**1. INTRODUCTION**

**S**tudent **A**cademic **I**nformation is a website related to students. Using this website student can know all the academic details. Student Academic Information (SAI) is web-based application software designed to introduce a conducive and structured information exchange environment for integrating students, parents, teachers and the administration of a college. Some of the other software packages available for this purpose include Student Management System (SMS), Student Information Management System (SIMS) and Student Records System (SRS). These software systems enable educational institutions to supervise student-related activities such as keeping results of examinations conducted, attendance, performance including details of marks scored, particulars of everyday attendance, and all other institution-related activities; in short, they provide a complete student records system.

* 1. **Purpose of the system:**

Student Academic Information is a web based developed system were user can easily know their details, notifications, download e-books and write online tests with in less span of time.

* 1. **Scope of the system:**

This system is an online student academic information system. It is not a university management system which is much larger than the system we try to build. It is a part of the university management system. Therefore, we have to pay attention on building applications supporting students to do registrations, academic affairs to manage information related to student courses registration, and financial office to manage financial activities. And also this project can be used for reducing the complexity and time of the user.

**1.3 EXISTING SYSTEM:**

The existing system is having some drawbacks like:

* Time consuming because of searching different sites to gather all the academic information.
* No proper site for providing all the information at one place.
* No site that provides e-books in PDF format for downloading.

**1.4 PROPOSED SYSTEM:**

The aim of proposed system is to develop a system of improved facilities. The proposed system can overcome all the limitations of the existing system.

* This system provides all student information at one site.
* Information security is provided.
* It provides e-books for downloading.
* It provides online exams and any updates or notifications for the students.

**2. REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS**

This phase includes the identification of the problem, in order to identify the problem; we have to know information about the problem, the purpose of the evaluation for problem to be known. We have to clearly know about the client’s requirements and the objectives of the project.

**2.1 Functional requirements**

The **Administrator** should be able to:

* Provide a proper registration form for Students.
* Provide passwords the registered students.
* Upload marks, attendance of every student in the site.
* Publish announcements in the form of notifications.
* Providing e-books and online tests for students
* Updates and maintains Database.

The **Student** should able to:

* Switch to the **S**tudent **A**cademic **I**nformation site.
* Register in the site through the Register option provided in the site.
* Login to the system through the Login option by entering proper user id and password.
* Can update their profile.
* View marks, attendance.
* View notifications.
* Download e-books and can write online tests.

**2.2 NON FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS**

## 2.2.1 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

Operating System **:** Windows XP/7/8/10

Database  **:** MySql

Web Server **:** Apache Tomcat 4.0/0.5

Front-end  **:** Hyper Text Pre Processor (PHP).

Design **:** HTML, CSS, JavaScript.

Application server **:** XAMPP.

## 2.2.2 HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

RAM **:** 2GB

Hard Disk **:** 50GB

Processor **:** Intel Core2Duos

## 3. SYSTEM DESIGN

**3.1 E-R DIAGRAM:**

**3.2 CLASS DIAGRAM:**

**3.3 USE CASE DIAGRAM:**

**4. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES**

**PHP:**

PHP is a recursive acronym for "PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor". PHP is a server side scripting language that is embedded in HTML. It is used to manage dynamic content, databases, session tracking, even build entire- commerce sites. It is integrated with a number of popular databases, including MySQL, Postgre SQL, Oracle, Sybase, Informix, and Microsoft SQL Server. PHP is pleasingly zippy in its execution, especially when compiled as an Apache module on the UNIX side. The MySQL server, once started, executes even very complex queries with huge result sets in record-setting time. PHP supports a large number of major protocols such as POP3, MAP, and LDAP. PHP4 added support for Java and distributed object architectures (COM and CORBA), making-tier development a possibility for the first time.

PHP is for giving: PHP language tries to be as for giving as possible. PHP Syntax is C-like

**Uses of PHP:** PHP performs system functions, i.e. from files on a system and create, open, read, write, and close them.

* PHP can handle forms, i.e. gather data from files, save data to a file, through email you can send data, return data to the user.
* You add, delete, and modify elements within your database through PHP.
* Access cookies variables and set cookies.
* Using PHP, you can restrict users to access some pages of your website.
* It can encrypt data.

**HTML:**

HTML(hypertext markup language) is a language used to create hypertext document that have hyperlinks embedded in them it consists of tags embedded in the text of a document with HTML. We can build web pages or web documents it is basically a formatting language and not a programming language. The browser reading the document interprets markup tags to help format the document for subsequent display to a reader. HTML is a language for describing structured documents.HTML is a platform independent. WWW pages are written using HTML. HTML tags control in part the representation of the WWW page when view the web browser. The browser interprets HTML tags in the web document and displays it. Different browsers show data differently. The HTML tags <html>, <head>, <title> and <body> and their corresponding end tags should be used in each HTML file.

**<HTML>**

This element tells the browser that the file contains HTML coded information. The file extension “Html” also indicates this is an HTML document and must be used.

**<HEAD>**

The <head> element identifies the part of our HTML coded document that contains the title. The title is shown as part of the browser’s windows.

**<TITLE>**

The <title> element contains the document title and identifies its content in global context.

**<BODY>**

The largest part of the HTML document. This portion of our HTML code is displayed within the text area of the browser window.

Within the body of a webpage, there are seven basic tags. In fact, you could get away with only using these seven tags. A few basic tags and you can create complete web pages.

**TABLES**

Before HTML tags for tables were finalized, authors had to carefully format their tabular information within <PRE> tags containing spaces previewing their output. Tables are very useful for presenting tabular information and are boon to creative HTML authors who use the table tags to present their regular web pages.

**<TABLE>**

The main tag defines a table in HTML if the border attributes is present, the browser displays the table with a border.

**<CAPTION>**

Defines the caption for the title of the table. The default position of the title centredat the top of the table.

**<TR>**

Specifies a table row thin a table. We may define default attributes for the entire row.

The <title> element contains the document title and identifies its content in global context.

**<TR>**

Specifies a table row thin a table. We may define default attributes for the entire row.

**<TD>**

Defines a table data cell. By default, the text in this cell is aligned left and concerned vertically. Table data cells may contain other attributes to determine the characteristics of the cell and its contents.

**JAVA SCRIPT:**

JavaScript is compact object based scripting language for developing client and server internet applications. Netscape Navigator 2.0 interprets JavaScript statements embedded directly in an HTML pages and Livewire you to create server based application similar to common gateway interface (CGI) programs.

In a client application for Navigator, JavaScript statements embedded in an HTML page can recognize and responds to user events such as mouse clicks from Input, and page Navigation.

**CSS (CASCADING STYLE SHEETS):**

**Cascading Style Sheets** (**CSS**) is style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a document written in a mark up language. Although most often used to set the visual style of web pages and user interfaces written in HTML and XHTML, the language can be applied to any XML document. . Along with HTML and JavaScript, CSS is a cornerstone technology used by most websites to create visually engaging web pages, user interfaces for web applications, and user interfaces for many mobile applications.CSS is designed primarily to enable the separation of document content from document presentation, including aspects such as the layout, [colors](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Color), and fonts.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cascading_Style_Sheets#cite_note-3) This separation can improve content accessibility, provide more flexibility and control in the specification of presentation characteristics, enable multiple HTML pages to share formatting by specifying the relevant CSS in a separate .CSS file, and reduce complexity and repetition in the structural content, such as semantically insignificant tables.

**6. TESTING**

# Testing is the process used to help identify the correctness completeness, security and quality of developed computer software. Testing is a process of technical investigation that is intended to reveal quality-related information about the product with respect to the context in which it is intended to operate. This includes, but is not limited to, the process of executing a program or application with the intent of finding errors.

Software Testing is the process of executing software in a controlled manner; in order to answer the question “Does this software behave as specified?” Software testing is used in association with Verification and Validation.

**6.1Test Cases**

**UNIT TESTING**

Unit testing focuses verification efforts on the smallest unit of the software design**,** the module**.** This is also known as “Module Testing”**.** The modules are tested separately**.** This testing carried out during programming stage itself**.** In this testing each module is found to be working satisfactorily as regards to the expected output from the module**.**

**INTEGRATION TESTING**

Data can be grossed across an interface**;** one module can have adverse efforts on another**.** Integration testing is systematic testing for construction the program structure while at the same time conducting tests to uncover errors associated with in the interface. The objective is to take unit tested modules and build a program structure**.** Thus in the integration testing stop**,** all the errors uncovered are corrected for the text testing steps**.**

**VALIDATION TESTING**

At the conclusion of integration testing software is completely assembled as a package, interfacing errors have been uncovered and corrected and a final series of software tests begins**,** validation test begins**.** Validation test can be defined in many ways**.** But the simple definition is that validation succeeds when the software function in a manner that can reasonably expected by the customer. After validation test has been conducted one of two possible conditions exists.

**OUTPUT TESTING**

After performing validation testing, the next step is output testing of the proposed system since no system could be useful if it does not produce the required output in the specified format. Asking the users about the format required by them tests the outputs generated by the system under consideration.

**USER ACCEPTANCE TESTING**

User acceptance of a system is the key factor of the success of any system. The system under study is tested for the user acceptance by constantly keeping in touch with the prospective system users at the time of developing and making changes wherever required.

**8. Conclusion**

This project is very useful to all the students. It saves their time from searching different sites to gather all information. The goal of the project is to provide all the information regarding to the students easily and can upload their certificates. This project helps students to view all the details at one place. It provides username and password to every student. So that only authorized users can access the website.It is always best option for a student information system that is designed using the modern system architecture to cope with changing technology.

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