DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Teacher: HAMEEZA

PROJECT REPORT

PROJECT: **"MUSA INSTITUTE"**

GROUP MEMBERS:

NIDA RAMZAN: CS_121

SUMAIYA SHAHEEN : CS_131

ARSHI RANA : CS_037

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this project title **MUSA INSTITUE** (AN ACADEMY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM) was carried out by Nida, Sumaiya and Arshi under the Lab teacher **MISS HAMEEZA**and submitted to Computer and information systems Engineering Department.

Examiner sign:

Date:

ABSTRACT

The technological advancements have influenced the society so as to take a leap towards success. Every technological reform is a small step towards advancement and progress of mankind. Developments in information technologies have also been impacting upon educational organizations. The introduction of technology in schools/Academy can thus result in a decreased use of paper and in bringing most of the school office work in an e-format. Thus, the Academyshould employ management information systems to improve the efficiency of administrative services. AAcademy management information system (AMIS) is a system or process that provides the information necessary to manage an academy effectively. They provide an objective system for recording and aggregating information and supports the institution's strategic goals and direction. The administrative processes and the official procedures of school can be simplified by the means of management information systems. Academy records, the information about all the students, teachers and other school employees can efficiently be maintained by means of Academy management information systems. On the similar lines, the time-table and attendance records of the pupils and teachers can be maintained by means of time-table and attendance management system respectively. Further, the management information systems can effectively maintain the data pertaining to examination, financial issues; facilities and assets management of the institutions. To sum up, Academy l management information systems not only eases the office work but also ensures the efficient functioning of the Academy. It makes possible, a more effective way of storage and distribution of information. Therefore, realization of the importance of management information systems in schools and its successful implementation is a necessity. There is a dire need to employ such systems to bring qualitative improvement in the prevalent educational practices.

CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

In our visit to different institutes for the collection of ideas for our project, we came across various problems that were facing by a lot of organization in there management system due to their manual work, various number of mistakes were happening over there and in a similar way our visit to some of the popular and well known institutes gives us a lot of new ideas about how managed an organized all these manual work into computerized database to avoid redundancy an extra cost for the salary of the staff to look after this data.

Our proposed "MUSA INSTITUTE" project will handle whole the activities of the school. SMS has most of the facilities that a modern school requires to computerize its day-to-day jobs. It provides facilities to keep the records of student, fees, teaching and non-teaching staff with all their required details along with all required transaction handling. It has facilities to generate various types of reports, which are required by the management during normal business operations to operate the business effectively.

Our design can facilitate us to explore all the activities happening in the institute, even we can get to know which faculty is assigned to which course, the current status of a student of a student and upcoming requirements of a student. The student management system is an automated version of manual Student Management System. It can handle all details about a student. The details include subject details, student personnel details, academic details, exam details etc.

In case of manual system they need a lot of time, manpower etc. Here almost all work is computerized. So the accuracy is maintained. Maintaining backup is very easy. It can do with in a few minutes. Our system has two type of accessing modes, administrator, users and teachers. Student management system is managed by an administrator. It is the job of the administrator to insert update and monitor the whole process. When a user log in to the system. He/she would only view details of the student. He/she can't perform any changes. Our system has seven modules, they are administrator, student, course, class, exam, and section. These modules and its attributes with entity relationship module presented in the ER diagram section.

CHAPTER 2
Project Review

2.1 Project management

Project management skills are put to good use for this project. Having gone through project management modules in Time Series Analysis, Optimization and with two interns Project Management for Business and IT respectively, they enhanced my knowledge on managing a

project. Project management focuses on achieving the objectives by applying five processes presented in Figure below.

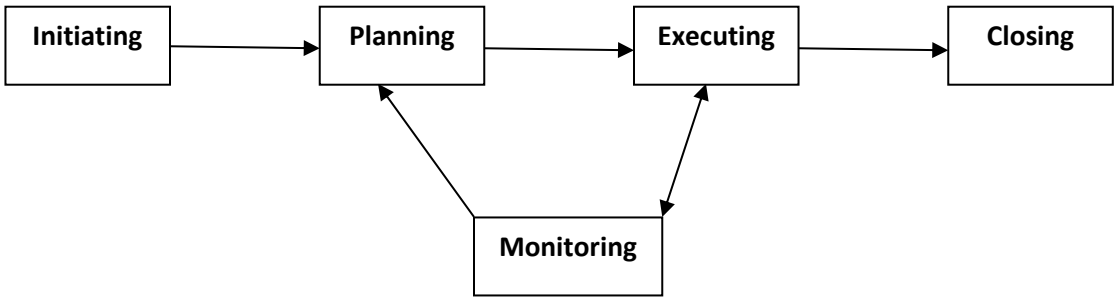


Figure 2.1: Project Development Phases

CHAPTER 3

Resources

3.1 System Development life cycle

Systems Development Life Cycle (SDLC) is the most common process adopted to develop a project and not surprisingly, this project is following this model too. To be precise, waterfall model is being applied. Waterfall model is a sequential model process where the input of a phase actually results from the previous phase.

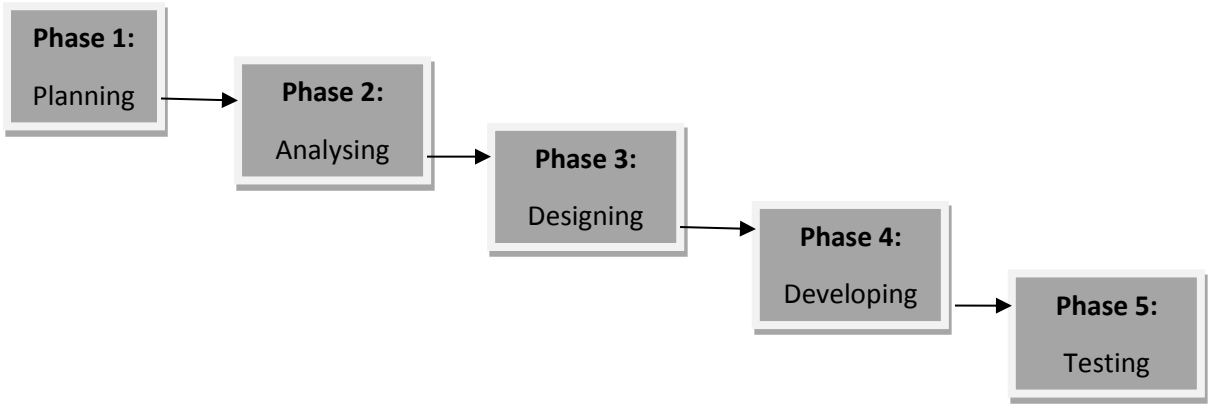


Figure 3.1: SDLC Phases

There are five phases in this model and the first phase is the planning stage. The planning stage determines the objectives of the project and whether the project should be given the green light to proceed. This is where the proposal submission comes into picture. After obtaining the approval,

the next phase is analysis. Gathering and analysing the system and user requirements is essential for entry to the design step. With the user requirements gathering completed, there is a need to prepare the resources for the project. Be it software or hardware components, careful consideration and selection is to be taken care at this stage. The decision on the appropriate resources to be used is further elaborated under the subsections below. The next step is to design the system and database structure. Results from the analysis and preparation that were concluded from the previous stage are put into action. With the user requirements in mind, the flow of the system is planned and the user interface is designed to suit their easy navigation needs. In addition, the number of tables, attributes, primary and unique keys of the database is listed. After completing the design, actual coding begins. Database is created and codes are written. Some of the codes required amendments and improvement to it so these are being developed at this fourth stage of the waterfall model. With the development completed, testing will begin. The codes and database are tested to ensure the results obtained are as intended. More time is spent on both development and testing stages because it is inevitable to have errors and issues and buff er time is allocated for troubleshooting.

3.2 Scripting language selection

There are many scripting languages available in the market. VBScript, Perl, JSP (Java Server Pages), ASP (Active Server Pages) and PHP (Hypertext Pre-processor) are some of those commonly used. Yet for this project, PHP is the language that is utilized for the coding piece because it is a server-side, embeddable HTML language. Being a widely-used open source scripting language, it is free for everyone to use and is especially suited for web development. On top of that, the existing system is already using PHP. There are many advantages for using PHP thus no need for the switch to another scripting language. Other than being a freeware, there are many free upgrade packages easily available. The other benefit of choosing PHP is the ease in installation. It can run as a plug in on quite a number of web servers such as the Apache. We preferred PHP due to the ease of usage and it can be uploaded and run on another platform with minimal change required to be done to the script. Beyond and above, the compiling time and speed for PHP is faster and more efficient that's why we target PHP language in our project.

3.3 Database Selection

There are a variety of databases that we can select from the market. The widely used databases are Microsoft Access, Microsoft SQL, Oracle and MySQL. Looking at Microsoft Access, it does not encourage concurrent usage and it may be inefficient, as the database needs to be saved into one file. It is also unable to process high speed and large size database as compared to MySQL. In terms of costs, Oracle database requires a licensing fee but MySQL database is a freeware. In addition, MySQL database is easy to install, user friendly, reliable and is able to run on diff erent platforms. Moreover PHP can access MySQL database directly without the need to go through ODBC (Open Database Connectivity). To conclude, PHP script is able to run faster with MySQL database and the processing time will definitely be shorter. The pre-school does not require complex and costly software for its database management system hence MySQL is the ideal database for this project.

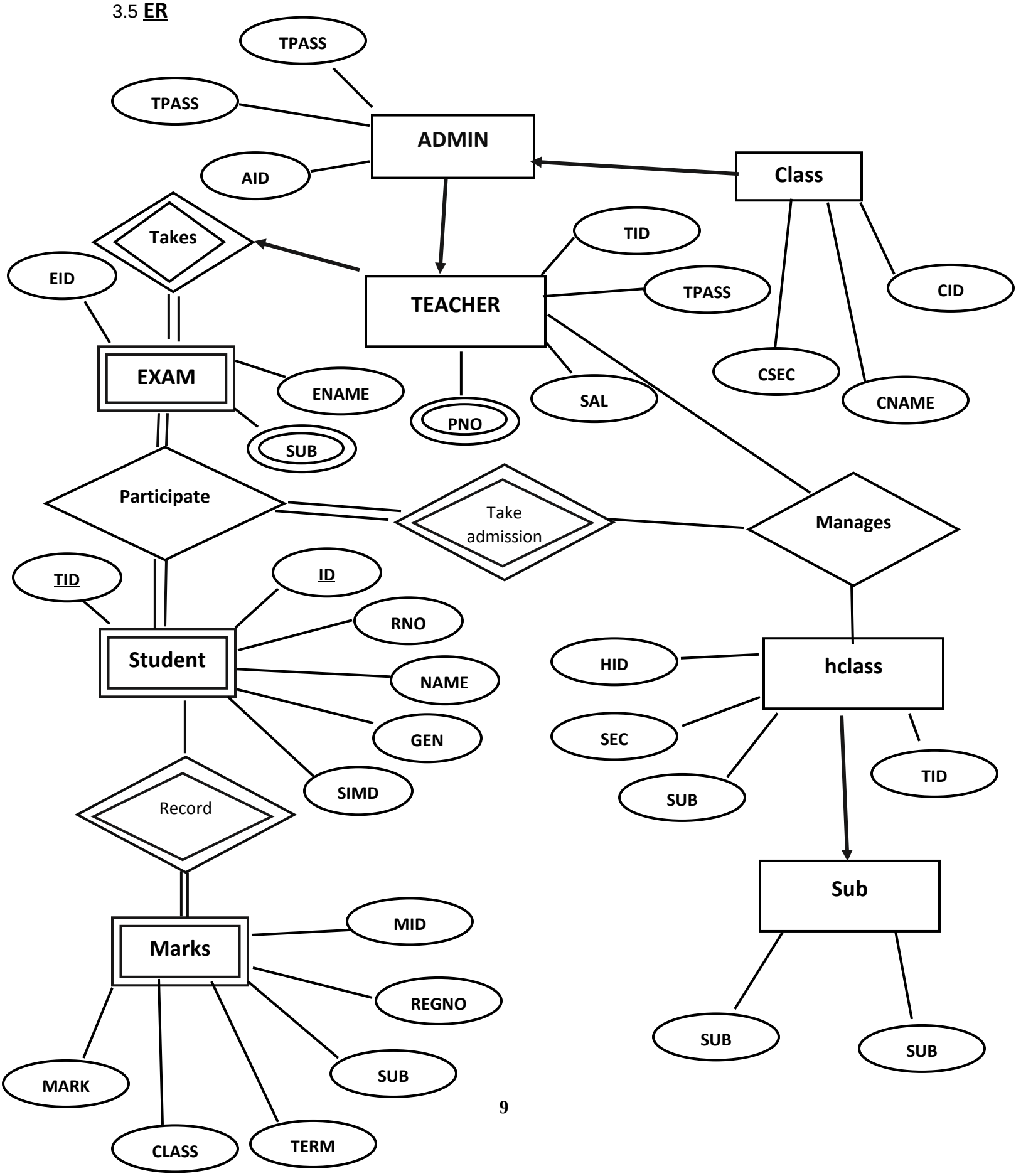
3.4 Web server selection

After deciding on the scripting language and database, our next step is to select the web server that can support them. Web server is necessary for the delivery of web content to the web browser. As such, Apache HTTP server which has performance similar with other 'high-performance' server is considered Thereafter, research and actual testing have been performed to see the outcome of the various servers listed in the Figure below. These servers include PHP and MySQL in their installation packages thus allowing smoother and simpler download process. However, based on the performance and interface, Wamp or LAMP server is the preferred choice. In our project school management system we used Wampserver as you can see below in the table it just for clarification about server and furthmoreparts that are including in it.

Package	Wampserver
Version	3.1.9 - 64bit
Furthermore	PHP MySQL PhpMyAdmin Apache HTTP server

Currently we are working on the data provided in the section below upon which we are working, for the time being we are working on the data of the student and teacher that which student is being taught by which teacher and which subject along with this all the records of the staff working in our institutes

3.5 **ER**


TPASS
TPASS
ADMIN
AID
Class
Takes
TID
EID
TEACHER
TPASS
CID
EXAM
ENAME
PNO
SAL
CSEC
CNAME
SUB
Participate
Take admission
Manages
TID
ID
RNO
Student
HID
hclass
NAME
SEC
GEN
TID
SIMD
SUB
Record
Sub
MID
Marks
REGNO
SUB
SUB
MARK
SUB
CLASS
TERM

CHAPTER 4

LOGICAL DESIGN

TABLES AND COLLECTION OF DATA:

ACADEMY VISIT:

First we have to collect data and it should be mandatory that the data we collected seems real world data for this purpose we visited two academies**TPA** and **Farabi. Both are located at Pathar road Karachi.**

Step1:

Decision of selecting table is not easy in any database . According to our database design we have to decided that 5 entities are enough to make academy management system we can easily fetch our data from these tables.

- **Admin**
- **Class**
- **Exam**
- **Staff**
- **Student**

NORMALIZATION:

NORMALIZATION OF SUBJECT TABLE:

CID	CNAME	CSEC	SID	SNAME
01	IX	B	101,100	CHEM,BIO
02	X	A	121	PHY
03	XI	A	120,131	PHY,MATHS

It is not in First Normal form;

CID	CNAME	CSEC	SID	SNAME
01	IX	B	101,100	CHEM,BIO
02	X	A	121	PHY
03	XI	A	120,131	PHY,MATHS

Should contain atomic value

1ST NORMAL FORM:

Std_id + sub_id = candidate key

CID	CNAME	CSEC	SID	SNAME
01	IX	B	101	CHEM
01	IX	B	100	BIO
02	X	A	121	PHY
03	XI	A	120	PHY
03	XI	A	131	MATHS

2ND NORMAL FORM:

According to 2nd Normal Form

- The table should be in **1stNormal Form**
- It should not have any **Partial DependencieS**

CID	CNAME	CSEC	SID	SNAME
01	IX	B	101	CHEM
01	IX	B	100	BIO
02	X	A	121	PHY
03	XI	A	120	PHY
03	XI	A	131	MATHS

Make it in 2NF:

CLASS TABLE:

CID	CNAME	CSEC
01	IX	B
01	IX	B
02	X	A
03	XI	A
03	XI	A

SUBJECT TABLE:

SID	SNAME
101	CHEM
100	BIO
121	PHY
120	PHY
131	MATHS

Std_name,class_name,sec_name only depends upon std_id which is a part of primary key.

After splitting the tables partial dependency removed.

3rdNormal Form

- As no transitive dependency exist in the tables so,

CID	CNAME	CSEC
01	IX	B
01	IX	B
02	X	A
03	XI	A
03	XI	A

Here sec_name a non prime attribute depends upon a non_prime attribute class_nameso remove transitive dependency ;

Boyce-CoddNormal Form:

As no prime attribute depends upon non-prime attribute, therefore they are already in BCNF.

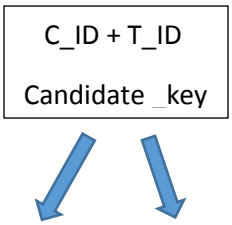
4thNormal Form:

- It should be in BCNF
- Should not have Multivalued Dependency

NORMALIZATION OF TEACHER TABLE:

Original Table:

We have collected the data of some of the teachers and subjects and have normalized our data as below:



CLA	SUB	HID	TID	TNAME	PNO	MAIL	SAL
I	English	101	A	Sumaiya	0340-1234567 0333-1234567	sumaiya@gmailcom	25000
II	Science	201	B	Shaheen	0341-1234567	shaheen@gmail.com	22000
III	Math	301	C	Arshi	0315-1234567	arshi@gmail.com	24000
III	Physics	302	D	Nida	0300-1234567	nida@gmail.com, nidan@yahoo.com	21000
IV	Chemistry	401	E	Anum	0345-1234567	anum@gmail.com	26000

1st Normal Form:

By the rule 1 of 1st normal form

"Each column of the table must be single valued which means it should not contain multiple values "

Entries in the attributes of Phone num and E_mail violate this rule.

CLA	SUB	HID	TID	TNAME	PNO	MAIL	SAL
I	English	101	A	Sumaiya	0340-1234567 0333-1234567	sumaiya@gmailcom	25000
II	Science	201	B	Shaheen	0341-1234567	shaheen@gmail.com	22000
III	Math	301	C	Arshi	0315-1234567	arshi@gmail.com	24000
III	Physics	302	D	Nida	0300-1234567	nida@gmail.com, nidan@yahoo.com	21000
IV	Chemistry	401	E	Anum	0345-1234567	anum@gmail.com	26000

Now for first normal form we will break the value into atomic values, and then the table will look like this.

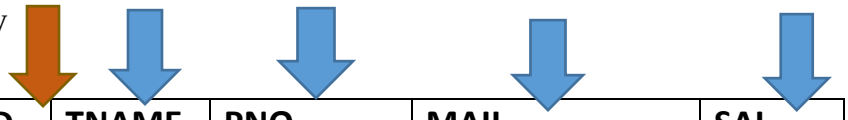
CLA	SUB	HID	TID	TNAME	PNO	MAIL	SAL
I	English	101	A	Sumaiya	0340-1234567	sumaiya@gmailcom	25000
I	English	101	A	Sumaiya	0333-1234567	sumaiya@gmailcom	25000
II	Science	201	B	Shaheen	0341-1234567	shaheen@gmail.com	22000
III	Math	301	C	Arshi	0315-1234567	arshi@gmail.com	24000
III	Physics	302	D	Nida	0300-1234567	nida@gmail.com	21000
III	Physics	302	D	Nida	0300-1234567	nidan@yahoo.com	21000
IV	Chemistry	401	E	Anum	0345-1234567	anum@gmail.com	26000

2nd Normal Form

According to 2nd Normal Form

- The table should be in **1stNormal Form**
- It should not have any **Partial Dependencies**

But in our example T_name, Phone, E_mail, Salary all depends upon T_ID which is Part of the candidate key (e.g partial dependency



CID	SUB	HID	TID	TNAME	PNO	MAIL	SAL
I	English	101	A	Sumaiya	0340-1234567	sumaiya@gmailcom	25000
I	English	101	A	Sumaiya	0333-1234567	sumaiya@gmailcom	25000
II	Science	201	B	Shaheen	0341-1234567	shaheen@gmail.com	22000
III	Math	301	C	Arshi	0315-1234567	arshi@gmail.com	24000
III	Physics	302	D	Nida	0300-1234567	nida@gmail.com	21000
III	Physics	302	D	Nida	0300-1234567	nidan@yahoo.com	21000
IV	Chemistry	401	E	Anum	0345-1234567	anum@gmail.com	26000

Now to make it in 2NF, breaking the table as shown

Subject Table

HID	SUB	CLA	TID
101	English	I	A
201	Science	II	B
301	Math	III	C
302	Physics	III	D
401	Chemistry	IV	E

Teacher Table

TID	TNAME	PNO	MAIL	SAL
A	Sumaiya	0340-1234567	sumaiya@gmailcom	25000
A	Sumaiya	0333-1234567	sumaiya@gmailcom	25000
B	Shaheen	0341-1234567	shaheen@gmail.com	22000
C	Arshi	0315-1234567	arshi@gmail.com	24000
D	Nida	0300-1234567	nida@gmail.com	21000
D	Nida	0300-1234567	nidan@yahoo.com	21000
E	Anum	0345-1234567	anum@gmail.com	26000

3rdNormal Form

As no transitive dependency exist in the tables therefore they are already in 3NF

Boyce-CoddNormal Form:

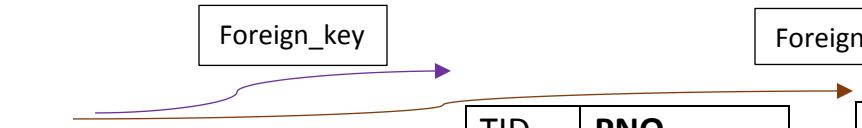
As no prime attribute depends upon non-prime attribute, therefore they are already in 3NF

4thNormal Form:

- It should be in BCNF

- Should not have Multivalued Dependency

But in our case we have to reduce Teacher table into 4th NF



TID	TNAME	SAL
A	Sumaiya	25000
B	Shaheen	22000
C	Arshi	24000
D	Nida	21000
E	Anum	26000

TID	PNO
A	0340-1234567
A	0333-1234567
B	0341-1234567
C	0315-1234567
D	0300-1234567
E	0345-1234567

TID	MAIL
A	sumaiya@gmailcom
B	shaheen@gmail.com
C	arshi@gmail.com
D	nida@gmail.com
D	nidan@yahoo.com
E	anum@gmail.com

Step2:

After normalizing these tables to removing redundancy our tables goes split and they become 8 from 5.

- **Admin**
- **Class**
- **Exam**
- **Staff**
- **Student**
- **mark**
- **sub**
- **hclass**

CLASS TABLE:

CID	CNAME	CSEC
01	IX	B
01	IX	B
02	X	A
03	XI	A
03	XI	A

SUBJECT TABLE:

SID	SNAME
101	CHEM
100	BIO
121	PHY
120	PHY
131	MATHS

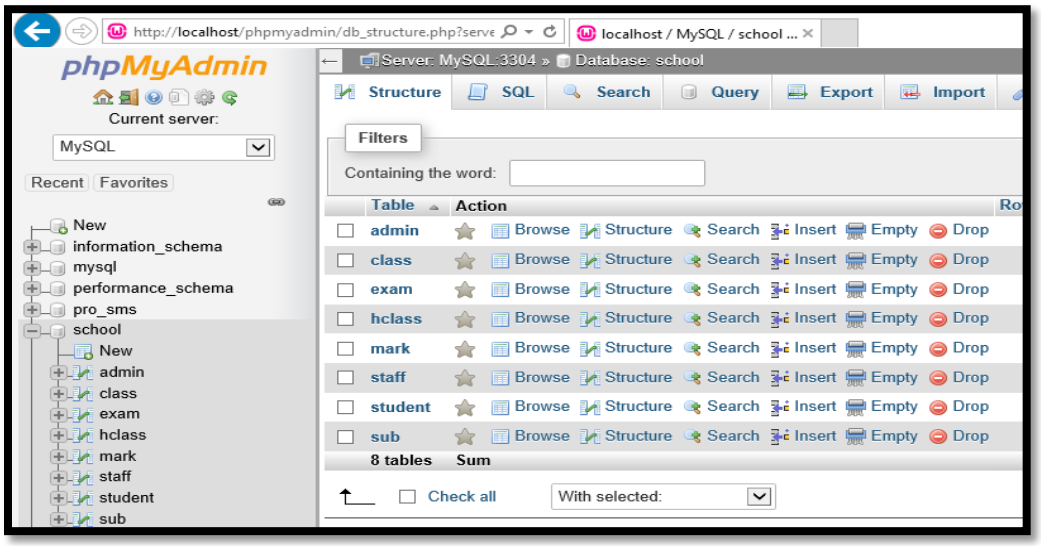
hclass Table

HID	SUB	CLA	TID
101	English	I	A
201	Science	II	B
301	Math	III	C
302	Physics	III	D
401	Chemistry	IV	E

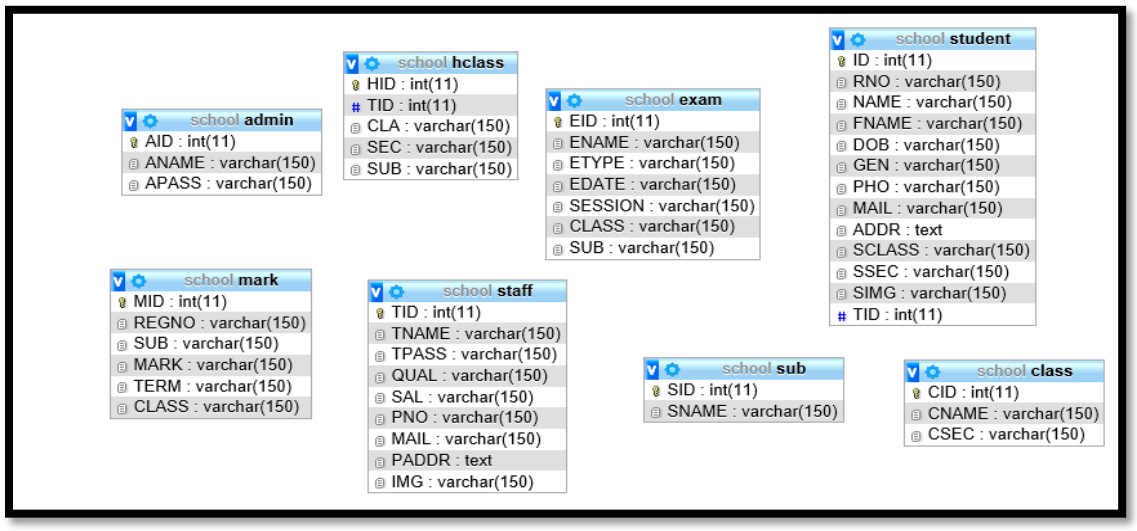
Teacher Table

TID	TNAME	PNO	MAIL	SAL
A	Sumaiya	0340-1234567	sumaiya@gmailcom	25000
A	Sumaiya	0333-1234567	sumaiya@gmailcom	25000
B	Shaheen	0341-1234567	shaheen@gmail.com	22000
C	Arshi	0315-1234567	arshi@gmail.com	24000
D	Nida	0300-1234567	nida@gmail.com	21000
D	Nida	0300-1234567	nidan@yahoo.com	21000
E	Anum	0345-1234567	anum@gmail.com	26000

HOW WE IMPLEMENT THEM IN OUR DATABASE:



DESIGNER:



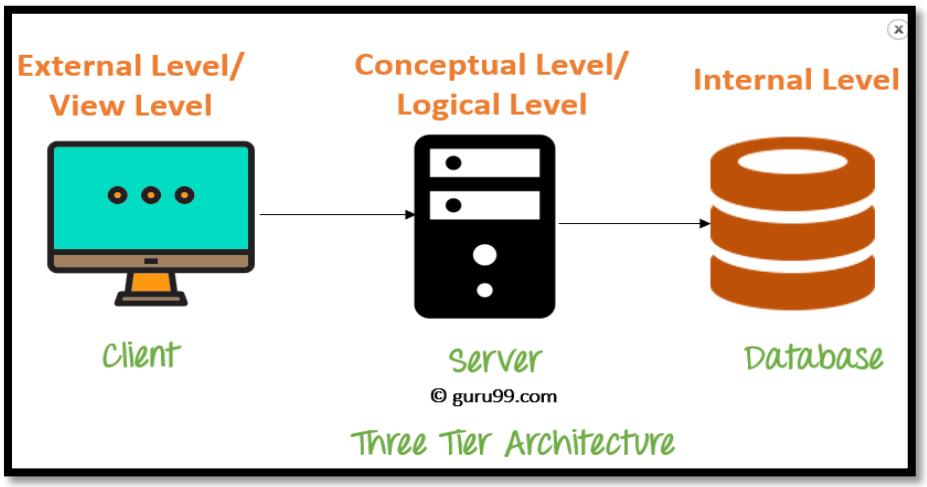
CHAPTER 5

IMPLEMENTATION DESIGN

SCHEMAS:

There are mainly three levels of data abstraction:

1. Internal Level: Actual PHYSICAL storage structure and access paths.
2. Conceptual or Logical Level: Structure and constraints for the entire database
3. External or View level: Describes various user views



Conceptual Schema

The conceptual schema describes the Database structure of the whole database for the community of users. This schema hides information about the physical storage structures and focuses on describing data types, entities, relationships, etc

Facts about Conceptual schema:

- Defines all database entities, their attributes, and their relationships
- Security and integrity information
- In the conceptual level, the data available to a user must be contained in or derivable from the physical level

```
123
124 CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `mark` (
125    `MID` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
126    `REGNO` varchar(150) NOT NULL,
127    `SUB` varchar(150) NOT NULL,
128    `MARK` varchar(150) NOT NULL,
129    `TERM` varchar(150) NOT NULL,
130    `CLASS` varchar(150) NOT NULL,
131    PRIMARY KEY (`MID`)
132 ) ENGINE=InnoDB  DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1 AUTO_INCREMENT=3 ;
133
134 --
135 -- Dumping data for table `mark`
136 --
137
138 INSERT INTO `mark` (`MID`, `REGNO`, `SUB`, `MARK`, `TERM`, `CLASS`) VALUES
139 (1, 'S101', 'Tamil', '95', 'I-Term', 'III'),
140 (2, 'S101', 'English', '65', 'II-Term', 'III');
141
142 -- --------------------------------------------------------
143
144 --
145 -- Table structure for table `staff`
146 --
147
148 CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `staff` (
149    `TID` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
150    `TNAME` varchar(150) NOT NULL,
151    `TPASS` varchar(150) NOT NULL,
152    `QUAL` varchar(150) NOT NULL,
153    `SAL` varchar(150) NOT NULL,
154    `PNO` varchar(150) NOT NULL,
155    `MAIL` varchar(150) NOT NULL,
156    `PADDR` text NOT NULL,
157    `IMG` varchar(150) NOT NULL,
158    PRIMARY KEY (`TID`)
159 ) ENGINE=InnoDB  DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1 AUTO_INCREMENT=6 ;
```

```
22 CREATE DATABASE IF NOT EXISTS `school` DEFAULT CHARACTER SET latin1 COLLATE latin1_swedish_ci;
23 USE `school`;
24
25 -- --------------------------------------------------------
26
27 --
28 -- Table structure for table `admin`
29 --
30
31 CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `admin` (
32    `AID` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
33    `ANAME` varchar(150) NOT NULL,
34    `APASS` varchar(150) NOT NULL,
35    PRIMARY KEY (`AID`)
36 ) ENGINE=InnoDB  DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1 AUTO_INCREMENT=2 ;
37
38 --
39 -- Dumping data for table `admin`
40 --
41
42 INSERT INTO `admin` (`AID`, `ANAME`, `APASS`) VALUES
43 (1, 'admin', '1234');
44
45 -- --------------------------------------------------------
46
47 --
48 -- Table structure for table `class`
49 --
50
51 CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `class` (
52    `CID` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
53    `CNAME` varchar(150) NOT NULL,
54    `CSEC` varchar(150) NOT NULL,
55    PRIMARY KEY (`CID`)
56 ) ENGINE=InnoDB  DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1 AUTO_INCREMENT=7 ;
57
58 --
59 -- Dumping data for table `class`
```

External Schema

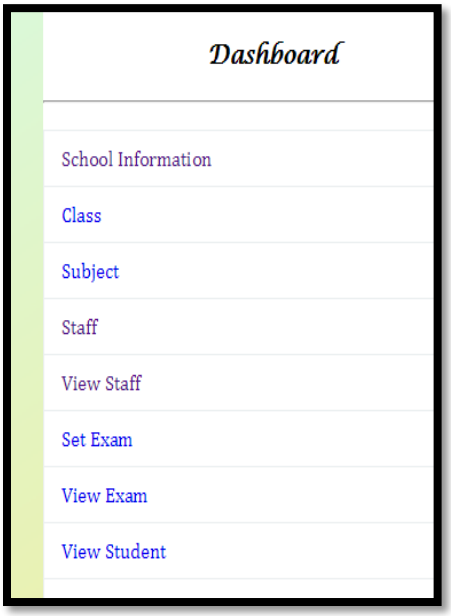
An external schema describes the part of the database which specific user is interested in. It hides the unrelated details of the database from the user. There may be "n" number of external views for each database.

Each external view is defined using an external schema, which consists of definitions of various types of external record of that specific view.

An external view is just the content of the database as it is seen by some specific particular user. For example, a user from the sales department will see only sales related data.

Facts about external schema:

- An external level is only related to the data which is viewed by specific end users.
- This level includes some external schemas.
- External schema level is nearest to the user
- The external schema describes the segment of the database which is needed for a certain user group and hides the remaining details from the database from the specific user group



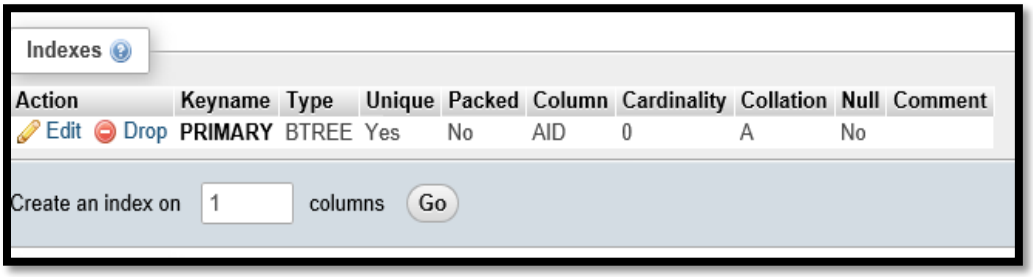

```
    <h3 >View Student Details</h3><br>

<?php
    if(isset($_GET["mes"]))
    {
        echo"<div class='error'>{$_GET["mes"]}</div>";
    }

?>
<table border="1px" >
    <tr>
        <th>S.No</th>
        <th>Roll No</th>
        <th>Name</th>
        <th>Father Name</th>
        <th>DOB</th>
        <th>Gender</th>
        <th>Phone</th>
        <th>Mail</th>
        <th>Address</th>
        <th>Class</th>
        <th>Sec</th>
        <th>Image</th>
        <th>Delete</th>
    </tr>
    <?php
        $s="select * from student where TID={$_SESSION["TID"]}";
        $res=$db->query($s);
        if($res->num_rows>0)
        {
```

Internal Schema

The internal schema defines the physical storage structure of the database. The internal schema is a very low-level representation of the entire database. It contains multiple occurrences of multiple types of internal record. In the ANSI term, it is also called "stored record'.

Facts about Internal schema:

- The internal schema is the lowest level of data abstraction
- It helps you to keeps information about the actual representation of the entire database. Like the actual storage of the data on the disk in the form of records
- The internal view tells us what data is stored in the database and how
- It never deals with the physical devices. Instead, internal schema views a physical device as a collection of physical pages



CHAPTER 6

6.1 LANGUAGES

FRONT END:

We are using laravel for framework.
Css for the seek of some designing.
Php for the interaction of other languages especially mysql.

What is laravel?

Laravel is a free, open-source PHP web framework, created by Taylor Otwell and intended for the development of web applications following the model–view–controller architectural pattern.

Php:

PHP is a general-purpose scripting language that is especially suited to server-side web development, in which case PHP generally runs on a web server. Any PHP code in a requested file is executed by the PHP runtime, usually to create dynamic web page content or dynamic images used on websites or elsewhere.

Css:

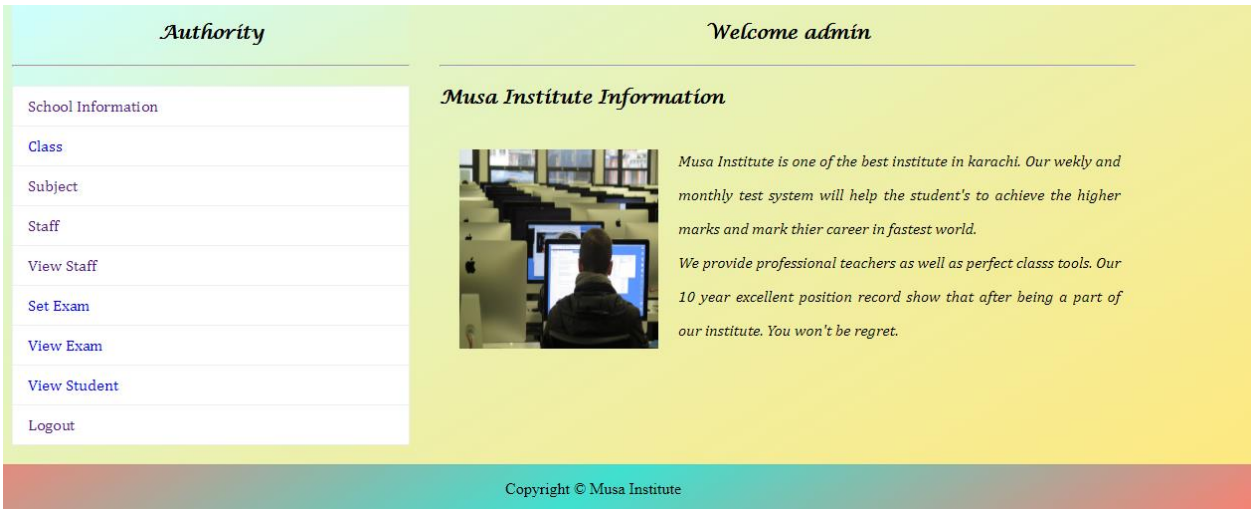
CSS is the language for describing the presentation of Web pages, including colors, layout, and fonts. It allows one to adapt the presentation to different types of devices, such as large screens, small screens, or printers.

6.2 IMPLEMENTATION DESIGN:

In our software the main authorities are in the hand of Admin who can hire and can disqualify any staff working in the institute at any time, the admin can login to the software by his/her name and password by the view as:

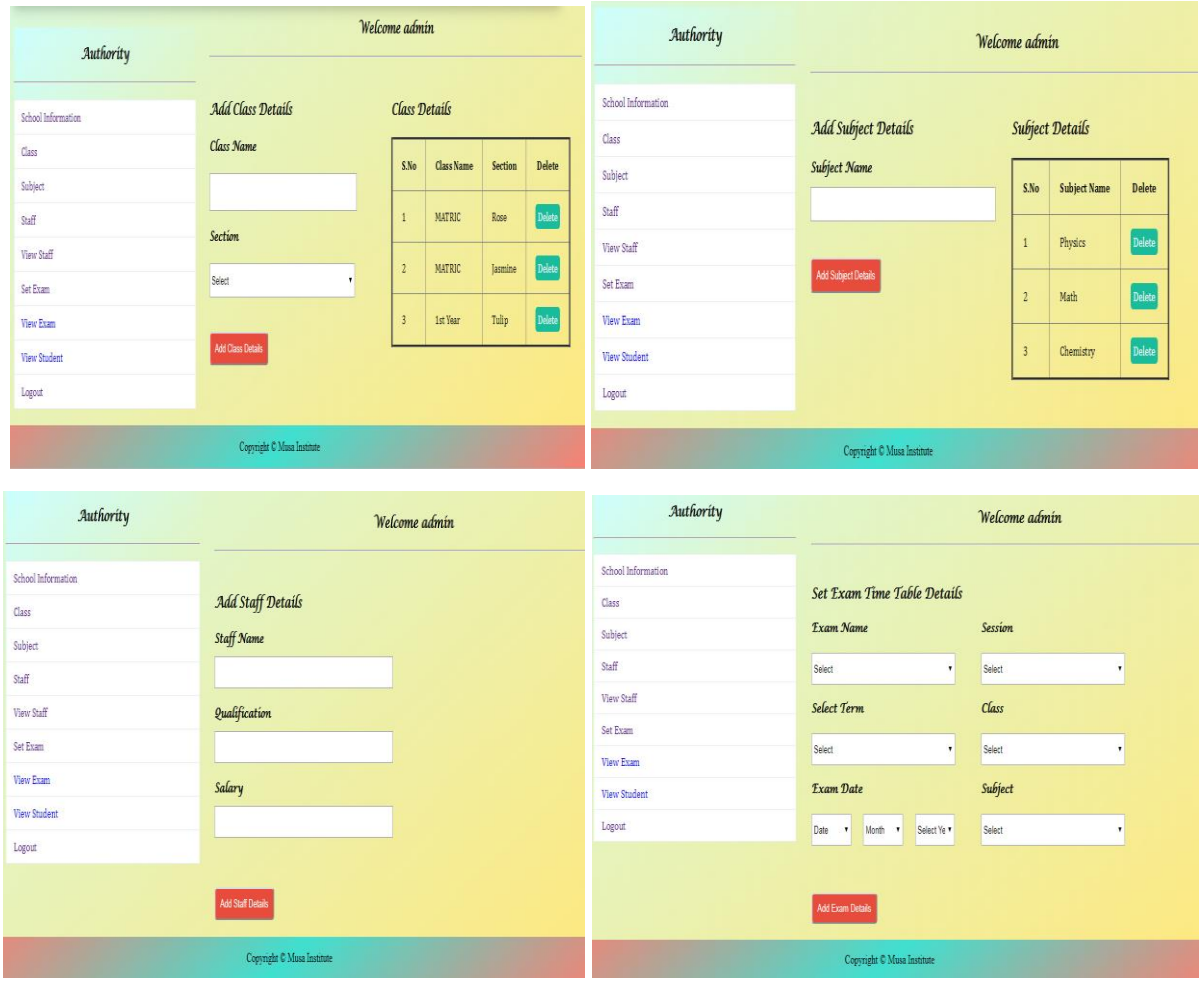
ADMIN:

After logging into the software the admin can have the following permissions to do either the admin can change his/ her password to the new password for any security constraints, In addition to it the admin also have the following dashboard of choices available in his hand to be perform which are listed below in the below.



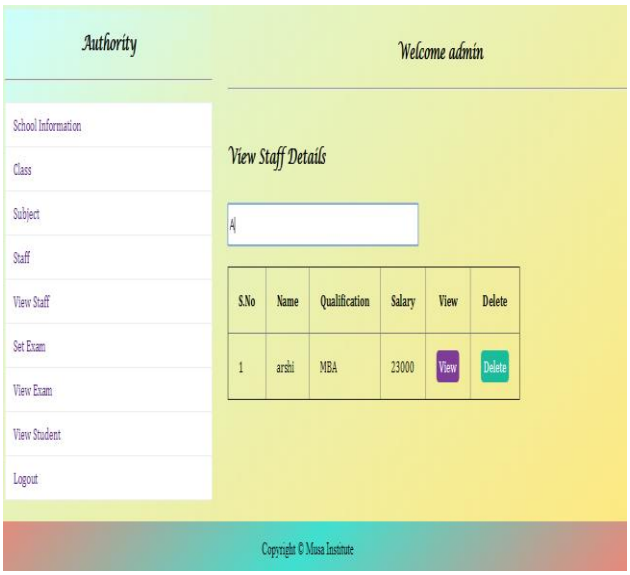
On by admin login admin have the following fields to maintain in the database:

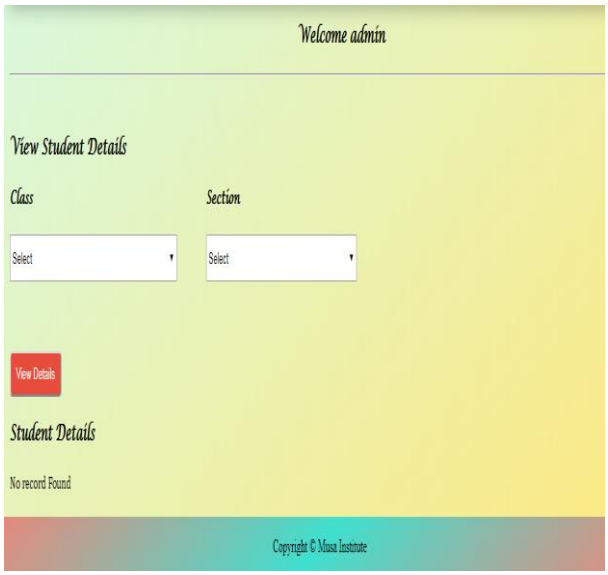
- **CLASS:** The admin can announce the new batch, class or section that will be going to teach in the institute in the near future the admin will add this class in the system so that the faculty can now work on that upcoming class and manage it.
- **SUBJECT:** The undergoing subjects will also be monitored by admin and in addition to it the admin can also introduce any modification or new course for the students depending upon the current need of syllabus.
- **STAFF:** After the interview of the staff admin will introduce them in the institute by adding their basic Bio(i.e. Name, Qualification and Salary)
- **EXAM:** Admin can look after and can announce any exam in the institute

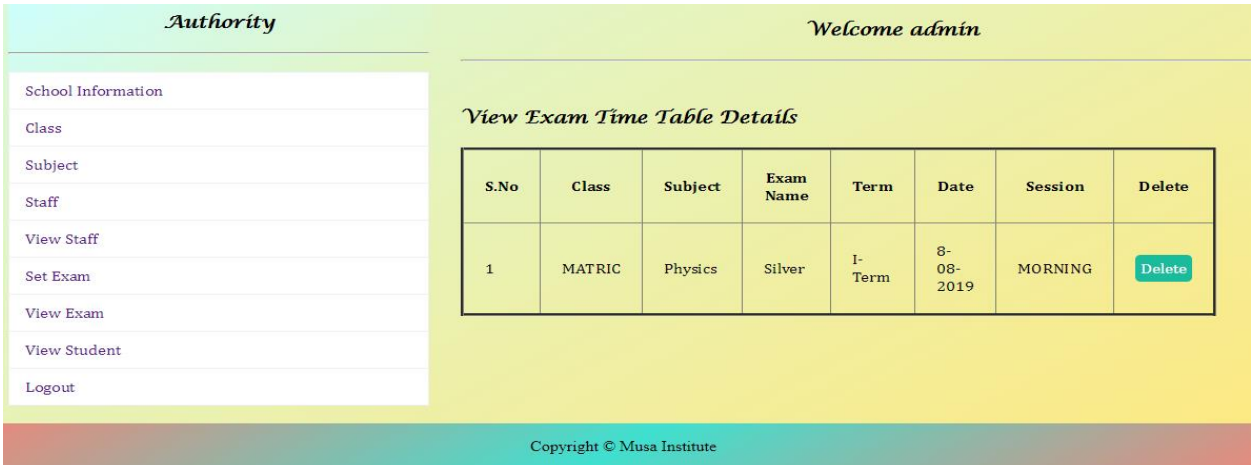


In addition to it the admin has also authority to view the current status of institutes at any time in the fields listed that are

I. **VIEW STAFF:** All the biodata of staffs working in an organization.
II. **VIEW STUDENT:** List of all the students got admission in an institute by any of the teacher.
III. **VIEW EXAM:** All the currently set schedule of the exam in an organization of all the classes currently teaching in our **MUSA Institute**.







- **LOGOUT:** And finally the logout option to leave the database.

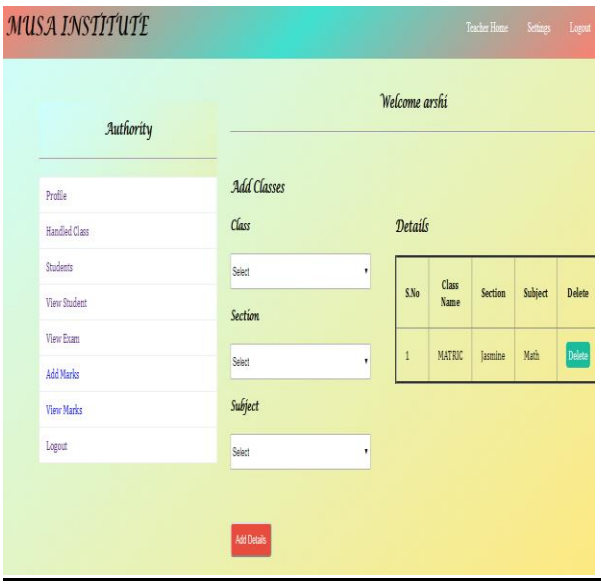
TEACHER:

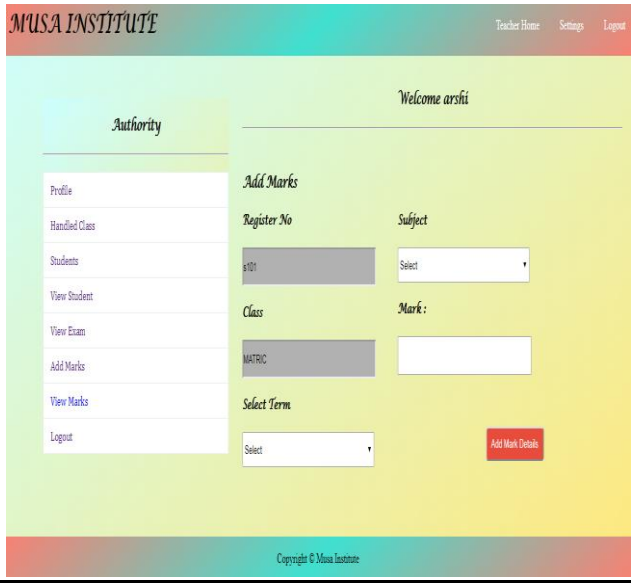
- **PROFILE**

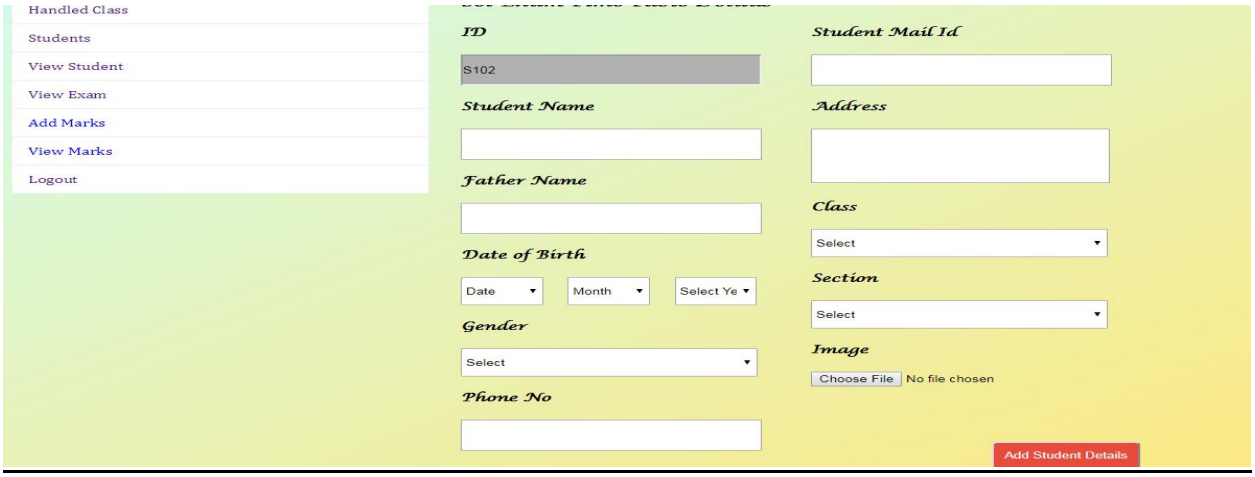
Now the second interface of our software is the teacher interface, firstly the teacher will login the system and will update his/her profile in the system (i.e. Picture, E-mail, Phone no and Email.)

By logging in the teacher will get the charge to work in the institute in the following manner.

- **HANDLED CLASS:** All the employees are now allow to manage and maintain the class section and subject policies in the institute that which course will offer in which class in what particular section that was introduced by the admin in institute.
- **STUDENTS:** All the teachers are now independent to make admissions in the institute by taking all the biodata of the student can also be seen by admin in admin login.
- **MARKS:** The teacher can also enter the marks of the student of the exam which was set by the admin.

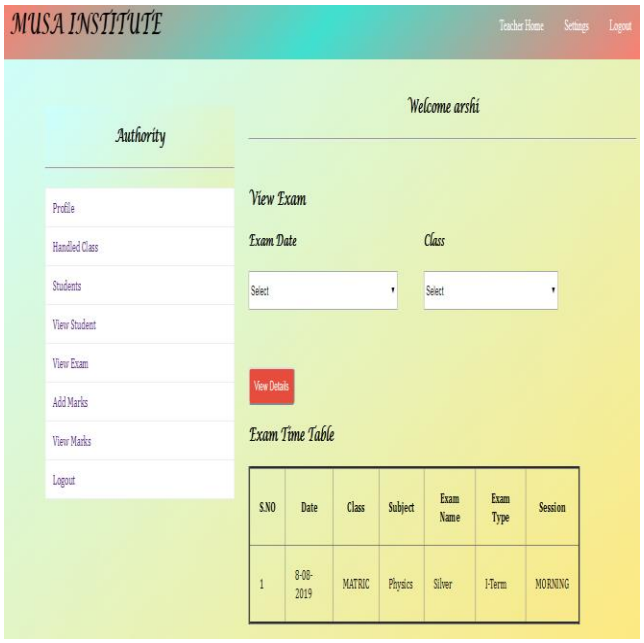


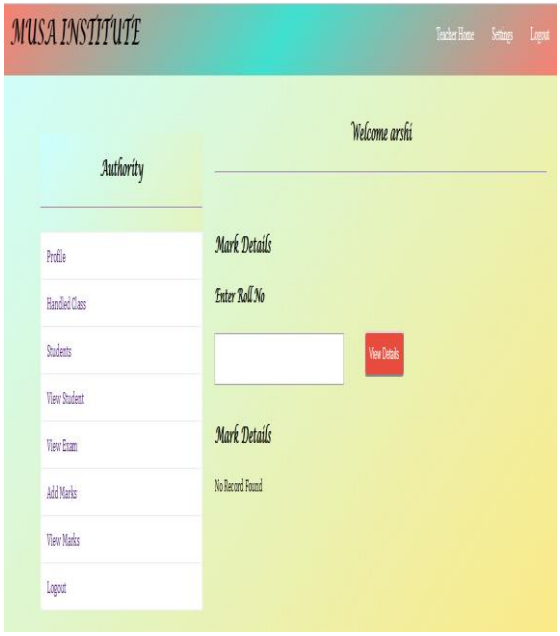




In addition to it the teacher has also authority to view the some of the specific status of institutes at any time in the fields listed that are

I. **VIEW STUDENT:** The teacher can view the record of student working under his/her consideration.
II. **VIEW EXAM:** List of all the exams set by the admin will be appear here for the teacher to manage, and then the teacher will make necessary arrangements to conduct them in its proper way.
III. **VIEW MARKS:** The teacher can now also view the marks of the conducted exam by entering their roll number and can observe their progress in the institute.





- **LOGOUT:** And finally the logout option to leave the database.

LAST CHAPTER

FUTURE STRATEGIES

The security of (i.e., the records of the teachers working under the admin), and cannot view the home page of the the data base is maintain by restricting all the other users and teachers to access the particular record admin, only admin can get access to them, in a similar way only teachers are allowed to login to the data with their name and can maintain exam records, update their sections, regular schedule and also can update and set the records of marks of the student.

In our database we are also working to manage the records of libraries in our database that which student has bought which book as well as the transport record of the student with the inclusion of this we are also working to cater the records of the parents of the student.

Nothing is perfect in this world. So, we are also no exception. Although, we have tried our best to present the information effectively ,yet, there can be further enhancement in the Application. We have taken care of all the critical aspects, which need to take care of during the development of the Project.

Like the things this project also has some limitations and can further be enhances by some one, because there are certain drawbacks that do not permit the system to be 100%accurate.