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| Online Examination System |
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| **Student Name**  YOUR NAME  **<Your College Name>** |
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**< Your College Name >**

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**A) Introduction**

Examination is a test not just for the person who gives the exams but also a big test for the management and teacher who arranges the exams. The traditional method of exams involves the paperwork, then checking the papers, arranging the marks and then finally feeding the results in computer for printing the reports. Online Examination System removes most the drawback that was in the traditional method. The exams is online so user can give the exams from anywhere around the world. Also the exams results can be calculated automatically just at the end of exams. It also minimizes the error in calculating results which humans do most of the time. Also the most important benefit of making exams online is the data is saved in a structured format which can be used for detail report to make reports, charts and presentation over a period of time. A person can check question paper that was published 10 years ago in an instant.

The purpose of this document is to analyze and elaborate on the high-level needs of the Online Examination System.

**A.1) Purpose**

The purpose of the Software Requirements Specification (SRS) is to give a clear and precise description of the functionality of the assessment-support software to be developed and to eliminate ambiguities and misunderstandings that may exist. For the management, the Online Examination System will explain all functions that the system should perform. For the developer, it will be a reference point during system design, implementation and maintenance.

The SRS divides the system requirements into two parts, behavioral and non-behavioral requirements. The behavioral requirements describe the interaction between the System and its environment. Non-behavioral requirements relate to the definition of the attributes of the product as it performs its functions. This includes the level of security, efficiency, reliability, maintainability, portability, capacity, and the standards of compliance of the product. It also describes the design constraints that are to be considered when the system is to be designed, and other factors necessary to provide a complete and comprehensive description of the requirements for the software.

**A.2) Scope**

The system that is to be developed provides the related information on different types of users.

* Creating a System Administrator who will be the sole user managing the system on the backend.
* The System Administrator will have to login facility by entering the correct username and password.
* The System Administrator can add/edit/delete/view the category.
* The System Administrator can add/edit/delete/view the Subjects.
* The System Administrator can add/edit/delete/view the Questions & Answers of subject.
* The System Administrator can view user who gives exams.
* The System Administrator can view exams results.
* The System Administrator can either close the application or can logoff so he temporarily disconnect from the application and can re – enter by entering the password
* New User can sign up with the system to give examination.
* Existing Users can login to give examination.
* User can pick a subject to give examination.
* User can give any examination multiple times and their result will be displayed at the end of the examination.

**A.3) Definition, Acronym, and Abbreviation.**

* System Administrator - The person operating the system.
* User - The person gives the examination.
* System – The application that gives computer instructions that provide the user with tools to accomplish a task.
* OES – Short form for Online Examination system.
* Open source - Refers to a computer program in which the source code is available to the general public for use and/or modification from its original design.
* PHP – It is an open source server-side side scripting language.
* DBMS – A software system that facilitates the creation and maintenance and use of an electronic database.
* RDBMS – It is a DBMS that is based on relational model as introduces by E.F. Codd.
* Query - An enquiry by the application to the database about specific data.
* GUI – Acronym for Graphical User Interface, the user will interact with the System using the graphics interface.
* JavaScript – It is a dynamic computer programming language that is most commonly used as part of web browsers, whose implementations allow client-side scripts to interact with the user, control the browser, communicate asynchronously, and alter the document content that is displayed.
* jQuery – It is a cross-platform library designed to simplify client-side scripting of HTML.

**A.4) References**

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