EDUCLASS

Project Report Submitted By

FARSANA JASMIN

Reg. No:AJC20MCA-2037

In Partial fulfillment for the Award of the Degree Of

MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS (2 Year)

(MCA)

APJ ABDUL KALAM TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

AMAL JYOTHI COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING
KANJIRAPPALLY

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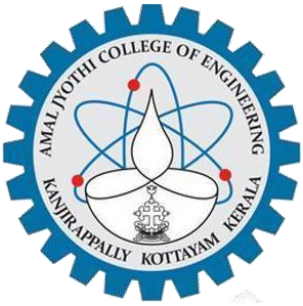
2020-2022

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

AMAL JYOTHI COLLEGE OF KANJIRAPPALLY



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Project report, "**EDUCLASS"** is the bonafide work of **FARSANA JASMIN (Reg.No:AJC20MCA-2037)** in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the Degree of Master of Computer Applications under APJ Abdul Kalam Technological University during the year 2021-2022.

Ms.Navyamol K.T
Internal Guide

Ms. Nimmy Francis
Coordinator

Rev. Fr. Dr. Rubin Thottupurathu Jose
Head of the Department

External Examiner

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the project report **"FARSANA JASMIN"** is a bonafided work done at Amal Jyothi College of Engineering, towards the partial fulfilment of the requirements forthe award of the Degree of Master of Computer Applications (MCA) from APJ Abdul Kalam Technological University, during the academic year 2021-2022.

Date:25-07-2022 **FARSANA JASMIN**

KANJIRAPPALLY **Reg. No: AJC20MCA-2037**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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I thank our beloved teachers for their cooperation and suggestions that helped me throughoutthe project. I express my thanks to all my friends and classmates for their interest, dedication, and encouragement shown towards the project. I convey my hearty thanks to my family for the moral support, suggestions, and encouragement to make this venture a success.

FARSANA JASMIN

ABSTRACT

"**EDUCLASS**" is a web based application for lower and upper primary classes only in government sector . It offers a straightforward user interface for updating student information. It handles everything relating to students, including managing their information, arranging classes online, keeping track of their attendance, exchanging course materials, and managing their exam assignments. With his or her username and password, the administrator can access this system and conduct functions including adding classes, batches, subject-teacher-class allocation, time table setup, assigning class teachers, seeing student and teacher information, class schedules, and attendance reports. The teacher can manage the student information, plan classes, and take attendance by logging in with their username and password. The teacher can distribute the course materials, as well as plan the exam and check each student's response. From the student profile, the student can check and update his or her personal information, view the class schedules, download the required readings, go to the exam, post the correct response, and then view the results. The attendance report is available to students.

CONTENT

List of Abbreviation

IDE	-	Integrated Development Environment
HTML	-	Hyper Text Markup Language.
CSS	-	Cascading Style Sheet
SQL	-	Structured Query Language
UML	-	Unified Modeling Language

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT OVERVIEW

EDUCLASS is a web-based application that tracks current student academic information. It keeps track of academic data so that office employees, administrative assistants, teachers, and students can easily access it. Students will be able to submit required information electronically rather than on time-consuming paper, and departments will be able to review submissions much more quickly.

1.2 PROJECT SPECIFICATION

A Student Management system is a system that manages the records of student regarding registration, class scheduling, course material sharing, attendance management, examination result. An EDUCLASS System is designed to help schools to manage students in the upper primary classes. Extensive information is available at your fingerprints through this System. Viewing students' data, managing students' data, take attendance, view attendance, schedule classes, view schedule, share course materials, download course materials, schedule exam upload answers, verify answers, update marks are made simple and easy. To make it easier to locate student data and manage student records, there are unique search features. This can increase the efficiency of time and other resources by making the system easier to use and navigate.

1.Admin Module

In this module when the administrator will enter his/her user's name and password, the he/she will enter in to the administrator page. The main functionalities are: register teachers, update teacher details and manage resign of teachers, rejoin of teachers, view student details. Add class, add subjects, batch, assign subjects, add division, create timetable.

2.Teacher Module

In this module teacher can manage student related aspects through the teacher panel and also manage the class, teacher can register the students teacher can take attendance schedule exam and assignments, schedule classes, view and manage student details share course materials verify answer and update marks

3.Student Module

In this module student can login their own profile using provided username and password and view and analyze the academic performance. Student can view the profile details student can view attendance report download course-material, write exam and upload answer sheet view marks of internal exam.

CHAPTER 2

SYSTEM STUDY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

System analysis is the process of acquiring and analyzing data, diagnosing issues, and using the data to suggest system changes. The system users and system developers must communicate extensively during this problem-solving process. A critical stage of every system is the analysis or study phase. creation procedure. The system is meticulously examined and assessed. The System analysts act as questioners and delve deeply into the operation of the current framework. The input to the system is seen as a whole and includes identified. The various procedures can be linked to the outputs from the organisations. The goal of analysis is to recognize the issue, pinpoint the source of the issue, and analysis and synthesis of the numerous components, consideration of pertinent and decisive variables, deciding on an ideal, or at the very least, a suitable, solution or course of action. The process must be thoroughly studied using a variety of techniques, including questionnaires and interviews. These sources' data must be carefully examined to get at a decision. Understanding how the system works. The current system is being forced to shut down. Problem areas are found through research. The designer is currently a problem Solver and makes an effort to resolve the issues the business is facing. The remedies are given as suggestions. The proposal is then analytically compared to the current system .The user is made aware of the proposition and asked to support it.

2.2 REQUIREMENT GATHERING TECHNIQUES

2.2.1 Interview

This entail having planned discussions with a single person at a time during which you ask predetermined questions and take notes on their responses. Give a brief introduction of yourself and the purpose of the interview before you start. In order to establish a rapport with the person, you can also give them time to introduce themselves. This is crucial to establish a positive atmosphere and guarantee their cooperation throughout the procedure. For a meeting that is both fruitful and insightful, prepare your questions in advance.

2.2.2 Questionnaire

A questionnaire or survey is a set of predetermined questions designed to elicit information about a particular topic. It's a useful method for gaining insights quickly from a large group of people. Surveys enable you to collect data from people wherever they are and are also inexpensive. Because of this, it is a widely used technique for gathering requirements. However, surveys might not be the best tool for analyzing complex issues.

Interview Q&A With Rinsha(Teacher at g.h.s.s meppadi school) 1/5/2022 through telephone

1. **How students access the course materials.?**
   - ✓ Through the WhatsApp platform

1. **How to schedule online classes and how the class schedule is communicated to the students.?**
   - ✓ Using Online video conferencing platform and share the link through WhatsApp

3. **How attendance is recorded and monitored.?**
   - ✓ Manually recorded using attendance register

4. **How information about a specific student in a certain class is accessible.?**
   - ✓ From the student registration register

5. **How to take an online exam.?**
   - ✓ Questions are commonly shared through WhatsApp groups

6. **How the students are informed of updates to their marks.?**
   - ✓ Through the WhatsApp platform

7. **How should students submit their exam answers.?**
   - ✓ Answers are submitted through WhatsApp

8. **How may a student be added to a class.?**
   - ✓ Add each student to the class register.

9. **How the teacher is assigned to a class.?**
   - ✓ Manually can assign to the class.

10. **How many different subjects can a teacher teach.?**
    - ✓ One/Two subject.

2.3 EXISTING SYSTEM

Existing system is not a fully automated system. The online class links are shared on WhatsApp groups and each subject have WhatsApp groups. Notes are shared through this platform .it is very difficult to recover the early notes and also difficult obtain the progress of student in online mode classes. It is necessary to modify the existing system in order to include additional information and make the system efficient, flexible and secure. Using the new system students can easily access those study things.

2.4 DRAWBACKS OF EXISTING SYSTEM

- Difficult to access the course materials by students.
- Time consuming to retrieve the student's details.
- Exam management is complex.
- Difficult to maintain information regarding each class.

2.5 PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed system is defined to meets all the disadvantages of the existing system. It is necessary to have a system that is more user friendly and user attractive for growth of student education; on such consideration the system is proposed. In our proposed system there is admin who can view all the teachers and student information's. The software programme that reduces the amount of time needed to manually maintain records and provide reports .This programme maintains the data in a central location that is simultaneously accessible to all users. Managing historical data in a database is extremely simple. To utilise this programme, students don't need any special training. They may easily utilise the tool that reduces the number of manual hours needed to complete routine tasks, improving performance. The databases may easily be updated with information on online classes and attendance

2.6 ADVANTAGES OF PROPOSED SYSTEM

The system is relatively easy to implement and design. The system works in practically all settings and uses very little system resources. It has the following characteristics:

- **Better Management of Student Data**

A student management system also manages the student database. It aids in the efficient management of all student-related data. A student management system provides you with a distinct ID for each student. And with that ID, you can instantly track the status of your attendance as well as your assignments, exam results, grades.

- **Improves Overall Teacher Productivity**

A student management system increases productivity for both teachers and students. It's because a system will free teachers from having to manually record attendance, oversee schedules, and oversee assignments. Everything can be loaded onto the management program, which is available to everyone. Teachers can then concentrate more on instruction and academics rather than office work.

- **Ensure data precision**

The suggested solution does away with human mistakes made when entering user information during registration**.**

- **Improved services**

Hard copy storage won't be a burden thanks to the product. We can also save time and resources by carrying out the same task in a different way. Without losing any information, the data can be stored for a longer period of time.

CHAPTER 3
REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

3.1 FEASIBILITY STUDY

Planning, organizing, and managing resources to ensure the achievement of particular project goals and objectives is the process of project management. A feasibility study is a preliminary examination of a prospective project or end to determine its merits and viability. A feasibility study aims to provide an objective assessment of the technical, economic, financial, legal, and environmental elements of a proposed project. The information can then be used by decision-makers to decide whether to proceed with the project or not. The findings of the feasibility study can also be used to develop a practical project plan and budget. It cannot be simple to determine whether or not a proposed project is worthwhile pursuing without a feasibility study. The document provides the feasibility of the project that is being designed and lists. Various areas that were considered very carefully during the feasibility study of this project such as Technical, Economic and Operational feasibility. The following are its features: -

3.1.1 Economical Feasibility

Cost and benefit analyses are required to support the developing system. criteria to make sure that focus is on the project that will yield the best results and return the earliest. The price that would be involved in developing a new system is one of the variables .Some significant financial queries raised during the initial investigation include the following:

- **The costs conduct a full system investigation.?**

✓ The proposed system is developed as part of project work,
there is no manual cost
to spend for the proposed system.

- **The cost of the hardware and software.?**

✓ Also all the resources are already available

3.1.2 Technical Feasibility

The system needs to be assessed first from a technical standpoint. The outline design of the system requirement in terms of input, output, programs, and procedures must serve as the foundation for the assessment of this feasibility. After determining an outline investigation must continue to identify the necessary equipment kind. Once the system has been designed, there are several ways to run it.

Technical issues raised during the investigation are:

- **Is the project feasible within the limits of current technology?**

✓ Satisfied

- **2.Can the technology be easily applied to current problems?**

✓ Satisfied

- **3.Does the technology have the capacity to handle the solution?**

✓ Satisfied

3.1.3 Behavioral Feasibility

The proposed system includes the following questions:

- **Is there sufficient support for the users?**

✓ Satisfied

- **Will the proposed system cause harm?**

✓ No

The project would be beneficial because it satisfies the objectives when developed and installed. All behavioral aspects are considered carefully and conclude that the project is behaviorally feasible.

3.1.4 Operational Feasibility

Operating viability is dependent on the human resources available for the project and involves predicting whether the system will be used if it is created and deployed. A measure of a proposed system's ability to address problems, take advantage of opportunities discovered during scope definition, and adhere to requirements discovered during the requirements analysis stage of system development is called operational feasibility .Operational feasibility assesses the organization's capacity to sustain the proposed system. This is arguably the most difficult scenario to estimate out of all the possibilities. The management commitment to the proposed project must be understood in order to assess its viability. Given that management initiated the request, management probably supports the system. The essential questions that help in testing the operational feasibility of a system include the following:

- **Does current mode of operation provide adequate throughput and response time?**

  ✓ Satisfied

- **Does current mode provide end users and managers with timely, pertinent, accurate and useful formatted information?**

  ✓ Satisfied

3.2 SYSTEM SPECIFICATION

3.2.1 Hardware Specification

Processor - Intel core i3

RAM - 4 GB

Hard disk - 1 TB

3.2.2Software Specification

Front End- HTML, CSS

Backend- MYSQL

Client on PC - Windows 7 and above.

Technologies used - JS, HTML5, AJAX, J Query, PHP, CSS

Browser- Google Chrome

3.3 SOFTWARE DESCRIPTION

3.3.1 PHP

Personal Homepage was the initial definition of the acronym PHP. However, it is now an acronym for hypertext preprocessor. It is recursive in that the first word is also an abbreviation; thus, the full meaning is not conveyed by the abbreviation.26 years ago, PHP's initial release was made public. Version 7 is still the most popular despite version 8, which was released in November 2020. The Zend engine is the most used PHP implementation. There are a few other implementations as well, such as the Parrot, HPVM (Hip Hop Virtual Machine), and Hip Hop developed by Facebook. The main purpose of PHP is to build web servers. Both the command line and a browser can be used to use it. Making web servers is the main usage for PHP. Both the browser and the command line can be used to launch it. Therefore, you can display the output of your code in the terminal if you don't feel like doing it in the browser.

3.3.2 MySQL

Be aware that one of the most widely used client-server RDBMS software brands is called MySQL. In an RDBMS context, how do the client and server communicate? They employ Structured Query Language, a domain-specific language (SQL). If you ever come across other names with SQL in them, such as PostgreSQL and Microsoft SQL Server, these are probably trademarks that also make use of the syntax of Structured Query Language. Even though RDBMS software is frequently created using other programming languages, SQL is always the primary language used to communicate with the database. The code for MySQL was created in C and C++.A data query is a specific information request made to an existing database. Data manipulation includes actions like adding, removing, changing, sorting, and other modifications to the data, values, or visuals. Defining data kinds, such as converting numerical data to integers, is known as data identity. This also entails specifying a structure or the connections between each database table data access control: implementing security measures to safeguard data, which may include limiting who is permitted to access or use any data held in the database

Advantages

- **Adaptable and simple to use**

For this degree of freedom, which includes the choices for upgrading to the more sophisticated commercial version, you are not required to pay anything. Instead, you are free to alter the source code to your own requirements. Installation shouldn't take more than 30 minutes because it is rather straightforward.

- **Extreme performance**

MySQL is supported by a variety of cluster servers. Whether you need to store large amounts of data for big e-Commerce or do intensive business intelligence tasks, MySQL can help you quickly and smoothly.

- **A norm for the industry**

Since industries have been using MySQL for years, there are many opportunities for talented developers. Users of MySQL can anticipate quick software development and available freelance professionals

CHAPTER 4

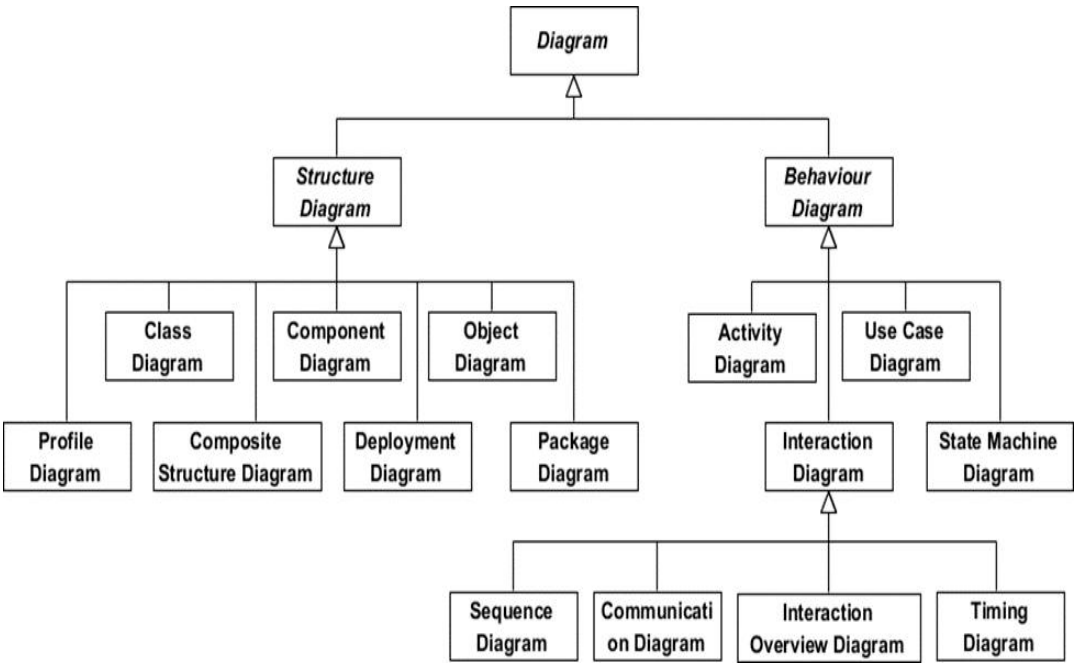
SYSTEM DESIGN

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Design is the first step in the development of any engineered system or product. Design is a creative process. A good design is the key to a system that works effectively. "Design" is the process of using many approaches and concepts to thoroughly outline a process or a system so that it can be physically implemented. It can be defined as the process of utilising several approaches and concepts to precisely specify a component, a procedure, or a system to enable its physical realisation.. Regardless of the development paradigm employed, software design forms the technical core of the software engineering process. The system design creates the necessary architectural detail.

4.2 UML DIAGRAM

The components of the principles of object-oriented programming are represented by the language known as the Unified Modeling Language (UML), which is utilized in the industry of software engineering. It serves as the standard definition of the entire software architecture or structure. Complex algorithms are solved and interacted with in Object-Oriented Programming by treating them as objects or entities. Anything can be one of these things. It could either be a bank manager or the bank itself. The thing can be a machine, an animal, a vehicle, etc. The issue is how we connect with and control them, even though they are capable of and ought to execute duties. Interacting with other objects, sending data from one object to another, manipulating other objects, etc., are examples of tasks. There could be hundreds or even thousands of objects in a single piece of software.

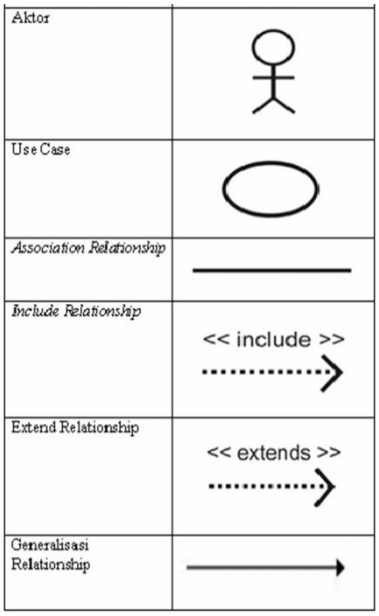


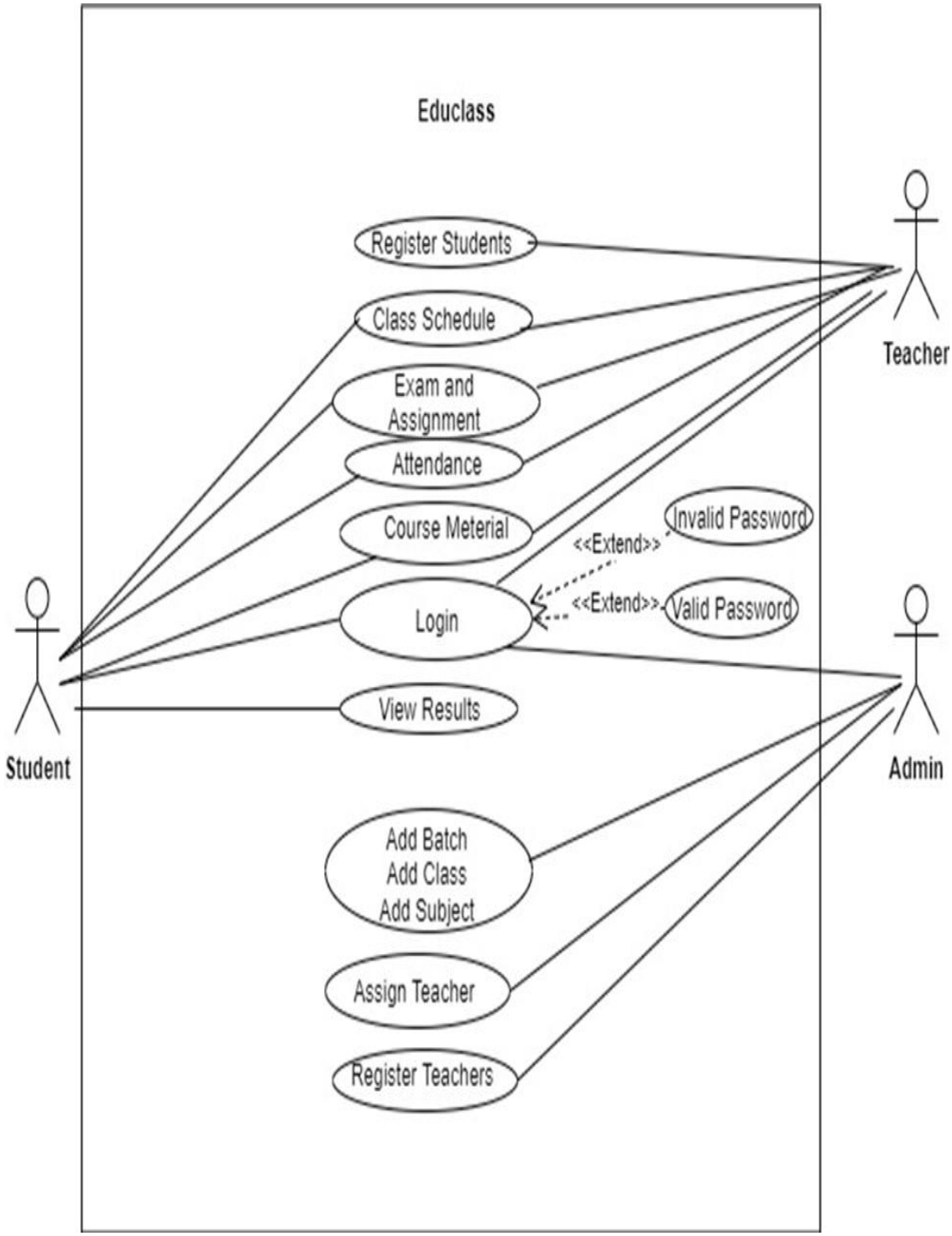
UML includes the following nine diagrams.

- Class diagram
- Object diagram
- Use case diagram
- Sequence diagram
- Collaboration diagram
- Activity diagram
- Statechart diagram
- Deployment diagram
- Component diagram

4.2.1 USE CASE DIAGRAM

A use case diagram is a visual representation of the interactions between system components. A approach for identifying, outlining, and organizing system requirements is called a use case. The word "system" in this context refers to a project or business that is under development or operation, such a mail-order goods sales and service web page. The Unified Modeling Language (UML) makes use of use case diagrams. a common notation for simulating systems and things in the actual world. Planning for overall requirements is one of the system objectives. Testing and debugging a software product, and verifying a hardware design Performing a consumer service, developing, writing an online help guide, or focused task Use cases in a product sales context, for instance, would include ordering of goods, catalogue revision, transaction processing, and client.




Educlass
Register Students
Class Schedule
Exam and Assignment
Attendance
Course Meterial
Login
View Results
Add Batch
Add Class
Add Subject
Assign Teacher
Register Teachers
Invalid Password
Valid Password
<<Extend>>
<<Extend>>
Teacher
Admin
Student

4.2.2 SEQUENCE DIAGRAM

A sequence diagram essentially shows how things interact with one another sequentially, or the order in which these interactions occur. A sequence diagram can also be referred to as event diagrams or event scenarios. Sequence maps define the actions that the system's components take and in what order. These schematics are Businesspeople and software developers frequently employ documentation and understanding specifications for both current and future systems.

Sequence Diagram Notations –

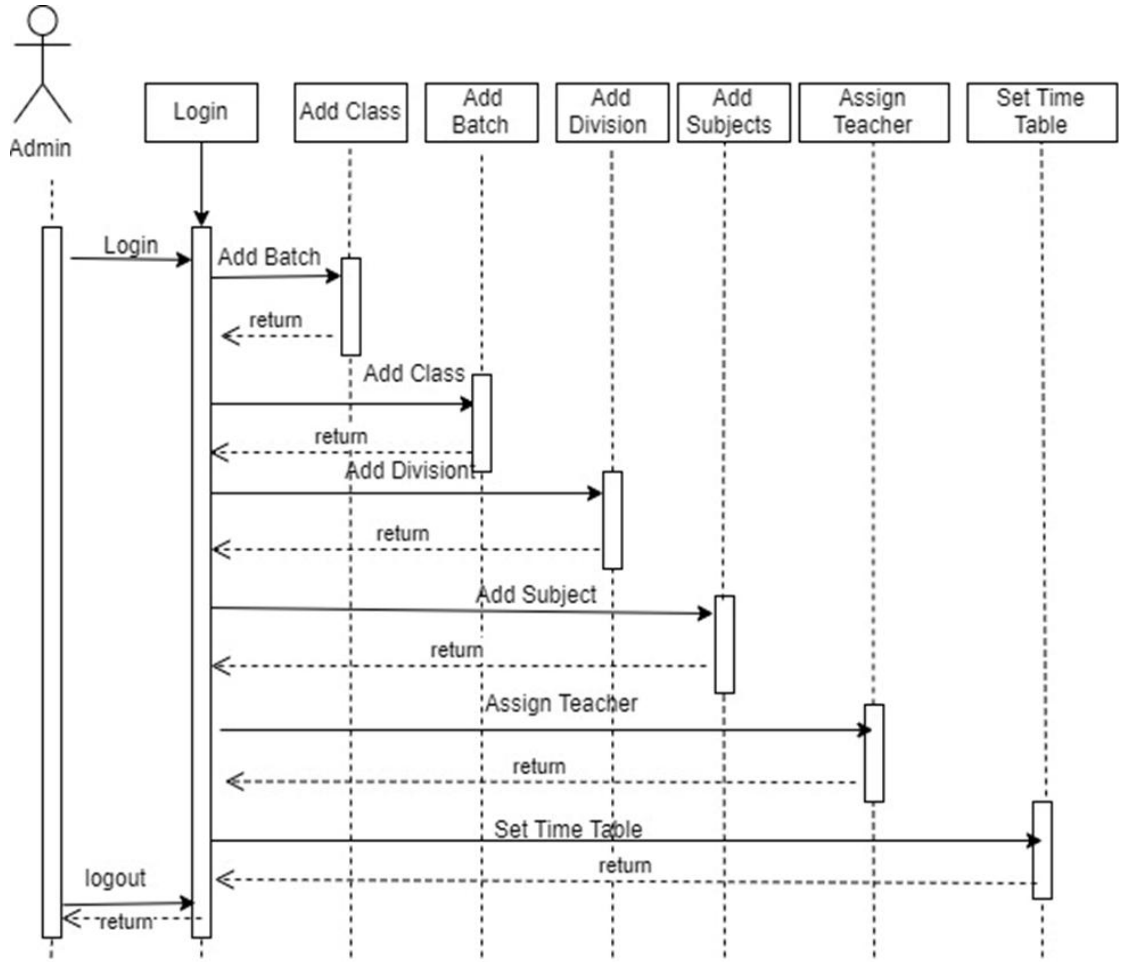
Actors – An actor in a UML diagram represents a type of role where it interacts with the system and its objects. It is important to note here that an actor is always outside the scope of the system we aim to model using the UML diagram. We use actors to depict various roles including human users and other external subjects. We represent an actor in a UML diagram using a stick person notation. We can have multiple actors in a sequence diagram.

Lifelines – A lifeline is a named element which depicts an individual participant in a sequence diagram. So basically each instance in a sequence diagram is represented by a lifeline. Lifeline elements are located at the top in a sequence diagram

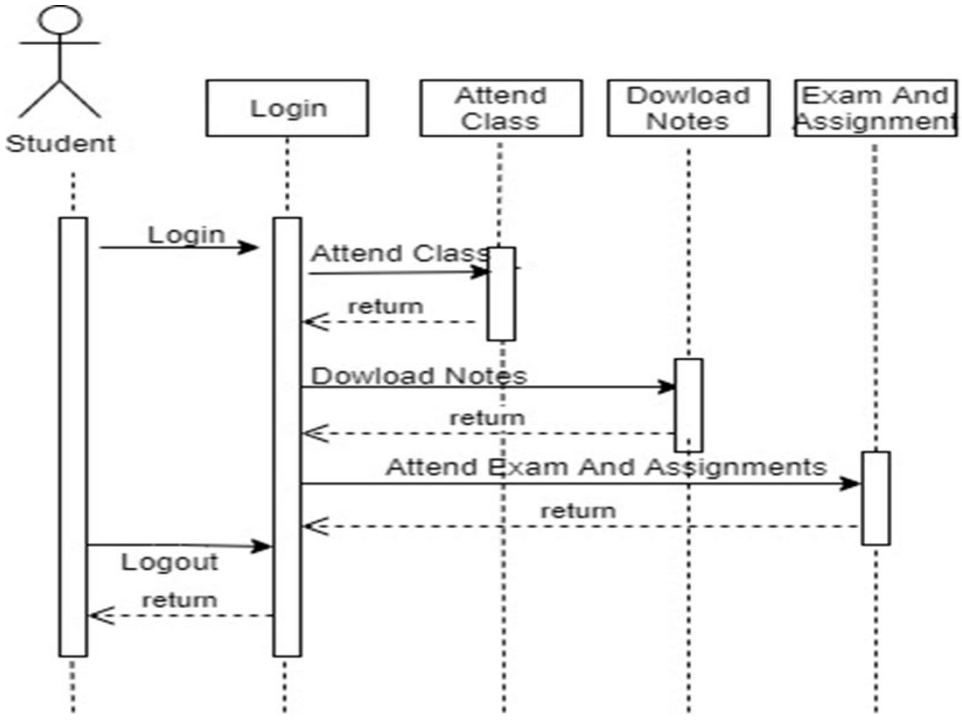
Messages – Communication between objects is depicted using messages The messages appear in a sequential order on the lifeline. We represent messages using arrows. Lifelines and messages form the core of a sequence diagram.

Guards – To model conditions we use guards in UML. They are used when we need to restrict the flow of messages on the pretext of a condition being met Guards play an important role in letting software developers know the constraints attached to a system or a particular process.

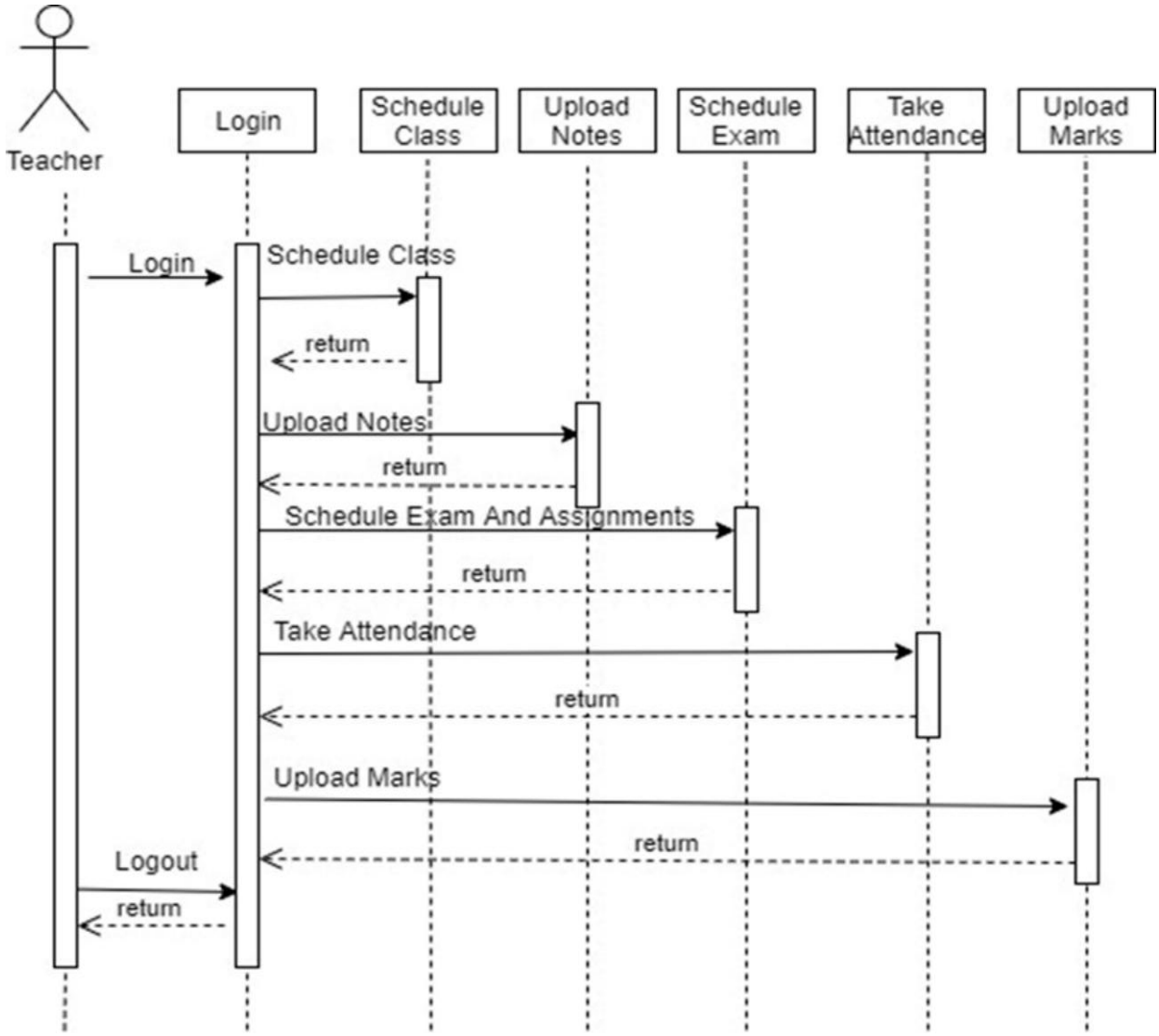
Admin



Student

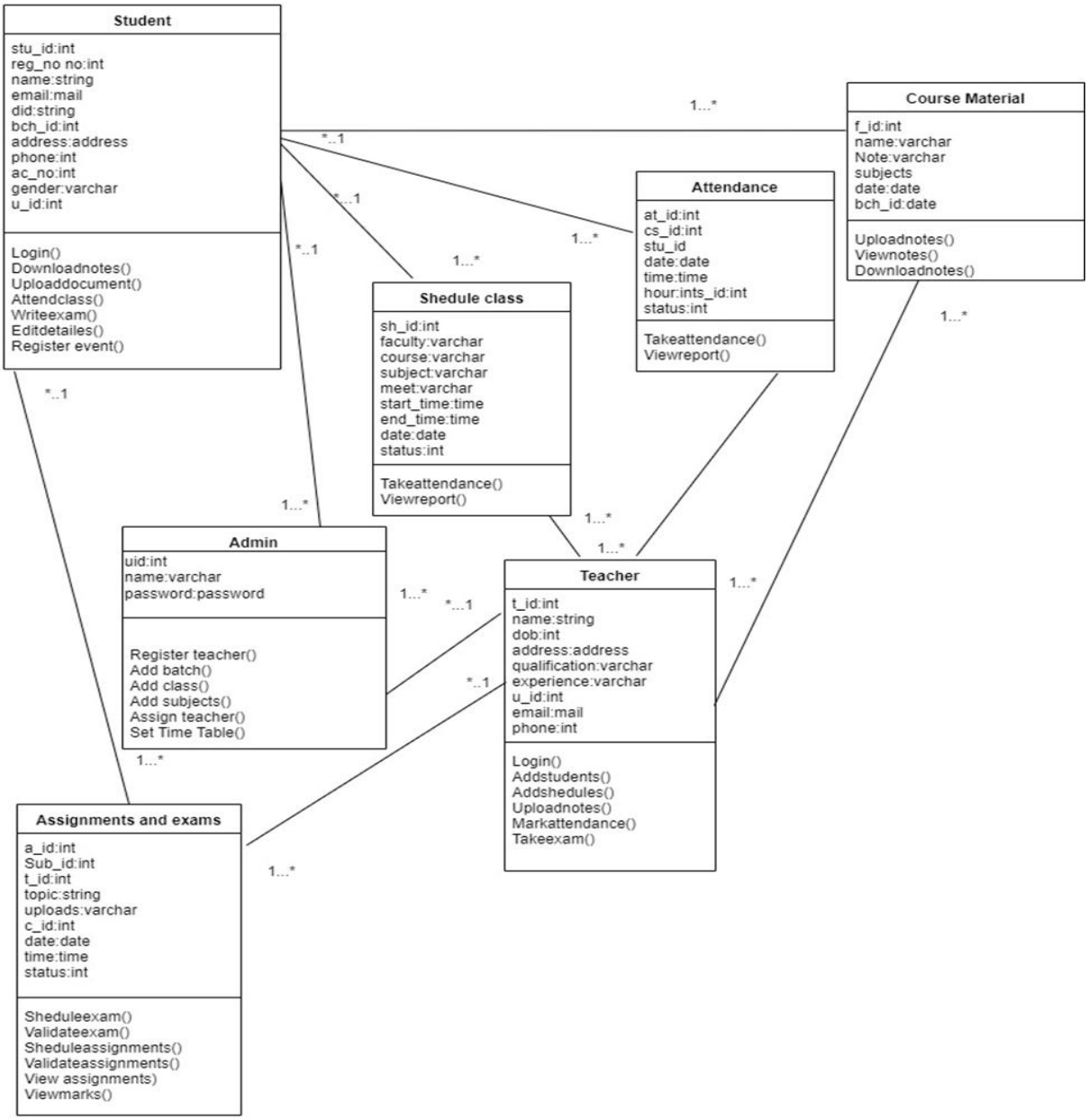


Teacher


Teacher
Login
Schedule Class
Upload Notes
Schedule Exam
Take Attendance
Upload Marks
Login
Schedule Class
return
Upload Notes
return
Schedule Exam And Assignments
return
Take Attendance
return
Upload Marks
return
Logout
return

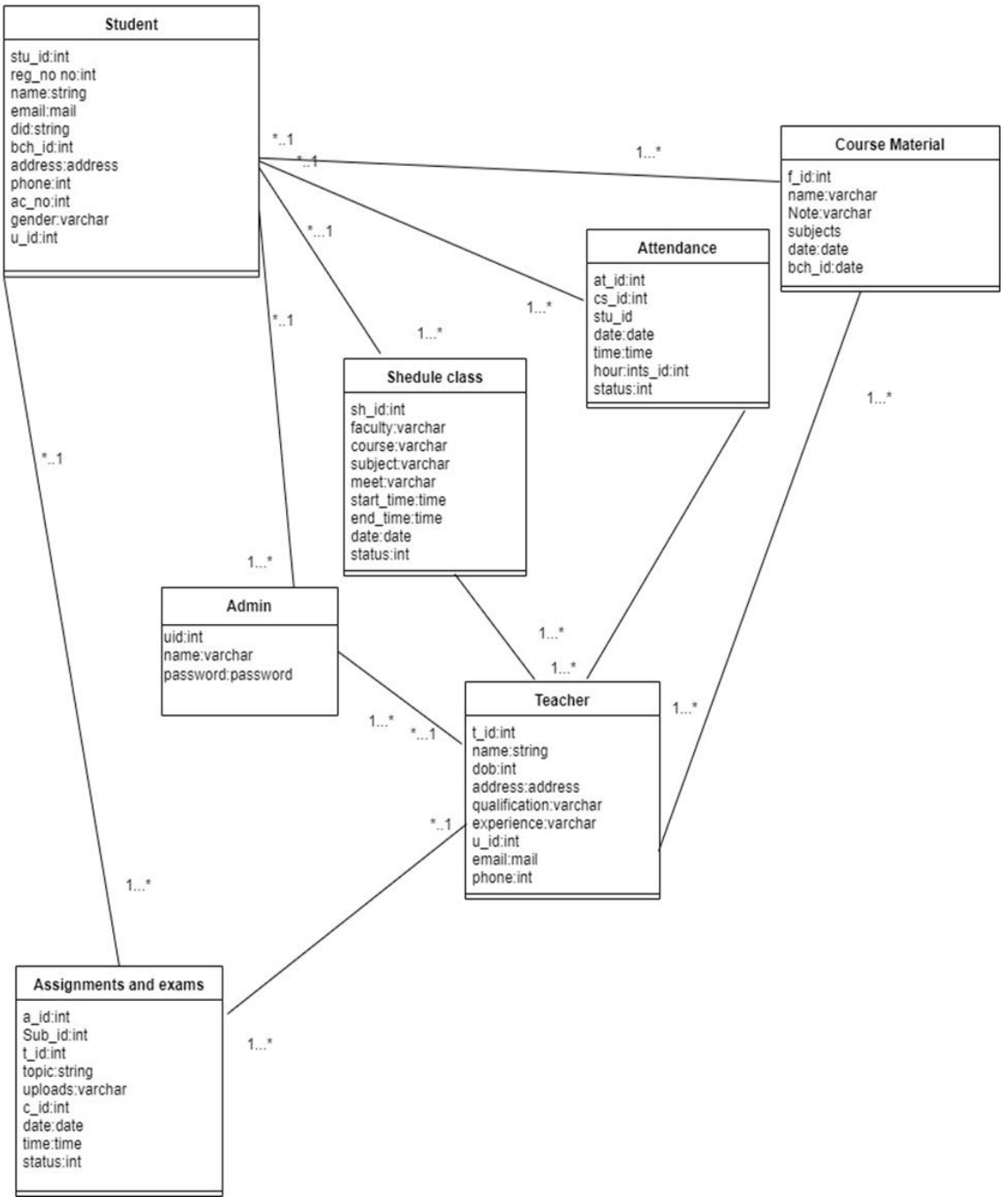
4.2.3 Class Diagram

Class diagrams is a Static diagrams . It represents the application's static view. Class diagrams are used to create executable code for software applications as well as for visualizing, explaining, and documenting various elements of systems. The characteristics and functions of a class are described in a class diagram, along with the restrictions placed on the system. Because they are the only UML diagrams that can be directly transferred to object-oriented languages, class diagrams are frequently employed in the modelling of object-oriented systems. A collection of classes, interfaces, affiliations, collaborations, and constraints are displayed in a class diagram.



4.2.4 Object Diagram

Class diagrams are a requirement for object diagrams because they are the source of class diagrams. An object diagram illustrates a specific instance of a class diagram. The basic concepts of class diagrams and object diagrams are the same. Object diagrams are also used to describe a system's static view, which is a snapshot of the system taken at a particular point in time. You can see a group of things and their relationships by using object diagrams.



4.2.5 Activity Diagram

Activities, states, and transitions between activities and states are all included in activity diagrams.

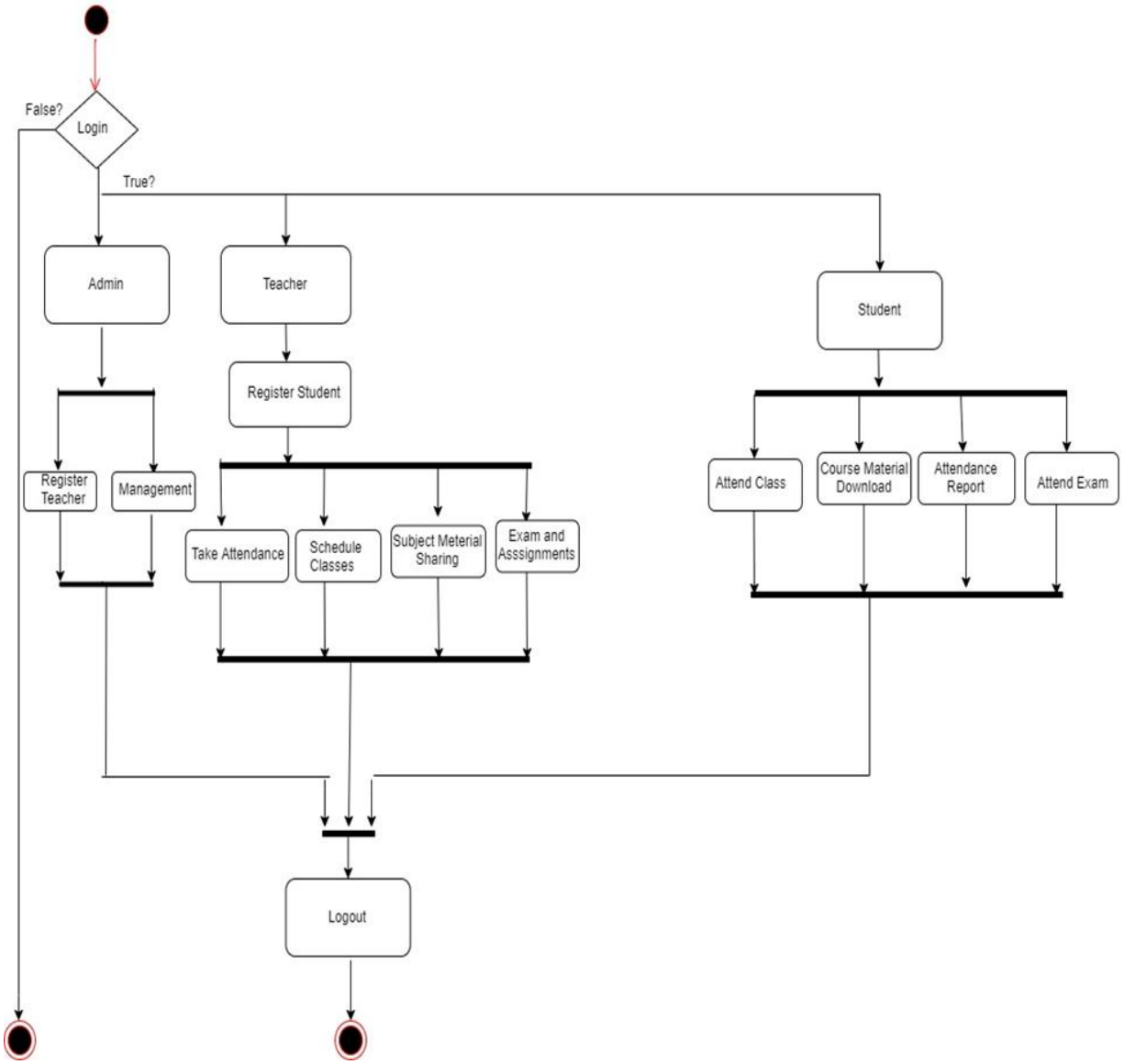
Activities Diagrams explain

- how a service is provided by coordinating activities

- the activities required to complete some operation.

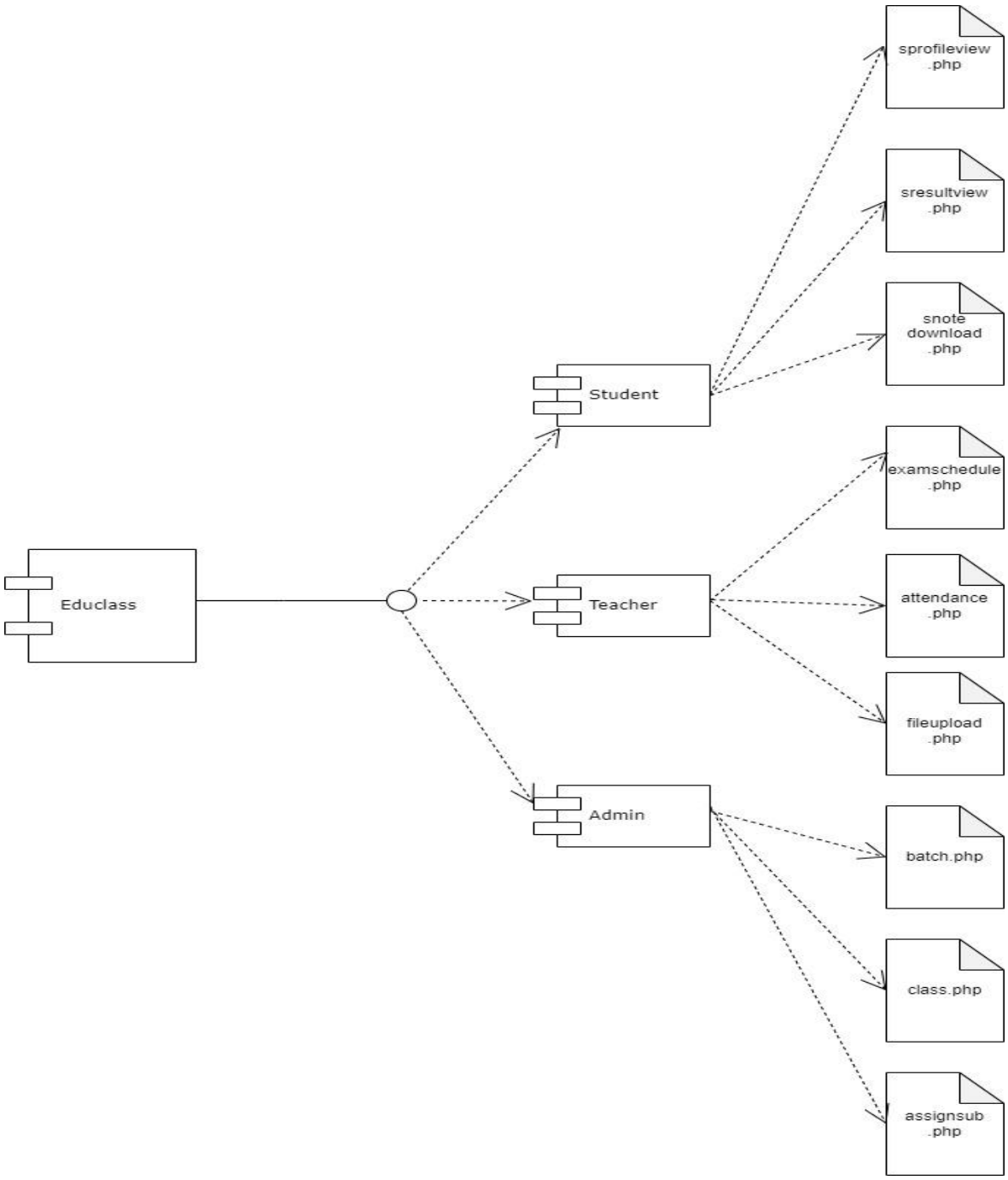
- the connections between the events in a single use case.

- how a series of use cases work together to form a workflow for an organisation



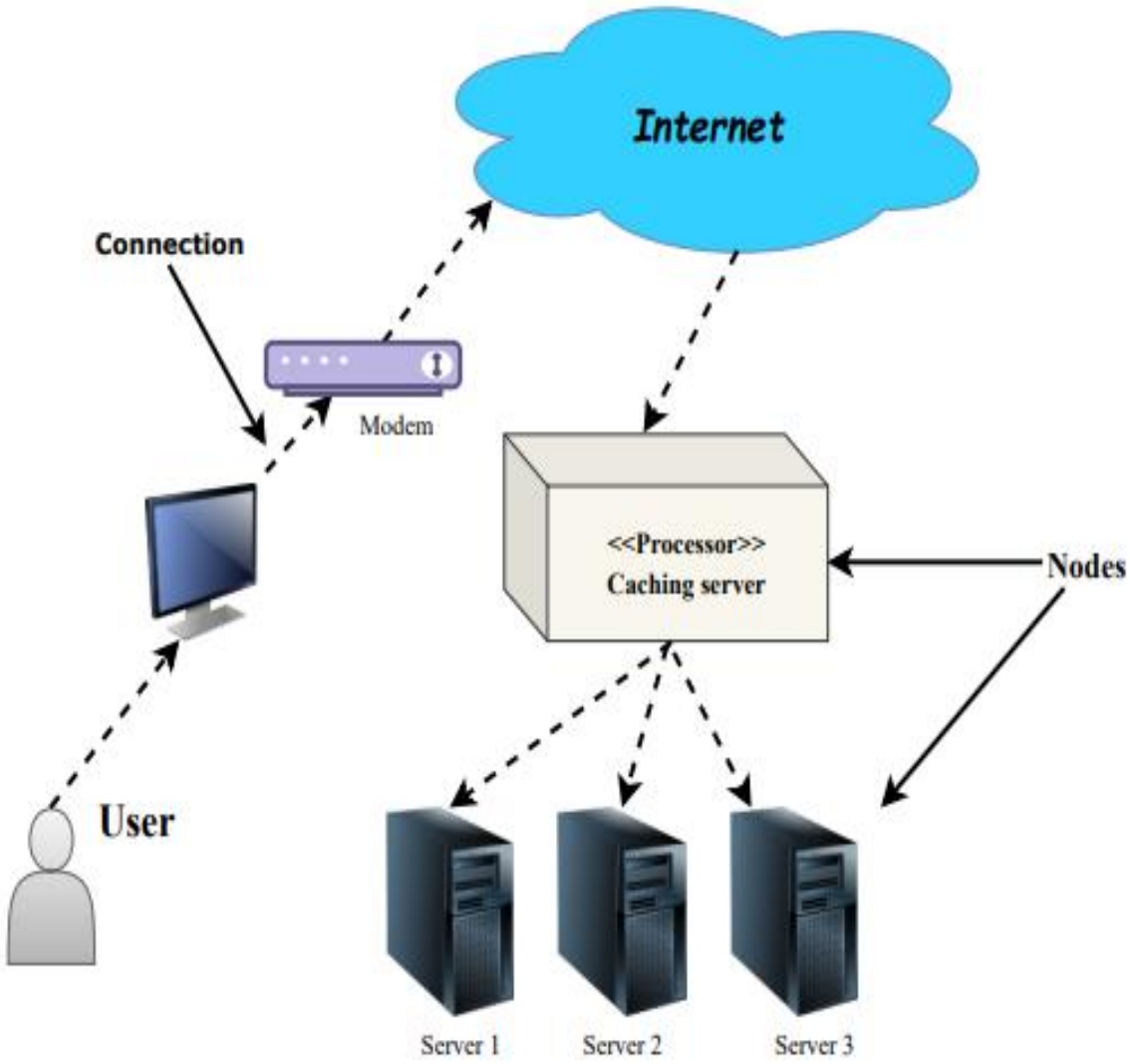
4.2.6 Component Diagram

Component diagrams come in a variety of behaviours and personalities. The physical parts of the system are represented using component diagrams. Executables, libraries, files, documents, and other items that are physically present in a node are just a few examples. Component diagrams are used to show how the components of a system are connected and arranged. These diagrams can also be used to construct systems that can be run.



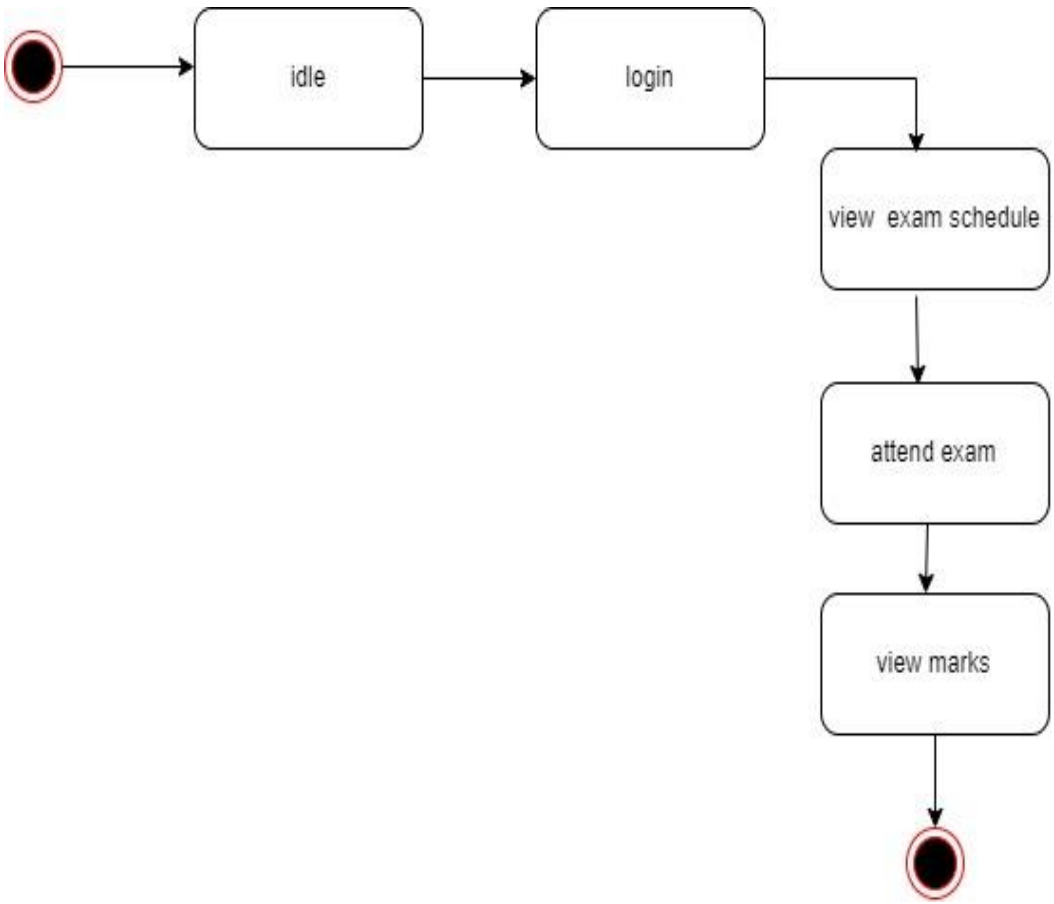
4.2.7 Deployment Diagram

Deployment diagrams show the topology of a system's physical components, where the software components are installed. Deployment diagrams are used to describe a system's static deployment view. The key elements of deployment diagrams are nodes and connections between them



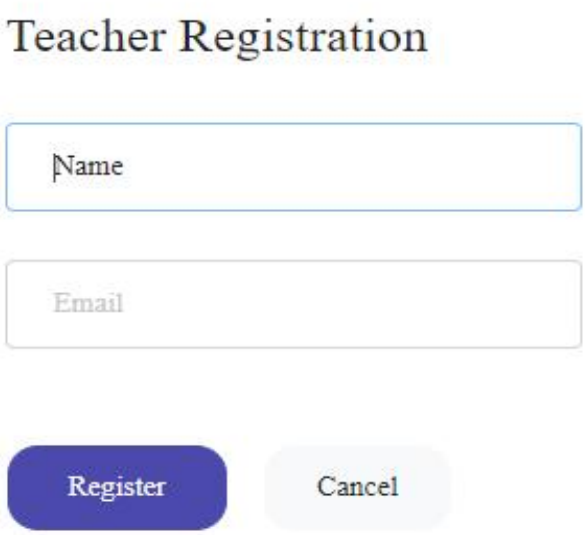
4.2.8 Statechart Diagram

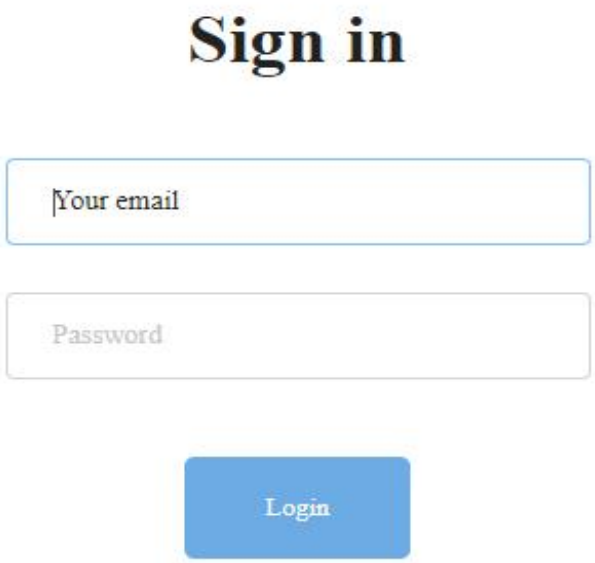
The behaviour of classes in reaction to outside stimuli is depicted in a state diagram. A state diagram specifically shows how one object behaves in response to a sequence of system events. It is also sometimes referred to as a state machine diagram or a Harel state chart. This UML diagram represents the dynamic flow of control for a specific object within a system as it changes states.



4.3 USER INTERFACE DESIN

4.3.1 1 INPUT DESIGN





4.3.2 OUTPUT DESIGN

User Login

Sign in

Your email

Password

Login

Teacher Registration

Teacher Registration

Name

Email

Register Cancel

4.4 DATABASE DESIGN

A database is a structured system with the ability to store information and allow users to quickly and effectively access that information. Any database must be protected because its primary goal is its data .The database design process has two stages. User requirements are obtained in the first step, and a database is created to as clearly as possible meet these objectives. Information Level Design is the name of this stage, which is carried out independently of any specific DBMS. The second phase involves converting this information level design into a design for the particular DBMS that will be used to implement the system in issue. Physical Level Design is the stage where the properties of the particular DBMS are considered .Data Integrity Data independence

System for Relational Database Management (RDBMS)

In a relational model, the database is shown as a set of relations. each connection like a file or table of records with values. formal terminology for a relational model, A column header is known as an attribute, a row is known as a tuple, and the table is known as a relation. Each table in a relational database is made up of data that is stored in rows and columns. assigned an arbitrary name. In a story, each row represents a group of associated values.

Domains, Relations, and Attributes

A relation is a table. Tuples are the units of a table's rows. An ordered group of n elements is a tuple. Attributes are referred to as columns. Every table in the database has relationships already established between them. This guarantees the integrity of both referential and entity relationships. A group of atomic values make up a domain D. Specifying the data type from which the domain's data values are derived is a standard way to define a domain. To make it easier to understand the values of the domain, it is also helpful to give it a name. Each value in a relation is atomic and cannot be broken down.

Normalization

The simplest possible grouping of data is used to put them together so that future changes can be made with little influence on the data structures. Data normalization is a formal process. structures in ways that encourage integrity and remove duplication. Normalization is a method of dividing large datasets into smaller ones and removing superfluous fields. Into a smaller table. Additionally, it serves to prevent additions, deletions, and updates. Anomalies. Keys and relationships are two notions commonly used in data modelling. A table row is uniquely identified by its key. key uniquely identifies a row in a table. There are two types of keys,

primary key and foreign key. A primary key is an element, or set of components, in a table that serves as a means of distinguishing between records from the same table. A column in a table known as a foreign key is used to uniquely identify records from other tables. Up to the third normal form, all tables have been normalized means placing things in their natural form, as the name suggests. By using normalization, the application developer aims to establish a coherent arrangement of the data into appropriate tables and columns, where names may be quickly related to the data by the user. By removing recurring groups from the data, normalization prevents data redundancy, which puts a heavy strain on the computer's resources. include:

- Normalize the data.
- Choose proper names for the tables and columns.
- Choose the proper name for the data.

First Normal Form

According to the First Normal Form, any attribute's tuple's value must be a single value from its domain, which must only contain atomic values. the territory of that property. To put it another way, 1NF forbids "relations within relations. "alternatively, "relations as attribute values within tuples." The sole attribute values that are allowed by1NF are indivisible or single-atom values. The data must be entered into Initial as the first step. Standard Form.

By putting the data in separate tables, you may donate this.in each table is of a similar type. A primary key or foreign key is assigned to each table as per the project's requirements.For each non-atomic relationship, we create new ones in this. attribute or nested relation. This eliminated repeating groups of data. A relation is said to be in first normal form if only if it satisfies the constraints that contain the primary key only. connection or nested attribute. This got rid of data groups that were repeated. If a relation meets the requirements that include only the primary key, it is said to be in first normal form.

Example:

bch_id	bch_name	c_id	date	status
13	2022-STD5	32	2022-06-29	0
14	2022-STD6	33	2022-06-29	0
15	2022-STD7	34	2022-06-29	0
22	2022-STD1	59	2022-07-07	0
23	2022-STD2	60	2022-07-07	0
24	2022-STD3	61	2022-07-07	0
25	2022-STD4	78	2022-07-12	0

Second Normal Form

Accordance with Second Normal Form No non-key attribute should be functionally dependent on a portion of the primary key for relations when the main key has several attributes. This involves breaking down each partial key into its dependent characteristics and setting up a new relation for each one. Keep the original primary key and any properties that are entirely dependent on it in your database. This procedure aids in removing data that depends only on a small portion of the key. If and only if a relation satisfies all the requirements for first normal form for the primary key and every non-primary key attribute of the connection is completely dependent on its primary key alone, then that relation is said to be in second normal form.

Third Normal Form

According to the Third Normal Form relation should not have a non-key attribute that is functionally determined by another non-key attribute or by a collection of non-key attributes. The primary key should not be transitively dependent, in other words. The non-key attributes that functionally determine other non-key attributes are decomposed in this way put up in relation. This action is made to remove anything that is not completely dependent on the Primary Key. Only when a relation is in second normal form and, more importantly, when its non-key characteristics do not depend on those of other non-key attributes, is it considered to be in third no

Indexing

By reducing the number of disk accesses needed when a query is completed, indexing helps a database perform better. It is a data structure method used to locate and access data in a database rapidly. Several database columns are used to generate indexes. The primary key or candidate key of the table is duplicated in the first column, which is the Search key. To make it easier to find the related data, these values are kept in sorted order .Recall that the information may or may not be kept in sorted order.

Data Sanitization

An automated procedure called "sanitization" is used to get a value ready for use in a SQL query. This process typically involves checking the value for particular characters that have a special significance for the target database.To prevent a SQL injection attack, you must sanitise (filter) the input string while processing a SQL query based on user input. For instance, the user and password input is a typical scenario. In that particular scenario, the server response would provide access to the 'target user' account without requiring a password check

TABLE DESIGN

1. Table name : **users**

Use:To store the details of users of the system

Primary key : u_id

SI.No	Field	Data_type	Description
1	u_id	Int(5)	Id of the user,index key
2	email	Varchar(35)	Email id of user
4	password	Varchar(45)	Password of the user
5	utype	Varchar(1)	User type,index key
6	Status	Int(1)	Status of user account

2. Table name :**tregister**

Use: To store registration details of the teachers

Primary key : t_id

Foreign key :u_id

SI.No	Field	Datatype	Descripion
1	t_id	Int(5)	Id of the Teacher,index key
2	name	Varchar(15)	Name of the Teacher,index key
3	dob	date	Dob of teacher
4	gender	Varchar(6)	Gender
5	address	Varchar(100)	Address of the Teacher
6	qualification	Varchar(15)	Qualification of the teacher
7	experience	Int(11)	Experience of the teacher
8	Email	Varchar(35)	Mail id of Teachers
9	Phone	Int(10)	Mobile number
10	u_id	Int(5)	Foreign key from user table,index key

3.Table name :**tbl_studentregister**

Use:To store registration details of the students

Primary key: stu_id

Foreign keys:bch_id,did,u_id

SI.No	Field	Datatype	Description
1	stu_id	Int(5)	Id of students,index key
2	reg_no	Int(11)	Register number of student
3	name	Varchar(15)	Name of the student
4	bch_id	Int(5)	Foreign key from batch table,index key
5	email	Varchar(35)	Mail id of student
6	did	Int(5)	District
7	address	address	Address of the student
8	phone	Int(10)	Phone number
9	gender	Varchar(25)	Gender
10	ac_no	Int(20)	Account number
11	u_id	Int(5)	Foeign key from user table,index key
12	status	Int(1)	Status

4.Table name**: tlb_subjects**

Use: To store subjects

Primary key :sbid

SI.No	Field	Datatype	Description
1	sbid	Int(5)	Id of the subjects,index key
2	sub_name	varchar(15)	Name of the subject

5.Table name**: tlb_district**

Use:To store destrict

Primary key :d_id

SI.No	Field	Datatype	Description
1	d_id	Int(5)	Id of the district,index key
2	district	varchar(20)	districts

6.Table name **:tlb_class**

Use: To store classes

Primary key : c_id

SI.No	Field	Datatype	Description
1	c_id	Int(5)	Id of the class,index key
2	class	Int(20)	Name of class,index key
3	date	Date	Created date

7.Table name **:tlb_cst**

Use:To store the teacher assignment to the particular class for a subject

Primary key : cs_id

Foreign key: bch_id,sb_id,t_id

SI.No	Field	Datatype	Description
1	cs_id	Int(5)	Id of the class-subject-teacher,index key
2	bch_id	Int(5)	Foreign key from batch,index key
3	sb_id	Int(5)	Foreign key from subject,index key
4	t_id	Int(5)	Foreign key from teacher,index key
5	status	Int(1)	status
6	date	date	Creation date

8.Table name **:tlb_attendance**

Use: To store the attendance details

Primary key : at_id

Foreign keys :cs_id,stu_id

SI.No	Field	Datatype	Description
1	at_id	Int(5)	Id of the attendance,index key
2	stu_id	Int(5)	Id of student,index key
3	date	Date	Date of attendance
4	attendance	Int(30)	attendance
5	hour	Time	Hour of class
6	cs_id	Int(5)	Class suject teacher id
7	status	Int(1)	status

9.Table name**:tlb_batch**

Use:To store the batch details

Primary key : bch_id

Foreign keys:c_id

SI.No	Field	Datatype	Description
1	bch_id	Int(5)	Id of the batch,inex key
2	bch_name	Varchar(30)	Name of batch,index key
3	c_id	Int(11)	Foreign key from Class ,index key
4	date	date	Date of creation
5	status	Int(1)	Status

10.Table name**:files**

To store details of the subject meterial

Primary key : f_id

Foreign key:bch_id

SI.No	Field	Datatype	Description
1	f_id	Int(5)	Id of the notes,index key
2	name	Varchar(30)	Name of the file
3	size	Varchar(15)	Size of the file
4	subjects	Varchar(30)	subjects
5	date	date	Date of creation
6	bch_id	Int(11)	Foreign key of batch,index key
7	status	Int(1)	status

11.Table name :**tbl_schedule**

Use: to store class schedules

Primary key:sh_id

SI.No	Field	Datatype	Description
1	sh_id	Int(5)	Id of schedule,index key
2	faculty	Varchar(30)	Teacher
3	course	Int(11)	Name of course
4	subject	Varchar(15)	date
5	meet	Vachar(30)	Link of the meet
6	start_time	time	Time of starting the class
7	end_time	time	Time of ending the class
8	date	date	Date

CHAPTER 5

SYSTEM TESTING

5.1 INTRODUCTION

Software testing is the process of carefully controlling the execution of software in order to determine whether it behaves as intended. The words verification and validation are frequently used in conjunction with software testing. Validation is the process of examining or evaluating a product, including software, to determine whether it complies with all relevant specifications. One type of verification, software testing, uses methods including reviews, analyses, inspections, and walkthroughs as well.Checking that what has been specified matches what the user truly desired is the process of validation. The processes of static analysis and dynamic analysis are additional ones that are frequently related to software testing. Static analysis examines the software's source code, searching for issues and obtaining statistics without actually running the code. Dynamic analysis. Static analysis examines the software's source code, searching for issues and obtaining statistics without actually running the code. Dynamic analysis examines how software behaves while it is running to provide information including test coverage details, time profiles, and execution trails. A series of activities known as tests can be prepared in advance and carried out. systematically. beginning with the module level, testing progresses toward integration. a system entirely based on computers. Testing is necessary and cannot be done without. There are numerous guidelines that can be used to ensure the accomplishment of the system testing objectives.

There are three ways to test program.

- For correctness
- For implementation efficiency
- For computational complexity

5.2 TEST PLAN

A test plan suggests a number of required steps that need be taken in order to complete various testing methodologies. The activity that is to be taken is outlined in the test plan. A computer programme, its documentation, and associated data structures are all created by software developers. It is always the responsibility of the software developers to test each of the program's separate components to make sure it fulfils the purpose for which it was intended. In order to solve the inherent issues with allowing the builder evaluate what they have developed, there is an independent test group (ITG). Testing's precisegoals should be laid forth in quantifiable language. so that the cost to discover and remedy the problem, the mean time to failure. the cost to find and fix the defects, remaining defect density or frequency of occurrence and test work-hours per regression test all should be stated within the test plan.

The levels of testing include:

- ❖ Unit testing
- ❖ Integration Testing
- ❖ Data validation Testing
- ❖ Output Testing

5.2.1 Unit Testing

Unit testing concentrates verification efforts on the software component or module, which is the smallest unit of software design. The component level design description is used as a guide when testing crucial control paths to find faults inside the module's perimeter. the level of test complexity and the untested area determined for unit testing. Unit testing is white-box focused, and numerous components may be tested simultaneously. To guarantee that data enters and exits the software unit under test properly, the modular interface is tested. To make sure that data temporarily stored retains its integrity during each step of an algorithm's execution, the local data structure is inspected. To confirm that each statement in a module has been executed at least once, boundary conditions are evaluated. Finally, each path for managing errors is examined. Before starting any other test, tests of data flow over a module interface are necessary. All other tests are irrelevant if data cannot enter and depart the system properly. An important duty during the unit test is the selective examination of execution pathways. Error circumstances must be foreseen in good design, and error handling paths must be put up to cleanly reroute or halt work when an error does arise. The final step of unit testing is boundary testing.

Tests of data flow across a module interface are required before any other test is initiated. If data do not enter and exit properly, all other tests are moot. Selective testing of execution paths is an essential task during the unit test. Good design dictates that error conditions be anticipated and error handling paths set up to reroute or cleanly terminate processing when an error does occur. Boundary testing is the last task of unit testing step. Software often fails at its boundaries.Unit testing was done in Sell-Soft System by treating each module as separate entity and testing each one of them with a wide spectrum of test inputs. Some flaws in the internal logic of the modules were found and were rectified. After coding each module is tested and run individually. All unnecessary code where removed and ensured that all modules are working, and gives the expected result.

5.2.2 Integration Testing

Integration testing is a methodical approach for creating the program's structure while also carrying out tests to find interfacing issues. The goal is to construct a programme structure that has been determined by design using unit tested components. The programme as a whole is tested. Correction is challenging since the size of the overall programme makes it challenging to isolate the causes. As soon as these mistakes are fixed, new ones arise, and the process repeats itself in an apparently unending cycle. All of the modules were integrated after unit testing was completed in the system to check for any interface inconsistencies. A distinctive programme structure also developed when discrepancies in programme structures were eliminated

5.2.3 Validation Testing or System Testing

This is the final step in testing. In this the entire system was tested as a whole with all code, class modules, forms, and modules. Popular names for this type of testing include system tests and black box testing. The functional requirements of the software are the main emphasis of the black box testing approach. That example, using Black Box testing, a software engineer can create sets of input conditions that will fully test every programme requirement. The following sorts of problems are targeted by black box testing: erroneous or missing functions, interface errors, data structure or external data access errors, performance errors, initialization errors, and termination errors.

5.2.4 Output Testing or User Acceptance Testing

The system considered is tested for user acceptance; here it should satisfy the firm’s need. The software should keep in touch with perspective system; user at the time of developing and making changes whenever required. This done with respect to the following points:

1. **Input Screen Designs**
2. **Output Screen Designs**

The above testing is done taking various kinds of test data. Preparation of test data plays a Vital role in the system testing. After preparing the test data, the system under study is tested using that test data. While testing the system by which test data errors are again uncovered and corrected by using above testing steps and corrections are also noted for future us

5.2.5 Automation Testing

Software and other computer goods are tested automatically to make sure they abide by tight guidelines. In essence, it's a test to ensure that the hardware or software performs exactly as intended. It checks for errors, flaws, and any other problems that might occur throughout the creation of the product. Any time of day can be used to do automation testing. It looks at the software using scripted sequences. It then summarizes what was discovered, and this data can be compared to results from earlier test runs.

5.2.6 Advantages of Automated Testing

Detailed reporting capabilities - Test cases for different scenarios are carefully built for automation testing. These planned sequences can cover a lot of ground and produce in-depth reports that are simply impossible for a human to produce.

Improved bug detection - Finding bugs and other flaws in a product is one of the key reasons to test it. This procedure can be made simpler with automation testing. Additionally, it can examine a greater test coverage than perhaps people can.

- **Simplifies testing** - Most SaaS and tech organizations regularly test their products as part of daily operations. The key is to keep things as basic as you can. Automation has a lot of advantages. The test scripts can be reused when automating test tools.
- **Speeds up the testing process** - Humans cannot keep up with automated technology and machines. This is why we employ them, along with increased accuracy. Consequently, your software development cycles are shortened.
- **Reduces human intervention** - Without a human in charge, tests can be carried out at any hour of the day or night. Additionally, when done automatically, this can lessen the possibility of human error.

5.2.7 Selenium Testing

An open-source program called Selenium automates web browsers. It offers a single interface that enables you to create test scripts in a number of different programming languages, including Ruby, Java, NodeJS, PHP, Perl, Python, and C#. Web application testing for cross-browser compatibility is automated using the Selenium testing tool. No matter if a web application is responsive, progressive, or standard, it is employed to assure good quality. Selenium is a free software program.

Test cases for Login

Project Name: Educlass					
Login Test Case					
Test Case ID: Fun_1			**Test Designed By:Farsana Jasmin**		
Test Priority(Low/Medium/High): High			**Test Designed Date:** 18-07-2022		
Module Name: Login Screen			**Test Executed By: Ms. Navyamol K T**		
Test Title: Verify login with valid username and password			**Test Execution Date:** 18-07-2022		
Description: Test the Login Page					
Pre-Condition: User has valid username and password					
Step	**Test Step**	**Test Data**	**Expected Result**	**Actual Result**	**Status (Pass/Fail)**
1	Navigation to Login Page		Login Page should be display ed	Login page displayed	Pass
2	Provide Valid username	Username : farsanajasmiin@gmail.com	User should d be able to Login	User Logged in and navigated to User Dashboar d	Pass
3	Provide Valid Password	Password:1234			
4	Click on Sign In button				
5	Provide Invalid username or password	Username: tj8333@gmail.com Password :12234	User should not be able to Login	Message for enter valid email id or password displayed	Pass
6	Provide Null username or Password	Username : null Password: null			
7	Click on Sign In button				

Test cases for Registration

Project Name: Educlass					
Registration Test Case					
Test Case ID: Registration			**Test Designed By: Farsana Jasmin**		
Test-Priority (Low/Medium/High): High			**Test Designed Date:** 18-07-2022		
Module Name: Registration Screen			**Test Executed By: Ms. Navyamol K T**		
Test Title: User Registration Details			**Test Execution Date:** 18-07-2022		
Description: Register to system and Registration is completed then some error occurs, test will fail					
Pre-Condition: User has valid user name and password					
Step	**Test Step**	**Test Data**	**Expected Result**	**Actual Result**	**Status (Pass/Fail)**
1	Navigation to Register Page		Register Page Should be	Registration page displayed	Pass
2	Provide Valid Registration details	email: nivinjames@gmail.com	User should be able to Register	User registration Completed after go to the login page	Pass
3					
4	Click on Register button				
5	Provide profile details	Input profile details	User will be redirected to Login page	Use will be redirected to Login page	Pass
7	Click on register button				
8	Provide invalid information	Input invalid profile details.	User will be stay in register page	User will be stay on that page showing error message	Pass
9	Click on register button				

```java
package test;
import org.openqa.selenium.By;
import org.openqa.selenium.WebDriver;
import org.openqa.selenium.chrome.ChromeDriver;
public class farlogin {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.setProperty("webdriver.chrome.driver","C:\\Users\\USER\\Downloads\\chromedriver_win32\\chromedri
         WebDriver driver=new ChromeDriver();

         driver.get("http://localhost/educlass/login.php");
         driver.findElement(By.id("your_email")).sendKeys("farsanajasmiin@gmail.com");
         driver.findElement(By.id("your_pass")).sendKeys("1234");
         driver.findElement(By.id("signin")).click();
         String actualUrl="http://localhost/educlass/schoolhome.php";
         String expectedUrl= driver.getCurrentUrl();
         if(actualUrl.equalsIgnoreCase(expectedUrl)) {
         System.out.println("Test passed");
         } else {
         System.out.println("Test failed");
         }
        }

}
```

```
<terminated> farlogin [Java Application] C:\Users\USER\.p2\pool\plugins\org.eclipse.justj.openjdk.hotspot.jre.full.win32.x86_64_17.0.3.v20220515-1416\jre\bin\javaw.exe  (19-Jul-2022, 9:48:28 am – 9:48:40
Only local connections are allowed.
Please see https://chromedriver.chromium.org/security-considerations for suggestions on keeping ChromeDriver safe.
ChromeDriver was started successfully.
Jul 19, 2022 9:48:34 AM org.openqa.selenium.remote.ProtocolHandshake createSession
INFO: Detected upstream dialect: W3C
Jul 19, 2022 9:48:35 AM org.openqa.selenium.devtools.CdpVersionFinder findNearestMatch
INFO: Found exact CDP implementation for version 103
Test passed
```

```java
package test;
import org.openqa.selenium.By;
import org.openqa.selenium.WebDriver;
import org.openqa.selenium.chrome.ChromeDriver;
public class farregister {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.setProperty("webdriver.chrome.driver","C:\\Users\\USER\\Downloads\\chromedriver_win32\\chromedri
         WebDriver driver=new ChromeDriver();
         driver.get("http://localhost/educlass/teachergistration.php");
         driver.findElement(By.id("name")).sendKeys("Nivin");
         driver.findElement(By.id("email")).sendKeys("tj83362@gmail.com");
         driver.findElement(By.id("signup")).click();
         String actualUrl="http://localhost/educlass/teachergistration.php";
         String expectedUrl= driver.getCurrentUrl();
         if(actualUrl.equalsIgnoreCase(expectedUrl)) {
         System.out.println("Test passed");
         } else {
         System.out.println("Test failed");
         }

        }

}
```

```
<terminated> farlogin [Java Application] C:\Users\USER\.p2\pool\plugins\org.eclipse.justj.openjdk.hotspot.jre.full.win32.x86_64_17.0.3.v20220515-1416\jre\bin\javaw.exe  (19-Jul-2022,
Only local connections are allowed.
Please see https://chromedriver.chromium.org/security-considerations for suggestions on keeping ChromeDriver safe.
ChromeDriver was started successfully.
Jul 19, 2022 9:48:34 AM org.openqa.selenium.remote.ProtocolHandshake createSession
INFO: Detected upstream dialect: W3C
Jul 19, 2022 9:48:35 AM org.openqa.selenium.devtools.CdpVersionFinder findNearestMatch
INFO: Found exact CDP implementation for version 103
Test passed
```

CHAPTER 6
IMPLEMENTATION

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The project's implementation phase is where the conceptual design is transformed into a functional system. Gaining users' trust that the new system will function is perhaps the stage most important to the success of a new system. will be precise and effective. It is mostly focused on user education and documentation. Normally, conversion happens about the same time the user is being or later, training. Simply said, implementation is the gathering of a new system design into operation, the procedure for transforming a fresh, updated system design into an functional one The user department now bears the most of the workload, faces the most disruption, and has the biggest influence on the current system. If the implementation is not well thought out or managed, confusion and mayhem may result. Implementation encompasses all of the steps used to switch from the old system to the new one. The new system could be entirely different, take the place of an existing manual or automated system, or it could be modified to work better. A reliable system that satisfies organizational needs must be implemented properly. System implementation refers to the process of actually using the built system. This comprises all the processes involved in switching from the old to the new system. Only after extensive testing and if it is determined that the system is operating in accordance with the standards can it be put into use. The system personnel assess the system's viability.

The implementation state involves the following tasks:

- Careful planning.
- Investigation of system and constraints.
- Design of methods to achieve the changeover.

6.2 IMPLEMENTATION PROCEDURES

Software implementation refers to the complete installation of the package in its intended environment, as well as to the system's functionality and satisfaction of its intended applications. The software development project is frequently commissioned by someone who will not be using it. People first have their doubts about the software, but we must make sure that they do not become resistant. build up, as one has to make sure that:

The active user must be aware of the benefits of using the new system.

- Their confidence in the software is built up.
- Proper guidance is imparted to the user so that he is comfortable in using the application.

Before examining the system, the user must be aware that the server software needs to be running on the server in order to access the results. The actual process won't happen if the server object is not active and functioning on the server.

6.2.1 User Training

The purpose of user training is to get the user ready to test and modify the system. The people who will be involved must have faith in their ability to contribute to the goal and benefits anticipated from the computer-based system. Training is more necessary as systems get more complicated. The user learns how to enter data, handle error warnings, query the database, call up routines that will generate reports, and execute other important tasks through user training.

6.2.2 Training on the Application Software

The user will need to receive the essential basic training on computer awareness after which the new application software will need to be taught to them. This will explain the fundamental principles of how to use the new system, including how the screen work, what kind of help is displayed on them, what kinds of errors are made while entering data, how each entry is validated, and how to change the date that was entered. Then, while imparting the program's training on the application, it should cover the information required by the particular user or group to operate the system or a certain component of the system. It's possible that this training will vary depending on the user group and the level of hierarchy.

6.2.3 System Maintenance

The mystery of system development is maintenance. A software product works effectively during the maintenance phase of the software cycle. after a system has been implemented successfully, it should be appropriately maintained. System maintenance is a crucial phase in the software development life cycle. Maintenance is necessary for a system to be adaptable to changes in the system environment. Of all, maintaining software entails much more than merely "Finding Mistakes."

6.2.4 Hosting

An online site is facilitated when a facilitating supplier allots space on a web server so that the online site can store its data there. The information that comprises a website (code, images, etc.) is made available for online viewing using web facilitation. A server hosts every website you've ever visited. The amount of server space allotted to a website depends on the type of service. Shared, committed, VPS, and affiliate facilitating are the most common types. They are

distinguished from one another by the type of technology used for the server, the degree of service provided, and the additional services offered.

Webhosting

Domain Registration India Private Limited is rapid growing domain and web hosting company in India. We are providing services over 15 years with good customer relationship. We contributeour services with market lowest prices & superior quality. Our Tech and support team continuously working to handle the customer's problems effectively.

Steps:-

1.Create an account on domain india

2.Login to domain india

3.Purcharse host and domain name service from domain india

4.Login to direct admin pannel

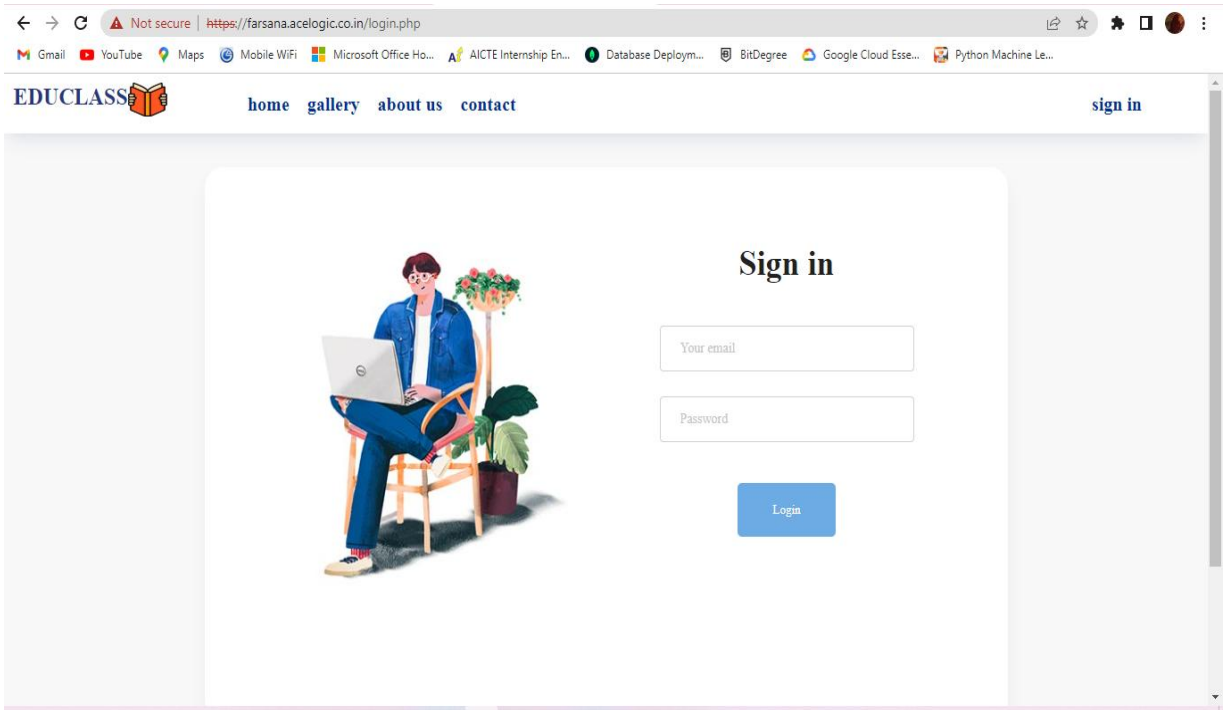
5.create daabase through mysql management console.

6.Copy mysql credentials from mysql management console

7.Create connection using this credentials

8.Upload the project files on to the root folder for the corresponding domain

9.Now you can see the hosted website in the domain name farsana.acelogic.co.in



CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

7.1 CONCLUSION

The current system working technology is old fashioned and there is no usage of commonly used technologies like internet. The proposed system introduces facility for student management online and view all information.Students will be able to submit required information electronically rather than on time-consuming paper, and departments will be able to review submissions much more quickly. Apart of the seminar paper I done the analysis of student performance analysis based on student Academic data .we can integrate the analysis part to this system later.

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7.2 FUTURE SCOPE

- Develop Mobile Application for attendance.
- Develop Mobile Application for Course materil sharing.
- Develop mobile application for online exams.
- Add Machine learning concepts to improve the system.

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CHAPTER 8
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- www.agilemodeling.com/artifacts/useCaseDiagram.html
- www.sitepoint.com
- www.tutorialspoint.com
- www.diagrameditor.com

CHAPTER 9
APPENDIX

9.1 SAMPLE CODE

LOGIN

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


        $email=$_POST['email'];
        $password=$_POST['password'];

        $sql="SELECT * FROM users WHERE email='".$email."' AND password='".$password."'";

        $result=mysqli_query($db , $sql);
        if($result){
        $count= mysqli_num_rows($result);
        if($count==0)
        {
                $msg="Incorrect Username or Password";
                header('location:login.php?msg='.$msg);
        }else

        {
                while($row = mysqli_fetch_assoc($result))
                {

                $utype=$row['utype'];
                $uid=$row['uid'];
                $user=$row['uid'];
                $status=$row['status'];

                if($status==0)
                {
                 $_SESSION['Logid']=$user;

                 if($utype=='A')
                        header('location:schoolhome.php');
                else if($utype=='C')
                   header('location:teacherhome.php?uid='.$uid);
                else if ($utype=='S')
                   { header('location:studenthome.php?uid='.$uid);
                   }
                else if ($utype=='T')
                   { header('location:teacherhome.php?uid='.$uid);
                   }
                   session_start();
                   $_SESSION['Logid']=$row['uid'];;
                }
                else
                  {
                $msg="user not exist";
                header('location:login.php?msg='.$msg);
            } }
        }
}}
```

Add Class

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

 $std='STD';
 $class1=$_POST['class'];
 $class=$std.$class1;
 $date=$_POST['date'];
$sql="SELECT * FROM tbl_class WHERE class='$class'";
$result=mysqli_query($db , $sql);
if($result){
$count= mysqli_num_rows($result);
if(!$count==1)
{
$sql2='INSERT INTO `educlass`.`tbl_class` (`class`, `date`) VALUES ('".$class."','".$date."')';
$result2=mysqli_query($db , $sql2);
 if($result2)
        {
                $msg="Class Added Successfully";
                header('location:class.php?msg='.$msg);
                 } else {
                 $msg="Error, Try again";
                   }
                 }
                 else{
                 $msg1="Class Already Exsisted";
                header('location:class.php?msg1='.$msg1);
    }
    }
```

Timetable

```
if(isset($_POST['addtimetable']))
{
        $class=$_POST['bch_id'];
        $div=$_POST['div_idd'];


        $sql655="SELECT * FROM tbl_timetable WHERE bch_id='$class' && division='$div'";

        $result655=mysqli_query($db , $sql655);
        if($result655){
        $count= mysqli_num_rows($result655);
        if(!$count==1)
        {

   for ($k=0; $k <6; $k++) {


                if($k>0)
                {
                for ($l=1; $l<=7; $l++) {

                $tm=$k.$l;
                 if ($l==1)
                 {

      $timtbl=$_POST[$tm];
                 }

                else if($l==2)
                 {

      $timtbl2=$_POST[$tm];
                 }
                  else if($l==3)
                 {

      $timtbl3=$_POST[$tm];
                 }
                 else if($l==4)
                 {

      $timtbl4=$_POST[$tm];
                 }
           else if($l==5)
                 {

      $timtbl5=$_POST[$tm];
                 }
                else  if($l==6)
                 {

      $timtbl6=$_POST[$tm];
                 }
```

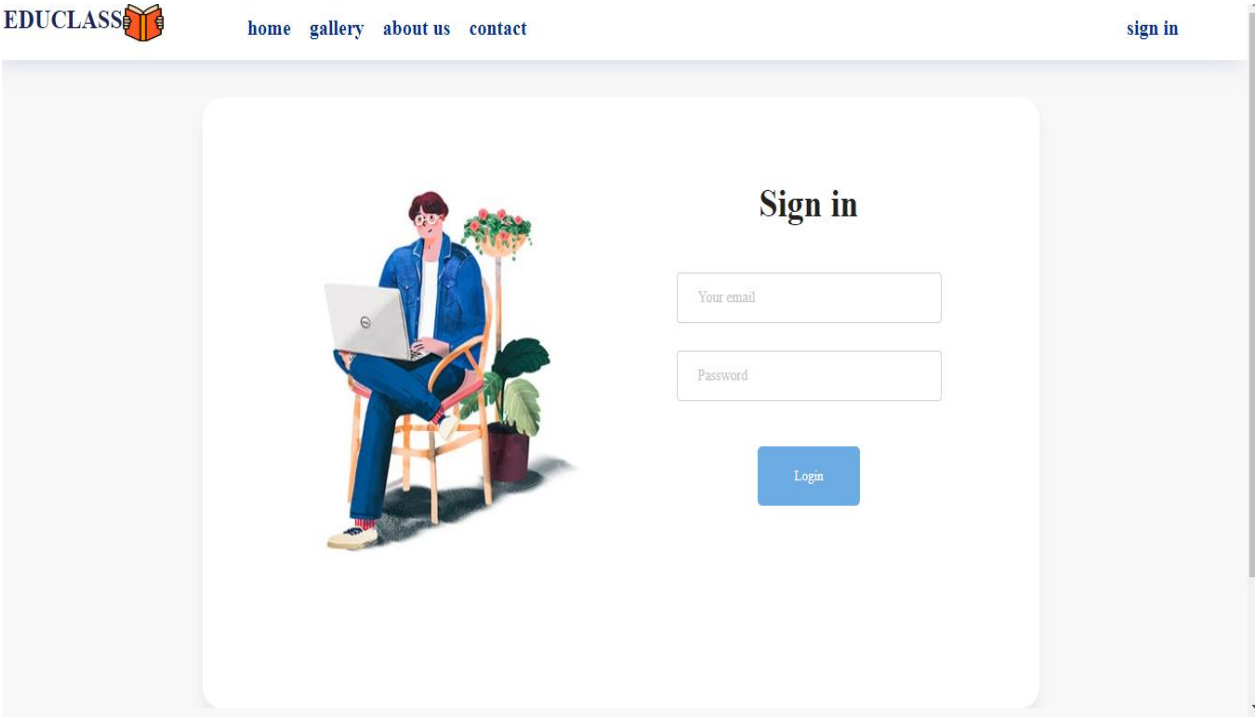
```
else if($l==7)
                    {

        $timtbl7=$_POST[$tm];
                    }

            if($l==7)
            {
$days=array("weeks","Monday" ,"Tuesday" ,"wednesday" ,"Theusday" ,"Friday" );

 $day=$days[$k];

$sql78='INSERT INTO `educlass`.`tbl_timetable`(`day`, `division`, `bch_id`, `hr1`, `hr2`, `hr3`,
`hr4`, `hr5`, `hr6`, `hr7`) VALUES ('". $day."','". $div."','".
$class."','".$timtbl."','".$timtbl2."','".$timtbl3."','".$timtbl4."','".$timtbl5."','".$timtbl6."','".$timtbl7."')';

 $result78=mysqli_query($db , $sql78);


            }



            }
            }


}
            }
else{

              $msg1="Time Table Already Exsisted";
              header('location:timetable.php?msg1='.$msg1);
            }
            {

           echo '<script type="text/javascript">

            alert("time table Addded successfully");
            location="timetable.php";
             </script>';


            }
            }
}
```

Class-subject-assignment

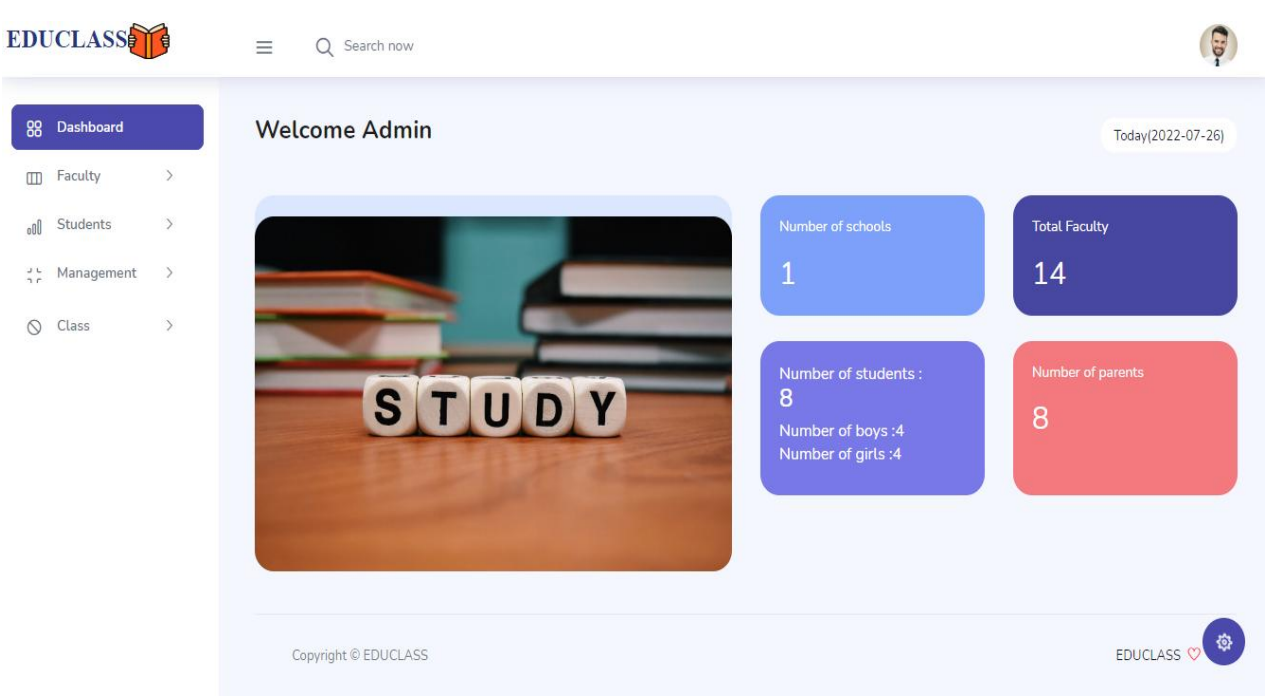
```
if(isset($_POST['addcst']))
{
        //$regno=$_POST['regno'];
        $bch_id=$_POST['bch_id'];
        $t_id=$_POST['t_id'];
        $sbid=$_POST['sbid'];
        $division=$_POST['div_id'];

  $date=$_POST['date'];


 $sql="SELECT * FROM tbl_cst WHERE bch_id='$bch_id' && sbid='$sbid' &&
division='$division'";

        $result=mysqli_query($db , $sql);
        if($result){
        $count= mysqli_num_rows($result);
        if(!$count==1)
        //insert into user
        {



  $sql5='INSERT INTO `educlass`.`tbl_cst` (`bch_id`, `t_id`, `sbid`, `date`, `division`) VALUES
  ('".$bch_id."','".$t_id."','".$sbid."','".$date."','".$division."')';

  $result5=mysqli_query($db , $sql5);
                  if($result5)
                  {
                          $msg="Assigned Successfully";
                          header('location:assignsub.php?msg='.$msg);

                  }
                  else
                  {
                          $msg="Error, Try again";
                  }

        }else{

      $msg1="Allocation Already Exsisted";
      header('location:assignsub.php?msg1='.$msg1);
        }
        }
```

9.2 SCREENSHOTS

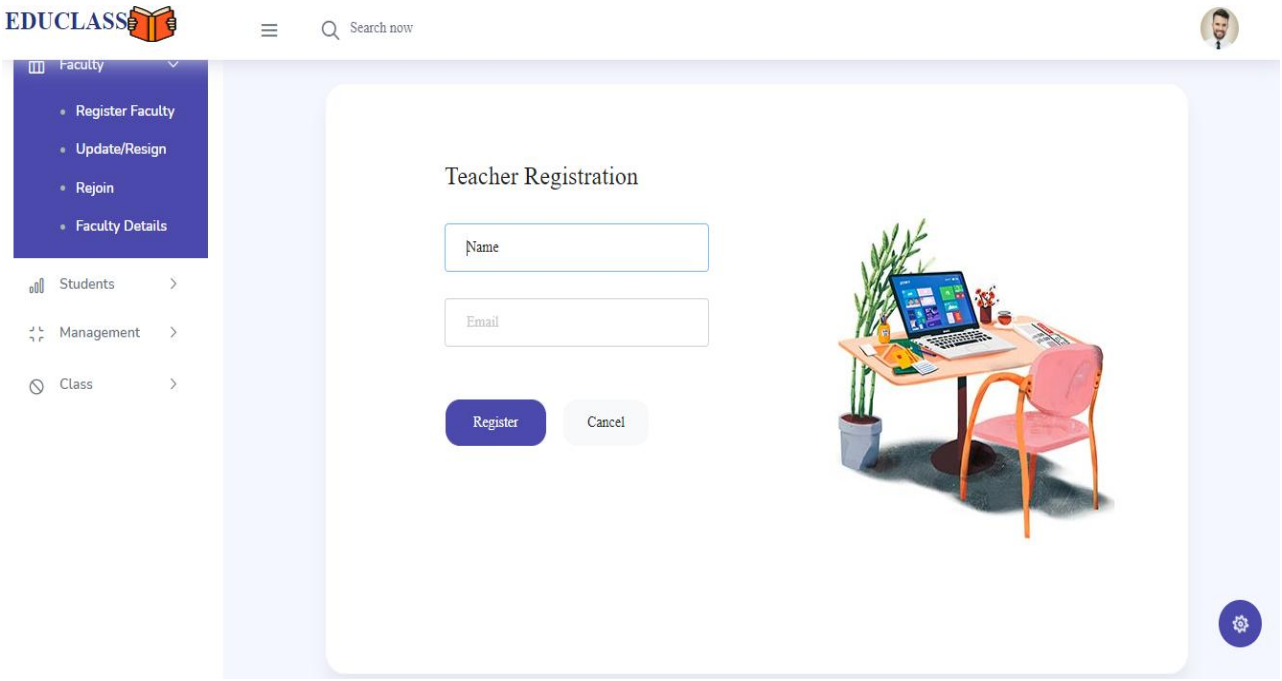
Sign in page



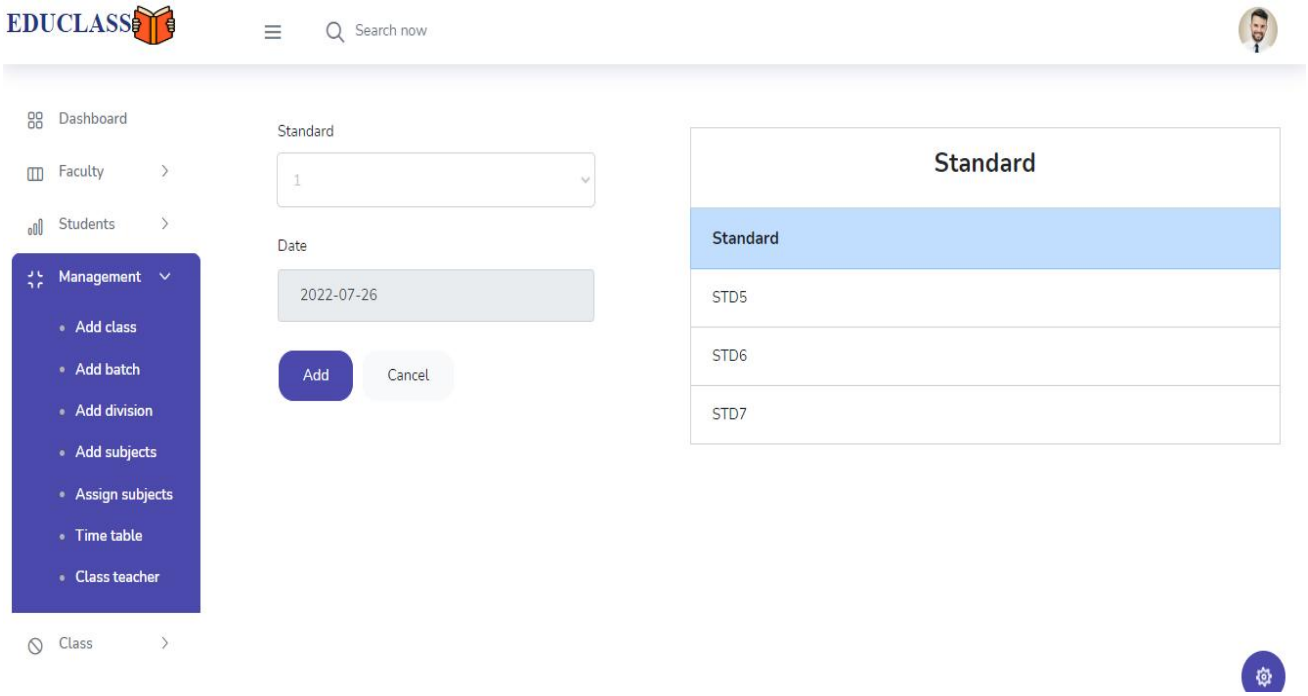
Admin home



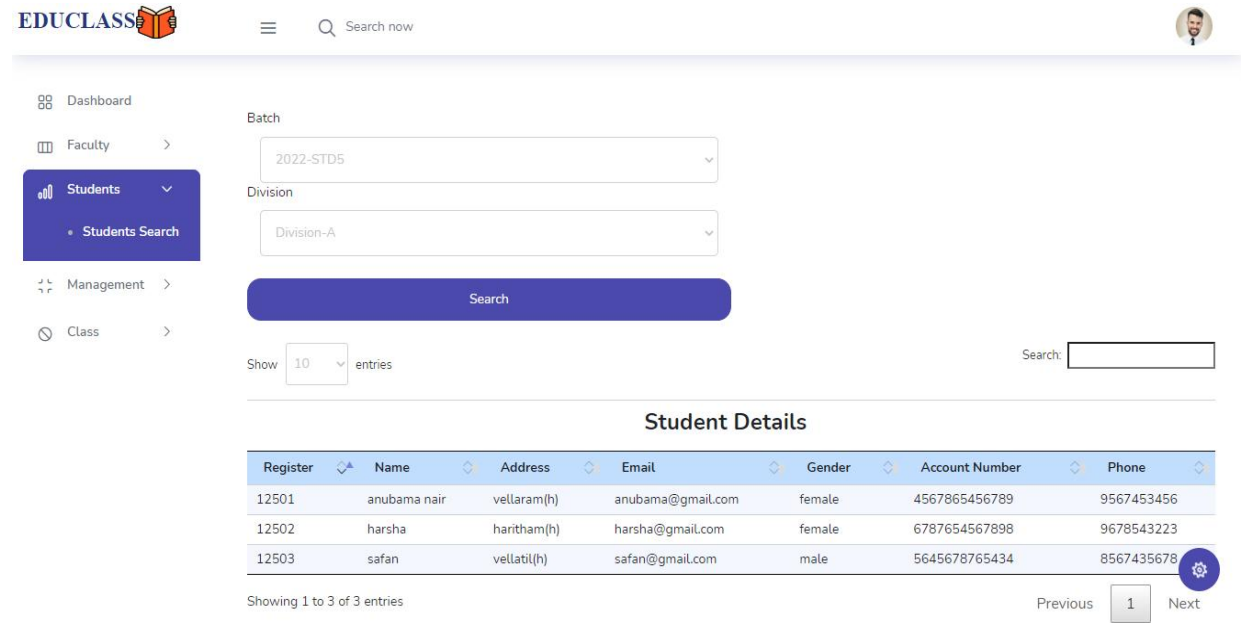
Teacher registration



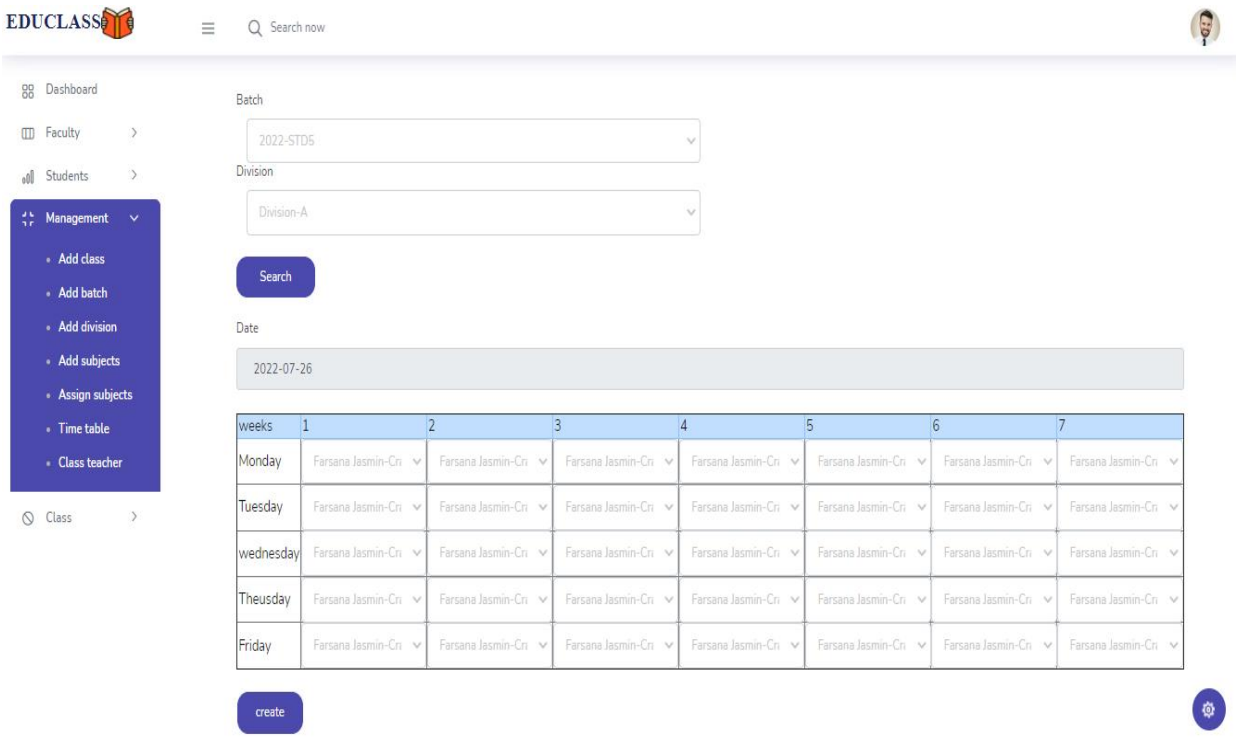
Add class



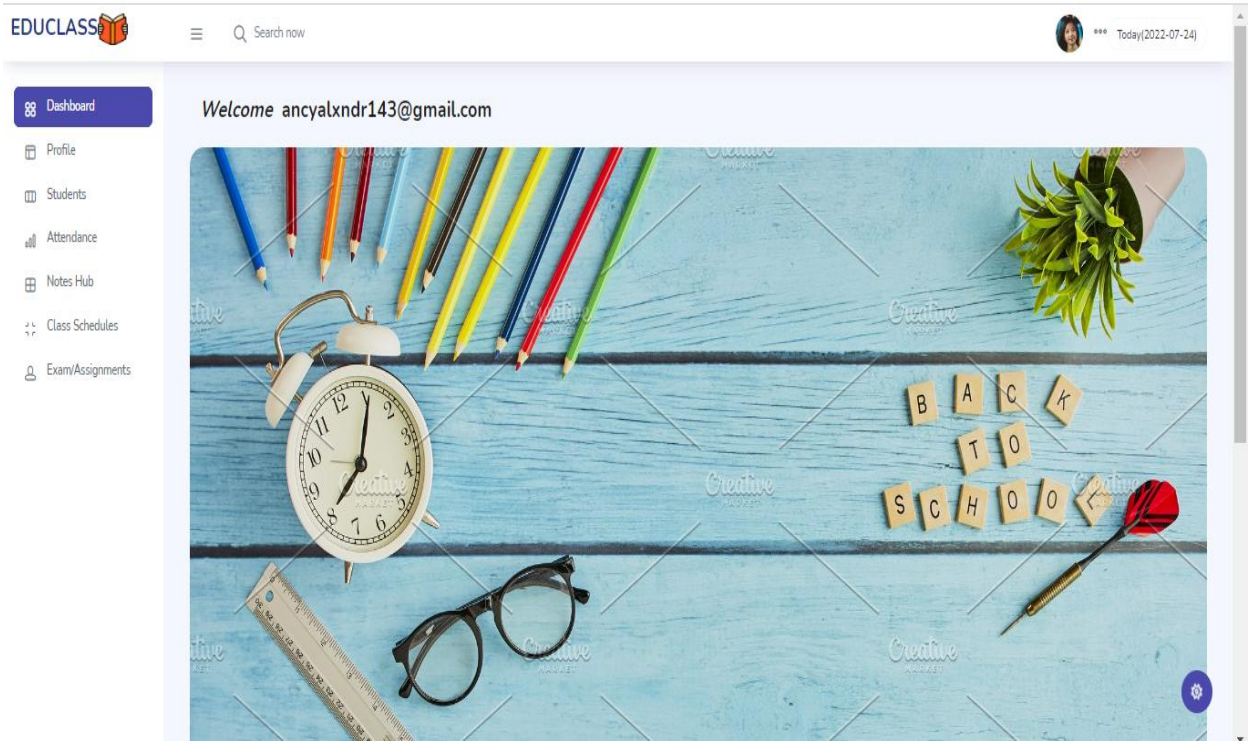
Search student



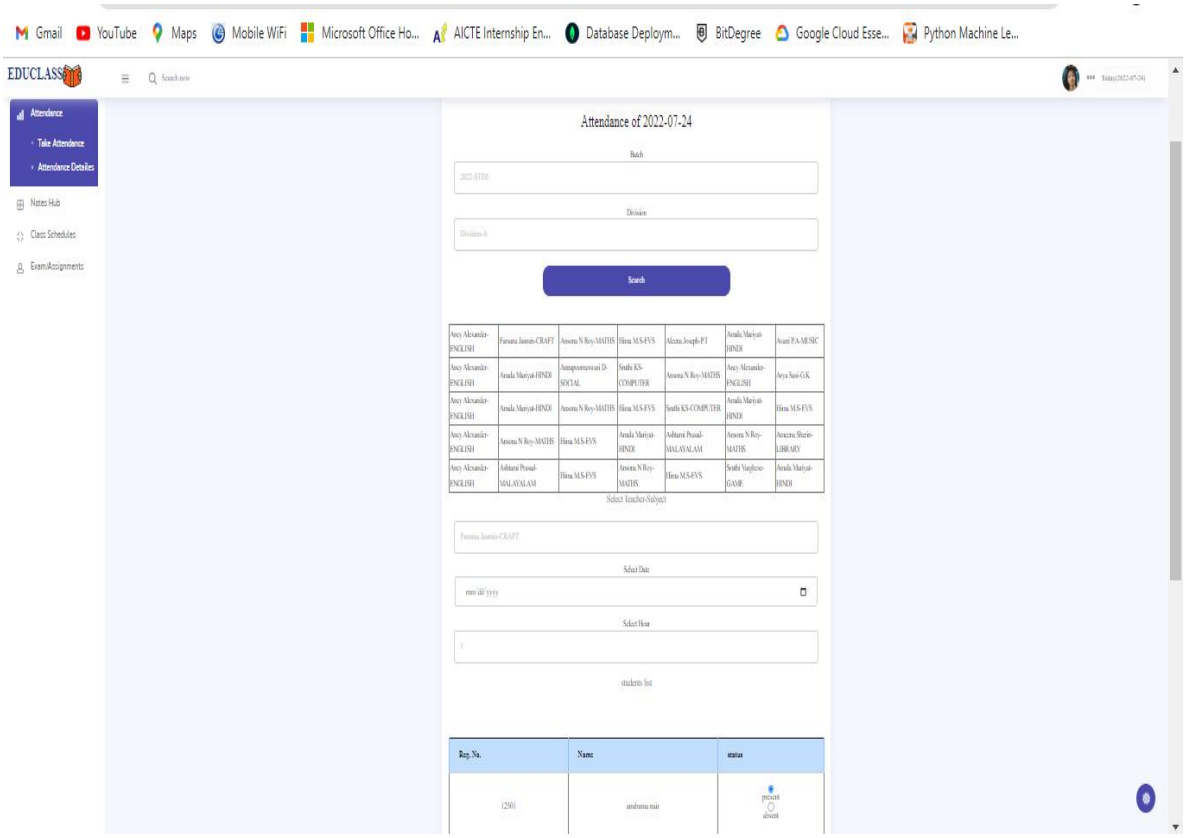
Setting the timetable



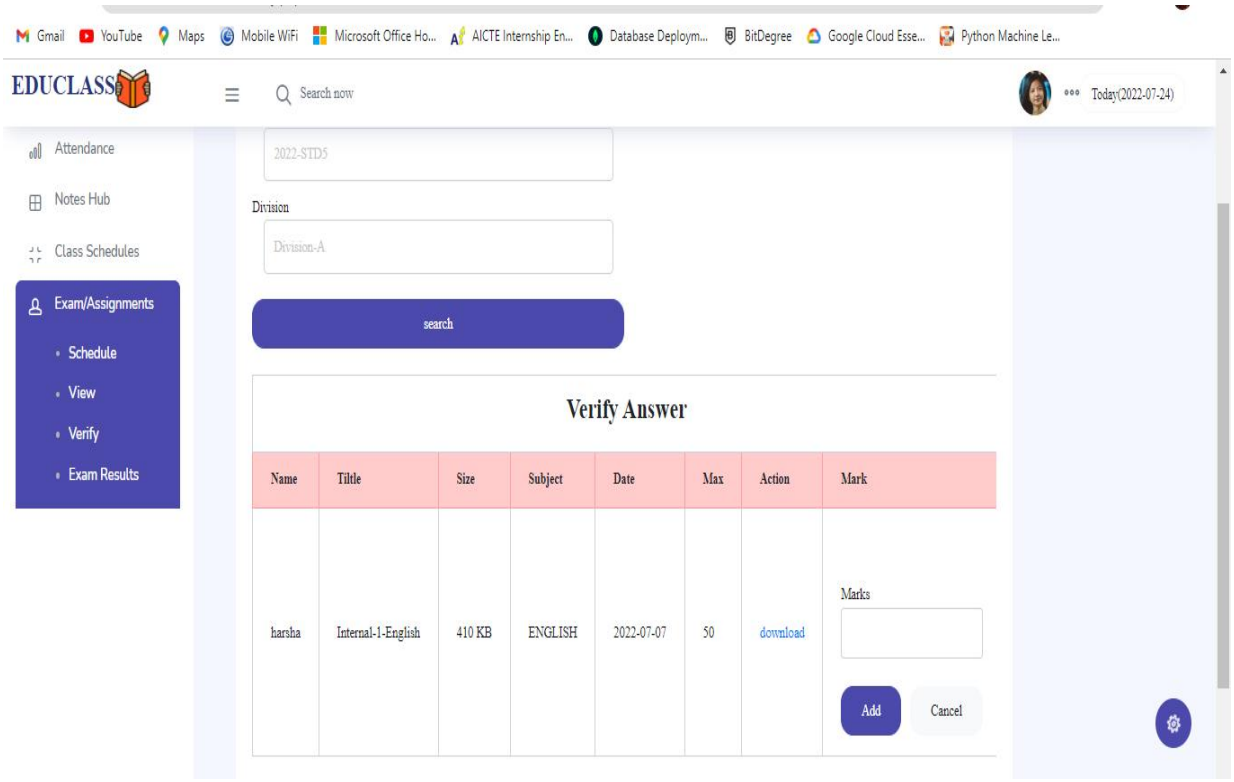
Teacherhome



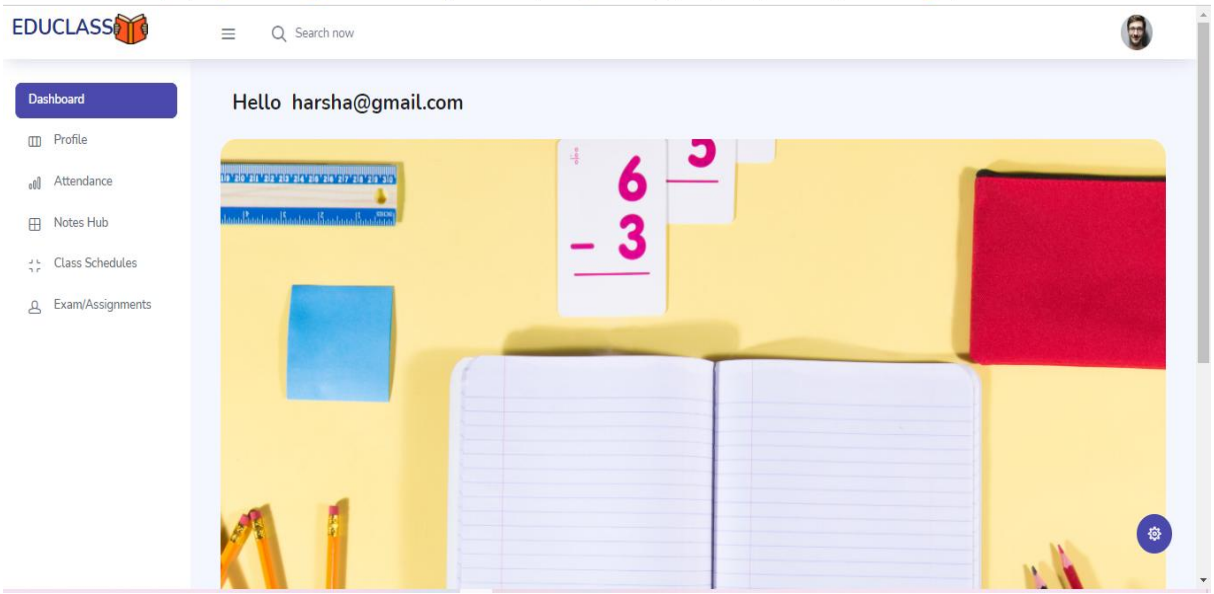
Attendance



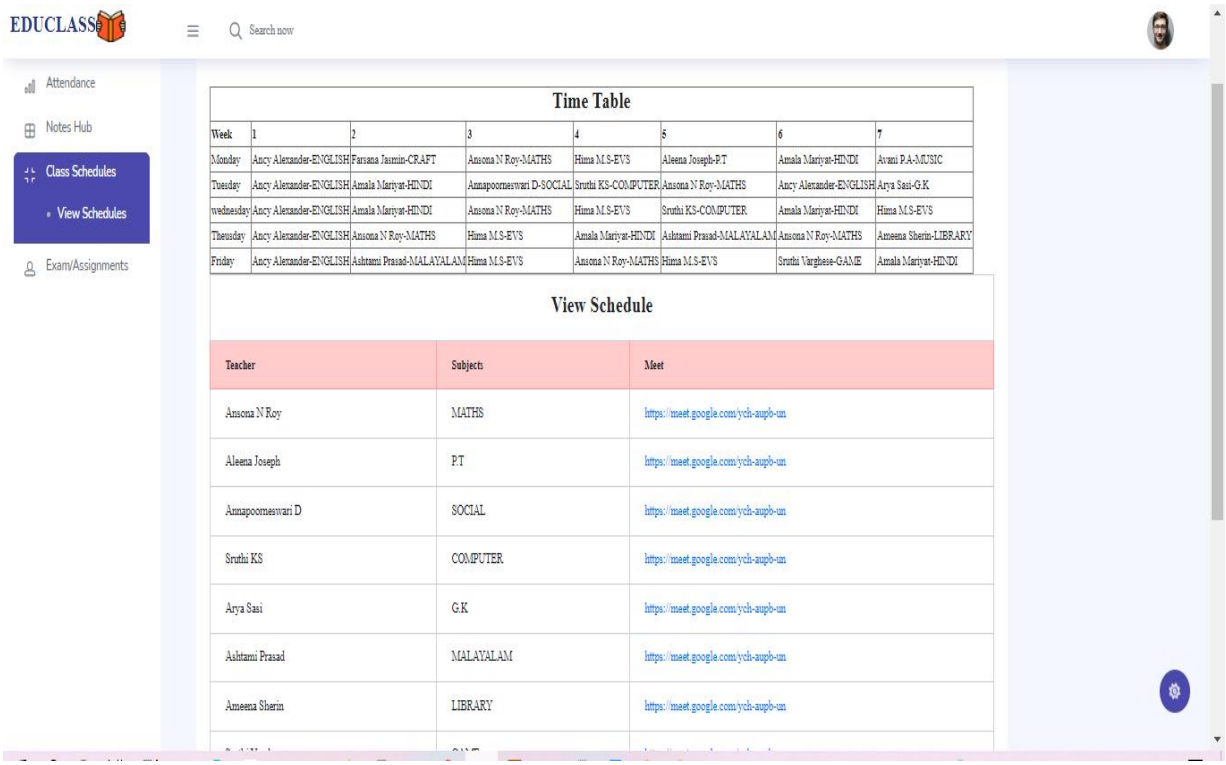
Verify marks



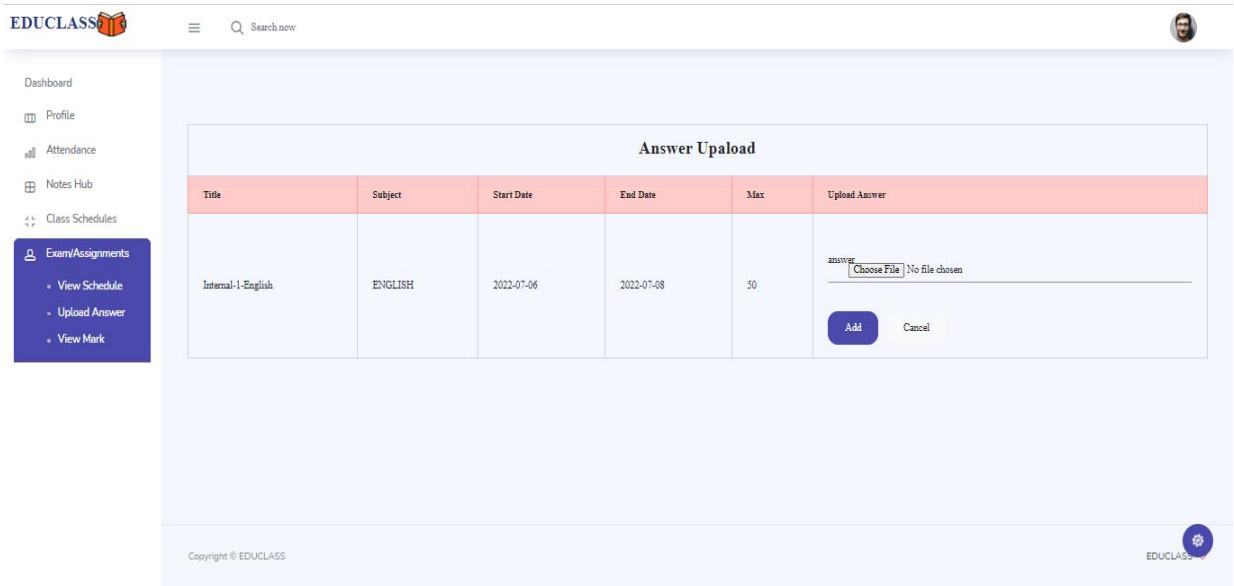
Student home



View Time table



Answer upload



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