CHAPTER 1

ABOUT THE COMPANY

MIT Training Academy is dedicated to empowering individuals with the essential skills and knowledge required to excel in the ever-evolving tech industry. From comprehensive Java and Python Full Stack Development courses to specialized programs like MERN stack web development, our hands-on training equips learners with practical expertise to thrive in the chosen fields.

1.1 Company Profile

Name: MIT Training Academy

Address: #3333, nd Floor, Krishna Tower, Near A.P. M.C Market, Krishna Nagar, Malur
Road, Kolar – 560101

Contact Number: +91 799 688 2003

Email: mailto:support@mitskolar.com

Website: https://mitskolar.com/

Type of company: Private

Nature of the Company: Information Technology, Training

Company Logo: The company logo as shown in Fig.1.1

Fig:1.1 Company Logo

Vision: To be the premier destination for individuals seeking To excel in the tech them industry, providing innovative And practical learning experiences

Company Operational Status: Private & Active

1.2 Features of company

- **Misson**

To be the premier destination for individuals seeking to excel in the tech industry, providing innovative and practical learning experiences that empower them to shape the future of technology.

- **Vision**

Empower individuals with the skills and knowledge needed to succeed in the rapidly evolving field of technology. Provide high-quality, hands-on training led by industry experts to ensure practical mastery of in-demand tech skills. Foster a supportive learning environment that encourages collaboration, creativity, and continuous growth.

1.3Organization of report

Chapter 1: This chapter describes about the company, introduction and the features of the company and the details

Chapter 2: This chapter describes about the department which includes the department of software and the software development

Chapter 3: This Chapter describes about the full stack web development, Its approaches and technologies

Chapter 4: This Chapter describes about the introduction To our project and feature of out project, also includes the system requirements and installation of software

Chapter 5: This Chapter describes about the platform selection and the language selection and the code

Chapter 6: This Chapter describes about the reflections that is outcomes and the experience

Chapter 7: This chapter describes about the Conclusion the our projects and References that are refer build our project

CHAPTER 2

ABOUT THE DEPARTMENT

2.1 Software Engineering Department

The Software Engineering Department is a division within an organization or academic institution that focuses on the application of engineering principles and techniques to the design, development, testing, and maintenance of software systems. The department's primary goals are to:

1. Develop high-quality software products
2. Ensure software reliability, efficiency, and effectiveness
3. Apply software engineering methodologies and best practices
4. Conduct research and development in software engineering
5. Provide training and education in software engineering

Some common areas of focus within a Software Engineering Department include:

1. Software design and architecture
2. Software development methodologies (e.g., Agile, Waterfall)
3. Programming languages and technologies
4. Software testing and quality assurance

In an academic setting, the Software Engineering Department might offer degree programs, such as Bachelor's or Master's in Software Engineering, and conduct research in software engineering topics.

In an industry setting, the Software Engineering Department is responsible for developing and maintaining software products, ensuring they meet the required standards, and collaborating with other departments, such as IT, Quality Assurance, and Project Management.

2.2 Software Developing Department

2.2.1 Requirements Gathering The Requirements Gathering phase is the initial stage of the software development process. During this phase, the development team collects and documents the requirements of the software project from stakeholders, customers, and end-users. This involves conducting interviews, surveys, and workshops to

2.2.2 Design

The Design phase follows the Requirements Gathering phase, where the development team creates a detailed design of the software system. This includes developing architectural designs, user interface (UI) designs, and data models. The design phase involves creating prototypes, mockups, and wireframes to visualize the software's layout, functionality, and user experience. The design documents are then reviewed and approved by stakeholders before proceeding to the next phase.

2.2.3 Development

The Development phase is where the actual coding of the software takes place. The development team implements the design documents, writing clean, efficient, and well-documented code. This phase involves developing the software's features, functionality, and integrations. The development team uses various programming languages, tools, and technologies to build the software.

2.2.4 Testing

The Testing phase involves verifying that the software meets the requirements and works as expected. The testing team conducts various types of testing, such as unit testing, integration testing, system testing, and acceptance testing. The goal of testing is to identify and fix defects, bugs, and issues before the software is deployed to production.

2.2.5 Deployment

The Deployment phase involves releasing the software to production, making it available to end-users. This phase includes configuring the software, setting up the infrastructure, and deploying the software to the production environment. The deployment team ensures that the software is properly configured, monitored, and supported.

2.2.6 Maintenance

The Maintenance phase is an ongoing process that involves ensuring the software continues to meet the changing needs of the users and stakeholders. This phase includes fixing bugs, updating the software, and adding new features and functionality. The maintenance team also performs routine maintenance tasks, such as backups, updates, and performance monitoring, to ensure the software remains stable and secure.

CHAPTER 3

FULL STACK WEB DEVELOPMENT

3.1 Introduction to Full Stack Web Development

Definition: Full stack web development involves building a complete web application, from the front-end (client-side) to the back-end (server-side), including database integration and API connectivity.

Importance: Full stack developers can handle all aspects of web development, making them versatile and valuable in the industry.

Technologies:

Front-end: HTML, CSS, JavaScript, React, Angular, Vue.js Back-end: Python, Ruby, PHP, Node.js, Ruby

Databases: MySQL, MongoDB, PostgreSQL, SQL Server

Version control: Git, SVN

3.2 Approaches to Full Stack Development

Monolithic Architecture:

Single, self-contained unit Front-end, back-end, and database in a single codebase

Advantages: simpler development, easier testing

Disadvantages: scalability issues, tight coupling

Microservices Architecture:

Breaks down application into smaller, independent services Communication through APIs

Advantages: scalability, flexibility, fault tolerance

Disadvantages: complexity, higher overhead

Serverless Architecture:

Cloud-based, event-driven app Cloud provider manages server resources

Advantages: cost-effective, scalability, reduced overhead

Disadvantages: vendor lock-in, limited control

3.3 Other Types of Web Development

Front End:

Front end is a combination of two different elements: the graphic design (the look) and the user interface (the feel). Each of these is created independently, with most of the technical work going into the user interface using web languages like HTML, CSS, and JavaScript.

1. HTML & HTML5

2. CSS & CSS3

3. JavaScript

4. Bootstrap

5. JQuery

Back End:

The back end refers to the way a website functions and all of the components that help to deliver.

that functionality.

Server-side development Python, Ruby, PHP, Node.js, Ruby on Rails, Django, Express.js

API design, database integration, server-side logic

Database:

A database is an organized collection of structured information, or data, typically stored electronically in a computer system. A database is usually controlled by a database management system (DBMS).

PhpMyAdmin, MySql

Mobile App Development:

Native iOS and Android development Cross-platform frameworks: React Native, Flutter

Hybrid apps: Ionic, PhoneGap

Progressive Web Apps (PWAs):

Web applications providing a native app-like experience Modern web technologies: HTML5, CSS3,

3.4 Applications of Full Stack Web Development

- **Startups**

Startups often require rapid development and deployment of web applications to quickly test and validate their ideas. Full Stack Web Development enables startups to build and launch web applications quickly, iterate based on user feedback, and scale as needed.

- **Enterprises**

Large enterprises need robust and scalable web applications to support their operations. Full Stack Web Development allows enterprises to build complex web applications that integrate with existing systems, handle high traffic, and provide a seamless user experience.

- **E-commerce**

E-commerce websites require a combination of user-friendly front-end design and robust back-end infrastructure to handle transactions, inventory management, and shipping integrations. Full Stack Web Development enables e-commerce businesses to build fast, secure, and scalable online stores.

- **Healthcare**

In the healthcare industry, web applications must meet high security and compliance standards. Full Stack Web Development enables healthcare organizations to build secure and HIPAA-compliant web applications for patient engagement, telemedicine, and medical record management.

- **Finance**

Financial institutions require web applications that are secure, scalable, and compliant with regulatory requirements. Full Stack Web Development enables finance companies to build web applications for online banking, trading, and investment management, ensuring secure and reliable transactions.

CHAPTER 4

TASK PERFORMED

4.1 Introduction to project

Managing internal assessment marks is a critical component of the academic process in colleges. Traditionally, this task involves manual entry and calculation, leading to potential errors and inefficiencies. The College Student IA Marks Management System addresses these challenges by offering a digital solution that automates the entire process. This project employs a full-stack approach, combining a server-side application with a dynamic client-side interface to create a cohesive system. The backend, built with PHP handles data processing and storage, while the frontend, developed using HTML provides an intuitive and interactive user experience. The database, implemented with MongoDB, ensures secure and scalable data management. This system not only simplifies the management of IA marks but also provides analytical tools to track student performance over time.

The College Student IA Marks Management System is a cutting-edge web-based application designed to revolutionize the way internal assessment marks are managed in colleges. This innovative system aims to provide a seamless and efficient platform for faculty members to record, track, and manage student marks, while also enabling students to view their progress and performance in real-time. By automating the process of calculating and tracking student marks, this system seeks to reduce errors and inconsistencies, and improve communication and transparency between faculty and students. With its user-friendly interface, robust security features, and scalable architecture, this system is poised to transform the way colleges manage internal assessment marks, making it an indispensable tool for faculty and students alike.

4.1.1 Features of Project

4.1.1.1 Faculty Features:

1. Mark Entry: Faculty can enter student marks for various subjects and assessments.

2. Mark Editing: Faculty can edit previously entered marks.

3. Automatic Calculation: System automatically calculates total marks and grades.

4. Grading Scales: Configurable grading scales and criteria.

5. Student Progress Tracking: Faculty can view student progress and performance.

4.1.1.2 Student Features:

1. Mark Viewing: Students can view their marks and progress for various subjects and
2. Real-time Updates: Students receive real-time updates and notifications for new marks or
3. Performance Tracking: Students can track their performance and progress.

4.1.1.3 Administrative Features:

1. User Management: Admin can manage faculty and student accounts.
2. System Configuration: Admin can configure system settings and grading scales.
3. Data Backup: Automatic data backup and recovery.
4. Security: Robust security measures to ensure data integrity and confidentiality.

4.1.4 Technical Features:

1. Responsive Design: User-friendly and responsive design for easy navigation.
2. Secure Authentication: Secure authentication and authorization using JSON Web Tokens (JWT).
3. Scalable Architecture: Scalable architecture for future growth and development.
4. Database Management: MongoDB database for efficient data storage and management.

4.2 System Requirements Specifications

A System Requirements Specification (SRS) is a structured collection of information that embodies the requirements of a system. A business analyst, sometimes titled system analyst, is responsible for analysing the business needs of their clients and stakeholders to help identify business problems and propose solutions. Within the system development life cycle domain, the BA typically performs a liaison function between the business side of an enterprise and the information technology department or external service providers.

4.2.1 Introduction

A System Requirements Specification is a set of documentation that describes the features and behaviour of a system or software application. It includes a variety of elements that attempts to define the intended functionality required by the custom In addition to specifying how the system should behave, the specification also defines at a high-level the main business process that will be supported, what simplifying assumptions have been

made and what key performance parameters will need to be met by the system. Depending on the methodology employed the level of formality and detail in the SRS will vary, but in general an SRS should include a description of the functional requirements, non-functional requirements, software requirements

4.2.2 Software Requirements

Table 4.1 Software system configuration

Operating System:	Windows 8,10,11
Technology	Javascript, PHP, HTML, CSS
IDE	VS Code
Local server	Xampp (Version 7.33)
Browser	Google Chrome or Firefox or Edge.

4.2.3 Hardware Requirements

Table 2.2 Hardware system configuration

Processor	Dual Core
Speed	1.1 G Hz
RAM	4 GB (min)
Secondary storage	20 GB (min)
Keyboard	Standard Windows Keyboard
Mouse	Two or Three Button Mouse

4.3 Installation of Software:

Before doing the project, we need to install the required software. Here we should install “VS Code” and “XAMPP” control panel

4.3.1 Installation of Visual Studio Code on Windows:

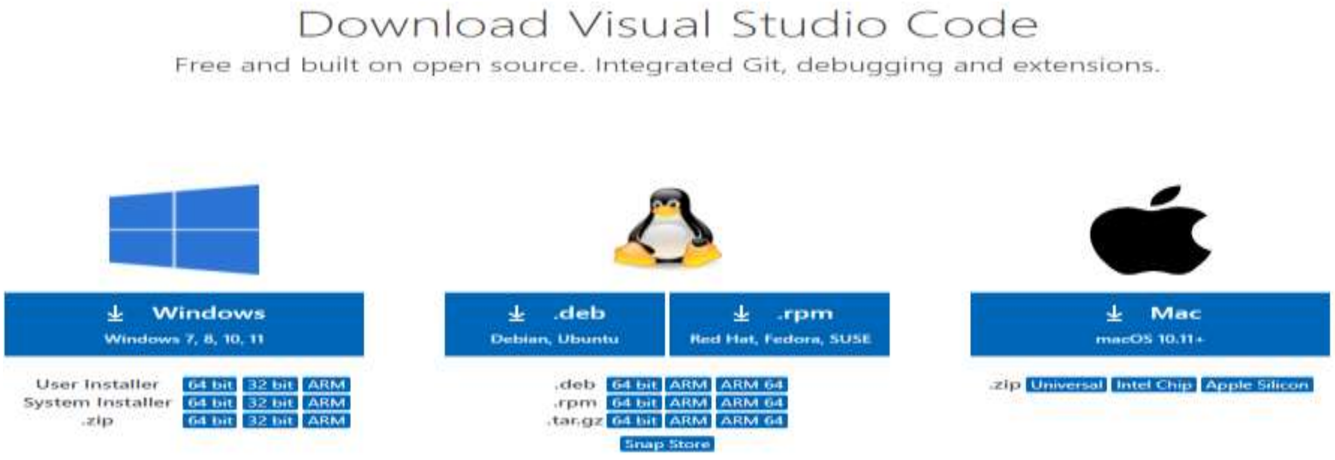
Visual Studio Code is the most popular code editor and the IDEs provided by Microsoft for writing different programs and languages. It allows the users to develop new code bases for their applications and allow them to successfully optimize them and debug them properly. It is a very user-friendly code editor, and it is supported on all the different types of operating systems like Windows, macOS, and Linux. It has the support for all the languages like C, C++, Java, Python, JavaScript, React, Node JS, etc.

It is the most popular code editor in India also. It allows users with different types of in-app installed extensions for the different types of their supported languages. It allows the programmers to write the code with ease with the help of these extensions. Also, Visual Studio Code has a great vibrant software UI with amazing night mode features. It suggests auto-complete code to the users which suggests the users complete their code with full ease.

Installing Visual Studio Code on Windows

Follow the below steps to install Visual Studio Code on Windows

Step 1: Visit the official website as shown in Fig 4.1 of the Visual Studio Code using any web browser like Google Chrome, Microsoft Edge, etc



Download Visual Studio Code

Free and built on open source. Integrated Git, debugging and extensions.

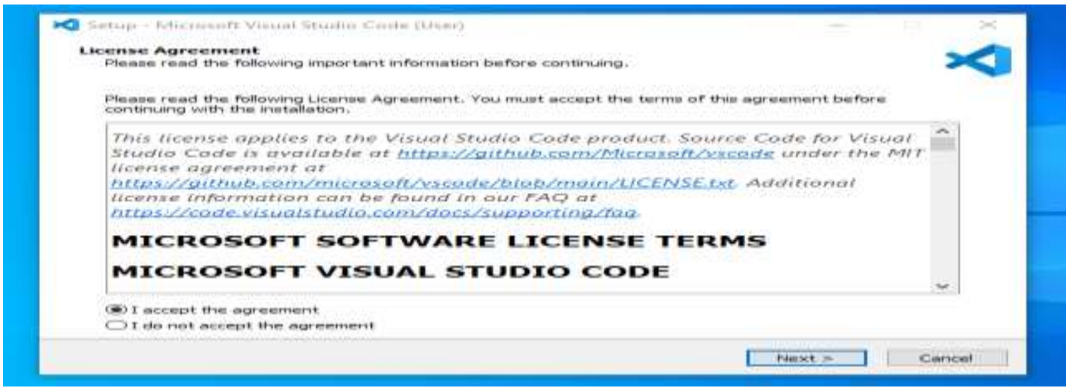
Fig:4.1 official page

Press the “Download for Windows” button on the website to start the download of the Visual Studio Code Application.

Step 2: When the download finishes, then the Visual Studio Code icon As shown in the Fig 4.2 appears in the downloads folder.

Fig: 4.2 install Vs code

Step 3: Click on the installer icon As shown in Fig 4.3 to start the installation process of the Visual Studio C**Step 4:** After the Installer opens, it will ask you for accepting the terms and conditions of the Visual Studio


Setup - Microsoft Visual Studio Code (User)

License Agreement

Please read the following important information before continuing.

Please read the following License Agreement. You must accept the terms of this agreement before continuing with the installation.

This license applies to the Visual Studio Code product. Source Code for Visual Studio Code is available at https://github.com/Microsoft/vscode under the MIT license agreement at https://github.com/microsoft/vscode/blob/main/LICENSE.txt. Additional license information can be found in our FAQ at https://code.visualstudio.com/docs/supporting/faq.

MICROSOFT SOFTWARE LICENSE TERMS

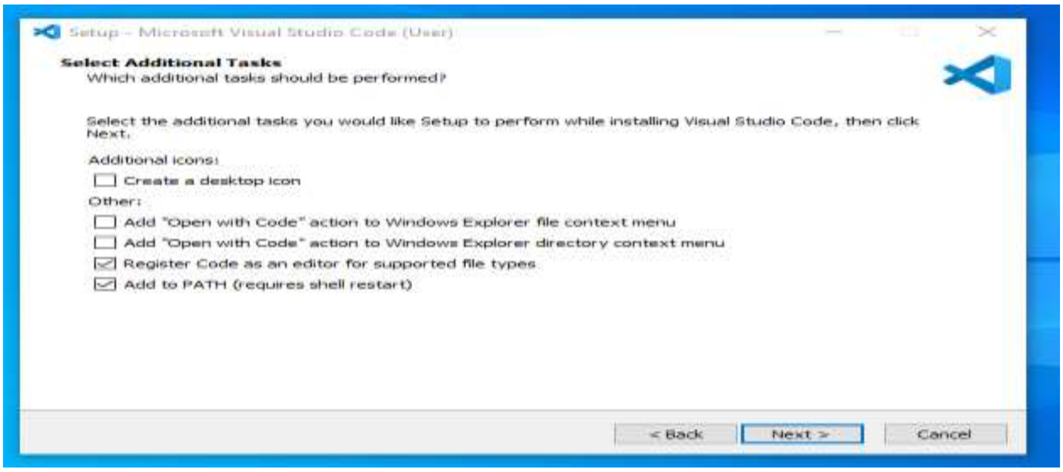
MICROSOFT VISUAL STUDIO CODE

● I accept the agreement

○ I do not accept the agreement

Fig: 4.3 Accepting the terms and conditions.

Step 5: Choose the location data for running the Visual Studio Code As shown in Fig 4.4. It will then ask you for browsing the location. Then click on Next button.


Setup - Microsoft Visual Studio Code (User)

Select Additional Tasks

Which additional tasks should be performed?

Select the additional tasks you would like Setup to perform while installing Visual Studio Code, then click Next.

Additional icons:

□ Create a desktop icon

Other:

□ Add "Open with Code" action to Windows Explorer file context menu

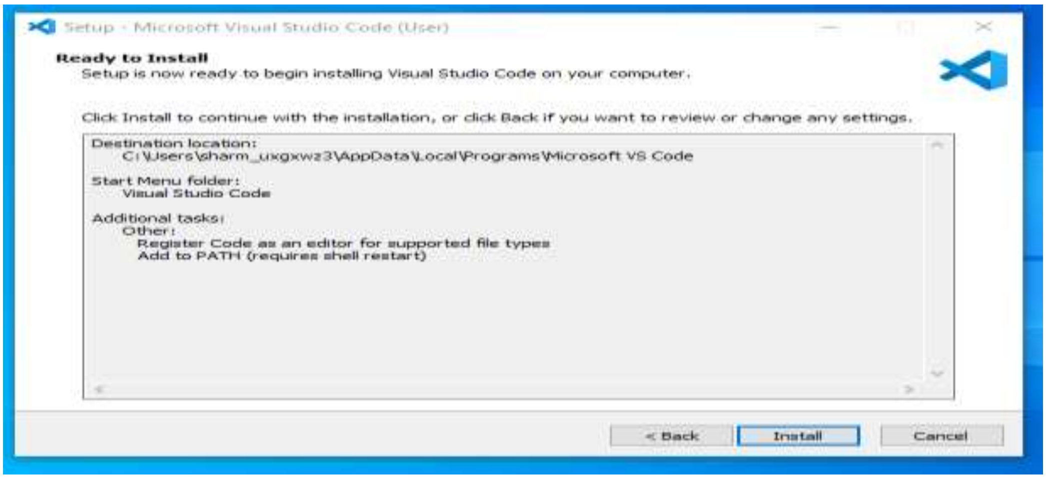
□ Add "Open with Code" action to Windows Explorer directory context menu

☑ Register Code as an editor for supported file types

☑ Add to PATH (requires shell restart)

Fig: 4.4 Choose the location

Step 6: Then it will ask for beginning the installing setup. As shown in Fig 4.5 Click on the Install button



Ready to Install
Setup is now ready to begin installing Visual Studio Code on your computer.

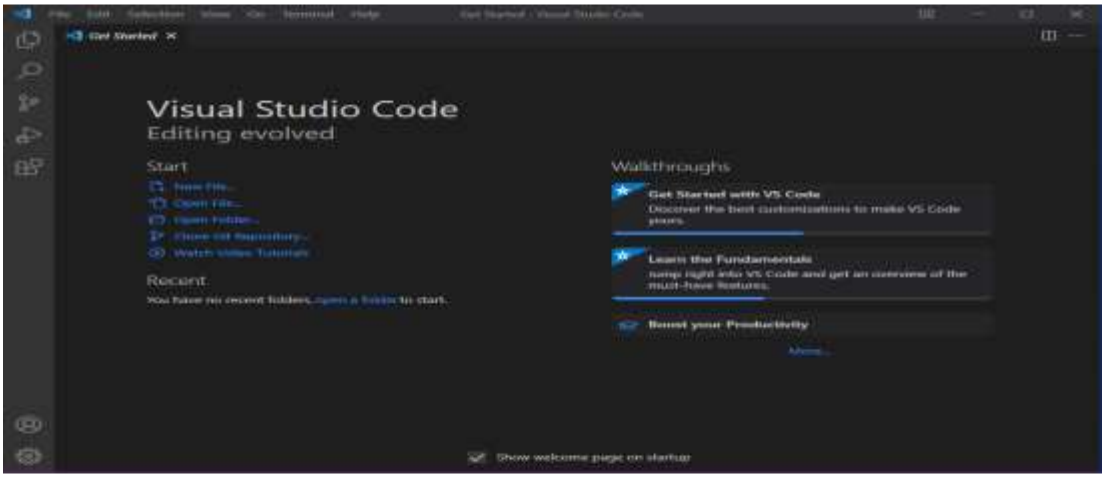
Click Install to continue with the installation, or click Back if you want to review or change any settings.

```
Destination location:
    C:\Users\sharm_uxgxwz3\AppData\Local\Programs\Microsoft VS Code

Start Menu folder:
    Visual Studio Code

Additional tasks:
    Other:
      Register Code as an editor for supported file types
      Add to PATH (requires shell restart)
```

Fig: 4.5 Beginning the installing setup

Step 7: After clicking on Install, it will take about 1 minute to install the Visual Studio Code on your device

Step 8: After the previous step, the Visual Studio Code window opens successfully. As shown in Fig 4.6 Now you can create a new file in the Visual Studio Code window and choose a language of yours programming



You have no recent folders, open a folder to start.

Discover the best customizations to make VS Code yours.

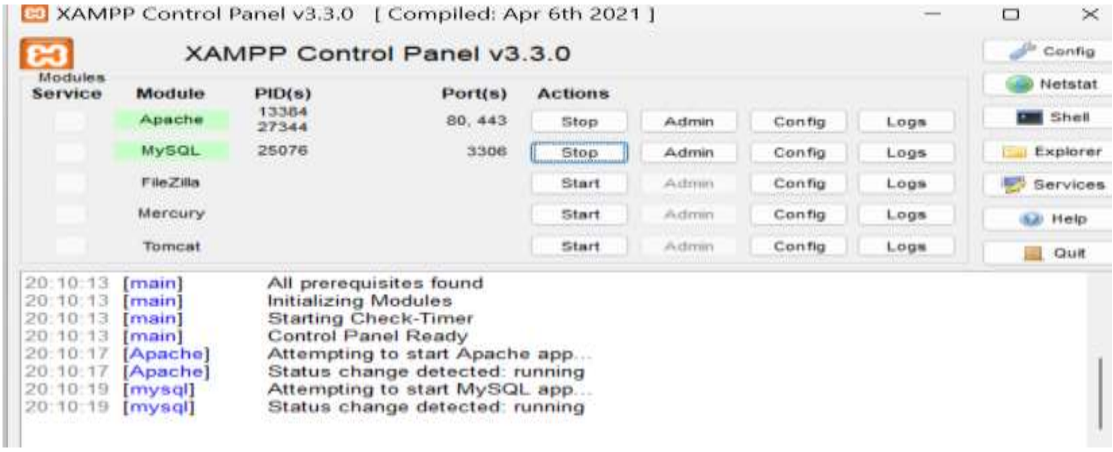
Jump right into VS Code and get an overview of the must-have features.

Fig: 4.6 Homepage of VS Code

4.3.2 Installation of XAMPP Control panel

1. Download the XAMPP installer from the official Apache Friends website.
2. Run the installer and follow the prompts to choose the components you want to install (e.g., Apache, MySQL, PHP, etc.).
3. Choose the installation location (default is C:\xampp) and click Next.
4. Wait for the installation to complete, then click Finish.

6 Mac OS X: Open the XAMPP folder and double-click the XAMPP Control Panel icon. As shown in Fig 4.7



XAMPP Control Panel v3.3.0 [Compiled: Apr 6th 2021]

XAMPP Control Panel v3.3.0

Modules Service	Module	PID(s)	Port(s)	Actions			
□	Apache	13384 27344	80, 443	Stop	Admin	Config	Logs
□	MySQL	25076	3306	Stop	Admin	Config	Logs
□	FileZilla			Start	Admin	Config	Logs
□	Mercury			Start	Admin	Config	Logs
□	Tomcat			Start	Admin	Config	Logs

```
20:10:13  [main]     All prerequisites found
20:10:13  [main]     Initializing Modules
20:10:13  [main]     Starting Check-Timer
20:10:13  [main]     Control Panel Ready
20:10:17  [Apache]   Attempting to start Apache app...
20:10:17  [Apache]   Status change detected: running
20:10:19  [mysql]    Attempting to start MySQL app...
20:10:19  [mysql]    Status change detected: running
```

Fig:4.7 Xampp Control panel

7 Linux: Run the command sudor /opt/lamp/manager-linux-x64.run (replace with the actual

CHAPTER 5

WORK CARRIED

5.1 Platform

The College Student IA Marks Management System is built on a web platform, making it accessible via a web browser on various devices such as desktop computers, laptops, tablets, and smartphones. This web-based platform provides easy access and usability, cross-platform compatibility, scalability, and flexibility, allowing for remote access and management. The system's front-end is built using HTML, CSS, JavaScript,, while the back-end is built using PHP. This web platform provides a robust and efficient foundation for the system, enabling students and faculty to easily manage and track internal assessment marks online.

The web platform also provides a range of tools and features, including:

User authentication and authorization

Data storage and management

APIs for integrating with other systems

Support for multiple languages and currencies

Customizable user interface and user experience

5.2 Language

The front-end of the College IA Marks Management System is built using HTML5, CSS3, JavaScript, and ReactJS. HTML5 provides the structure and organization of content, while CSS3 handles the styling and layout. JavaScript adds interactivity and dynamic effects, and ReactJS enables the creation of reusable UI components and efficient state management.

On the back-end, PHP is used as the server-side scripting language, paired with MySQL or MariaDB for relational database management. The PHP framework, Laravel or CodeIgniter, is utilized to build web applications efficiently. This combination provides a robust and scalable solution for managing internal assessment marks.

Additional technologies used in the project include JSON for data interchange and storage, JWT for secure authentication and authorization, Postman for API testing and debugging, Git for version control and collaboration, and Heroku or AWS for deployment and hosting. These tools work together to create a comprehensive solution for managing internal assessment marks, featuring secure authentication, easy mark entry, automated calculations, real-time updates, and a scalable architecture. By leveraging PHP's strengths in web development, the system provides a reliable and efficient solution for colleges to manage internal assessment marks.

5.3 code

5.3.1 Module 1: Add student

```
        $sql="INSERT
INTO tblstudents(StudentName,RollId,StudentEmail,Gender,ClassId,DOB,Status)
VALUES(:studentname,:roolid,:studentemail,:gender,:classid,:dob,:status)";

$query = $dbh->prepare($sql);

$query->bindParam(':studentname',$studentname,PDO::PARAM_STR);

$query->bindParam(':roolid',$roolid,PDO::PARAM_STR);

$query->bindParam(':studentemail',$studentemail,PDO::PARAM_STR);

$query->bindParam(':gender',$gender,PDO::PARAM_STR);

$query->bindParam(':classid',$classid,PDO::PARAM_STR);

$query->bindParam(':dob',$dob,PDO::PARAM_STR);

$query->bindParam(':status',$status,PDO::PARAM_STR);

$query->execute();

$lastInsertId = $dbh->lastInsertId();

if($lastInsertId){

$msg="Student info added successfully";

}

else

{

$error="Something went wrong. Please try again";
```

5.3.2 Module 2: Create class

```
            if(isset($_POST['submit'])){
$classname=$_POST['classname'];
$classnamenumeric=$_POST['classnamenumeric'];
$section=$_POST['section'];
$sql="INSERTINTOtblclasses(ClassName,ClassNameNumeric,Section)
VALUES(:classname,:classnamenumeric,:section)";
$query = $dbh->prepare($sql);
$query->bindParam(':classname',$classname,PDO::PARAM_STR);
$query->bindParam(':classnamenumeric',$classnamenumeric,PDO::PARAM_STR);
$query->bindParam(':section',$section,PDO::PARAM_STR);
$query->execute();
$lastInsertId = $dbh->lastInsertId();
if($lastInsertId){
$msg="Class Created successfully";}
else {
$error="Something went wrong. Please try again";}
}?>
```

5.3.3 Module 3: Create Subject

```
            if(isset($_POST['submit'])){
$subjectname=$_POST['subjectname'];
$subjectcode=$_POST['subjectcode'];
$sql="INSERT INTO  tblsubjects(SubjectName,SubjectCode) VALUES(:subjectname,:subjectcode)";
$query = $dbh->prepare($sql);
$query->bindParam(':subjectname',$subjectname,PDO::PARAM_STR);


$query->bindParam(':subjectcode',$subjectcode,PDO::PARAM_STR);

$query->execute();

$lastInsertId = $dbh->lastInsertId();

if($lastInsertId){

$msg="Subject Created successfully";}

else {

$error="Something went wrong. Please try again";}}

?>
```

5.3.4 Module 4 :Subject Combination

```
        if(isset($_POST['submit'])){

$class=$_POST['class'];

$subject=$_POST['subject'];

$status=1;

$sql="INSERT INTO tblsubjectcombination(ClassId,SubjectId,status) VALUES(:class,:subject,:status)";

$query = $dbh->prepare($sql);

$query->bindParam(':class',$class,PDO::PARAM_STR);

$query->bindParam(':subject',$subject,PDO::PARAM_STR);

$query->bindParam(':status',$status,PDO::PARAM_STR);

$query->execute();

$lastInsertId = $dbh->lastInsertId();

if($lastInsertId){

$msg="Combination added successfully";}
else {

$error="Something went wrong. Please try again";}

}?>
```

5.3.5 Module 5: Add result

```
        while($row=$stmt->fetch(PDO::FETCH_ASSOC))

 {array_push($sid1,$row['id']);

  } for($i=0;$i<count($mark);$i++){

   $mar=$mark[$i];

  $sid=$sid1[$i];

$sql="INSERTINTO tblresult(StudentId,ClassId,SubjectId,marks)
VALUES(:studentid,:class,:sid,:marks)";

$query = $dbh->prepare($sql);

$query->bindParam(':studentid',$studentid,PDO::PARAM_STR);

$query->bindParam(':class',$class,PDO::PARAM_STR);

$query->bindParam(':sid',$sid,PDO::PARAM_STR);

$query->bindParam(':marks',$mar,PDO::PARAM_STR);

$query->execute();

$lastInsertId = $dbh->lastInsertId();

if($lastInsertId){

$msg="Result info added successfully";}

else {

$error="Something went wrong. Please try again";

}}}

?>
```

5.3.6 module 6: search Result

```
            oreach($results as $result)   <tr>
<th scope="row" style="text-align: center"><?php echo htmlentities($cnt);?></th>
<td style="text-align: center"><?php echo htmlentities($result->SubjectName);?></td>
<td style="text-align: center"><?php echo htmlentities($totalmarks=$result->marks);?></td    </tr>
<?php
$totlcount+=$totalmarks;
$cnt++;}
?><tr>
<th scope="row" colspan="2" style="text-align: center">Total Marks</th>
<td style="text-align: center"><b><?php echo htmlentities($totlcount); ?></b> out of <b><?php echo
htmlentities($outof=($cnt-1)*100); ?></b></td> </tr>
<tr>
<th scope="row" colspan="2" style="text-align: center">Percntage</th>
<td style="text-align: center"><b><?php echo  htmlentities($totlcount*(100)/$outof); ?> %</b></td>
</tr>
<td colspan="3" align="center"><i class="fa fa-print fa-2x" aria-hidden="true" style="cursor:pointer"
OnClick="CallPrint(this.value)" ></i></td>
 </tr> <?php } else { ?>
<div class="alert alert-warning left-icon-alert" role="alert">
  <strong>Notice!</strong> Your result not declare yet
 <?php }
?> </div>
 <?php
 } else
 {?><div class="alert alert-danger left-icon-alert" role="alert">
strong>Oh snap!</strong>
<?php
echo htmlentities("Invalid Roll Id");
 }?>
```

54 Result:

As code implemented for that we got these results as shown

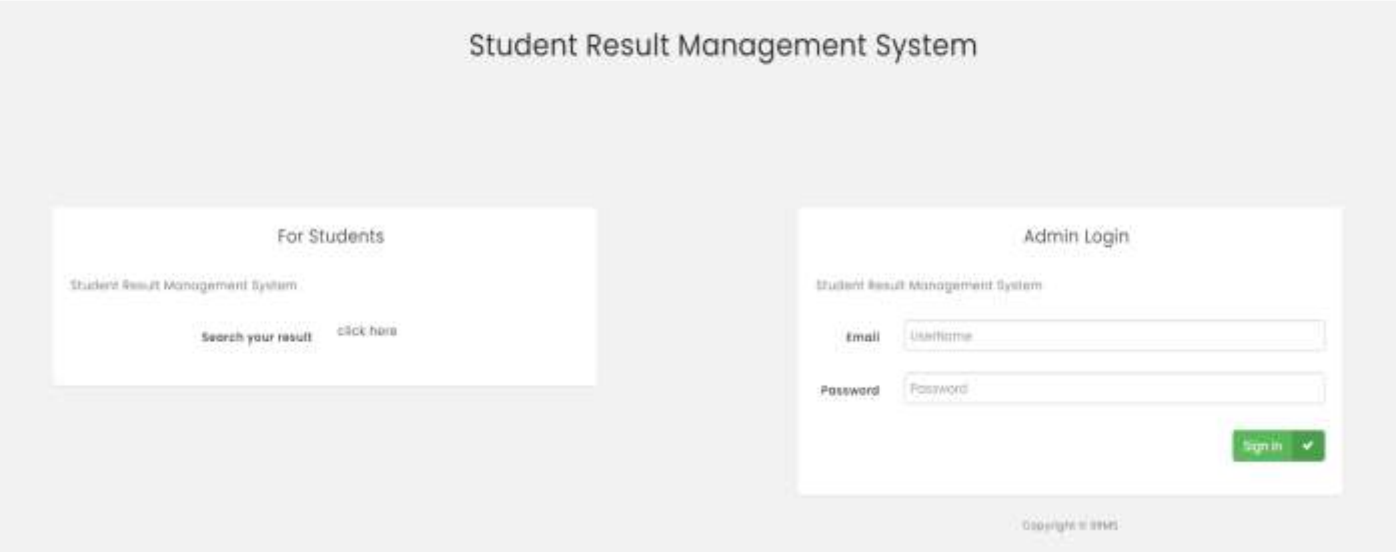
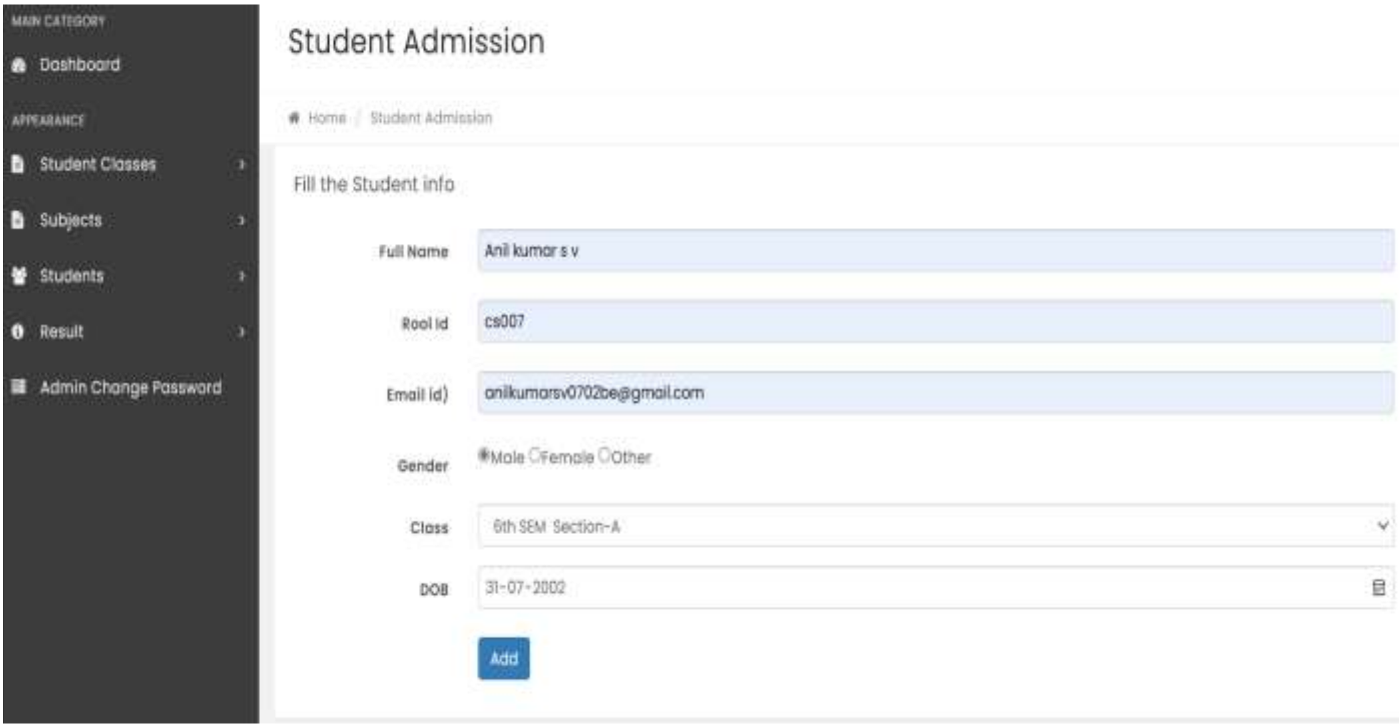


Fig 5.1: Front page

Here in this home page that contains the admin login where admin can login and add the details of the student and at left student can search the results by filling the details As shown in Fig 5.1



Student Admission

Fill the Student info

Full Name: Anil kumar s v

Rool Id: cs007

Email id): anilkumarsv0702be@gmail.com

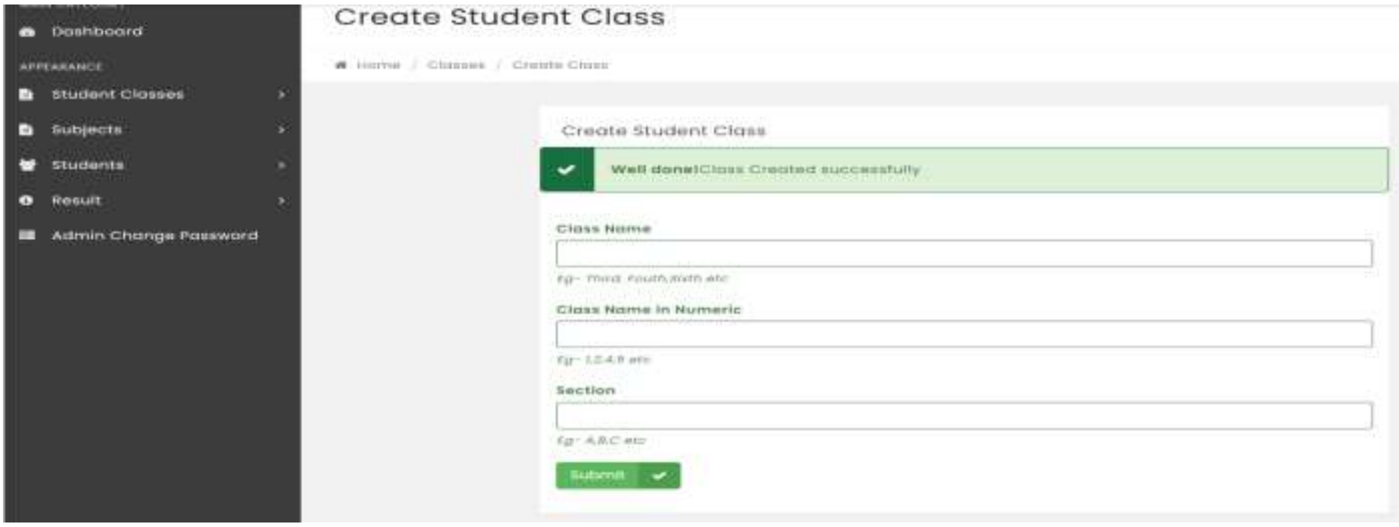
Gender: ● Male ○ Female ○ Other

Class: 6th SEM Section-A

DOB: 31-07-2002

Fig 5.2: Add student details

This page Describes the adding the details of student with name un date of birth and gender As in Fig 5.2



Create Student Class

Create Student Class

Well done!Class Created successfully

Class Name

Eg- Third, Fouth,Sixth etc

Class Name in Numeric

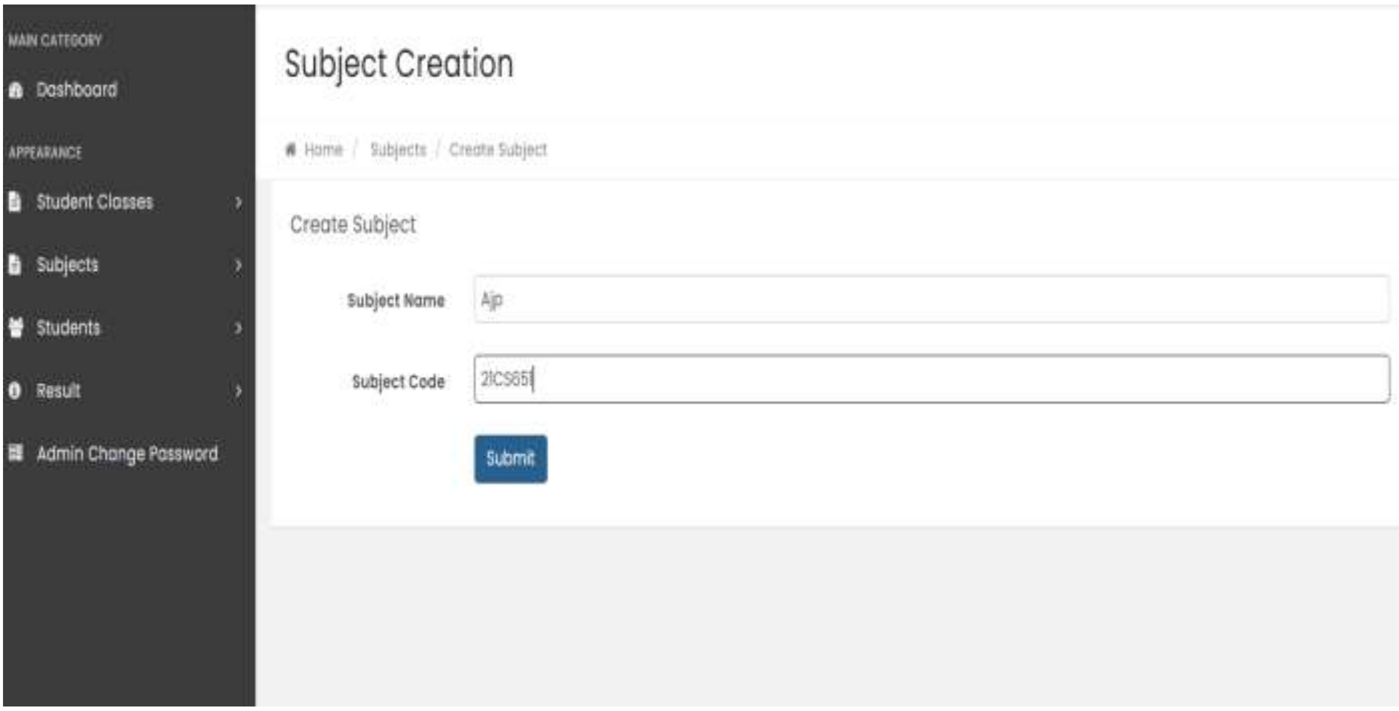
Eg- 1,2,4,6 etc

Section

Eg- A,B,C etc

Fig 5.3: Add student class details

This page describes the adding the student class details As shown I Fig 5.5 by adding the class and the section and the class name



Subject Creation

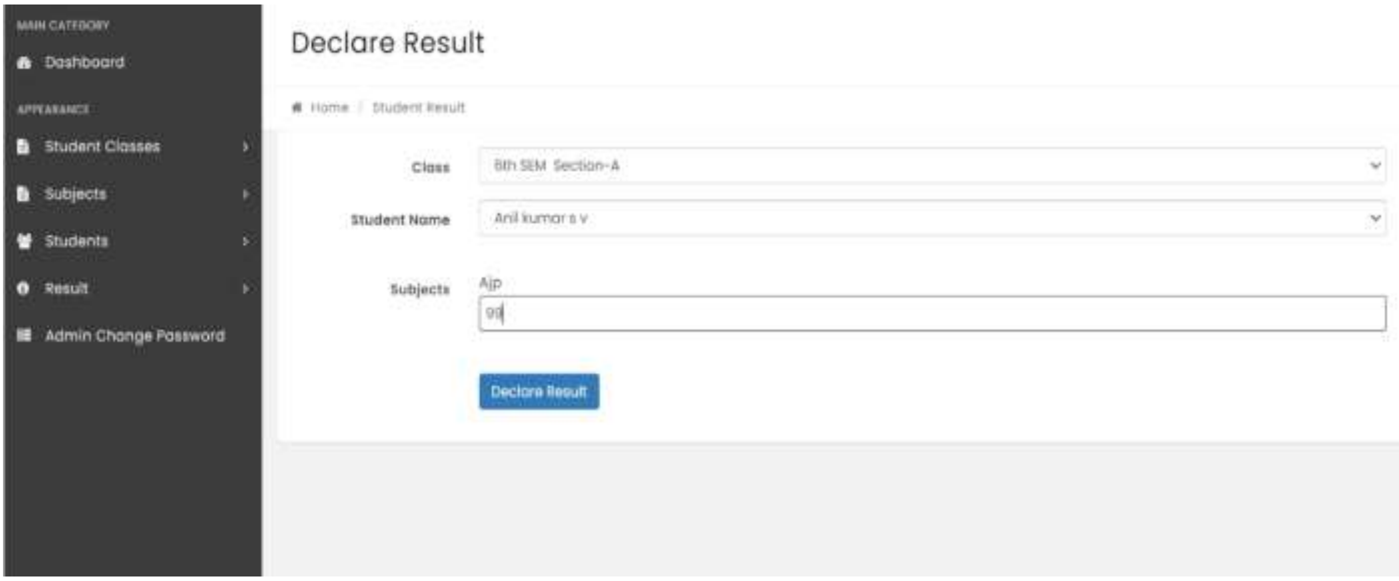
Create Subject

Subject Name: Ajp

Subject Code: 21CS65

Fig 5.4: Add student subject details

This page describes the student subject details As shown in Fig 5.4 by entering the name and the subject code



Declare Result

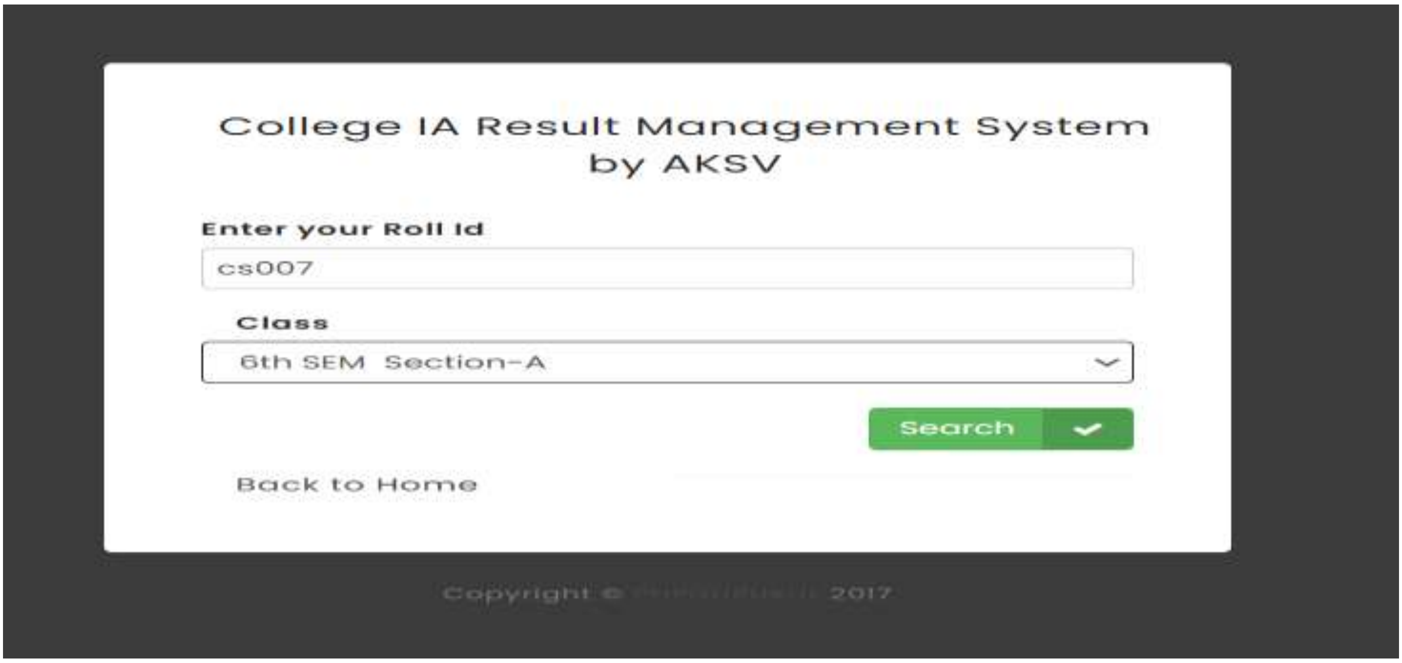
Class: 8th SEM Section-A

Student Name: Anil kumar s v

Subjects: Ajp 99

Fig 5.5: Declare Result

This page describes the declaration of the result As shown in Fig 5.5 by adding the details of student USN with section and name of the student and by selecting the subject code and the marks obtained



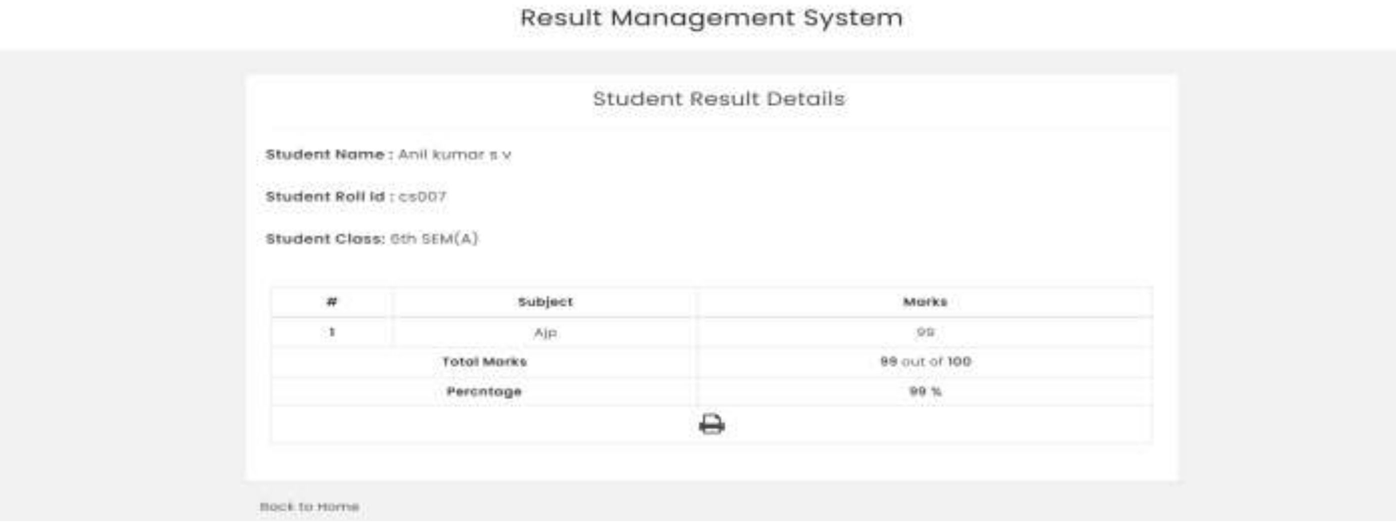
College IA Result Management System by AKSV

Enter your Roll Id: cs007

Class: 6th SEM Section-A

Fig 5.6: Search Result

This page describes that the student can add their USN and class details As shown in the Fig 5.6 by clicking on search they will get the result sheet



Result Management System

Student Result Details

Student Name : Anil kumar s v

Student Roll Id : cs007

Student Class: 6th SEM(A)

#	Subject	Marks
1	Ajp	99
	Total Marks	99 out of 100
	Percntage	99 %

Fig 5.7: Search Result

This the final page where the student result sheet is obtained and we can get the Result sheet As shown in Fig 5.7

CHAPTER 6

REFLECTION NOTES

6.1 Outcomes

A company that offers an internship in full-stack web development can expect several positive outcomes, including an improved web presence through the development of a new website or enhancement of the existing one, increased efficiency through automation of tasks and implementation of new technologies, and an enhanced customer experience through user-friendly interfaces and responsive design. Additionally, the company can gain new features and functionalities, such as payment gateways and chatbots, and valuable insights from data analysis and visualization. The internship can also lead to the acquisition of talented full-stack web developers, knowledge transfer to the company's development team, and the introduction of fresh ideas and innovative solutions. Overall, the company can expect to stay up-to-date with the latest technologies and trends in web development, future-proofing their online presence and driving business growth

6.2 Experiences

A company's experience with an internship in full-stack web development can be transformative, bringing in fresh perspectives, new skills, and innovative ideas. Through the internship, the company can leverage the intern's skills to develop a robust web presence, streamline processes, and enhance customer engagement. The company gains hands-on experience with the latest web development technologies, frameworks, and best practices, enabling them to stay competitive in the market. The internship also provides an opportunity for knowledge transfer, skill enhancement, and talent acquisition, allowing the company to build a strong in-house development team. Furthermore, the company can test-drive new technologies, approaches, and methodologies, mitigating risks and informing future technology investments. Overall, the internship experience can be a win-win for both the company and the intern, driving growth, innovation, and success.

CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the College Student IA Marks Management System represents a significant leap forward in academic administration, showcasing the transformative power of full-stack development in solving real-world challenges. By automating internal assessment processes, the system minimizes errors, reduces administrative overhead, and enhances overall efficiency. With its robust features, including real-time data entry, performance analytics, and secure data management, the system provides a comprehensive solution for colleges seeking to modernize their academic administration. As a model for innovation, this project demonstrates the potential of full-stack development to drive student success, informed decision-making, and institutional excellence, paving the way for a more efficient, accurate, and transparent academic environment.

APPENDIX A-REFERENCES

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[9]. "Web-Based Student Information Systems" by Journal of Computer-Assisted Learning

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