

#### UE21CS352B - Object Oriented Analysis & Design using Java

#### **Mini Project Report**

#### "Computer Based Test Management System"

#### Submitted by:

Srikrishna R Chitnis PES1UG21CS619
Srinivas PES1UG21CS624

Ramakrishnan

Suvan Ashwin Hiremath PES1UG21CS651 Suraj Rao PES1UG21CS647

6<sup>th</sup> Semester K Section

### Prof. Bhargavi Mokashi

**Assistant Professor** 

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# DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING FACULTY OF ENGINEERING PES UNIVERSITY

(Established under Karnataka Act No. 16 of 2013) 100ft Ring Road, Bengaluru – 560 085, Karnataka, India

#### **Problem Statement:**

Design and develop a comprehensive Computer-Based Test Management System that facilitates the creation, scheduling, and administration of online tests/assessments. The system should cater to the needs of three distinct user roles: Students, Teachers, and Administrators. The primary objectives of the system are:

#### • Student Module:

- Enable students to view available and previously taken tests.
- Provide a user-friendly interface for taking online tests.
- Allow students to review their previous test submissions and challenge the evaluation if necessary.
- Display a leaderboard to foster healthy competition and motivation among students.

#### • Teacher Module:

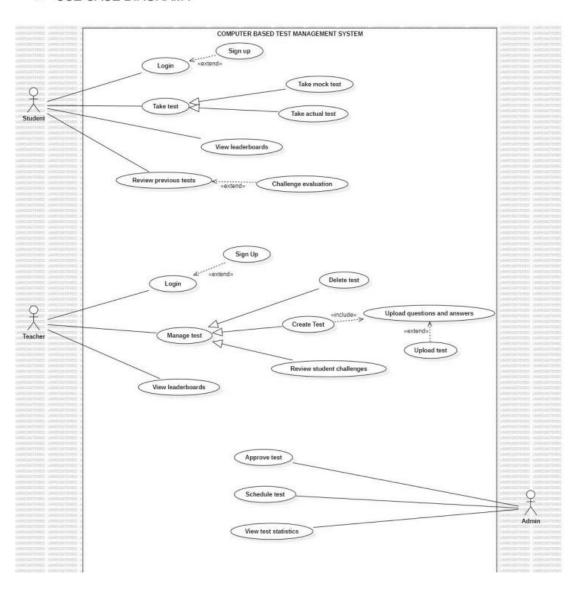
- Empower teachers to create, update, and delete test questions and assemble comprehensive tests.
- Facilitate the uploading of test questions.
- Enable teachers to review and respond to student-initiated challenges regarding test evaluations.
- o Access the leaderboard for monitoring student performance.

#### • Administrator Module:

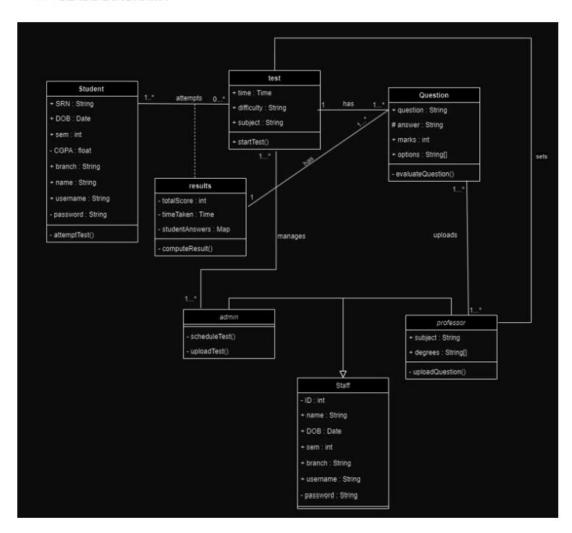
- Grant administrators the authority to approve and schedule tests created by teachers.
- Enable administrators to view comprehensive test statistics and analytics for performance monitoring and decisionmaking.
- Implement a secure login/signup facility for students and teachers to access the system.

### **Models:**

#### • USE CASE DIAGRAM :

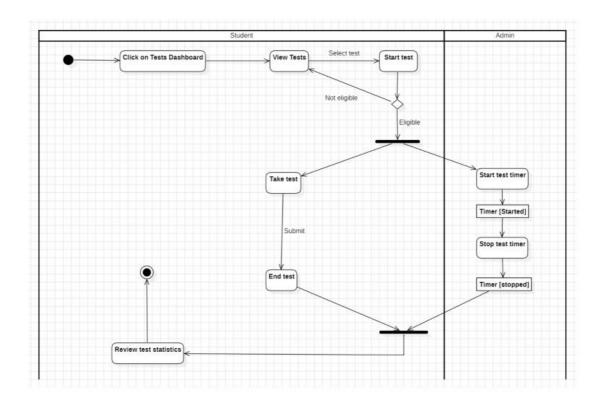


#### CLASS DIAGRAM :

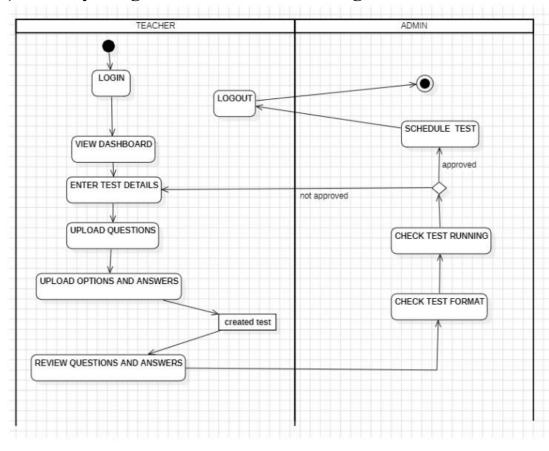


# **Activity Diagrams:**

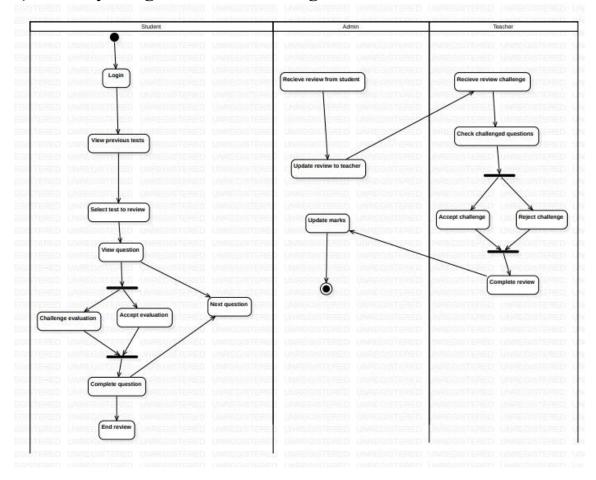
# 1) Activity Diagram for Taking Test



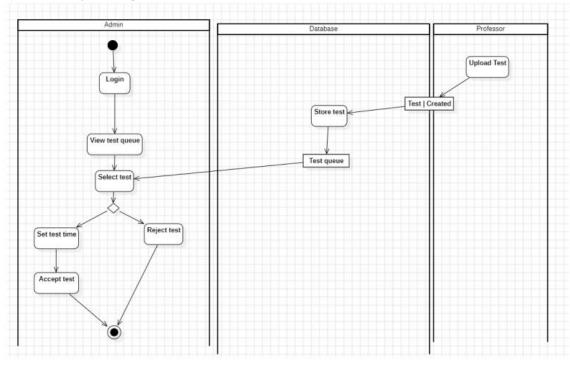
# 2) Activity Diagram for teacher creating test



# 3) Activity Diagram for reviewing test

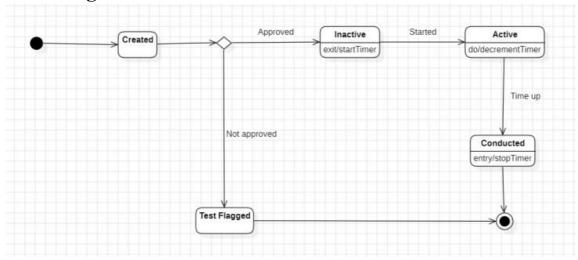


# 4)Activity Diagram for Admin schedules test

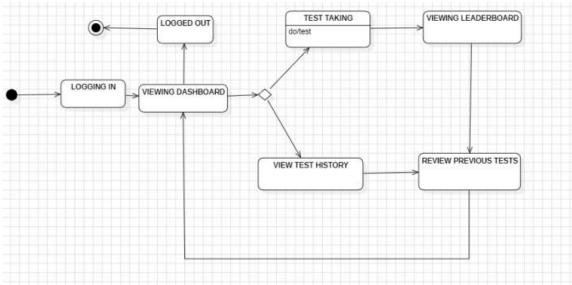


# **State Diagrams:**

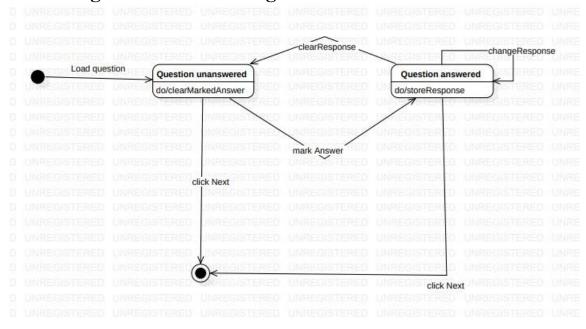
# **State Diagram for Test Creation:**



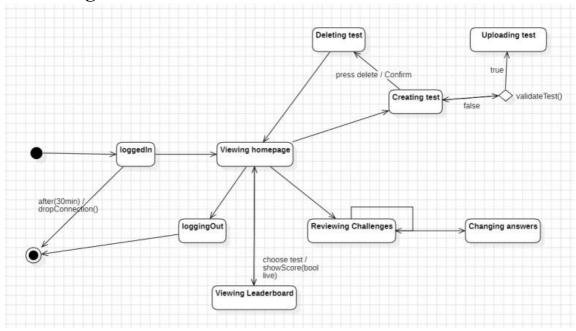
# **State diagram for Student:**



# **State Diagram for Test taking:**



# **State Diagram for Professor:**



#### **Architecture Patterns used:**

#### • Singleton Pattern (Database Connection):

- The Singleton pattern is applied in the database connection module to ensure that only one instance of the database connection is created throughout the application's lifecycle.
- This ensures efficient resource utilization and prevents multiple connections to the database, which could lead to performance issues.
- By encapsulating the database connection logic within a Singleton class, we maintain a centralized point of access to the database, enhancing maintainability and scalability.

#### • Factory Pattern (Registration Module):

- The Factory pattern is utilized in the registration module to facilitate the creation of different types of user objects based on user input.
- By abstracting the object creation process into a factory class, we promote code flexibility and extensibility.
- For instance, the registration factory class dynamically creates instances of student or teacher objects based on the user's role selection during the registration process.
- This decouples the client code from the specific implementations of user objects, allowing for easy addition of new user types in the future.

#### • Command Pattern (Admin Module):

- The Command pattern is employed in the admin module to encapsulate requests as objects, thereby allowing the parameterization of clients with queues, requests, and operations.
- Each admin command corresponds to a specific action that an administrator can perform, such as approving tests, scheduling tests, or viewing statistics.
- By encapsulating these actions within command objects, we promote loose coupling between the invoker (administrator) and the receiver (system components).
- This enables us to easily extend the system with new admin functionalities without modifying existing code.

#### **Design Principles used:**

#### • Single Responsibility Principle (SRP):

- The SRP is adhered to by designing classes with a single responsibility, focusing on specific use cases or functionalities.
- For example, separate classes are created for user authentication, test creation, test scheduling, and result generation.
- This promotes code clarity, maintainability, and reusability, as each class is responsible for a specific task, minimizing the impact of changes and facilitating easier debugging and testing.

#### • Open-Closed Principle (OCP):

- The OCP is observed by designing abstract classes and interfaces that are open for extension but closed for modification.
- For instance, the admin module consists of an abstract admin command class that defines the interface for executing admin actions.
- Concrete command classes extend this abstract class to implement specific admin functionalities.
- This design allows for the addition of new admin commands without altering existing code, promoting code stability and scalability.

#### • Github link:

https://github.com/SinkableVirus/Online Test Management System

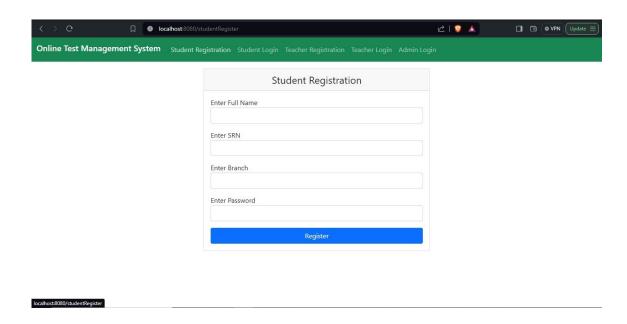
# **INDIVIDUAL CONTRIBUTIONS:**

- Srinivas Teacher Use case
- Srikrishna Student Use case
- Suvan Review Use case and Login In Parts
- Suraj Admin Use case and leaderboard

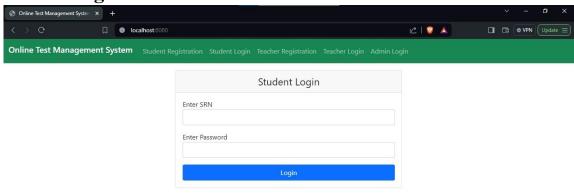
# **Screenshots:**

### **STUDENT:**

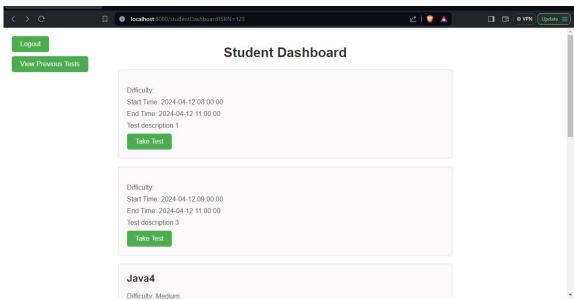
# **Student Registration:**



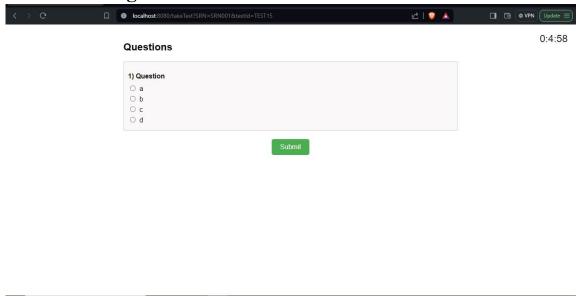
# **Student login:**



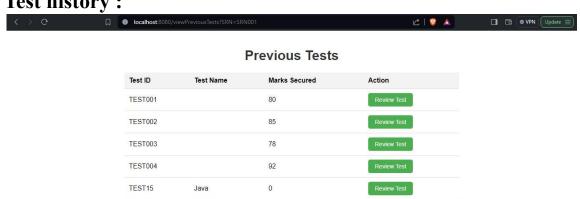
#### Student dashboard:



# **Student taking test:**



# **Test history:**



### **REVIEW:**

# **Review Test:**

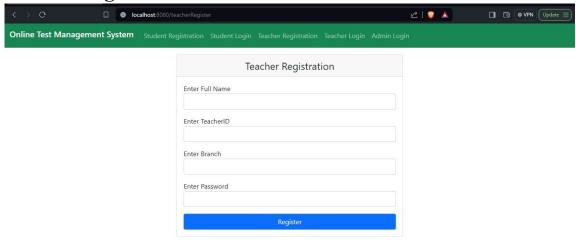


#### **Test Review**

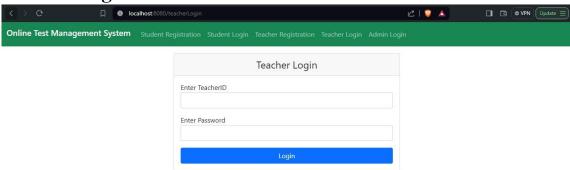
Question	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	Marked Answer	Correct Answer	Review Comment
What is the result of "9 + 3 * 2"?	15	18	24	12	а	а	None
Which of the following is a valid way to create an object in Java?	ClassName obj = new ClassName();	ClassName obj = ClassName();	ClassName obj = new ClassName;	None of the above	a	a	None
Which of the following is a Java code editor?	Eclipse	NetBeans	IntelliJ IDEA	All of the above	а	d	scam
What is the purpose of the "static" keyword in Java?	To create a method that can be called without creating an object	To create a variable that is shared among all instances of a class	Both A and B	None of the above	С	С	None
Which of the following is a Java collection interface?	List	Set	Мар	All of the above	d	d	None

#### **TEACHER:**

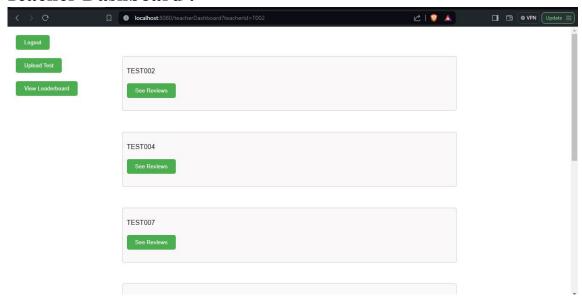
# **Teacher Registration:**



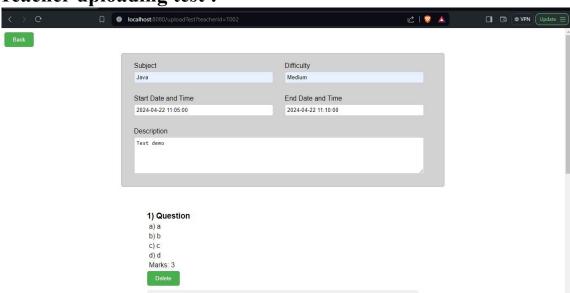
# **Teacher Login**

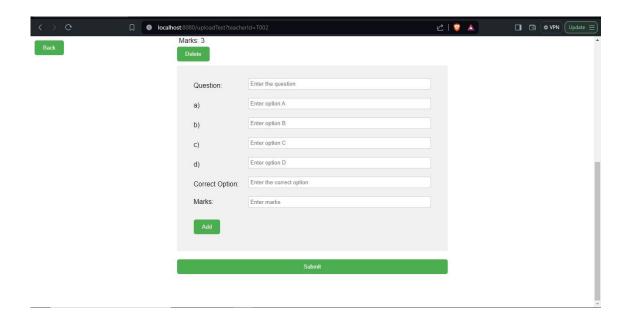


#### Teacher Dashboard:

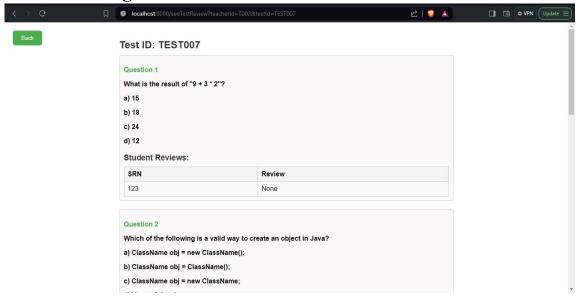


# **Teacher uploading test:**

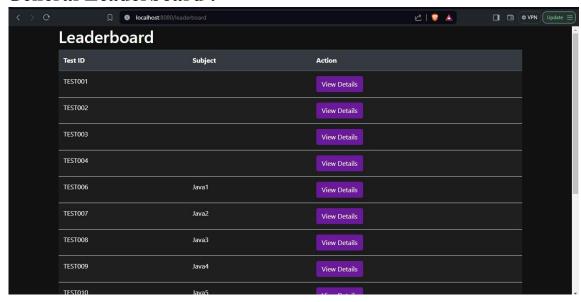




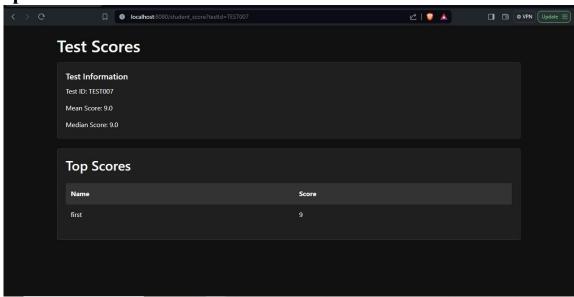
# Test reviewing for teacher:



#### General Leaderboard:

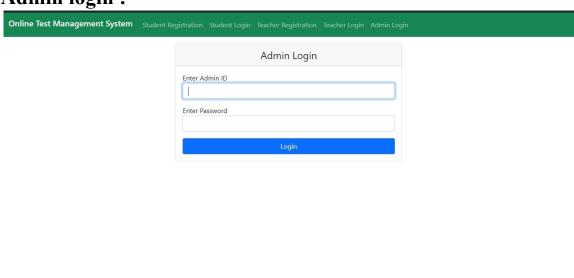


# **Specific test Leaderboard:**

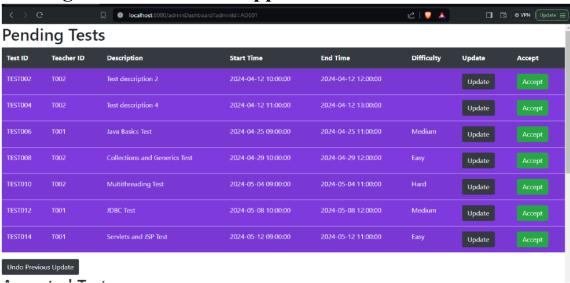


#### **ADMIN:**

### Admin login:



# Pending tests for admin to approve:



Tests accepted by admin:

