A

Mini Project

On

STUDENT RESULT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

(Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Degree)

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

In

COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

By

B. SAI CHARAN	**(197R1A0506)**
M. SIVA YAMINI	**(197R1A0537)**
R. RAKSHITH	**(197R1A0547)**

Under the Guidance of

Dr. PUNYABAN PATEL
Professor

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

CMR TECHNICAL CAMPUS

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Medchal Road,Hyderabad-501401.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

This is to certify that the project entitled "**STUDENT RESULT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM"** Being submitted by **B.SAI CHARAN(197R1A0506) , M. SIVA YAMINI (197R1A0537) , R. RAKSHITH(197R1A0547)** in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of B.Tech in Computer Science and Engineering to the Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University Hyderabad, is a record of Bonafide work carried out by them under our guidance and supervision during the year 2022-23.

The results embodied in this thesis have not been submitted to any other University or Institute for the award of any degree or diploma.

Dr. Punyaban Patel
Professor
INTERNAL GUIDE

Dr. A. Raji Reddy
DIRECTOR

Dr. K. Srujan Raju
HOD

EXTERNAL EXAMINER

Submitted for viva voice Examination held on _____

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B.SAI CHARAN (197R1A0506)
M.SIVA YAMINI (197R1A0537)
R.RAKSHITH (197R1A0547)

ABSTRACT

Student Result Management System provides a simple interface for the maintenance of student details. It can be used by educational institutes or colleges to maintain the records of students easily. It manages the information about various students enrolled in different courses. Progress of the student will be available through a secure, online interface embedded in a web application and Students and Admins are allowed to login with their respective details and passwords assigned by them.The Student Result Management System is a web-based program that was created to keep track of students' grades. The server side language in this program is PHP, the back-end design is MySQL and PHP, and the front-end tools are HTML, CSS, and JavaScript.

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1.INTRODUCTION

The Student Result Management System handles all the details about a Student in our Web-Application designed. The details include Course details, Personal details, Academic details of students across multiple branches etc.,.There is a process to manage the student result by using admin panel. We provide many other options which are helpful for the students. Students can search their result using a valid roll.id. The students may examine his results by entering their roll number, and the faculty can view the analysis of pass and failure counts in the selected topic by entering the joining year and subject name. The administrator is responsible for creating and maintaining any current score.

1.1PURPOSE

This specification document describes the capabilities that will be provided by the software application STUDENT RESULT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM .Italso states thevarious constraints by which the system will abide. The intended audience forthis document are the development team, testing teamand end users of the product.

1.2 OBJECTIVES

The main objective of this project is to provide the students a way to get to know about their results and to provide the examination result to the student in a simple way. This project is useful for students and institutions for getting the results in simple manner.

1.3 SCOPE

The application will manage the information about various students enrolled in thiscourse in different years, the subjects offered during different semesters of the course, the marks obtained by the various students in various subjects in different semesters.The application will greatly simplify and speed up the result preparation and management process.

2.SYSTEM ANALYSIS

The proposed system offers student performance prediction through the rules generated via data mining technique. The data mining technique used in the project is classification, which classifies the students based on the student's grade.

PROBLEM DEFINITION

Problem statement for Result Management System as taken from case study. Recent outsourcing /off-shoring software development practices testify that any development done without a proper sharing mechanism leads to the generation of inconsistent information, which further results in an undesired, error-prone software.

2.1 SYSTEM ENVIRONMENT

Hardware Configuration

- 1.Pentium IV Processor
- 512 MB RAM
- 3.40GB HDD
- 1024 768 Resolution Color Monitor

Software Configuration

- OS: Windows XP
- 2.PHP (PHP5.6, MySQL, Apache, and PHPMyAdmin)

2.2 EXISISTING METHOD

Student Information Systems (SISs) are computer software applications for learning and education institution to manage student records such as registering courses, assessment monitoring, storing examination results and managing many other student-related information needs in a school, college or university.

2.2.1 Disadvantage of Student Result Management System

1. The student result management system is prone to hacks.

2. Administration cannot edit or modify scores after the deadline.

3. Extensive modules and features make it difficult for a user to utilize the application.

4. Minor technical glitches and issues.

2.3 PROPOSED SYSTEM

Student management web-based system is the process of managing student's record in an institutional organization. It is done through the online method which traditionally, was prepared using papers and manual ledgers. It preserves student's and administrator's resources. This system provides a simple interface for the maintenance of student information . It involves procedures like registering the scholar's details, assignment of the department according to the course chosen, and maintaining records. Being an online system, the availability of information is worldwide which means accessibility and exchange of information is global. This data is stored safely in the repository that makes it simple to acquire and data modification can be done whenever required. It is the software created for everyday student record management in academic institutes.

2.3.1 Asadvantages of Student Management System

- User-Interface. Complex-user interface may lead to increased difficulty in acceptance of the student management software among the school staff. ...
- Absence of good internet facility. Good internet connectivity is another major issue that needs to be addressed. ...
- User requirements.

2.4 OVERALL SYSTEM

- SRMS(STUDENT RESULT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM) is a Multi User system it manages the information about various students enrolled in different courses, marks obtained by various students in various subjects.
- Students can check their results by entering their respective roll ids and class.
- Students can get their results downloaded at the same time.
- Admins are allowed to make changes like add, edit or delete to the various data and also update the results.
- Admin can also create new users and make changes in their profile details.

Student Result Management System divided in two modules

- Student
- Admin

Admin Features

- Admin Dashboard
- Admin can add/update/ Class
- Admin can add/update/ Subjects
- Admin can add/update/ Active/Inactive Subject combination with class
- Admin can register new student and also edit info of the students
- Admin can declare/ edit result of a student.
- Admin can change own password

Students-

Student can search their result using valid roll id. Here, Student can check their results by entering Roll id. Admin can create & manage Classes, subjects. Add & Manage students and Declare Results.

This project is done in PHP. It's easy to operate and understand by users. The design is pretty simple and user won't find it difficult .

2.5 FEASIBILTY STUDY

It is wise to think about the feasibility of any problemwe undertake. Feasibility is the study of impact, which happens in the organization by the development of asystem. The impact can be either positive or negative. When the positives nominate the negatives, then thesystem is considered feasible. Here the feasibility study can be performed in two ways such as technicalfeasibility and Economical Feasibility.

Three key considerations involved in the feasibility analysis are

- Economical feasibility
- Technical feasibility
- Social feasibility

2.5.1 Economic feasibility

Nowadays, the price of the computer has been very low, while the performance has made considerable progress. And the development of this system brings a qualitative leap for working efficiency of the school, which mainly includes the following aspects: First, the operation of this system can replace much multifarious artificial labor; Second, the operation of this system can save a lot of resources; Third, the operation of this system can greatly improve the working efficiency of the school; Fourth, this system can make sensitive documents safer and so on. Therefore, this system is economically feasible.

2.5.2 Technical feasibility

The development of this system using Microsoft SQL Server 2005 as the database of this system, it is a new kind of database which supports more users and is suitable for large and medium-sized data amount needs. Using Visual Studio 2005 as the development environment of the system provides the perfect instruction control statements, the support of the classes and objects and rich data types, this ensures the safeguard for high performance of the system and meets the requirement of customers, as well as the modularization requirements of the code, and higher modularization is beneficial to extension and modification of the new system in the future. To sum up, the design and development on the technology of this system and the condition of the hardware are satisfied, therefore, it is technically feasible.

2.5.3 BEHAVIORAL FEASIBILITY

This includes the following questions:

Is there sufficient support for the users?

Will the proposed system cause harm?

The project would be beneficial because it satisfies the objectives when developed and

installed. All behavioral aspects are considered carefully and conclude that the project is behaviorally feasible

2.6 OVERVIEW OF TECHNOLOGY USED

2.6.1 Back End Technology :-

1.PHP

PHP is a server-side scripting language designed specifically for the web. Within an HTML page, you can embed PHP code that will be executed each time the page is visited. Your PHP code is interpreted at the web server and generates HTML or other output that the visitor will see. PHP was introduced in 1994. As of November 2007, it was installed on more than 21 million domains worldwide, and this number is growing rapidly. You can see the current number at http://www.php.net/usage.php PHP is an Open Source project. PHP originally stood for Personal Home Page and now stands for PHP Hypertext Preprocessor.

2. Unique Features

If you are familiar with other server side language like ASP.NET or JSP you might be wondering what makes PHP so special, or so different from these competing alternatives well, here are some reasons:

1. Performance
2. Portability(Platform Independent)
3. Ease Of Use
4. Open Source
5. Third-Party Application Support
6. Community Support

3.Performance

Scripts written in PHP executives faster than those written in other scripting language, with numerous independent benchmarks, putting the language ahead of competing alternatives like JSP,ASP.NET and PERL.The PHP 5.0 engine was completely redesigned with an optimized memory manager to improve performance, and is noticeable faster than previous versions.In addition, third party accelerators are available to further improve performance and response time.

4.Ease Of Use

"Simplicity is the ultimate sophistication", Said Leonardo da Vinci, and by that measure, PHP is an extremely sophisticated programming language. Its syntax is clear and consistent, and it comes with exhaustive documentation for the 5000+ functions included with the core distributions.This significantly reduces the learning curve for both novice and experienced programmers, and it's one of the reasons that PHP is favored as a rapid prototyping tool for Web-based applications.

5.Open Source

PHP is an open source project – the language is developed by a worldwide team of volunteers who make its source code freely available on the Web, and it may be used without payment of licensing fees or investments in expensive hardware or software.
This reduces software development costs without affecting either flexibility or reliability. The open-source nature of the code further means that any developer, anywhere , can inspect the code tree, spit errors, and suggest possible fixes, this produces a stable, robust product wherein bugs, once discovered, are rapidly resolved – sometimes within a few hours of discovery !.

6.PHP Server

The PHP Community Provides Some types of Software Server solution under The GNU (General Public License). These are the following: 1. WAMP Server 2. LAMP Server 3. MAMP Server 4. XAMPP Server All these types of software automatic configure inside operating system after installation it having PHP, MySQL, Apache and operating system base configuration file, it doesn't need to configure manually.

WAMP----- Microsoft window o/s,ApacheMysql PHP

LAMP---- Linux Operating System Apache Mysql PHP

MAMP---- Mac osApacheMysql PHP

XAMPP---- x-os(cross operating system) Apache Mysql PHP Per

7.PHP USE:-

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. It can also be used for command-line scripting and client-side graphical user interface (GUI) applications. PHP can be deployed on most web servers, many operating systems and platforms, and can be used with many relational database management systems (RDBMS). Most web hosting providers support PHP for use by their clients. It is available free of charge, and the PHP Group provides the complete source code for users to build, customize and extend for their own use.

8.MYSQL

There are a large number of database management systems currently available, some commercial and some free.

Some of them : **Oracle, Microsoft Access, Mysql and PostgreSQL**.

These database systems are powerful, feature-rich software, capable of organizing and searching millions of records at very high speeds.Understanding Databases, Records, and Primary Keys

Every Database is composed of one or more tables.These Tables, which structure data into rows and columns, Impose organization on the data.The records in a table(below) are not arranged in any particular order.SQL, statements fall into one of three categories.(Types of SQL)

9.Data Definition Language(DDL) : DDL Consists of statements that define the structure and relationships of a database and its table.These Statements are used to **Create, drop** and **modify** databases and tables.

10.Data Manipulation Language(DML) : DML statements are related to altering and extracting data from a database.These statements are used to add records to, update records in, and delete records from, a database; perform queries; retrieve table records matching one or more user specified criteria; and join tables together using their common fields.

11.Data Control Language(DCL) : DCL statements are sued to define access levels and security privileges for a database.You would use these statements to grant or deny user privileges; assign roles; change passwords; view permissions; and create rulesets to protect access to data.The Syntax of SQL is quite intuitive. every SQL statement begins with an "action word", like DELETE, INSERT,ALTER etc ,it ends with a semicolon. whitespace, tabs, carriage returns are ignored.
Some example of valid SQL statements :
CREATE DATABASE emplyee;
SELECT name FROM users where email ="anuj.lpu1@gmail.com";
DELETE FROM cars WHERE year_of_manufacture< 1980;

12.PHP Mysql connectivity:

Use the **mysql_connect( )** function to established connection to the MySQL server.To access the database functionality we have to make a connection to database using Php.mysql_connect() function is used to establish the connection to mysql server.four arguments need to be passed to mysql_connect() function.
hostname : if you are working on local system , you can use localhost or you can also provide ip address or server name.

username : if there is a existing user , you can provide username. default username is 'root'.

password : by default password is blank or null.

dbname : it is a optional field . it is basically a name of the database that need to be connected.

mysql_connect(host,username,password,dbname);

host(Server name)---- Either a host name(server name) or an IP address

username---- The MySQL user name

password----The password to log in with

dbname----Optional. The database to be used when performing queries

2.6.2 Front end technology:-

1.Cascading Style Sheets (**CSS**) is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a document written in a markup language such as HTML. CSS is a cornerstone technology of the World Wide Web, alongside HTML and JavaScript. CSS is designed to enable the separation of presentation and content, including layout, colors, and fonts. This separation can improve content accessibility; provide more flexibility and control in the specification of presentation characteristics; enable multiple web pages to share formatting by specifying the relevant CSS in a separate .Css file, which reduces complexity and repetition in the structural content; and enable the .Css file to be cached to improve the page load speed between the pages that share the file and its formatting.

2.HTML

The hypertext markup language (HTML) is a simple markup language. Used to create a hypertext documents that are portable from one platform to another HTML documents are SGML (Standard generalized mark up language) documents with generic semantics that are appropriate for representing information from a wide range of applications. This specification defines HTML version 3.2. HTML 3.2 aims to capture recommended practice as of early ’96 and as such a replacement for HTML2.0 (RFC 1866).

A set of instructions embedded in a document is called mark up language. These instructions describe what the document text means and how it should look like in a display. Hyper Text Mark Up language (HTML) is the language used to encode World Wide Web documents.

3.WHY TO USE HTML?

Website is a collection of pages, publications, and documents that reside on web server. While these pages publications and a document as a formatted in a single format, you should use HTML for home page and all primary pages in the site. This will enable the millions of web users can easily access and to take advantage of your website.

HTML is considered first for formatting any new material you plan to publish on the web. HTML documents are platform independent, meaning that they don't confirm to any standard. If they are created properly you can move home page to any server platform or you can access them with any complaint www browser.

4.HTML LAYOUT:

An HTML document consists of text, which comprises the content of the document and tags, which, defines the structure, and appearance of the document. The structure of an HTML document is simple, consists of outer.

<HTML>tag enclosing the document header and body

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>the title of HTML document</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
This is where the actual HTML documents
Text lies, which is displayed in the browser
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Each document has a head and body delimited by the <HEAD> and <BODY> tag. The head is where you give your HTML document a title and where you indicate other parameters the browser may use when displaying the document. This includes the text for displaying the text. Tag also references special and indicates the hot spots that link your document to other documents.

5.XAMPP SERVER:-

INTRODUCTION TO XAMPP:-

XAMPP is a cross-platform web server that is free and open-source. XAMPP is a short form for Cross-Platform, Apache, MySQL, PHP, and Perl. XAMPP is a popular cross-platform web server that allows programmers to write and test their code on a local webserver. It was created by Apache Friends, and the public can revise or modify its native source code. It includes MariaDB, Apache HTTP Server, and interpreters for PHP and Perl, among other computer languages. Because of XAMPP's simplicity of deployment, a developer can quickly and easily install a WAMP or LAMP stack on an operating system, with the added benefit that common add-in apps like WordPress and Joomla can also be loaded.

Need for a XAMPP:-

- XAMPP is simply a local host or server.
- This local server runs on your personal computer, whether it's a desktop or a laptop.
- It is used to test clients or websites before publishing them to a remote web server.
- On a local computer, the XAMPP server software provides a suitable environment for testing MYSQL, PHP, Apache, and Perl projects. Because most real-world web server deployments share the same components as XAMPP, moving from a local test server to a live server is straightforward.

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF XAMPP:-

Given below are the advantages and disadvantage mentioned:

Advantages:

- In comparison to other web servers such as WAMP, it is simple to set up.
- It is Multi Cross-Platform, which implies it works on both Windows and Linux.
- With a single command, you may start and stop the entire web server and database stack.

- Both a full and a standard version of XAMPP are available.

Disadvantage:

- In comparison to the WAMP server, configuration and setting are more difficult.

Components of XAMPP:-

The components that are included in the XAMPP are given below:

- **Cross-Platform:** Different operating systems are installed in separate configurations on different local systems. The cross-platform component has been included to improve the functionality and reach of this Apache distribution package. It works with a variety of platforms, including Windows, Linus, and MAC OS packages.
- **Apache:** Apache is a cross-platform HTTP web server. It is used to transport web material all over the world. If someone requests files, photos, or documents using their browser, HTTP servers will serve such assets to clients.
- **MariaDB Database:** XAMPP used to include MySQL DBMS; however, MariaDB has now taken its place. MySQL is one of the most extensively used relational database management systems. It provides data storage, manipulation, retrieval, management, and deletion services via the internet.
- **PHP:** The full form of PHP is Hypertext Preprocessor. PHP is a backend programming language that is most commonly used in web development. Users can use PHP to build dynamic websites and applications. It supports a variety of database management systems and may be installed on any platform. It was written in the C programming language.
- **Perl:** Perl is often referred to as the “generic” programming language. This Perl language is dynamic and interpretable. This language is used for web development, GUI development, system administration, and other things. HTML, XML, and other markup languages are all supported by Perl.
- **phpMyAdmin:** It is a database administration tool for MariaDB.
- **OpenSSL:** OpenSSL is an open-source implementation of the SSL and the TLP.
- **XAMPP Control Panel:** The XAMPP Control Panel is a panel that assists in the operation and regulation of other XAMPP components.

- **Webalizer:** It is a web analytics software solution that keeps track of user logs and reports on usage.
- **Mercury:** It is a mail server that aids in the management of emails across the internet.
- **Tomcat:** It is a JAVA-based servlet that provides JAVA functionality.
- **Filezilla:** It is a File Transfer Protocol Server (FTP Server) that facilitates and supports file transfer processes.

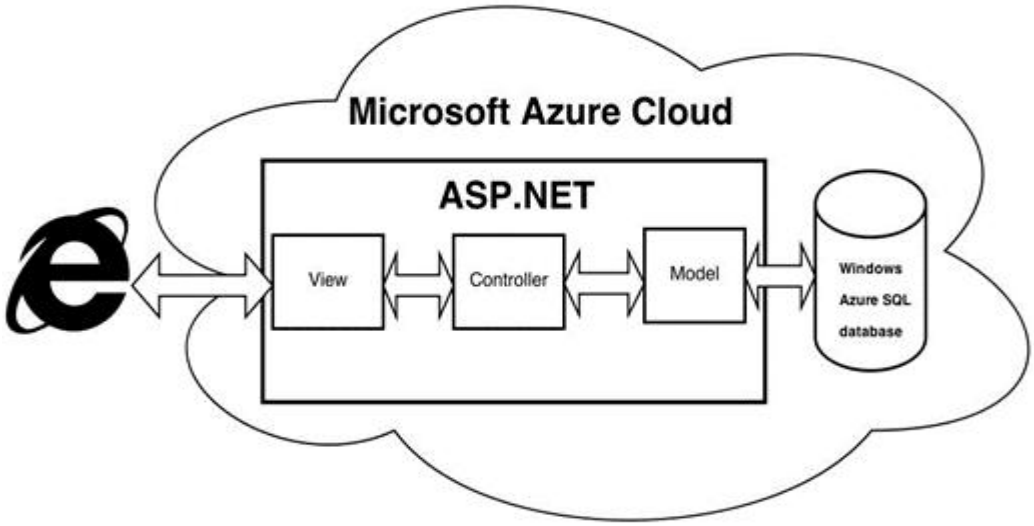
Applications of XAMPP:

- The creators of XAMPP intended it to be used as a development tool, allowing web designers and programmers to test their work on their personal computers without the need for Internet connections. Many key security elements are disabled by default to make this as simple as feasible. XAMPP is used to serve the web pages on the Internet.
- It can also use to create and manipulate databases in MariaDB and SQLite, among other databases.
- Once XAMPP is installed, an FTP client can connect to a local host and treat it as if it were a remote host. When installing a content management system like Joomla or WordPress, using a tool like FileZilla. You can also use an HTML editor to connect to a local host through FTP.

XAMPP is a short form for Cross-Platform, Apache, MySQL, PHP, and Perl. XAMPP is a free and open-source cross-platform web server. XAMPP is simply a local host or server that is used to test clients or websites before publishing them to a remote web server. The XAMPP server software on a local computer provides an appropriate environment for testing MYSQL, PHP, Apache, and Perl projects. This method might sometimes help you avoid issues on your live website.

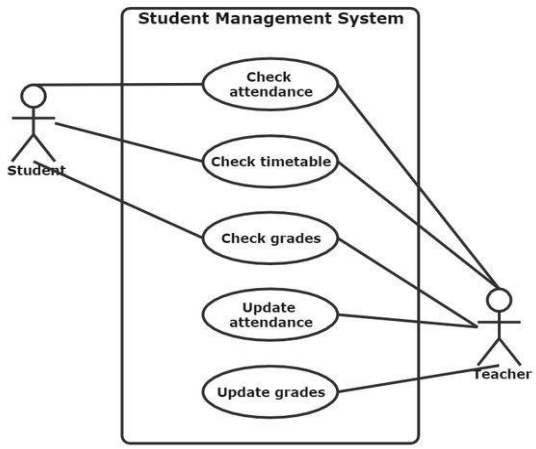
3.ARCHITECTURE

3.1 PROJECT ARCHITECTURE

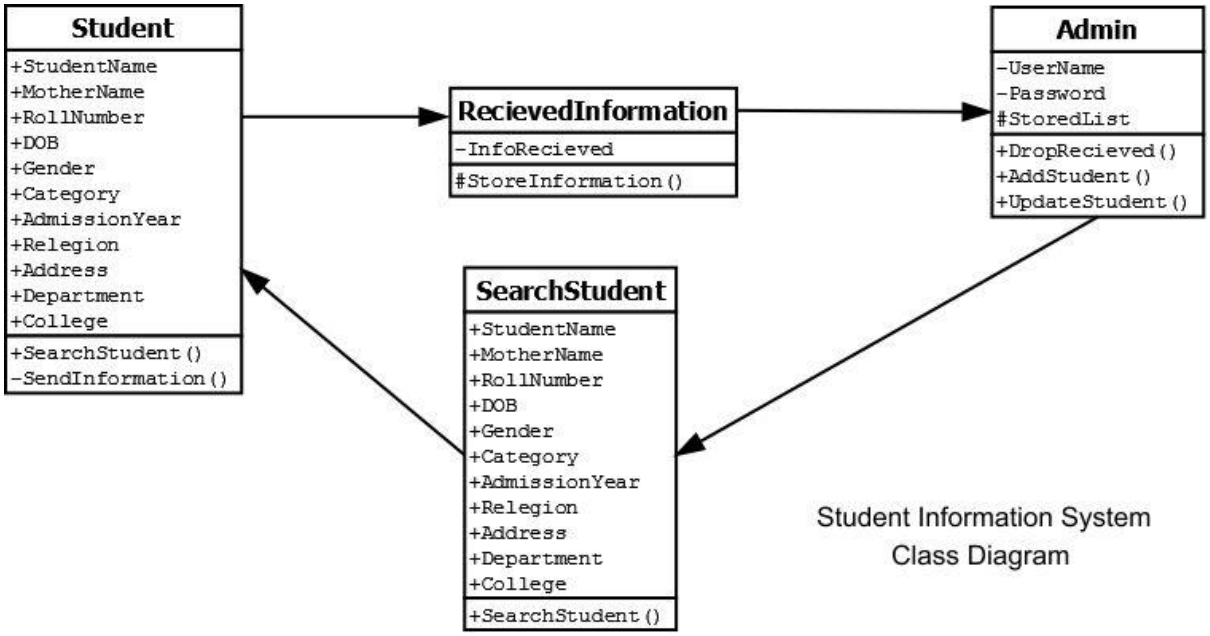


3.2 UML DIAGRAMS

3.2.1 USE CASE DIAGRAM:

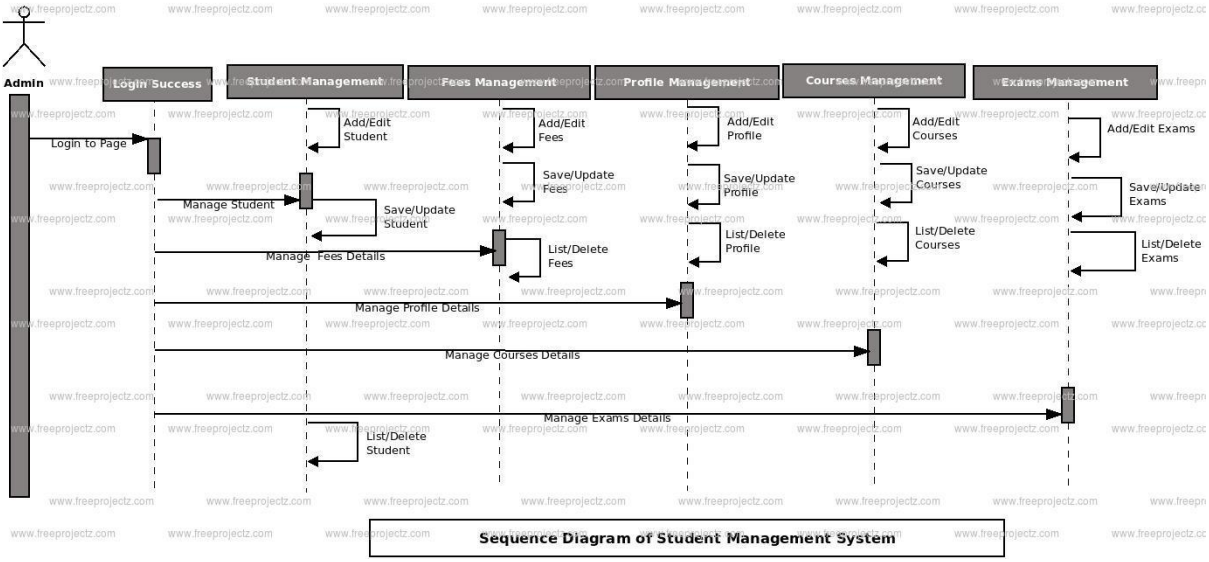


3.2.2 CLASS DIAGRAM:

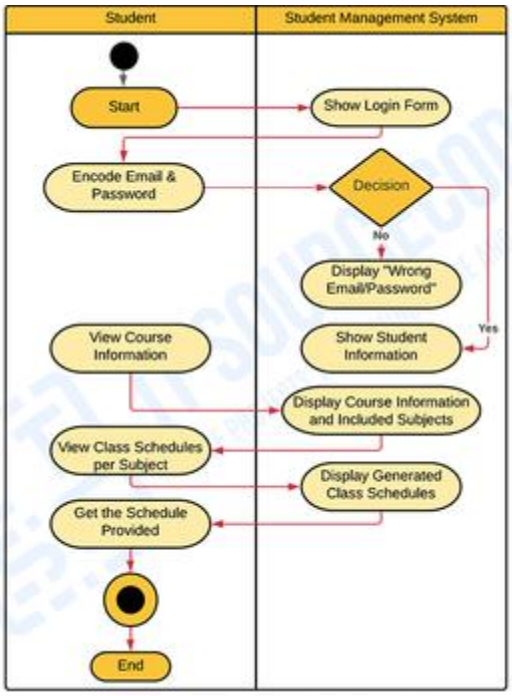


Student Information System
Class Diagram

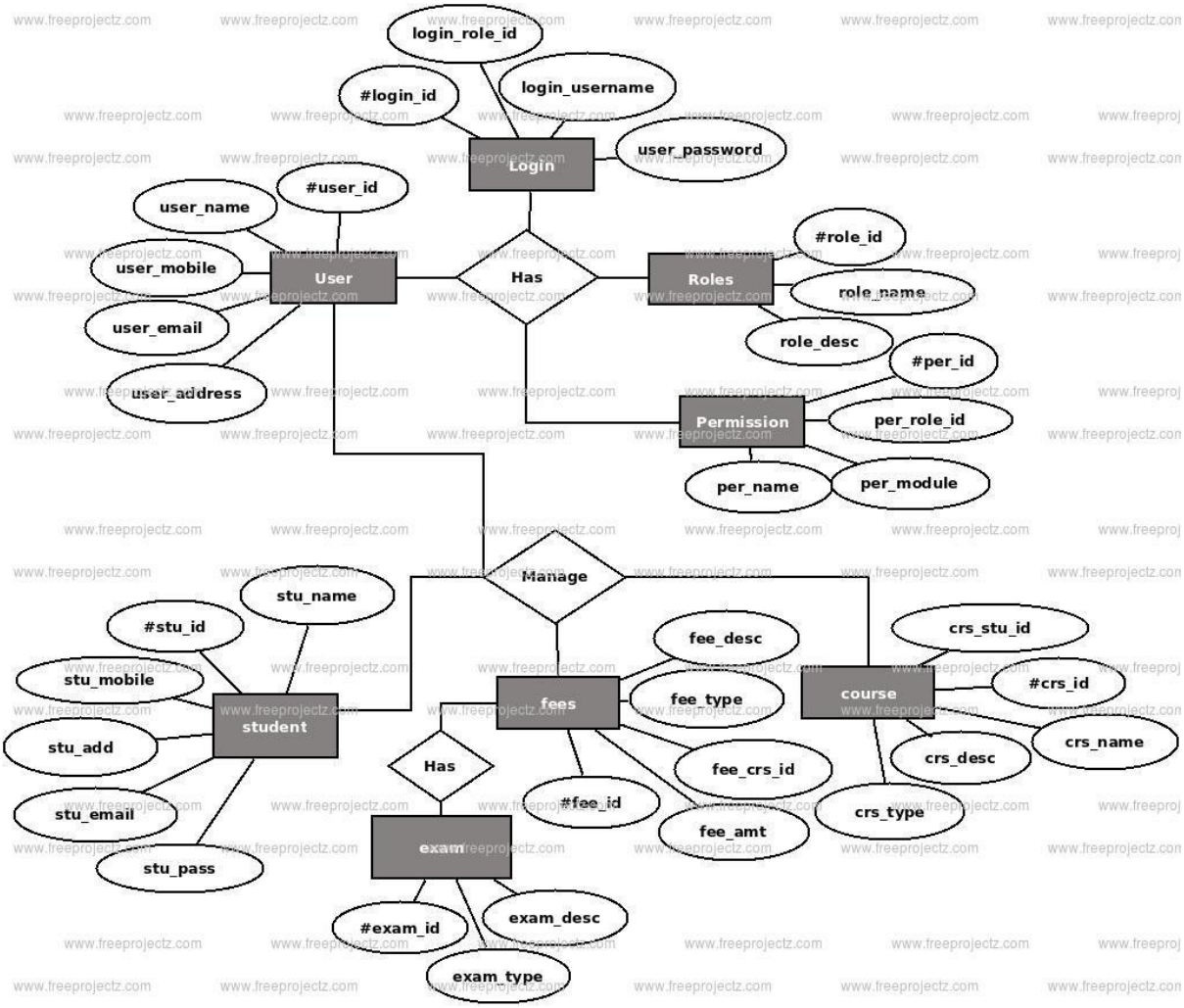
3.2.3 SEQUENCE DIAGRAM:



3.2.4 ACTIVITY DIAGRAM:



3.2.5 ENTITY- RELATIONSHIP DIAGRAM



ER Diagram For Student Management System

3.3 DATA BASE DESIGN:-

Student Result Management System (SRMS) contains 6 MySQL tables:

ADMIN:-This tables stores admin login details.

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra
1	id	int(11)			No	*None*		AUTO_INCREMENT
2	UserName	varchar(100)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	*NULL*		
3	Password	varchar(100)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	*NULL*		
4	updationDate	timestamp			Yes	*NULL*		

TBLCLASSES:- This tables stores class information.

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra
1	id	int(11)			No	*None*		AUTO_INCREMENT
2	ClassName	varchar(80)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	*NULL*		
3	ClassNameNumeric	int(4)			Yes	*NULL*		
4	Section	varchar(5)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	*NULL*		
5	CreationDate	timestamp			Yes	current_timestamp()		
6	UpdationDate	timestamp			Yes	*NULL*		

TBLSUBJECTS:- This table store subject details.

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra
1	id	int(11)			No	*None*		AUTO_INCREMENT
2	SubjectName	varchar(100)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	*None*		
3	SubjectCode	varchar(100)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	*NULL*		
4	Creationdate	timestamp			Yes	current_timestamp()		
5	UpdationDate	timestamp			Yes	*NULL*		

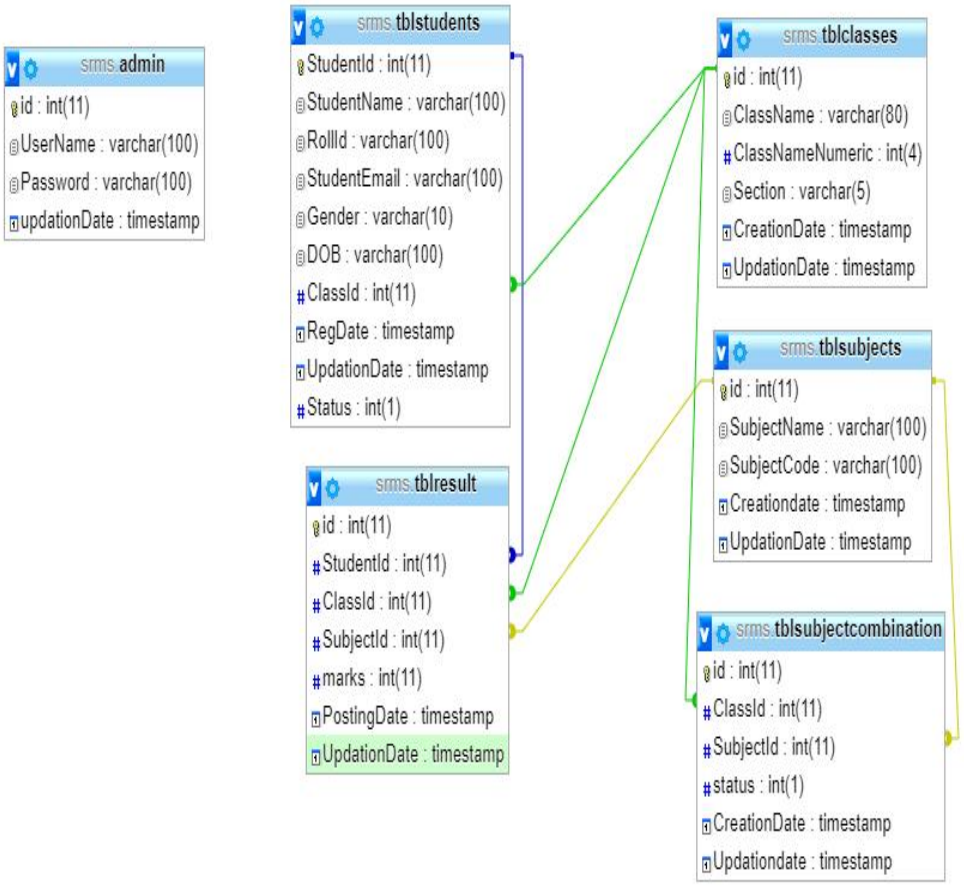
TBLSTUDENTS:- This table stores student details.

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra
1	StudentId	int(11)			No	*None*		AUTO_INCREMENT
2	StudentName	varchar(100)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	*NULL*		
3	RollId	varchar(100)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	*NULL*		
4	StudentEmail	varchar(100)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	*NULL*		
5	Gender	varchar(10)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	*NULL*		
6	DOB	varchar(100)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	*NULL*		
7	ClassId	int(11)			Yes	*NULL*		
8	RegDate	timestamp			Yes	current_timestamp()		
9	UpdationDate	timestamp			Yes	*NULL*		
10	Status	int(1)			Yes	*NULL*		

TBLRESULT:- This stores the result details.

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra
1	**id**	int(11)			No	*None*		AUTO_INCREMENT
2	**StudentId**	int(11)			Yes	*NULL*		
3	**ClassId**	int(11)			Yes	*NULL*		
4	**SubjectId**	int(11)			Yes	*NULL*		
5	**marks**	int(11)			Yes	*NULL*		
6	**PostingDate**	timestamp			Yes	current_timestamp()		
7	**UpdationDate**	timestamp			Yes	*NULL*		

Relationship Diagram Between Tables:-



5. IMPLEMENTATION

CREATING A CLASS

CREATE CLASS

```
 <?php
Session _start();
Error _reporting(0);
include('includes/config.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">
      <title>Student Result Management System</title>
      <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/bootstrap.min.css" media="screen" >
      <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/font-awesome.min.css" media="screen" >
      <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/animate-css/animate.min.css" media="screen" >
      <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/lobipanel/lobipanel.min.css" media="screen" >
      <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/prism/prism.css" media="screen" >
      <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/main.css" media="screen" >
      <script src="js/modernizr/modernizr.min.js"></script>
   </head>
   <body>
      <div class="main-wrapper">
         <div class="content-wrapper">
            <div class="content-container”>
  <!-- /.left-sidebar →
 <div class="main-page">
                  <div class="container-fluid">
                     <div class="row page-title-div">
                        <div class="col-md-12">
                           <h2 class="title" align="center">Result Management System</h2>
                        </div>
                     </div>
                     <!-- /.r→
                     <!-- /.row -->
                  </div>
```

```
                <!-- /.container-fluid “>
 <section class="section”>
<div class="container-fluid">
                        <div class="row">
                          <div class="col-md-8 col-md-offset-2">
                            <div class="panel">
                              <div class="panel-heading">
                                <div class="panel-title">
```

CREATING SUBJECT

```
<?php
session_start();
error_reporting(0);
include('includes/config.php');
if(strlen($_SESSION['alogin'])=="")
   {
   header("Location: index.php");
   }
   else{
if(isset($_POST['submit']))
{
$subjectname=$_POST['subjectname'];
$subjectcode=$_POST['subjectcode'];
$sql="INSERT INTO  tblsubjects(SubjectName,SubjectCode) VALUES(:subjectname,:subjectcode)";
$query = $dbh->prepare($sql);
$query->bindParam(':subjectname',$subjectname,PDO::PARAM_STR);
$query->bindParam(':subjectcode',$subjectcode,PDO::PARAM_STR);
$query->execute();
$lastInsertId = $dbh->lastInsertId();
if($lastInsertId)
{
$msg="Subject Created successfully";
}
else
{
$error="Something went wrong. Please try again";
}


}
```

```
?>
<!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">
      <title>SMS Admin Subject Creation </title>
      <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/bootstrap.min.css" media="screen" >
      <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/font-awesome.min.css" media="screen" >
      <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/animate-css/animate.min.css" media="screen" >
      <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/lobipanel/lobipanel.min.css" media="screen" >
      <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/prism/prism.css" media="screen" >
      <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/select2/select2.min.css" >
      <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/main.css" media="screen" >
      <script src="js/modernizr/modernizr.min.js"></script>
   </head>
   <body class="top-navbar-fixed">
      <div class="main-wrapper">

         <!-- ========== TOP NAVBAR ========== -->
 <?php include('includes/topbar.php');?>
         <!-- ========== WRAPPER FOR BOTH SIDEBARS & MAIN CONTENT ========== -->
         <div class="content-wrapper">
            <div class="content-container">

               <!-- ========== LEFT SIDEBAR ========== -->
               <?php include('includes/leftbar.php');?>
               <!-- /.left-sidebar -->

               <div class="main-page">

                <div class="container-fluid">
                     <div class="row page-title-div">
                        <div class="col-md-6">
                           <h2 class="title">Subject Creation</h2>

                        </div>
```

```
        <!-- /.col-md-6 text-right -->
    </div>
    <!-- /.row -->
    <div class="row breadcrumb-div">
        <div class="col-md-6">
            <ul class="breadcrumb">
                <li><a href="dashboard.php"><i class="fa fa-home"></i> Home</a></li>
                <li> Subjects</li>
                <li class="active">Create Subject</li>
            </ul>
        </div>

    </div>
    <!-- /.row -->
</div>
<div class="container-fluid">

<div class="row">
        <div class="col-md-12">
            <div class="panel">
                <div class="panel-heading">
                    <div class="panel-title">
                        <h5>Create Subject</h5>
                    </div>
                </div>
                <div class="panel-body">
```

CHANGING PASSWORD

```
<?php
session_start();
error_reporting(0);
include('includes/config.php');
if(strlen($_SESSION['alogin'])=="")
   {
   header("Location: index.php");
   }
   else{
if(isset($_POST['submit']))
   {
$password=md5($_POST['password']);
$newpassword=md5($_POST['newpassword']);
$username=$_SESSION['alogin'];
   $sql ="SELECT Password FROM admin WHERE UserName=:username and Password=:password";
$query= $dbh -> prepare($sql);
$query-> bindParam(':username', $username, PDO::PARAM_STR);
$query-> bindParam(':password', $password, PDO::PARAM_STR);
$query-> execute();
$results = $query -> fetchAll(PDO::FETCH_OBJ);
if($query -> rowCount() > 0)
{
$con="update admin set Password=:newpassword where UserName=:username";
$chngpwd1 = $dbh->prepare($con);
$chngpwd1-> bindParam(':username', $username, PDO::PARAM_STR);
$chngpwd1-> bindParam(':newpassword', $newpassword, PDO::PARAM_STR);
$chngpwd1->execute();
$msg="Your Password succesfully changed";
}
else {
$error="Your current password is wrong";
}
}
?>
<!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">
<title>Admin change password</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="css/bootstrap.css" media="screen" >
<link rel="stylesheet" href="css/font-awesome.min.css" media="screen" >
<link rel="stylesheet" href="css/animate-css/animate.min.css" media="screen" >
<link rel="stylesheet" href="css/lobipanel/lobipanel.min.css" media="screen" >
<link rel="stylesheet" href="css/prism/prism.css" media="screen" > <!-- USED FOR DEMO HELP - YOU CAN REMOVE IT -->
<link rel="stylesheet" href="css/main.css" media="screen" >
<script src="js/modernizr/modernizr.min.js"></script>
<script type="text/javascript">
function valid()
{
if(document.chngpwd.newpassword.value!= document.chngpwd.confirmpassword.value)
{
alert("New Password and Confirm Password Field do not match  !!");
document.chngpwd.confirmpassword.focus();
return false;
}
return true;
}
```

DASHBOARD

```
<?php
session_start();
error_reporting(0);
include('includes/config.php');
if(strlen($_SESSION['alogin'])=="")
  {
  header("Location: index.php");
  }
  else{
    ?>


<!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">
    <title>SRMS System | Dashboard</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/bootstrap.min.css" media="screen" >
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/font-awesome.min.css" media="screen" >
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/animate-css/animate.min.css" media="screen" >
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/lobipanel/lobipanel.min.css" media="screen" >
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/toastr/toastr.min.css" media="screen" >
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/icheck/skins/line/blue.css" >
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/icheck/skins/line/red.css" >
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/icheck/skins/line/green.css" >
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/main.css" media="screen" >
    <script src="js/modernizr/modernizr.min.js"></script>
</head>
<body class="top-navbar-fixed">
    <div class="main-wrapper">
        <?php include('includes/topbar.php');?>
       <div class="content-wrapper">
          <div class="content-container">

            <?php include('includes/leftbar.php');?>

            <div class="main-page">
               <div class="container-fluid">
                  <div class="row page-title-div">
                     <div class="col-sm-6">
                        <h2 class="title">Dashboard</h2>

                     </div>
                     <!-- /.col-sm-6 -->
                  </div>
                  <!-- /.row -->

               </div>
               <!-- /.container-fluid -->

               <section class="section">
                  <div class="container-fluid">
```

```
                    <div class="row">
                        <div class="col-lg-3 col-md-3 col-sm-6 col-xs-12">
                            <a class="dashboard-stat bg-primary" href="manage-students.php">
<?php
$sql1 ="SELECT StudentId from tblstudents ";
$query1 = $dbh -> prepare($sql1);
$query1->execute();
$results1=$query1->fetchAll(PDO::FETCH_OBJ);
$totalstudents=$query1->rowCount();
?>

                                <span class="number counter"><?php echo htmlentities($totalstudents);?></span>
                                <span class="name">Regd Users</span>
                                <span class="bg-icon"><i class="fa fa-users"></i></span>
                            </a>
                            <!-- /.dashboard-stat -->
                        </div>
                        <!-- /.col-lg-3 col-md-3 col-sm-6 col-xs-12 -->

                        <div class="col-lg-3 col-md-3 col-sm-6 col-xs-12">
                            <a class="dashboard-stat bg-danger" href="manage-subjects.php">
<?php
$sql ="SELECT id from  tblsubjects ";
$query = $dbh -> prepare($sql);
$query->execute();
$results=$query->fetchAll(PDO::FETCH_OBJ);
$totalsubjects=$query->rowCount();
?>
```

LOGOUT

```
<?php
session_start();
$_SESSION = array();
if (ini_get("session.use_cookies")) {
    $params = session_get_cookie_params();

    setcookie(session_name(), '', time() - 60*60,
        $params["path"], $params["domain"],
        $params["secure"], $params["httponly"]
```

```
    );
}
unset($_SESSION['login']);
session_destroy(); // destroy session
header("location:index.php");
?>
```

RESULT DISPLAY

```
<?php
session_start();

require_once('includes/configpdo.php');



require"dompdf/autoload.inc.php";

use Dompdf\Dompdf;

ob_start();
//error_reporting(0);
?>

<html>
<style>
body {
  padding: 4px;
  text-align: center;
}

table {
  width: 100%;
  margin: 10px auto;
  table-layout: auto;
}

.fixed {
  table-layout: fixed;
}
```

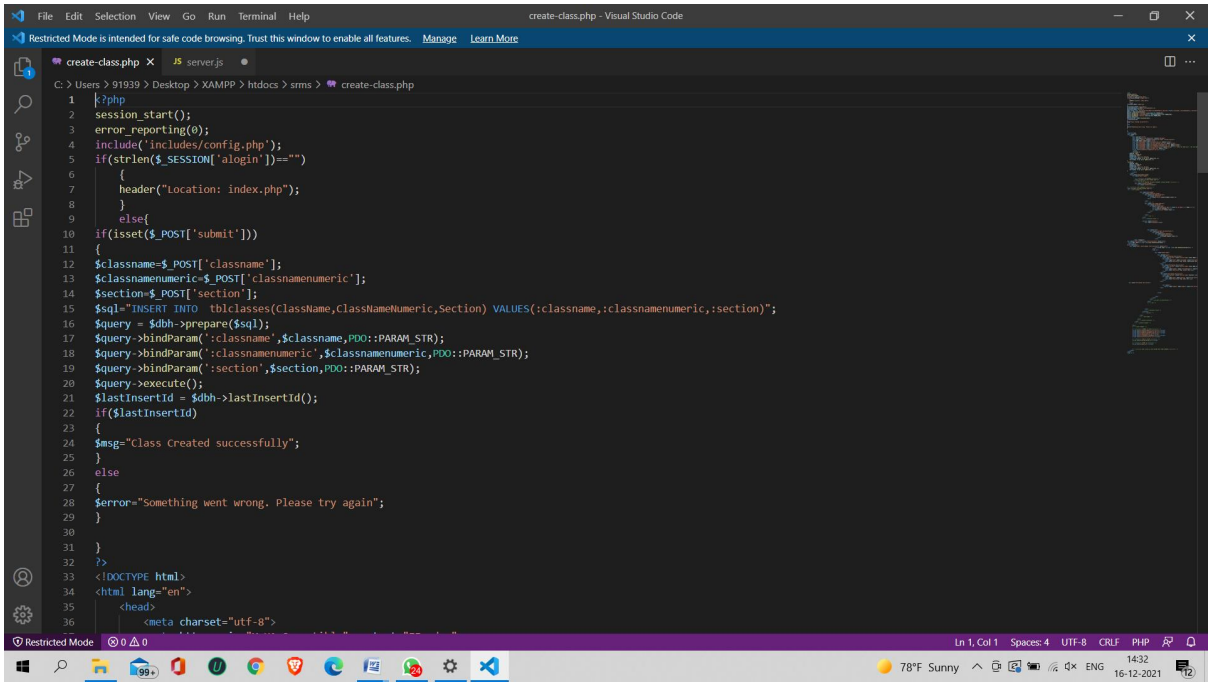
```
table,
td,
th {
  border-collapse: collapse;
}

th,
td {
  padding: 1px;
  border: solid 1px;
  text-align: center;
}



</style>



<?php
$totlcount=0;
$rollid=$_SESSION['rollid'];
$classid=$_SESSION['classid'];
$qery = "SELECT tblstudents.StudentName,tblstudents.RollId,tblstudents.RegDate,tblstudents.StudentId,tblstudents.Status,tblclasses.ClassName,tblclasses.Section from tblstudents join tblclasses on tblclasses.id=tblstudents.ClassId where tblstudents.RollId=? and tblstudents.ClassId=?";
$stmt21 = $mysqli->prepare($qery);
$stmt21->bind_param("ss",$rollid,$classid);
$stmt21->execute();
                $res1=$stmt21->get_result();
                $cnt=1;
                  while($result=$res1->fetch_object())
                 {  ?>
<p><b>Student Name :</b> <?php echo htmlentities($result->StudentName);?></p>
<p><b>Student Roll Id :</b> <?php echo htmlentities($result->RollId);?>
<p><b>Student Class:</b> <?php echo htmlentities($result->ClassName);?>(<?php echo htmlentities($result->Section);?>)
<?php } 


   ?>
 <table class="table table-inverse" border="1">

                                <table class="table table-hover table-bordered">
```

```
<thead>
 <th>Subject</th>
          <th>Marks</th>
       </tr>
</thead>
  <tbody>
```

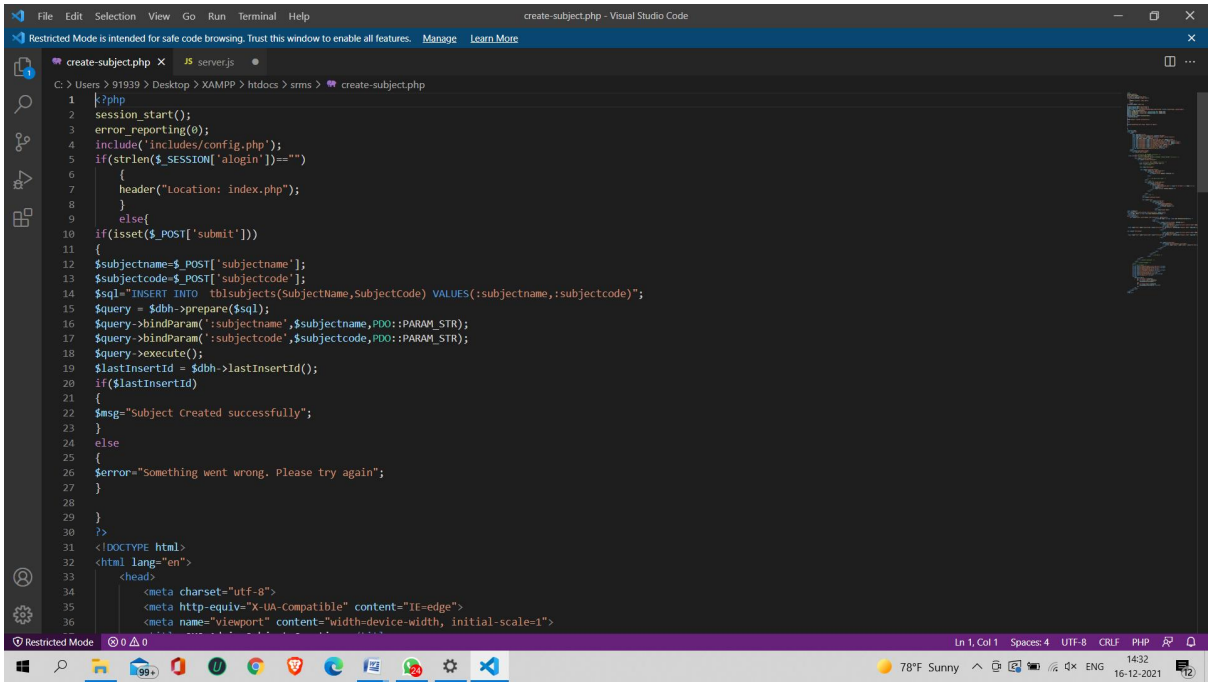
5.RESULTS & DISCUSSIONS

5.1 CODE IMPLEMENTATION

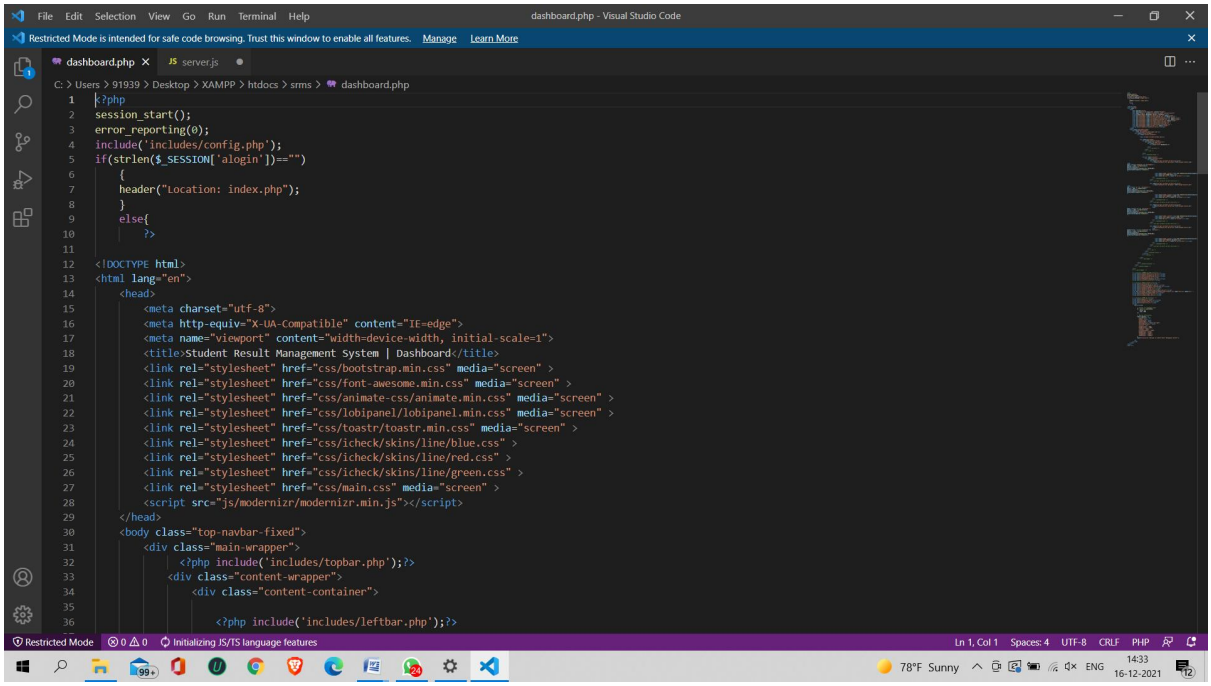
5.1.1Creating a class:



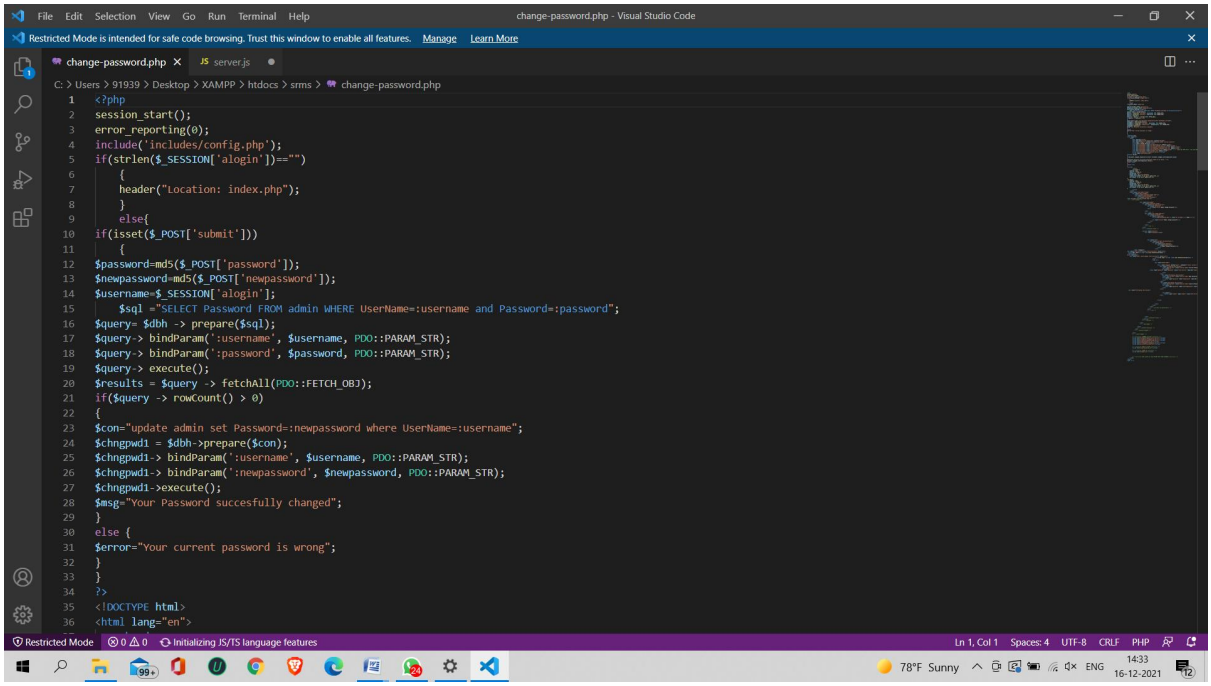
5.1.2 Creating a subject:



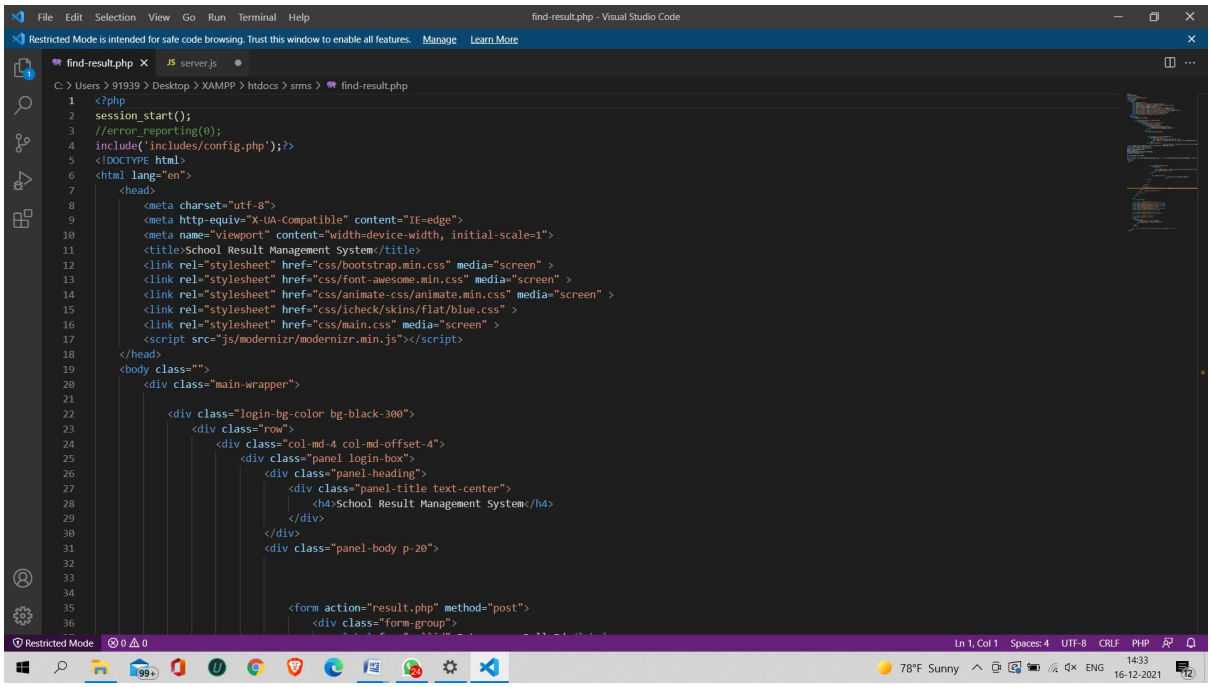
5.1.3 Dashboard:



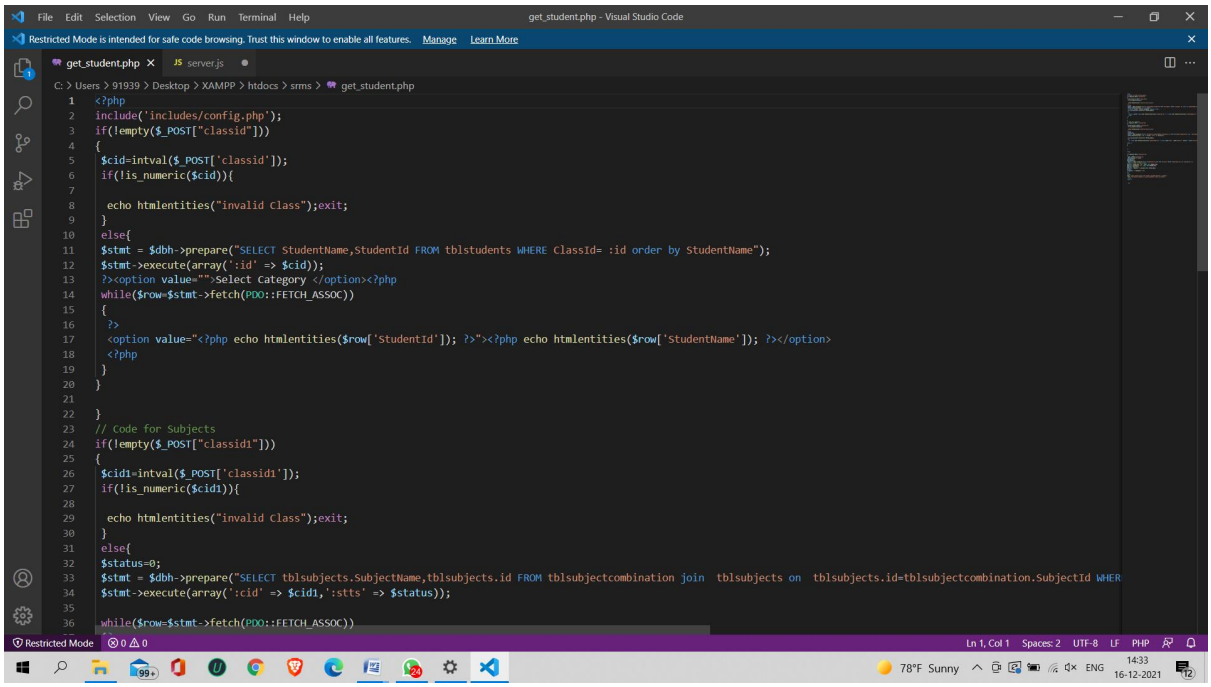
5.1.4 Changing password



5.1.5 Getting result:

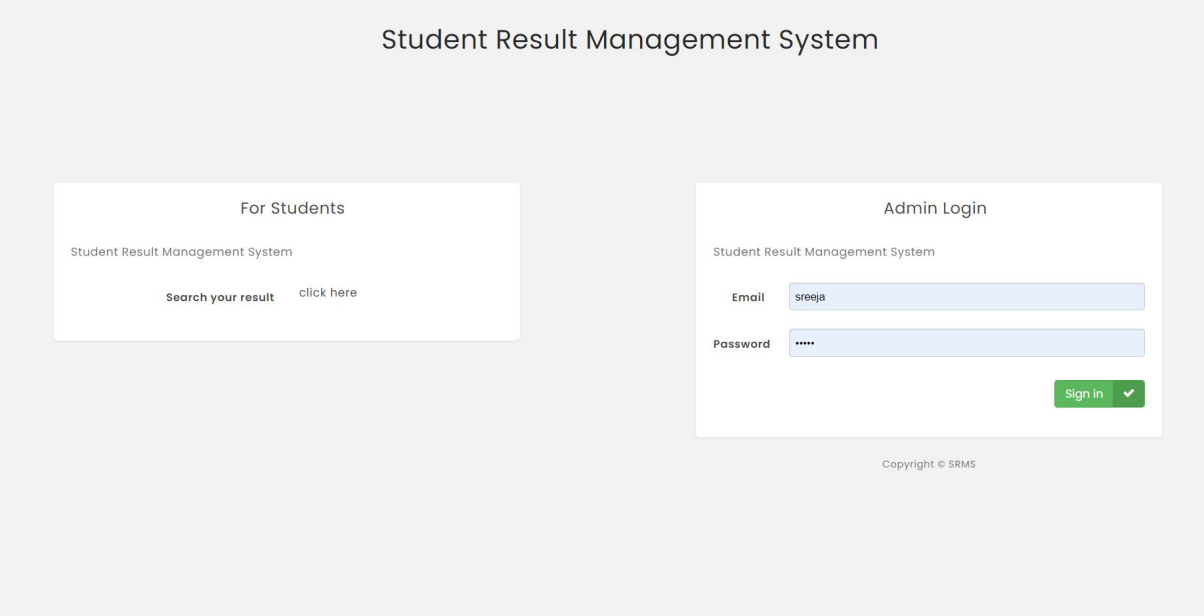


5.1.6 Logout page:

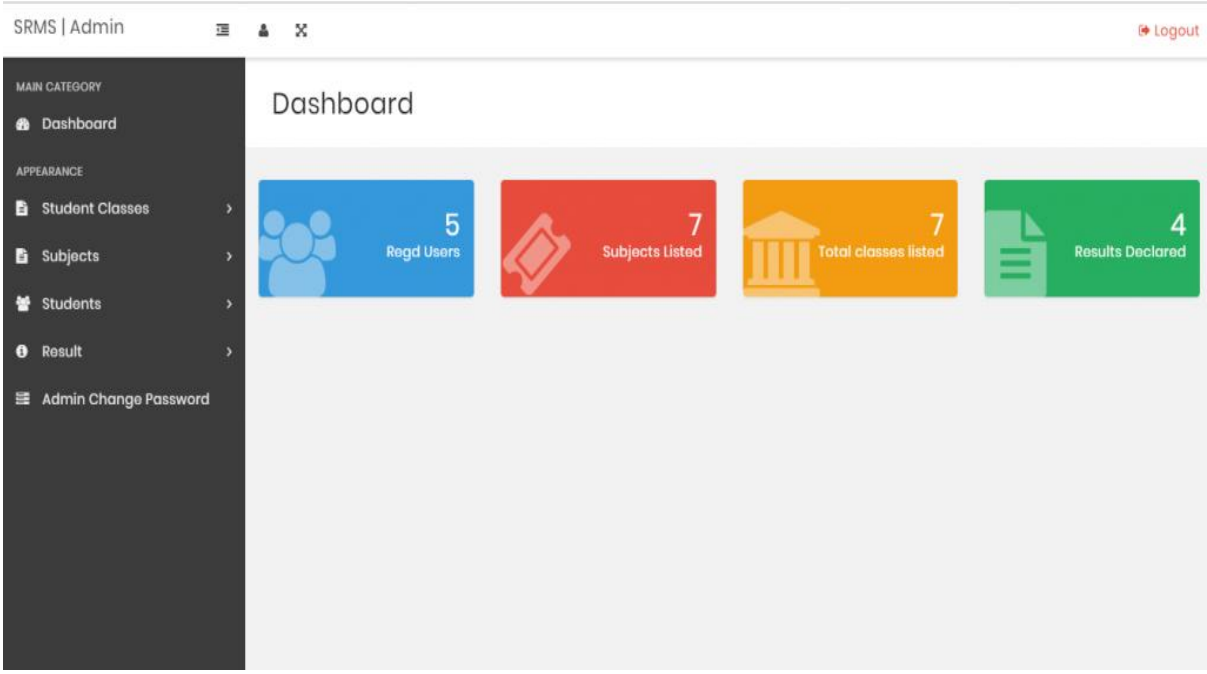


5.2 EXECUTION SCREENS

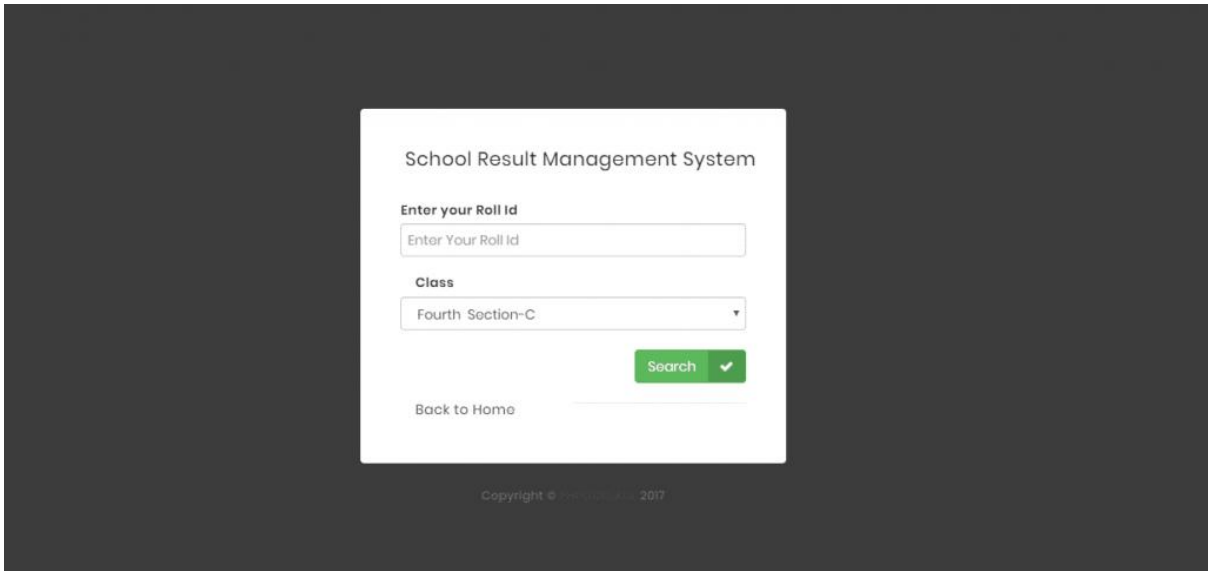
LOGIN PAGE:-



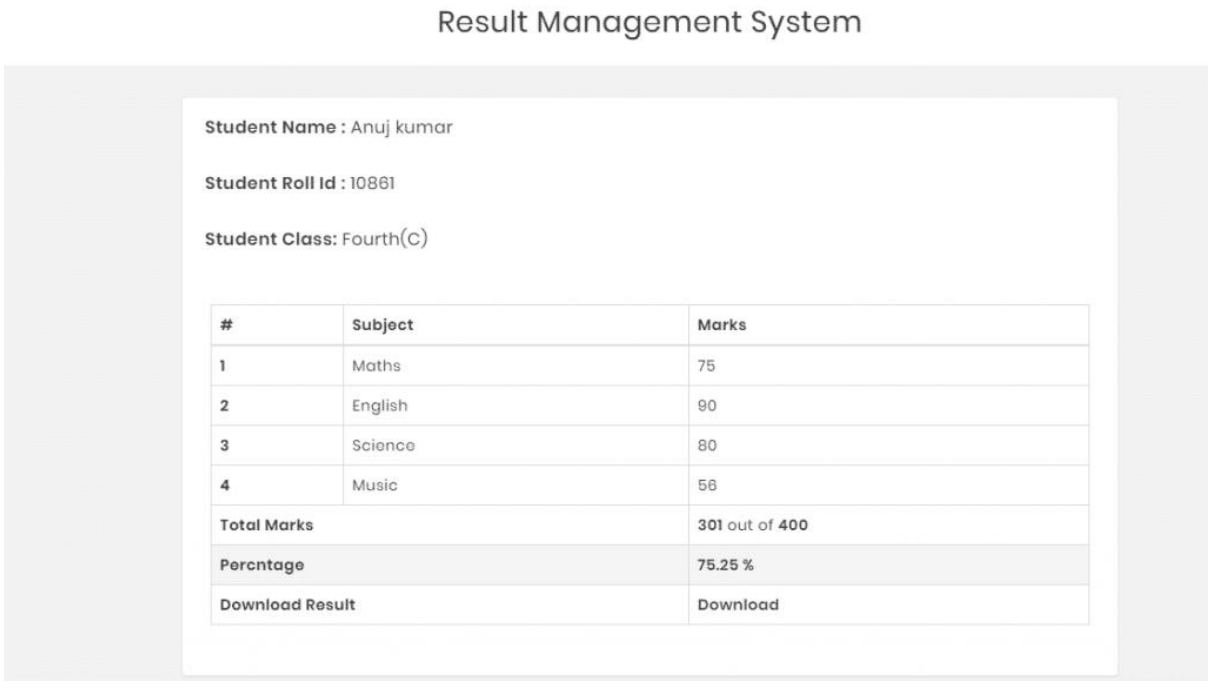
DASHBOARD:-



STUDENT LOGIN:-



STUDENT RESULT PAGE:-



6.TESTING

6.1 TYPES OF TESTING

6.1.1 UNIT TESTING

Unit testing involves the design of test cases that validate that the internal program logic is functioning properly, and that program inputs produce valid outputs. All decision branches and internal code flow should be validated. It is the testing of individual software units of the application .it is done after the completion of an individual unit before integration. This is a structural testing, that relies on knowledge of its construction and is invasive. Unit tests perform basic tests at component level and test a specific business process, application, and/or system configuration. Unit tests ensure that each unique path of a business process performs accurately to the documented specifications and contains clearly defined inputs and expected results.

6.1.2 INTEGRATION TESTING

Integration tests are designed to test integrated software components to determine if they actually run as one program. Integration tests demonstrate that although the components were individually satisfactory, as shown by successfully unit testing, the combination of components is correct and consistent. Integration testing is specifically aimed at exposing the problems that arise from the combination of components.

6.1.3 FUNCTIONAL TESTING

Functional tests provide systematic demonstrations that functions tested are available as specified by the business and technical requirements, system documentation and user manuals.

Functional testing is centered on the following items:

Valid Input : identified classes of valid input must be accepted.

Inval id : identified classes of invalid input must Input be rejected.

Functions : identified functions must be exercised.

Output : identified classes of application outputs must be exercised.

Systems/Procedures: interfacing systems or procedures must be invoked. Organization and

preparation of functional tests is focused on requirements, key functions, or special test cases.

6.1.4 SYSTEM TESTING

System testing ensures that the entire integrated software system meets requirements. It tests a configuration to ensure known and predictable results. An example of system testing is the configuration oriented system integration test. System testing is based on process descriptions and flows, emphasizing pre-driven process links and integration points.

6.1.5 WHITEBOX TESTING

White Box Testing is a testing in which in which the software tester has knowledge of the inner workings, structure and language of the software, or at least its purpose. It is purpose. It is used to test areas that cannot be reached from a black box level.

6.1.6 BLACKBOX TESTING

Black Box Testing is testing the software without any knowledge of the inner workings, structure or language of the module being tested. Black box tests, as most other kinds of tests, must be written from a definitive source document, such as specification or requirements document, such as specification or requirements document. It is a testing in which the software under test is treated, as a black box .you cannot “see” into it. The test provides inputs and responds to outputs without considering how the software works.

7.CONCLUSION & FUTURE SCOPE

7.1 CONCLUSION

- The project entitled as STUDENT RESULT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM is a system that handles the students information regarding student results, profile details.
- It is successfully implemented with all the features mentioned.
- The project is designed keeping in view that the problems faced by schools, institutions.
- Deployment of our application will certainly help the schools, instiutions to reduce unnecessary wastage of time and paperwork in maintaining all the information.

7.2 FUTURE SCOPE

The package was designed in such a way that future modifications can be done easily. The following conclusions can be deduced from the development of the project.

- Automation of the entire system improves the efficiency
- It provides a friendly graphical user interface which proves to be better when compared to the existing system.
- It gives appropriate access to the authorized users depending on their permissions.
- It effectively overcomes the delay in communications.
- Updating of information becomes so easier.
- System security, data security and reliability are the striking features.
- The System has adequate scope for modification in future if it is necessary.

8.BIBILOGRAPHY

8.1 REFERENCES

- https://phpgurukul.com/student-result-management-system/#google_vignette
- https://www.webslesson.info/2020/12/online-student-result-management-system-in-php-with-mysql.html
- https://youtu.be/jTKIeERY4hA
- http://stackoverflow.com/
- http://www.w3schools.com/
- http://www.tutorialspoint.phP

8.2 GITHUB LINK

https://github.com/saigithubcharan/student-result-management-system