Indian Institute of Information Technology, Nagpur



Attendance Record and Management

ITW-1

Computer Science & Engineering

3rd Semester

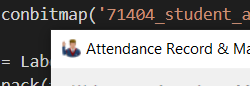
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**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

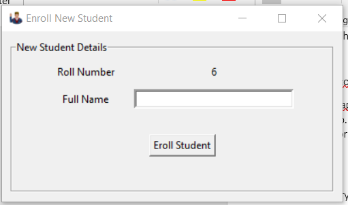
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**BUILDING THE GRAPHICAL INTERFACE**

**Bitmapicon**

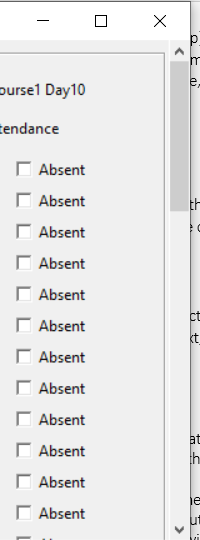
Iconbitmap(bitmap) sets the icon of the window/frame widget to bitmap. The bitmap must be an ico type, but not png or jpg type, otherwise, the image will not display as the icon.

**Geometry**

The geometry method is a fundamental one which decides the size, position and some other attributes of the screen layout we are going to create.

**Canvas**

The Canvas is a rectangular area intended for drawing pictures or other complex layouts. You can place graphics, text, widgets or frames on a Canvas.

**Scrollbar**

Canvas is not updated automatically when its content is modified, so we need to define it and update it manually using the scrollregion argument:

The Scrollbar frame works differently than other Tkniter widgets.

The values (0,0) tell the canvas on which position to draw the window. The argument anchor= ”nw” tells the canvas to place the frame's top left corner on position (0,0.

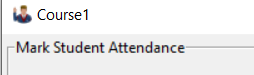
Finally, we have to configure the canvas so that when its y-position changes, the scrollbar moves:

That means that we'll be able to set the Canvas size to whatever we want, and then when we scroll, we'll be moving along the window inside it.

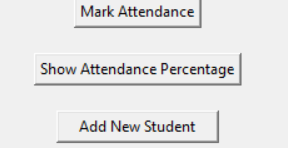
In order to do so, we must also specify what the scrollable area will be. Often, the scrollable area matches the contents of the inner window—but it can also be different if we wish.

**Frame.Bind**

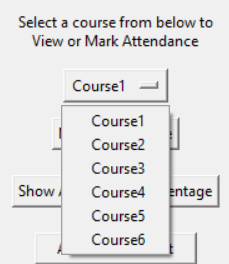
This is about binding events to functions and methods so that when the event occurs that specific function is executed.

**Frame Label**

A labelframe is a simple container widget. Its primary purpose is to act as a spacer or container for complex window layouts. This widget has the features of a frame plus the ability to display a label.

**Buttons**

The Button widget is used to add buttons in a Python application. These buttons can display text that convey the purpose of the buttons. You can attach a function or a method to a button which is called automatically when you click the button.

**Dropdown**

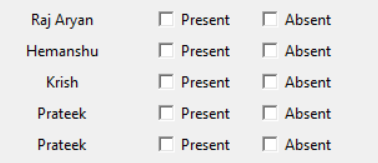
Dropdowns are toggleable, contextual overlays for displaying lists of links and more.

The value selected from the options provide in the dropdown menu can be access from the variable assigned to it by using the method, variable.get().

**Input Box**

The entry widget is used to enter text strings. This widget allows the user to enter one line of text, in a single font. The value entered in the input box can be access from the variable assigned to it by using the method, variable.get().

**Checkbox**

****The Checkbutton widget is used to display a number of options to a user as toggle buttons. The user can then select one or more options by clicking the button corresponding to each option.

The value selected from the options provide in the dropdown menu can be access from the variable assigned to it by using the method, variable.get().

**Withdraw**

Removes the window from the screen, without destroying it.

**Deiconify**

Displays the window, after using either the iconify or the withdraw methods.

Reading From the excel record

-what is dataframe

-how we read

-using used a list of dataframe

-dataframe.parse

-index col = none

**DISPLAYING THE DATA FROM DATAFRAME TO UI**

* **Dynamically Selecting Which List Item to Show**

According to the user’s selection of Course from the dropdown menu, we can access which course is selected by using the variable.get() and based on that, we can decide which dataframe from the list is to be displayed onto the UI.

if clicked.get()=='Course1':

        x=0

elif clicked.get()=='Course2':

        x=1

* **Looking for Empty Columns to Take Input for That Day**

After the selection of course and list item, we will look for a column in that dataframe which is completely empty, i.e., the day for which the attendance has not yet been taken.

    for i in range(1,41):

        if dflist[x]['Day'+str(i)].isnull().sum()==len(dflist[x].index):

            DayN =i

            break

* **Creating Checkboxes**

Now, according to the number of students in the dataframe, we will be creating two checkboxes(Present & Absent) corresponding to each student.

    for i in range(len(dflist[x].index)):

        name = Label(frame,text=dflist[x]['Name'][i]).grid(row=i+3,column=0)

        c = Checkbutton(frame,text="Present",variable=Present,onvalue=1,offvalue=0,command = lambda idx = i: markpresent(idx,x))

        d = Checkbutton(frame,text="Absent",variable=Absent,onvalue=0,offvalue=1,command = lambda idx = i: markabsent(idx,x))

        c.grid(row=i+3,column=1)

        d.grid(row=i+3,column=2)

* **Different Rows**

As there are multiple students, different students along with their corresponding Present and Absent button are to be displayed in different rows. So the griding will be based on the rows.

name = Label(frame,text=dflist[x]['Name'][i]).grid(row=i+3,column=0)

c.grid(row=i+3,column=1)        d.grid(row=i+3,column=2)

Calculating %

-selecting the list item based on the selection of course

-reading number of presents in a single row

-reading total classes attended

-calculating

- displaying the output with name of student

-

Updating dataframe list

-taking input from the checkbox

-present variable

-absent variable

-markpresent()

-markabsent()

Saving the record

-save()

-excelwriter

-why all list object being written to the file

**MODIFYING THE RECORD**

* **Add Student**

To add a student in the record a specific button is given in the main window. On clicking the button, a new frame is opened which asks user to give full name(f\_name) of the student and a button to update is given which updates the data and opens main window again.

**Taking Input from The Input Box**

Taking the name of student by user in entry widget and adding the student to the last of our database i.e. a new roll no is given to the student in last of our student records.

RollNo = Label(frame,text = len(dflist[0].index)+2).grid(row=0,column=1)

f\_name = Entry(frame, width=30,borderwidth=3)

The name of the student entered into the input box can be accessed through the variable assigned to the Entry Widget.

f\_name.get()

**Updating Dataframe**

To update the data in all the 6 sheets or 6 courses, add the student’s name and roll no in all 6 sheets by get attribute of entry widget and the specific roll no given

for i in range(6):

df2 = {'RollNo':len(dflist[0].index)+2,'Name': f\_name.get()}

dflist[i]=dflist[i].append(df2,ignore\_index = True)

In above code, the loop is executing 6 times so that it appends the new record in the dataframe of all the 6 courses.

The save function is called to updated the excel file according to the modified dataframes.

* **Delete Student**

To delete a student in the record a specific button is given in the main window. On clicking the button a new frame is opened which asks user to give full name(f\_name) and roll no of the student and a button to update is given which updates the data and opens main window again.

**Taking Input Roll Number**

Taking the roll no of student by user in entry widget.

R\_no = Entry(frame, width=30,borderwidth=3)

**Taking Name Input**

Taking the roll no of student by user in entry widget.

f\_name = Entry(frame, width=30,borderwidth=3)

**Searching the Record and Deleting the Row**

To delete the record of student, the existing roll number and name of the student whose record is to be deleted is taken from the user and we will recreate the dataframe in which we will write all the records of the earlier dataframe except the record to be deleted.

name = f\_name.get()

rno  = R\_no.get()

for i in range(6):

dflist[i] = dflist[i][(dflist[i].Name != name) & (dflist[i].RollNo != rno)]

In above code, the loop is executing 6 times so that it recreates the dataframe of all the 6 courses.

The save function is called to updated the excel file according to the modified dataframes.

References