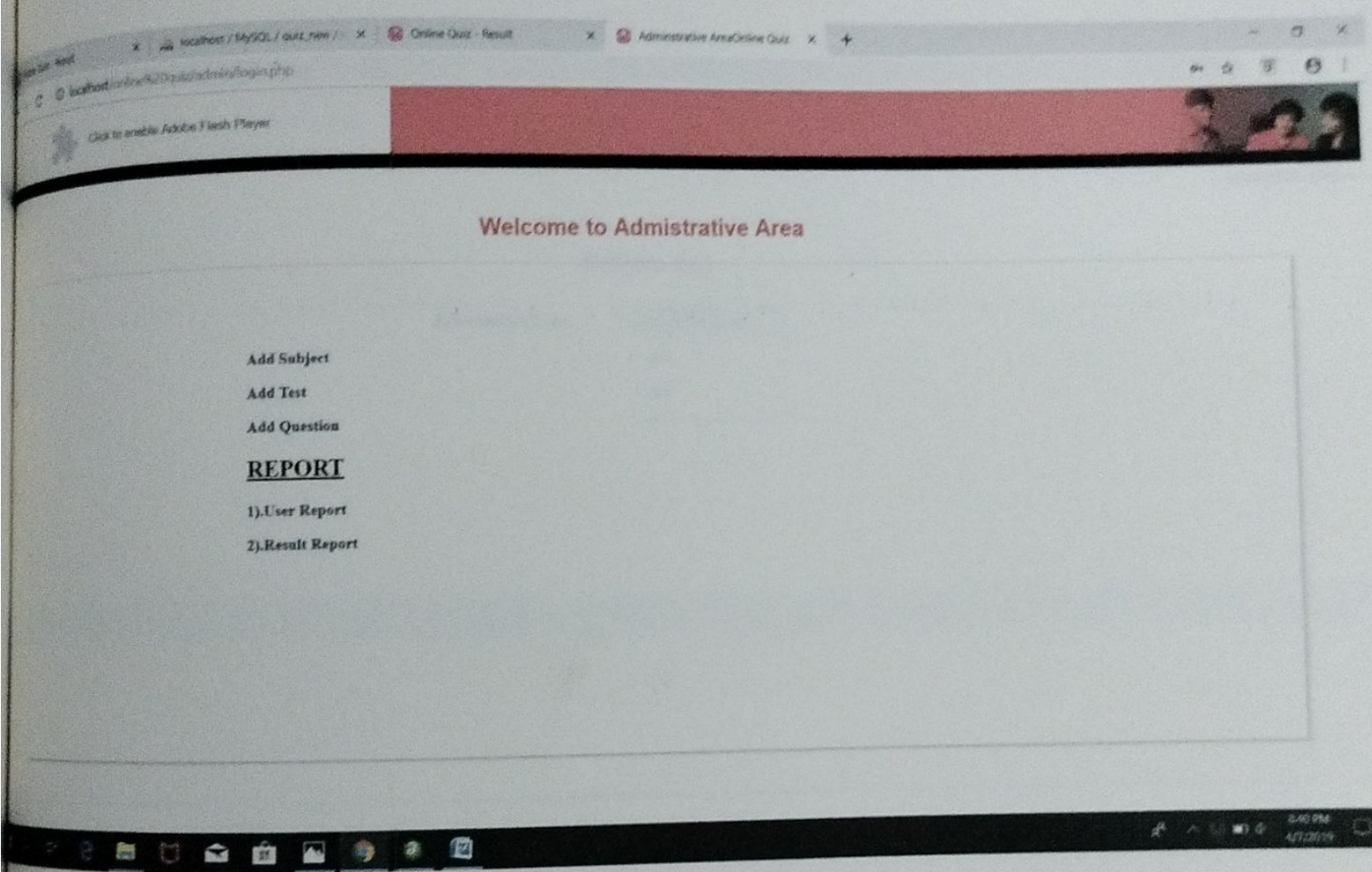


ADMIN SIDE:-

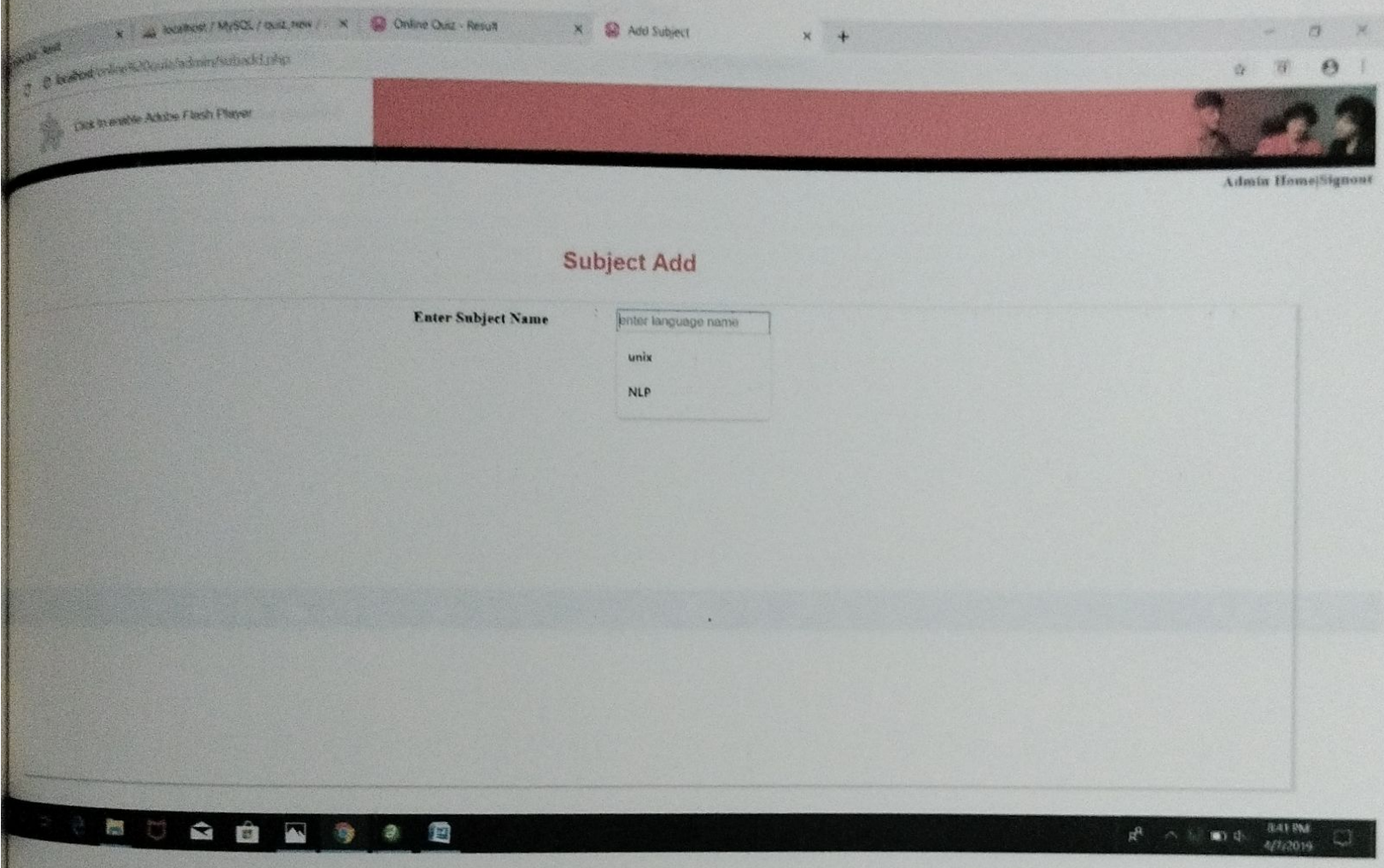
➢ ADMIN LOGIN PAGE



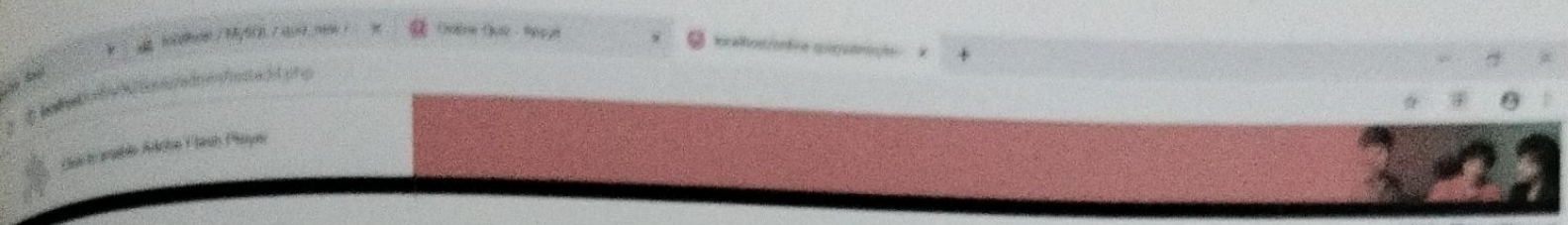
ADMIN AREA


Online Quiz - Result
Administrative AreaOnline Quiz
Click to enable Adobe Flash Player
Welcome to Admistrative Area
Add Subject
Add Test
Add Question
REPORT
1).User Report
2).Result Report

ADD SUBJECT


localhost / MySQL / quiz_new /
Online Quiz - Result
Add Subject
Click to enable Adobe Flash Player
Admin Home|Signout
Subject Add
Enter Subject Name
enter language name
unix
NLP

ADD TEST



Admin Home/Signout

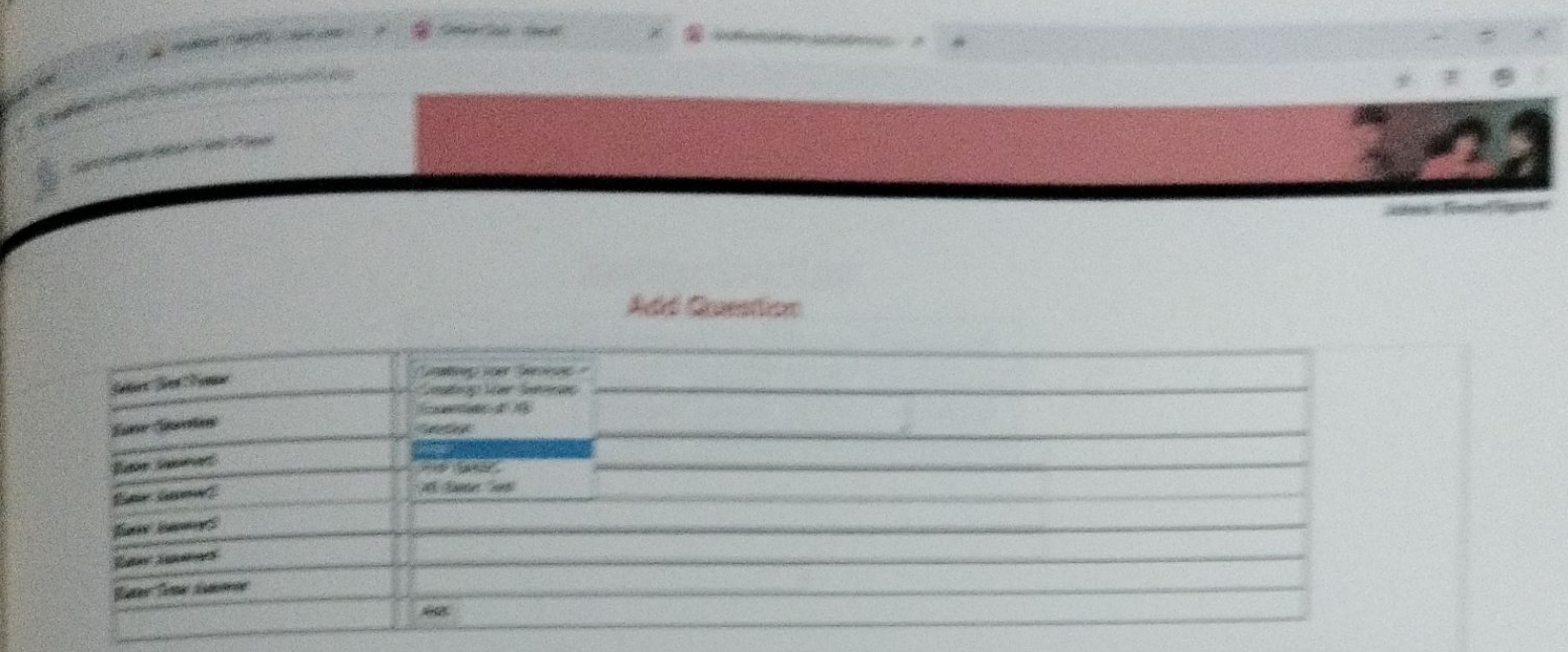
Add Test

Enter Subject ID — Computer Fundamental

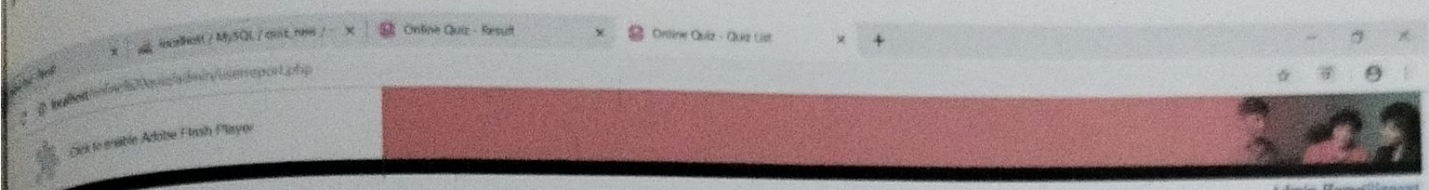
Enter Test Name

Enter Total Question — loop

ADD QUESTION



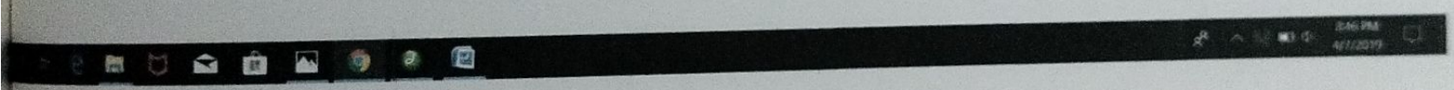
REGISTERD USER REPORT



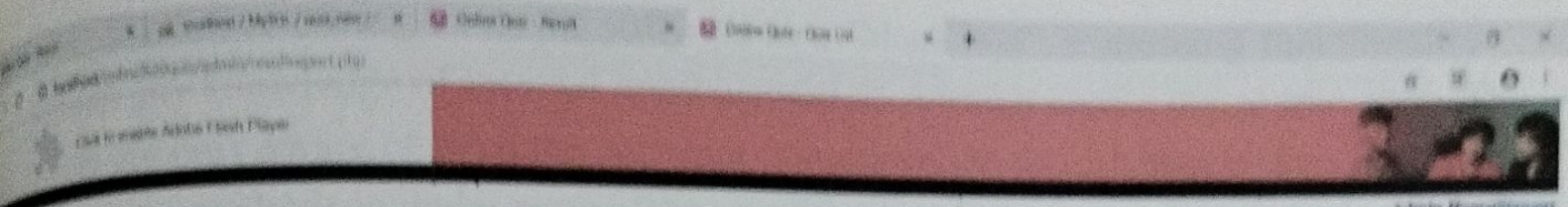
Admin Home|Logout

Register User List

User Name	Address	City	Phone	Email-id
alka	vansda	vansda	231423	alka@gmail.com
dipi	dharampuri	vansda	987563	d@gmail.com
karan	vansda	vansda	1234343423	karan@gmail.com



RESULT REPORT



Result List

Login Name	Test Id	Test Date	Score
raj	8	0000-00-00	3
raj	9	0000-00-00	3
raj	8	0000-00-00	1
ashish	10	0000-00-00	3
ashish	9	0000-00-00	2
ashish	10	0000-00-00	0
raj	8	0000-00-00	0
ankur	11	0000-00-00	0
dishant	8	0000-00-00	0
dishant	8	0000-00-00	1
	12	0000-00-00	0
dishant	12	0000-00-00	0
dishant	12	0000-00-00	1
dipika	8	07/04/2019	3
dipika	12	07/04/2019	1
dishant	10	07/04/2019	2
	8	07/04/2019	0
dipika	8	07/04/2019	0

BLACK BOX TESTING:

Black-box testing treats the software as a "black box", examining functionality without any knowledge of internal implementation, without seeing the source code. The testers are only aware of what the software is supposed to do, not how it does it. Black-box testing methods include: equivalence partitioning, boundary value analysis, all-pairs testing, state transition tables, decision table testing, fuzz testing, model-based testing, use case testing, exploratory testing and specification-based testing.

WHITE BOX TESTING:

White-box testing (also known as clear box testing, glass box testing, transparent box ing and structural testing, by seeing the source code) tests internal structures or workings of ogram, as opposed to the functionality exposed to the end-user. In white-box testing an rnal perspective of the system, as well as programming skills, are used to design test cases. e tester chooses inputs to exercise paths through the code and determine the appropriate puts. This is analogous to testing nodes in a circuit, e.g. in-circuit testing (ICT).

UNIT TESTING:

Unit testing, also known as component testing refers to tests that verify the functionality of a specific section of code, usually at the function level. In an object-oriented environment, this is usually at the class level, and the minimal unit tests include the constructors and destructors.

SYSTEM TESTING:

System testing of software or hardware is testing conducted on a complete, integrated system to evaluate the system's compliance with its specified requirements. System testing falls within the scope of black-box testing, and as such, should require no knowledge of the inner design of the code or logic.

6. scope of enhancement:-

- current system provides only multiple choices but single correct answer selection. Faculty may wise to provide multiple choices multiple choices multiple selection responses.
- Incase questions and/or answers need to be in graphics. Current system has no provision.
- Unregistered users cannot answer test. They must belong to some group.this is a drawback incase the faculty wants anyone even anonumous users to answer the test.
- Top score could be displayed on the home page. But this could be easily implemented while programming the home page.
- Security logs though not implemented in this system would be well available through the respective database management system and web server software.

7. Conclusion:

- This web application provides facility to conduct online examination worldwide. It saves time as it allow number of students to give the exams at a time and displays the result as the test gets over so no need to wait for the result it is automatically generated by server.
- Administrator has to create , modify,deletion, and provide the log in ID and password to all students.
- As last I am very thankful to the college of applied science and professional studies,chikhli to include this project work as a part of our Bachalor of Computer Application (B.C.A). This project work really gives chance to earn something out of typical reference books.

8. Refrences

- www.google.come
- www.stakeoverflow.com
- www.W3schools.com