SPMS 3.0 Group 4



# **Database Management System Project**

## Final Report

### **Group - 04 (Wall Breaker)**

Name	ID	Section
Md. Akram Hossain	1830707	04
Md. Adib Al Supto	1921719	04
Ishraque Rahman	1930426	04
Md. Asif Intesar	2022430	04
Md. Abdullah Al Hasan	2030467	04
Nahin Fatima	2030657	04

## Contents

### CHAPTER 1 -

INTRODUCTION:	3
A. BACKGROUND OF THE ORGANIZATION- IUB:	4
B. BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT SPMS 3.0	
C. OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT SPMS 3.0:	5
D. SCOPE OF THE PROJECT:	5
CHAPTER 2 - REQUIREMENT	
ANALYSIS:	6
A. RICH PICTURE – EXISTING BUSINESS SYSTEM:	
B. SIX ELEMENTS ANALYSIS - EXISTING BUSINESS SYSTEM:	8
C. PROCESS MODEL – EXISTING BUSINESS SYSTEM:	
D. PROBLEM ANALYSIS – EXISTING BUSINESS SYSTEM:	22
E. RICH PICTURE - PROPOSED SYSTEM:	
F. SIX ELEMENTS ANALYSIS – PROPOSED SYSTEM :	
G. PROCESS MODEL - PROPOSED SYSTEM:	32
CHAPTER 3 - LOGICAL SYSTEM	
DESIGN:	32
A. BUSINESS RULE [ SPMS 3.0 ]:	
B. ENTITY RELATIONSHIP DIAGRAM:	34
C. ENTITY RELATIONSHIP DIAGRAM TO RELATIONAL SCHEMA:	35
D. NORMALIZATION:	36
E. DATA DICTIONARY:	41
CHAPTER 4 - PHYSICAL SYSTEM DESIGN:	
A. INPUT FORM:	76
B. OUTPUT FORMS:	
B. OUTPUT FORMS:	01
CHAPTER 5	
CONCLUSION:	
A. PROBLEM AND SOLUTION:	
B. ADDITIONAL FEATURE AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT:	
REFERENCES-	13

### **CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCTION:**

The Independent University, Bangladesh (IUB) has robust and versatile schools - notably consisting of the following:

- Business & Entrepreneurship
- Engineering, Technology & Sciences
- Environment and Life Sciences
- Liberal Arts & Social Sciences
- Pharmacy and Public Health.

The university has been an active participant in the growth of the education sector in Bangladesh and has produced capable and knowledgeable scholars contributing both here and abroad. [1] IUB has achieved this through working closely with relevant government education institutions and organizations such as the University Grants Commission (UGC), Ministry of Education, and other necessary institutes for each of the schools, regular updating its curriculums and putting in a system to monitor student performance based on a quantified approach between course curriculum and standards set by UGC and the Bangladesh government and constantly tracking student performance for every semester – mainly, using Outcome-Based Education (OBE) for monitoring performance and setting university curriculum. [1]

The focus of this report is to study the current student performance monitoring system that IUB uses, do the required analysis of its processes, and propose a new and better improved system that reduces error, makes analysis of data and report generation easier by all vested quarters and produce/show valuable information needed for IUB and its collaborators in making necessary improvements in academia to produce better scholars. The first part focuses on the details of the organization in question and the project that we have undertaken for it. The second part focuses on the existing system and its shortcomings and an introduction of the proposed system that we plan to replace the existing system with. The third and fourth will be heavily technical and focus on how we plan to bring the proposed system into being. During our research into the existing system for student performance monitoring we have found many areas where valuable changes could be made to make each process of monitoring student performance faster, make communication between necessary stakeholders easier, take away chances for errors and data duplication, and most importantly make it easier for all stakeholders to easily surf through large datasets to get meaningful information to their requirement. As we go through this report, we will dig deeper into how the current student performance monitoring system operates, the business processes involved, where there are concerns and issues related to data management, and how we can make a better system to address these issues for fixing and improvement.

### A. BACKGROUND OF THE ORGANIZATION-IUB:

Independent University, Bangladesh (IUB), established in 1993, is one of the oldest private universities in Bangladesh, currently has more than an estimated 7,048 undergraduate and graduate students and over 10,455 alumni. This student population is mostly predicted to grow at 10% annually. [2]IUB, over-time, has shown remarkable outcomes in producing graduates with marketable skills only because of staying disciplined and up to date with the on-going curriculum and progress system. Dedicating attention towards IUB's Departments, and more specifically focusing the Department of Computer Science and Electrical science into a well-funded research hub running several research projects. IUB is also committed to curve potential graduates of international standard who are mainly equipped to provide new leadership to the national economy through skilled employment, entrepreneurship and/or applied research. This is successful due to the overwhelming support of the Bangladesh Government and the UGC for IUB to be able to create state-of-the-art lab facilities in their department. It is because of IUB's approach to academics as an "Application Oriented Learning" philosophy that "not only teaches students the fundamental principles of learning, situation -handling, and have better overall perception by providing them with hands-on training sessions." [3] Continuously growing it's lab facilities and flourishing on its curriculum according to current market economic demands, the SECS and the Department of Computer Science and Engineering at IUB has constantly worked with IEB, UGC and the Ministry of Education to track their students overall performance under specific periods by quantifying specific courses and its relating assessments into measurable trackers to gain valuable insights for improvement of students over

the years as a student in a certain department. These processes and criteria credentials courses are ultimately set by IEB along with relevant government potentials to set the bar for up-coming graduating engineers from top universities in Bangladesh. These sets of standards come in the form of Program Educational Objectives (PEO)and Program Learning Outcomes (PLO) [1] for specific departments in an Accreditation Manual which are mapped to specific courses by relevant Course Instructors and Co-Ordinator. This allows the Department of CSE at IUB, SECS, IEB and all other relevant stakeholders to have a calculating assessment of the current state-of-affairs and the performance of each student under each course for every semester. This will also allow users to track performance of faculties, courses, departments and schools and provides valuable insight for making necessary improvements.

### B. BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT SPMS 3.0:

Measuring the output of students, faculties, departments, and their respective courses in order to measure their productivity in regard to the outcome relevance of the course activities. Basically, to provide a range of tools and data intended to help universities and education authorities such as IEB, UGC, as well as other stakeholders to evaluate the performance of students and inform strategies for improvements. Developing a national framework for Outcome-Based Education while at the same time leaving considerable freedom to universities in implementing local approaches.

### C. OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT SPMS 3.0:

The SPMS 3.0 system monitors and summarizes the performances of the stakeholders - students, faculties, schools, and departments through the database of the assessments. For evaluation purposes the system would be able to store individual assessment marks (midterm, quizzes, assignment, projects, presentations and so on). As well as the marks of those assessments with respect to their Course Outcomes (CO) and Program Learning Outcomes (PLO) accordingly in the database of the system to observe the outcome and performance of the student's faculties, schools, and departments.

The students being the primary stakeholder, would be able to statistically directly monitor the overall performance to their satisfaction of certain course objectives. Hence based on their performances and faculty evaluation the higher stakeholders (Head of department and Admin) can understand and manage the degree in comparison to which different course outcomes targets and their achievements are being understood by the student, department, school, and university body as a whole. SPSMS 2.0 also monitors the impact of policies against overall administrative goals and targets by the system. The system's main target is to monitor the whole university activities through the database and produce analytics for the Head of Department, Faculty, School, Students, and their Courses in a given period of time (yearly and semester wise).

### D. SCOPE OF THE PROJECT:

We did a complete analysis of the existing system and found out places in the business processes which can cause severe lapses in time and communication, which we will discuss in the next chapter.

Our solution is to create a Web application, called SPMS 3.0 (Student Performance Monitoring System 3.0), using a Relational Database Management System (RDMS) to store, edit, add, and update necessary data for monitoring student performance and producing and storing related OBE data, reports, and documents. We produced potential users for the web based SPMS 3.0 system and speculated how they would be using the system and the necessary information and data they would need access to. Since the problems can arise from many points of all business processes, we will make custom user interfaces and login capabilities for all stakeholders who will also be the users of this system. Since we use a (RDBMS) for data storage, retrieving necessary files, tabular data, page layouts and reports becomes incredibly easy and allows us to interact with the necessary data to occur real-time. We also create interfaces for all users to easily access these data and use them to generate and download reports. We build an interface for faculties to be able to collaborate with each other on developing course outlines, course reports, marksheets, assessments, mapping assessments to CO's and PLOs for PLO achievements, and record assessments of students throughout the semester for all their courses.

Students, the IUB leadership team and government agencies can also access the systems for drawing conclusions. Data will also be protected, and each stakeholder will be shown only that data, which is relevant to them, respectively.

# **CHAPTER 2 - REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS:**

The Requirement Analysis is the process of researching and visualizing the current system and processes that go into the business operation of a specific organization using industry tools, methods, and standards. "The process of determining what the database will be used for is known as requirements analysis." It entails conducting interviews with user groups and other stakeholders to determine what functionality the database needs to provide, what types of data they want to process, and the most frequently performed operations." [4]

This allows us to observe each stakeholder and how they interact with one another. We use simple notations and symbols to explain how a business process works and how to dissect it.

As we shall see, this approach of analysis enables us to identify both obvious and less obvious issues with a current manual system of student performance monitoring that relies on the involvement of stakeholders and third party actors producing faults in the system.

#### A. RICH PICTURE – EXISTING BUSINESS SYSTEM:

A Rich Picture is a method for investigating, acknowledging, and defining a business process and then expressing it using diagrams to produce a rough mental model. A detailed description facilitates conversation and leads to a comprehensive knowledge that is shared by all parties. [5] The comprehensive image that is produced can help other stakeholders understand the issues with a current system while also allowing them to take into account a wide range of relevant factors. Rich images focus on the processes and structure of a particular setting. [6]

The Rich Picture Analysis also takes into account the following:

- Structures
- · Processes
- · Climate
- · People
- · Issues expressed by people.
- · Conflict

As we can see, these factors were specifically taken into consideration when creating this rich image.

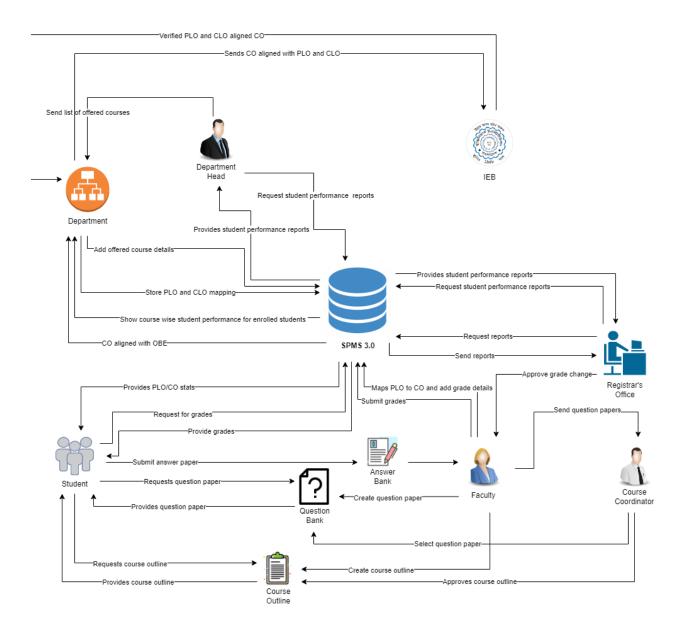


Figure 1.0: Rich Picture of Existing System to Monitor SPMS.

# According to the Rich Picture Analysis, we have the following categories of stakeholders:

- 1. IEB
- 2. Head of Department/Dean of School
- 3. Department (working under Head of Department/Dean of School)
- 4. Faculty
- 5. Course Coordinators
- 6. Registrar's Office
- 7. Admin (working under Registrar's Office)
- 8. Students

#### We can also distinguish three different storage facilities or systems, namely:

- 1. The Department Storage
- 2. The Registrar's Office Storage
- 3. SPMS

# We have identified seven processes from this "Rich Picture" that are essential to tracking student progress and enhancing the curriculum. These are the procedures:

- 1. Map Course Outcomes (COs) to Program Learning Outcomes (PLOs).
- 2. Record Student Course Performance Data.
- 3. View Course Reports over a given time-period for inspection and analysis of student performance trends.
- 4. Produce OBE Marksheet & Bloom's Taxonomy Report.
- 5. View Records OBE Marksheets, Course.
- 6. Request for Question Bank files.
- 7. Request for Course Outlines.

### B. SIX ELEMENTS ANALYSIS - EXISTING BUSINESS SYSTEM:

The Six Elements Analysis gives a thorough explanation of each element's function in each process. The table below shows that Human entities predominate in all important system functions, particularly in the two processes that are most important—mapping course outcomes and viewing documents related to them. For instance, the current system is heavily reliant on manually processed and handled hardcopy databases. As a result, there is a considerable amount of waiting involved in the interdependent processes before the Human components may perform their obligations.

Process			Syste	em Roles		
	Human	Non_comp uting Hardware	Computi ng Hardwar e	Software	Database	Network & Communicati on
Map Course Outcomes (COs) to Program Learning Outcomes (PLOs).	IEB: 1. Send verified PLO and CLO aligned CO to the Departme nt.  Departm ent: 1. Received CO aligned with OBE. 2. Store PLO and CLO mapping. 3. Sends CO aligned with PLO and CLO to IEB.  Faculty: 1. List the course material. 2. List the COs. 3. Connect course	Pen and Paper: 1. Is utilized for recording more advanced problem-solving ideas.  Board and Marker: 1. Is utilized for recording more advanced problem-solving ideas.	Compute r: 1. Course Coordinat ors create softcopie s of the Course Outcome s (COs) of the particular courses in which they excel using computer s.  Printer: 1. To print out physical copies of Course Outcome s (COs).	MS Word: 1. Course coordinator s create detailed course outlines in MS Word and course evaluation reports that map course outcomes (COs) to program learning outcomes (PLOs).  Excel Sheet: 1. The course makes use of an Excel sheet. Coordinators will link particular midterm, final exam, and project works to particular course outcomes.		Internal and Email: 1. To connect with IEB or other stakeholders about crucial issues pertaining to the mapping of course outcomes to program learning outcomes, utilize the internet and email.  Others: Use telephones or other physical contact to have essential conversations with stakeholders about the mapping course. Outcomes to Program Learning Outcomes.

	 1	T	1
objectives			
to course			
content			
(COs).			
4. Maps			
PLO to			
CO.			
5. Map			
COs to			
specific			
project			
work,			
midterm,			
and final			
exam			
questions.			
6. Using			
the course			
outline,			
course			
content,			
and COs,			
begin			
creating			
course			
assessme			
nt reports.			
1	 1	l .	

					l	
Record	Faculty:	Pen and	Compute	Excel	Departm	Internet:
Student	1. Assign	Paper:	r:	Sheet:	ent	1. To
Course	assignme	1. Record	1.	1. Fill out	Storage:	communicate
Performan	nts and	evaluation	Computer	Excel	1. The	with IRAS and
ce Data.	project	information	s are used	sheets with	departme	store student
	work.	and marks in	to create	the	nt office	final grades,
	2.	tabular	softcopie	appropriate	and	one uses the
	Complete	format using	s of all	assessment	registrar's	Internet.
	tests and	a pen and	assessme	information	office	
	quizzes	paper	nt data	and final	may save	
	all	(hardcopies)	records	grades.	copies of	
	semester		for		student	
	long.		certain	SPMS:	assessmen	
	3. Keep		courses.	1. Upload	t data and	
	track of			students'	final	
	each			final grades	grades for	
	student's			to SPMS so	future	
	evaluatio			that they	reference.	
	n data for			can view	GD1 5G	
	each			them or	SPMS	
	assessme			have them	Database	
	nt (tests,			viewed by	<b>:</b>	
	assignme			the	1.	
	nts,			registrar's	Informati	
	projects,			office.	on on	
	and				student	
	exams)				grades is	
	througho ut the				kept and maintaine	
	semester				d by SPMS	
	on both digital					
	and paper				using a database	
	copies.				server.	
	4. Keep				SCIVEI.	
	track of					
	the scores					
	for every					
	particular					
	question					
	on the					
	midterm					
	and final					
	exams.					
	5.					
	Determin					

			1
e the			
combined			
scores for			
all			
assignme			
nts, tests,			
midterms,			
and			
finals,			
then			
assign			
final			
grades to			
grades to			
each			
student in			
a			
particular			
course.			
6.			
Convert			
midterm			
and final			
marks.			
7. Enter			
all of a			
student's			
grades for			
a course			
into a			
markshee			
t.			
8. Grade			
the			
student.			
9. Enter			
final			
grades for			
students			
on SPMS.			
10. Send			
the			
Departme			
nt the			
Markshee			
t.			
11.			

Deliver the Markshee t to the Office of the Registrar.		1		
the Markshee t to the Office of the	Deliver			
Markshee t to the Office of the	11			
t to the Office of the	tne			
t to the Office of the	Markshee			
Office of the	t to the			
the				
the Registrar.	Office of			
Registrar.	the			
	Registrar			
	Registrar.			

View	Faculty:	Pen And	Compute	MS Word:	Departm	Internet:
Course	a)Take	Paper:	r: a)	a)Record	ent	Faculty use
Reports	Assessme	a) Write	Computer	the	Storage:	the internet to
over a	nts for	Down the	used to	Analysis	Departme	upload notices
given time-	specific	record of the	record the	report in	nt Storage	for check
period for	courses.	course	performa	Word.	is being	reports in
inspection	<b>b</b> )Send	report.	nce	Excel	used to	google
and	Assessme	Room:	report.	Sheet:	record the	classroom.
analysis of	nt report	a) if there is	b)	Mark All	analysis	
student	to the	any query in	Students	Individual	for	
performan	Head of	the	may sign	report,	compariso	
ce trends.	the	performance	in to	Overall	n to	
	Departme	report then	Google	report	previous	
	nt.	come to a	Classroo	And make	semesters.	
	c)Announ	specific	m.	a Spider		
	ce a date	room to	Printer:	web of		
	for	check.	a) may be	Total		
	checking		printed a	Analysis		
	students'		copy sent	report.		
	performa		to the			
	nce on		Departme			
	the		nt Head			
	Assessme		And			
	nts.		CITS.			
	G4 1 4		Google			
	Students:		ClassRoo			
	<b>a</b> ) Check their		m:			
	performa		Faculty may use			
	nce in the		Google			
	given		Classroo			
	Assignme		m to			
	nts		Announc			
	<b>b</b> ) If		e the date			
	There is		of check			
	any		report.			
	Query		Mobile			
	then					
	inform					
	faculty.					
	Head of					
	the					
	Departm					
	ent:					
	a) Check					
	students'					
	Students					

	Performa nce reports for the course. b) Send a Performa nce report to the CITS.  CITS: a) Preserv e the performa nce report in the database.					
Produce OBE Marksheet & Bloom's Taxonomy Report.	Faculty: 1. Calculat e total marks received for each CO by calculat ing the marks receive d for questio ns and/or other Assessm ents mapped to CO's.	Pen and Paper 1. OBE marksheet Stored in hardcopy. Additional markings may be made to further separate between students.	Comput er/ Phone: 1. Uses comp uters to make softcopi es of the OBE Markshe et and Course Assessm ent Reports.  Printer: 1. Print hardco pies of final	Coded Excel sheet: 1.Faculty /Course Coordina tor uses automated excel sheets to calculate the student's success/ failure in Achieving PLOs.  MS Word: 1. Used to make Bloom'	Depart ment Storage: 1. Records of student s' assess ment data and final grades will be saved in the depart ment for future referenc e.	Internet/M ail: 1. An Online platform (such as Google Sheets) may be used for processing the OBE assessment data spreadsheet and Bloom's taxonomy datasheet.

T	1		T	
2.	versio	S		
Calculat	ns of	taxono	Regist	
e	the	my	rar's	
total	OBE	Report	Office	
percenta	Markshe	softcopies	Storage:	
ges	ets		1. OBE	
received	and		Marksh	
for	Course		eets,	
each	Assessm		Course	
COs on	ent		Assess	
the OBE	Reports.			
Markshe	and a second		ment	
et.			Reports	
3.			and	
Declar			other	
e if a			documen	
student			ts	
has			submitt	
achieved			ed by	
acilieved			the	
specific			depart	
CO (if			ment	
CO (II			is	
			stored	
percent			for	
age is			future	
greater			referenc	
than or			e.	
equal to				
40). 4.				
Declare				
if a				
student				
has				
received				
a				
PLO for				
a				
related				
CO.				
5. Make				
a table				
giving				
5 5				

	ı		1
the			
verdict			
and			
analysis			
of			
how			
many			
students			
were			
able to			
receive			
a			
certain			
CO			
and			
PLO			
and			
other			
docume			
nts			
containi			
ng			
necessar			
у			
informat			
ion			
and			
data.			
6.			
Design			
Course			
Assessm			
ent			
Report			
using			
Cours			
e			
Outlin			
e,			
Course			
Content			
and			
******			

Course Outcom es. 7. Send the final version of the OBE Marks heet to the Dept. Office.  Depart ment Office: 1. Send the OBE markshe et, Course Assessm ent Report and others to the Registra r's Office. 2. Store the OBE Marksh eet and Course Assessm ent Office. 2. Store the OBE Marksh eet and Course Assessm	-		1		
Outcom es. 7. Send the final version of the OBE Marks heet to the Dept. Office.  Depart ment Office: 1. Send the OBE markshe et, Course Assessm ent Report and others to the Registra r's Office. 2. Store the OBE Marksh eet and Course Assessm		Course			
es. 7. Send the final version of the OBE Marks heet to the Dept. Office.  Depart ment Office: 1. Send the OBE markshe et, Course Assessm ent Report and others to the Registra r's Office. 2. Store the OBE Marksh eet and Course Assessm					
7. Send the final version of the OBE Marks heet to the Dept. Office.  Depart ment Office: 1. Send the OBE markshe et, Course Assessm ent Report and others to the Registra r's Office. 2. Store the OBE Marksh eet and Course Assessm					
the final version of the OBE Marks heet to the Dept. Office.  Depart ment Office:  1. Send the OBE markshe et, Course Assessm ent Report and others to the Registra r's Office. 2. Store the OBE Marksh eet and Course Assessm					
final version of the OBE Marks heet to the Dept. Office.  Depart ment Office: 1. Send the OBE markshe et, Course Assessm ent Report and others to the Registra r's Office. 2. Store the OBE Marksh eet and Course Assessm					
version of the OBE Marks heet to the Dept. Office.  Depart ment Office: 1. Send the OBE markshe et, Course Assessm ent Report and others to the Registra r's Office. 2. Store the OBE Marksh eet and Course Assessm		the			
version of the OBE Marks heet to the Dept. Office.  Depart ment Office: 1. Send the OBE markshe et, Course Assessm ent Report and others to the Registra r's Office. 2. Store the OBE Marksh eet and Course Assessm		final			
of the OBE Marks heet to the Dept. Office.  Depart ment Office:  1. Send the OBE markshe et, Course Assessm ent Report and others to the Registra r's Office. 2. Store the OBE Marksh eet and Course Assessm					
OBE Marks heet to the Dept. Office.  Depart ment Office:  1. Send the OBE markshe et, Course Assessm ent Report and others to the Registra r's Office.  2. Store the OBE Marksh eet and Course Assessm					
Marks heet to the Dept. Office.  Depart ment Office:  1. Send the OBE markshe et, Course Assessm ent Report and others to the Registra r's Office. 2. Store the OBE Marksh eet and Course Assessm					
heet to the Dept. Office.  Depart ment Office:  1. Send the OBE markshe et, Course Assessm ent Report and others to the Registra r's Office. 2. Store the OBE Marksh eet and Course Assessm					
to the Dept. Office.  Depart ment Office:  1. Send the OBE markshe et, Course Assessm ent Report and others to the Registra r's Office. 2. Store the OBE Marksh eet and Course Assessm		Marks			
Dept. Office.  Depart ment Office:  1. Send the OBE markshe et, Course Assessm ent Report and others to the Registra r's Office. 2. Store the OBE Marksh eet and Course Assessm		heet			
Dept. Office.  Depart ment Office:  1. Send the OBE markshe et, Course Assessm ent Report and others to the Registra r's Office. 2. Store the OBE Marksh eet and Course Assessm		to the			
Depart ment Office:  1. Send the OBE markshe et, Course Assessm ent Report and others to the Registra r's Office. 2. Store the OBE Marksh eet and Course Assessm					
Depart ment Office: 1. Send the OBE markshe et, Course Assessm ent Report and others to the Registra r's Office. 2. Store the OBE Marksh eet and Course Assessm					
ment Office: 1. Send the OBE markshe et, Course Assessm ent Report and others to the Registra r's Office. 2. Store the OBE Marksh eet and Course Assessm		Office.			
ment Office: 1. Send the OBE markshe et, Course Assessm ent Report and others to the Registra r's Office. 2. Store the OBE Marksh eet and Course Assessm					
ment Office: 1. Send the OBE markshe et, Course Assessm ent Report and others to the Registra r's Office. 2. Store the OBE Marksh eet and Course Assessm					
Office:  1. Send the OBE markshe et, Course Assessm ent Report and others to the Registra r's Office. 2. Store the OBE Marksh eet and Course Assessm					
1. Send the OBE markshe et, Course Assessm ent Report and others to the Registra r's Office. 2. Store the OBE Marksh eet and Course Assessm		ment			
the OBE markshe et, Course Assessm ent Report and others to the Registra r's Office. 2. Store the OBE Marksh eet and Course Assessm		Office:			
the OBE markshe et, Course Assessm ent Report and others to the Registra r's Office. 2. Store the OBE Marksh eet and Course Assessm		1. Send			
OBE markshe et, Course Assessm ent Report and others to the Registra r's Office. 2. Store the OBE Marksh eet and Course Assessm					
markshe et, Course Assessm ent Report and others to the Registra r's Office. 2. Store the OBE Marksh eet and Course Assessm					
et, Course Assessm ent Report and others to the Registra r's Office. 2. Store the OBE Marksh eet and Course Assessm					
Course Assessm ent Report and others to the Registra r's Office. 2. Store the OBE Marksh eet and Course Assessm					
Assessm ent Report and others to the Registra r's Office. 2. Store the OBE Marksh eet and Course Assessm					
ent Report and others to the Registra r's Office. 2. Store the OBE Marksh eet and Course Assessm					
Report and others to the Registra r's Office. 2. Store the OBE Marksh eet and Course Assessm		Assessm			
and others to the Registra r's Office. 2. Store the OBE Marksh eet and Course Assessm		ent			
and others to the Registra r's Office. 2. Store the OBE Marksh eet and Course Assessm					
others to the Registra r's Office. 2. Store the OBE Marksh eet and Course Assessm					
the Registra r's Office. 2. Store the OBE Marksh eet and Course Assessm					
Registra r's Office. 2. Store the OBE Marksh eet and Course Assessm					
r's Office. 2. Store the OBE Marksh eet and Course Assessm					
Office. 2. Store the OBE Marksh eet and Course Assessm					
2. Store the OBE Marksh eet and Course Assessm					
the OBE Marksh eet and Course Assessm					
OBE Marksh eet and Course Assessm					
Marksh eet and Course Assessm		the			
Marksh eet and Course Assessm		OBE			
eet and Course Assessm					
Course Assessm					
Assessm					
ent					
		ent			

	Repor					
	t in					
	the					
	depart					
	ment.					
	D					
	Registra r's					
	Office:					
	1. Stores					
	the					
	OBE					
	Marksh					
	eet and					
	Course					
	Assessm ent					
	Reports					
	and					
	other					
	docume					
	nts and					
	reports					
	in the					
	Registr					
	ar's					
	Office.					
	Office.					
View	Faculty:	Pen and	Compute	MS Word:	Departm	Internet: To
Records	a)Make	paper:	r:	Faculty	ent	use a Web
OBE	an	Faculty use	a)Student	Record	Storage:	Browser for
Marksheet	individual	to note	s send	report in	Departme	Sending
s, Course.	OBE	specific students and	request	MSW Word.	nt Storage	request Internet is
	mark sheet for	also mark	through Computer	Excel	is being used to	must needed.
	Students.	for the out	Using his	Sheet: For	record the	must needed.
	<b>b</b> )Reques	performers	ID.	individual	analysis	
	t to CITS	within the	Mobile:	performanc	for	
	to Upload	Students.	Students	e and	compariso	
	in SPMS.		send	mapping	n to	
	a		requests	ousting	previous	
	<b>Student:</b>		through	performers.	semesters.	
	-	-	<u> </u>	-	<del>-</del>	<u> </u>

	a) Login to IRAS. b)Reques t IRASH to get the report of OBE markshee t. c) get markshee t SPMS: a)SPMS got a request to upload an OBE markshee t. b) Upload Markshee t. c) Got a request from a student to see their markshee t report. c)Upload Specific markshee t to the student.		Mobile using his ID.  Printer: Faculty may print out the whole performa nce Coy and discuss in the Classroo m	Web Browser: Students or faculty both have to go through the web browser to send requests to SPMS.  PDF Viewer: when Students send requests to see their marks sheet, The CITS send a PDF copy of mark Sheet.	spmspa tabase: SPMSpre serve all the Data to the Database so that anytime any student can ask to see his mark Sheet.	
Request for Question Bank files.	Faculty: 1. prepare question papers. 2. Give away the question paper to the course	Pen & Paper: Students Submit their Previous year question.	Compute r: If Exam held on Online then the faculty ,Student both use Computer	Web Browser: Students or faculty both have to go through the web browser to attain an	Google Drive: Exam Question will be stored in Google Drive of the Classroo	Internet: To have Access in Google Classroom Student and teacher Both need internet.

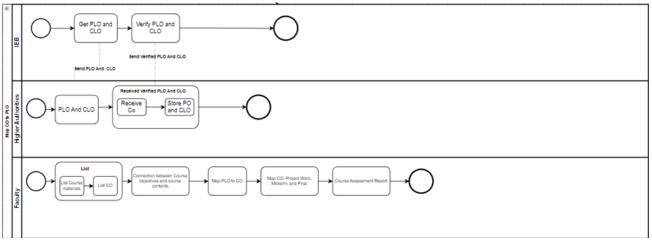
 			Γ	
coordinat	Mobile:	Exam.	m.	
or for	a)	PDF		
selection.	Students	Viewer: If		
3. Take	may use	it is in		
exams	Mobile to	online		
from	Attaining	Then the		
returned	in the	faculty		
Question	Exam.	upload a		
papers.	b) if the	pdf file in		
4. Got	exam is	the		
Script	physical	classroom		
from	then after	and		
Students	exam	students		
	Faculty	have to		
5. Check	take a	access it in		
exam	Snap the	the PDF		
scripts of	Question	file.		
students.	s and			
	upload in			
Course	the			
Coordina	Google			
tors:	classroo			
	m for			
1.	making a			
Receive	Question			
question	bank.			
papers	Printer:			
from	If Exam			
faculty.	held on			
2.	Physicall			
Moderate	y then			
question	faculty			
paper 3.Send	print out hard			
selected	Copy of			
question	the			
paper for	Question.			
exam.	Question.			
Students:				
1. Ask for				
exam's				
question				
papers.				
2.				
Perform				
exam				

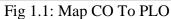
Request for Course Outlines.    Faculty: 1. Generate course outline to the course coordinat or.		3.Submit exam's script to faculty.					
file.	for Course	1. Generate course outline. 2. Send the course outline to the course coordinat or.  Course Coordina tors: 1. Authorize course outline.  Students: 1. Seek for course outline. 2. Receive course	Paper: a) Faculty Send a hard copy of outlines to the Course coordinator. b)Students receive a hard copy of the Approved course outline from	r: Students may use computer s to get their course outlines in the Google Classroo m. Printer: Faculty may give Student outline hardcopie	Browser: Students or faculty both have to go through the web browser to Upload the course outline as PDF in online Google Classroom. PDF Viewer: If it is in online Then the faculty upload a pdf file in the classroom and students have to access it in the PDF	Drive: Outlines will be stored in Google Drive of the Classroo	To have Access in Google Classroom Student and teacher Both

### C. PROCESS MODEL – EXISTING BUSINESS SYSTEM:

A business process model can specify business processes using the Business Process Model and Notation (BPMN) in a graphical format. [7] To break down each of the business processes outlined in the preceding part, we use diagrams from business process models.

The participants in the processes, their interactions, and the decisions that each of them must make are broken down into different diagrams.





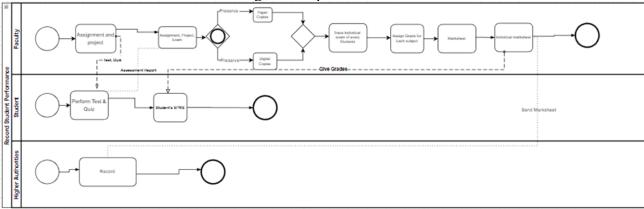


Fig 1.2: Record Student Performance

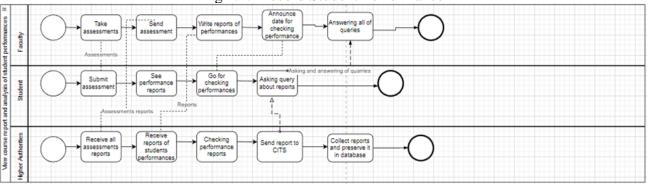


Fig 1.3: View course report and analysis of student performances

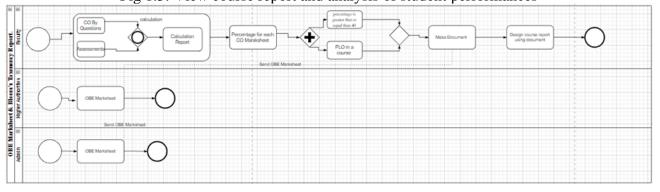


fig 1.4: Produce OBE Marksheet & Bloom's Taxonomy Report.

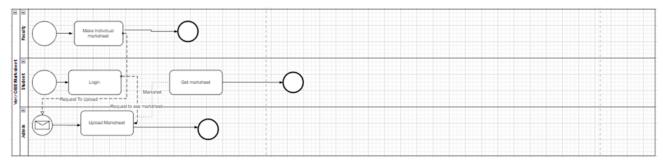


Fig 1.5: View Records OBE Marksheets Course.

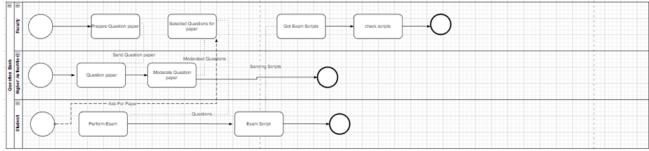


Fig 1.6: Request for Question Bank.

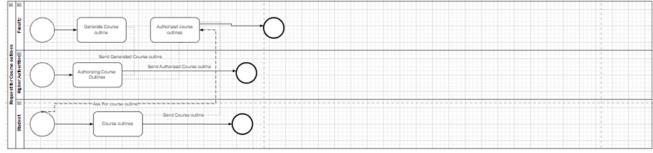


Fig 1.7: Request for Course Outline.

### D. PROBLEM ANALYSIS – EXISTING BUSINESS SYSTEM:

The shortcomings in each process were determined using a Six Elements Analysis of the existing systems. The far-right column of this table displays a recurring pattern. The creation of a private online platform seems to have numerous positive effects on the system.

Process Name Stakeholder	`	Analysis(Reason of the Problem)	-
--------------------------	---	---------------------------------	---

Update the PLO's initial mapping	1. Department	The department has to manually map each course under the present system using paper and pen. Therefore, the department must manually prepare the mapping again if updates are necessary. This is a serious problem.	The department must create the mapping manually under the current system, which takes time, adds more labor, and does not make the most use of available resources.	Therefore, the following are the methods to address this issue:  1. A weight or level will be given to each PLO and course.  2. The PLO and Courses are mapped based on this weight/level. The resulting matrix would be used to perform the initial mapping.  3. Depending on how many courses and courses that have PLO, the admin may quickly adjust the mapping.
Reviewing scripts and creating grade sheets.	1. Student 2. Faculty 3. Department	1. Answer scripts are manually reviewed and marked by specific faculty members. 2. The grade sheets' marks must be manually calculated, tabulated, and graded by the members.	Given the number of students, manually reviewing answer scripts takes a lot of time, and then there's the manual creation of grade sheets. The likelihood of error while checking the scripts rises as a result.	These problems can be resolved through automation:  1. The system will automatically check scripts and provide the mark sheet for exams with multiple-choice questions. If the exam is in quiz format, for example, our system shows the MCQ marks and also provides the answer scripts.

				2. For tests of this nature, faculty members must hand check, mark, and grade the answer sheets. However, the system creates the grade sheet after the marks are submitted. The system will provide the grades and marks to the students.
Automated mapping to prepare for a particular course preparation for course assessment.	1. Faculty	It takes time and won't always be consistent for faculty to base their course preparation on the prior PLO or first mapping of the PLO. They have to keep track of how many PLOs they are mapping when mapping PLO and CO, which can be difficult and cause other issues.	The faculty must manually construct the mappings under the current system, which increases the likelihood of mistakes and issues when they map PLO and CO.	Our system will have predefined PLO labels and course labels to address this issue. If the faculty is happy with the suggested number of CO and assessments, the system will generate a table showing how the CO and assessments are mapped out for them. (They may update the mappings if they are not happy.)
When creating the test, make suggestions for questions from the question bank	1. Faculty members.	Because the faculty must constantly manually map the COs to the questions and construct the question paper, designing	Because it is not possible to effectively recycle all known prior question papers, the question papers are thrown away after an exam.	All verified question papers will be saved in our system as soft copies that the faculty can access when creating new tests. For instance, it will

		questions takes more time and effort.	The professors don't have a binder with former exam papers or an exam history.	be advised to look through the exam history of the midterm papers for that course if a faculty is about to create a midterm question paper. In this manner, the time and effort needed to design a paper are both decreased.
Generate Continuous Quality Improvement report	1. Faculty Members 2. SPMS 2.0 Storage	1. The SPMS is used to gather the progress report.  2. Faculty members must find the lowest percentage for each PLO a student has for all PLOs after personally checking the proportion.  3. Reports must be created from the data.	These activities take time. First, it takes time for the report to be transferred from SPMS to the faculty. Additionally, faculty members are more likely to make mistakes while determining the lowest proportion. The instructor may unintentionally enter some incorrect data when assembling the information. Furthermore, since each semester will be subject to change depending on the students' performance, it is needlessly difficult to pinpoint issues	A Continuous Quality Improvement report with the following information will be produced in our system: 1. A graph showing the number of students enrolled in each department over a given time frame/number of semesters. 2. A course-wise student performance trend for a given time period/semester based on GPA. 3. Student performance trends for a certain time period/semester based on instructors, using

			and find solutions.	GPA.  4. Trend in student performance for a selected subject, according to the instructor, over a given time frame/semester.  5. The lowest percentage of each PLO for each student and the PLO percentage relating to the particular course. Describe potential fixes or ideas for enhancing the kids' performance.  6. A comparison of the proportion of PLO attempts with the percentage of PLOs that were successful
Check question difficulties level	<ol> <li>Faculty</li> <li>Department</li> <li>Student</li> </ol>	With the current system, the department has no scope to check the difficulty level of the exam questions. As a faculty is preparing the course planning, they must know the ques level when they are making it.	In the current system, the department has to come up with a scope to check the difficulty level of the questions. But there is no implemented scope to check this in the SPMS system.	As such, these are the ways to combat this problem:  1. Bloom's Taxonomy feature has to be implemented here.  2. The faculty member must check the question difficulty level while they were

	making the questions. 3. Also graph displaying the level of the questions by following the keywords of the questions.
--	---

### E. RICH PICTURE - PROPOSED SYSTEM:

Based on the issues and issues we discovered throughout the problem analysis, we would use several user interfaces created for particular user needs. The report of a student may be viewed by the department head, dean of the school, course instructor, coordinator, faculty, administrative assistant, student, IEB, UGC, ministry of education, vice chancellor, board of trustees, and department staff, among other state parties.

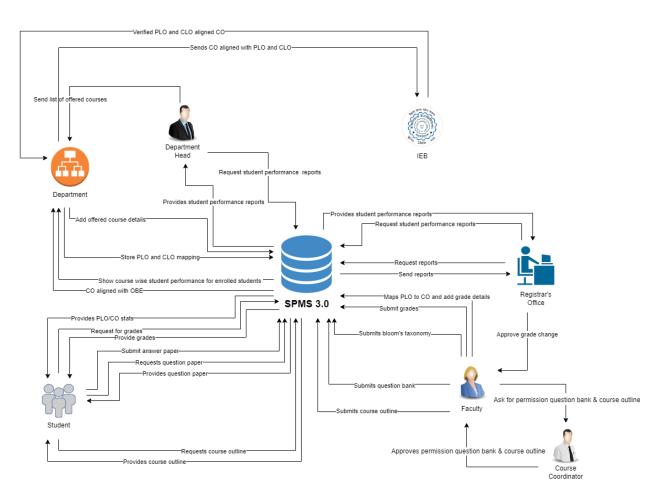


Figure 1.2: Rich Picture of Proposed System to Monitor Student Performance.

### F. SIX ELEMENTS ANALYSIS – PROPOSED SYSTEM:

The new system, an online platform called SPMS, where it will have its own database that host the data of all the courses, faculties, as well as updated tables every semester to keep track of which courses have been assigned to which faculties in a given semester, will make the Course Outcomes (COs) and Program Learning Outcomes (PLOs) visible. We are developing the new system in order to track student performance as well as faculty members who are instructing a particular course or the performance of students over time in a course. In a nutshell, we can observe that the SPMS relational database (a non-human) quite literally plays a vital role in the student performance monitoring system. Additionally, compared to other other processes, this one has the most connections.

The suggested system's six-element analysis is the next step in a sequence of analysis where each analysis builds on the one before it. The table below provides additional insight into the function of each component of the new system based on the detailed picture.

Process	System Roles						
	Human	Non_computi ng Hardware		Software	Database	Network & Communicati on	

Review and	Department:	Pen & Paner:	Computer:	SPMS 3.0:	SPMS 3.0	Internet:
Review and update the Initial Mapping of PLO's (Coursewise)	1. Department:  1. Department must enter the system's website to map PLO and CLO aligned with CO.  2. Click on mapping to map and then a new table is generated and shown.  3. The tables contain the lists of all courses and PLOs. It also shows how a PLO can be mapped to various courses as well as how many PLOs can be mapped with a certain course.  4. The PLOs and courses will have labels. The PLOS will be shown based on the level that will help the department to identify PLO mapping.  5. Then the department can store it in our system database through a click.		Computer:  Computer is used for entering our website and updating the PLO and course mapping.  Moreover, the course outline and course details can be viewed.	SPMS 3.0 is required to update PLO and CO mapping.  Operating system:  Any operating system can be used by users, Windows, Mac, Linux etc.	SPMS 3.0 Database (Unsure):  The mappings of PLOs and COs are stored here.	It is an online website. It is required to upload the PLO and course planning.

<b>Course Progress</b>	Faculty:	Pen & Paper:	Computer/	Internet	SPMS 3.0	Internet:
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Laptop/	Browser:	Database:	
	1. The faculty	Some	<b>Smartphone:</b>			Used for
	logs in	questions may		Suitable	For storing	accessing the
	successfully	have to be	Both the	internet	the	SPMS 3.0
	using ID and	answered in a	students and	browsers for	information	software and
	password.	paper and	the faculty	website	of the faculty	database by
		scanned for	need devices	navigation	and the	both students
	2. Goes to the	upload. Rough			student users	and faculty
	question paper	work may be	examination	Google	and also	members.
	creation section.	done.	successfully.	Chrome,	question	
	2. D			Mozilla	papers, data.	
	3. Designates an			Firefox,		
	exam type as well as dictates the			Safari etc.		
	total marks.					
	totai iliaiks.					
	4. Sets question					
	numbers.					
	namoorg.					

Make grade sheets after checking Answer Script	Faculty:  1. The faculty has to input the answers into the system and check script as well as mark accordingly. For example, the website will show the marks and answers for the MCQs in a quiz.  2. The system composes mark sheets in excel files which the faculty collects.  Student:  1. Students can look over their marks and answer scripts directly on the website.  2. They can detect their grade	faculty has to print the mark sheets and grade sheets, he/she uses paper.	Computer/ Laptop:  In the purpose of logging into the website for checking the marks and grades by both the students and faculty members.  Printer:  For printing the necessary documents such as mark sheets, grade sheets etc.	scripts, marks and grade sheets.	SPMS 3.0 Database:  Requisite for storing answer scripts, marks and grade sheets.	Internet:  To access the SPMS 3.0 software and database, it is used by both the students and faculty members.
Mapping a specific course automatically and prepare the course assessment Planning	Faculty:  1. The initial mapping of PLO and course is already done by the department. Faculty members have to enter the website first and then log in with their IDs.	Stationary:  Paper is used for printing the necessary instructions for the course outline and assessments planning as CO and PLO based details.	Computer:  For logging into our website and adopting the PLO and CO mapping assessment planning and mapping. By using a computer or	SPMS 3.0:  SPMS 3.0:  SPMS 3.0 is needed for updating the PLO and CO mapping, assessment and course outcome mapping etc.	SPMS 3.0 Database: The mappings of PLOs and COs are reserved here.	Internet: The internet is required to update the PLO and CO mapping and also the assessment planning.

through the previous papers of the almost identical types of exam.  6. Set out the marking for that question.  7. If it is needed then make another question by using the same procedures 4-6.  8. Clicks on the "Save" option and successfully saves the paper as usual.  9. In addition, include further information regarding the exam. For instance, the duration topics			
duration topics etc.  Student:  1. The student logs into the website by successfully using ID and password.  2. Clicks on the exam section for the exam history and the			

	upcoming exam announcements for all courses the student is enrolled in during the registration of that ongoing semester.  3. They can learn about details of other exams and the syllabus by clicking upcoming exams options.					
Update student enrollment information in SPMS	Registrar Office:  1. SPMS 3.0 gives the notice of updating the student information to the registrar office.  2. The updated enrollment report for the student is submitted.  Higher Authority (Imperium):  1. Requests to access the student enrollment	Paper: Used for printing necessary documents.  Pen: Used for writing something on the report.	Used for logging to the website and conducting respective tasks by higher authority and registrar office members.  Database Server:  Receiving data from the registrar office as well as sending data to them	Used for updating the student enrollment information.  Operating System:  The user may use any OS such as Windows, Mar, Linux etc.	SPMS 3.0 Database:  The updated student enrollment information is stored here.	Internet:  To access the SPMS 3.0 software and the database, the registrar office personnel and higher authority use the internet.

	report.  2. View the student enrollment report in the form of a graph.		in order to store or update information into the database.			
Generate CQI Report	Faculty:  1. Launch the website first.  2. Find and select the desired course.  3. The system will present all activities upon clicking the student performance option.  4. The CQI report button will display PLO percentage upon click.  5. Check if a student falls below a certain PLO (soft copy) on that exam section.  6. Give feedback via rating on that specific exam.	Paper: When a faculty wants to print any types of documents then the paper is being used.	Computer:  Computer is used by both the students and faculty members to log into the website and generate the report.  Database Server:  The faculty has access to the database where they can store or update the information into the database.	SPMS 3.0:  The report has originated through the system.  Operating System:  The user may use any OS such as Windows, Mac, Linux etc.	SPMS 3.0 Database:  The database is used for the purpose of storing the updated report.	Internet:  Used by the faculty members to access the SPMS 3.0 software and database.

## G. PROCESS MODEL - PROPOSED SYSTEM:

The Business Process Model and Notation provide an unambiguous description of the precise order of steps that will be taken to complete each process after understanding the role of each element in each process. Each module in this diagram will act as the high-level foundation from which the implementation specifics in the following chapter will be derived.

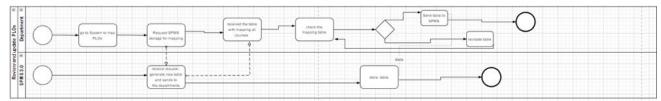


Fig 1.8: Review and update PLOs

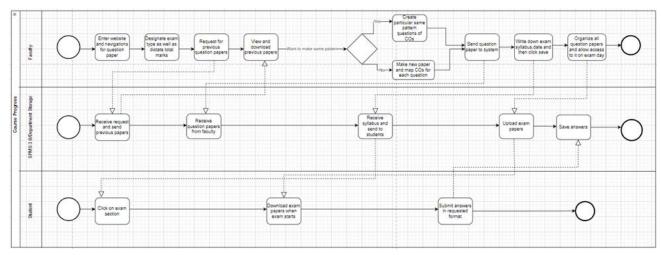


Fig 1.9: Course Progress

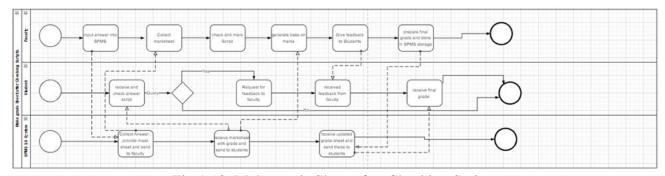


Fig 1.10: Make grade Sheet after Checking Scripts

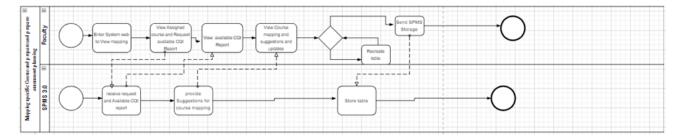


Fig 1.11: Mapping specific Course and prepare and prepare assessment planning

Fig 1.12: update student enrollment in SPMS

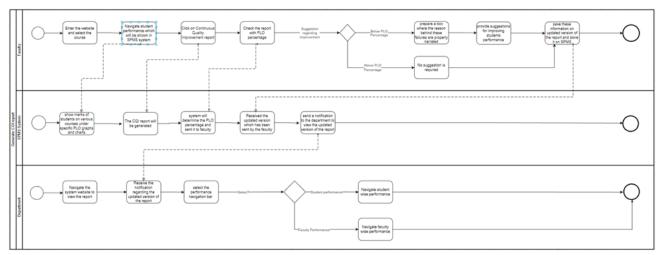


Fig 1.13: Generate CQI report

#### **CHAPTER 3 - LOGICAL SYSTEM DESIGN:**

In this chapter, we'll go through the steps of building a data model for our hypothetical system so that the data may be stored in a database. The links between various data objects, the rules, and the conceptual representation of the data objects are all included in this data model. Data modeling supports the visual representation of data and applies corporate policies, legal requirements, and governmental directives to the data. The consistency of naming conventions, default values, semantics,

and security are all ensured by data models, which also guarantee the accuracy of the data. For a better representation of all the data, we will be constructing our suggested system.

#### A. BUSINESS RULE [ SPMS 3.0]:

Business rules outline the procedures, concepts, and limitations that control the data model. They are written in standard English sentences as opposed to the ERD so that a stakeholder who is not technically inclined can understand information about the data model without being aware of notational conventions. Our data model is governed by the following business rules:

- 1. A student must have one department. A STUDENT has StudentID, FirstName, LastName, DateofBirth, Gender, Email, Phone, Address, EnrollmentDate. A department must have many students.
- 2. A section mandatorily has many students. A student may enroll in many sections. A section includes SectionID, SectionNum, CourseID, FEmployeeID, Semester, Year.
- 3. Students may complete many evaluations. An EVALUATION includes EvaluationID, ObtainedMarks, StudentID, CourseID, QuestionID. An evaluation must be performed by at least one student.
- 4. An evaluation must have one Question. A Question must have many evaluations. Question assigns QuestionID, ExamType, TotalMarks, QuestionContent, Bloom'sTaxonomyLevel, FEmployeeID, COID. A question must create one faculty. A faculty creates many questions.
- 5. A CO's must map with one PLO's. A PLO's must map with one or many CO's. PLO includes PLOID, PLONum, Details, ProgramID.
- 6. A PLO must contain one program. A program contains one or many PLO's. A program has ProgramID, ProgramName, DepartmentID. A program must contain one or many courses. A Course must contain one program.
- 7. A program must belong to one department. A department must belong to one or many programs. A department contains DepartmentID, DepartmentName, SchoolID.
- 8. A department must contain one school. A School must contain one or many departments. A school includes SchoolID, SchoolName.
- 9. An employee has three sub-type( Dean, Department Head, Faculty). An employee

includes EmployeeID, FirstName, LastName, Email, Address, EmployeeType.

- 10. A school must be run by one or many Dean. A dean must run one school. A Dean has SchoolID, StartDate, EndDate.
- 11. A Department must manage one or many Department head. A department head must manage one department. A department head includes DepartmentID, StartDate, EndDate.
- 12. A Faculty must have one Department. A department must have one or many Faculties. A Faculty includes FEmployeeID, DepartmentID,COutlineID, Rank, JoinDate, ConsultantHour. A faculty may teach many sections. A section must be taught by one faculty.
- 13. A question must map with one CO's. A CO's maps with one or many questions. A CO's includes CONum, COID, CourseID, PLOID. And questions include QuestionNum,ExamType,TotalMarks,Bloom'sTaxonomyCategory, Bloom'sTaxonomyLevel. A CO must contain one Course. A Course contains one or many CO's.
- 14. A course may have many prerequisites. A course includes CourseID, CourseName, CourseType, CreditValues, ProgramID, COutlineID. A course must contain one course outline. A course outline may be one course.
- 15. A course outline must affiliate one mark distribution. A mark distribution may affiliate many courses. A course outline includes MarkDistribution. Mark distribution represents multi valued course assessment and percentage exam type wise(quiz, midterm, final, project) and CoursePolicy. Faculty must prepare one course outline. A course outline may prepare one faculty.

#### **B. ENTITY RELATIONSHIP DIAGRAM:**

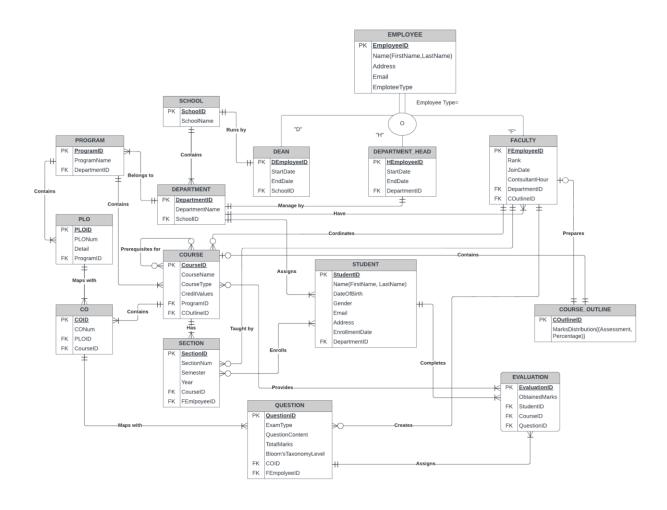


Figure 3.1: Entity relationship diagram

# C. ENTITY RELATIONSHIP DIAGRAM TO RELATIONAL SCHEMA:

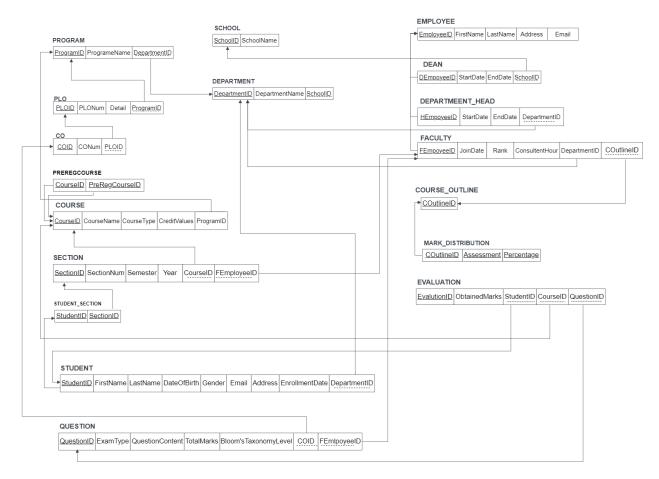


Figure 3.2: Entity relationship diagram

#### **D. NORMALIZATION:**

SchoolID	SchoolName
L1	L2
DepartmentID	DepartmentName, SchoolID
D1	D2, L1
ProgramID	ProgramName, DepartmentID
P1	P2, D1
PLOID	PLONum, Detail, ProgramID
A1	A2, A3, P1
COID	CONum, PLOID
B1	B2, A1
CourseID	PreRegCourseID
R1	R2
CourseID	CourseName, CourseType, CreditValues, ProgramID
C1	C2, C3, C4, P1
SectionID	SectionNum, Semester, Year, CourseID, FEmployeeID
G1	G2, G3, G4, C1, F1
StudentID	SectionID
N1	G1
StudentID S1	Firstname, LastName, DateOfBirth, Gender, Email, address, EnrollmentDate, DepartmentID  S2, S3, S4, S5, S6, S7, S8, D1

QuestionID Q1	ExamType, QuestionContent, TotalMarks, Bloom'sTaxonomyCategory, Bloom'sTaxonomyLevel, COID, FEmployeeID  Q2, Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6, B1, F1
EmployeeID E1	FirstName, LastName, Address, Email E2, E3, E4, E5
DEmployeeID I1	StartDate, EndDate, SchoolID  I2, I3, L1
HEmployeeID H1	StartDate, EndDate, DepartmentID H2, H3, D1
FEmployeeID F1	Join date, Rank, ConsultentHour, DepartmentID, COutlineID F2, F3, F4, D1, J1
COutlineID J1	CoursePolicy J2
COutlineID K1	Assessment, Percentage K2, K3
EvalutionID M1	ObtainedMarks, StudentID, CourseID, QuestionID M2, S1, C1, Q1

```
L1 \rightarrow L2
D1 -> D2, L1
P1 -> P2, D1
A1 -> A2, A3, P1
B1 -> B2, B3, A1
R1 -> R2
C1 -> C2, C3, C4, P1
G1 -> G2, G3, G4, C1, F1
N1 \rightarrow G1
S1 -> S2, S3, S4, S5, S6, S7, D1
Q1 -> Q2, Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6, B1, F1
E1 -> E2, E3, E4, E5
I1 -> I2, I3, L1
H1 \rightarrow H2, H3, D1
F1 -> F2, F3, F4, D1
J1 -> J2
K1 -> K2, K3
M1 -> M2, S1, C1, Q1
```

**1NF:** A relation that has a primary key and in which there are no repeating groups.



Figure 3.3: 1NF

**2NF:** A relation in the first normal form in which every non-key attribute is fully functionally dependent on the primary key.



Figure 3.4: 2NF

**3NF:** A relation that is in second normal form and has no transitive dependencies.

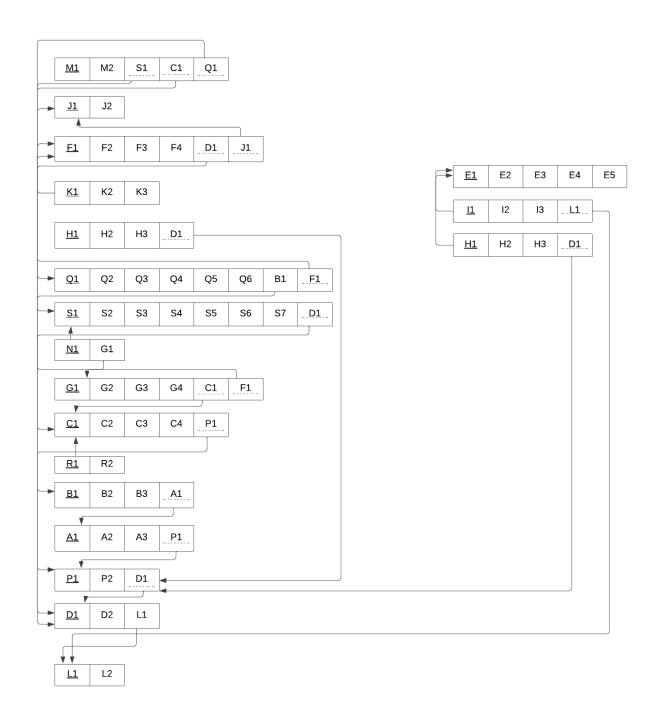


Figure 3.5: 3NF

BCNF: All determinants are candidate keys. There is no determinant that is not a

unique identifier. Here, all the relations already are in BCNF.

## **E. DATA DICTIONARY:**

## $School\_T$

Name	Data Type	Size	Remarks
SchoolID	VARCHAR	5	This is the primary key of School.  E.g: "SETS" or "SLASS"
SchoolName	VARCHAR	45	This is the name of the School.  E.g: "School of Engineering, Technology & Science".

## Program\_T

Name	Data Type	Size	Remarks
ProgramID	INTEGER		This is the primary key for a program.  E.g: "1"
ProgramName	VARCHAR	30	This is the name of the program. E.g: "Bachelor of Science"
DepartmentID	VARCHAR	4	This is the foreign key from the

|--|

## Department\_T

Name	Data Type	Size	Remarks
DepartmentID	VARCHAR	5	This is the primary key for the  Department table. E.g: "CSE"
DepartmentName	VARCHAR	45	This is the name of the department. E.g. "Computer Science and Engineering".
SchoolID	VARCHAR	5	This is a foreign key from the School table. E.g: "SETS" or "SLASS".

# Student\_T

Name	Data Type	Size	Remarks
StudentID	INTEGER		This is the primary key for the Student table. E.g: "1830707".
FirstName	VARCHAR	20	This is the first name of the student. E.g. "Md Akram".

LastName	VARCHAR	20	This is the last name of the student.
			E.g: "Hossain".
DateOfBirth	DATE	DD- MM- YYYY	This is the birth date of the student. E.g: "31-12-1998".
Gender	VARCHAR	6	This is the gender of the student.
			E.g: "Male".
Email	VARCHAR	30	This is the email of the student. E.g: "1830707@iub.edu.bd"
Phone	NUMERIC	11	This is the phone of the student.
			E.g: "01XXXXXXXXX".
Address	VARCHAR	50	This is the address of the student. E.g: "House 238,Road 8,Tejgaon,Dhaka
DepartmentID	VARCHAR	5	This is the foreign key from the
			Department table. E.g: "CSE"
ProgramID	INTEGER		This is the foreign key from the Program
			table. E.g: "1"
EnrollmentDate	DATE	dd-mm-yyyy	This is the enrollment date of the student.

	E.g.: "1-1-2018"
	$\boldsymbol{\mathcal{U}}$

# CO\_T

Name	Data Type	Size	Remarks
COID	VARCHAR	5	This is the primary key for the CO table.
			E.g: "CO1".
CONum	INTEGER		This is the CO number.
			E.g: 1,2 etc.
CourseID	VARCHAR	8	This is the foreign key from the Course table.
			E.g: "CSE303"
PLOID	VARCHAR	5	This is the foreign key from the PLO table.
			E.g: "PLO1"

## PLO\_T

Name	Data Type	Size	Remarks
PLOID	VARCHAR	5	This is the primary key for Program Learning
			Outcome. E.g: "PLO1"
PLONum	INTEGER		This is the PLO number. E.g: "1"
Details	VARCHAR	50	This is the details for Program Learning

		Outcome. E.g: "An ability to select and apply the knowledge, technique, skills and modern tools of the computer science and engineering discipline"
ProgramID	INTEGER	This is a foreign key from the Program table.  E.g: "1"

## $Employee\_T$

Name	Date Type	Size	Remarks
EmployeeID	INTEGER		This is the primary key for Employee
			table. E.g: "1001"
FirstName	VARCHAR	20	This is the first name of the faculty.
			E.g: "Sadita"
LastName	VARCHAR	20	This is the last name of the faculty.
			E.g: "Ahmed"
Email	VARCHAR	30	This is the email address of the
			Student. E.g: "1675231@iub.edu.bd

Address	VARCHAR	30	This is the address of the Faculty. E.g: "House 14, Road 21, Sector 11,Baridara,Dhaka, Bangladesh"
EmployeeType	CHAR	1	This is the type of the employee.  E.g: "F"

# Course\_T

Name	Data Type	Size	Remarks
CourseID	VARCHAR	8	This is the Primary Key for the Course.
			E.g: "CSE203"
CourseName	VARCHAR		This is the name of the Course. E.g: "Database Management System"
CreditValues	INTEGER		This is the number of credits for the  Course. E.g: "3"
CourseType	VARCHAR		This is the type of the Course. E.g: "Core"
ProgramID	INTEGER		This is the foreign key from the program table. E.g: "1"
COutlinID	INTEGER		This is the Foreign Key from Course table.

# Section\_T

Name	Data Type	Size	Remarks
SectionID	INTEGER		This is the Primary Key for Section. E.g: "1"
SectionNum	INTEGER		This is the section number.
			E.g: "1"
CourseID	VARCHAR	8	This is the foreign key from the Course table. E.g: "CSE101"
FEmployeeID	NUMERIC	4	This is the foreign key from the Faculty table.
			E.g: "1001"
Semester	VARCHAR	6	This is the semester of the section.
			E.g: "Summer"

## Question\_T

Name	Data Type	Size	Remarks
QuestionID	INTEGER		This is the Primary Key for Question.
ExamType	VARCHAR	10	This is the name of the question. E.g: "Midterm"

TotalMarks	NUMBER		This is the total marks of the question. E.g: "30"
BloomsTaxonomyCate gory	VARCHAR	10	This is the category of the question. E.g: "Creating"
BloomsTaxonomyLev el	VARCHAR	10	This is the difficulty of the question. E.g: "Midium"
COID	INTEGER		This is the Foreign Key from the Course Outcome table.
QuestionContent	INTEGER		This is the question number for question. E.g: "1,2,3"
SectionID	INTEGER		This is the Foreign Key from Section table.
FEmployeeID			This is the Foreign Key from Faculty table.

# Evalution\_T

Name	Data Type	Size	Remarks
EvaluationID	INTEGER		This is the Primary Key for Enrollment.
ObtainedMarks	DECIMAL	5,2	This is the obtained marks of the student. E.g: "24.5"
QuestionID	INTEGER		This is the foreign key

			from the  Question table.
CourseID	VARCHAR	8	This is the foreign key from the Course table. E.g: "CSE101"
StudentID	INTEGER		This is the foreign key from the Student table.

## Dean\_T

Name	Data Type	Size	Remarks
DEmployeeID	INTEGER		This is the foreign key from the Employee table. E.g: "4250"
SchoolID	VARCHAR	5	This is the SchoolID of the school DEAN manages. E.g: "SETS"
StartDate	DATE	dd-mm- yyyy	This is the starting date. E.g: "01-03-2020"
EndDate	DATE	dd-mm- yyyy	This is the date DEAN retire from his post. E.g: "01-03-2024"

# DepartmentHead\_T

Name	Data Type	Size	Remarks
HEmployeeID	INTEGER		This is the foreign key

			from the Employee table. E.g: "4250"
DepartmentID	VARCHAR	5	This is the DepartmentID of the department HEAD manages. E.g. "CSE"
StartDate	DATE	dd-mm- yyyy	This is the starting date. E.g: "01-03-2020"
EndDate	DATE	dd-mm- yyyy	This is the date HEAD retire from his post. E.g: "01-03-2024"

# Faculty\_T

Name	Data Type	Size	Remarks
FEmoployeeID	INTEGER		This is the foreign key from the  Employee table. E.g: "4250"
DepartmentID	VARCHAR	5	This is the DepartmentID of the department faculty belongs to.
			E.g: "CSE"
JoinDate	DATE	dd-mm- yyyy	This is the starting date. E.g: "01-03-2020"
Rank	VARCHAR	20	This is the rank of the faculty. E.g: "Assistant

		Professor"
COutlineID	INTEGER	This is the Foreign Key from Course Outline table.

# PreReqCourse\_T

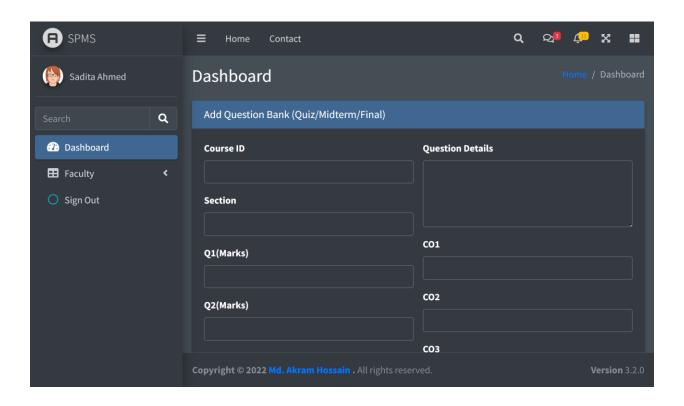
Name	Data Type	Size	Remarks
CourseID	VARCHAR	8	This is the foreign key from the Course table. E.g. "CSE303"
PreReqCourseID	VARCHAR	8	This is the foreign key from the Course table . E.g: CSE203

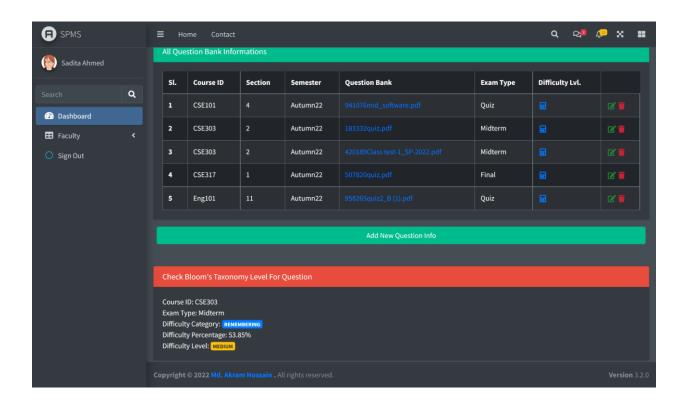
# CourseOutline\_T

Name	Data Type	Size	Remarks
COutlineID	INTEGER		This is the primary key from the Course Outline table. E.g: "1233"
MarkDistribution	VARCHAR	15	This is the percentage range for assessment. E.g: "Project- 50%, Assessment-50%".

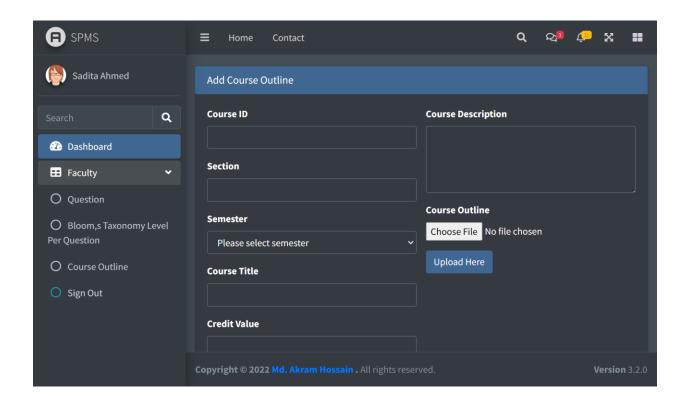
# **CHAPTER 4 - PHYSICAL SYSTEM DESIGN:**

#### A. INPUT FORM:

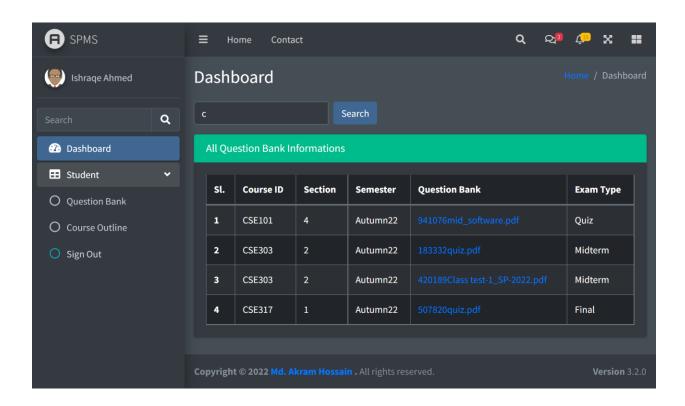




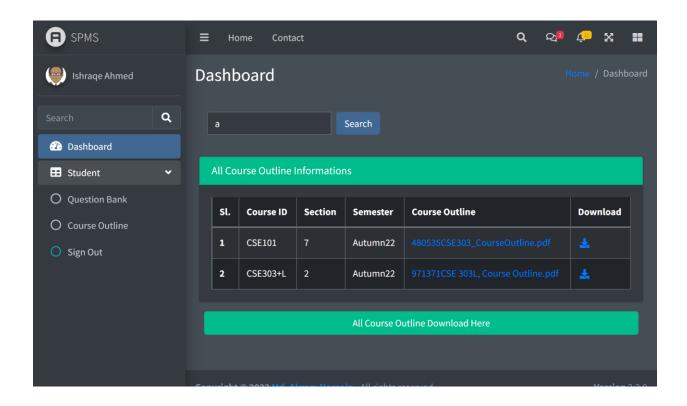
```
// echo "Countt: " . $count1. "\n". $count2. "\n" . $count3. "\n" . $count4. "\n" . $count5. "\cdots . "\choose . "\ch
```



#### **B. OUTPUT FORMS:**

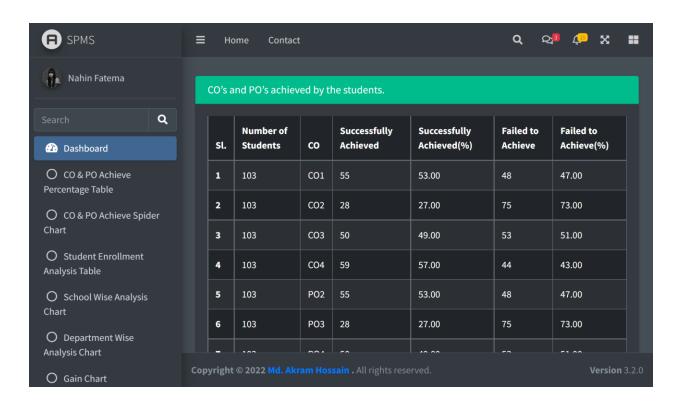


```
| Section | Stock | Section | Section | Stock | Section | Se
```



```
| Company | Comp
```

```
| The property of the property
```



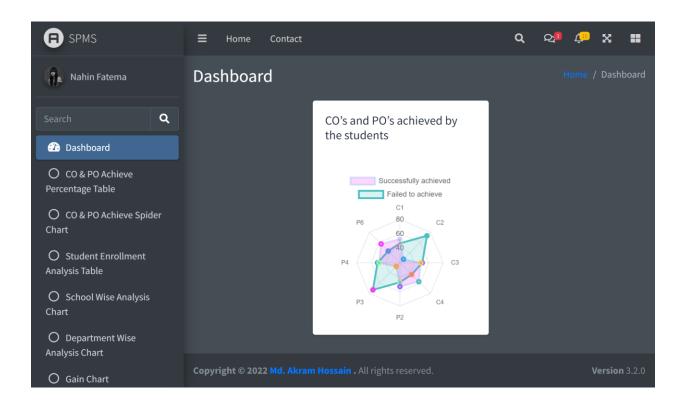
```
discope="col">Sl.

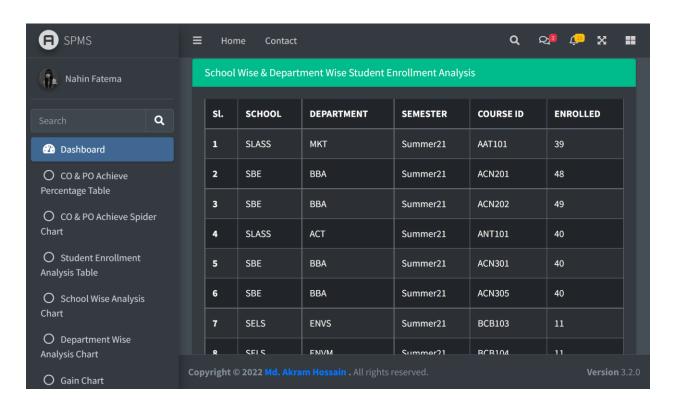
discope="col">Sl.

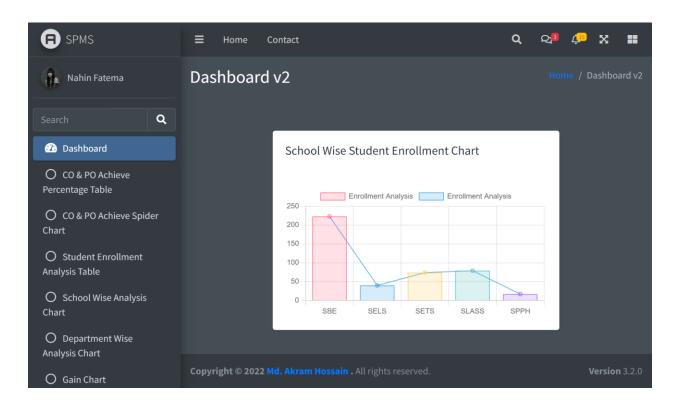
discope="col">Number of Students

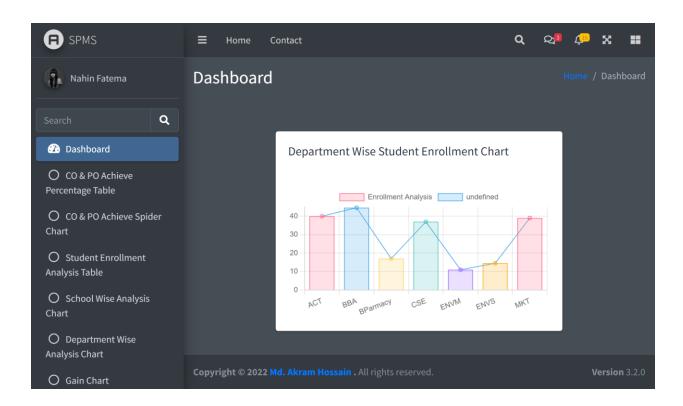
discope="col">Students

discope="col">St
```









#### **CHAPTER 5 - CONCLUSION:**

#### A. PROBLEM AND SOLUTION:

#### **Analysis Phase**

Because there was no discrete data available, the majority of the work assumptions and questions were established when working on the rich picture and six element analysis of the organization's operations. To comprehend the situation better and to avoid it,

There were misunderstandings, respected faculty members, and stakeholder interviews conducted.

## **Designing Phase**

The Relational Schema design also included the retention of created entities at their Significant levels based on descriptive study. The instructor's feedback was also highly important and valid in this situation.

## **Implementation Phase**

All the Software System Requirements (SSR's) reached successfully! Front-End Development tools: HTML, CSS, Bootstrap JavaScript, Chart Js

Back End Development tools: PHP, XAMPP

Database-integration: SQLlite3

#### **B. ADDITIONAL FEATURE AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT:**

#### **Future Developing Purposes:**

- Plans for the project is, to add another feature which can predict A candidate's grade based on his/her past grades and performances.
- Difficulty of the current semester can be compared with the previous semester question difficulty percentage.

#### REFERENCES-

[1] Independent University - Bangladesh, "Curriculum for B Sc. in Computer Science and Engineering (Version 2.2)," Independent University - Bangladesh, March 19, 2017.

[2] Independent University - Bangladesh, "www.iub.edu.bd," 2020. [Online]. Available: www.iub.edu.bd.

[3] I. Department of Computer Science and Engineering, "Department of Computer Science and Engineering, IUB," 2020. [Online]. Available: http://www.cse.iub.edu.bd/.

[4] D. o. C. S. &. S. Engineering, "The University of Western Australia," 2006. [Online]. Available: https://teaching.csse.uwa.edu.au/units/CITS3240/Lectures/db-er1-nup4.pdf.

[5] K. Stevens, "BetterEvaluation," 2020. [Online]. Available:

https://www.betterevaluation.org/en/evaluation-options/richpictures.

[6] Wikipedia, "Wikipedia," 2020. [Online]. Available:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rich\_picture.

[7] Wikipedia, 2020. [Online]. Available:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Business\_Process\_Model\_and\_Notation.