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Chapter 1

1.1 Project Summary & Profile

1.2 Purpose

1.3 Scope & Objectives

1.4 Technologies

Introduction

1.1 Project summary & profile

❖ **Project Profile**

Online Examination System is an on-line test simulator is to take online examination, test in an efficient manner and no time wasting for manually checking of the test paper. The main objective of this web based online examination system is to efficiently evaluate the student thoroughly through a fully automated system that not only saves lot of time but also gives fast and accurate results. For students they give papers according to their convenience from any location by using internet and time and there is no need of using extra thing like paper, pen etc.

Online examination system helps students to offer a quick and easy way to appear for the test. It also provides the results immediately after the examination with 100% accuracy and security. Student can enter to perform exam only with their valid username and password. This examination contains multiple choice questions and appropriate number of options. There are no limitations on number of options and it can be randomized so same set of question will not appear to all student so it prevent manipulation. More than one option can be correct but the user can select only one option. This provides time limit. The user can see their results after completing the exam. This helps the students to write the exam from far distance and which can provide security and simplicity and other beneficial features to the user.

1.2 Purpose

The modern computerized system is developed with the aim to overcome the drawbacks of existing manual system. We have study manual examination system of ABC college and identify possible automation. The proposed system has got many advantages. People from different parts of the world can register very easily. The new system is more personalized. It is maze in such a manner that all the new users can understand all the options in it very easily. It is made in a quick and easy referential manner. Access to all important matters are not always locked and can be opened easily at the time of urgency. The advantages of proposed system are that security is maintained in the new system. Securities for all important data are maintained confidentially. As it is easily understandable and user friendly, quick entries can be made in this system.

- Provides complete online web based solution, including student registration, giving tests, storing of results.
- Complete web based administration, administrator can manage examination and question bank from web interface.
- No geographical boundary
- Student can give examination from anywhere of the world by 24X7
- 100% accuracy in result calculation
- Randomization of question set

1.3 Scope & objectives

We have study ABC College and find existing system is manual entry and keeping of the details of the student who are registered already. And it is very difficult for each student to come to the exam center. It is very difficult to the students from far distance to reach the exam center. This system is required to prepare registration\application form, question paper for the students and required to print a lot of number manually. To calculate how many students registered, and verification of details of these students in a month by hand is very difficult. This requires quite a lot of time and wastage of money as it requires quite lot of manpower to do that. Another factor that takes into account that is the possibility of errors. The limitation of existing system is that it is not all personalized. It cannot be used for personal and quick reference. Even the other staff members can make quick entries if the responsible person is not present.

- Time Consuming for creating question paper
- Time to check right and wrong answers
- Calculation of Marks
- Human error
- Limitation of no of student can give examination at a time
- Require teacher to monitor exam center
- Student needs to come exam center for giving test

1.4 Technologies

Technology :

This project using HTML, CSS, JAVA SCRIPT, PHP and MYSQL for our project.

❖ **HTML :**

Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) is the standard markup language for creating web pages and web applications. With Cascading Style Sheets(CSS) and JavaScript it forms a triad of cornerstone technologies for the World Wide Web browsers receive HTML documents from a web server or from local storage and render them into multimedia web pages.HTML describes the structure of web Page semantically and originally included cues for the appearance of the document.

❖ **CSS :**

CSS is the language for describing the presentation of web pages, including colors, layout and fonts. It allows one to adapt the presentation to different types of devices, such as large screens, small screens, or printers. CSS is independent of HTML and can be used with any XML-based mark-up language.

❖ **PHP :**

PHP is server-side scripting language designed primarily for web development but also used as a general-purpose programming language. Originally created by RasmusLerdorf in 1994, the PHP reference implementation is now produced by the PHP Development team.

PHP originally stood for Personal Home Page, but it now stands for recursive acronym PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor.

PHP code may be embedded into HTML or HTML5 markup, or it can be used in combination with various web template systems, web content management systems and web frameworks.PHP code is usually processed by a PHP interpreter implemented as a module in the web server or as a Common Gateway Interface (CGI) executable. The web server software combines the results of the interpreted and executable PHP code, which may be any type of data, including images, with the generated web page.

❖ **My-SQL :**

My-SQL is the world's most popular open source database. With its proven performance, reliability and ease-of-use, My-SQL has become the leading database choice for web-based applications, used by high profile web properties including Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Yahoo! and many more.Oracle drives My-SQL innovation, delivering new capabilities to power next generation web, cloud, mobile and embedded applications.

❖ **Benefits of MYSQL**

1. Able to handle large database that can be accessed over the web
2. Flexible and secure password system to protect your data - powerful security system
3. Fast, reliable, easy to use & affordable.
4. Relational database management system.
5. Stability
6. On-line help facility
7. MySQL meets the ANSI SQL92 regulation

Chapter 2 Project Management

2.1 Project Planning

2.1.1 Project Development Approach & Planning

2.1.2 Roles & Responsibilities

2.2 Project Scheduling

2.3 Risk Management

Project Management

2.1 Project Planning

Project Planning & Approach

❖ **Project Planning**

Project planning is one of the major tasks that are performed during the development of the project. Using project planning, the task of finding the size of the project is done and with that total amount of time and cost required for project development is calculated.

Planning of this project was done using a special approach. After getting the project definition, upper level analysis was performed first. That analysis was confined to the whole project level. That analysis gave the idea about the size and the structure of the project and using that analysis information, planning of the project was done.

❖ **Approach**

The approach to develop the software system should follow some systematic way i.e. Software Development Life Cycle. Using the upper level analysis and the environment of the project, which life-cycle model would fit properly for this project was judged. After deciding the proper software development life-cycle model, the development of this project according to the model was done.

Roles and Responsibilities

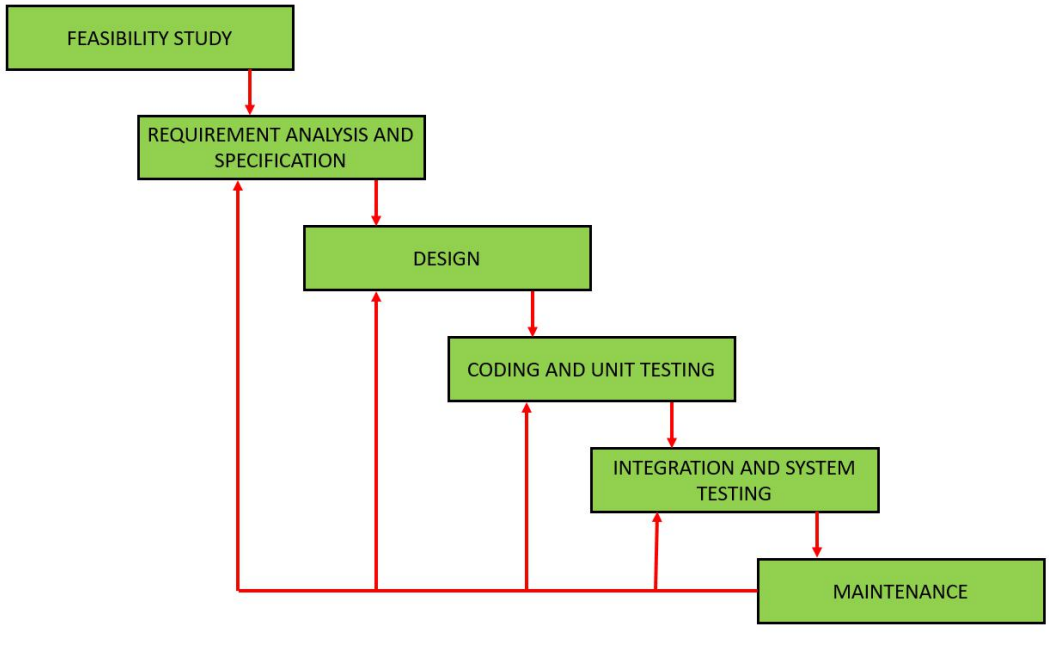
Our system was decomposed into different model and we are responsible persons for analysis, design and implementation, documentation along with the testing.

Activities	**Responsibilities**
Requirements gathering	
Analysis	
Design	
Data Dictionary	
Data modeling	
Document	

❖ Iterative Model

Iterative process starts with a simple implementation of a subset of the software requirements and iteratively enhances the evolving versions until the full system is implemented. At each iteration, design modifications are made and new functional capabilities are added. The basic idea behind this method is to develop a system through repeated cycles (iterative) and in smaller portions at a time (incremental).

The following illustration is a representation of the Iterative and Incremental model.

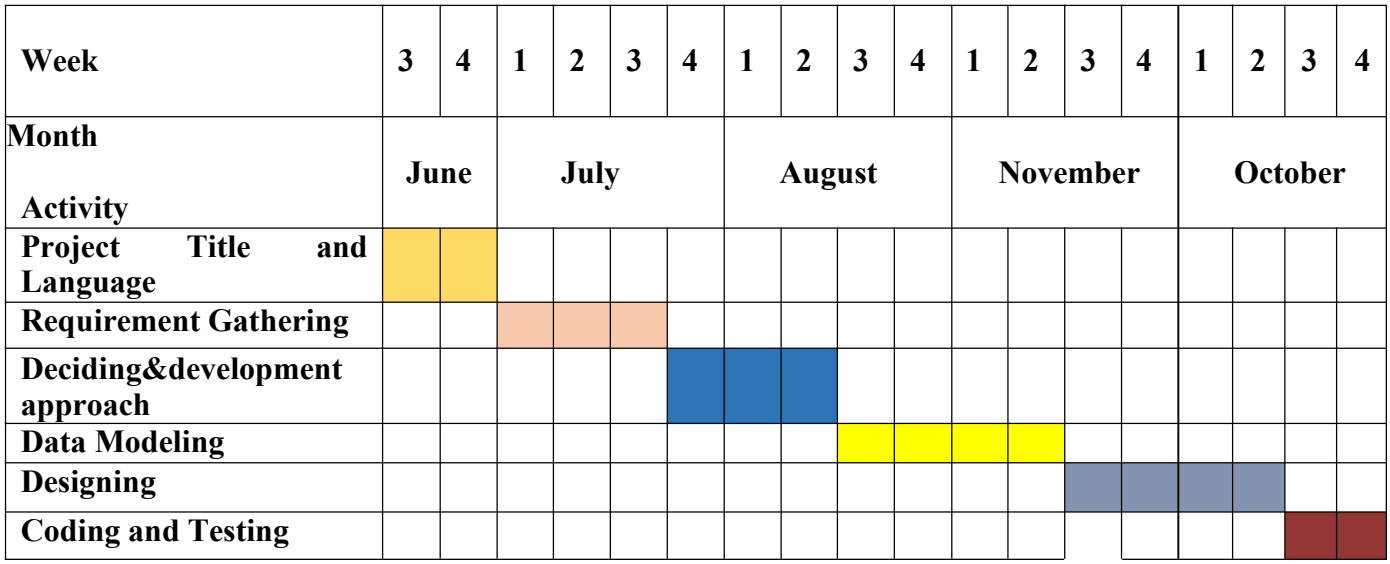


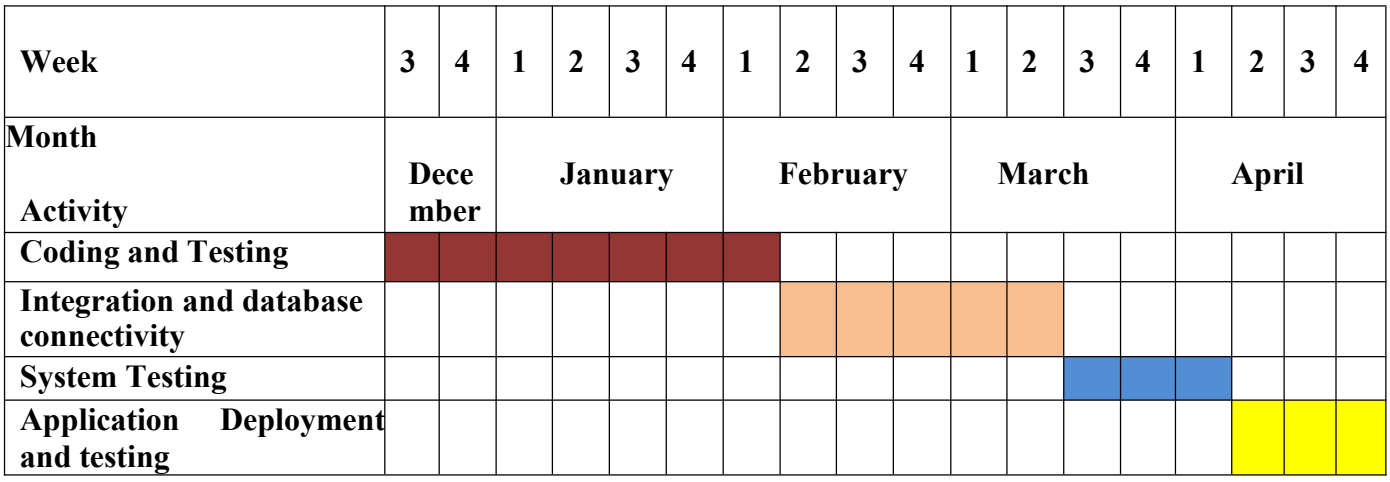
Iterative and Incremental development is a combination of both iterative design or iterative method and incremental build model for development. "During software development, more than one iteration of the software development cycle may be in progress at the same time." This process may be described as an "evolutionary acquisition" or "incremental build" approach."

In this incremental model, the whole requirement is divided into various builds. During each iteration, the development module goes through the requirements, design, implementation and testing phases. Each subsequent release of the module adds function to the previous release. The process continues till the complete system is ready as per the requirement.

2.2 Project Scheduling

Project scheduling consists of identifying the tasks needed to complete the project, determine the dependency among different tasks plan the starting a and a and ending dates for various tasks and determines the chain of tasks what determine the duration of projecting scheduling we decide the order in which to do the tasks.





2.3 Risk Management

Risk management

- **Risk** is a problem that could cause some loss or threaten the success of project, but which has not happened yet. In other words, it is tomorrow's problem or cause in future

- **Risk management** is the identification, assessment, and prioritization of risks followed by coordinator and economical application of resources to minimize, monitor, and control the probability and/or impact of unfortunate events

- **Risk management's** objectives is to assure uncertainty does not deflect the endeavor the business goals.

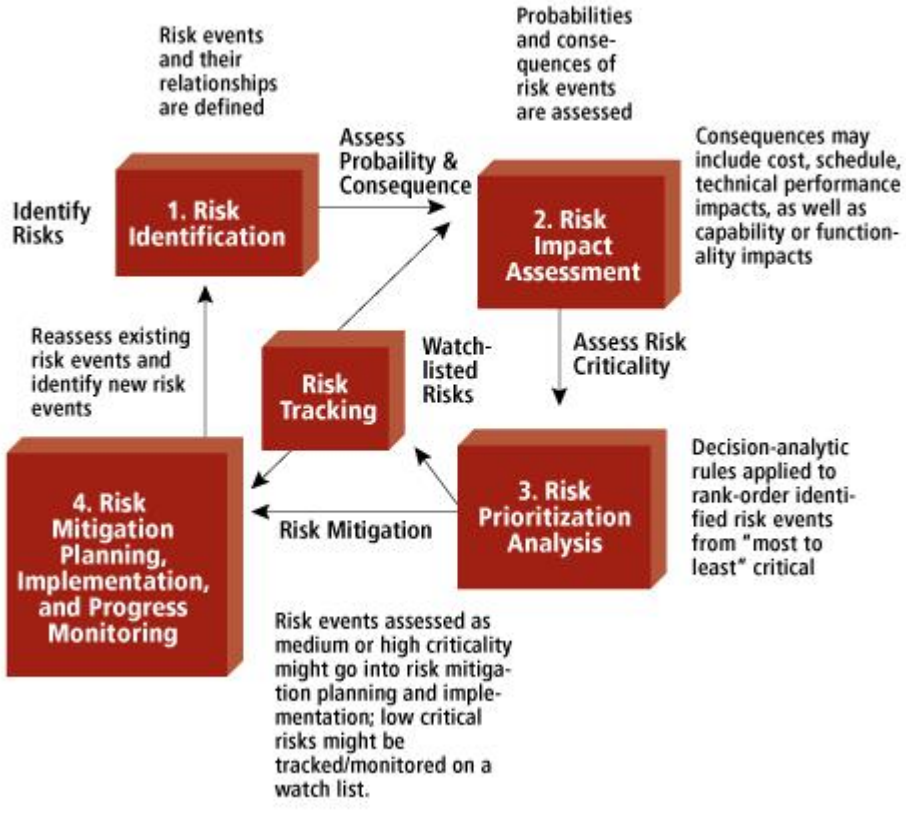
❖ RISK IDENTIFICATION

- Risk identification is the process of determining risks that could potentially prevent the program, enterprise, or investment from achieving its objectives.

- Two types of risk are there:
    1. Genetic.
    2. Production specification.

    - Predictable Risk in:
        - Product size: Risk associated with the overall size of software to built or modify.
        - Business impact: Risk associated with the constraints impose by management or the market place.
        - Customer characteristics: Risk associated with the sophistication of the customer and developers ability to communicate with the customer in the timely manner.

- Development environment: Risk associated with the quality of tools to be used to built the product.
- Technology to be built: Risk associated with the complexity of the system to be built and the newness of the technology that is packaged by the system.



RISK ANALYSIS

- Risk analysis is the process of defining and analyzing the dangers to individuals, business and government agencies posed by potential natural and human-caused adverse events.

- In IT, a risk analysis report can be used to align technology-related objectives with a company's business objectives.

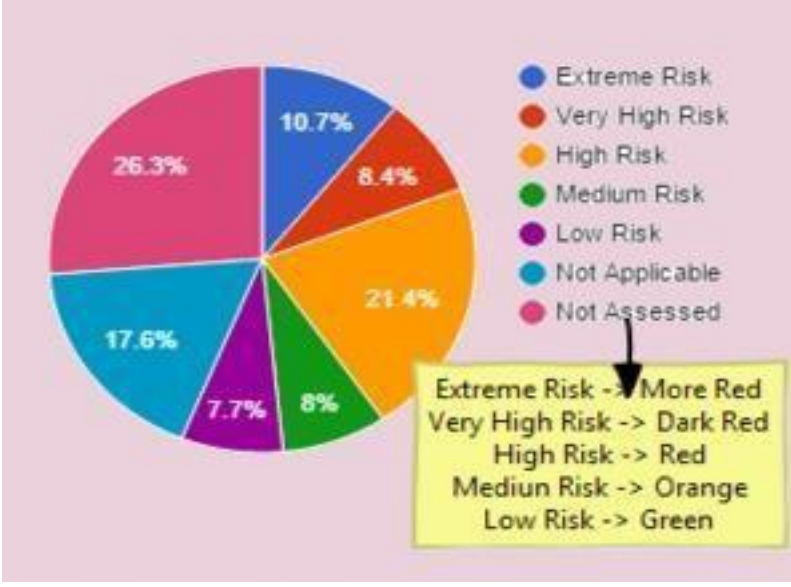
- A risk analysis report can be either quantitative or qualitative.

❖ Quantitative:

- In quantities risk analysis, an attempt is made to numerically determine the probabilities of various adverse events and the likely extent of the losses if a particular event takes place.

❖ Qualitative:

- Qualitative risk analysis, which is used more often, does not involve numerical probabilities or predictions of loss. Instead, the qualitative method involves defining the various threats, determining the extent of vulnerabilities and devising countermeasure should an attack occur.



Analysis:

- **Team member left:**

A perfect project can be done when there were teams working in proper and supportive manner. So, the project is in Risk if there were any team member left the project before deadline.

- **Hardware crashes**

A project implemented on hardware. If there were good hardware support with software then project done in deadline and run in efficient way. So, the project is in Risk if there is any problem in hardware.

- **Software crashes:**

A project implemented in software in other words in Workbench or an environment. With efficient and bug free software support a project can be done in easily and in provided deadline.

❖ RISK PLANNING

- Risk planning involves the thoughtful development, implementation, and monitoring of appropriate risk response strategies.
- Risk planning is iterative and includes describing and scheduling the activities and processes to assess, mitigate, monitor with a project.
- **For Team member left:**
  - When a team member left the project, there were no quick actual solutions to prevent this Risk. To prevent this Risk team leader should pay attention for this kind of team members. Team leader should satisfy their conditions until the project will be completed.
- **For Hardware crashes:**
  - When project implementation process suffers from the hardware crashes then:
- To troubleshoot the hardware and fix the issues.
- To replace defected hardware peripheral
- **For Software crashes:**
  - When project implementation process suffer from the software crashes. Team leader should take backup of project time to time.

Chapter 3

3.1 System Requirements Study

Existing System/Scenario

3.2 Hardware And Software Requirements

3.3 Constraints

3.4 Assumption And Dependencies

System Requirements Study

3.1 User Characteristics

For our websites required modules are as under:

- **TYPES OF USER:**

1. Admin
2. User

1. Admin:

- Administrative module is provided for the administrators to manage the site and update the content at regulars intervals, The major operations included in this module are:
    1. Handles all the users on the website.
    2. Update the details on the website which are necessary.
    3. Can check

2. User:

- This module for users. Using this modules user can take advantage of various functions listed below:
    1. Can sign-in for the registration.
    2. Can attend in online test.
    3. Can check his/her exam score.

3.2 Hardware & Software Requirements

- **Software Requirements**

Server Side requirements :

Operating System	Any Windows OS
User Interface	HTML 5, CSS
Client–side Scripting	JavaScript
Programming Language	PHP
IDE/Workbench	Sublime text 3
Database	MySQL 5.0
Server Deployment	Xamppserver (Apache)

Client side requirements:

Operating System	Any Operating System
Browser	Any browser

- **Hardware requirements**

Server side requirements

Processor	Core i3 or higher
Hard Disk	500 MB or higher
RAM	2 GB or higher

Client side requirements

Processor	Pentium 4 or above
Hard Disk	200 MB or higher
RAM	1 GB or higher

3.3 Constraints

- A constraint in project management is any restriction that defines a project's limitations; the scope, for example is the limit of what the project is expected to accomplish.

- The three most significant project constraints—schedule, cost and scope—are sometime known as the triple constraints or the project management triangle.

  - A project's scope involves the specific goals, deliverables and tasks that define the boundaries of the project.
  - The schedule specifies the timeline according to which those components will be delivered, including the final deadline for completion.
  - Cost involves the financial limitation of resources input to the project and also the overall limit for the total amount that can be spent.

3.3.1 Hardware and Software Limitations

- GUI is only in English (no any languages such as Gujarati, Hindi are added).
- Login and identification is done for Admin and user.
- There is no facility for visitors to registration on website and use it, but they can see the website.
- People unfamiliar with the computer system will not be able to use this system.
- Internet connectivity is required to use the website/web application.
- Limited to HTTP/HTTPS.

3.2.2 Interfaces to other Systems & Application

- Client on internet will be using HTTP/HTTPS protocol.
- Server on internet will be using TCP/IP protocols.

3.3.3 Safety & Security Consideration

❖ Safety :

- SQL injection attacks protection.
- Manually user verification for fake registration and approbation.
- System does not crash in any circumstances. If it happens system will show 404 pages.
- Password will store in encrypted form.
- User's basic information does not share without her information.

3.4 Assumption & Dependencies

- There are no assumptions as of now. To be updated in later versions of the vision document. All users of the system have different privileges.
- It is depended to web based application like internet explorer and Mozilla Firefox. Administrator is created in the system already. Roles and tasks are predefined.
- This project is standalone project so it will not affect the system where it will not embedded.
- This system will not depend on any other module. It will a web base so everyone will independently contact it.
- It will not affect the environment at all.

Chapter 4

System Analysis

4.1 Feasibility Study

4.2 System Activity Diagram

4.3 Use case Diagram

4.4 Sequence Diagram

System Analysis

4.1 Feasibility Study

- Developing and administering questionnaires to interested stakeholders, such as potential users of the information system.
- Observing or monitoring users of the current system to determine their needs as well as their satisfaction and dissatisfaction with the current system.
- Collecting, examining, and analyzing documents, reports, layouts, procedures, manuals, and any other documentation relating to the operations of thecurrent system.
- Modeling, observing, and simulating the work activities of the current system.
- The goal of the feasibility study is to consider alternative information systems solutions, evaluate their feasibility, and propose the alternative most suitable to the organization.
- The feasibility of a proposed solution is evaluated in terms of its components. These components are:

I. ECONOMICAL FEASIBILITY
II. TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY
III. SOCIAL FEASIBILITY
IV. OPERATIONAL FEASIBILITY

❖ ECONOMICAL FEASIBILITY

- This study is carried out to check the economic impact that the system will have on the organization. The amount of fund that the company can pour into the research and development of the system is limited. The expenditures must be justified. Thus the developed system as well within the budget and this was achieved because most of the technologies used are freely available. Only the customized products had to be purchase.

❖ TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY

- This study is carried out to check the feasibility that is the technical requirements of the system. Any system developed must not have a high demand on the available technical resources. This will lead to high demands being placed on the client. The developed system must have a modest requirement, as only minimal or null changes are required for implementing this system.

❖ Manpower

Conducting study on manpower requirements who have knowledge on particular technology pertaining to the project.

❖ Knowledge base

Knowledge base articles pertaining to this technology. These are articles written by the developer support engineers who deal directly with customer issues.

❖ Peer support

Links to peer support resources, such as public newsgroups, where you can find assistance from others working with similar technologies. Additional resources.Other resources for information or troubleshooting.

❖ Contact us

Still having trouble? This page gives you the information you need in order to contact developer support. Also you can send us feedback about this site using the information on this page.

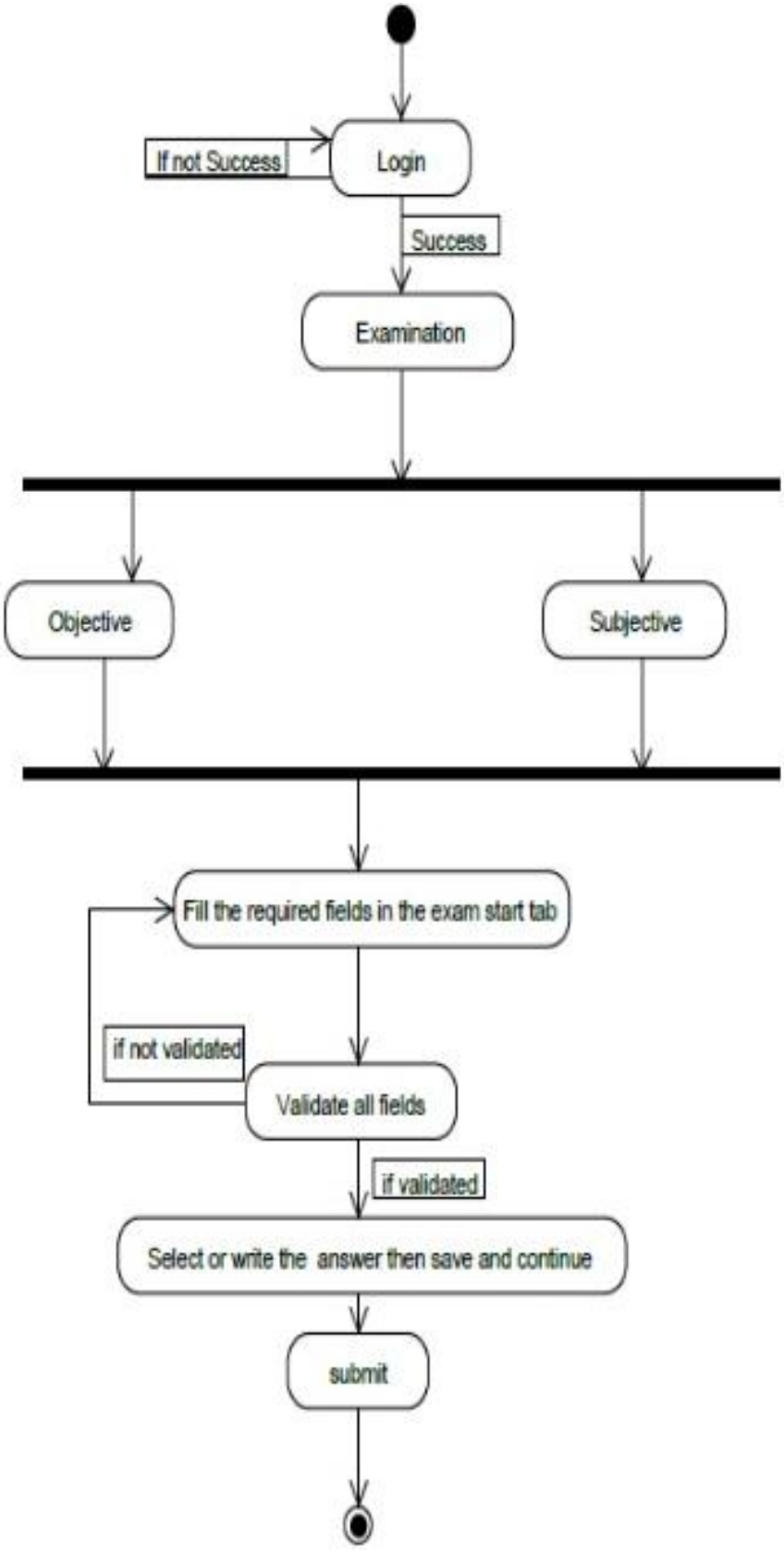
❖ OPERATIONAL FEASIBLITY

The aspect of study is to check the level of acceptance of the system by the user. This includes the process of training the user to use the system efficiently. The user must not feel threatened by the system, instead must accept it as a necessity.

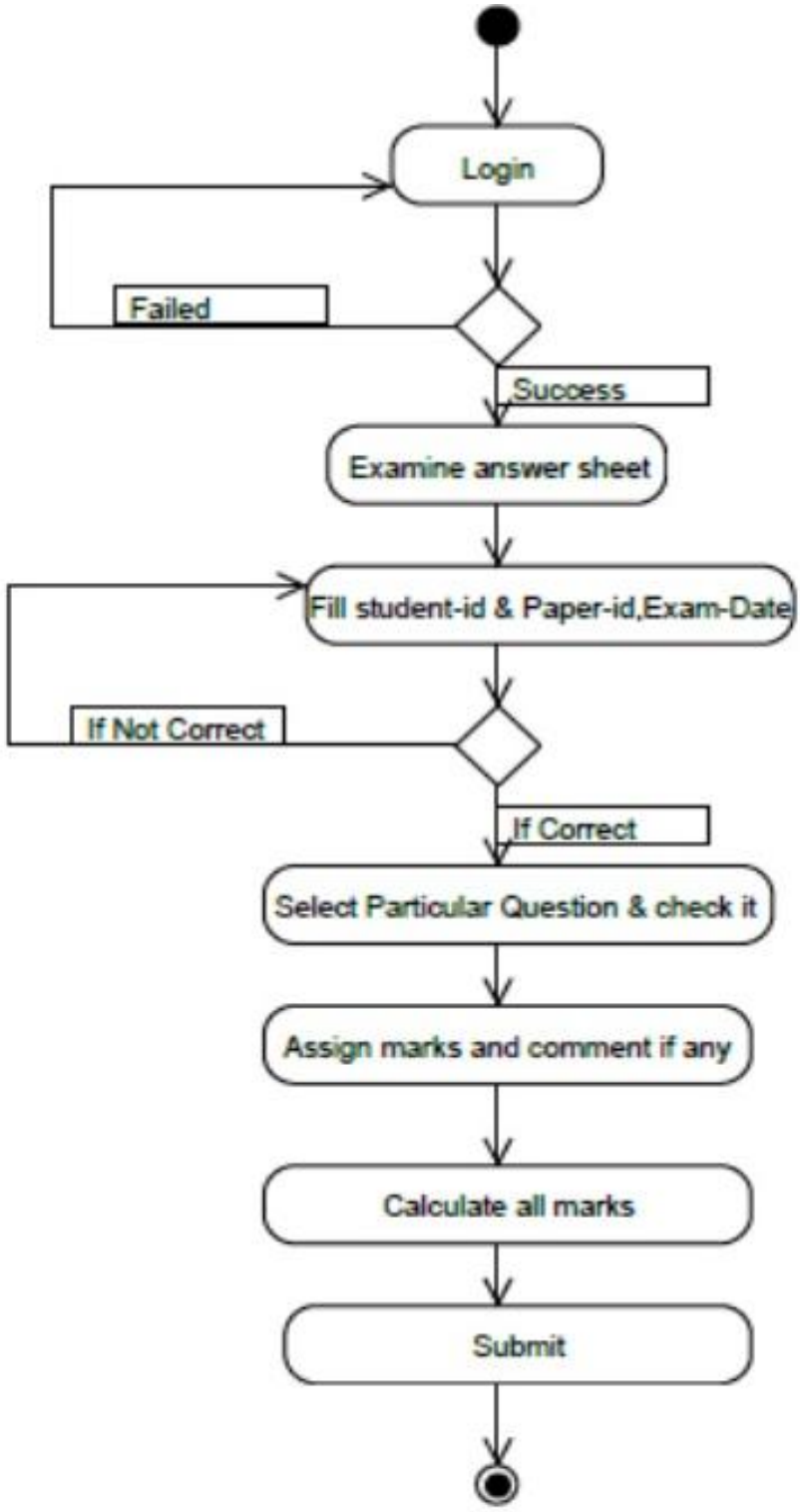
4.2 System Activity Diagram

❖ **Activity Diagram for Add question**

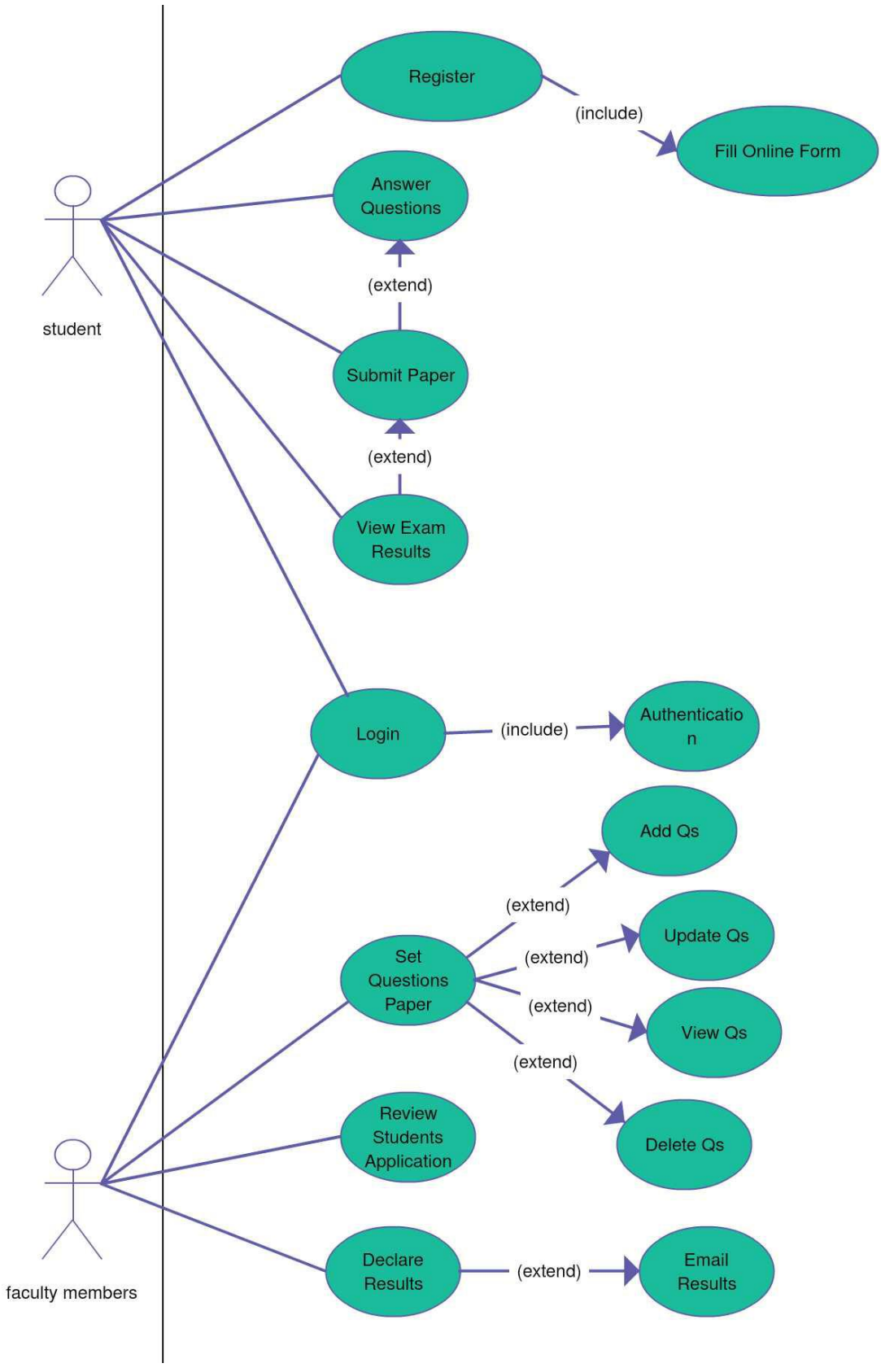
❖ **Activity Diagram for Exam**



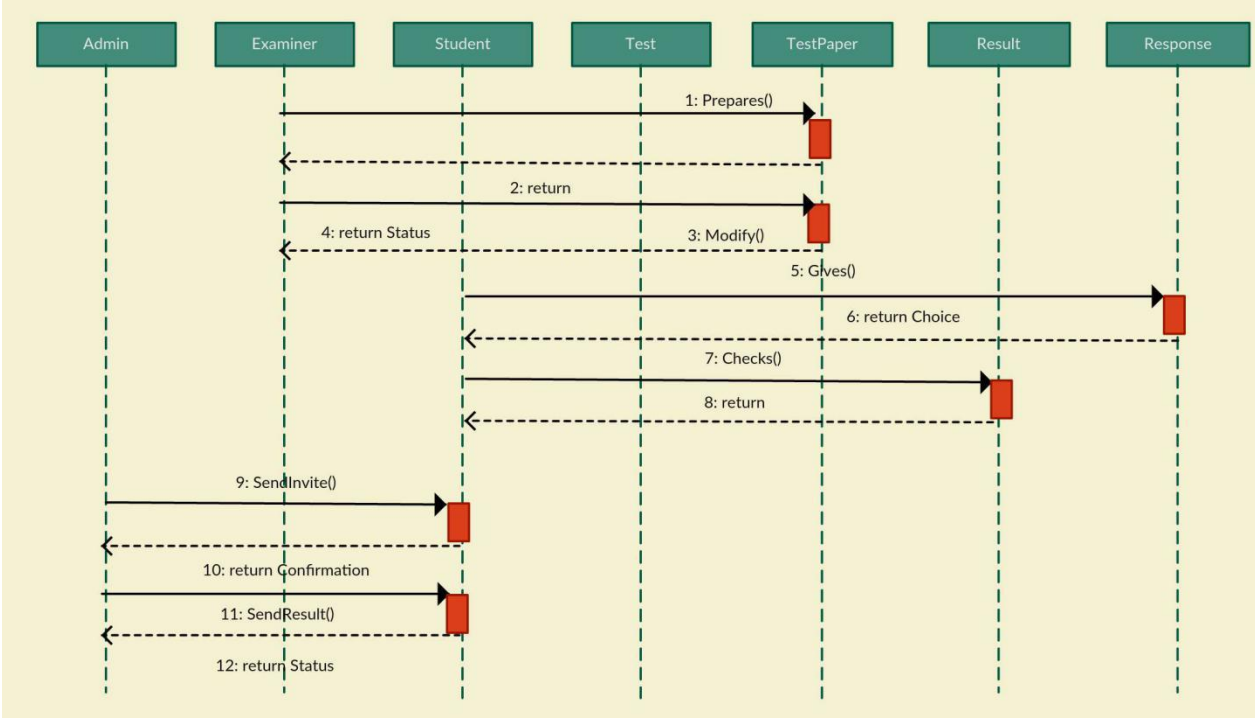
❖ **Activity Diagram Evaluation**



4.3 Use Case Diagram



4.3 Sequence Diagram



Chapter 5

System Design

Database Design

Data Dictionary

E-R Diagram

Data Flow Diagram (0 level & 1 level)

Database Design

5.1.1 Data Dictionary

A data dictionary is a catalog a repository of the element in a system. As the name suggests this element center around data the way they are structured to meet user requirement and organization needs. In a data dictionary you will find a list of entire element composing the data following through the system. The major elements are data flow, data stores and processes. The data dictionary store details and description of these elements.

If analyst wants to know how many characters are in data item, by what other means it is used in the system, they should be able to find answer in property developed data dictionary.

The dictionary is developed during data flow analysis involved in determining system requirements. However, its contents are used during system design as well.

❖ Why is a Data Dictionary Important?

A data dictionary is a catalog a repository of the element in a system. As the name suggests this element center around data the way they are structured to meet user requirement and organization.

Data dictionary is used for five importance reasons.

- To manage the details in large system.
- To communicate a common meaning for all system elements.
- To documents the features of the system.
- To facilitate analysis of the details in order to evaluate characteristic and determine where system changes should be made.
- To locate error and omissions in the system.

❖ DATA DICTIONARY

1-Admin

No	Field name	Data type	Size	Constraint
1	Email	Varchar	50	Not null
2	Password	Varchar	500	Not null

2-answer

No	Field name	Data type	Size	Constraint
1	Qid	Text	-	Not null
2	Ansid	Text	-	Not null

3-Feedback

No	Field name	Data type	Size	Constraint
1	Id	Text	-	Not null
2	Name	Varchar	50	Not null
3	Email	Varchar	50	Not null
4	Subject	Varchar	500	Not null
5	Feedback	Varchar	500	Not null
6	Date	Date	-	Not null
7	Time	Varchar	50	Not null

4-Options

No	Field name	Type	Size	Constraint
1	Qid	Varchar	50	Not null
2	Option	Varchar	5000	Not null
3	optionid	Text	-	Not null

5-History

No	Field name	Data type	Size	Constraint
1	Email	Varchar	50	Not null
2	Eid	Text	-	Not null
3	Score	Int	11	Not null
4	Level	Int	11	Not null
5	Sahi	Int	11	Not null
6	Wrong	Int	11	Not null
7	Date	Timestamp	-	Current timestamp

6-Questions

Id	Field name	Type	Size	Constraint
1	Eid	Text	-	Not null
2	Qid	Text	-	Not null
3	Qns	Text	-	Not null
4	Choice	Int	10	Not null
5	sn	Int	11	Not null

7-Rank

Id	Field name	Type	Size	Constraint
1	Email	Varchar	50	Not null
2	Score	Int	11	Not null
3	Time	Timestamp	-	Current timestamp

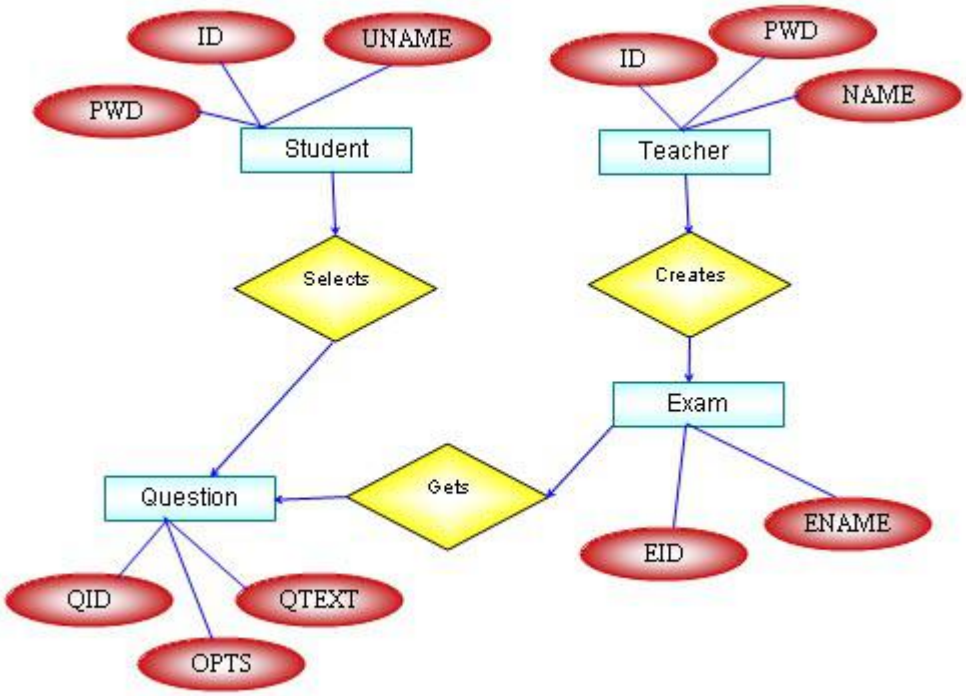
8-Quiz

Id	Field name	Type	Size	Constraint
1	Eid	Text	-	Not null
2	Title	Varchar	100	Not null
3	Sahi	Int	11	Not null
4	Wrong	Int	11	Not null
5	Total	Int	11	Not null
6	Time	Bigint	20	Not null
7	Intro	Text	-	Not null
8	Tag	Varchar	100	Not null
9	Date	Timestamp	-	Current timestamp

9-User

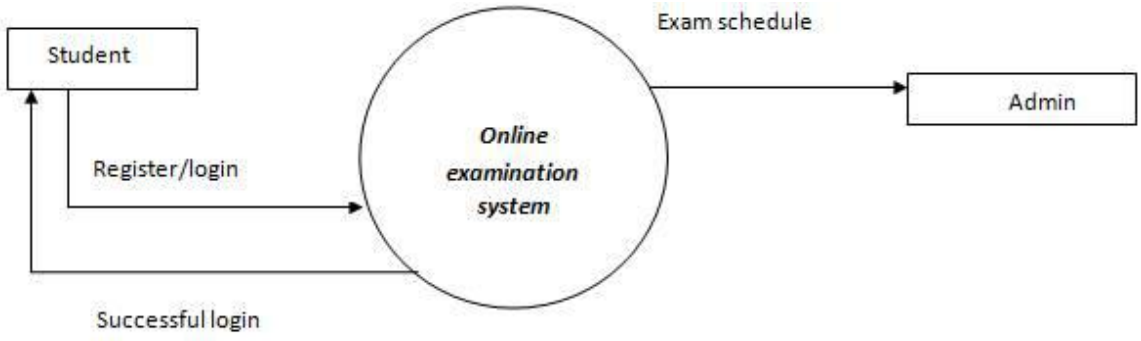
No	Field name	Type	Size	Constraint
1	Name	Varchar	50	Not null
2	Gender	Varchar	5	Not null
3	College	Varchar	100	Not null
4	Email	Varchar	50	Primary key
5	Mob	Bigint	20	Not null
6	Password	Varchar	50	Not null

5.1.2 E-R Diagram

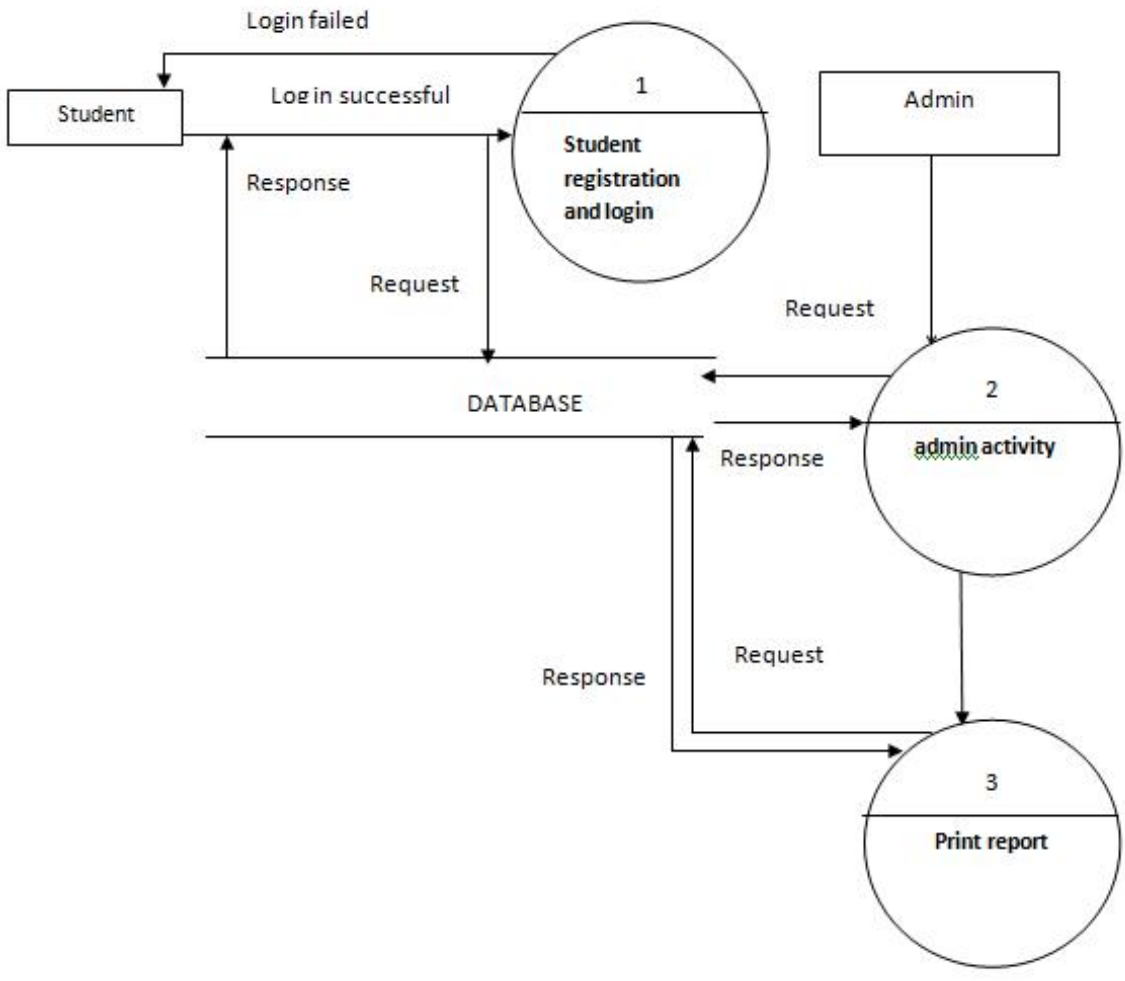


5.1.3 Data Flow Diagrams(0 Level & 1 Level)

- **DFD(Level 0) Context Level :**



- **DFD(Level 1) :**



Chapter 6

6.1 Implementation

6.2 Screenshots of Forms, Reports and Interface

6.3 Coding Standards

Implementation

6.1 Implementation Environment

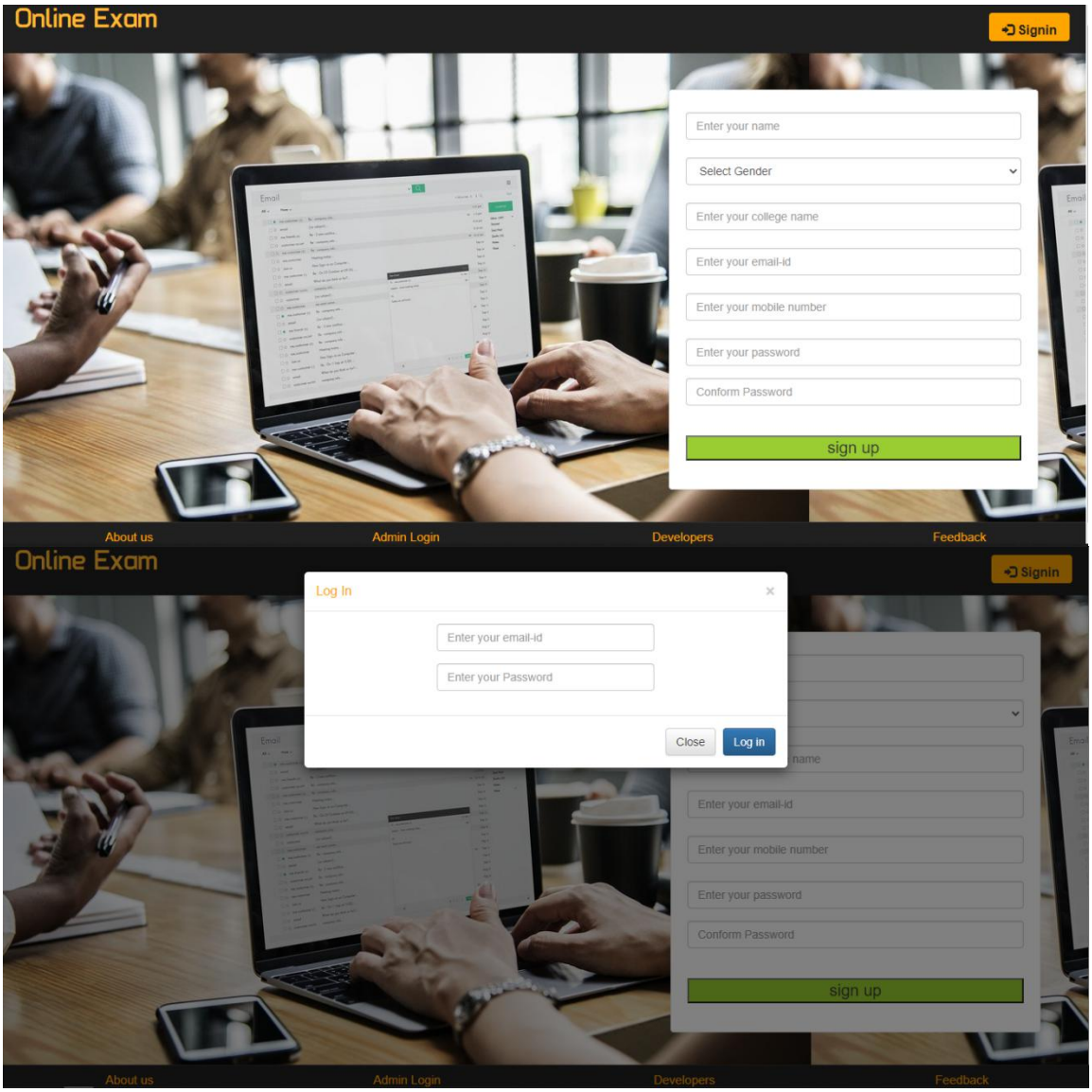
❖ SOFTWARE INTERFACE

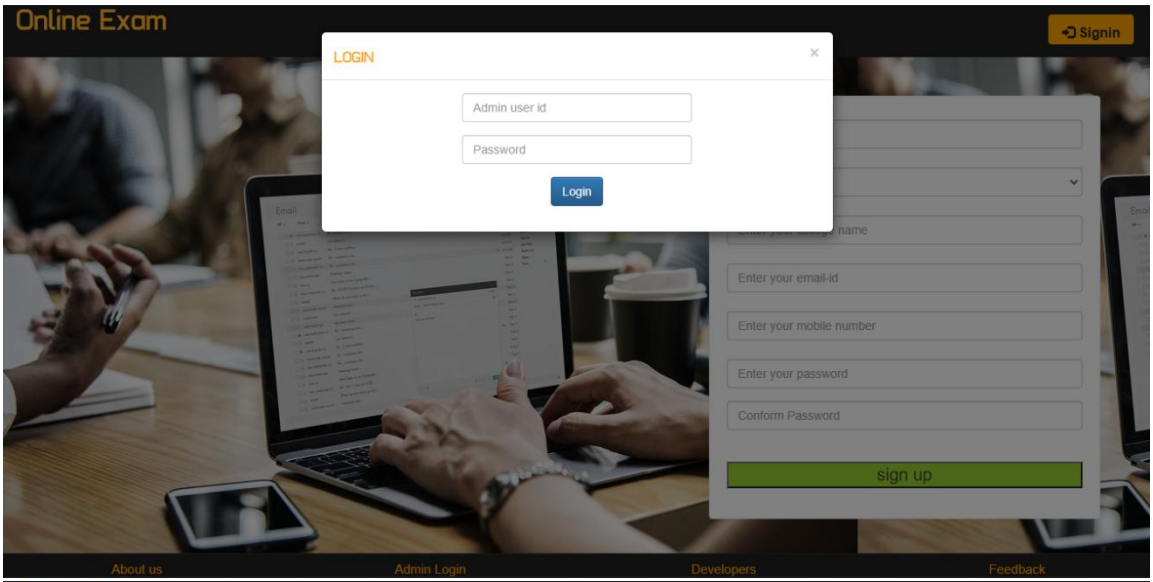
- Back-end is managed by MySQL
- To make interactive menu we will be using bootstrap
- Supported Browser versions- Chrome Latest release, Mozilla Firefox 4.0+, Internet Explorer 10+, Safari5.0+
- OS- Windows, Linux, MacOS

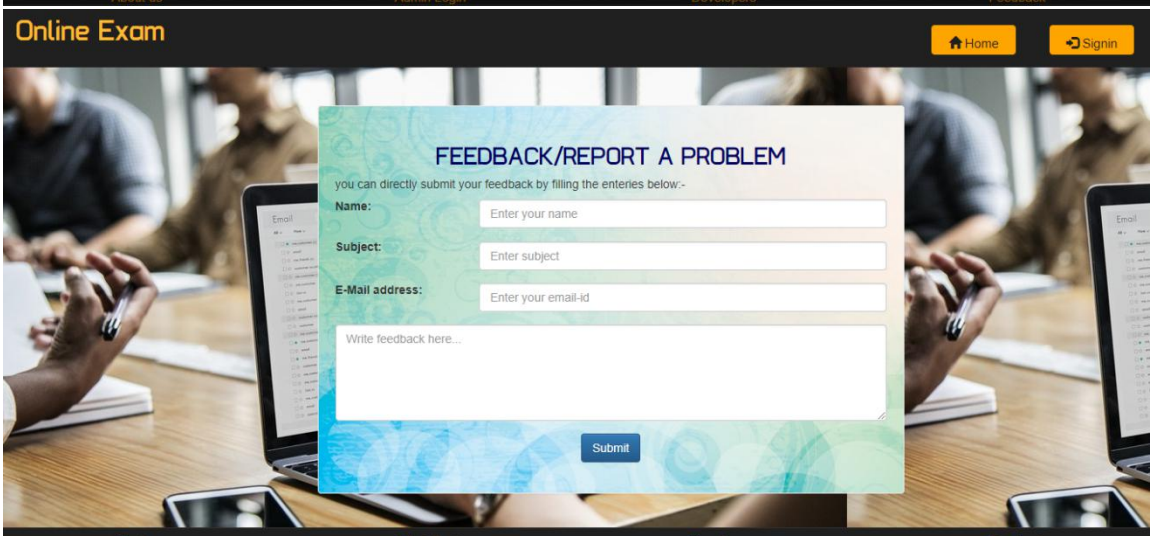
❖ IMPLEMENTATION CONSTRAINT

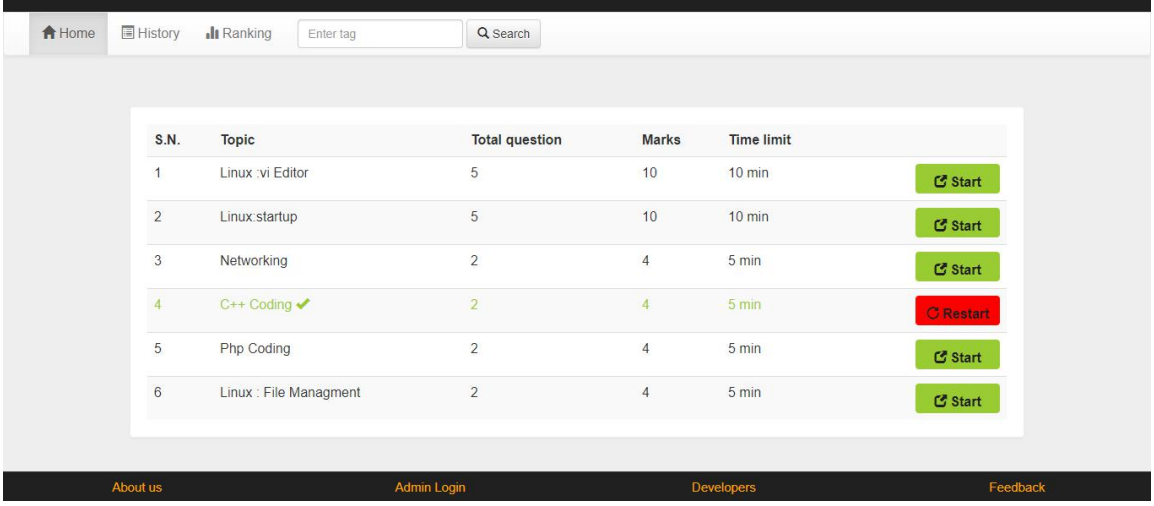
- Front-end will be implemented in HTML, CSS3, JS and bootstrap
- Programming language PHP
- Dedicated server with a minimum of 2 GB free space

6.2 Screenshot of Forms, and Interface




Online Exam
Signin
LOGIN
Admin user id
Password
Login
Enter your email-id
Enter your mobile number
Enter your password
Conform Password
sign up
About us
Admin Login
Developers
Feedback


Online Exam
Home
Signin
FEEDBACK/REPORT A PROBLEM
you can directly submit your feedback by filling the enteries below:-
Name:
Enter your name
Subject:
Enter subject
E-Mail address:
Enter your email-id
Write feedback here...
Submit
About us
Admin Login
Developers
Feedback


Online Exam
Hello, Hitch Hicker
Signout
Home
History
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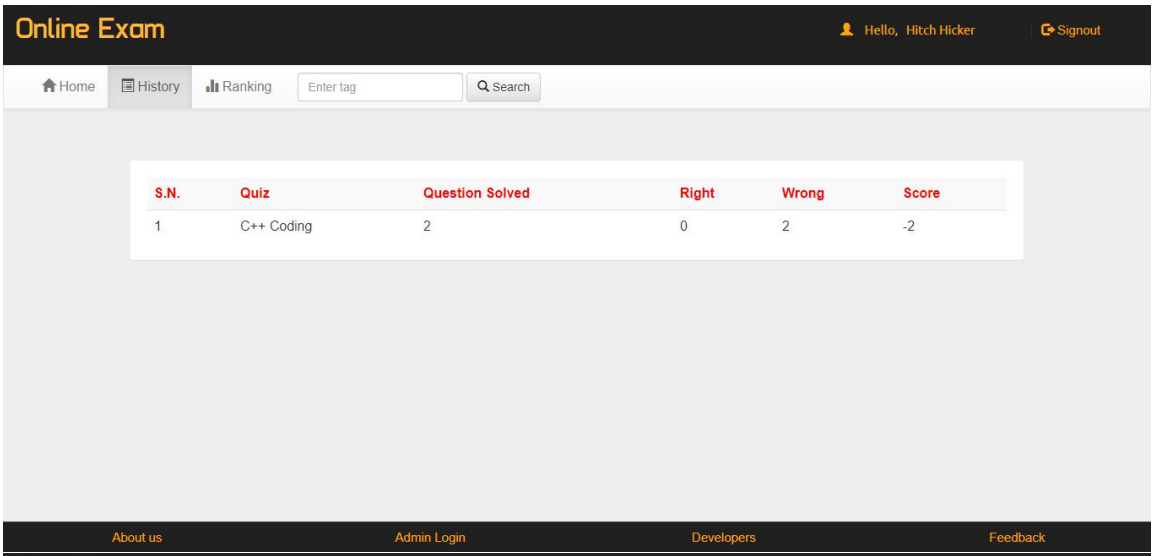
About us
Admin Login
Developers
Feedback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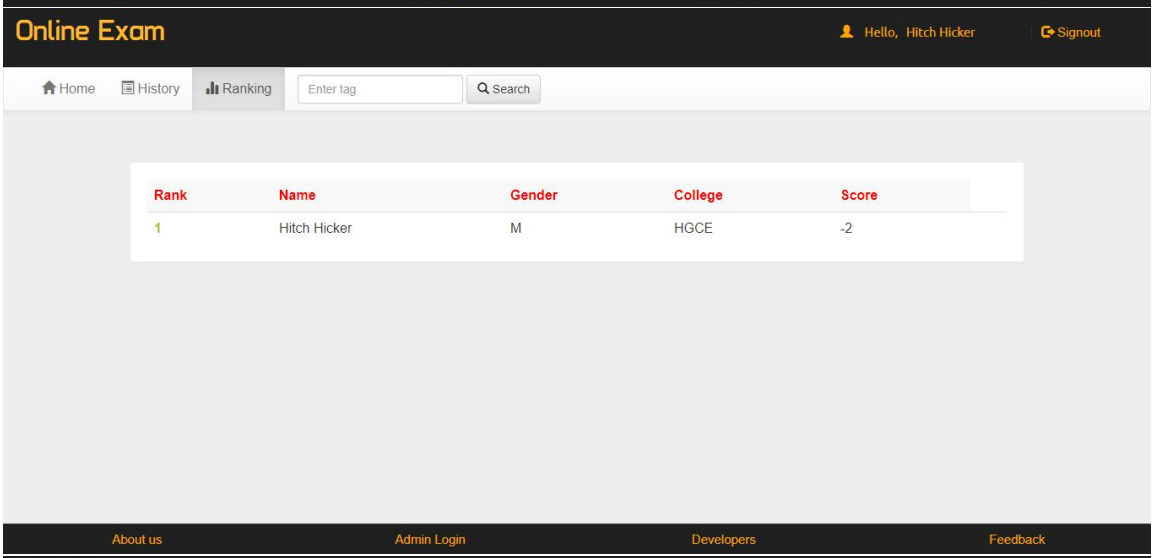
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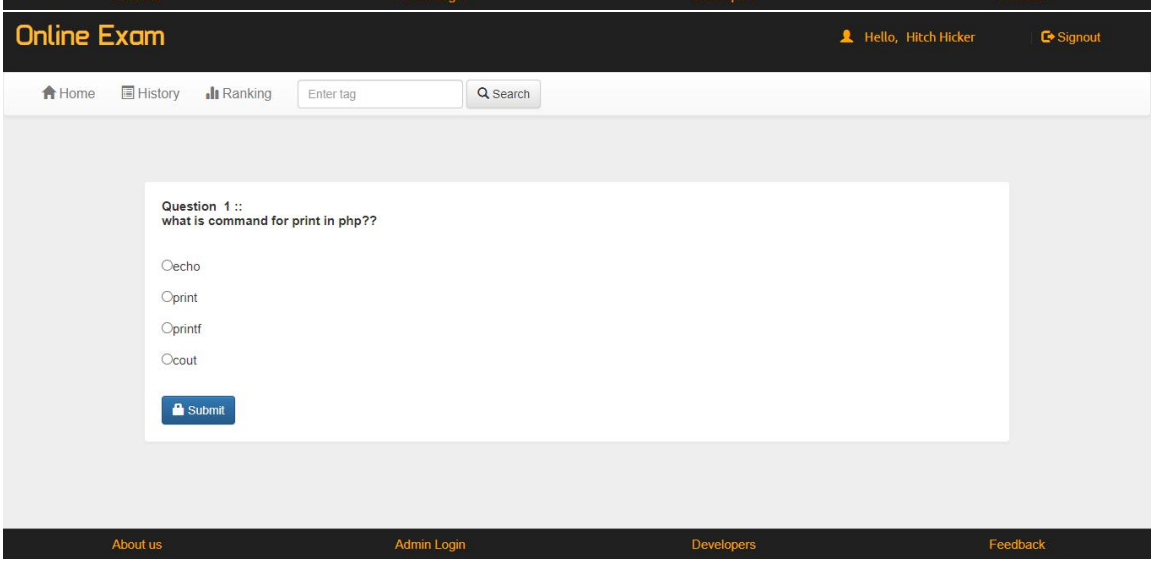
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Question 1 ::
what is command for print in php??
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printf
cout
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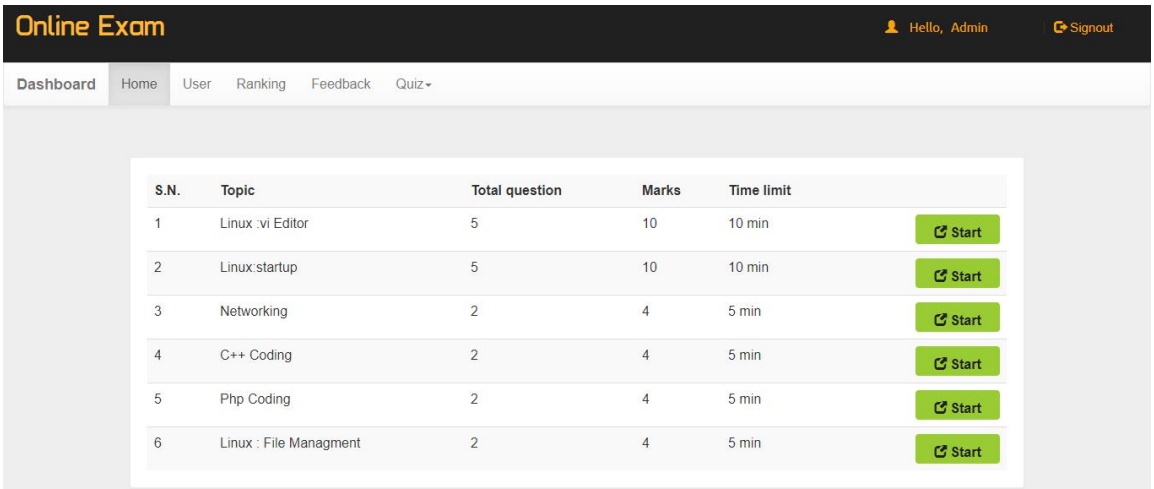
About us
Admin Login
Developers
Feedback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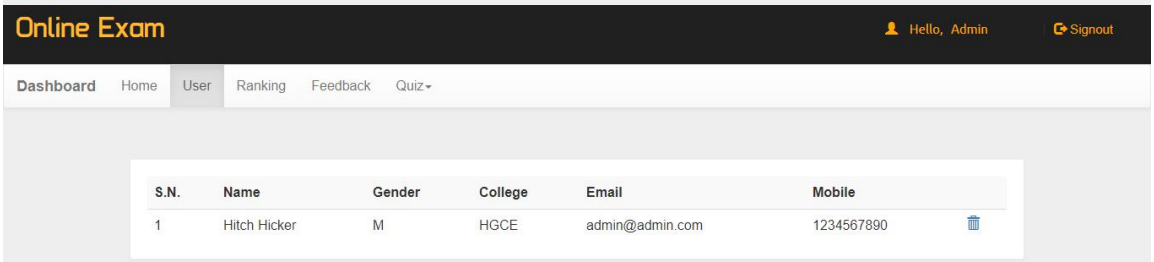
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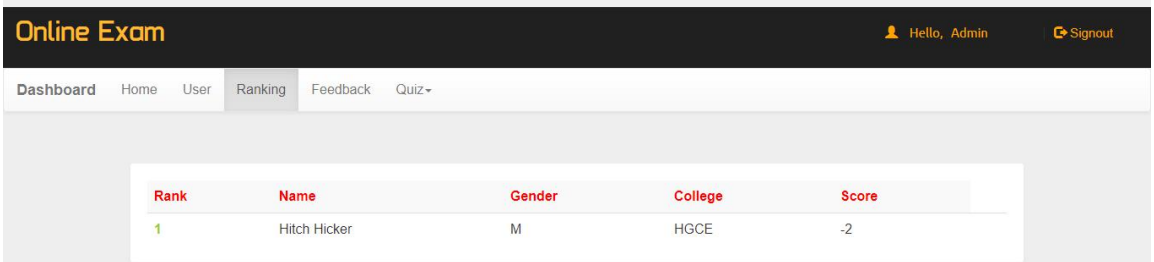
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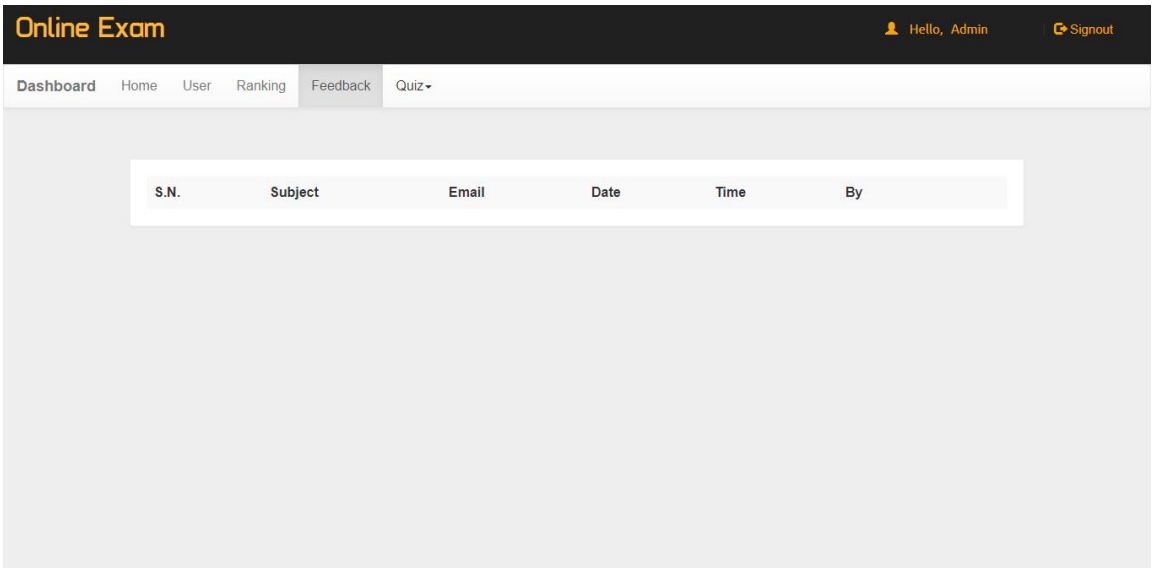
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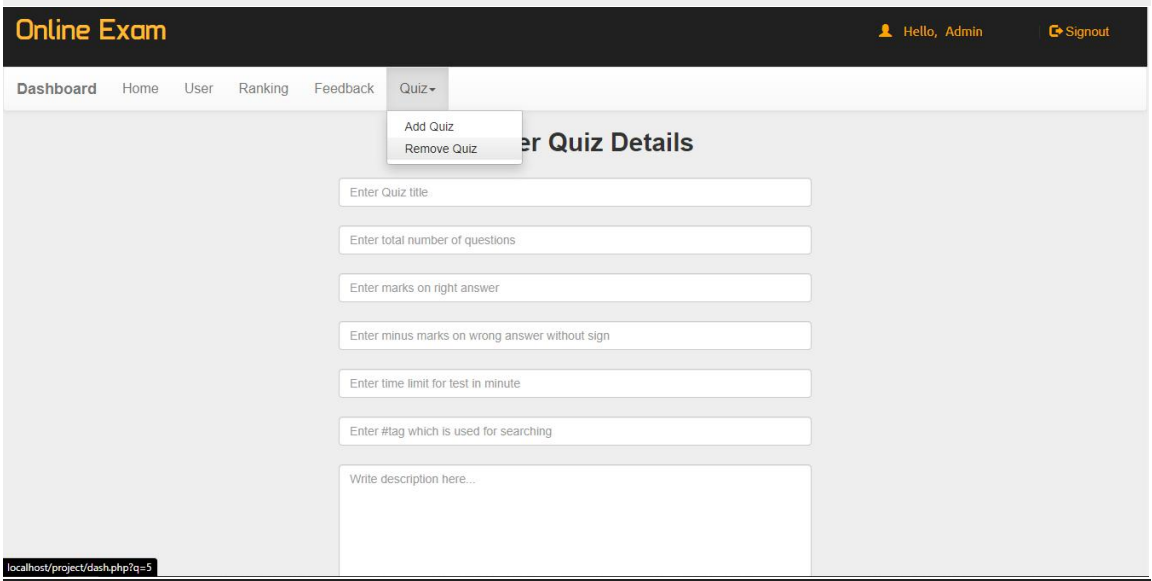
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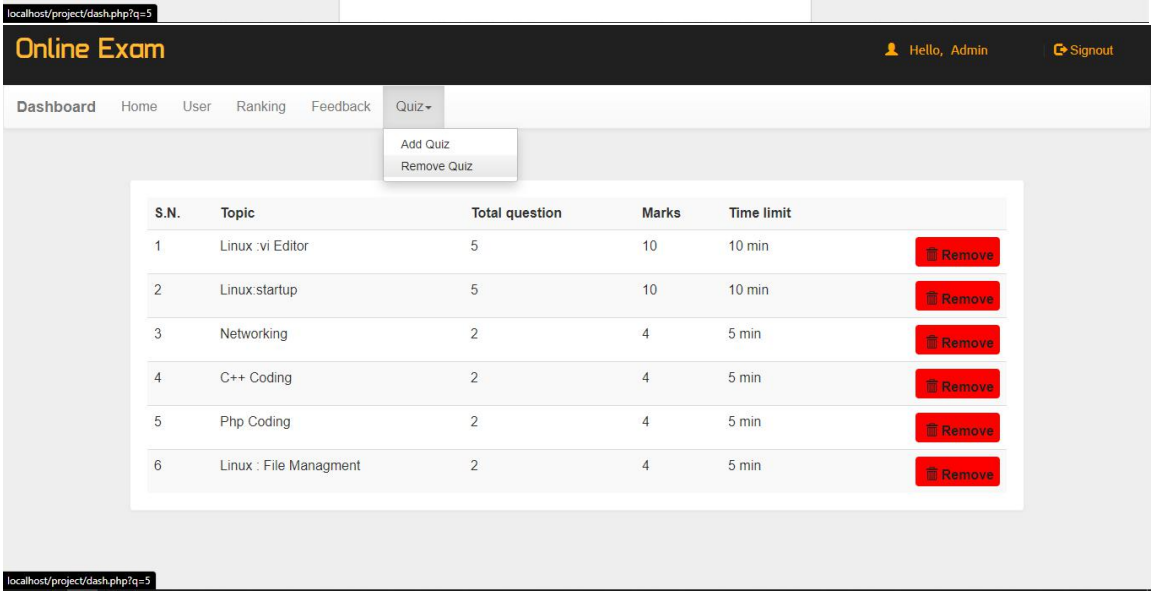
Add Quiz
Remove Quiz
Quiz Details
Enter Quiz title
Enter total number of questions
Enter marks on right answer
Enter minus marks on wrong answer without sign
Enter time limit for test in minute
Enter #tag which is used for searching
Write description here...
localhost/project/dash.php?q=5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Php Coding
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Remove
localhost/project/dash.php?q=5

6.3 Coding Standards

❖ The coding standard is the well-defined and standard style of coding. With the help of the coding standard any person can go into any code and figure out what's going on and new people can pick up to speed quickly. A coding standard sets out ways of doing several things such as the way variables are to be named, the code is to be laid out, the comments are to be described, the work of function are to carried out etc.

- I have placed the local variable declarations at the beginning of the script.
- Block of declarations has aligned.
- For multiple declarations I have used new declaration on the next line naming convention.
- The name of variable that I have used in script represents the contents or purpose or role of the variable.

Chapter 7

7.0 Testing
7.1 Testing Plan & Technologies
7.2 Testing Methods
7.3 Test Cases

7.0 Testing

- Testing is a process of executing a program with the intent of finding an error. If testing is conducted successfully, it will uncover the error in the software.
- Secondly, testing demonstrates that software functions appear to be working according to specification and that performance requirements appear to have been met. In additional, data collected as testing is conducted provides a good indication of software reliability and some indication of software quality as whole, but there is one thing that testing cannot do: Testing cannot show absence of defects, it can only show that software errors are present

- **There are several objectives which are as follows:**

  - Testing is a process of executing a program with the intent of finding an error.
  - A good test case is one that has a probability of finding an as undiscovered error.
  - A successful test is one that uncovers an as yet undiscovered error.

7.1 Testing Plan & technologies

❖ **Test Plan**

A test plan outlines the strategy that will be used to test an application, the resources that will be used, the test environment in which testing will be performed, and the limitations of the testing and the schedule of testing activities. Typically the Quality Assurance Term Lead will be responsible for writing a Test Plan.

❖ **A test plan includes the following:**

- Introduction to the Test Plan document.
- Assumptions while testing the application.
- List of test cases included in testing the application List of features to be tested.
- What sort of approach to use while testing the software List of deliverable that needs to be tested.
- The resources allocated for testing the application any risks involve during the testing process.
- A schedule of tasks and milestone to be achieved.

❖ **Test Technologies**

- The black box testing is going to be used for the project. The entire module is going to be checked for the specific inputs and the output is going to be checked. We are going to test the modules individually and thereafter if found to be working as per the expectations they are going to be integrated with other successfully tested modules and then on integrated.
- At last all the modules are integrated and thereafter it is checked on a broader basis and all the requirements which are specified are checked for each integrated system modules. If all the functionalities are successfully satisfied than the entire integrated system is found to be working perfectly alright.
- Short, the entire system should be working as per the requirements with no unexpected results.

7.2 Testing Methods

❖ The following table lists the points that differentiate black-box testing, gray-box testing and white-box testing:

➢ **Black-box Testing**	➢ **Grey-box Testing**	➢ **White-box Testing**
• The internal workings of an application need not be known.	• The tester has limited knowledge of he internal working of the application.	• Tester has full knowledge of the internal workings of the application.
• Performed by as closed-box testing, data-driven testing, or functional testing.	• Also known as translucent testing, as the tester has limited knowledge of the insides of the application.	• Also known as clear-box testing, structural testing, or code-based testing.
• Performed by end-users and also by testers and developers.	• Performed by end-users and also by testers and developers.	• Normally done by testers and developers.
• Testing is based on external expectations- Internal behavior of the application is unknown.	• Testing is done on the basis of high-level database diagrams and data flow diagrams.	• Internal workings are fully known and tester can design test data accordingly.
• It is exhaustive and the least time-consuming.	• Partly time-consuming and exhaustive.	• The most exhaustive and time-consuming type of testing.
• Not suited for algorithm testing.	• Not suited for algorithm testing.	• suited for algorithm testing.
• This can only be done by trial-and-error method.	• Data domains and internal boundaries can be tested, if known.	• Data domains and internal boundaries can be better tested.

7.3 Test Case

- In this section we have included various tests performed on our developed system and their results are given below:-

NO	TEST CASES	CASE TYPE	EXPECTED REULT	ACTUAL RESULT	PASS/FAIL
1	**Login**	1.Non registered User	The System will Not allow non Register User to Login	Non-registered User can not login	**Pass**
		2.Wrong UserId and Password	The System throws an error and prevent from login	The System display a message like –wrong UserId and Password‖	**Pass**
		3.Enter correct UserId and Password	The system can redirect the page.	The system display homepage for user/admin.	**Pass**
2	**Validation Test Cases**	1.Required Field Validation	Mandatory Fields should not be blank	You have to enter some Value into mandatory fields	**Pass**
		2.Fixed format validation	A predefines format should be follow	Check the proper format of E-Mail Id	**Pass**
3	**Unit Test**	In unit test each form is tested separately. In this system each form is separately run under Different condition and checked all validation.			
4	**System Test**	In system test the whole system is tested. The whole system works properly. The page Navigation is proper and links are given properly.			

Chapter 8

8.0 Limitations and Future Enhancement

8.1 Limitations

8.2 Future Enhancement

Limitations and Future Enhancement

8.1 Limitations

- You have to keep in mind that your students will take the exam on their own device in their own time with nobody to check up on them, so you have to alter your questions to provide for this situation. You have to ask questions which are not easily to be retrieved from books or the internet. Or you can add a timer to each question so their is no time to search for the answer.

- Open text questions are possible, but they don't auto-grade, so you have to check them yourself.

- An online exam system is a little bit more susceptible for fraud. So you have to keep that in mind if you setup your exam. Do you want to share the results immediatly after the result? In that case you can setup a question bank to solve the issue of fraud. Handing out all questions & Answers of a question bank to students is ok. Because they have to learn all the questions & answers by heart. And when they're done they master the material. Read more about proctored exams.

8.1 Future Enhancement

- This application avoids the manual work and the problems concern with it. It is an easy way to obtain the information regarding the different scheduled examination information that are Currently issued.

- Well I and my members have worked hard in order to present an improved website better that the existing one's regarding the information about the various activities. Still we found out that the project can be done in a better way. Primarily, when we request information about a particular schedules it just shows the exam date and platform. So, after getting the information we can get access to the online exam.

- The enhancement that we can add the searching option.

- We can directly search to the particular student details from this site.

Chapter 9

9.0 Reference

9.0 Reference

- https://www.w3schools.com/php/default.asp
- https://www.tutorialspoint.com/
- https://www.javatpoint.com/php-tutorial