CHAPTER -1

INTRODUCTION TO ONLINE FEEDBACK SYSTEM

1.1 AIM

In order to maintain a good recognition at college, the management does every possible aspect in maintaining the qualities of the lecturer's. As this is the online-era, where everything is online we need to develop a system in online which is very useful to maintain feedback reports by the administrator.

1.2 OBJECTIVE

The purpose of this project is to make the process of taking feedback from the students in online regarding the lecturer's teaching. With this, the institutes can access the feedback reports in a faster way and without any loss of data. As of now this task was done manually with the use of papers and pens. This has many drawbacks and evaluating this hand written forms is a difficult process.

Student needs to logging into the website of online feedback system and giving his/her feedback and can perform modifications too. But the restriction here is once the student submits the report then he cannot modify it later. With this the student can successfully submit feedback on lecturer's teaching in a very efficient manner without any loss of data. The administrator and the faculty members can access these feedbacks from the students and take appropriate actions.

What is Online Feedback System all about?

In today's world of online interaction, electronic education is becoming an important, of the academic domain. Faced with the strong growth of popularity of online courses, a need arises for a flexible, strengthened & easily integrated online academic feedback delivery system The 'Feedback management System' Approaches all about institutional and educational practices and processes that are taken into consideration, the student's concerns of the level of the knowledge they receive. This procedure explains that there is a good relationship between the students learning environment and teachers.

We have developed faculty feedback system to provide feedback in an easy and consistent manner to the college HOD or principal. We call it faculty feedback system which delivers via student staffs interface as online system which is acting as Service Provider.

This proposed system consists of following features:

- Security of data
- Ensure data accuracy
- Minimize manual data entry
- Greater efficiency
- Better service
- User friendliness and interactive
- Minimum time required

1.3 FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS:

Module	Reg no	Description
USER	1)	Student shall have separate page registered as user
	2)	Students while registering feeds the following information a) Name b) Email id c) Password d) Mobile number e) Program f) Semester g) Gender h) Hobbies i) Uploading image j) Date of birth
	3)	Registered student shall using login page
	4)	Student while login feeds the following information a) Email_id b) Password
	5)	Student updating password
	6)	Student updating password changed some following information I. Old password II. New password III. Conform password
	7)	Student updating the profile
	8)	Student while updating there are some information

		I. Name II. Mail_id III. Mobile no IV. Gender V. Hobbies VI. Date of birth
	9)	Select the mid feedback from and rating the performance of lecturer based on course
	10)	Select the end feedback from and rating the performance of lecturer based on course
	11)	Student shall logout from feedback form
ADMIN	**12)**	Separate page on login Admin while login feeds the following information I. Admin email id II. Password III. Submit
	13)	Admin add the faculty feeds the following information 1) Name 2) Designation Email Password 3) Program 4) Semester 5) Mobil no 6) Add new faculty
	14)	Admin manage the faculty
	15)	Delete faculty from faculty list
	16)	Admin add course
	17)	Admin add course feeds the following information 1) Name 2) Code 3) Program 4) Semester 5) Add new course
	18)	Admin manage course
	19)	View the course details
	20)	Admin manage the student Admin view all details about the student
	21)	Admin delete student from student mange list
	22)	Admin manage the feedback
	23)	Admin check mid feedback

	24)	Admin check mid feedback they feed following information 1) Select sem -> select sum 2) Select course -> check average
	25)	Admin view the feed about the selected course
	26)	Admin view the mid feedback average
	27)	Admin check average of mid feedback of the following information 1) Select sum -> check sum 2) Select course -> check average
	28)	Admin view the average of the mid feedback each questions
	29)	View the total student attempts in particular course
	30)	Admin check end feedback
	31)	Admin check end feedback the feed following information 1) Select sem -> Select sem 2) Select course -> check average
	32)	Admin view the end feedback about the selected course
	33)	Admin view the end feedback average
	34)	Admin check average of end feedback and feed the following information 1) Select sem -> check sem 2) Select course -> check average
	35)	Admin view of the average of the end feedback each questions
	36)	View the total student attempts in particular course

Fig:1.3 Functional Requirement of User and Admin

1.4MODULE SPECIFICATION:

1.4.1 Admin:

- Admin login.
- Admin can manage the user.
- Admin can manage the faculty.
- Admin can add faculty.
- Delete faculty from faculty list.
- Admin add course.
- Admin manage course.
- View the course details.

- Admin manage the student.
- Admin view all details about the student.
- Admin delete student from student mange list.
- Admin manage the feedback.
- Admin check mid feedback and end feedback.
- Admin view of the average of the end feedback each questions.
- View the total student attempts in particular course.

1.4.2 User:

- User can register for Online.
- Registered student shall using login page.
- User updating password .
- User updating profile.
- User Select the mid feedback from and rating the performance of lecturer based on course.
- User Select the end feedback from and rating the performance of lecturer based on course.
- User Student shall logout from feedback.

1.5 ONLINE FEEDBACK SYSTEM:

Abstract: Online feedback system is web based system which provides a way for colleges to allow students to gives feedback for course online to improve their teaching. Students are requires to gives feedback using one standard feedback form. In our project, the security is also maintain by result of feedback is only visible to authentic user. This project also includes time portal.

1.6 SOFTWARE SYSTEM ATTRIBUTES:

- **Usability:** The links are provided for each form. The user is facilitated to view and make entries in the forms. Validations are provided in each field to avoid inconsistent or invalid entry in the database. Some forms consists Hyper Links, which provides

further details. Reports screen contains textBoxes and drop down lists, so that reports can be produced.

- **Security:** Application will allow only valid users to access the system. Access the system. Access to any application resource will depend upon user's designation.
  There are two types of users namely administrator and User. Security is based upon the individual ID and Password

- **Maintainability:** The installation and operation manual of feedback system will be provided to the user.

- **Availability:** System will be available around the clock except for time required for the backup of data.

- **Portability:** It would be Portable to other operating system provided. As the database is made in MYSQL, porting the database to another Database server would required some development effort.

1.7 ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA:

The software should meet the functional requirement and perform the Functionality effectively and efficiently.

- ✓ A user-friendly interface with proper menus.
- ✓ Data transfer should be accurate and within a reasonable amount of time keeping in a mind the network traffic.
- ✓ The system should not allow entry of duplicate key values.
- ✓ System should have the ability to generate transactional Logs to avoid any accidental loss of data.
- ✓ Log file should also be generated.

1.8 ADVANTAGES:

The key features and advantages of online feedback system are listed below:

1) Cost-efficiency: using this system reduces the cost of paper and in person surveys which are conducted also the administration cost is reduced.

2) Time saver: feedback software saves a lot of time and effort. Through this system, you can quickly generate, collect and examine surveys. Performing all of these functions in one integrated web system saves you a extensive amount of time.

3) Convenience: It is very convenient for users to complete online surveys. Participants can fill out forms when they choose to and start and stop a survey at their ease.

4) Accessibility: Administering your surveys through an online system increases accessibility. Link of the survey can be sent via Gmail or any other social networking platform. Respondents then have a variety of ways to access the forms including mobile phones, laptops, tablets, computers, etc.

5) Reach & Scalability: One of the greatest advantages of using online surveys is the reach and scalability. You can send surveys to thousands of people at the same time you take to send survey to single person. Also you can send surveys across the world and create forms in different languages.

6) Flexibility: Online surveys provide more flexibility in the design. in manual system participants can skip question but here this is not possible since every field is mandatory therefore the form will not get submitted till each and every questions are attempted.

7) Anonymity: here admin also cannot view that which feedback was submitted by which student. With this feature student can give honest feedback without disclosing their identity.

8) More Accurate: Since it is computer generated report the calculation error which generally comes in manual is reduced and hence providing you with more accurate reports.

9) Results: As soon as student has completed the form, principal can view and analyze the reports. Through an online feedback management system, data can be presented in formats like percentage, graphs, pie charts, etc.

1.9 DISADVANTAGE:

1) Inter communication among user are also not available.
2) Basic computer knowledge is compulsory to have.
3) Computer hardware and software peripherals problem may uncounted.
4) Difficulty for physically disabled students.

1.10 APPLICATIONS:

- ✓ This can be used in educational institutions like colleges, schools.
- ✓ This can be corporate world.
- ✓ It can be used in training sectors.
- ✓ It can be used in private institutes.

CHAPTER-2

HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

2.1 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS:

1. Application : Web browser [Chrome, Firefox]
2. Data Base Server : My SQL
3. Applications server : XAMP [Apache Tomcat]
4. Languages : HTML and PHP

2.2 HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS:

1. Processor : Intel @ Dual core CPU @ 2.90GHz
2. Ram : 512MB
3. System type : Windows XP and above
4. Hard Disk : 40 GB
5. Keyboards : Any Standard Keyboard
6. Mouse : Any Mouse

CHAPTER-3

APPENDIX DESCRIPTION OF THE LANGUAGE USED IN OES

3.1 XAMP:

XAMPP is a free and open source cross-platform web server solution stack package developed by Apache Friends, consisting mainly of the Apache HTTP Server, MariaDB database, and interpreters for scripts written in the PHP and Perl programming languages. XAMPP stands for Cross-Platform (X), Apache (A), MariaDB (M), PHP (P) and Perl (P). It is a simple, lightweight Apache distribution that makes it extremely easy for developers to create a local web server for testing and deployment purposes. Everything needed to set up a web server – server application (Apache), database (MariaDB), and scripting language (PHP) – is included in an extractable file. XAMPP is also cross-platform, which means it works equally well on Linux, Mac and Windows. Since most actual web server deployments use the same components as XAMPP, it makes transitioning from a local test server to a live server extremely easy as well.

The term can be unofficially broken down as follows:

Letter	Meaning
X	XAMPP or an ideographic letter X, meaning Cross-Platform
A	Apache[or its expanded form, Apache HTTP Server
M	MariaDB (formerly: MySQL)
P	PHP
P	Perl

3.1.1 Features:

XAMPP is regularly updated to the latest releases of Apache, MariaDB, PHP and Perl. It also comes with a number of other modules including OpenSSL, phpMyAdmin, MediaWiki, Joomla, WordPress and more. Self-contained, multiple instances of XAMPP can exist on a

single computer, and any given instance can be copied from one computer to another. XAMPP is offered in both a full and a standard version (Smaller version).

XAMPP also provides support for creating and manipulating databases in MariaDB and SQLite among others.

Once XAMPP is installed, it is possible to treat a localhost like a remote host by connecting using an FTP client. Using a program like FileZilla has many advantages when installing a content management system (CMS) like Joomla or WordPress. It is also possible to connect to localhost via FTP with an HTML editor.

3.2 PHP:

3.2.1 What is PHP?

- PHP is an acronym for "PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor"
- PHP is a widely-used, open source scripting language
- PHP scripts are executed on the server
- PHP is free to download and use

It is powerful enough to be at the core of the biggest blogging system on the web (WordPress)!

It is deep enough to run the largest social network (Facebook)!

It is also easy enough to be a beginner's first server side language!

3.2.2 What is a PHP File?

- PHP files can contain text, HTML, CSS, Javascript, and PHP code
- PHP code are executed on the server, and the result is returned to the browser as plain HTML
- PHP files have extension ".php"

3.2.3 What Can PHP Do?

- PHP can generated dynamic page content
- PHP can create, open, read, write, delete, and close files on the server
- PHP can collect from data
- PHP can send and receive cookies

- PHP can add, delete, modify data in your database
- PHP can be used to control user-access
- PHP can encrypt data With PHP you are not limited to output HTML. You can output images, PDF files, and even Flash movies. You can also output any text, such as XHTML and XML.

3.2.4 Why PHP?

- PHP runs on various platforms(Windows, Linux, Unix, Mac OS X, etc.)
- PHP is compatible with almost all servers used today(Apache,IIS,etc)
- PHP supports a wide range of databases
- PHP is free. Download it from the official PHP resource:
- PHP is easy to learn and runs efficiently on the server side

3.3 JAVA SCRIPT:

Java Script is the programming language of HTML and the Web. Programming makes computers do what you want them to do. Java Script is easy to learn. This tutorial will teach you Java Script from basic to advance.

Java Script is a high-level, dynamic, untyped, and interpreted programming language. It has been standardized in the ECMAScript language specification. Alongside HTML and CSS, it is one of the three essential technologies of world wide web content production; the majority of websites employ it and it is supported by all modern web browsers without plug-ins. Java Script is prototype-based with first-class functions, making it a multi-paradigm language, supporting object-oriented, imperative, and functional programming styles. It has an API for working with text, arrays, dates and regular expressions, but does not include any I/O, such as networking, storage, or graphics facilities, relying for these upon host environment in which it is embedded.

Despite some naming syntactic, and standard library similarities, JavaScript and Java are otherwise unrelated and have very different semantics. The syntax of JavaScript is actually derived from C, while the semantics and design are influenced by the self and Scheme programming languages.

Java Script is also used in environments that are not Web-based, such as PDF documents, site-specific browsers, and desktop widgets. Newer and faster JavaScript virtual machines(VMs) and platforms built upon them have also increased the popularity of JavaScript for server-side Web applications. On the client side, JavaScript has been traditionally implemented as an interpreted language, but more recent browsers perform just-in-time compilation. It is also used in game development, the creation of desktop and mobile applications, and server-side network programming with runtime environments such as Node.js.

3.4 HTML:

3.4.1 What is HTML?

HTML is a **markup** language for **describing** web documents(web pages).

- HTML stands for **H**yper **T**ext **M**arkup **L**anguage
- A markup language is a set of **markup tags**
- HTML documents are described by **HTML tags**
- Each HTML tag **describes** different document content.

HypertextMarkupLanguage, commonly referred to as **HTML**, is the standard markup language used to create web pages. A long with CSS, and JavaScript, HTML is a cornerstone technology used to create web page, as well as to create user interfaces for mobile and web applications. Web browsers can read HTML files and render them into visible or audible web pages. HTML describes the structure of a website semantically and, before the advent of Cascading Style Sheets(CSS), included cues for the presentation or appearance of the document(web page), making it a markup language, rather than a programming language.

HTML elements from the building blocks of HTML pages. HTML allows images and other objects to be embedded and it can be used to create interactive forms. It provides a means to create structured documents by denoting structural semantics for text such as headings,paragraphs, lists, links, quotes and other items. HTML elements are delinerated by tags, written using angle brackets. Tags such as <img /> and <input /> introduce content into

the page directly. Other such as ……. surround and provide information about document text and may include other tags as sub-elements. Browsers do not display the HTML tags, but use them to interpret the content of the page.

HTML can embed scripts written in languages such as JavaScript which affect the behavior of HTML web pages. HTML markup can also refer the browser to Cascading Style Sheets(CSS) to define the look and layout of text and other material.]

3.5 CSS:

3.5.1 What is CSS?

- **CSS** stands for **C**ascading **S**tyle **S**heets
- CSS describe how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media
- CSS **saves a lot of work**. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once
- External style sheets are stored in **CSS files**

3.5.2 Why Use CSS?

- CSS is used to define styles for your web pages, including the design, layout and variations in display for different devices and screen sizes.
-

3.5.3 CSS Solved a Big Problem:

- HTML was NEVER intended to contain tags for formatting a web page!
- HTML was created to **describe the content** of a web page, like:
- <h1>This is heading</h1>
- This is a paragraph
- When tags like<font>, and color attributes were added to the HTML 3.2 specification, it started a nightmate for web development of large websites, where fonts and color information were added to every single page, became a long and expensive process.

STEPS TO RUN THE PROJECT:

- First install XampServer to the system
- Run the XampServer and copy the project code file in htdocs directory
- Now go to PHPMyAdmin. You will find your project file double click on the file
- Now create a database by the name online feedback system.
- Now import the SQL files into the database and click Go option.

CHAPTER-4

SYSTEM ANALYSIS

1.1 EXISTING SYSTEM:

Existing system the feedback is done by manual process. In the existing system students can give feedback about the course by using paper and pen. After giving feedback by every student papers are collected by the teacher and calculate the overall grade for each course. After that those all grade report is viewed by the principal which is given by the lecturer or hod. So, the existing system is carries more time to do a piece of work for this reason.

1.2 PROPOSED SYSTEM:

Here we aimed to design the online web application for giving the feedback about the lecturers, particular subject, etc. by students to teacher This Feedback System consist of four kinds of users Student, Staff, HOD's of all department and principal .But this feedback are only given by Students other three users only view the feedbacks. The Online Feedback System is a management information system for education establishments to manage student feedback. An Online Student Feedback System is an automatic feedback generation system that provides the proper feedback to the teachers as per the categories like Excellent, Very Good, Good, Satisfactory, Poor.

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CHAPTER-5

DESIGN AND ANALYSIS

4.1 ADMIN MODULE:

The admin can do the following:

- ✓ Login.
- ✓ Add and manage course.
- ✓ Add and manage faculty.
- ✓ View mid feedback.
- ✓ View end feedback.
- ✓ Logout.

4.2 USER MODULE:

The user can do the following:

- ✓ Login and register.
- ✓ Change password and profile.
- ✓ View feedback form.
- ✓ Choose course.
- ✓ Give feedback.
- ✓ Logout.

4.3 SEQUENCE DIAGRAM:

Sequence diagram and collaboration diagram are called INTERACTION DIAGRAMS. An interaction diagram shows an interaction, consisting of set of objects and their relationship including the messages that may be dispatched among them.

A sequence diagram is an introduction that empathizes the time ordering of messages, graphically a sequence diagram is a table that shows objects arranged along the X-axis and messages ordered in increasing time along the Y-axis.

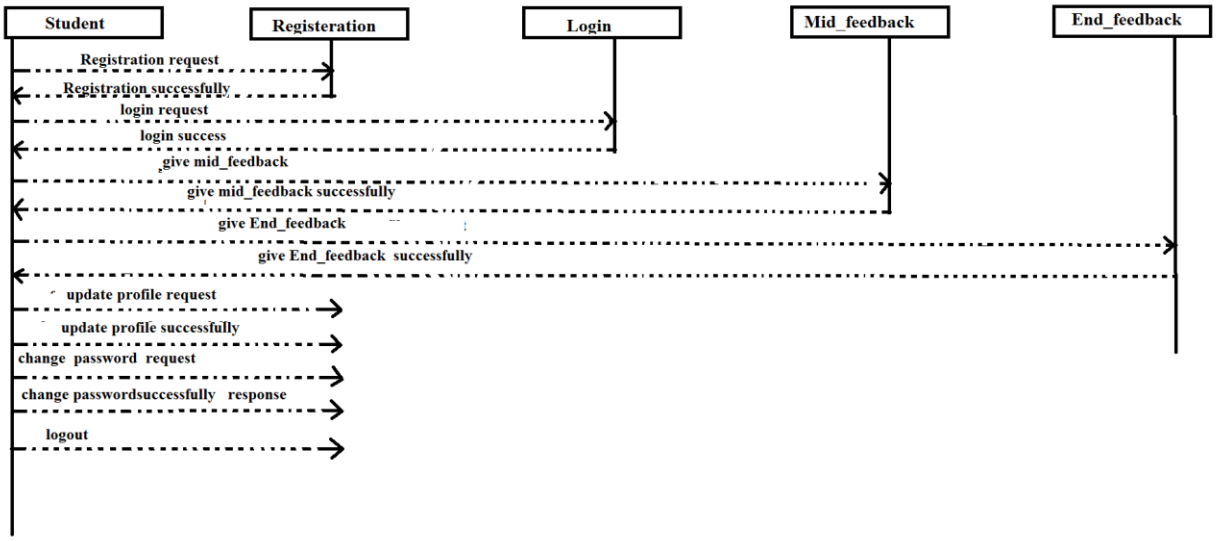

Fig4.3.1: Sequence diagram of user

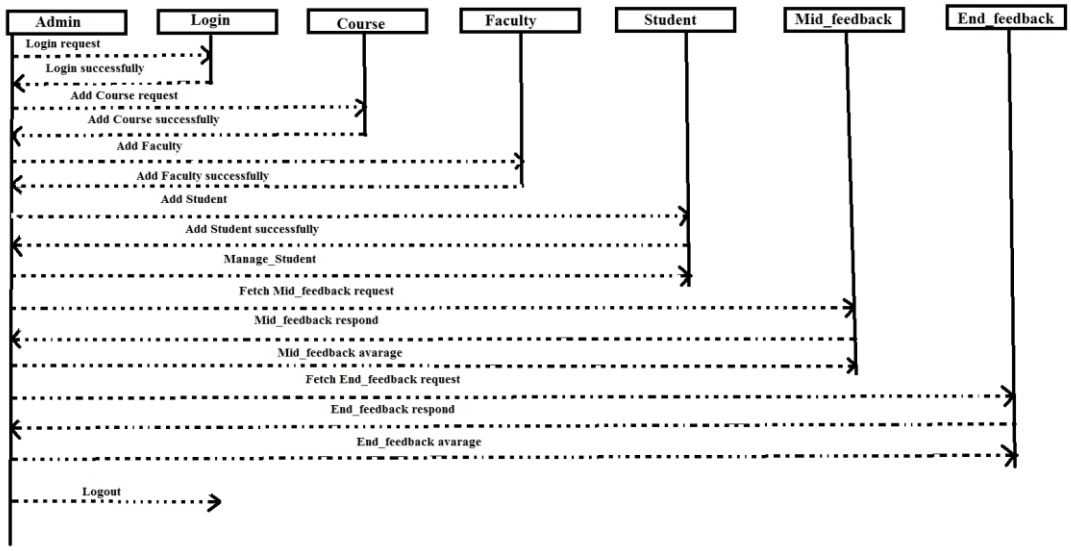

Fig4.3.2: Sequence diagram of admin

4.4 USE-CASE DIAGRAMS:

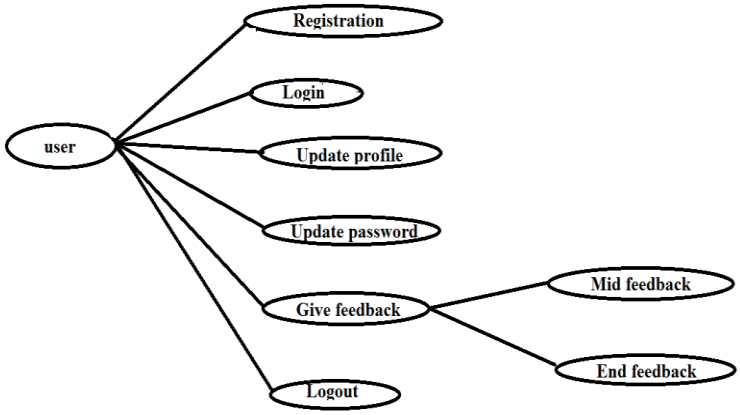

Fig4.4.1: Use-case diagram of user

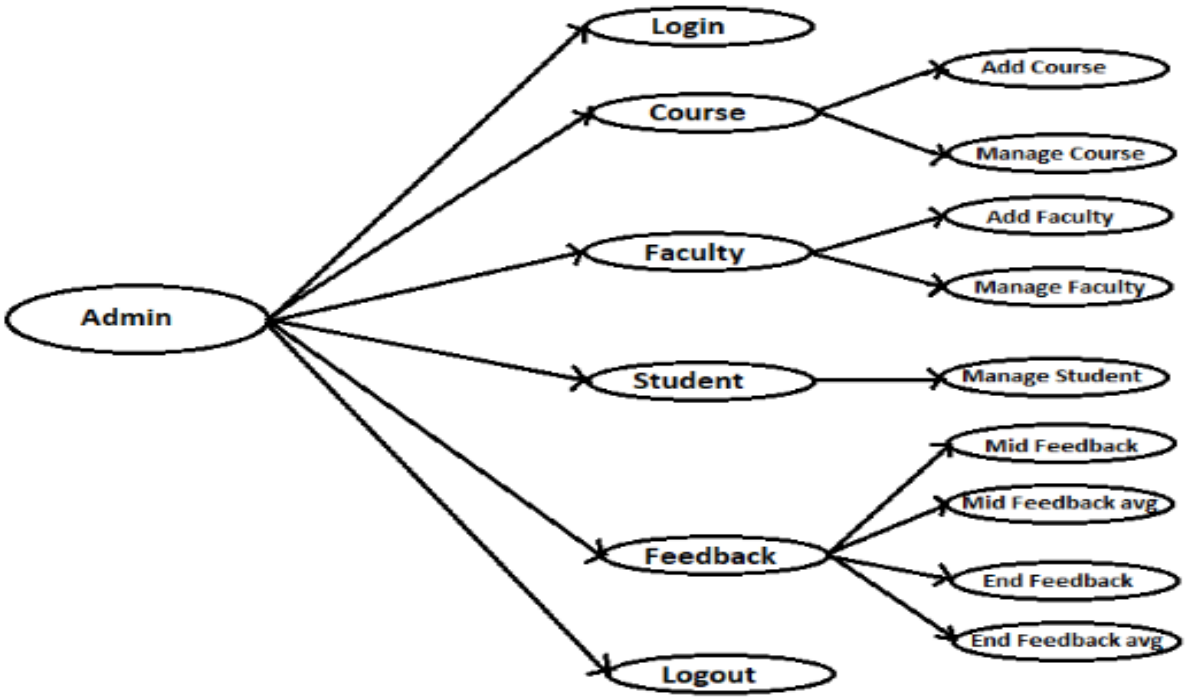

Fig4.4.2: Use-case diagram of admin

4.5 SCHEMA DIAGRAM:

The description of the database is called the database schema, which is specified during in the design of the database and is not expected to change frequently. Most data models have certain conventions for displaying schemas as diagrams. A displayed schema is called a schema diagram. The following figure shows the schema diagram for the online exam system database.

Admin

Addmin_id	User	Pass

Course

Name	Course_id	Program	Semester

Mid Feedback

Id	Student_id	Course_id	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Date

Faculty

id	User_alias	Designation	programme	semester	email	password	mobile	Date	status

End Feedback

id	Student_id	Course_id	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13	Q14	Q15
Q16	Q17	Q18	Q19	Q20	Q21	Q22	Q23										

User

id	Name	Email	Pass	Mobile	Programme	Semester	Gender	Image	DOB	Regid

Fig : 4.5 Schema Diagram

4.6 DATAFLOW DIAGRAM:

A data flow diagram (DFD) is a graphical representation of the "flow" of data through an information system, modeling its aspects. A DFD is often used as a preliminary step to create an overview of the system, which can later be elaborated. DFDs can also be used for the visualization of data processing (structured design).

A DFD shows what kind of information will be input to output from the system, where the data will come from and go to, and where the data will be stored. It does not show information about the timing of process or information about whether processes will operate in sequence or in parallel.

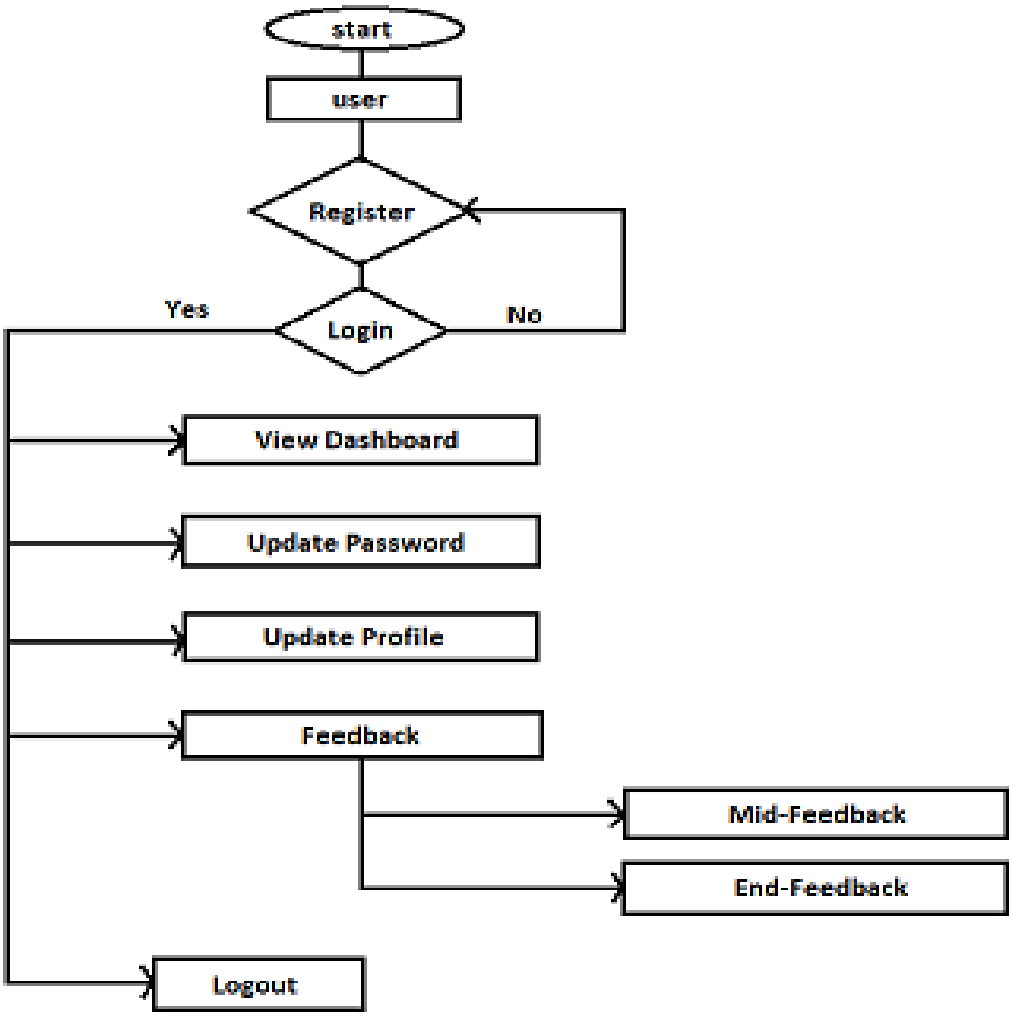

Fig4.6.1: Dataflow diagram of user

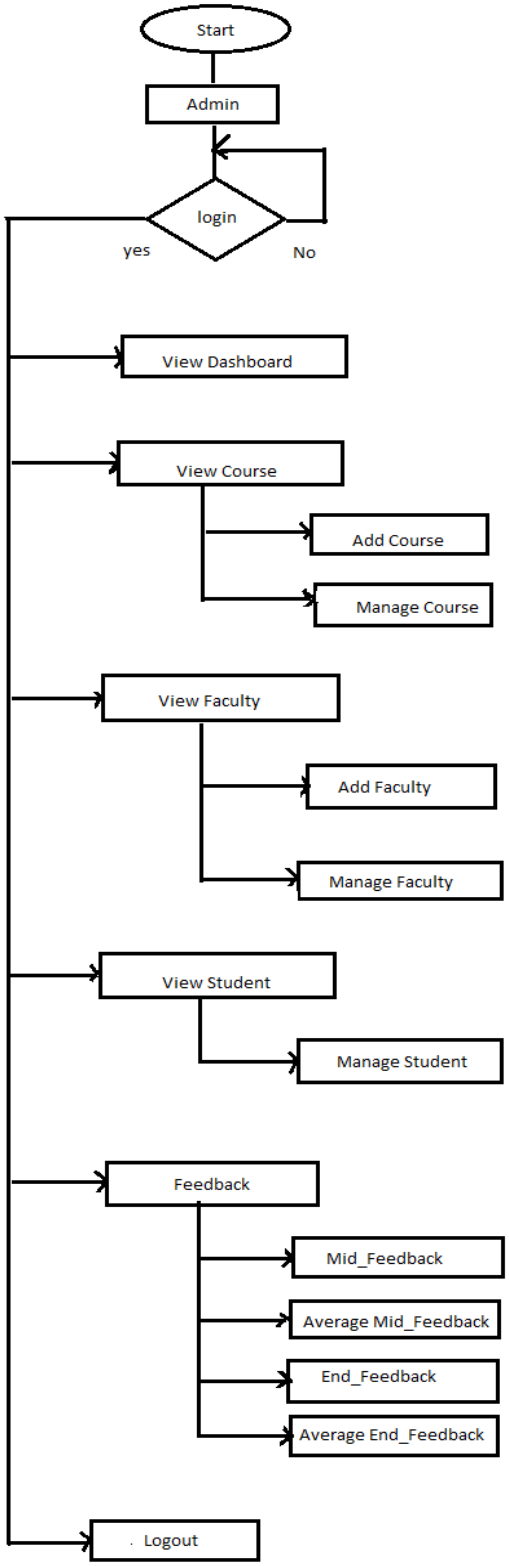

Fig4.6.2: Dataflow diagram of admin

4.7 E-R DIAGRAM:

Entity relationship diagram is a data modeling technique that can help define business processes and can be used as the foundation for a relational database. An ERD is a graphical representation of entities and their relationships to each other. An entity is a real world object about which data is stored. Relationship defines how the entities relate to each other. The following diagram depicts an E-R for the online exam database.

An entity-relationship diagram (ERD) is a graphical representation of an information system that shows the relationship between people, places, concepts or events within that system. An ERD is a data modeling technique that can help define business processes and can be used as the foundation for a relational database.

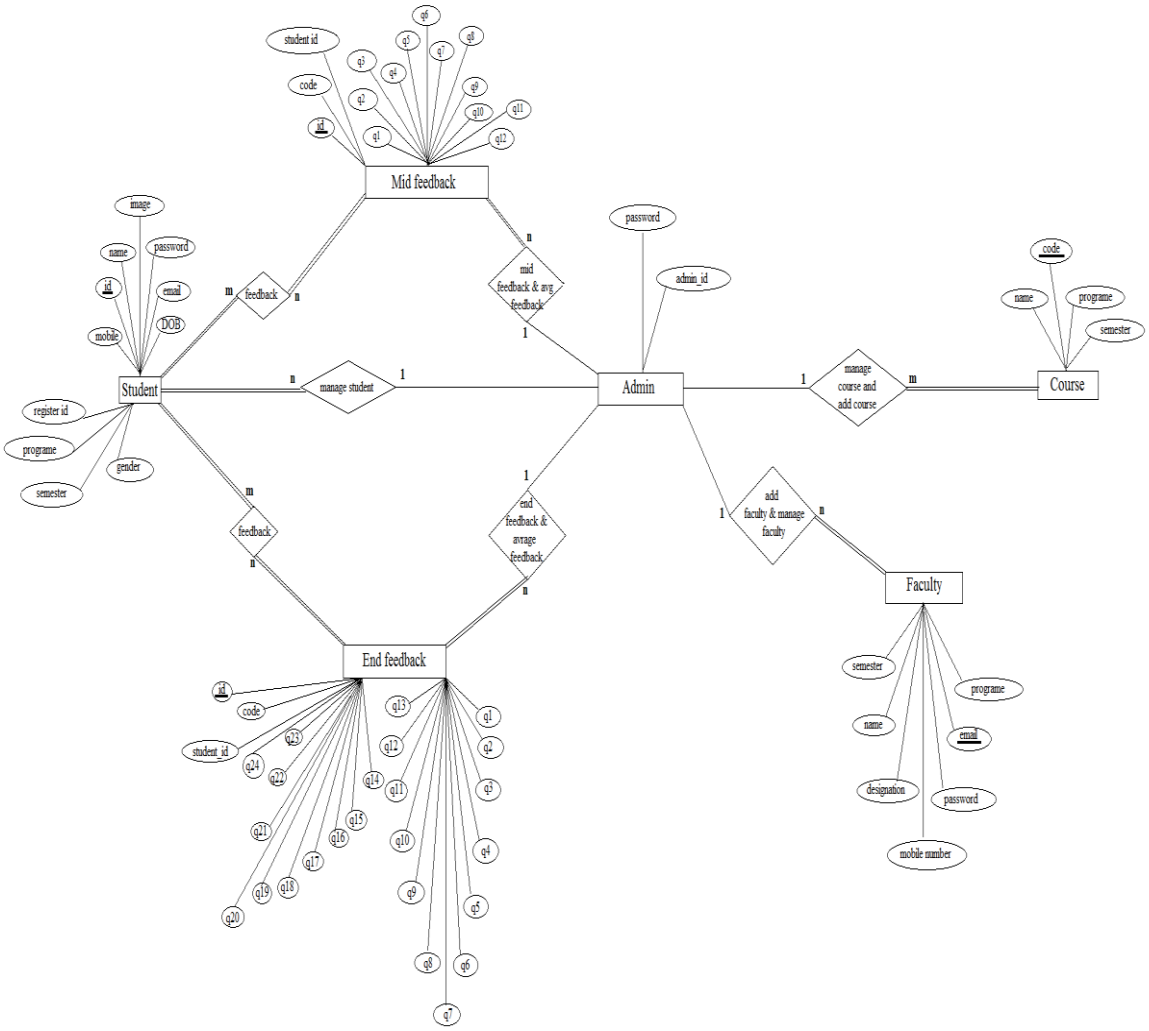

Fig4.7: E-R Diagram of Online feedback system

CHAPTER-6

IMPLEMENTATION

The software and hardware requirements are stated above that was used to implement the software. The process model used is Extreme programming. XP is an agile process model. Agile process models are adoptable and provide scope for requirements changes if any.

The system provides two users, login as an Administrator and login as a student. The administrator has full access to the database. Student only has access to see his/her work and change its status once the work is completed.

The database includes many features such as,

- Adding new users to the database.
- Adding branches to the database.
- Adding subjects to the database.
- Adding the questions to the specific subjects to the database.
- Setting the multiple choices and correct answers.

5.1 ESTABLISH CONNECTION TO DATABASE:

The following code snippet establishes the connection to the database from the Graphical User Interface.

```
?php

$cn=mysql_connect("localhost","root","") or die("Could not Connect My Sql");

mysql_select_db("oes_gwpt_skp111",$cn)  or die("Could connect to Database");?>
```

MySql_connect command of PHP is used to connect to the database which takes 2 parameters namely “localhost” and “root” and mysql_select_db command of PHP selects the database and establishes connection.

```
<?php
```

```
$conn=mysqli_connect("localhost","root","","feedback_system")or die(mysqli_error());
?>
<?php
session_start();
require('dbconfig.php'); ?>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="utf-8">
<meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
<meta name="description" content="">
<meta name="author" content="">
<title>Online feedback System</title>
<!-- Bootstrap Core CSS -->
<link href="css/bootstrap.min.css" rel="stylesheet">
<!-- Custom CSS -->
<link href="css/modern-business.css" rel="stylesheet">
<!-- Custom Fonts -->
<link href="font-awesome/css/font-awesome.min.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css">
</head>
<body>    <!-- Navigation -->
<nav class="navbar navbar-default navbar-fixed-top" role="navigation"
    style="background:#66CCFF">
<div class="container" >
 <!-- Brand and toggle get grouped for better mobile display -->
 <div class="navbar-header">
```

```
<button type="button" class="navbar-toggle" data-toggle="collapse" data-target="#bs-
    example-navbar-collapse-1">

<span class="sr-only">Toggle navigation</span>

<span class="icon-bar"></span>

<span class="icon-bar"></span>

<span class="icon-bar"></span>

</button>

<a class="navbar-brand" href="index.php" style="color:#FFFFFF">Online feedback
    System</a>

</div>

<!-- Collect the nav links, forms, and other content for toggling -->

<div class="collapse navbar-collapse" id="bs-example-navbar-collapse-1">

<ul class="nav navbar-nav navbar-right">

<li style="color:#FFFFFF">

<a style="color:#FFFFFF" href="index.php"><i class="fa fa-home fa-fw"></i>Home</a>

</li>

<li style="color:#FFFFFF">

<a style="color:#FFFFFF" href="index.php?info=about"><i class="fa fa-home fa-
    fw"></i>About</a>

</li>

<li><a style="color:#FFFFFF" href="index.php?info=registration"><i class="fa fa-sign-out
    fa-fw"></i>Registration</a></li>

<li class="dropdown"> <a style="color:#FFFFFF" href="#" class="dropdown-toggle" data-
    toggle="dropdown" href="#"><i class="fa fa-sign-in fa-fw">

</i>Login

<span class="caret"></span></a>

<ul class="dropdown-menu">

<li><a href="index.php?info=login">Student</a></li>

<li><a href="index.php?info=faculty_login">Faculty</a></li>
```

```
<li><a href="admin">Admin</a></li>
</ul>
</li>
<li>
<a style="color:#FFFFFF" href="index.php?info=contact"><i class="fa fa-phone fa-
    fw"></i>Contact</a>
</li>
</ul>
</div>
<!-- /.navbar-collapse -->
</div>
<!-- /.container -->
</nav>
<?php
@$info=$_GET['info'];
if($info!="")
{
if($info=="about")
{
include('about.php');
}
else if($info=="contact")
{
include('contact.php');
}
else if($info=="login")
{
```

```
include('login.php');
}
else if($info=="faculty_login")
{
include('faculty_login.php');
}
else if($info=="registration")
{
include('registration.php');
}
}
else
{
?>
<!-- slider start -->
<header id="myCarousel" class="carousel slide">
 <!-- Indicators -->
<ol class="carousel-indicators">
<li data-target="#myCarousel" data-slide-to="0" class="active"></li>
<li data-target="#myCarousel" data-slide-to="1"></li>
<li data-target="#myCarousel" data-slide-to="2"></li>
</ol>
<!-- Wrapper for slides -->
<div class="carousel-inner">
<div class="item active">
<div class="fill" style="background-image:url('images/feedback.jpg');"></div>
<div class="carousel-caption">
```

```
</div>
</div>
<div class="item">
<div class="fill" style="background-image:url('images/feedback1.jpg');"></div>
<div class="carousel-caption">
</div>
</div>
<div class="item">
<div class="fill" style="background-image:url('images/feedback3.jpg');"></div>
<div class="carousel-caption">
</div>
</div>
<!-- Controls -->
<a class="left carousel-control" href="#myCarousel" data-slide="prev">
<span class="icon-prev"></span>
</a>
<a class="right carousel-control" href="#myCarousel" data-slide="next">
<span class="icon-next"></span>
</a>
</header>
<!-- slider -->
<!-- Page Content -->
<div class="container">
<div class="row">
<div class="col-lg-12">
<div class="col-sm-10" style="margin-top:60px;margin-bottom:80px">
<h2>About Faculty feedback System</h2>
```

Student Feedback system for College in PHP(SOurce code)

```
</div>

<?php } ?>

</div>

</div>

<!-- /.container -->

        <div class="navbar-fixed-bottom nav navbar-inverse text-center"
            style="padding:15px;height:40px; background:#66CCFF">

        <span style="color:#FFFFFF">Developed By .....     <a
            href="http://www.phptpoint.com">Phptpoint.com</a> </span>

        </div>

        <!-- jQuery -->

        <script src="css/jquery.js"></script>

<!-- Bootstrap Core JavaScript -->

        <script src="css/bootstrap.min.js"></script>

        <!-- Script to Activate the Carousel -->

        <script>

        $('.carousel').carousel({

        interval: 5000 //changes the speed

        })

        </script>

        </body>

        </html>
```

CHAPTER-7

TESTING

Software Testing is a process of executing program within the intent of finding an error. Software Testing is a critical element of software quality assurance and represents the ultimate review of system specification, design, coding. Testing is last chance to recover the defects in the software and facilities delivery of quality system.

6.1 TESTING PRINCIPLES:

The basic principles for effective software testing are follows:

A good test case is the one that has a high probability of finding an as-yet undiscovered error.

- A successful test case is one that recovers an as-yet undiscovered error.
- Tests should be planned long before testing begins.
- Testing should begin in the small and progress towards testing in the large.
- Exhaustive testing is not possible.

6.2 UNIT TESTING:

A unit is the smallest piece of code in the software. The individual units are to be tested separately to confirm whether it is written as per the specifications. It ensures the checking of functionality of code. It is done to test the code.

6.3 INTEGRATION TESTING:

This will be conducted for testing Design. The tested modules can be integrated in an incremental fashion module-by-module and thus defining appropriate module interfaces together between every two modules. Integration must be carried out most systematically, by an incremental building approach and testing the integrated modules in steps. Modules can be integrated using either top-down or bottom-up building approach.

6.4 TEST CASES:

Test cases are derived to ensure that all statements in the program have been executed at least once during testing and that all logical conditions have been executed.

Using White-Box testing methods, the software engineer can drive test cases that

- Guarantee that logical decisions on their true and false sides.
- Exercise all logical decisions on their true and false sides.
- Execute all loops at their boundaries and with in their operational bounds.
- Exercise internal data structure to assure their validity. The test case specification for system testing has to be submitted for review before system testing commences

ADMIN TEST CASES:

Test id	Test description	Steps to execute	Input data	Expected output
ADMIN01	Check admin login page properly displayed with all relevant lables/tags	a)start xampp servers-database and apache server is on b)browser http://localhost/online_feedback system/index.php	Not applicable	The related login page is Displayed
ADMIN02	Check for successful login	Enter email id &password	Valid email id& password	a)login successful b)welcome to administrative area page is displayed
ADMIN03	Check for unsuccessful login for empty admin email id or password	a)Empty email id & password b)click on login button	Not applicable	Display error message on invalid email id & password
ADMIN04	Check for unsuccessful login for wrong admin email id & password	a)Enter wrong email id & password b)click on login button	Invalid email id & password	Display error message on invalid email id & password
ADMIN05	Check for unsuccessful login if any one of the field left empty either email id or password	a)enter email id & leave password empty b)leave email id empty and enter password c)click on login button	If any one either email id or password	Display error message on invalid email id &passwrod
ADMIN06	Check for listing all possible task	a)enter the email id & password b)click on login button	Not applicable	Display “welcome to administrative area page”

	performed			
ADMIN07	Check for add faculty	Admin add faculty fetch the following information b)click faculty on submit button	Enter the add faculty details 1)Name 2)designation 3)email 4)password 5)programme 6)semester 7)mobile number	Add faculty is successful
ADMIN08	Check for admin manage the faculty	a)click on manage faculty	Not applicable	Show the add faculty details
ADMIN09	Check for admin add course	a)click on the add course b)add the course details c)click on the add new course or submit	Information required for add new course a)course name b)course id c)semester d)program	Add course is successfully
ADMIN10	Click for manage course	Click on manage course	Not applicable	Show the course details
ADMIN11	Check for student management	Click on student management	Not applicable	Show the students Details
ADMIN12	Check for the feedback	Click on the feedback	Not applicable	Show the student feedback
ADMIN13	Check for the mid feedback	Click on mid feedback	Enter the sem& select the course	Show the mid feedback
ADMIN14	Check for mid feedback average	Click on mid feedback average	Enter the sem& select the course	Show the student mid feedback average
ADMIN15	Check for end feedback	Click on end feedback	Enter the sem& select the course	Show the end feedback
ADMIN16	Check for end feedback average	Click on end feedback average	Enter the sem& select the course	Shoe the end feedback average
ADMIN17	Check for logout	Click on logout button	Not applicable	Exit for administrative area page

Fig: 6.4.1 Admin Test Case

USER TEST CASES:

Test_id	Test description	Steps to execute	Input data	Expected output
USER1	Check user login page properly displayed with all relevant labels/tags such as login	a)start xamp server database and apache server is on	Not applicable	The related login page is displayed
USER2	Check for successful login	a)enter login id &password b)check on login button	Valied login id & password	a)login successfully b)welcome to page , user page displayed
USER3	Check for unsuccessful login for empty user login id &password	a)empty email id &password b)click on login button	Not applicable	display error message on invalied login id & password
USER4	Check for unsuccessful login for wrong user login id & password	a)enter wrong id &password b)click on login button	Invalied login id & password	Display error message on invalied id or password
USER5	Check for unsuccessful login if any one of the field left empty either login id or password	a)enter login id & leave password empty or leave login id &enter password b)click on login button	If any one either login id or password	Display error message on invalied id & password
USER6	Check for listing all possible performed by student	a)enter login id & password b)click on login button	Not applicable	Display welcome to student area page
USER7	Check for successfully update profile	a)enter old password b)enter new password c)confirm password d)update password	Valied password	a)Student password changed successfully b)password updated successfully
USER8	Check successfully update profile	a)enter the name, email id, mobile number,	Name, valied id, phone number, gender, date of	a)student profile update successfully b)profile is updated

		gender hobbies ,date of birth b)update profile or reset	birth	
USER9	Check the feedback is given by student for mid feedback form	a)select the mid option select the course and rates the lecturer performance b)click submit button	Not applicable	student gives the feedback successfully
USER10	Check the feedback is given by student for end feedback form	a)select the end feedback ,select the course & rates the lecturer b)click submit button	Not applicable	Student gives the end feedback successfully
USER11	Check student shall logout successfully	Click the logout button	Not applicable	student page is closed successfully

Fig: 6.4.2 User Test Case

CHAPTER-8

SNAPSHORTS

This chapter includes the snap shot of the result obtained. by this you will be able to know how the actual system has been design and how to interact with the system.

This is the index page of Online Feedback System Tool.

SAMPLE SCREENSHOT OF ONLINE FEEDBACK SYSTEM:

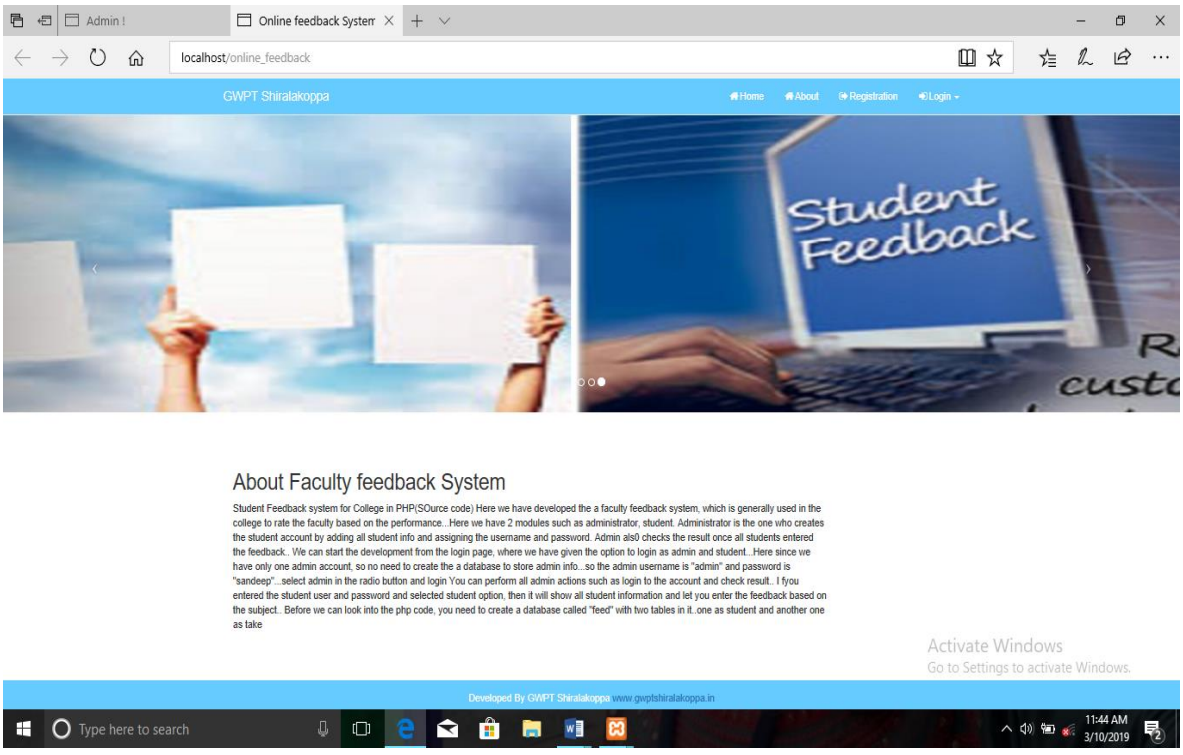

Fig 7.1: Home page

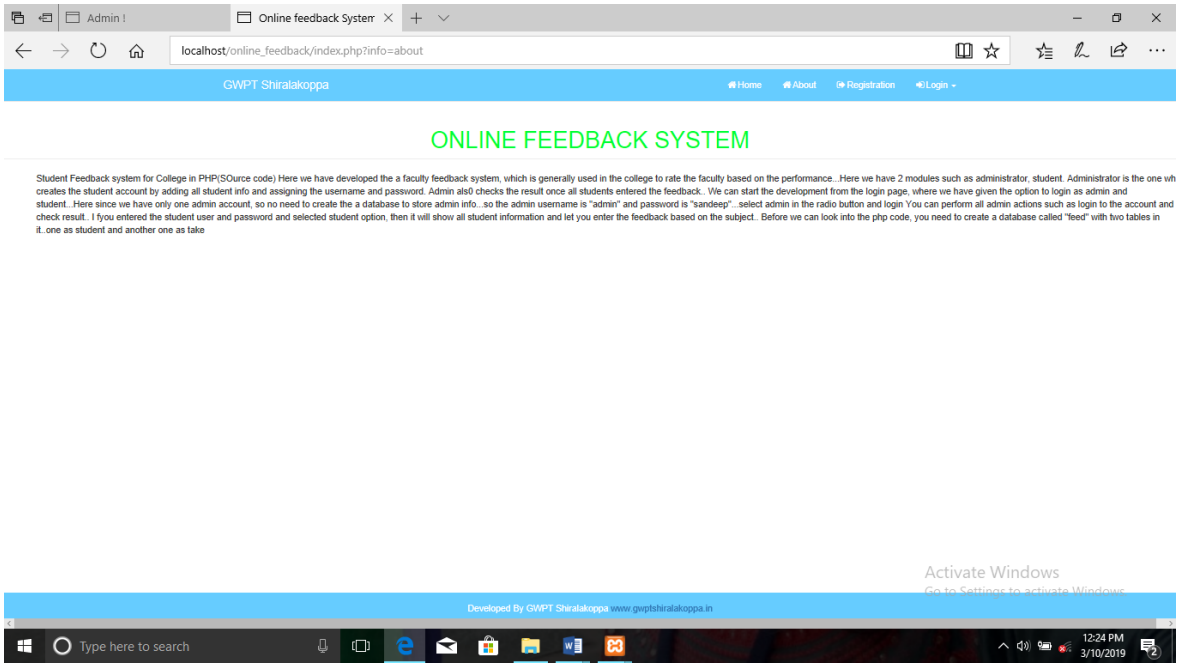

Fig 7.2: About online feedback System

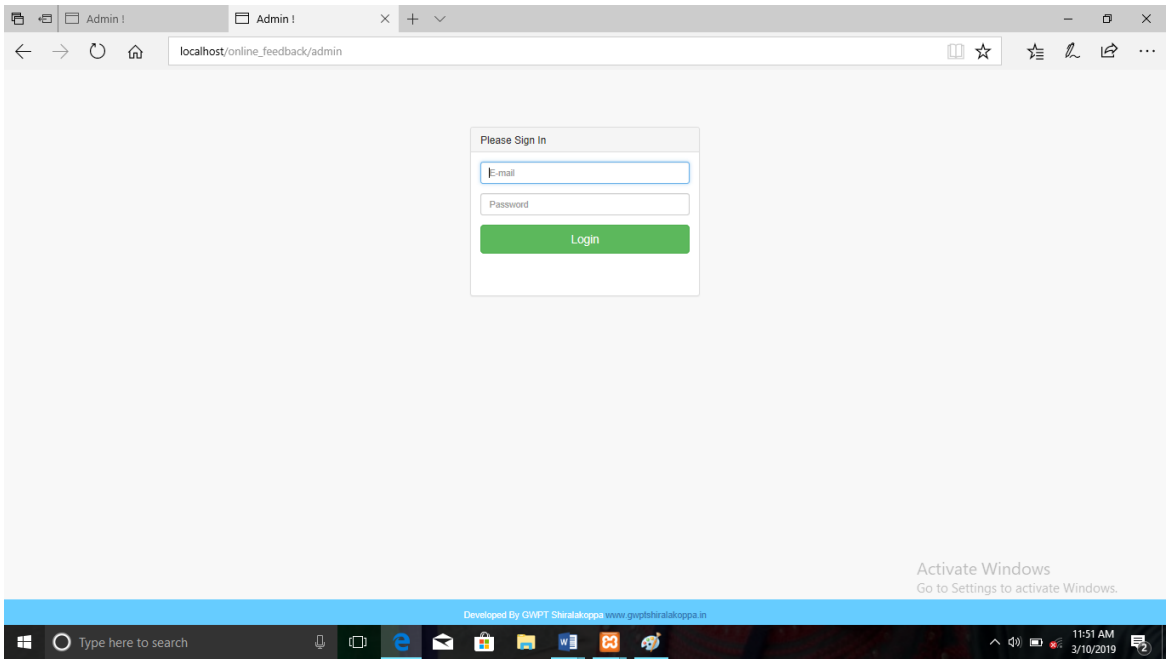

Fig 7.3: Admin login form

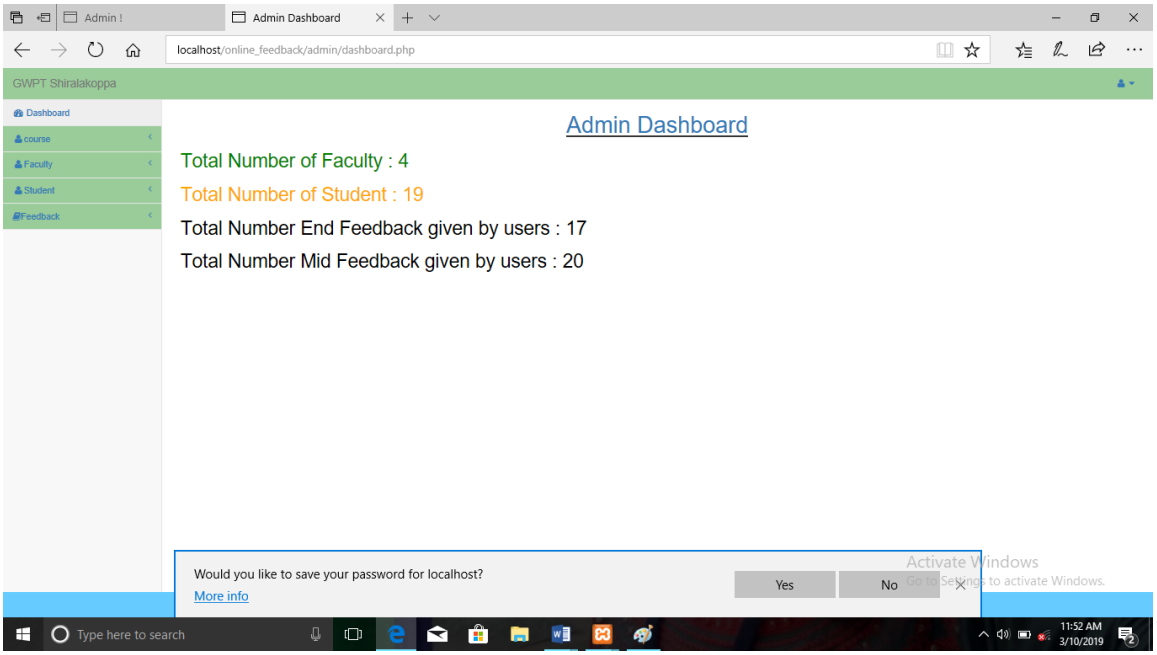

Fig 7.4: Admin Dashboard

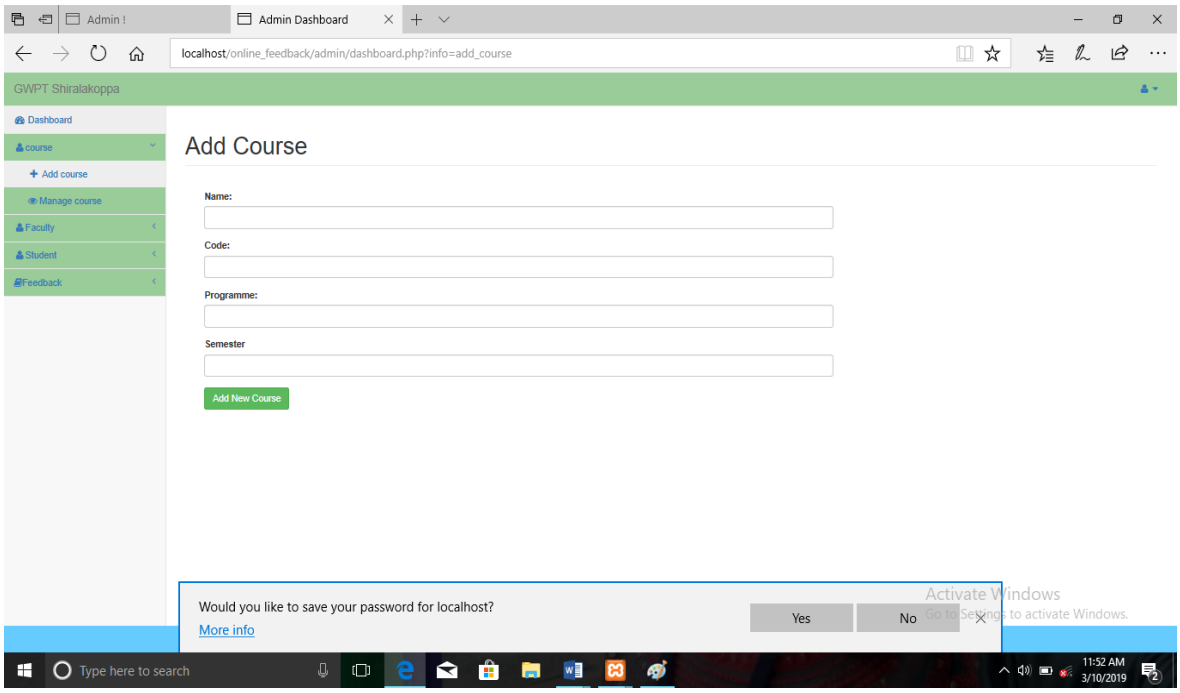

Fig 7.5: Add course

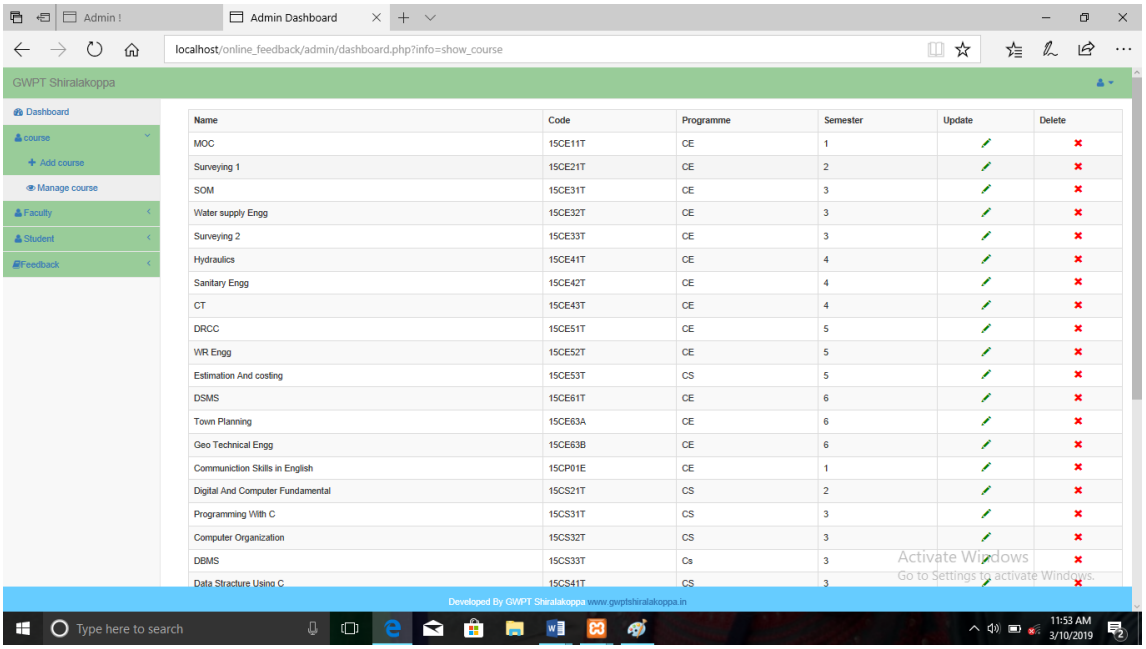

Fig 7.6: Manage course

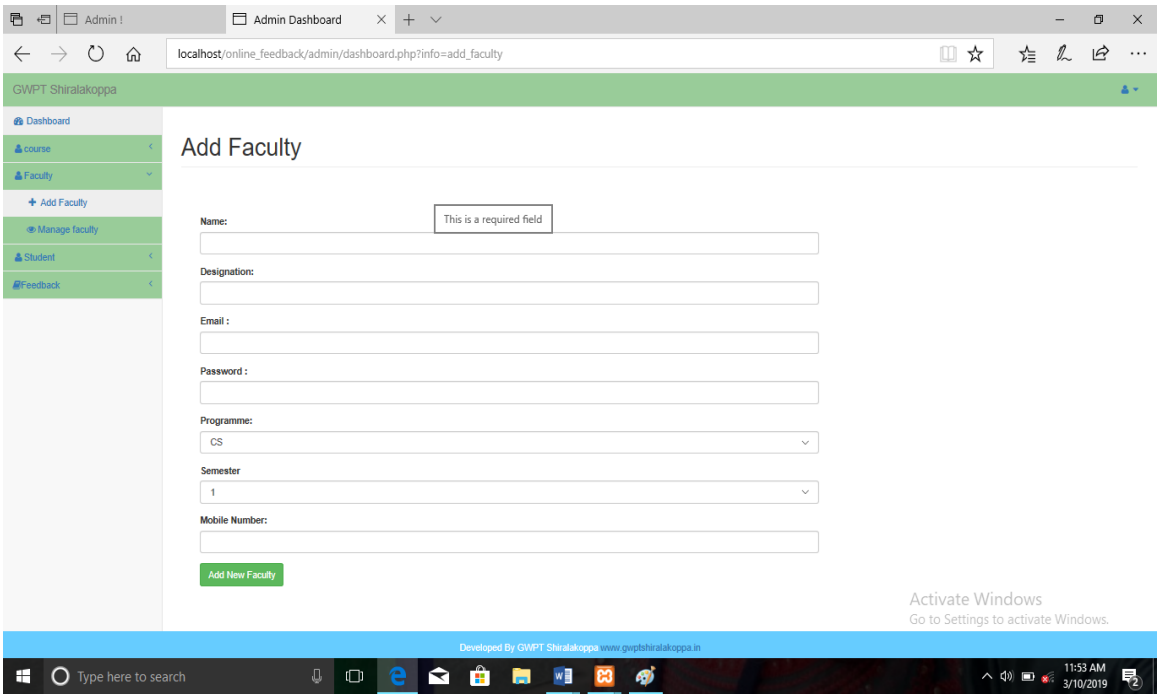

Fig 7.7: Add Faculty

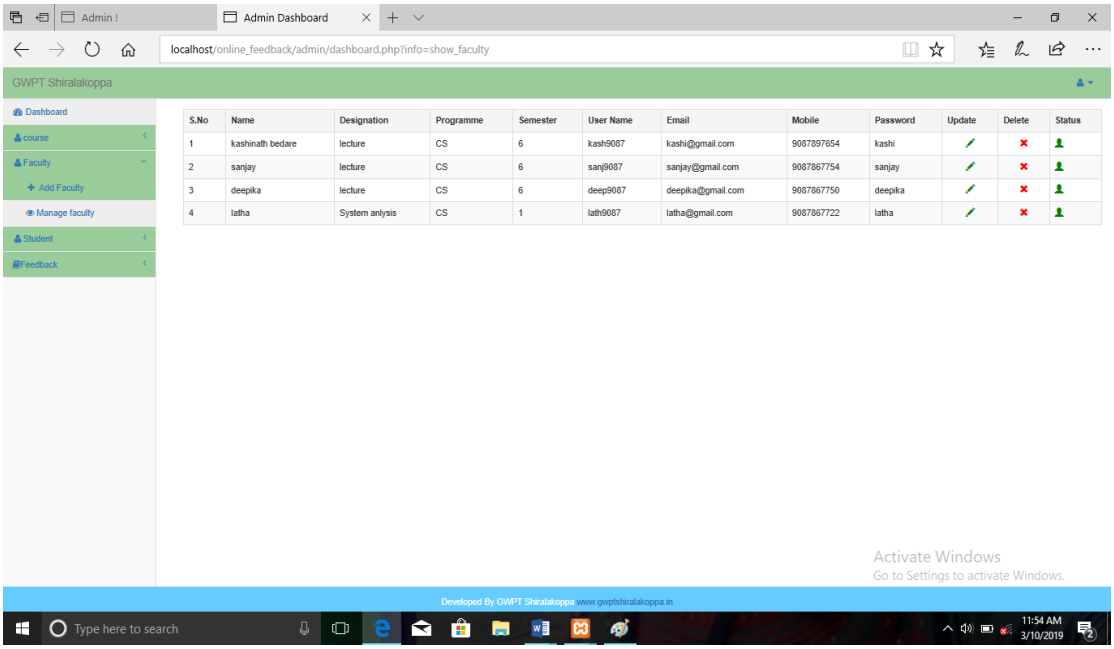

Fig 7.8: Manage Faculty

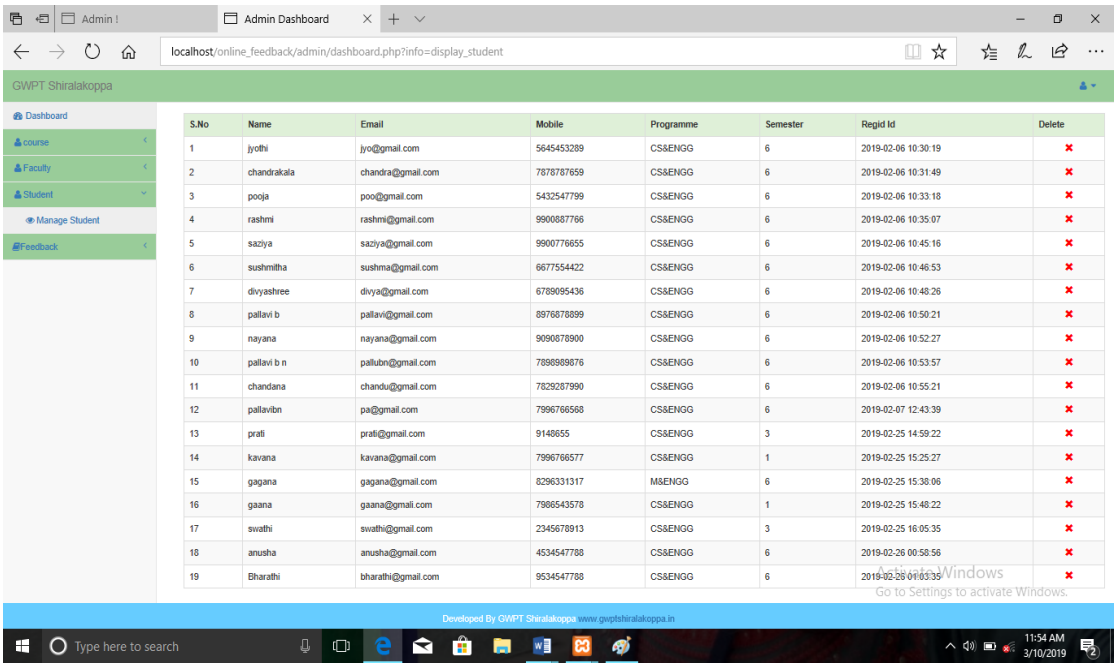

Fig 7.9: Manage Students

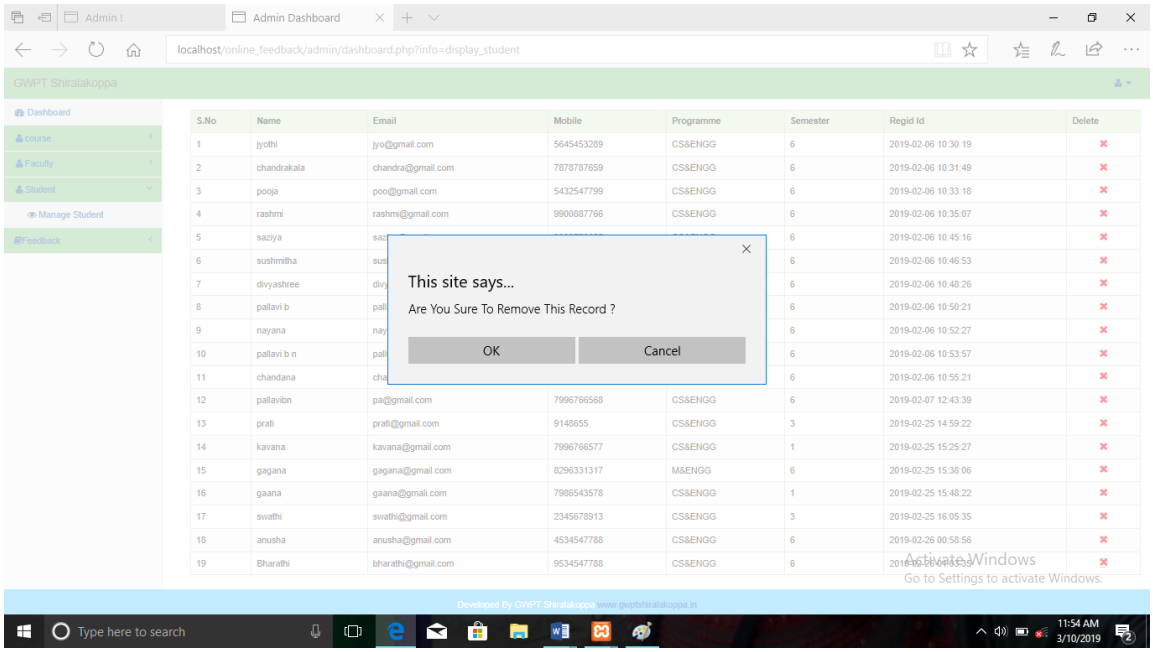

Fig 7.10: Delete Student

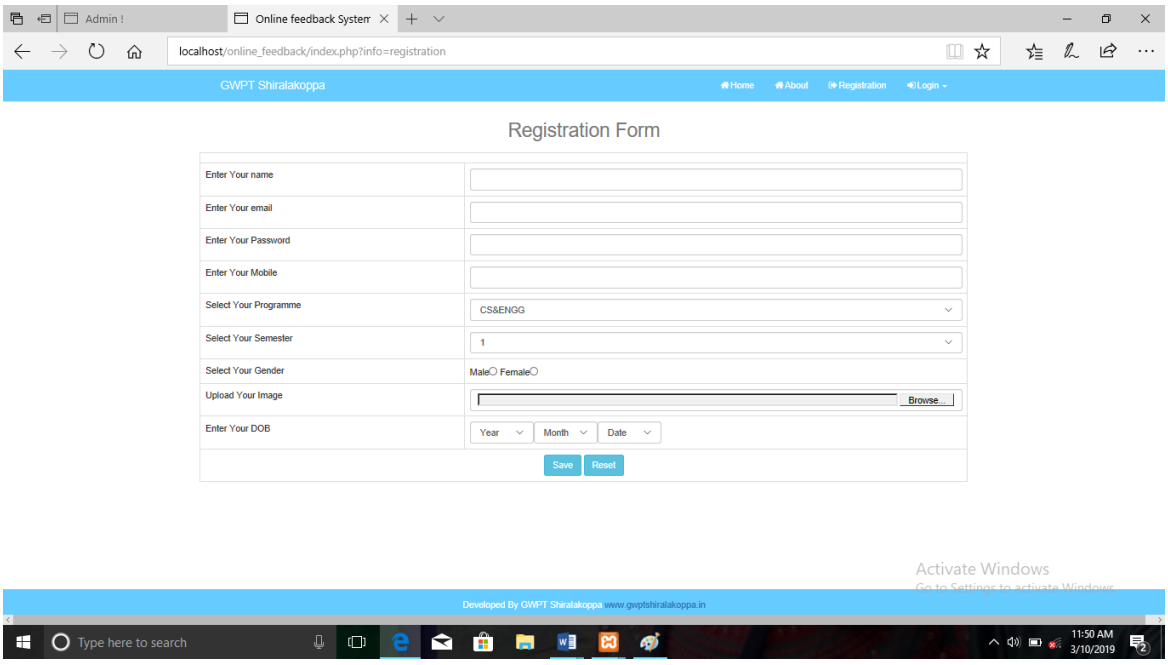

Fig 7.11: Registration Form

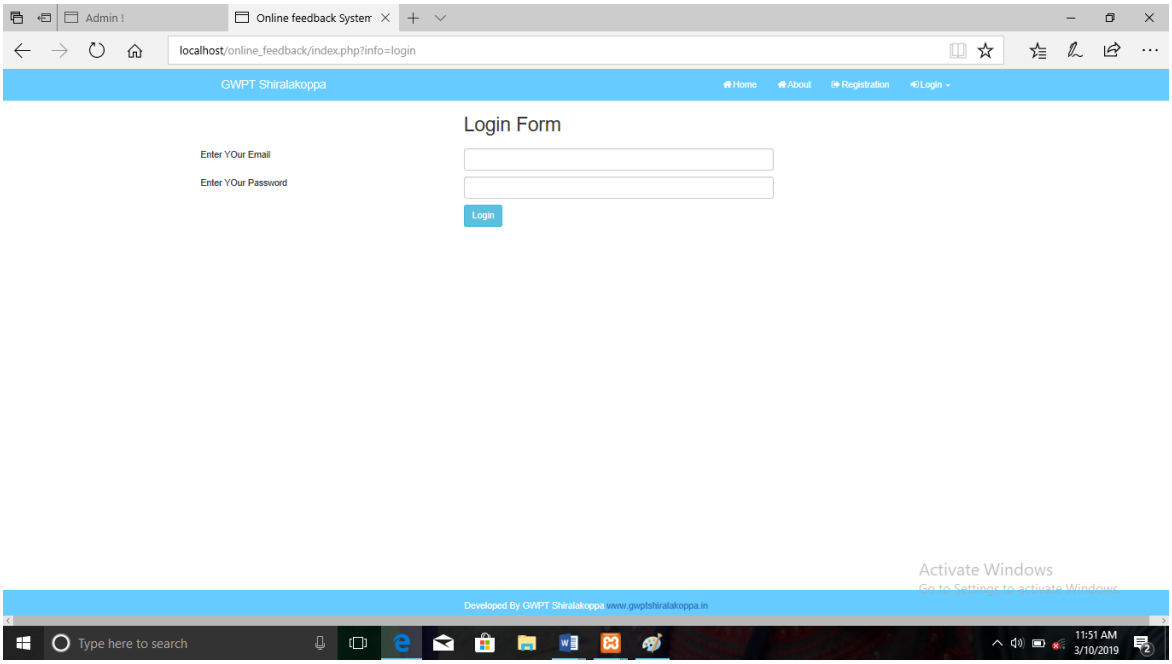

Fig 7.12: User login Form

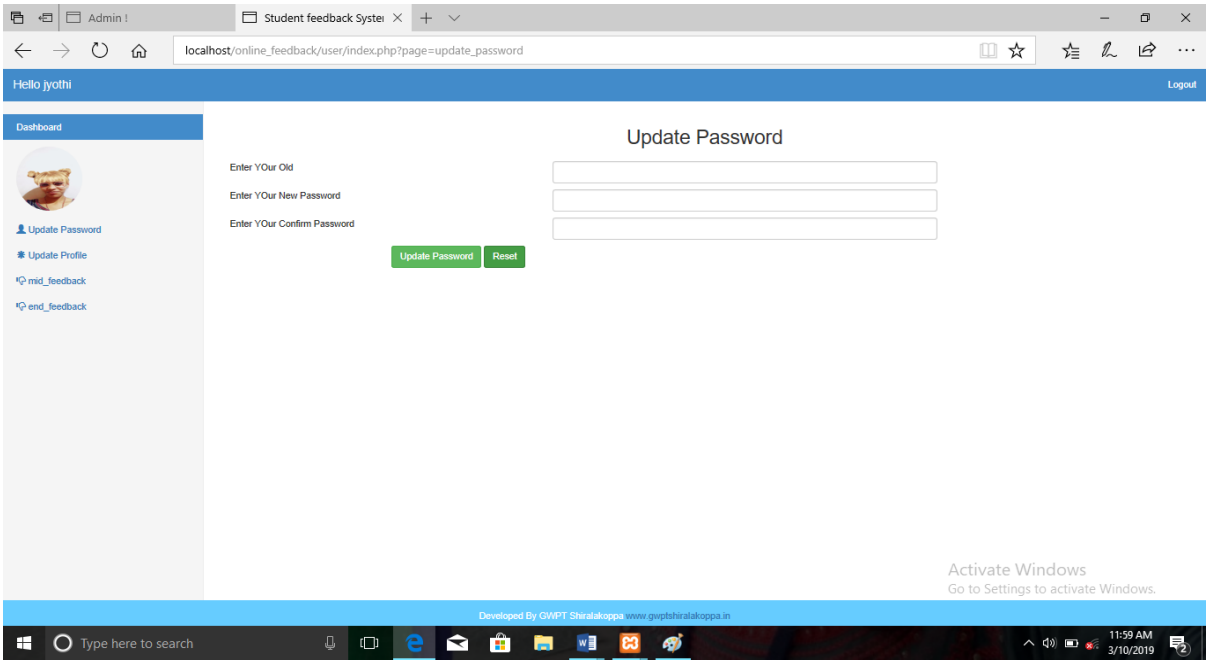

Fig 7.13: Student Update Password

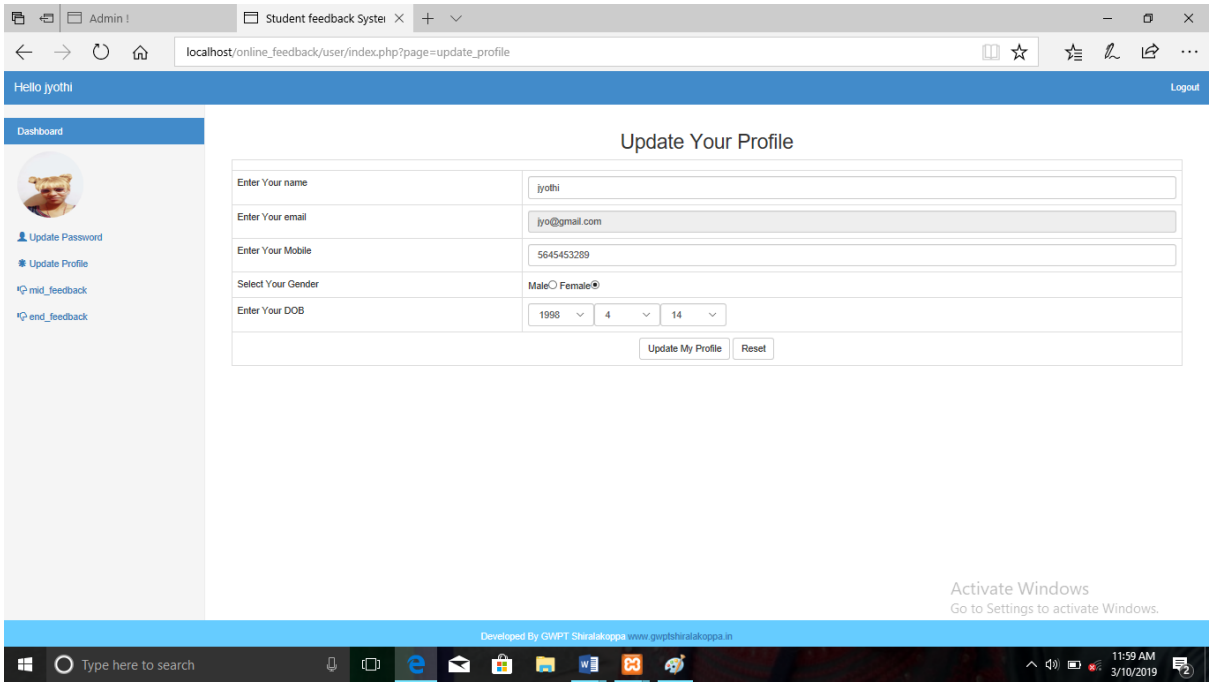

Fig 7.14: User update profile

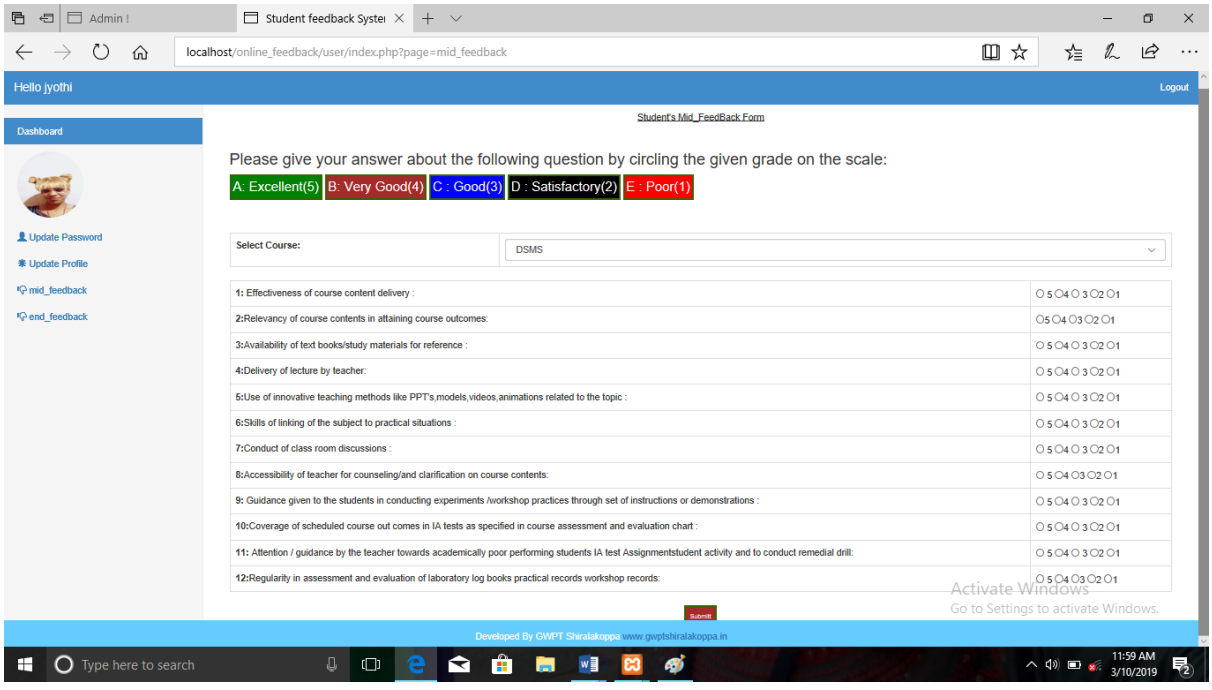

Fig 7.15: Student give the mid-feedback about the course

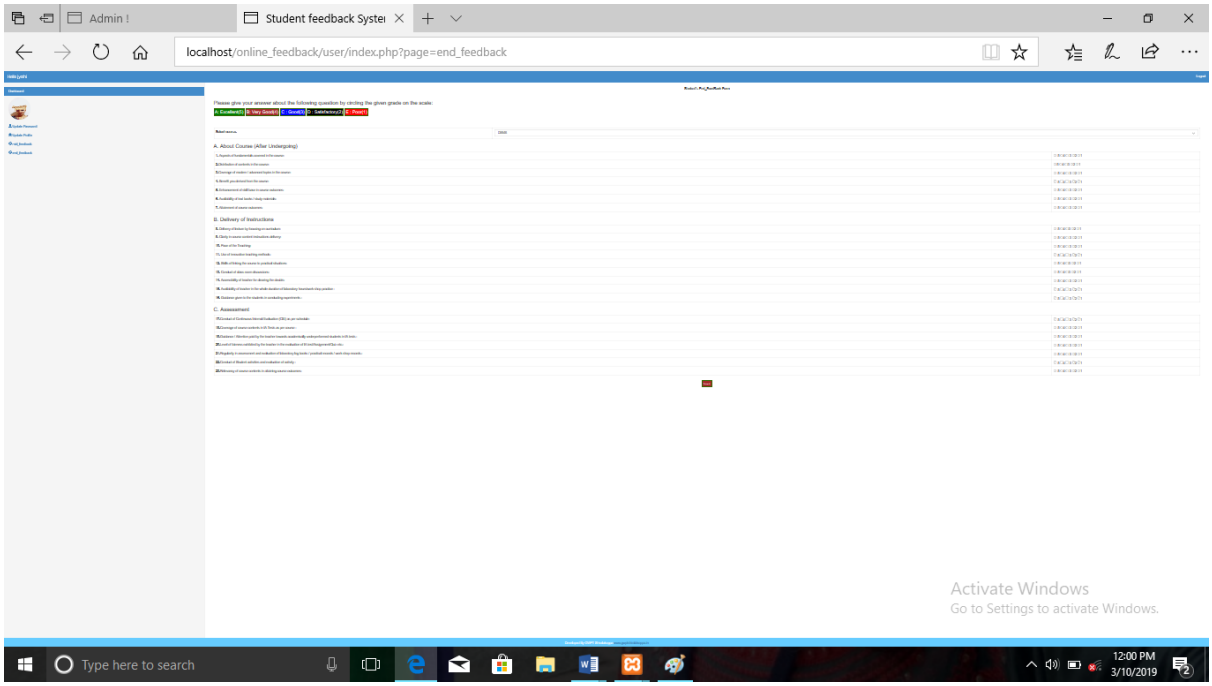

Fig 7.16: Student give the End-feedback about the course

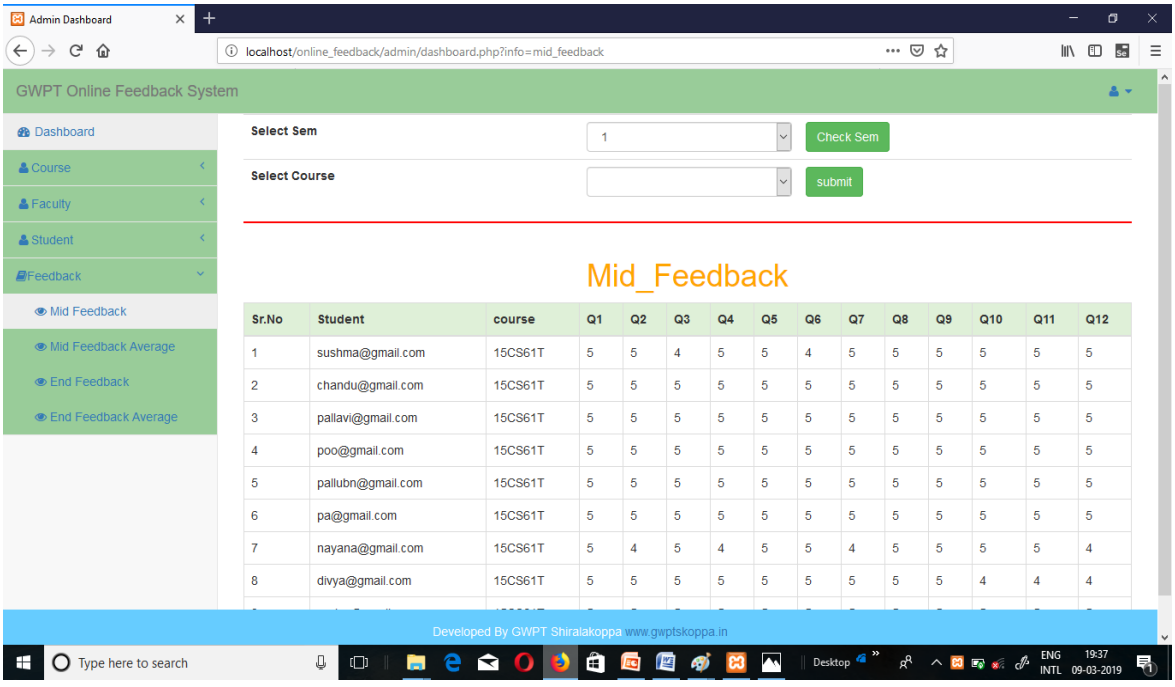

Fig 7.17: Admin Mid feedback

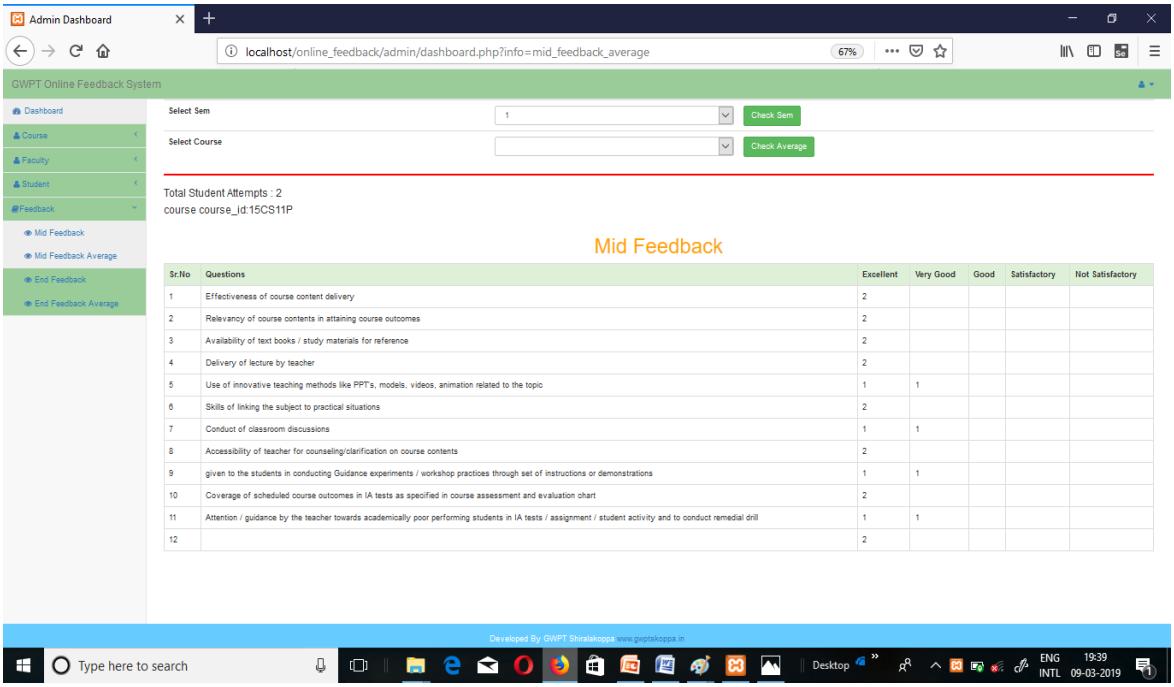

Fig 7.18: Admin Mid feedback Average

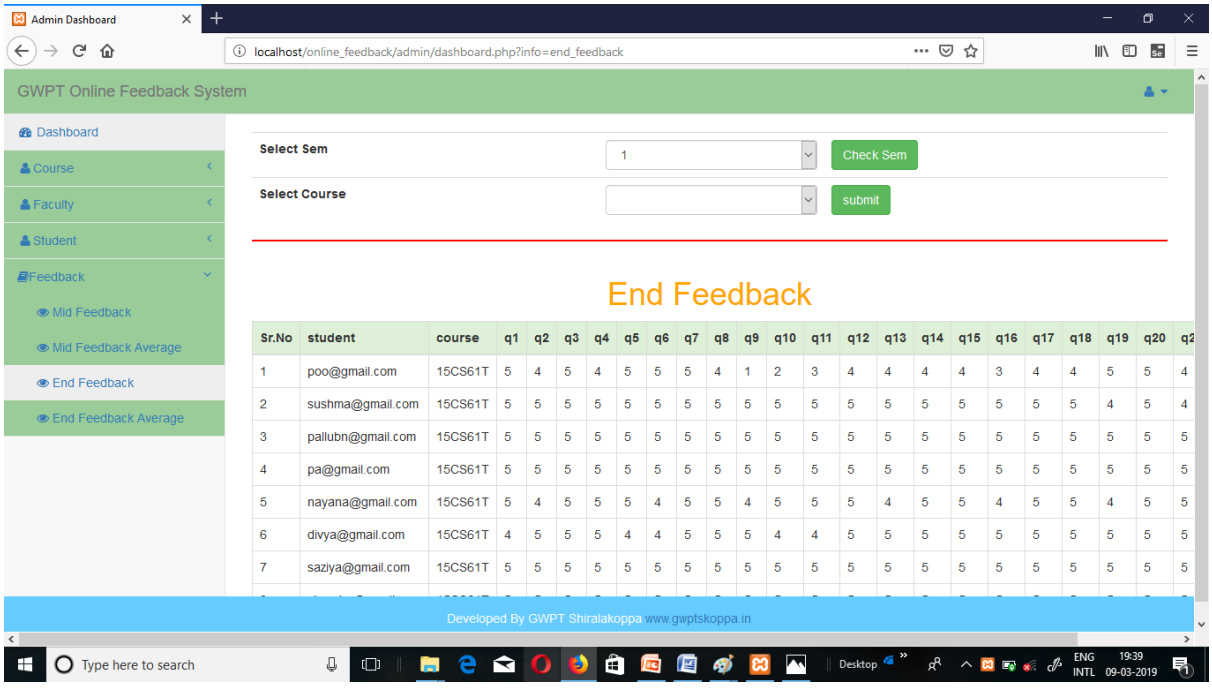

Fig 7.19: Admin End feedback

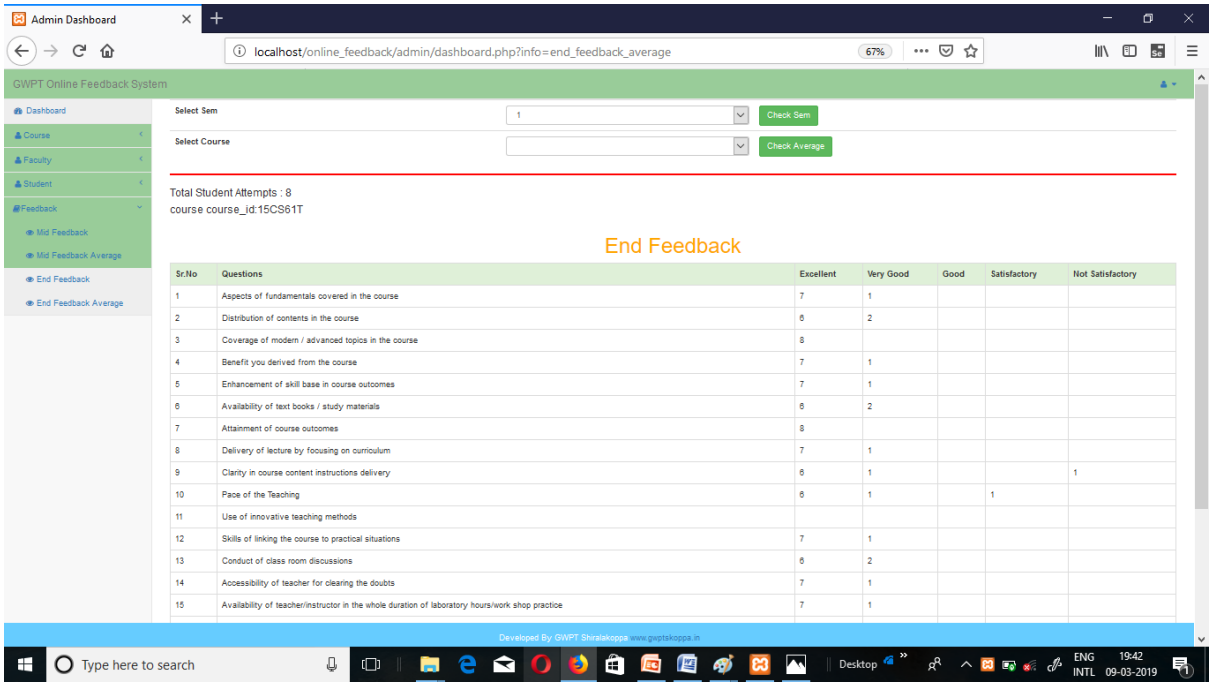

Fig 7.20: Admin End feedback Average

CHAPTER-9

FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

Moreover some parts of the project have remained uncompleted due to some reasons. First of all limitations of our project, which has been discussed in previous topic make place for future enhancements. Though that was not the part of objective of our project but it would have great to implement that provided we'd enough time.

The aim of proposed system is to developed a system of improved facilities. The proposed system can overcome all the limitations of the existing system. the system provides Proper security and reduces the manual work .

- Security of data.
- Ensure data accuracy's.
- Proper control of the higher officials.
- Minimize manual data entry.
- Minimum time needed for the various process.
- Greater efficiency.
- Better service.
- Minimum time required.

CHAPTER-10

CONCLUSION

This project is design for the purpose to reduce the lecturer's time and to reduce the burden of maintaining huge amount of records of students. At the time of feedback generation it apply formulae for generate a feedback of particular subject. After that it will displayed the whole record sheet to the staff, when the staff will login in the system. As the comparison with manual feedback or existing feedback system the new system is easier way to manage whole things in a particular manner. As per the existing system it is very easy process to save each and every record of individual student by the use of database.

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- http://www.scribd.com