In system analysis a study of the system as detailed as possible will occur with the help of some diagrams i.e. Use case Diagram, Activity Diagram, Sequence Diagram, ER Diagram, DFD etc. This chapter is representing the diagrams and interface design of project.

7.1 Use Case Diagram:

A use case diagram at its simplest is a representation of a user's interaction with the system that shows the relationship between the user and the different use cases in which the user is involved.

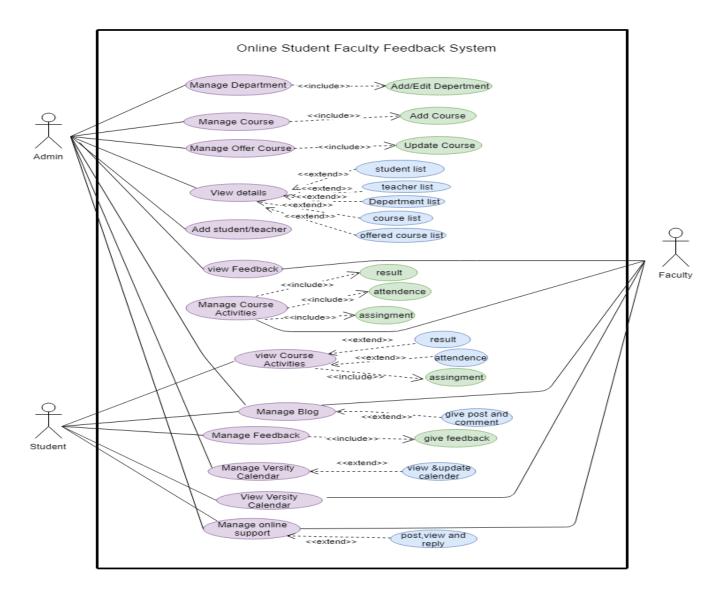


Figure 7.1 Use Case Diagram for Online Feedback System

7.1 Activity Diagram

Activity diagrams describe the workflow behavior of a system. Activity diagrams are similar to state diagrams because activities are the state of doing something. The diagrams describe the state of activities by showing the sequence of activities performed. Activity diagrams can show activities that are conditional or parallel.

Activity Diagram for Admin:

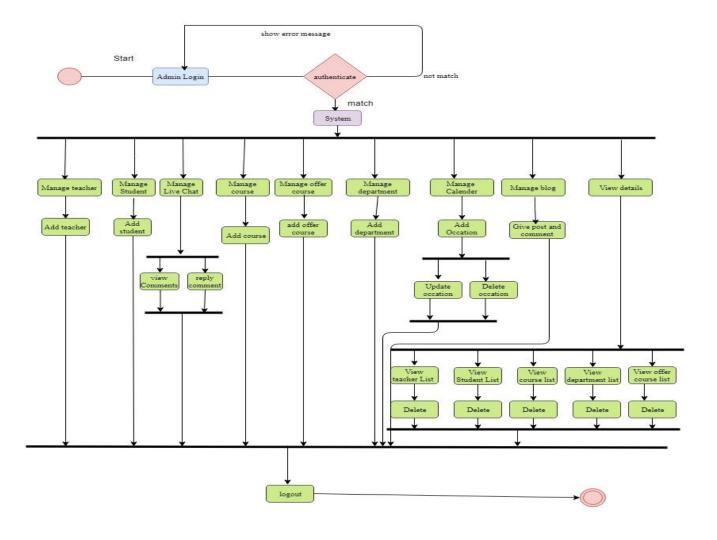


Figure 7.2 Activity Diagram for Admin

Activity Diagram for Teacher:

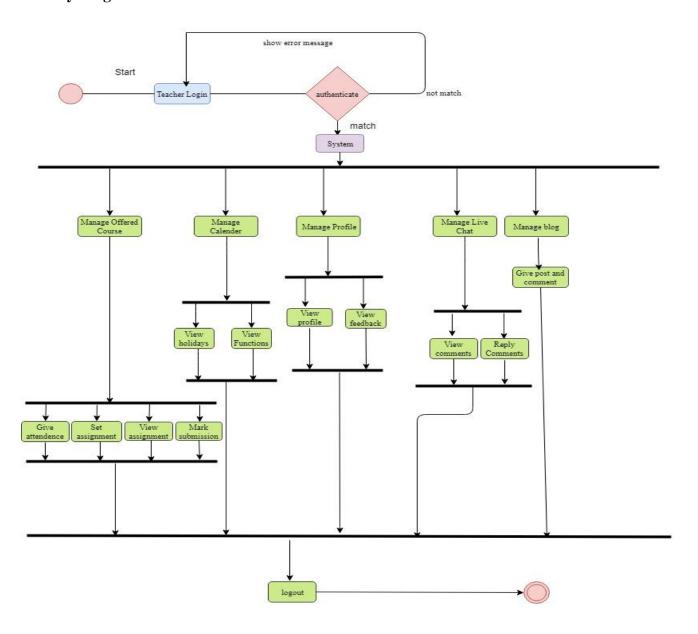


Figure 7.3 Activity Diagram for Teacher

Activity Diagram for Student:

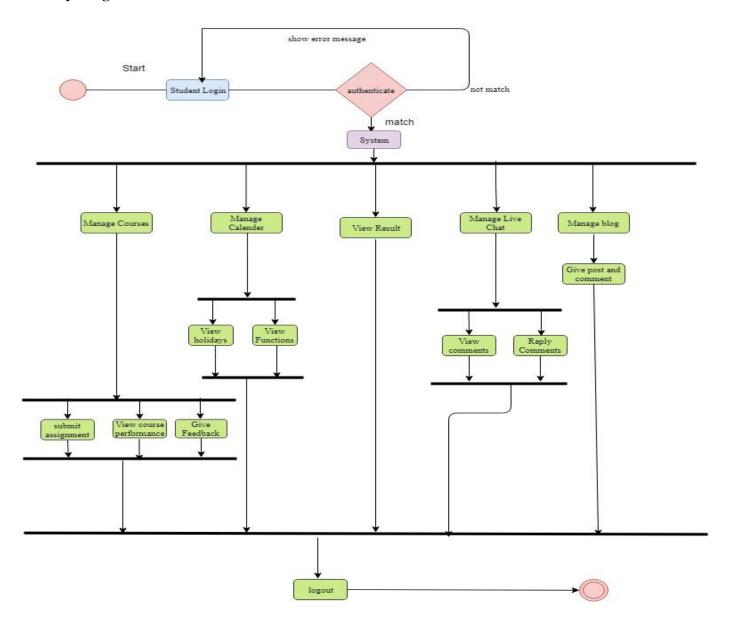


Figure 7.4 Activity Diagram for Student

7.3 Sequence Diagram

A sequence diagram is an interaction diagram that shows how objects operate with one another and in what order. It is a construct of a message sequence chart. A sequence diagram shows object interactions arranged in time sequence.

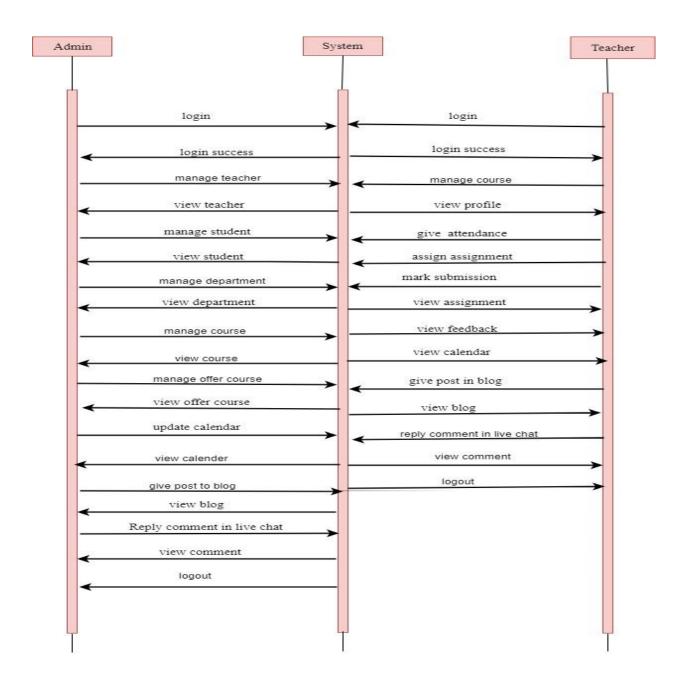


Figure 7.5 Sequence Diagram for Admin and Teacher

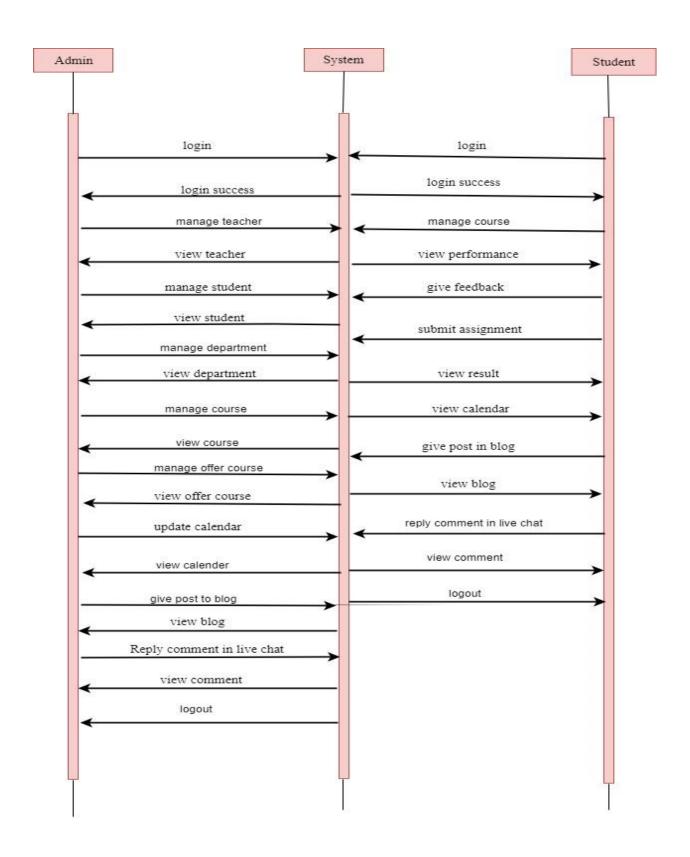


Figure 7.6 Sequence Diagram for Admin and Student

7.4 Data Flow Diagram (DFD):

A Data Flow Diagram (DFD) is a graphical representation of the "flow" of data through an information system, modelling its process aspects. A DFD is often used as a preliminary step to create an overview of the system, which can later be elaborate DFDs can also be used for the visualization of data processing (structured design). A DFD shows what kind of information will be input to and 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 symbol of Data Flow Diagram (DFD)

Description	Symbol				
Data Flow					
Source and Destination					
Process					
Data Store					

Context Level Diagram

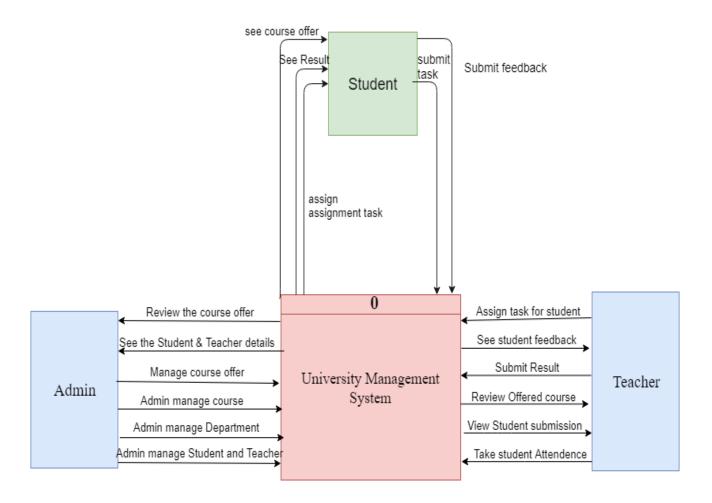


Figure 7.7 Context Level Diagram

Level 1 Diagram

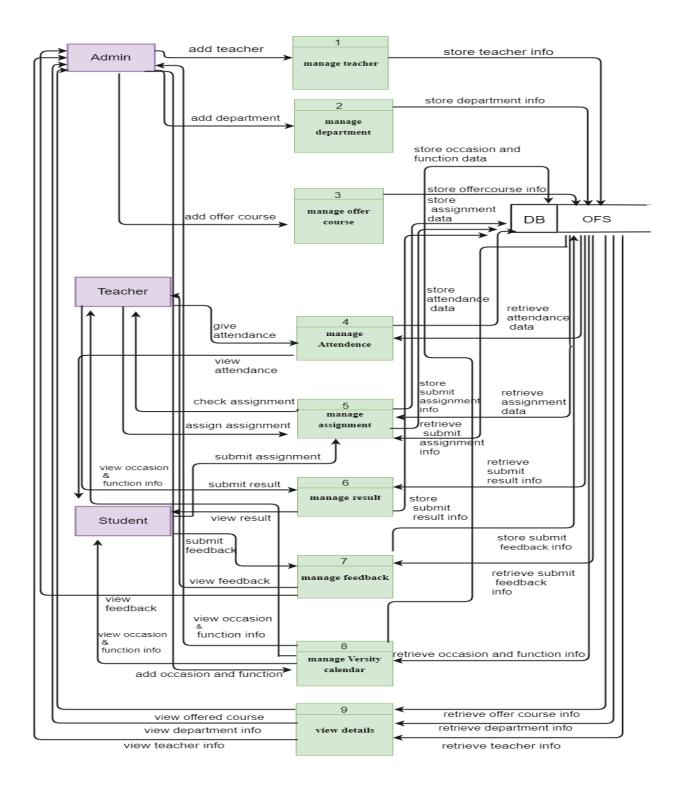


Figure 7.8 Level 1 Diagram for online feedback system

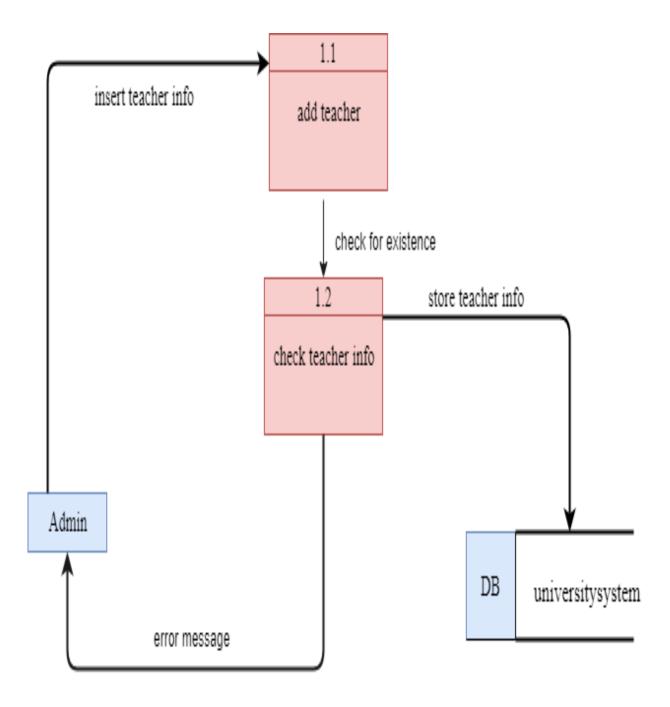


Figure 7.9 Level 2 Process 1 Diagram for Online Feedback System

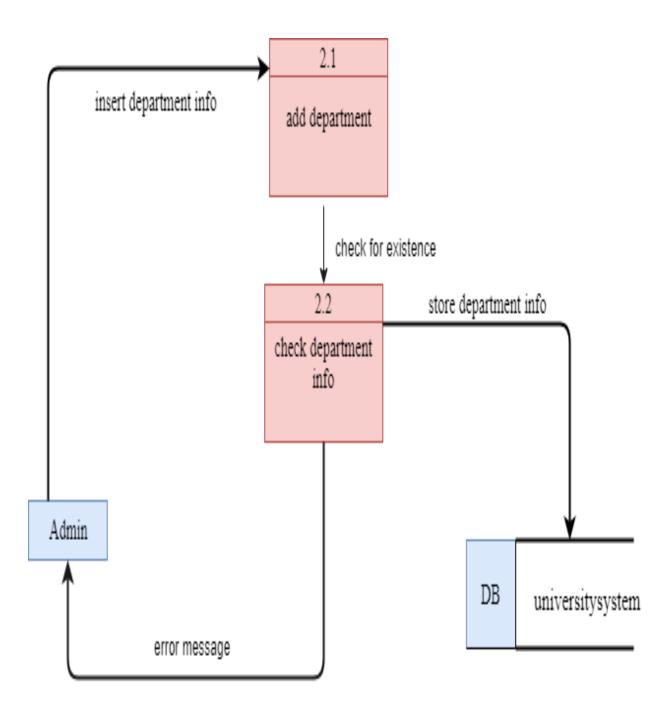


Figure 7.10 Level 2 Process 2 Diagram for Online Feedback System

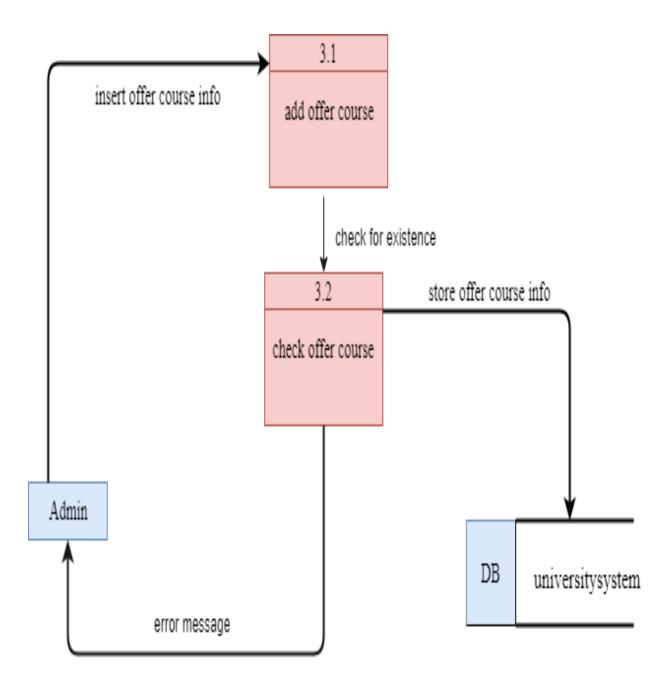


Figure 7.11 Level 2 Process 3 Diagram for Online Feedback System

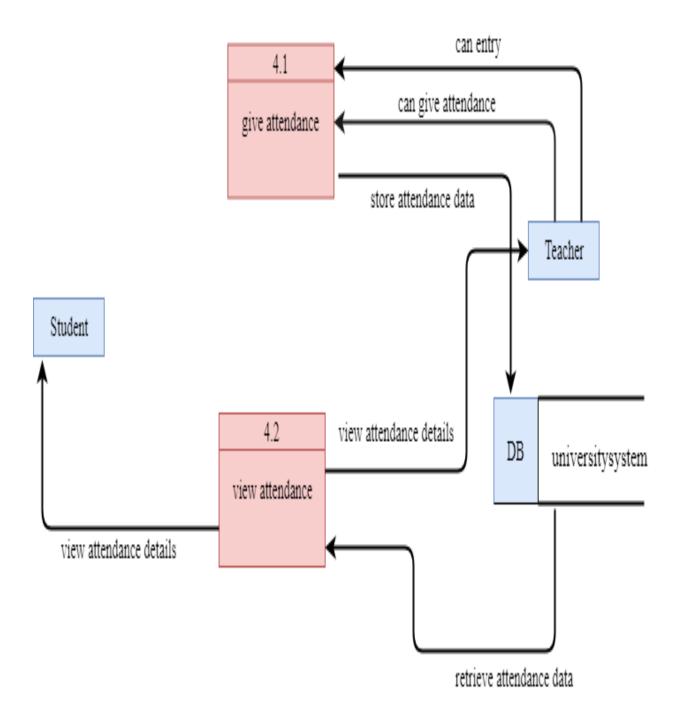


Figure 7.12 Level 2 Process 4 Diagram for Online Feedback System

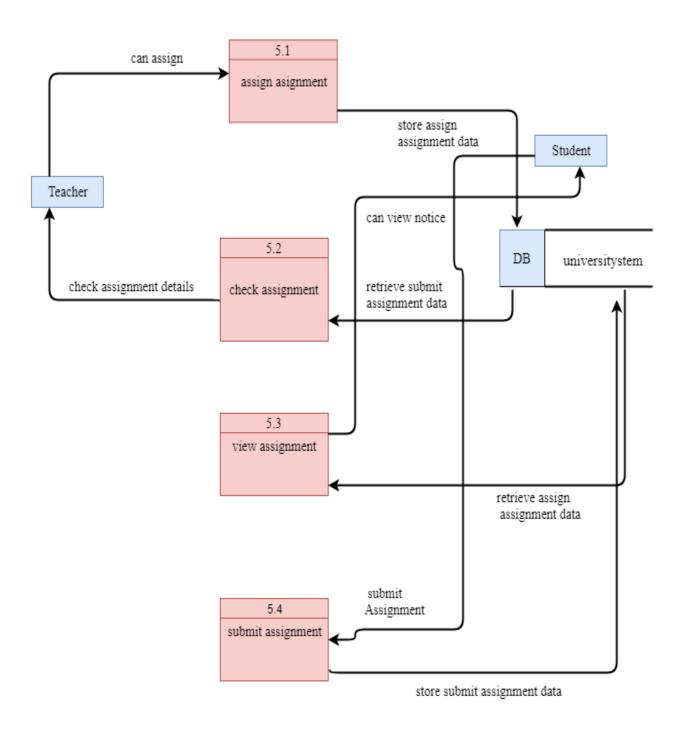


Figure 7.13 Level 2 Process 5 Diagram for Online Feedback System

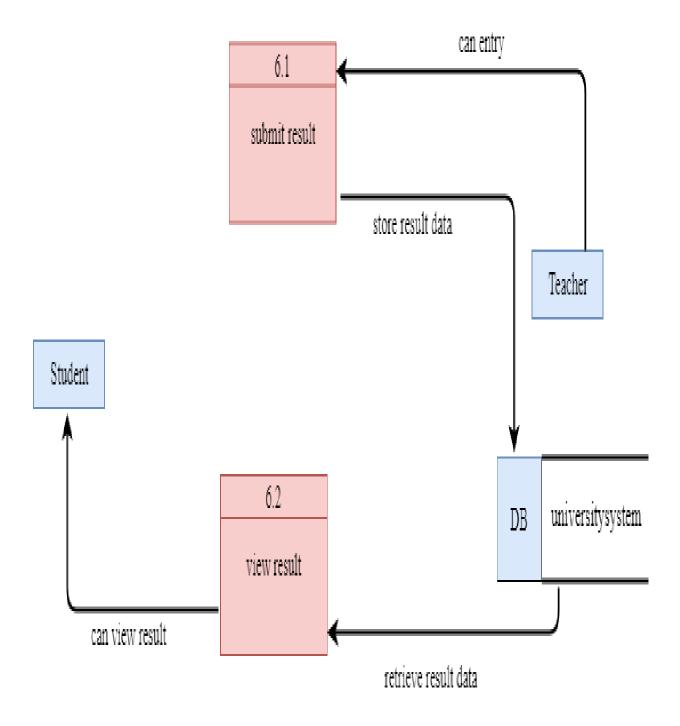


Figure 7.14 Level 2 Process 6 Diagram for Online Feedback System

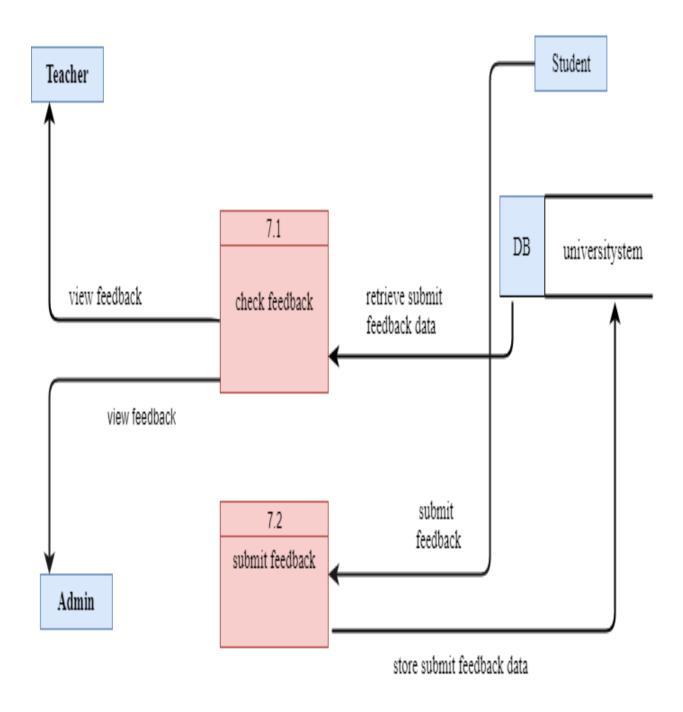


Figure 7.15 Level 2 Process 7 Diagram for Online Feedback System

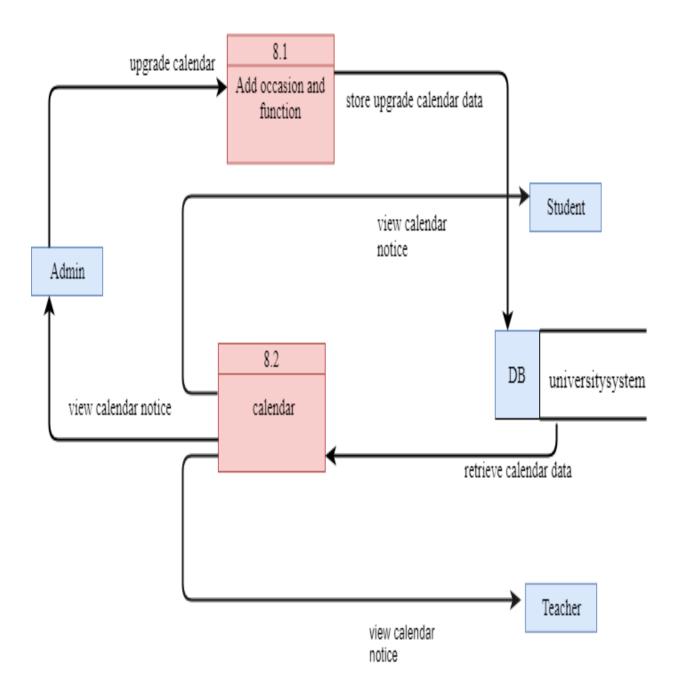


Figure 7.16 Level 2 Process 8 Diagram for Online Feedback System

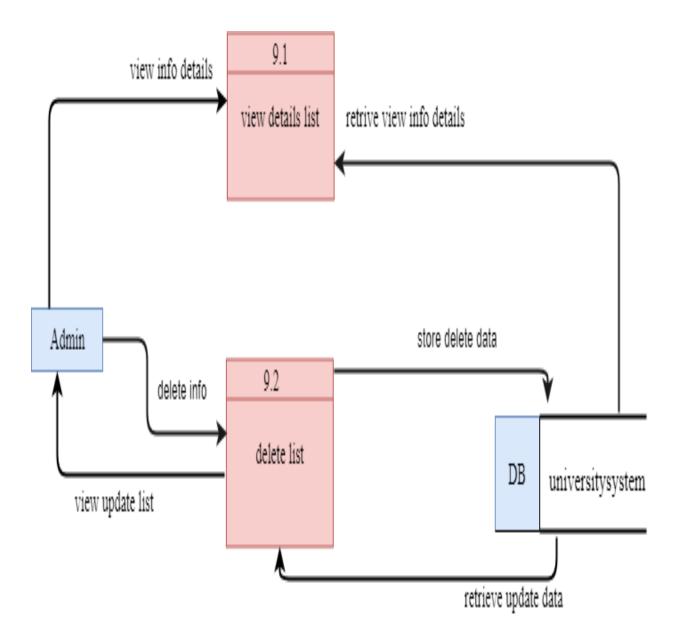


Figure 7.17 Level 2 Process 9 Diagram for Online Feedback System

7.5 Entity Relationship Diagram

An entity-relationship diagram (ERD) is a type of data modelling that shows a graphical representation of objects or concepts within an information system or organization and their relationship to one another. While useful for organizing data that can be represented by a relational structure, an entity relationship diagram can't sufficiently represent semi-structured or unstructured data, and an ERD is unlikely to be helpful on its own in integrating data into a pre-existing information system.

Three main components of an ERD are the entities, which are objects or concepts that can have data stored about them, the relationship between those entities, and the cardinality which defines that relationship in terms of numbers.

Relationship Cardinality

In database design, the cardinality or fundamental principle of one data table with respect to another is a critical aspect. The relationship of one to the other must be precise and exact between each other in order to explain how each table links together.

The three main cardinal relationships are:

- One-to-one (1:1): For example, if each customer in a database is associated with one mailing address.
- One-to-many (1: M): For example, a single customer might place an order for multiple products. The customer is associated with multiple entities, but all those entities have a single connection back to the same customer.
- Many-to-many (M: N): For example, at a company where all call centre agents work with multiple customers, each agent is associated with multiple customers, and multiple customers might also be associated with multiple agents.

ER Diagram for Online Feedback System:

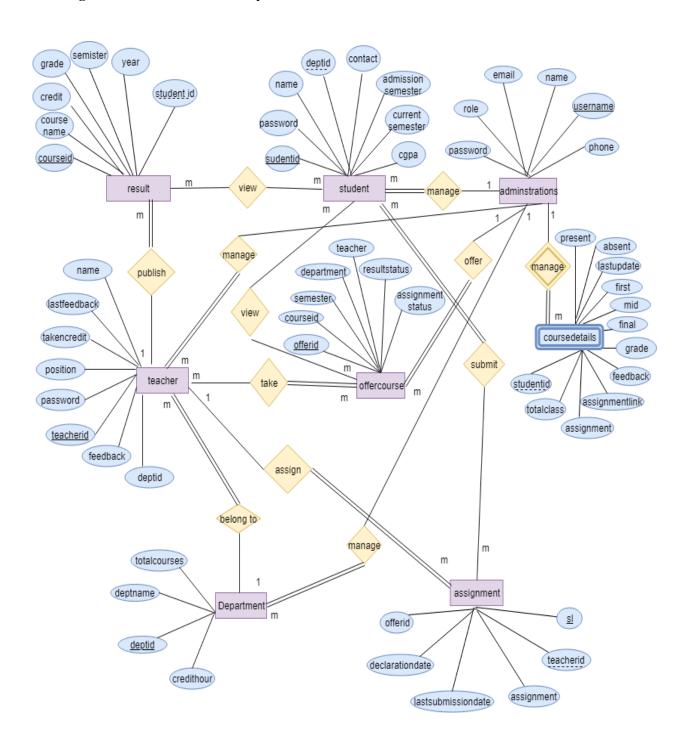


Figure 7.18 Entity Relationship Diagram for Online Feedback System

7.6 Database Schema:

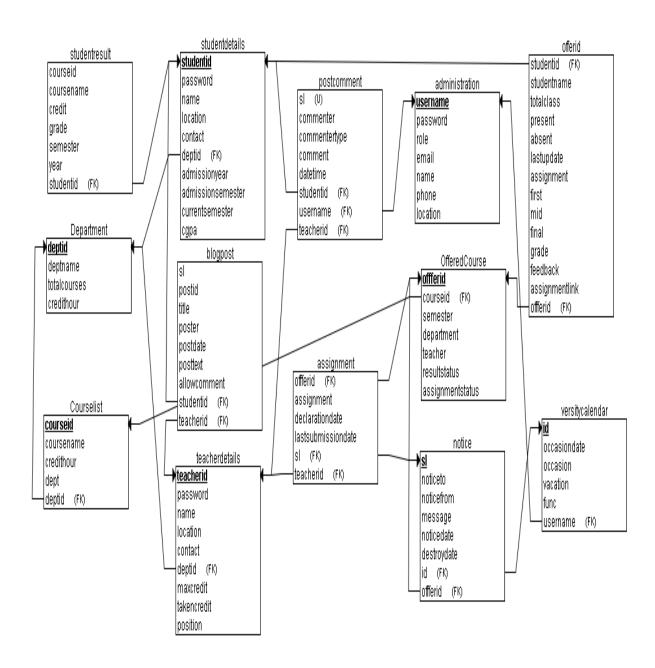


Figure 7.19 Database Schema Diagram for Online Feedback System

7.7 Interface Design

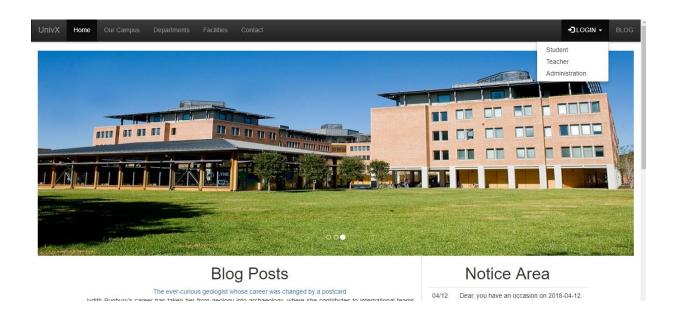


Figure 7.20 User Login Form for Online Feedback System

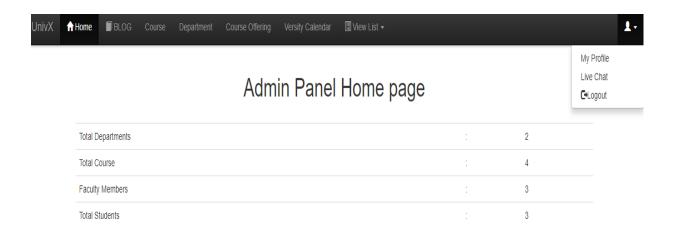


Figure 7.21 Admin Panel for Online Feedback System

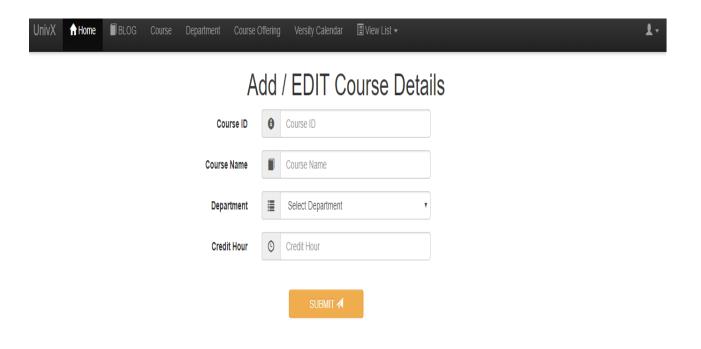


Figure 7.22 Add course Option for Online Feedback System



Figure 7.23 Update blog Option for Online Feedback System

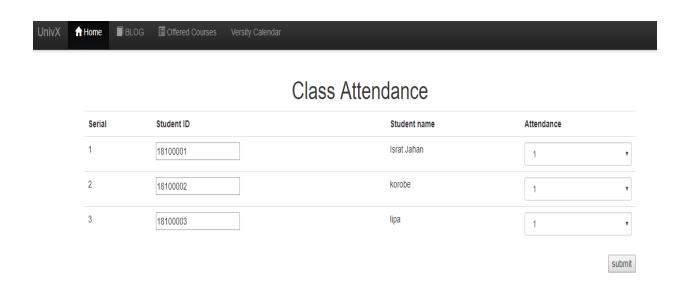


Figure 7.24 Class attendance Option for Online feedback System

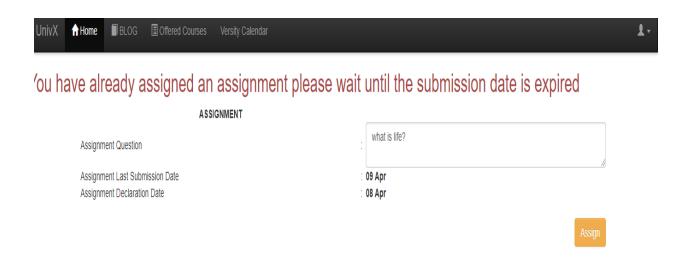


Figure 7.25 Set assignment Option for Online feedback System

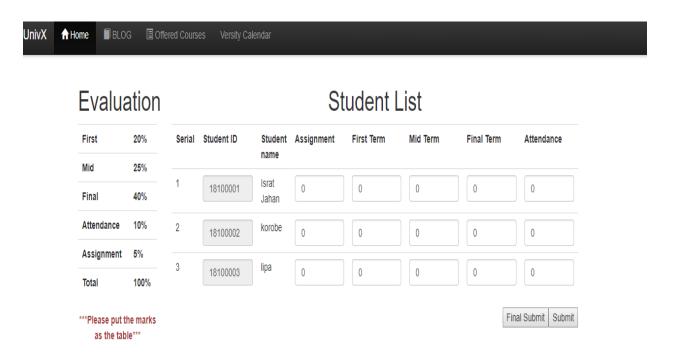


Fig: 7.26 Mark submission option for Online Feedback System

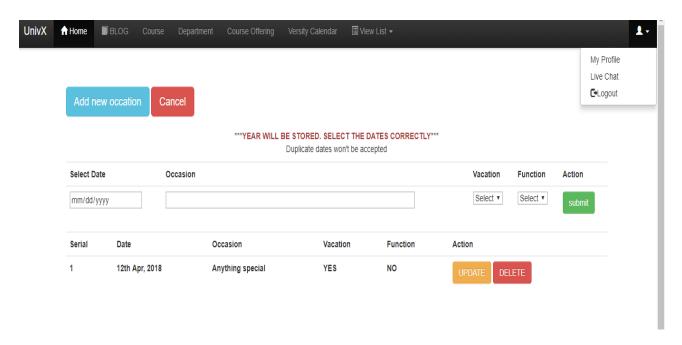


Figure 7.27 Update Calendar Option for Online Feedback System



Figure 7.28 Student course Option for Online Feedback System

UnivX	Home Courses	Result	Versity Calendar	Online Support	₩ВLOG					
		Marks					Attendance			
	Assignment				:	0	Total Classes	:	0	
	Attendance				:	0	Present Classes	:	0	
	First Term				:	0	Absent Classes	:		
	Mid Term				:	0	Return			
	Final Term				:	0				

Figure 7.29 Student Course Performance Option for Online Feedback System

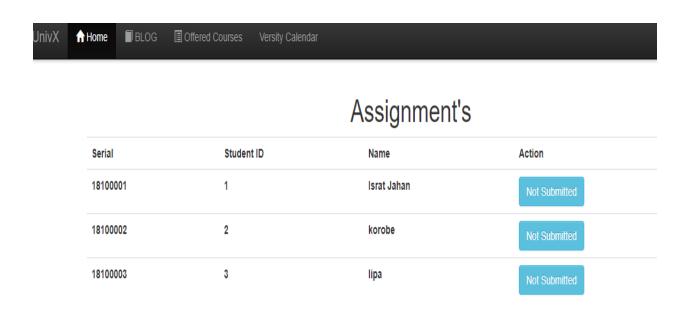


Figure 7.30 View Assignment option for Teacher for Online Feedback System

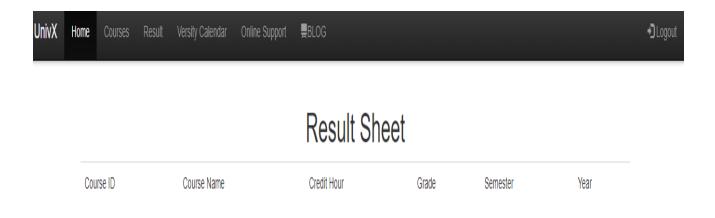


Figure 7.31 View result Form for Student for Online Feedback System



Figure 7.32 Course view Form for Student for Online Feedback System

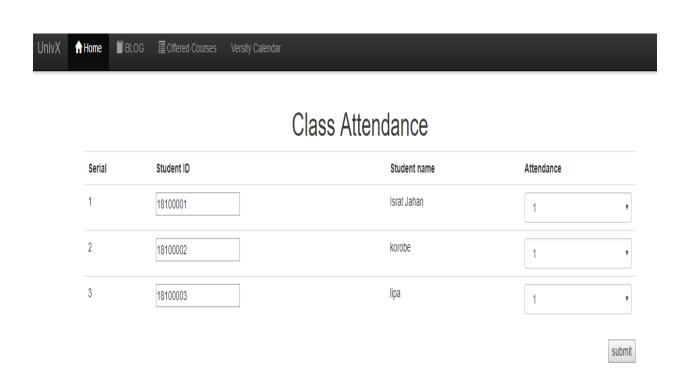


Figure 7.33 Class Attendance Form for Teacher for Online Feedback System

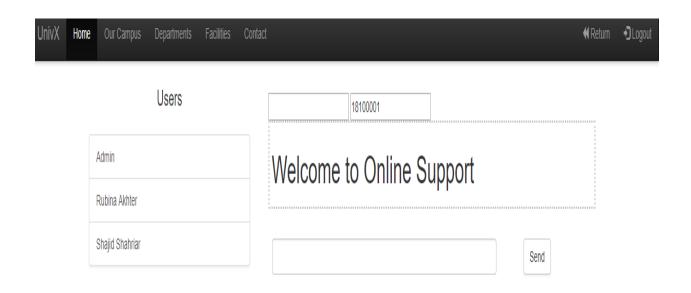


Figure 7.34 Online Support Form Student for Online Feedback System

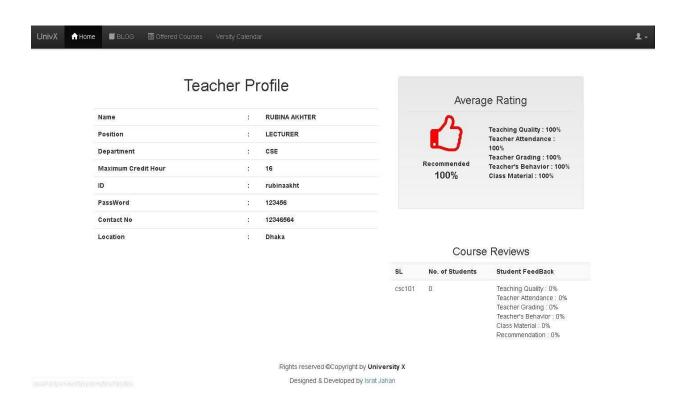


Figure 7.35 Feedback Form for Online Feedback System

7.7 Database Design

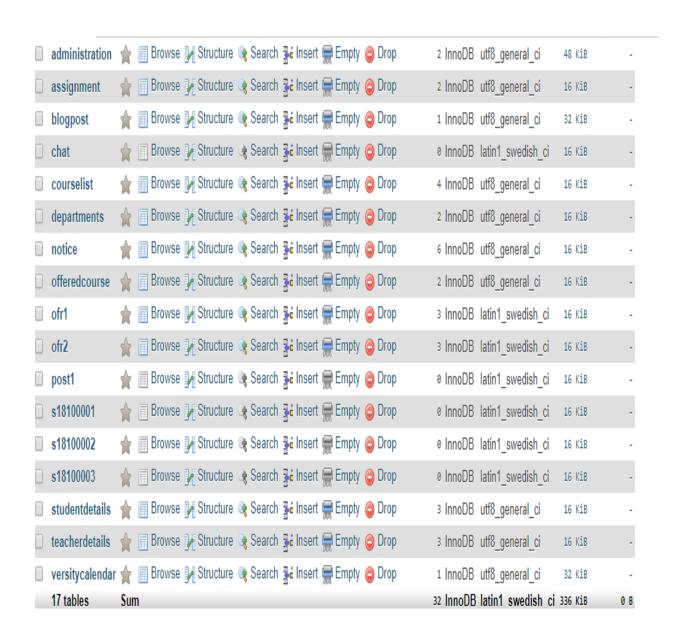


Figure 7.36 List of Tables in Database



Figure 7.37 Database Table for administration

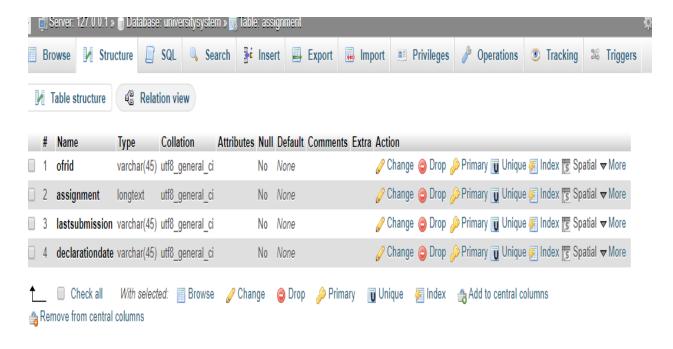


Figure 7.38 Database Table for assignment

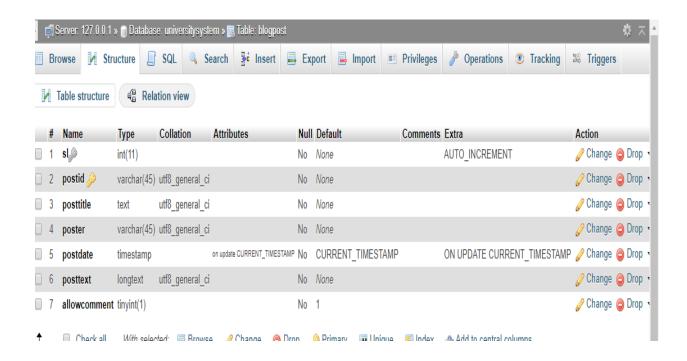


Figure 7.39 Database Table for blogpost

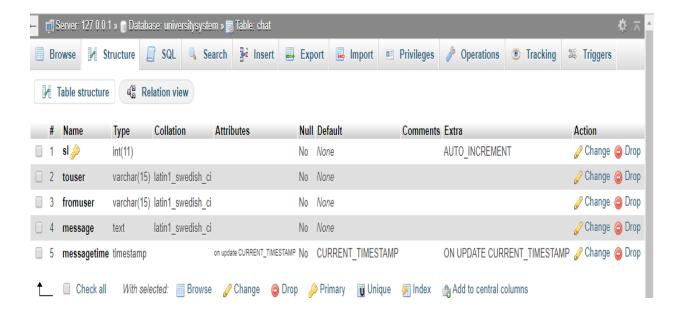


Figure 7.40 Database Table for chat



Figure 7.41 Database Table for departments



Figure 7.42 Database Table for notice

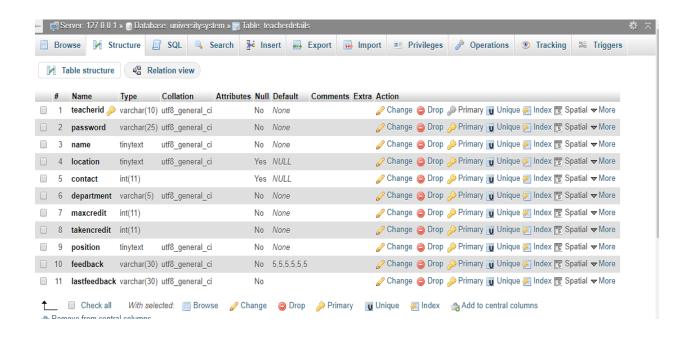


Figure 7.43 Database Table for Teacher details



Figure 7.44 Database Table for Varsity calendar