**PLACEMENT TRACKING AND ANALYSIS**

**-By,**

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**Section C**

**ABSTRACT**

This project is called Placement tracking and analysis. It is made so students could track their placement data such as the number of companies they applied to, got accepted by, or were rejected by. The code first requires the user (authorized teacher should update the database) to enter student details. The details are stored in a table called student\_details in the database. Once the student details is added to said table, the teacher can now update the next table – recruitment\_details. This table, as the name suggests, stores recruitment data of the students.

Once the details have been added, the teacher can view the whole database, or filter through the database by the name and usn of the student he/she wants to view details of. In the queries menu option, there are 4 sub-options: display all student details, display specific student details, display all recruitment details, display specific student details. As the option suggest, the information is displayed in the GUI itself in the form of tables. The widget used to make this possible is – tkinter’s treeview widget.

This project is aimed to help teachers keep better track at their student’s progress, since every company has 5 rounds and its status specifications will be shown in the database.

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The satisfaction and euphoria that accompany the successful completion of any task would be impossible without the mention of the people who made it possible, whose constant guidance and encouragement crowned our efforts with success.

I have great pleasure in expressing gratitude to **Dr. Mohan Manghnani**, Chairman of New Horizon Educational Institutions for providing necessary infrastructure and creating good environment.

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**CONTENTS**

**ABSTRACT I**

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT II**

**LIST OF FIGURES VI**

**LIST OF TABLES VII**

1. **INTRODUCTION** 
   1. PROBLEM DEFINITION **1**
   2. OBJECTIVES **1**
   3. METHODOLOGY TO BE FOLLOWED **2**
   4. EXPECTED OUTCOMES **2**
   5. HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS **2**
2. **FUNDAMENTALS OF PYTHON**
   1. INTRODUCTION TO PYTHON **3**
   2. ADVANTAGES OF PYTHON **3**
   3. DATA TYPES **3**
   4. PYTHON NUMBERS **3**
   5. PYTHON STRINGS **4**
   6. PYTHON LISTS **4**
   7. PYTHON TUPLES **4**
   8. PYTHON SETS **4**
   9. PYTHON DICTIONARIES **4**
   10. FUNCTIONS IN PYTHON **4**
3. **FUNDAMENTALS OF TKINTER**
   1. INTRODUCTION **4**
   2. WIDGETS **4**
   3. GEOMETRY MANAGERS **5**
   4. LABELS **5**
   5. BUTTONS **5**
   6. COMBOBOX **5**
   7. FRAME **5**
4. **FUNDAMENTALS OF DBMS**
   1. INTRODUCTION **10**
   2. CHARACTERISTICS OF A DBMS **10**
   3. DATA MODEL **10**
   4. THREE - SCHEMA ARCHITECTURE **10**
   5. DBMS COMPONENT MODULES **10**
   6. ENTITY-RELATIONSHIP (ER) MODEL **11**
   7. RELATIONAL SCHEMA **11**
5. **FUNDAMENTALS OF SQL** 
   1. INTRODUCTION **12**
   2. SQL COMMANDS **13**
   3. DATA DEFINITION LANGUAGE **17**
   4. DATA MANIPULATION LANGUAGE **17**
   5. DATA CONTROL LANGUAGE **17**
   6. TRANSACTION CONTROL LANGUAGE **17**
   7. DATA QUERY LANGUAGE **17**
6. **DESIGN** 
   1. DATABASE STRUCTURE **19**
   2. ALGORITHM **19**
7. **IMPLEMENTATION** 
   1. CREATING THE DATABASE **19**
   2. ALGORITHM **19**
8. **RESULTS** 
   1. MENU **20**
   2. INSERTING NEW STUDENT DETAIL **20**
   3. DATABASE – STUDENT DETAILS TABLE **21**
   4. INSERTING NEW RECRUITMENT DETAIL **21**
   5. DATABASE – RECRUITMENT DETAILS TABLE **22**
   6. QUERIES **22**
   7. SUB QUERIES **23**
9. **CONCLUSION 82**

**REFERENCES 83**

**LIST OF FIGURES**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Figure No** | **Figure Description** | **Page No** |
| 1 | Different versions of Python over the years | 4 |
| 2 | String Indexing in Python | 5 |
| 3 | Negative or Backward Indexing in Python | 6 |
| 4 | Three Schema Architecture | 7 |
| 5 | DBMS Component Modules | 8 |
| 6 | ER Diagram of a Company Database | 9 |
| 7 | Various types of SQL commands | 10 |
| 8 | ER Diagram of the database | 11 |
| 9 | Various tables and views in the database | 12 |
| 10 | Connecting a Python application to the SQLite Database | 13 |
| 11 | A simple Tkinter main window | 14 |
| 12 | The 'mainFrame' frame in the main window | 15 |
| 13 | The 'mod1' frame raised over 'mainFrame' | 16 |
| 14 | The process of building a CNN prediction model | 17 |

**LIST OF TABLES**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Table No** | **Table Description** | **Page No** |
| 1 | Various widgets available in Tkinter | 13 |

**CHAPTER 1**

**INTRODUCTION**

* 1. **PROBLEM DEFINITIONS**

Hundreds of students are recruited by an assortment of companies. Build an application that can store information pertaining students’ recruitment status such as number of applications submitted, interview rounds cleared in total, number of offer letters received and the package amount, if any, number of students selected by a certain company and students’ success rate.

# OBJECTIVES

Placement tracker and analysis acts as a portal application for Teachers and students to check on students’ progress and provide valuable insights.

The frontend is built with Tkinter, while the backend is connected to SQLite database. It would contain tables with recruitment information. The user can fetch details of a particular student by typing his/her name in the input field in the GUI. Operations that can be carried over by teachers module of the application:

1. Add value rows to the table
2. Delete information
3. Update information such as name and other fields that are allowed to be edited due to security concerns
4. Display information according to what the user wants to see. Such as:
   1. All student details
   2. Specific Student Details
   3. All recruitment Details
   4. Specific Student details
   5. **METHODOLOGY TO BE FOLLOWED**

The project database is *SQLite* (tables – student\_details & recruitment\_details)*.* Frontend is *Tkinter*. Data is entered via the tkinter UI and stores in the database. From here, the user can fetch details pertaining to a specific student, or all students at once. The user can also fetch details from the recruitment table and view them in a structured manner.

# REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATIONS

*HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS:*

Processor: Intel(R) Core(TM) i3-10110U CPU Processor Speed: 2.59 GHz

RAM: 8 GB RAM

System type: 64 –bit operating system Hard disk : 512 GB

*SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS:*

Language: Python and Database Compiler: Any python compiler

**CHAPTER 2**

**FUNDAMENTALS OF PYTHON**

**2.1 INTRODUCTION TO PYTHON**

[Python](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/python-programming-language/) is a commonly and extensively used general-purpose, high-level programming language. Guido van Rossum in 1991 was the founder of Python and was later developed by Python Software Foundation. It was primarily designed to emphasize on code readability, and its syntax allows programmers to express ideas in few lines of code. Python can be used for things like:

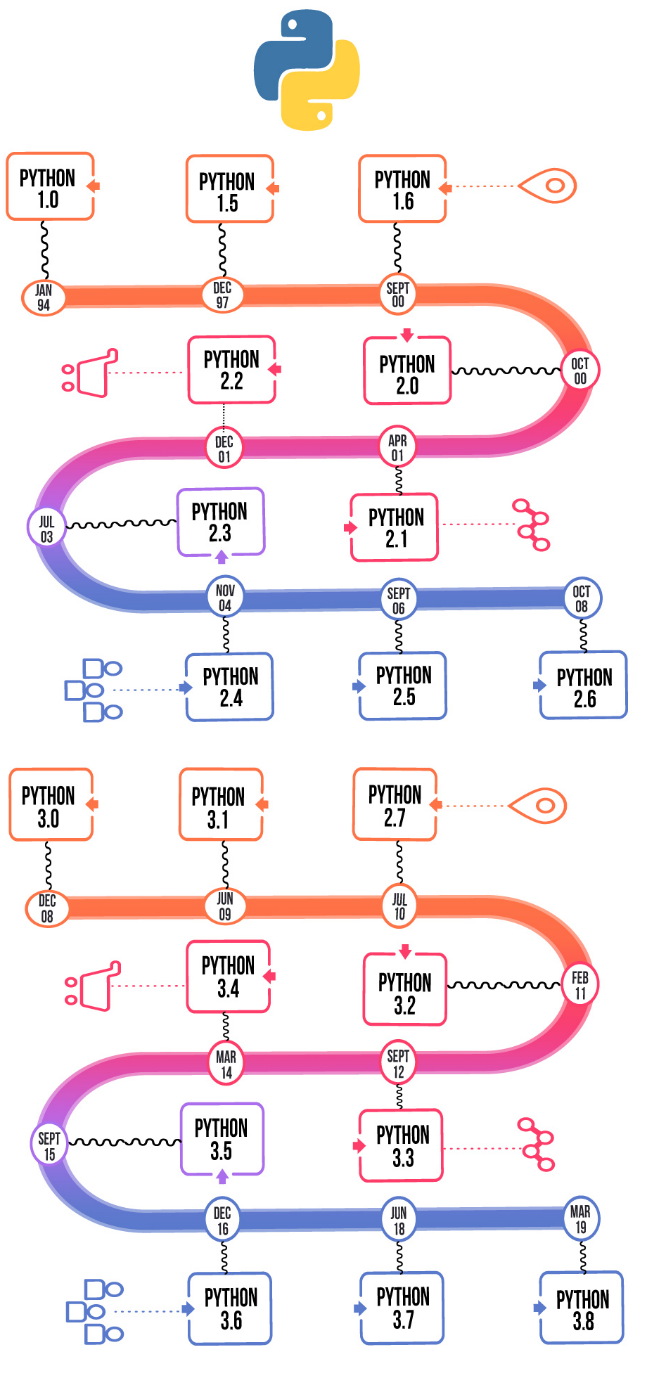


Figure 2.1: Different versions of Python over the years

**2.2 ADVANTAGES OF PYTHON**

Video provides a powerful way to help you prove your point. When you click Online Video, you can paste in the embed code for the video you want to add. You can also type a keyword to search online for the video that best fits your document.

To make your document look professionally produced, Word provides header, footer, cover page, and text box designs that complement each other. For example, you can add a matching cover page, header, and sidebar. Click Insert and then choose the elements you want from the different galleries.

Themes and styles also help keep your document coordinated. When you click Design and choose a new Theme, the pictures, charts, and SmartArt graphics change to match your new theme. When you apply styles, your headings change to match the new theme.

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**CHAPTER 3**

**FUNDAMENTALS OF TKINTER**

**3.1 INTRODUCTION**

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most are Python Python interfaces. for Qt

* wxPython
* Among applications for developing used widely are:
* Kivy
* Python used graphical all, Libraries in which the Tkinter available user less creating is GUI Some

**3.2 WIDGETS**

uses with The various controls the gives users

* + MenuBars
  + ComboBoxes widgets application by to provided to various interact GUI which
  + RadioButtons application others. Tkinter like:
  + Labels
  + Buttons many
  + CheckBoxes among

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| WIDGETS | DESCRIPTION |
| Random | one widgets CheckButton different allows buttons a the the to used take on but allows a and is text the and widget number menus application user to selected |
| Button | This different widget is select widget in types to widget or arrow image widget/frame |
| Canvas | This holds to is box widget an from layouts is kinds multiline to of the to the allows represent or from be used used as user list which widget scale |
| Entry | This widget any it |
| Frame | This used is the options of container. from as text widget select This user contains graphics a widget widget by and add from buttons the allows pictures slider fashion |
| SpinBox | This which an one of organizes orderly which user options |
| ComboBox | This toggle single allows like is given select display used used widget number can from used user |
| CheckButton | This to number provide options. |
| RadioButton | This create down to to is etc. |
| Scale | This values |
| Scrollbar | This the a value contents window/frame |
| Text | This interface |
| Menu | This used is to line entry in format to down similar scroll various edit any texts, widget users displays to widget It of draw a input, text of select to to option any of only a |

**Table 1: Various widgets available in Tkinter**

**3.3 GEOMETRY MANAGERS**

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**CHAPTER 4**

**FUNDAMENTALS OF DBMS**

**4.1 INTRODUCTION**

Video provides a powerful way to help you prove your point. When you click Online Video, you can paste in the embed code for the video you want to add. You can also type a keyword to search online for the video that best fits your document.

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**4.2 CHARACTERISTICS OF A DBMS**

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**4.3 DATA MODEL**

Video provides a powerful way to help you prove your point. When you click Online Video, you can paste in the embed code for the video you want to add. You can also type a keyword to search online for the video that best fits your document.

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**CHAPTER 5**

**FUNDAMENTALS OF SQL**

**5.1 INTRODUCTION**

Video provides a powerful way to help you prove your point. When you click Online Video, you can paste in the embed code for the video you want to add. You can also type a keyword to search online for the video that best fits your document.

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Reading is easier, too, in the new Reading view. You can collapse parts of the document and focus on the text you want. If you need to stop reading before you reach the end, Word remembers where you left off - even on another device.

**CHAPTER 6**

**DESIGN**

**6.1 DATABASE STRUCTURE**

The database is managed by SQLite.

Tables are –

* 1. student\_details (stores student details – name, USN, phone number, department, semester)
  2. recruitment\_details (stores recruitment details – USN, company ID, company name, eligibility, round 1 status, round 2 status, round 3 status, round 4 status, round 5 status and salary)

in student\_details, USN is primary key while name is primary key in recruitment details. This structure is made to be like this to ensure uniqueness in values in the tables.

**6.3 FRONTEND DESIGN**

The frontend is created by tkinter. It follows a minimal design with more focus given to the functionality.

**CHAPTER 6**

**IMPLEMENTATION**

**7.1 ALGORITHM**

Def connect():

# establish connection with the database

Conn = sqlite3.join(‘database.db’)

Cur = conn.cursor()

# create 2 tables

Cur.execute(“create table student\_details ()”)

Cur.execute(“create table recruitment\_details ()”)

# close database connection

Call menu function

def menu():

# establish connection with database again

R1 = radiobutton

R2 = radiobutton

R3 = radiobutton

If R1:

insertStudentDetails()

if R2

insertRecruitmentDetails()

elif R3:

queries()

def insertStudentDetails():

# establish connection with database

Usn = Entry()

sname = Entry()

sphone = Entry()

dept = Entry()

sem = Entry()

# get these values and add to the database

def insertRecruitmenttDetails():

# establish connection with database

Usn = Entry()

cid = Entry()

company = Entry()

eligibility = Entry()

round 1 = Entry()

round 2 = Entry()

round 3 = Entry()

round 4 = Entry()

round 5 = Entry()

# get these values and add to the database

def queries():

def displayAllStudentDetails():

# fetch all student details from the database and display using the treeview widget

def displaySpecificStudentDetails():

name = Entry()

# check against database if name entered exists in student\_details table. If True, display details using the treeview widget

def displayAllRecruitmentDetails():

# fetch all student details from the database recruitment details table and display using the treeview widget

def displaySpecificRecruitmentDetails():

usn = Entry()

# check against database if name entered exists in recruitment\_details table. If True, display details using the treeview widget

**CHAPTER 8**

**RESULTS**

# 

# Fig 8.1 Menu of the code

# 

# Fig 8.2 Entering student details. This is how to enter a student’s details into the database.

# 

# Fig 8.3 Data entered previously, is added to the database student\_details

# 

# Fig 8.3 Data entered previously, is added to the database student\_details

# 

# Fig 8.4 Recruitment details being entered

# 

# Fig 8.5 Additional Queries

# 

# Fig 8.5 Additional Queries

# 

# Fig 8.6 Show Student Details table. This uses the treeView widget in tkinter to fetch values in the sqlite table and display those in a table format to the user.

# 

# Fig 8.7 Enter name of student and obtain his/her details in the screen in the form of a table. In this example, the student we want to view details of is Pranav.

# 

# Fig 8.8 Enter name of student and obtain his/her details in the screen in the form of a table. In this example, the student we want to view details of is Pranav.

# 

# Fig 8.9 This is the resultant student detail. Pranav’s details are fetched and displayed in a tabular format using the treeview widget.

# 

# Fig 8.10 This is the resultant student detail. Pranav’s details are fetched and displayed in a tabular format using the treeview widget.

# 

# Fig 8.11 This shows the recruitment details of every student. Every student is identified by their unique number (USN). This is the primary key of the table.

# 

# Fig 8.12 This is a functionality where entering the usn of the student will display his/her recruitment details. In this case – it is 1NH19CS133.

# 

# Fig 8.13 This is a functionality where entering the usn of the student will display his/her recruitment details. In this case – it is 1NH19CS133.

# 

# Fig 8.14 This displays 1NH19CS133 recruitment details.

**CHAPTER 9**

**CONCLUSION**

# This project is aimed to help teachers help the students as efficiently as possible since they will know the student’s weak points. Each round’s status shows if the student has made it through that round. If he/she hasn’t, the teacher can check this and help the student get better at that round.

# REFERENCES

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# <geeksforgeeks.org>

# <tutorialspoint.com>

# <tkdocs.com>