VISVESVARAYA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY
BELAGAVI-590018

A MINI PROJECT REPORT

ON

ONLINE EXAMINATION MANAGEMENT

BY

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In the partial fulfillment of the requirement for 5th semester

DBMS LABORATORY WITH MINI PROJECT (18CSL58)

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Invent Solutions

Department of Computer Science & Engineering

(Accredited by NBA)

MANGALORE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY & ENGINEERING

Badaga, Mijar, Moodbidri-574225

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the mini project entitled *"**Online Examination Management"*** is a bonafide work carried out by SAKSHA K BANGERA (4MT19CS131) & SHRADDHA BHAT (4MT19CS149) in partial fulfillment for the requirement of 5th semester DBMS Laboratory with mini project (18CSL58). It is certified that all the corrections / suggestions indicated for the Internal Assessment have been incorporated in the report. The mini project has been approved as it satisfies the academic requirement in respect of the 18CSL58 prescribed for the 5th Semester B.E in Computer Science & Engineering Program by the **Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi**, for the academic year 2021 – 2022.

.....	.....	.....
Mr. Sunil Kumar S	**Ms. Jyothi GN**	**Prof. Ravinarayana B**
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Name of the Examiners	**Signature with Date**
1. ……..	**……..**
2. ……..	**……**

ABSTRACT

Online Examination System is a software solution, which allows a particular institute to arrange, conduct and manage examination via an online environment. This can be done through internet or Local Area Network environments. Some of the problems faced by manual examination systems are delays in result processing, filtering of results is not easy. The chance of loss of records is high and alsorecord searching is difficult. Maintenance of the system is also very difficult and takes lot of time and effort. In this a candidate can give online exam on a particular subject and get the results instantly throughwhich the user can know his/her potentials and how much more effort he/she needs to put in to get better marks.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

A Database Management System (DBMS) refers to the technology for creating and managing databases. DBMS is a software tool to organize (create, retrieve, update or manage) data in a database. The main aim of a DBMS is to supply a way to store up and retrieve database information that is both convenient and efficient. Database contains meaningful data combined to form information. DBMS is used for data integrity and security. Users may be of any kind such as database administrator, system developer or database users.

1.1 Problem Statement

Offline exam usually requires large administrative and operational setup. Arrangement of question papers and answer sheet takes heavy cost and wastage of papers. Chances of cheating or use of unfair means is more in offline exams. It usually take much time in checking the answer copy and in the result preparation. There is a chance of question paper leak in offline exams.

Online Examination System is very helpful to users. The aim of this project is to provide quick, immediate and easy way to appear the exam. It can provide special advantage to the candidates. The online examination system can automatically add the marks allocated in the each question to determine the total marks for the questions. The online examination system limits the number of times the student can write a question. Login module helps the user to login to the site. For that he/she has to type the email-id and password correctly. The login provision in this page helps the already registered user to directly access the site and there is a link for registration to a user who is new to this site. Candidate module is mainly for the students. This helps the students to register for the exam and answer the exam.

1.2 Objectives

General objective of our project is to change the current manual system into computerized one. This project would be very useful for educational institutes where regular evaluation of students is required.

Specific objectives are:

- Online examination system assesses student by conducting online objective tests.
- Responses by the candidate will be checked automatically.
- It reduces time consumption.
- Being an integrated online examination system reduce paper work.

- The result will be shown after some time to the participating students.
- This project will enable educational institutes to conduct test and have automated checkingof answers based on the responses by the candidates.
- It will enable educational institutes to perform tests and create feedback forms.

1.3 SQL

SQL (Structured Query Language) is a computer-based structured, formatted database language designed for managing data in relational database managing systems (RDBMS). SQL is a standardized computer language which was initially developed by IBM for querying, altering and defining relational databases, using declarative statements. SQL is Structured Query Language, which was initially developed by IBM. SQL is pronounced as "sequel". SQL is a computer language for storing, manipulating, and retrieving data in a relational database. SQL is the standard language for Relation Database System.

1.4 PHP

PHP is an open-source server-side language which is used for creating dynamic web pages. It can be embedded into HTML. PHP is usually used in conjunction with a MySQL database on Linux/UNIX web servers. It is probably the most popular scripting language. And it is a widely- used general-purpose scripting language and interpreter that is freely available.

1.5 HTML5

HTML is the standard markup language used to create web pages. Web browsers can read HTMLfiles and render them into visible or audible web pages. HTML elements form the building blocks of all websites. HTML allows images and objects to be embedded and can be used to create interactive forms. It provides a means to create structured documents by denoting structural semantics for text such as headings, paragraphs, lists, links, quotes and other items.

1.6 CSS3

CSS is abbreviated as Cascading Style Sheets and describes how HTML elements need to be displayed when represented in a web page format or other media. It also helps save a lot of work because controlling the layout of multiple web pages can be done all at a time. It helps in representing how markup-based documents can be presented in conjunction with HTML. CSS is said to as the cornerstone design tool of the World Wide Web along with HTML and JavaScript. CSS is intended for enabling the separation of appearance with content, which includes layout, coloring and font styles.

1.7 XAMPP

XAMPP is an abbreviation where X stands for Cross-Platform, A stands for Apache, M stands for MySQL, and the Ps stand for PHP and Perl, respectively. It is an open-source package of web solutions that includes Apache distribution for many servers and command-line executables along with modules such as Apache server, MariaDB, PHP, and Perl. XAMPP helps a local host or serverto test its website and clients via computers and laptops before releasing it to the main server. It is a platform that furnishes a suitable environment to test and verify the working of projects based on Apache, Perl, MySQL database, and PHP through the system of the host itself. Among these technologies, Perl is a programming language used for web development, PHP is a backend scripting language, and MariaDB is the most vividly used database developed by MySQL.

1.8 Java Script

JavaScript is a very powerful client-side scripting language**.** JavaScript is used mainly for enhancing the interaction of a user with the webpage. In other words, you can make your webpagemore lively and interactive, with the help of JavaScript. JavaScript is also being used widely in game development and Mobile application development.

Chapter 2

REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS AND SPECIFICATION

2.1 Functional Requirements

These are statements of services the system should provide, how the system should react to particular inputs and how the system should behave in particular situations. In some cases, the functional requirements may also explicitly state what the system should not do. The functional requirements for a system describe what the system should do. These requirements depend on the type of software being developed, the expected users of the software and the general approach taken by the organization when writing requirements. When expressed as user requirements, the requirements are usually described in an abstract way. However, functional system requirements describe the system function in detail, its inputs and outputs, exceptions, and so on.

Functional requirements of Online Examination is as follows:

Register module:

- Examiner and Student can register on the platform with their details by setting up the password for later use to log in.
- Once registered user details will be stored in the database.

Login module:

- Examiner and Student can log in to the website with their email address and password which is provided by them on registration.
- The user can only log in if the email has been verified.

Functional requirements for a software system may be expressed in a number of ways. The functional Requirements are broadly classified into 2 categories, they are:

Hardware Requirements

Software Requirements

Hardware requirements

- Processor : Intel i3/i5,1.8GHz machine or above
- Main memory : 4GB RAM or more.
- Hard disk drive : 1TB

Software requirements

- Operating System : Windows 7 and higher
- Front end : HTML5, CSS3, JavaScript
- Back end : PHP, SQL
- Software : Brackets, XAMPP
- Framework : Bootstrap

2.2 Non Functional Requirements

Non-functional requirements are requirements that are not directly concerned with the specific functions delivered by the system. They may relate to emergent system properties such as reliability, response time and store occupancy. Alternatively, they may define constraints on the system such as the capabilities of I/O devices and the data representations used in system interfaces. The plan for implementing functional requirements is detailed in the system design. Theplan for implementing non-functional requirements is detailed in the system architecture. Non- functional requirements are often called qualities of a system. Other terms for non-functional requirements are "constraints", "quality attributes", "quality goals", "quality of service requirements" and "nonbehavioral requirements". Qualities, that are non-functional requirements,can be divided into two main categories: Execution qualities, such as security and usability, which are observable at run time.

The Non-Functional requirements of Online Examination is as follows:

Reliability: Online Examination is a reliable interface as it provides data security and data safety. Data provided by the user is confidential and safe. User cannot use other user account without password and email id verification.

Consistency: Online Examination provide consistency in data. Student cannot add or delete exams. The exams added by the examiner can only be viewed by the student. Student cannot attend quiz which does not exist.

Performance: Online Examination interface performs smoothly for user to have a good and easy experience to attend exams. It is easy to understand and can accessed anywhere through the internet.

Security: The registration process has been made very secure with the help of email validation and password, the user has to verify his email before logging in to the website. The login can be done by email and password.

Chapter 3

SYSTEM DESIGN

System Design process partitions the system into subsystems based on the requirements. It establishes overall system architecture and is concerned with identifying various components, specifying relationships among components, specifying software structure, maintaining a record of design decisions and providing a blue print for the implementation phase [6]. Design consists of architecture design and detailed design is concerned with the details of how to package processing modules and how to implement the processing algorithms, data structures and interconnections among modules and data structures.

3.1 ER Diagram

The Entity-Relationship Data Model (ERD) perceives the real world as consisting of basic objects, called entity & relationship among these objects. It was developed to facilitate database design by allowing specification of an enterprise schema, which represents overall logical structure of a database. The ERD model is very useful in mapping the meaning & interactions of the outside world enterprises onto a conceptual schema.

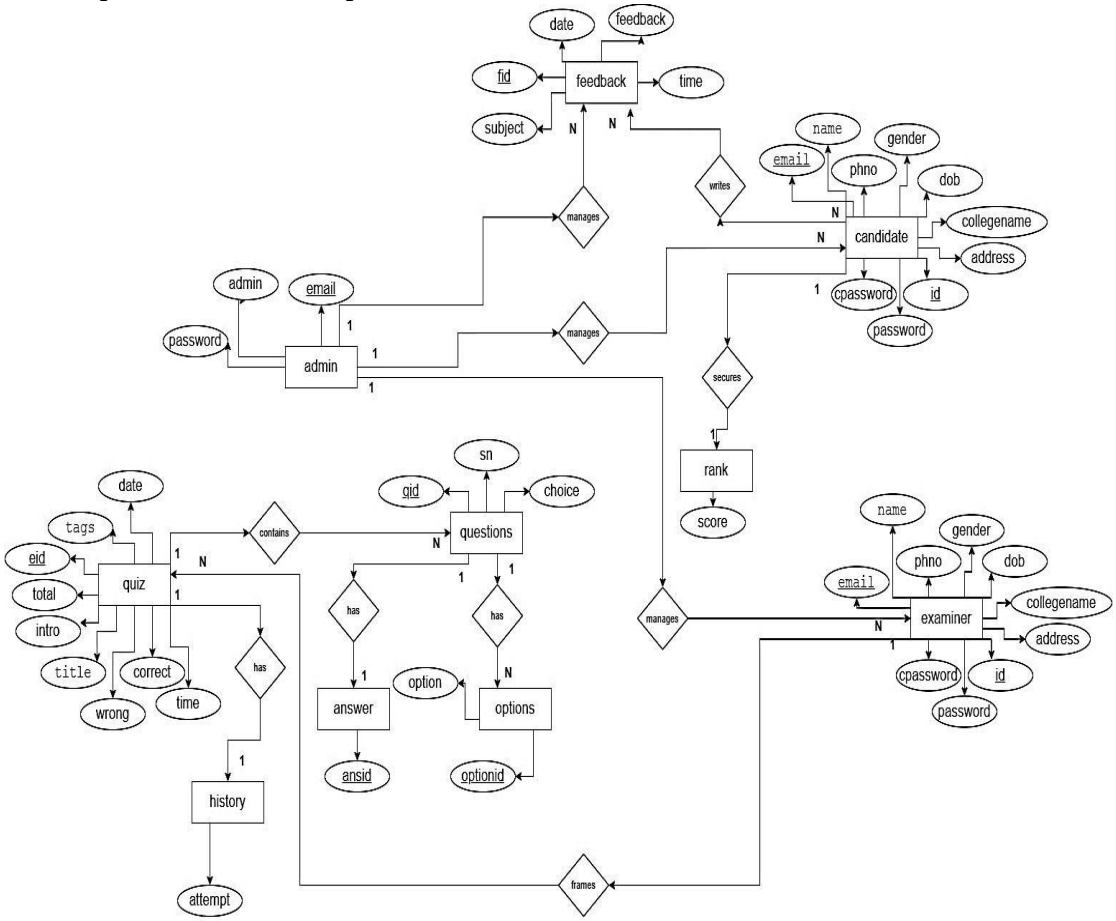

Figure 3.1 ER Diagram for Online Examination Management

The ER diagram consists of ten entities Admin, Candidate, Examiner, Quiz, Questions, Options, History, Answer, Rank and Feedback. Each having its own attributes which defines its properties. Here candidate has 10 attributes email, name, phone number, date of birth, college name, address, id, gender, password and cpassword. Candidate has to make use of the email and the password registered during registration in the login process. In this email is the primary key. Candidate has N:M relationship with the feedback i.e, N number of candidates can write N number of feedbacks.

3.2 Schema Diagram

A schema diagram is a diagram which contains entities and the attributes that will define that schema. A schema diagram only shows us the database design. It does not show the actual data of the database. Schema can be a single table or it can have more than one table which is related. Our database schema contains six tables each defining the relationship between entities.

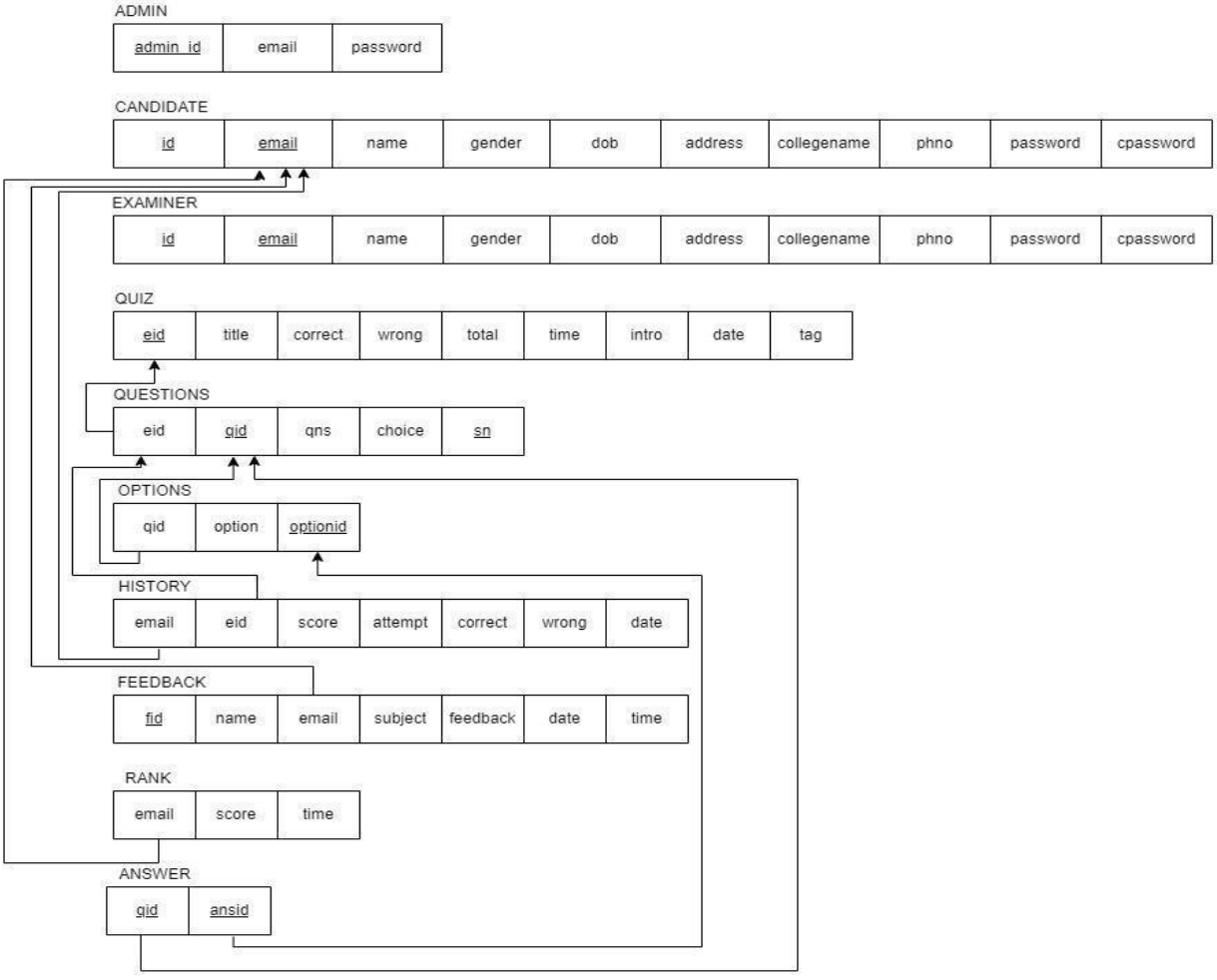

Figure 3.2 Schema Diagram for Online Examination Management

In the figure 3.2, admin relation has 3 entities that is admin id, email and password. Admin id the primary key. Candidate relation has 10 entities that is id, email, name, gender, dob, address, college name, phone number and password. Email is the primary key. Examiner relation has 10 entities that

is id, email, name, gender, dob, address, college name, phone number and password. Email is the primary key. Quiz relation has 9 entities that is eid, title, correct, wrong, total, time, intro, date and tag. Eid is the primary key.

3.3 Block Diagram

Block diagram is used to represent the principal part or functions of a system. It is a high level representation. This makes easier to understand the data flow of a system. System session will start from registration and will stop when user/admin logout from website.

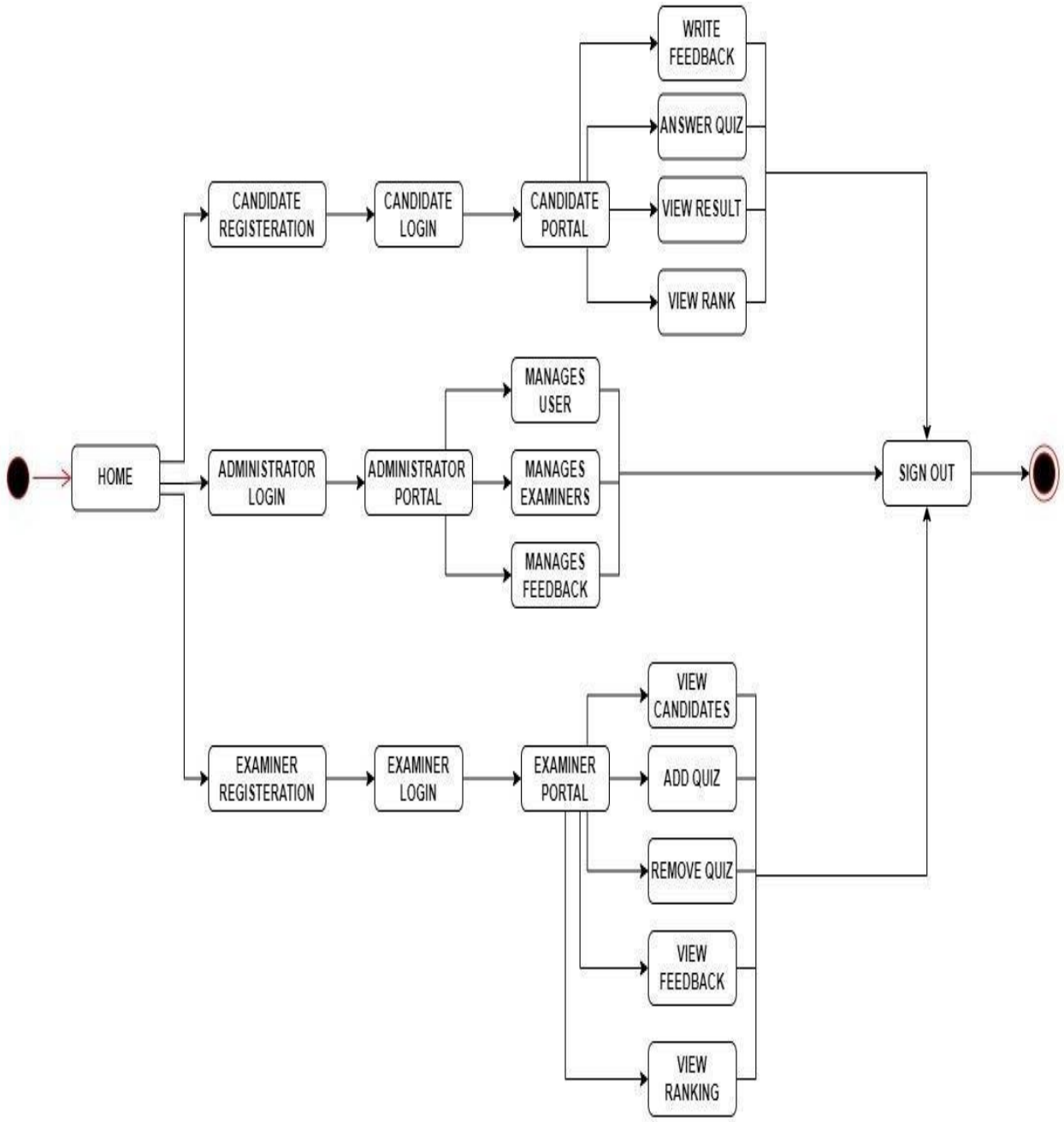

Figure 3.3 Block Diagram for Online Examination Management

Here there are three user that are Candidate, Examiner and Admin who has to login. The Examiner has the provision to view Candidates, add quiz, remove quiz, view feedback and view the ranking. The Candidate has the provision to write feedback, answer the quiz, view result and also view the ranking. The Admin manages all the feedbacks, candidates and the examiners.

3.4 Flowchart

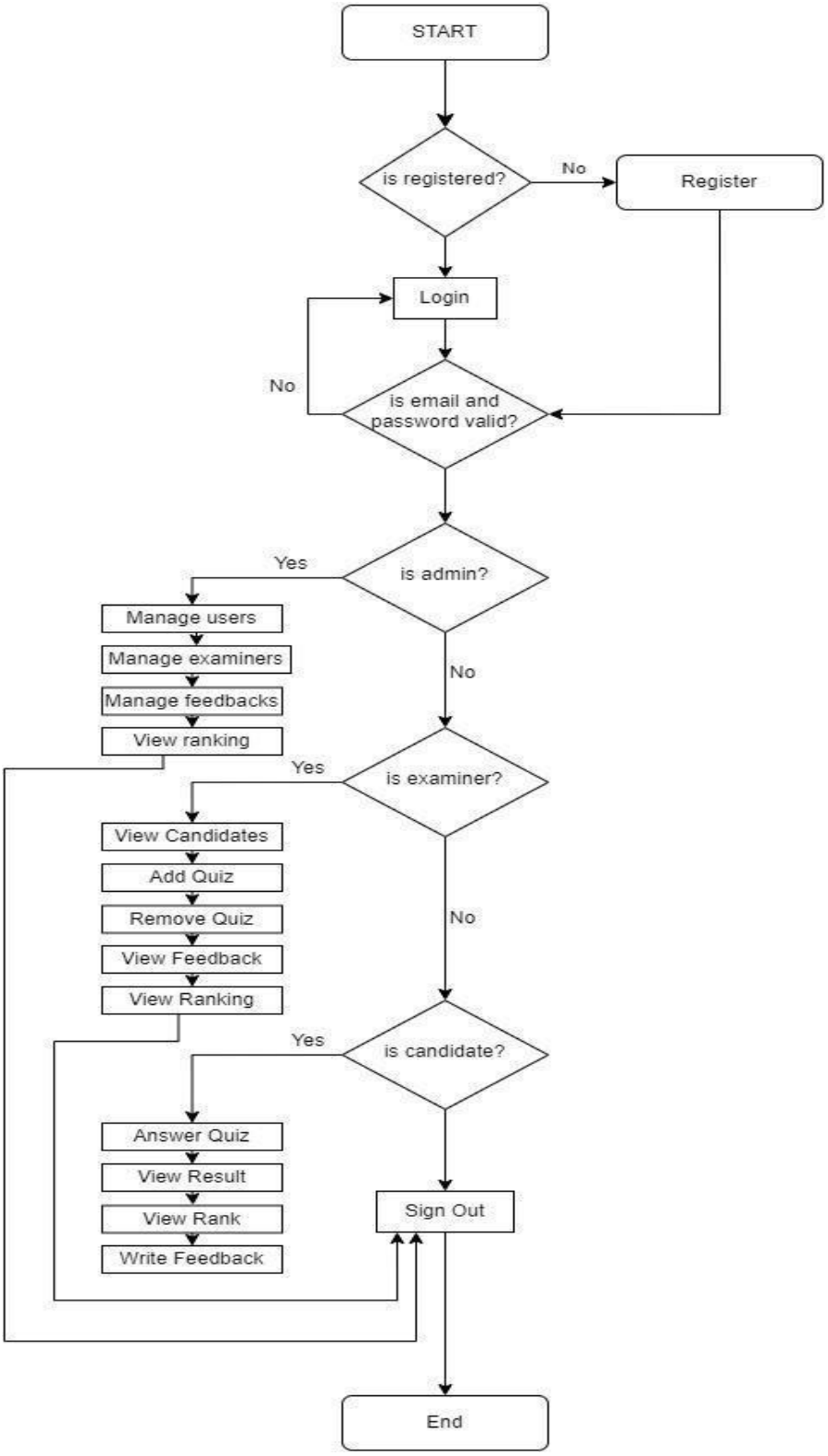

Figure 3.4 Flowchart for Online Examination Management

Flow chart represents the workflow or process of solving task. Based on conditions control will flow. It includes data inputs and outputs, data stores, and the various subprocesses the data moves through. The data flow approach emphasizes on the logic underlying the system by using combination of few symbols. It follows a top-down approach.

Chapter 4

IMPLEMENTATION

PHP: Hypertext Pre-processor (or simply PHP) is a server-side scripting language designed for web development, and also used as a general-purpose programming language. PHP code may be embedded into HTML code, or it can be used in combination with various web template systems, web content management systems, and web frameworks. PHP code is usually processed by a PHP interpreter implemented as a module in the web server or as a Common Gateway Interface (CGI) executable. The web server combines the results of the interpreted and executed PHP code, which may be any type of data, including images, with the generated web page. PHP code may also be executed with a command-line interface (CLI) and can be used to implement standalone graphical applications.

This project uses HTML as front-end tool. Hypertext Mark-up Language (HTML) is the standard mark-up language for creating web pages and web applications. With Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) and JavaScript, it forms a triad of cornerstone technologies for the world wide web. Web browser receive HTML documents from a web server or from local storage and render the documents into multimedia web pages.HTML describes the structure of a web page semantically and originally included cues for the appearance of the document.HTML elements are the building blocks of HTML pages. With HTML constructs, images and other objects such as interactive forms may be embedded into the rendered page.HTML provides a means to create structured documents by structural semantics for text such as headings, paragraphs, lists, links, quotes and other items.HTML elements are delineated by tags, written using angle brackets. Browsers do not display the HTML tags, but use them to interrupt the content of the page.

4.1 Code Snippet

```
<?php
session_start();
$connect=new mysqli('localhost','root','','compassion' );
if($connect->connect_error){
   die('connnection failed');

}else{
   echo "connected";}
```

Figure 4.1 Code Snippet of Connection Module

The above code snippet in Figure 4.1 is used for connecting purpose. This is used to connect back end and front end. If the connection fails then a message occurs saying could not connect.

```
<?php
include_once 'connect.php';
$ref=@$_GET['q'];
$email = $_POST['email'];
$password = $_POST['password'];
$email = stripslashes($email);
$email = addslashes($email);
$password = stripslashes($password);
$password = addslashes($password);
$result = mysqli_query($con,"SELECT email FROM examiner WHERE email = '$email' and password =
'$password'") or die('Error');
$count=mysqli_num_rows($r
esult);if($count==1){
session_start();
if(isset($_SESSION['email'])){
session_unset();}
$_SESSION["name"] = 'examiner';
$_SESSION["key"] ='examiner123';
$_SESSION["email"] =
$email;
header("location:dash.php
?q=0");
}
else header("location:$ref?w=Warning : Access denied");?>
```

Figure 4.2 Code Snippet of Examiner Portal

The above code snippet in Figure 4.2 is used for Examiner Portal. This is used to collect information of the Examiner. It checks whether the email and the password matches to the data given during registration.

```
<?php
        include("connec
        t.php");
        session_start();
                if(isset($_POST['submit']))
        {
                $name = $_POST['name'];
                $name = stripslashes($name);
                $name = addslashes($name);
    $lname = $_POST['lname'];
                $lname = stripslashes($lname);
                $lname = addslashes($lname);
  $gender = $_POST['gender'];
                $dob = date('Y-m-d',strtotime($_POST['dob']));
                $address = $_POST['address'];
```

```
                    $address = stripslashes($address);
                    $address = addslashes($address);
  $collegename = $_POST['collegename'];
                    $collegename = stripslashes($collegename);
                    $collegename = addslashes($collegename);
                    $email = $_POST['email'];
                    $email = stripslashes($email);
                    $email = addslashes($email);
 $phno = $_POST['phno'];
                    $password = ($_POST['password']);
                    $password = stripslashes($password);
                    $password = addslashes($password);
  $cpassword = ($_POST['cpassword']);
                    $cpassword = stripslashes($cpassword);
                    $cpassword = addslashes($cpassword);
                    $str="SELECT email from candidate WHERE email='$email'";
                    $result=mysqli_query(
                    $con,$str);
                    if((mysqli_num_rows($
                    result))>0)
                    {
        echo "<center><h3><script>alert('This email is already
        exists');</script></h3></center>";header("refresh:0;url=candidateLogin.php");
      }
   else if($password!=$cpassword){
    echo "<center><h3><script>alert('Passwords do not
    match');</script></h3></center>";
    header("refresh:0;url=candidateRegisteration.php");
   }
                    else
                    {
     $str="insert into candidate set name='$name', lname='$lname', gender='$gender',
dob='$dob',address='$address',
collegename='$collegename',phno='$phno',email='$email',password='$password',
cpassword='$cpassword'";
                                if((mysqli_query($con,$str)))
                                echo "<center><h3><script>alert('You have successfully registered
!');</script></h3></center>";
                                header('location: candidateLogin.php?q=1');
                    }
              }
          ?>
```

Figure 4.3 Code Snippet of Registration module

The above code snippet in Figure 4.3 is used for registration purpose. This is used to register to the website. If the registration fails if password does not match with the confirm password.

```
<?php
session_start(); if(isset($_SESSION['email'])){
session_destroy();}
$ref= @$_GET['q'];
header("location:$ref");
?>
```

Figure 4.4 Code Snippet of Logout module

The above code snippet in Figure 4.4 is used for logout purpose. This is used to logout from the website.

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1" />
<title>FEEDBACK </title>
<link  rel="stylesheet" href="css/bootstrap.min.css"/>
 <link  rel="stylesheet" href="css/bootstrap-theme.min.css"/>
 <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/main.css">
 <link  rel="stylesheet" href="css/font.css">
 <script src="js/jquery.js" type="text/javascript"></script>

  <script src="js/bootstrap.min.js"  type="text/javascript"></script>
            <link href='http://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Roboto:400,700,300' rel='stylesheet' type='text/css'>
            <!--alert message-->
<?php if(@$_GET['w'])
{echo'<script>alert("'.@$_GET['w'].'");</script>';}
?>
<!--alert message end-->
</head>
<body>
<!--header start-->
<div class="row header">
<div class="col-lg-6">
<span class="logo">Feedback</span></div>
<div class="col-md-2">
</div>
<div class="col-md-4">
<?php
 include_once 'connect.php';
session_start();
if((isset($_SESSION['email']))){
echo '<a href="logout.php?q=feedback.php" class="pull-right sub1 btn title3"><span class="glyphicon glyphicon-
log-out" aria-hidden="true"></span> Signout</a> ';}
?>
<a href="account.php" class="pull-right btn sub1 title3"><span class="glyphicon glyphicon-home" aria-
hidden="true"></span> Home</a> 

</div></div>
<div class="bg1">
<div class="row">
<div class="col-md-3"></div>
<div class="col-md-6 panel" style="background-image:url(image/bg1.jpg); min-height:430px;">

<h2 align="center" style="font-family:'typo'; color:#000066">FEEDBACK/REPORT A PROBLEM</h2>
<div style="font-size:14px">
<?php if(@$_GET['q'])echo '<span style="font-size:18px;"><span class="glyphicon glyphicon-ok" aria-
hidden="true"></span> '.@$_GET['q'].'</span>';
else
{echo'
You can send us your feedback through e-mail on the following e-mail id:<br />
<div class="row">
<div class="col-md-1"></div>
<div class="col-md-10">
<a href="mailto:admin@gmail.com" style="color:#000000">admin@gmail.com</a><br /><br />
</div><div class="col-md-1"></div></div>
<p>Or you can directly submit your feedback by filling the enteries below:-</p>
<form role="form"  method="post" action="feed.php?q=feedback.php"><div class="row">
```

```
<div class="col-md-3"><b>Name:</b><br /><br /><br /><b>Subject:</b></div>
<div class="col-md-9">
<!-- Text input-->
<div class="form-group">
  <input id="name" name="name" placeholder="Enter your name" class="form-control input-md" type="text"><br
/>
   <input id="name" name="subject" placeholder="Enter subject" class="form-control input-md" type="text">
</div>
</div>
</div><!--End of row-->
<div class="row">
<div class="col-md-3"><b>E-Mail address:</b></div>
<div class="col-md-9">
<!-- Text input-->
<div class="form-group">
  <input id="email" name="email" placeholder="Enter your email-id" class="form-control input-md" type="email">
 </div>
</div>
</div><!--End of row-->
<div class="form-group">
<textarea rows="5" cols="8" name="feedback" class="form-control" placeholder="Write feedback
here..."></textarea>
</div>

<div class="form-group" align="center">
<input type="submit" name="submit" value="Submit" class="btn btn-primary" />
</div>
</form>';}?>
</div><!--col-md-6 end-->
<div class="col-md-3"></div></div>
</div></div>
</div><!--container end-->
</body>
</html>
```

Figure 4.5 Code Snippet of Feedback module

The above code snippet in Figure 4.5 is used for feedback purpose. The candidate can give feedback about the website through this code.

```
<?php
include_once 'connect.php';
session_start();
$email=$_SESSION['email'];
//delete feedback
if(isset($_SESSION['key'])){
if(@$_GET['fdid'] && $_SESSION['key']=='admin123') {
$id=@$_GET['fdid'];
$result = mysqli_query($con,"DELETE FROM feedback WHERE id='$id' ") or die('Error');
header("location:dash1.php?q=4");
}
}
//delete user
if(isset($_SESSION['key'])){
   if(@$_GET['demail'] && $_SESSION['key']=='admin123') {

        $demail=@$_GET['demail'];
        $r1 = mysqli_query($con,"DELETE FROM rank WHERE email='$demail' ") or die('Error');
        $r2 = mysqli_query($con,"DELETE FROM history WHERE email='$demail' ") or die('Error');
```

```
    $result = mysqli_query($con,"DELETE FROM user WHERE email='$demail' ") or die('Error');
    header("location:dash.php?q=1");
    }
    }
//delete examiner
if(isset($_SESSION['key'])){
    if(@$_GET['demail'] && $_SESSION['key']=='admin123') {
    $demail=@$_GET['demail'];
    $result = mysqli_query($con,"DELETE FROM examiner WHERE email='$demail' ") or die('Error');
    header("location:dash1.php?q=1");
    }
    }
```

Figure 4.6 Code Snippet of Update module

The above code snippet in Figure 4.6 is used for update purpose. Using this code, admin can remove the feedbacks, examiners or the candidates.

Chapter 5

TESTING

Software testing is the process of used to identify the correctness, security, completeness and quality of developed computer software. This includes the process of executing the program or applications with the intent of finding errors. An individual unit, functions or procedures of developed project is verified and validated and these units are fit for use.

5.1 Testing process

Best testing process is to test each subsystem separately, as we have done in project. Best done during implementation. Best done after small sub-steps of the implementation rather than large chunks. Once each lowest level unit has been tested, units are combined with related units and retested in combination. This proceeds hierarchically bottom-up until the entire system is tested as a whole. Typical levels of testing:

- Module- package, abstract data type, class
- Sub-system- collection of related modules, cluster of classes, method-message paths
- Acceptance testing- whole system with real data (involve customer, user, etc)

Alpha testing is acceptance testing with a single client (common for bespoke systems). Beta testing involves distributing system to potential customers to use and provide feedback. In this project, beta testing has been followed. This exposes system to situations and errors that might not be anticipated by us.

5.1.1 Unit testing

Unit testing is the process of testing individual software components unit or modules. Since it needs the detailed knowledge of the internal program design and code this task is done by the programmer and not by testers.

5.1.2 Integration Testing

Integration testing is another aspect of testing that is generally done in order to uncover errors associated with the flow of data across interfaces. The unit-tested modules are grouped together and tested in small segment, which makes it easier to isolate and correct errors. This approach is continued until we have integrated all modules to form the system as a whole. After the completion of each module it has been combined with the remaining module to ensure that the project is working properly as expected.

5.1.3 System Testing

System testing tests a completely integrated system to verify that it meets its requirements. After

the completion of the entire module they are combined together to test whether the entire project is working properly.

5.2 Test Cases

A Test Case is a software testing document, which consists of events, action, input, output, expected result and actual result. Technically a test case includes test description, procedure, expected result and remarks. Test cases should be based primarily on the software requirements and developed to verify correct functionality and to establish conditions that reveal potential errors.

Test cases no	Test Case	Expected results	Status
1	Logging into website	Email and password provided correct	Successful
2	Logging into website	Email incorrect	Unsuccessful
3	Logging into website	Password Incorrect	Unsuccessful
4	Logging into website	Any field left empty	Unsuccessful

Table 5.1 Test Case for Login

Table 5.1 represents the test case for login module. It shows both successful and unsuccessful results for the test cases.

Test cases no	Test Case	Expected results	Status
1	Registration for new user	All details provided correctly	Successful
2	Registration for new user	Any one field is incorrect	Unsuccessful
3	Registration for new user	Any field left empty	Unsuccessful

Table 5.2 Test Case for Signup

Table 5.2 represents the test case for sign up module. It shows both successful and unsuccessful results for the test cases.

Test cases no	Test Case	Expected results	Status
1	Add Quiz for candidate	All details provided correctly	Successful
2	Add Quiz for candidate	Any field left empty	Unsuccessful

Table 5.3 Test Case for Add Quiz

Table 5.3 represents the test case for add quiz module. It shows both successful and unsuccessful results for the test cases.

Test cases no	Test Case	Expected results	Status
1	Add Feedback	All details provided correctly	Successful
2	Add Feedback	Any field left empty	Unsuccessful

Table 5.4 Test Case for Add Feedback

Table 5.4 represents the test case for add feedback module. It shows both successful andunsuccessful results for the test cases.

Chapter 6

SCREENSHOT

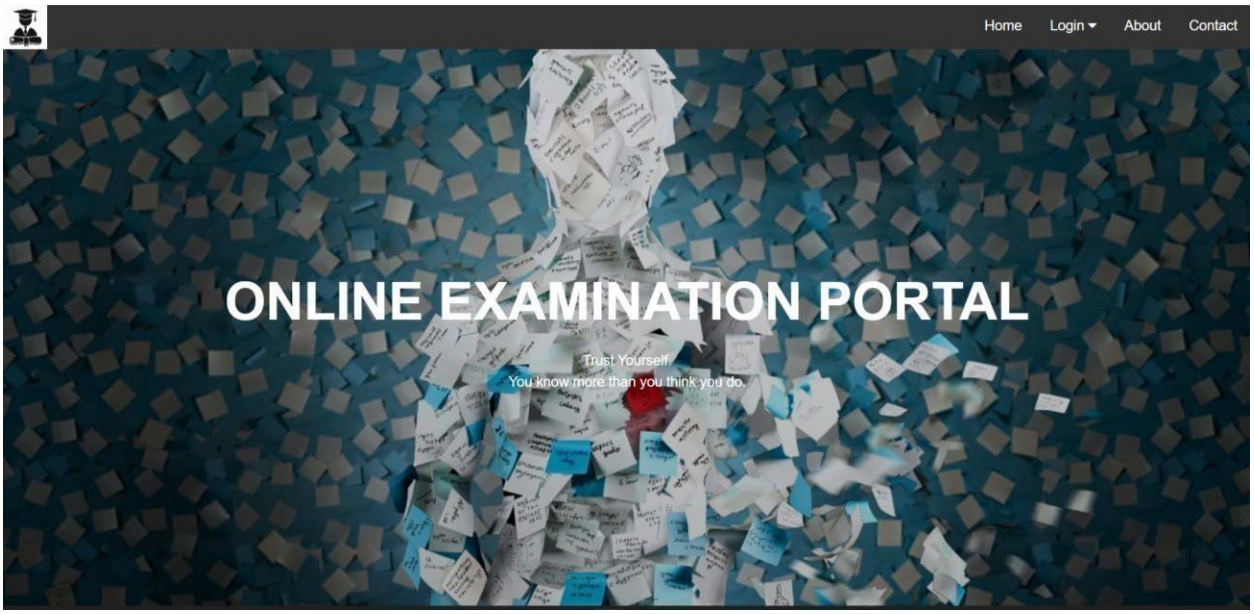

Figure 6.1 Screenshot of Homepage

Figure 6.1 indicates the home page. This contains navigation bar, through which you can navigate to other pages. It also contains some details about the website at the home page.

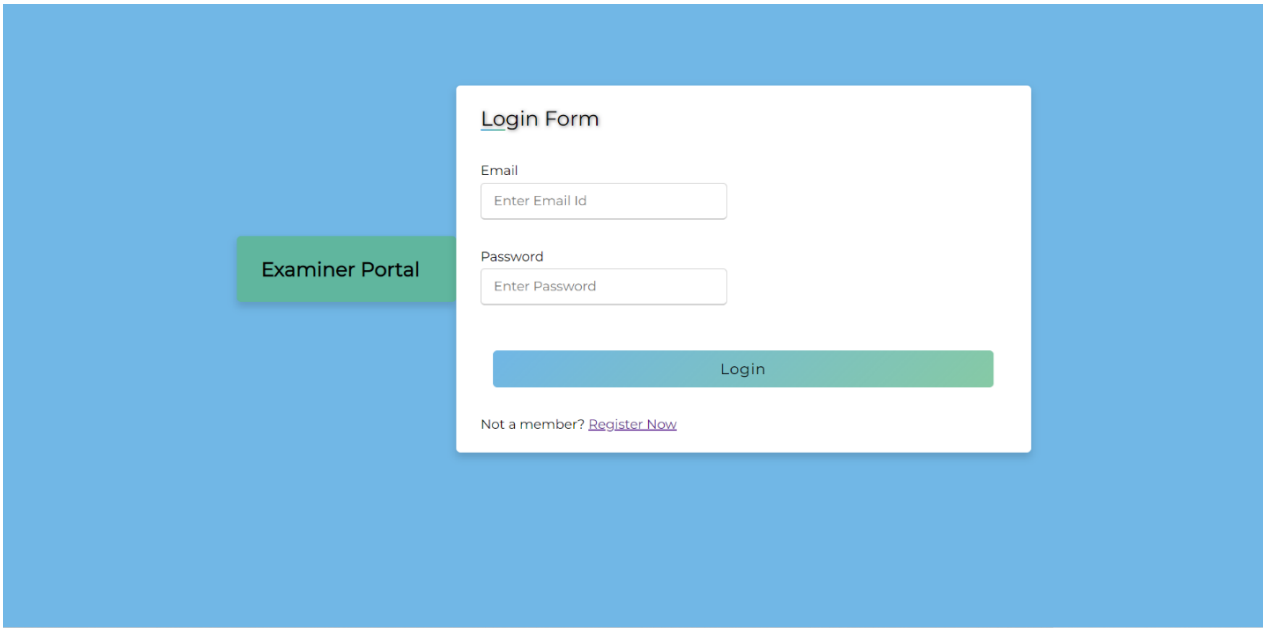

Figure 6.2 Screenshot of Login Form

Figure 6.2 indicates the login page. If the examiner has already registered to the website then he/she can get access to the website by filling the details.

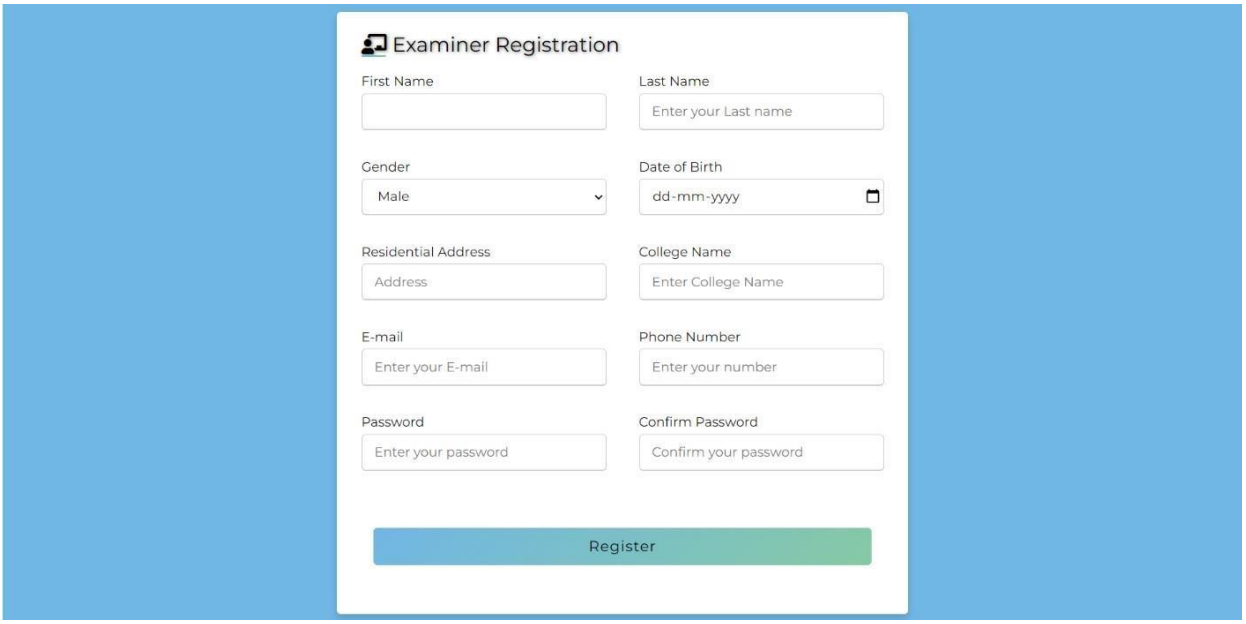

Figure 6.3 Screenshot of Registration Form

Figure 6.3 indicates the registration page. If the examiner can register into the website by filling the above details.

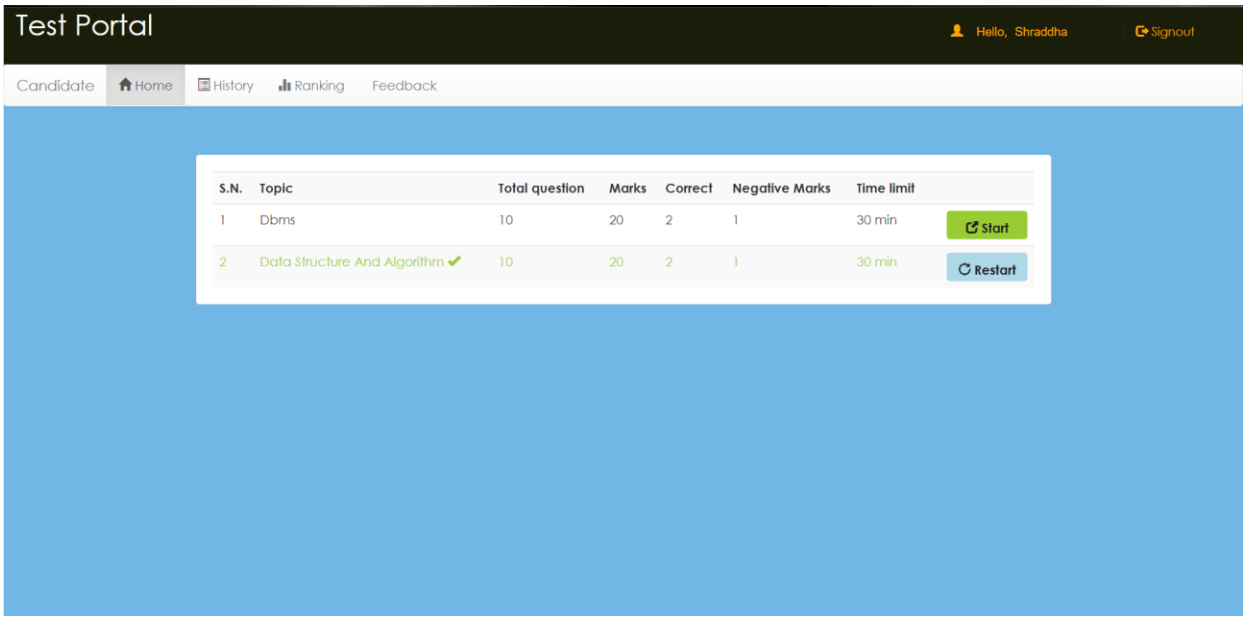

Figure 6.4 Screenshot of Candidate's Homepage

Figure 6.4 indicates the home page of candidate after a successful login. Here it contains navigation, through which the candidate can navigate.

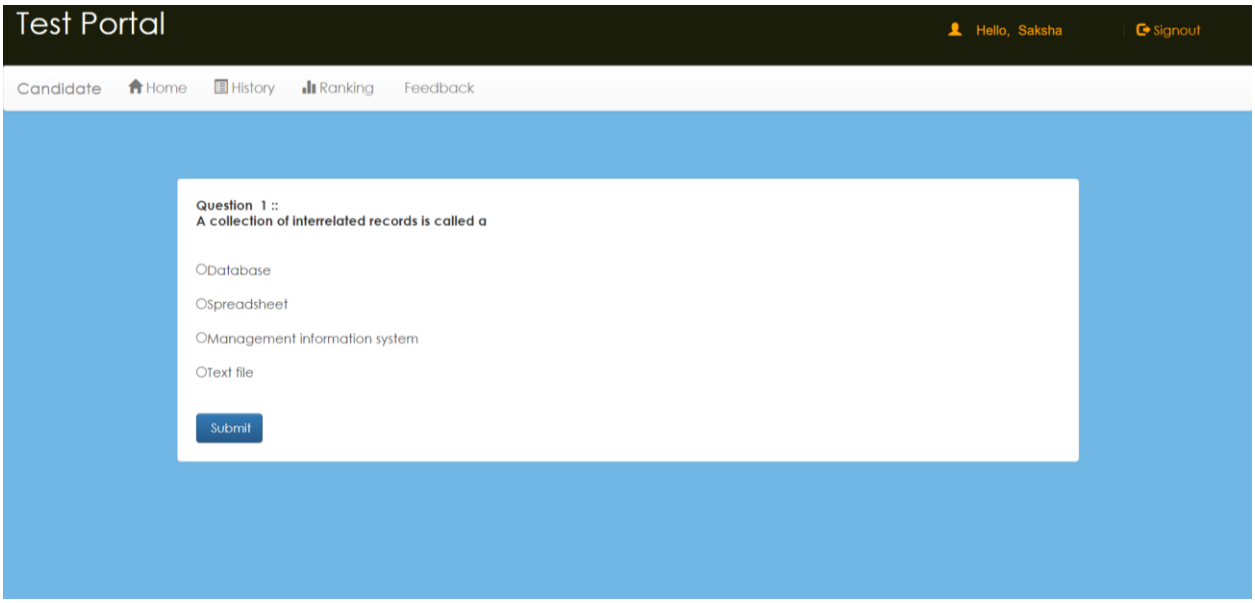

Figure 6.5 Screenshot of Examination page

Figure 6.5 indicates the examination page. Here the question is displayed with four options, the candidate can select any option and submit.

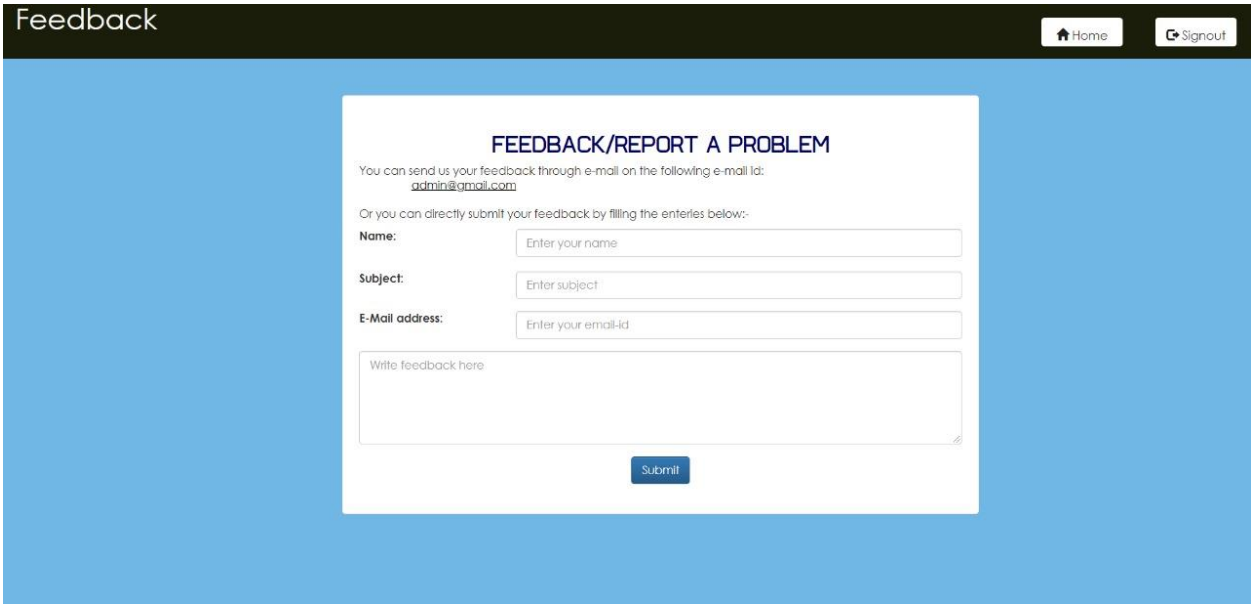

Figure 6.6 Screenshot of Feedback page

Figure 6.6 indicates the feedback page. Here the candidate can give feedbacks regarding any of the queries.

Chapter 7

CONCLUSION

Online Examination Management System is actually a software which handles the essential data. This software helps in effectively management of the online exams. The main purpose is effective and easy handling on online exams. From a proper analysis of positive points and constraints on the component, it can be safely concluded that the product is a highly efficient GUI based component. This application is working properly and meeting to all user requirements. This component can be easily plugged in many other systems.

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