

# **1. INTRODUCTION**

## **1.1.Motivation**

The commissionaire/Director of college education, a part of the department of education of the AP state government is looking after the various activities pertaining to the development of colleges throughout the state. Assessment and Accreditation of institutions of higher education is recognized as the quality ensuring mechanism all over the world. It has become a necessity which is relevant to our country, as we have developed the world's second largest system of higher education rapidly during the last 50 years. According to the national policy on Education (1986) the UGC has established the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) in 1994 with its headquarters at Bangalore for assessing and grading the institutions of higher Education. Though the assessment is voluntary, the UGC has already indicated that its plan based developmental support will be related to the outcome of assessment and accreditation.

NAAC has formulated a three-step process for assessment and accreditation.

- Preparation of the self-study report by the institution, to be submitted to CCE.
- Validation of the self-study report by the assessors through on site visit and
- The final decision of the Accreditation based on the self-study report and the recommendations of the teams of assessors.

## **1.2.Problem Definition**

The college enters all the information pertaining to department manually using office software. This detailed entry is a combination of various type of information related to the college, courses, teachers, scholarships, income and expenditure, inspection and audit. This information from the various colleges is sent back to the CCE where it is stored again compiled every time repeatedly

### **1.3.Objectives**

We create a website on which colleges can get accreditation. We give the login credentials to the Accredited colleges. Accredited colleges can upload the information. Accredited Colleges can know the strengths and weakness of the other Accredited colleges. Other non- accredited colleges will not have the permission to login in to the website. Colleges other than Accredited can access the website but they are not allowed to update. The colleges that require accreditation should fill the registration form and apply for accreditation. The UGC will then check the details regarding the college and the college would be given grades accordingly. Colleges can upload their information by using the login-id provided to them. Students can know the accredited colleges and they can also register online for JKC colleges. After registering for JKC, online exam will be conducted to the registered students. The Students who cleared exam are eligible for JKC and will be enrolled in that college.

## **2. LITERATURE SURVEY**

Education plays a very significant role in the society. Day-by-day, the percentage of illiterates are decreasing and the percentage of literates is increasing. Education will change the society in all the aspects and everyone wants to study higher professional degrees. Admissions are increasing day by day so there by. Ratio of establishment of new colleges and schools are also increasing. But the actual challenge starts now. Most of the schools and colleges are maintaining student information in records. When the number of records are increased, it is difficult to maintain the information of each student in the old manual system.

Maintaining the records manually leads to error prone and requires more man power and it consumes more time for processing the records.

The information pertaining to department is maintained through paper documents. There are over 250 engineering colleges in the state. To maintain the academic and administrative information of all these colleges in paper documents it is cumbersome. A lot of manual work is required to coordinate and analyse the Information. Status of each and every document must be maintained which involves a lot of manual labour. More over to obtain and analyse required information from the whole is a cumbersome process.

At the moment, the activities of department are carried out manually and the reports are generated using spreadsheet software without having much effective IT systems. There are 2 servers 50 PCs and 10 printers available at Head Quarters CCE office and almost all district colleges have stand-alone PCs. All these PCs are using at rudimentary level.

The college enters all the information pertaining to department manually using office software. This detailed entry is a combination of various type of information related to the college, courses, teachers, scholarships, income and expenditure, inspection and audit. This information from the various colleges is sent back to the CCE where it is stored again compiled every time repeatedly.

If we keep on using old methods there is a chance that redundancy of data occurs, the method that is being used is wasting our Time, Resources, Man power, Money. Therefore, there is a need to upgrade the methods of old system, since technology plays a vital role in


upgradation, accredited colleges information management system aims to take the load of manual work and automate things wherever and whenever necessary

An effort estimation of the newly proposed system is given below,

## Effort Estimation

### Function Point Calculation

Information Domain Value	Count	product	Weighting Factor (Simple)	Sum
External Inputs (EI's)	2	X	3	6
External Outputs(EI's)	5	X	4	20
External Inquiries	1	X	4	4
No of Reference Files	5	X	5	25
Data Bases	12	X	7	84

**Count (E1)**    ~~139~~ 

Based on Influencing Factors **E2** = 29

$E3 = E2/100 + 0.7$  . Therefore, **E3** =  $29/100 + 0.7 = 0.99$

Function Point = **E1** x **E3**

Function Point for the project =  $139 \times 0.99 = 138$  (approx.)

### Line of Code

According to Empirical Relationships for a programming language

$LoC = FP \times \text{Constant of a Particular Language}$

Now LoC of our project =  $138 \times 27 = 3726$

### Person Months

According to data from IBM FP Vs PM table indicates an FP of 138 yields a PM value of 9.5

### **3. ANALYSIS**

#### **3.1.Existing System**

In the existing system, the information pertaining to department is maintained through paper documents. There are over 250 engineering colleges in the state. To maintain the academic and administrative information of all these colleges in paper documents it is cumbersome. A lot of manual work is required to coordinate and analyse the Information. Status of each and every document must be maintained which involves a lot of manual labour. More over to obtain and analyse required information from the whole is a cumbersome process.

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#### **Drawbacks of Existing System**

There are a number of drawbacks in the current scenario of existing work processing, a few of which can be listed as follows:

- Redundancy of data due to repetitive entries in case of constant information.
- Involvement of a large amount of paper work leading to difficulty in the maintenance of data.
- Highly time consuming in case of references to be made leading to the previous years.
- Difficulty in the generation of any combination of report as per the requirement of the official.
- Data security at different levels is not being maintained due to the involvement of the paper work.
- Backlog of data entries due to untimely updating of the data.
- Delay in generating the reports.

- Presently reports are to be compiled rather than derived.
- Lack of a single integrated data sources.

### **3.2.Proposed System**

The Directorate of collegiate Education's responsibility is to govern the academic & Administrative activities of all Engineering Colleges in the state. The dept is required to maintain this information of the colleges and consolidate the information and activities of all the colleges in the state.

- To act as Chief Controlling Office in the general administration of the Department.
- To control the academic and administrative activities of the Engineering Colleges in the State.
- To regulate and sanction various types of scholarships.
- To plan for restructuring and vocationalization of Higher Education and creation of need based education.
- To formulate schemes for the overall development of the Department academically and administratively.

The proposed system ACMIS deals with the following three modules.

- NAACs Process
- College Activities
- JKC Process

Some of the features provided with the system are:

#### **NAAC**

- Online registration/Letter of Intention to NAAC
- Submission of SSR (Accreditation Process)
- QAC / IQAC activities and reports/ feedback
- Information sharing with accredited colleges
- Updating college Information

## College Activities

- Admission Process
- Fee payments
- Pay Roll system
- Attendance details
- Staff details
- Scholarships

## JKC

- JKC Screening test process/Online exam/Selected list display
- JKC activities information
- Companies database
- Company selection process for placements
- Company selected student database

## **Advantages of the proposed system**

### From CCE point of view

- Giving input is as simple as just typing the keys through keyboard
- No need for assigning the employees for providing regarding information
- Easy to maintain up to date information
- Cheaper to maintain
- No manual tracking is required
- Work hours reduced due to improved job communication

### From Student Point of View

- Student can know the Strengths and Weakness of colleges
- Can Know the Accredited colleges.

## **FEASIBILITY STUDY**

Feasibility study is an important phase in the software development process. It enables the developer to have an assessment of the product being developed. It refers to the feasibility study of the product in terms of outcomes of the product, operational use and technical support required for implementing it.

Feasibility study should be performed on the basis of various criteria and parameters. The various feasibility studies are:

- Economic Feasibility
- Operational Feasibility
- Technical Feasibility

### **Economic Feasibility**

It refers to the benefits or outcomes we are deriving from the product compared to the total cost we are spending for developing the product. If the benefits are more or less the same as the older system, then it is not feasible to develop the product.

In the present system, the development of the new product greatly enhances the accuracy of the system and cuts short the delay in the processing of application.

The errors can be greatly reduced and at the same time providing a great level of security. Here we don't need any additional equipment except memory of required capacity. No need for spending money on client for maintenance because the database used is web enabled database.

### **Operational Feasibility**

It refers to the feasibility of the product to be operational. Some products may work very well at design and implementation but may fail in the real time environment. It includes the study of additional human resource required and their technical expertise.

In the present system, all the operations can be performed easily compared to existing system and supports for the backlog data. Hence there is need for additional analysis. It was found that the additional modules added are isolated modules as far as the operational is concerned, so the Developed system is operationally feasible.



## **Technical Feasibility**

It refers to whether the software that is available in the market fully supports the present application. It studies the pros and cons of using particular software for the development and its feasibility. It also studies the additional training needed to be given to the people to make the application work.

In the present system, the user interface is user friendly and does not require much expertise and training. It just needs a mouse click to do any sort of application. The software that is used for developing is server pages fully is highly suitable for the present application since the users require fast access to the web pages and with a high degree of security. This is achieved through integration of web server and database server in the same environment.

## **Implementation plan**

The main plan for the system developed is to upgrading existing system to the proposed system. There are mainly 4 methods of upgrading the existing system to proposed

- Parallel Run System
- Direct Cut-Over System
- Pilot System
- Phase-in Method

### **Parallel Run System**

It is the most secure method of converting from an existing to new system. In this approach both the systems run in parallel for a specific period of time. During that period if any serious problems were identified while using the new system, the new system is dropped and the older system is taken at the start point again.

### **Direct Cut-Over Method**

In this approach a working version of the system is implemented in one part of the organization such as single work area or department. When the system is deemed complete it is installed throughout the organization either all at once (direct cut-over) or gradually (phase-in).

## **Phase-in Method**

In this method a part of the system is first implemented and over time other remaining parts are implemented.

## **Implementation planed used**

The workflow Management system is developed on the basis of “Parallel Run Method” because we upgraded the system, which is already in use to fulfil the requirements of the client. The system already in use is treated as the old system and the new system is developed on the basis of the old system and maintained the standards processed by the older system. The upgraded system is working well and is implemented on the client successfully.

## **General Methodology in Developing Software Project**

The general methodology in developing a system in involved in different phases, which describe the system’s life cycle model for developing software project. The concept includes not only forward motion but also have the possibility to return that is cycle back to an activity previously completed. This cycle back or feedback may occur as a result of the failure with the system to meet a performance objective or as a result of changes in redefinition of system activities. Like most systems that life cycle of the computer-based system also exhibits distinct phases.

Those are,

- Requirement Analysis Phase
- Design Phase
- Development Phase
- Coding Phase
- Testing Phase

- **Requirement Analysis Phase**

This phase includes the identification of the problem, in order to identify the problem; we have to know information about the problem, the purpose of the evaluation for problem to be known. We have to clearly know about the client's requirements and the objectives of the project.

- **Design Phase**

Software design is a process through which the requirements are translated into a representation of software. One of the software requirements have been analyzed and specified, the software design involves three technical activities: design, coding generation and testing. The design of the system is in modular form i.e. the software is logically partitioned into components that perform specific functions and sub functions. The design phase leads to modules that exhibit independent functional characteristics.

It even leads to interfaces that reduce the complexity of the connections between modules and with the external environment. The design phase is of main importance because in this activity, decisions ultimately affect the success of software implementation and maintenance.

- **Development Phase**

The development phase includes choosing of suitable software to solve the particular problem given. The various facilities and the sophistication in the selected software give a better development of the problem.

- **Coding Phase**

The coding phase is for translating the design of the system-produced during the design phase into code in a given programming language, which can be executed by a computer and which performs the computation specified by the design.

- **Testing Phase**

Testing is done in various ways such as testing the algorithm, programming code; sample data debugging is also one of following the above testing.

### **3.3. Software Requirement Specification**

A Software requirements specification (SRS) – a requirements specification for a software system – is a complete description of the behaviour of a system to be developed. It includes a set of use cases that describe all the interactions the users will have with the software. In addition to use cases, the SRS also contains non-functional requirements. Non-functional requirements are requirements which impose constraints on the design or implementation such as performance engineering requirements, quality standards, or design constraints.

#### **3.3.1. Purpose**

The purpose of this document is to describe all external requirements or client provisioning. It also describes the interfaces for the system.

#### **3.3.2. Scope**

This document is the only one that describes the requirements of the system. It is meant for the use by the developers, and will also use by the basis for validating the final delivered system. Any changes made to the requirements in the future will have to go through a formal change approval process. The developer is responsible for asking for clarifications, where necessary, and will not make any alternations without the permission of the client.

#### **3.3.3. Overall Description**

Here, the focus is on specifying what has been found giving analysis such as representation, specification languages and tools, and checking the specification are addressed during this activity.

The Requirement phase terminates with the production of the validate SRS document. Producing the SRS document is the basic goal of this phase.

The purpose of the Software Requirement Specification is to reduce the communication gap between the clients and the developers. Software Requirement Specification is the medium through which the client and user needs are accurately specified. It forms the basis of software development. A good SRS should satisfy all the parties involved in the system.

### **3.3.4. External Interface Requirements**

The Software Requirements Specification (SRS) begins the translation process that converts the software requirements into the language the developers will use. The SRS draws on the use-cases from the User Requirement Document (URD) and analyzes the situations from a number of perspectives to discover and eliminate inconsistencies, ambiguities, and omissions before development progresses significantly under mistaken assumptions.

### **Interface Requirements**

#### **User Interface**

Colleges Letter of Intension for Accreditation, Accredited colleges and JKC colleges  
Information for Students, Logins for Admins, Students, Notifications, Feedbacks

#### **Hardware Interfaces**

- Memory minimum of 1GB RAM
- Hard disk of 20 GB
- Monitor
- Mouse
- CD-ROM Drive
- Keyboard
- Printer
- Pentium processor

#### **Software Interfaces**

The required software is oracle, tomcat and java.

## **Operational Environment**

### **Hardware Requirements**

- Pentium processor : 233 MHZ
- RAM Capacity : 512 MB
- Hard Disk : 20 GB
- CD-ROM Drive : 32 HZ
- Keyboard : 108 Standard
- Mouse : Optical
- Monitor : 15’’ Colour Monitor

### **Software Requirements**

- Web Presentation : HTML, CSS
- Client – side Scripting : JavaScript
- Programming Language : Java
- Web based Technologies : Servlets, JSP
- Database Connectivity : JDBC
- Java Version : JDK1.5
- Backend Database : MySQL
- Operating System : Windows XP/2003, LINUX
- Web Server : Tomcat 7.0
- Browser : IE/Mozilla

## **FUNCTIONAL Requirements**

The common man needs to be informed about the quality in the higher education imparted by one institution. Initiating and sustaining quality is the prime function of colleges and universities. Providing opportunity for the educational institutions to know their strengths and weaknesses. Provides interface for the different types of users to login. The Directorate of collegiate Education’s responsibility is to govern the academic & Administrative activities of all Degree and Post Graduate Colleges in the state. The dept. is required to maintain this information of the colleges and consolidate the information and activities of all the colleges in the state. The System should provide the information about the colleges to the students

## Non-functional Requirements

Performance Requirements	: New Desktop Computers are needed as to satisfy the requirement for automation. External CD writers are needed to store the information if required. LAN Connectivity is needed for most of the computers to maintain the connectivity all through the office.
Safety & Reliability Requirements	: New Desktop Computers are needed as to satisfy the requirement for automation. External CD writers are needed to store the information if required. LAN Connectivity is needed for most of the computers to maintain the connectivity all through the office.
Security Requirements	: Sensitive data is protected from unwanted access by user's appropriate technology and implementing strict user-access criteria.
Software Quality Attributes	: Menu-Driven Programs with user friendly interface with simply hyperlinks. It is very easy to use. Backup mechanisms are considered for maintainability of the software as well as database.

## User Requirements Document

Customer	: The Accredited College Information Management System is an application developed by the JKC-LBRCE students. The target users are the CCE, JKC Admin and Students.
Purpose	: The purpose of the project is to atomize the administrative and academic details for CCE.
Scope	: NAAC'S Process College Activities JKC Process

## General Requirements

System Context : The “Accredited College Information Management System” is an independent system.

In Release 1, the SSIB is a LAN based application which provides is easy access of data for the colleges, students and CCE.

Customer : The user type is customer. The Data is managed by some responsible authority  
Characteristics and involves in maintaining the data base. Interaction with admin and customers of the bank.

Constraints : N/A

System-Wide : The system will process exceptions in a consistent fashion.

Requirements If the exception is a user error that can be corrected:

(Received) The system displays an error message with an explanation of the mistake.

The system allows the user to correct the mistake without starting over.

If the exception is a rule violation that cannot be corrected:

The system displays an informational message explaining constraint to the user.

The system will allow accessing the services on verifying the user id and password.



## 4. DESIGN

Design of software involves conceiving, planning out and specifying the externally observable characteristics of the software product. We have data design, architectural design and user interface design in the design process. These are explained in the following section. The goal of design process is to provide a blue print for implementation, testing and maintenance activities.

The primary activity during data design is to select logical representations of data objects identified during requirement analysis and software analysis. A data dictionary explicitly represents the relationships among data objects and constraints on the elements of the data structure. A data dictionary should be established and used to define both data and program design.

Design process is in between the analysis and implementation process. The following design diagrams (Data Flow Diagrams and E-R Diagrams) make it easy to understand and implement

The design process for software system has two levels.

- System Design or Top Level Design.
- Detailed Design or Logical Design.

### **System Design or Top Level Design**

In the system design the focus is on deciding which modules are needed for the system, the specification of these modules and how these modules should be interconnected.

### **Detailed Design or Logical Design**

In detailed design the interconnection of the modules or how the specifications of the modules can be satisfied is decided. Some properties for a software system design are

- Verifiability.
- Completeness.
- Consistency.
- Trace ability.
- Simplicity/Understandability.

## CLIENT SERVER MODEL

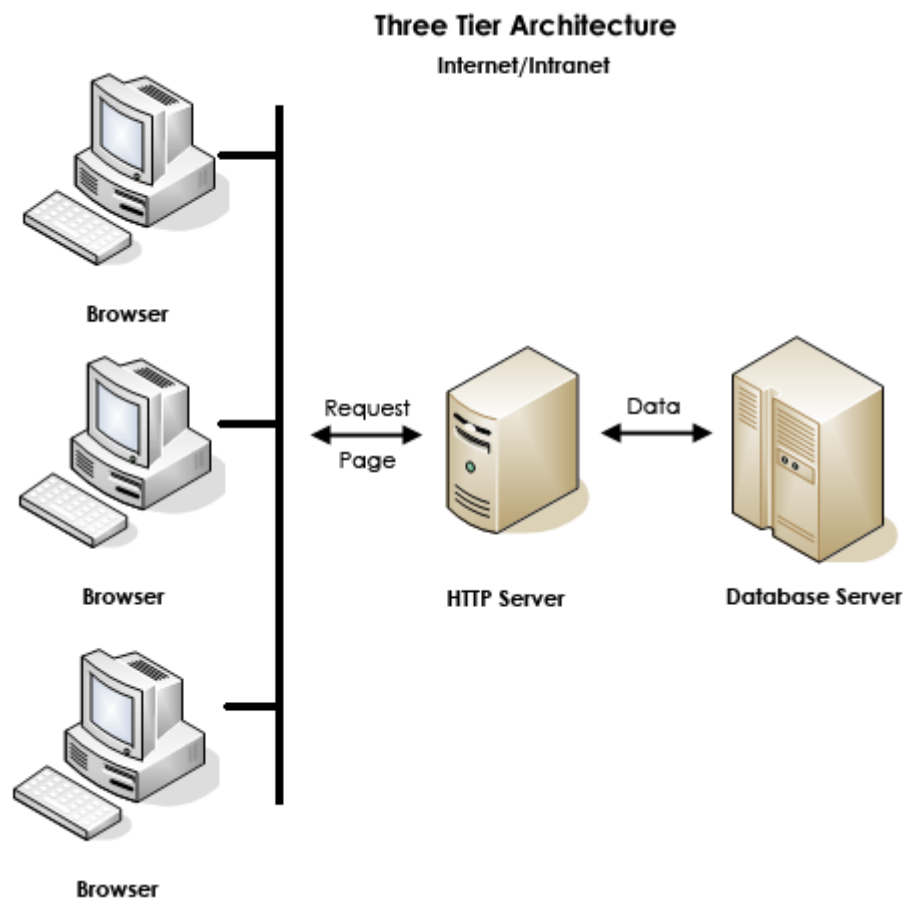


Fig 4.1.0 Client-Server Three Tier Architecture

When an architect designs a building, he has a vision of the finished product and produces a result based on that vision. Client – server, on the other hand, is more like Darwinian model of evolution of a living species. No one has a vision of the finished products; rather, day-today events and gradual changes affect it over time in reaction to those events.

In the beginning, application was fairly simple, reading input transaction in a ‘batch’, processing them against a data store, and the output was paper. Record retrieval was usually a set of subroutines embedded in the updating program.

Common functions gradually migrated from the application to the operating system. Database processing was one of the first major functions to be removed from application

control. Much of the time database functions in the application included retrieval, replacement and insertion. Since it was function had to be introduced database administration. This new function was separated from the application code and involved defining the structure of the database, value ranges backup, rollback, and so forth.

## **Advantages of Client – Server Model**

The hardware and software can be placed where it will do the best.

- In Client – Server model PCs, the power can be spread across the client and the server.
- On client side, an Active X object is used to present data
- By having the client side, it can do more work
- The client software supplies the interface (Such as windowed program) and the knowledge of how to pass the request to the server and the format of the data for the user when it's returned from the server. The server's job is to manipulate the data according to the user's request.

## 4.1.UML Diagrams

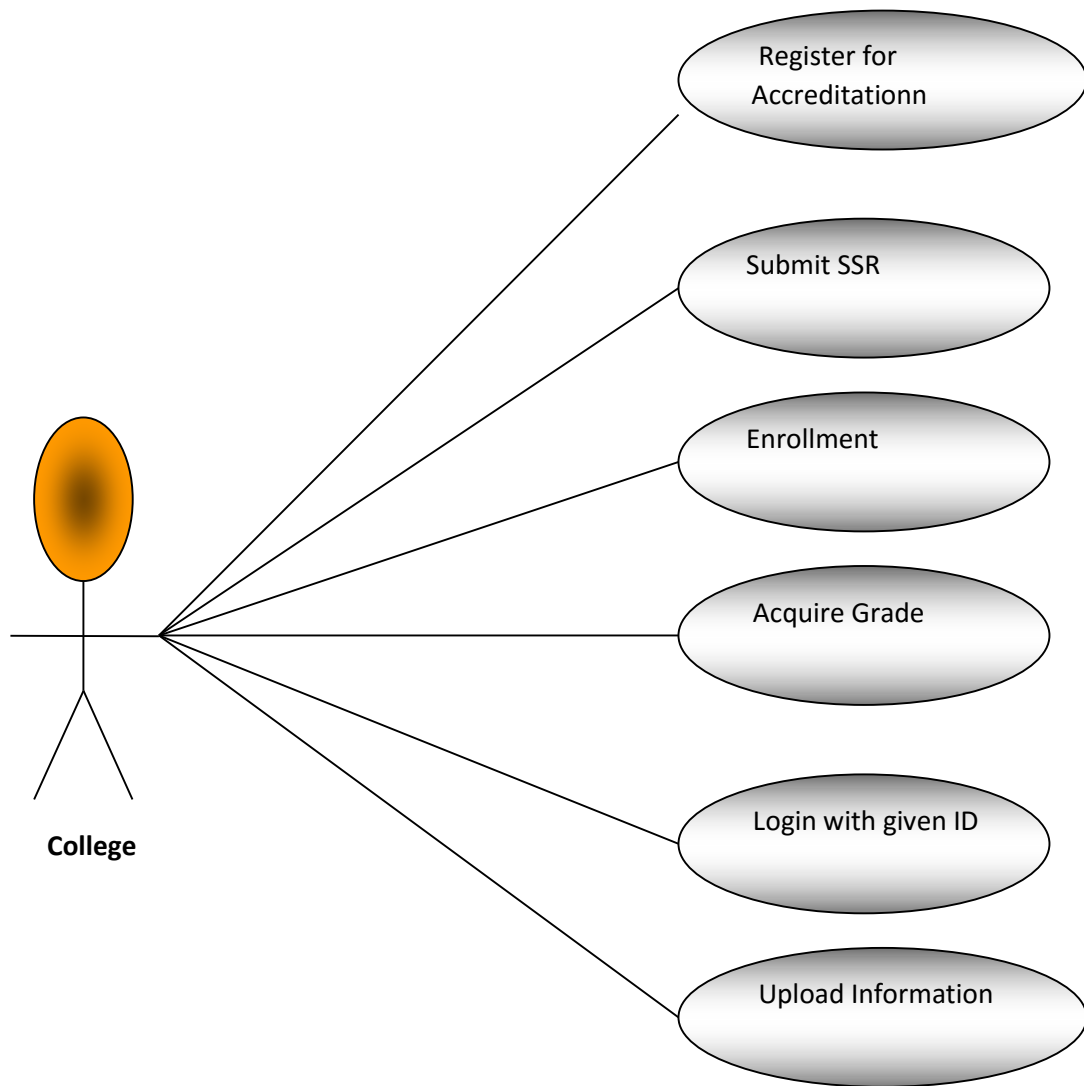


Figure 4.1.1 Use Case Diagram for College

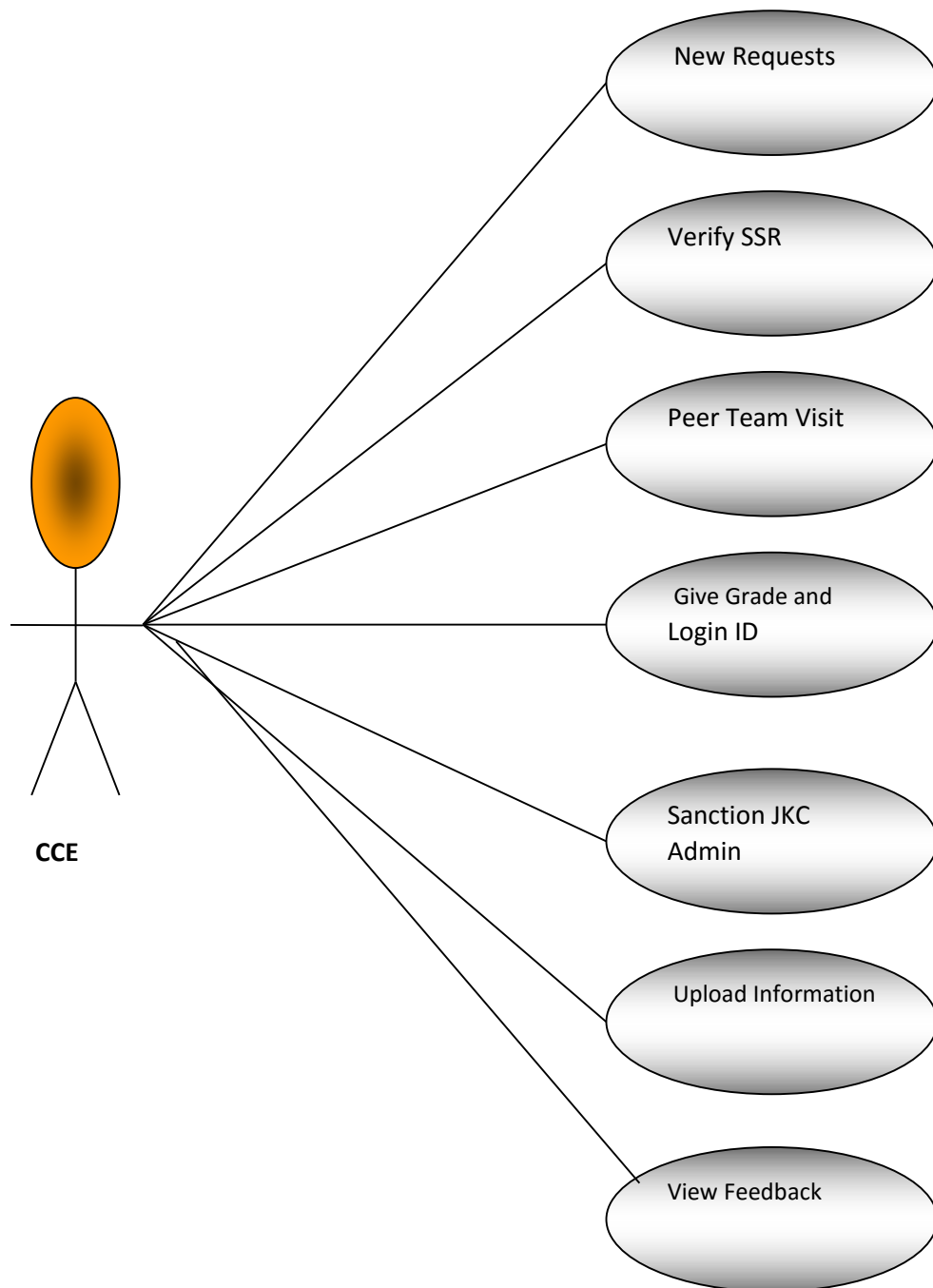


Figure 4.1.2 Use Case Diagram for CCE

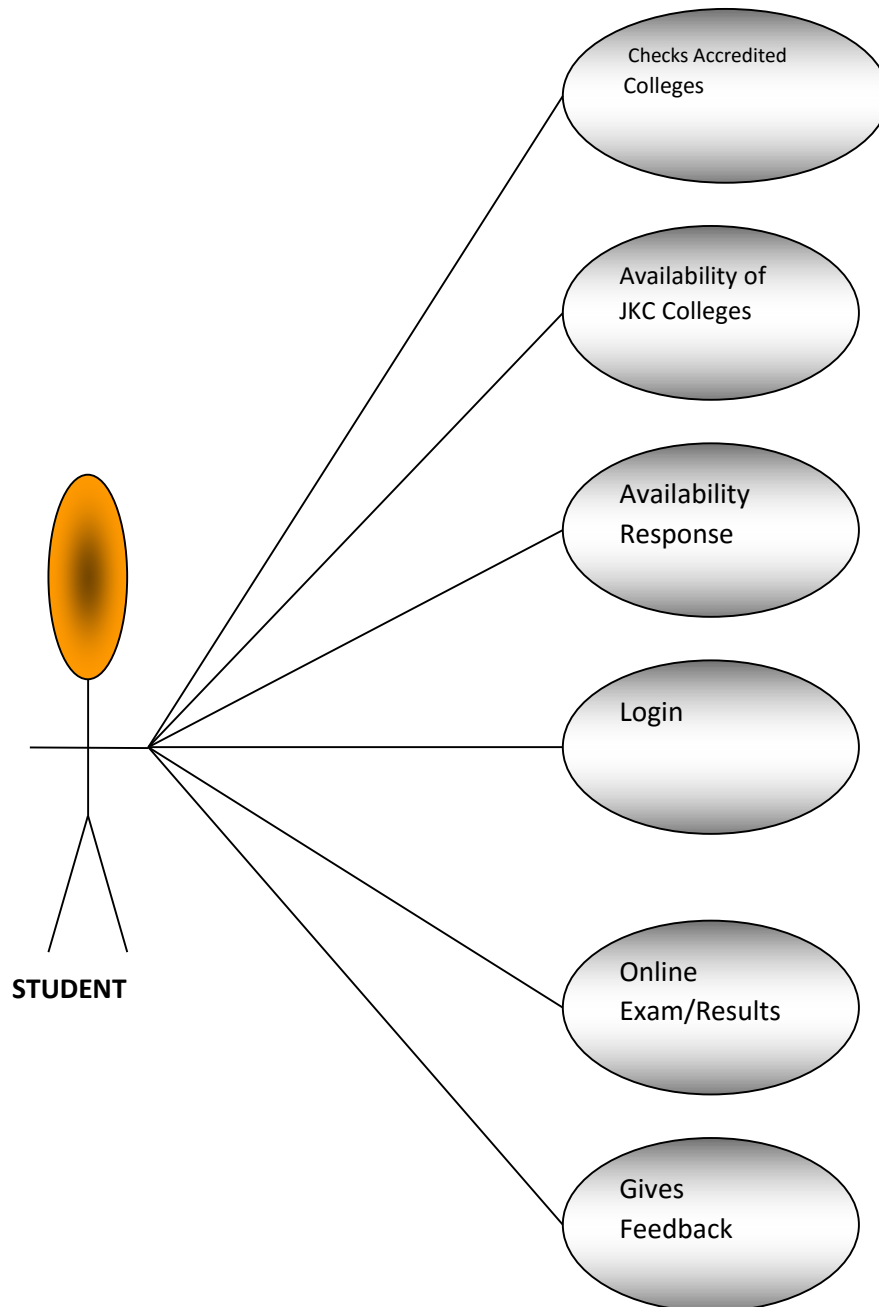


Figure 4.1.3 Use Case Diagram for Student

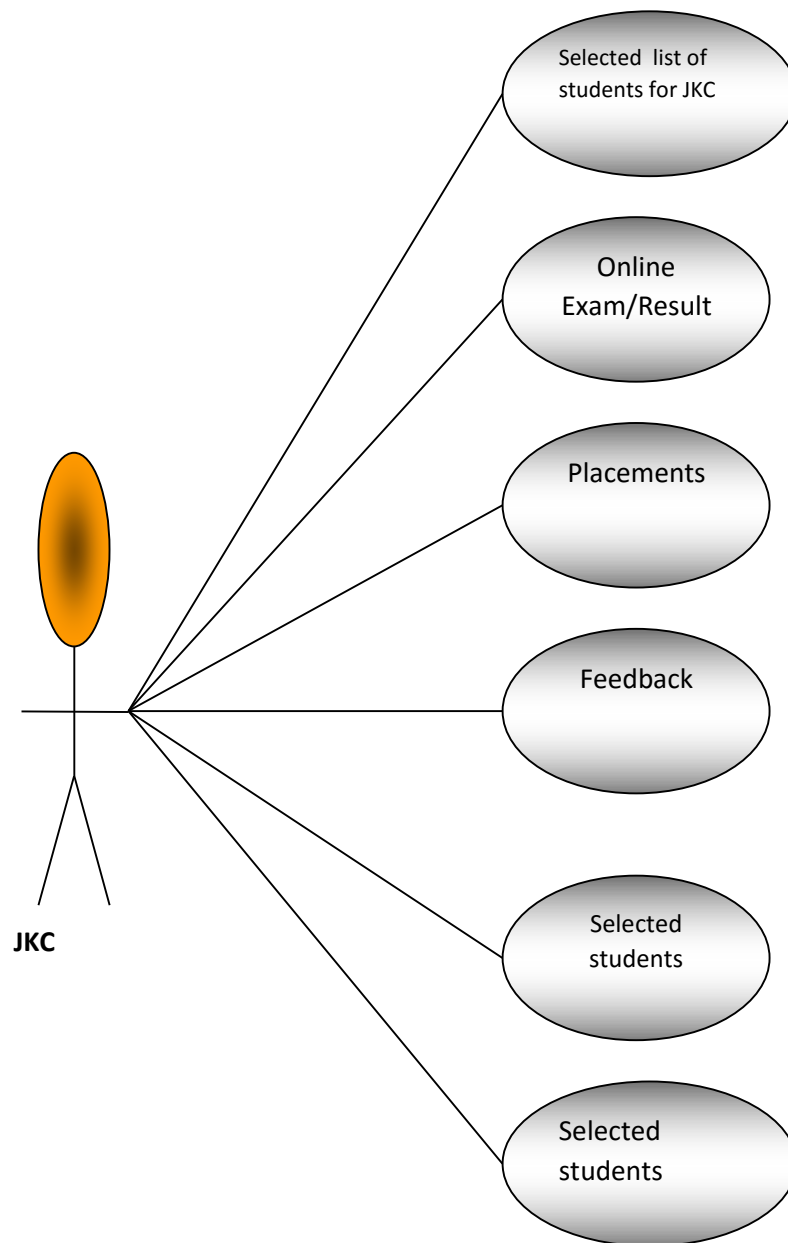


Figure 4.1.4 Use Case Diagram for JKC

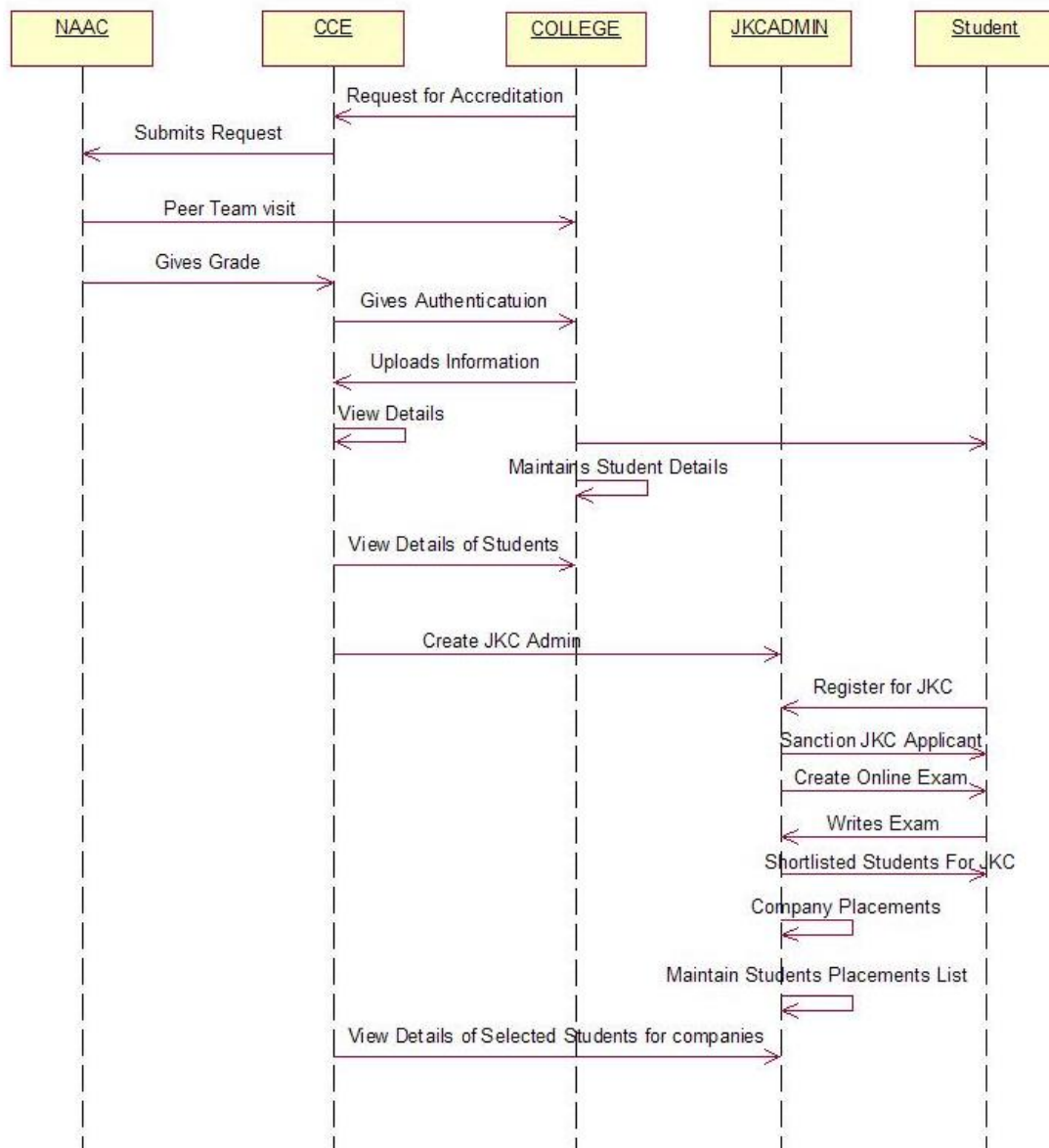


Figure 4.1.5 Sequence Diagram for ACIMS



## Context-Diagram

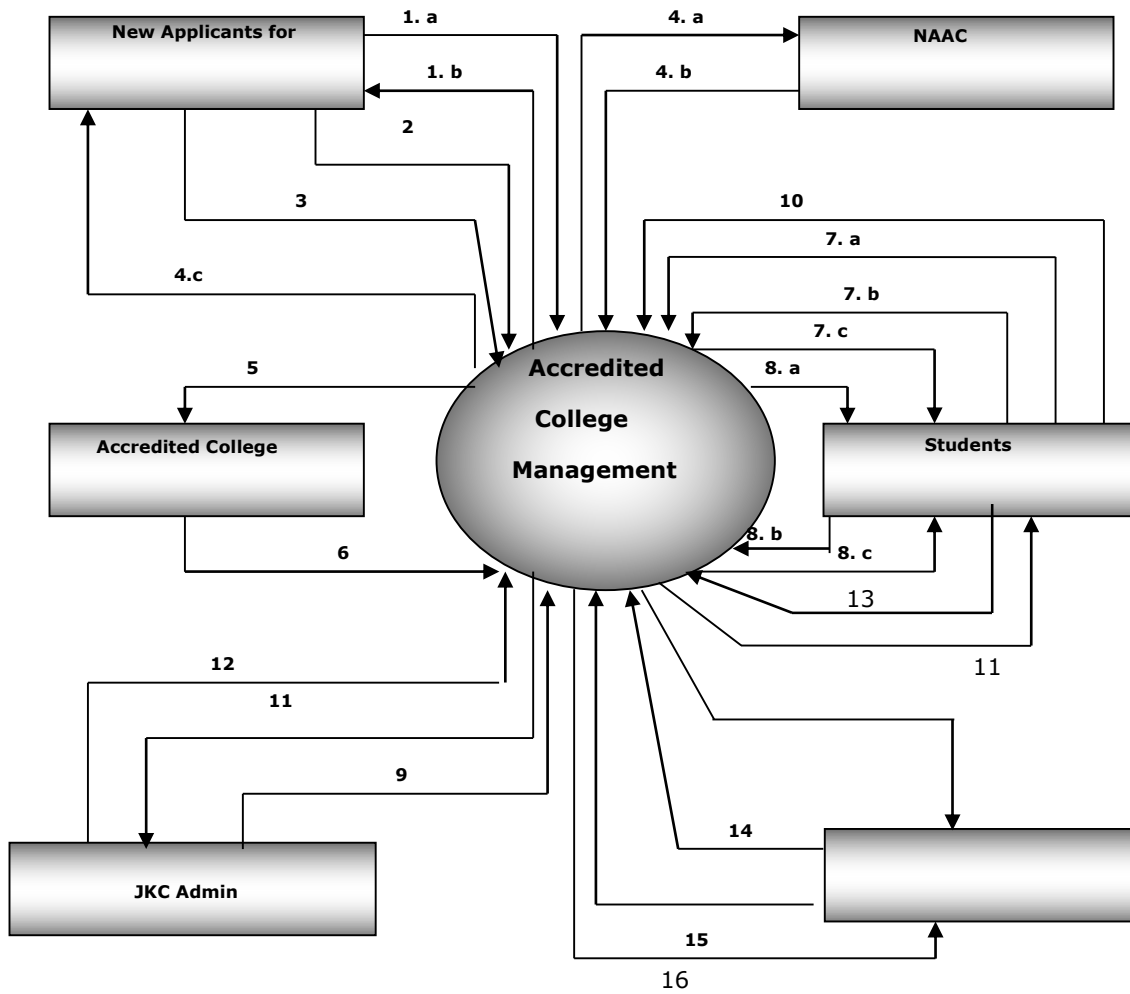


Figure 4.1.6 Context Diagram for ACIMS

## DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

### DFD LEVEL -0

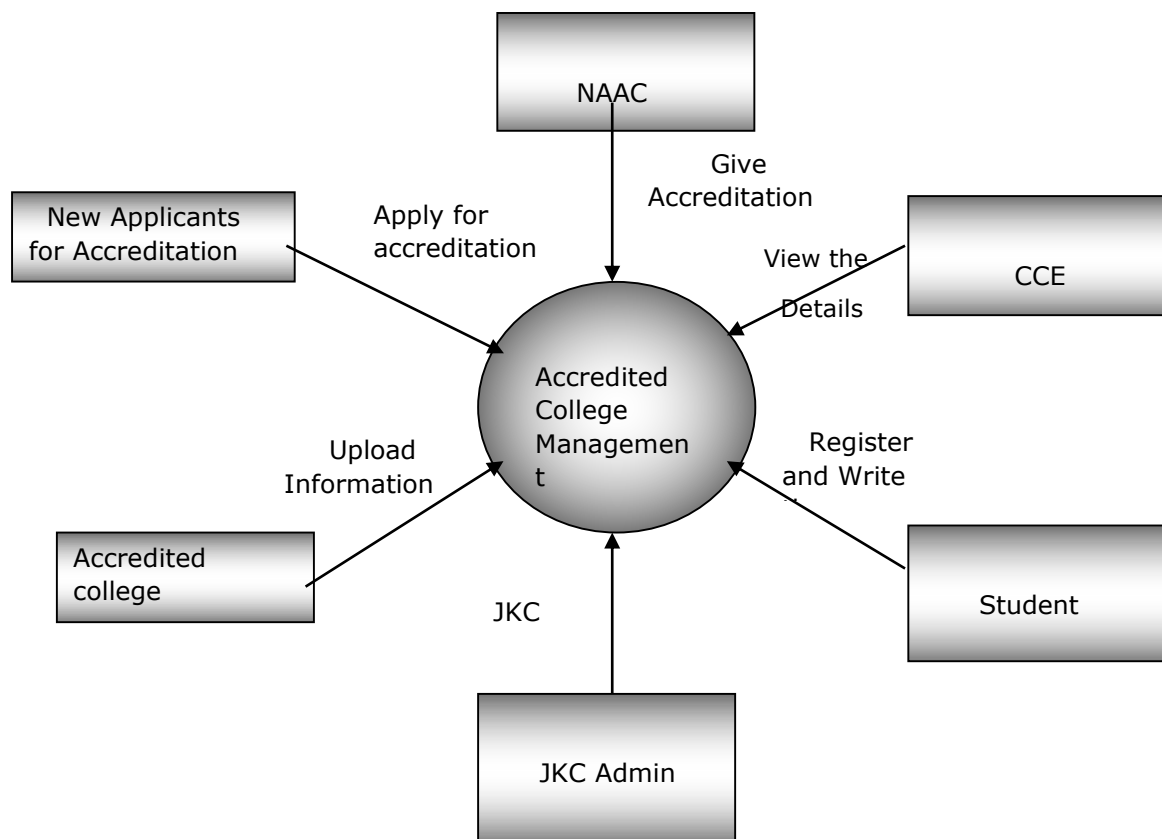


Figure 4.1.7 DFD Level-0 Diagram for ACIMS

## DFD LEVEL -1

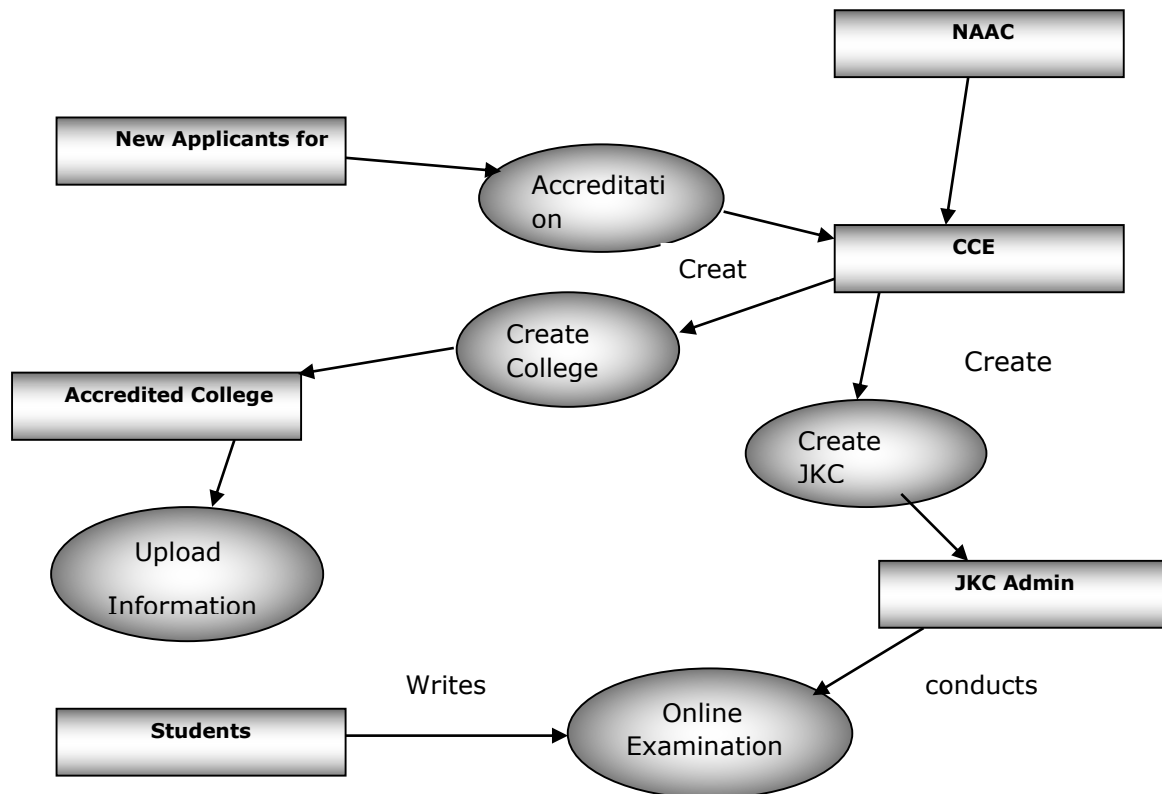


Figure 4.1.8 DFD Level-1 Diagram for ACIMS

## CLASS DIAGRAM

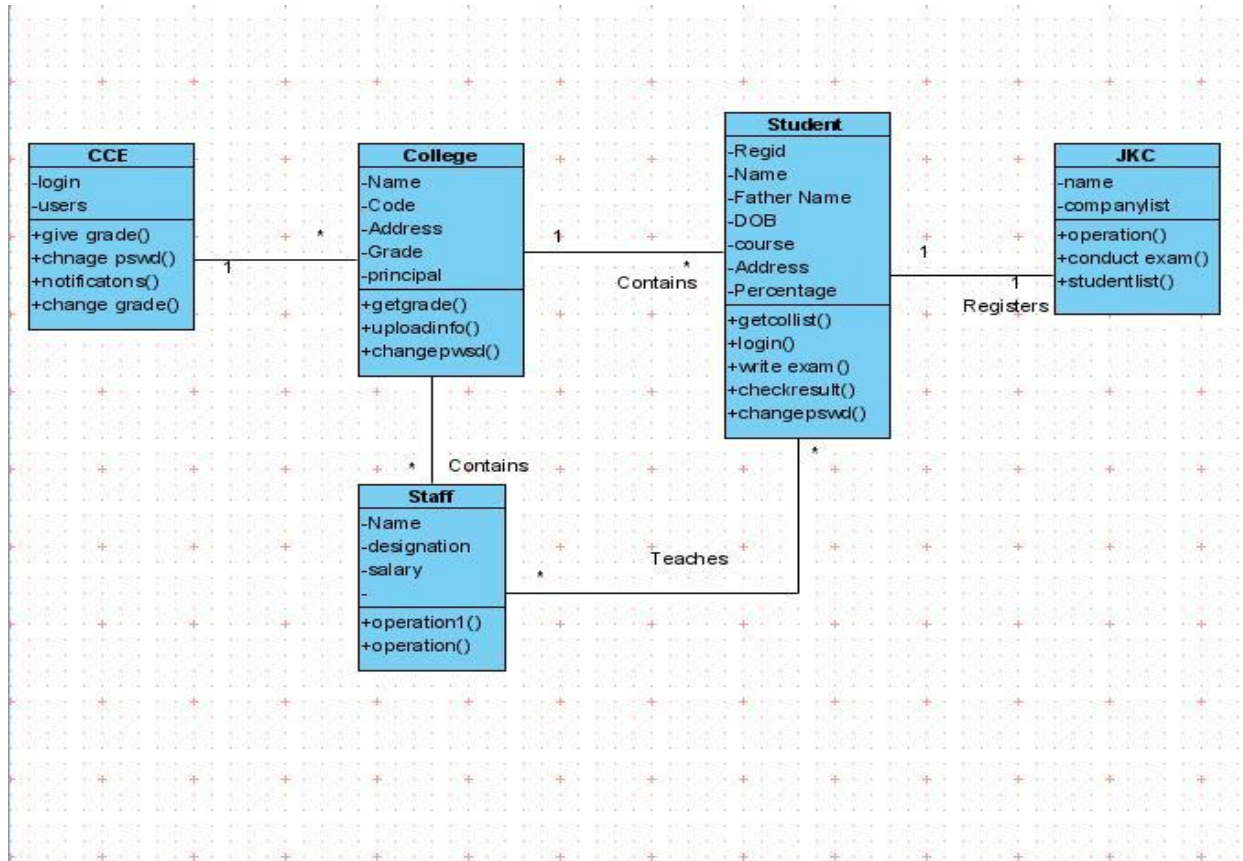


Figure 4.1.9 Class Diagram for ACIMS

## ER- Diagrams

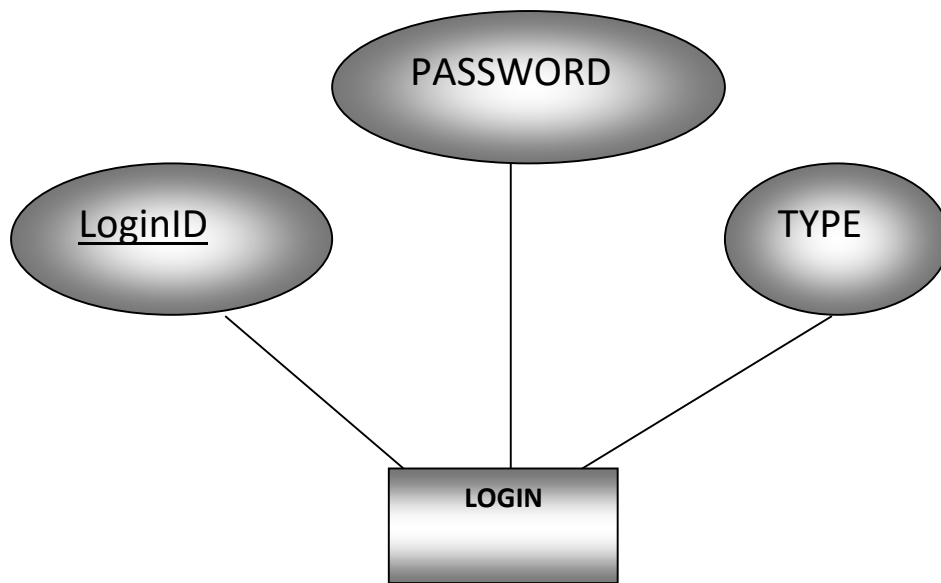


Figure 4.1.10 ER Diagram for Login

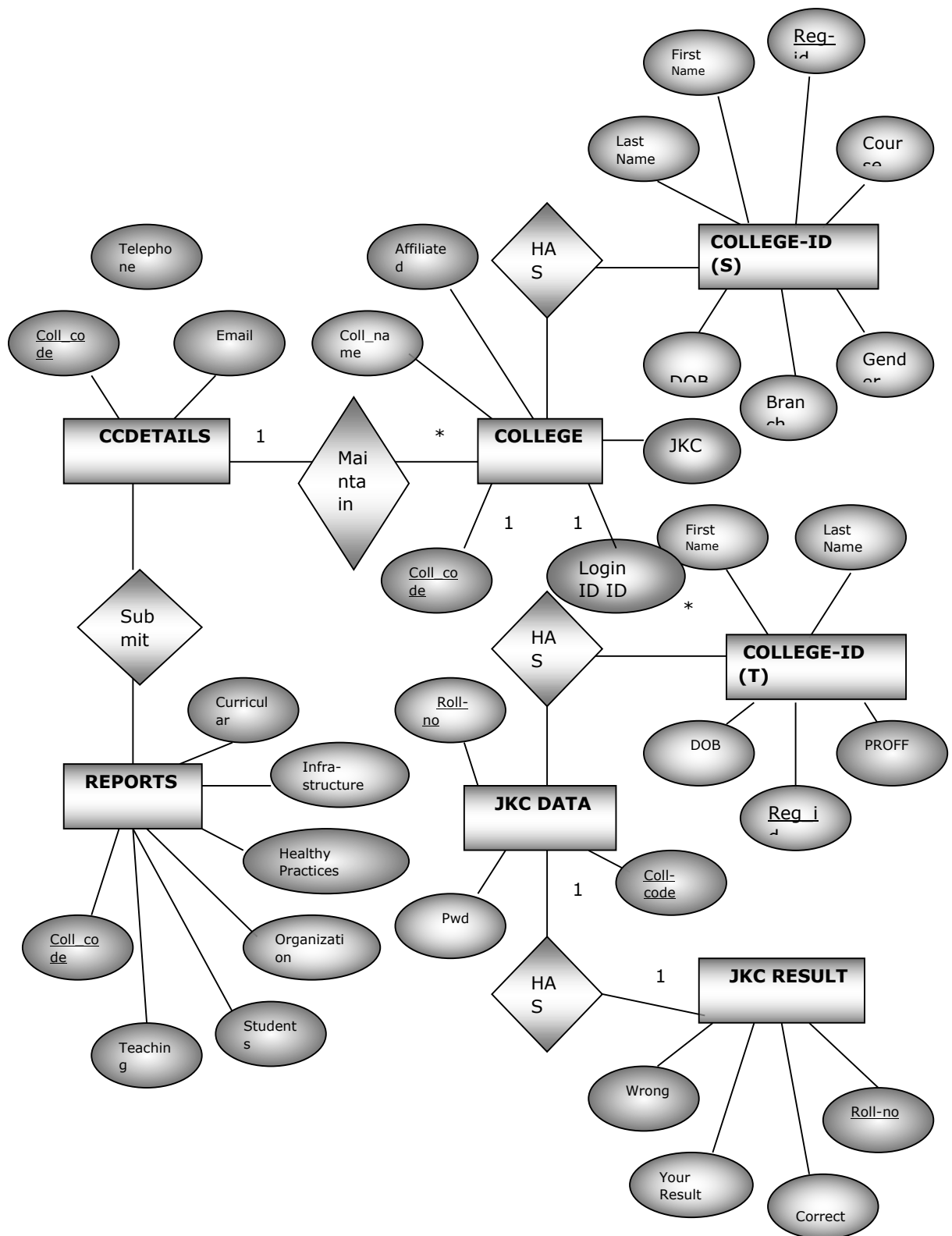


Figure 4.1.11 Sequence Diagram for JKC

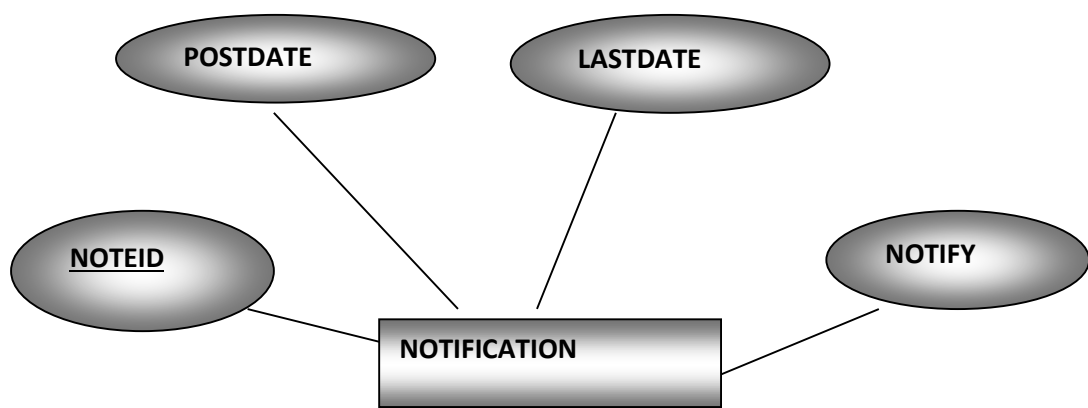


Figure 4.1.12 Sequence Diagram for Notification

## Hierarchy of Modules

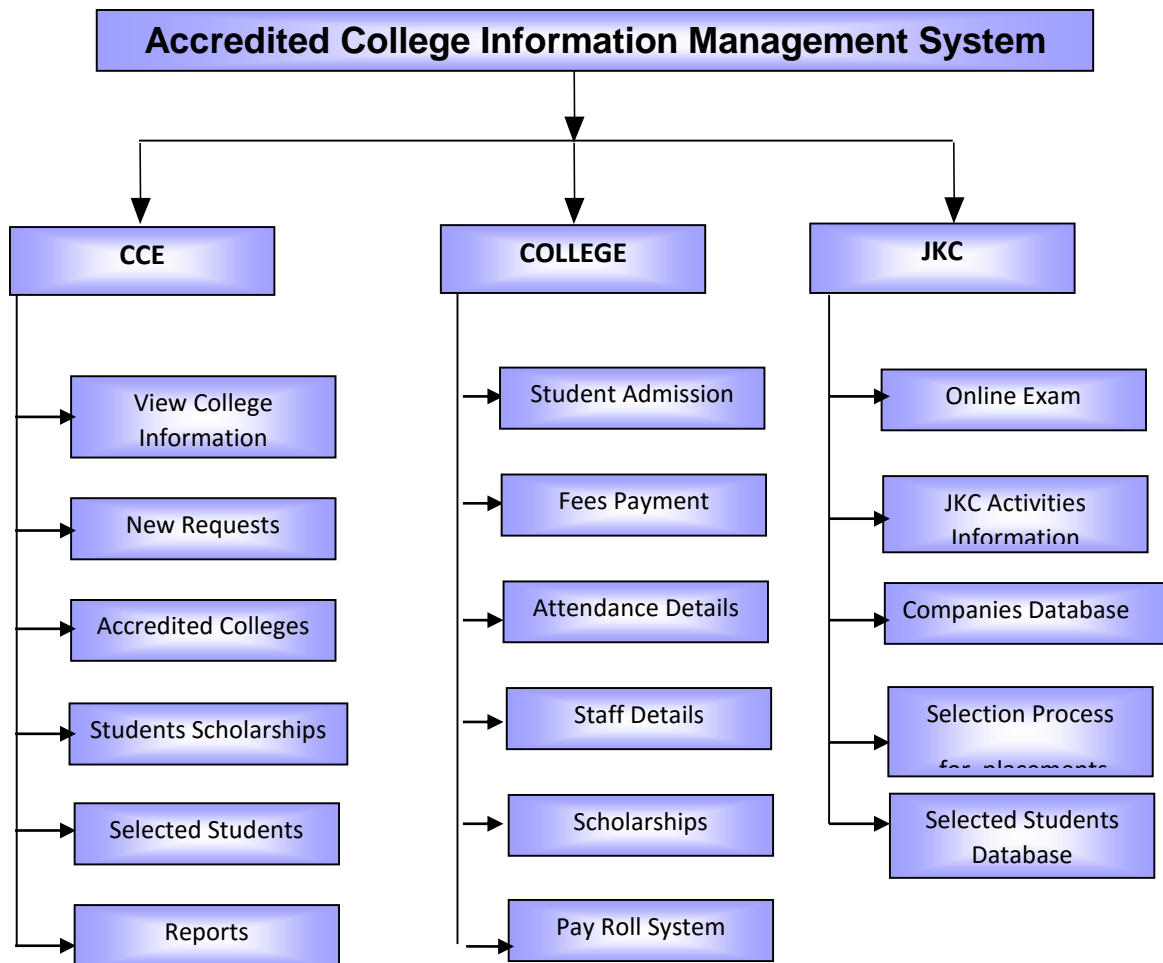


Figure 4.1.13 Hierarchy for ACIMS



## DATABASE DESIGN

### COLLEGES

<b>Table No.:</b>		1			
<b>Table Name:</b>		COLLEGES			
<b>Table Description:</b>		To Enter College Details			
S. No	Column Name	Column Description	Column Type	PK/FK?	Null/Not Null
1	COLL_NAME	Name of the college	VARCHAR2(100)		Not Null
2	COLL_CODE	Code for the college	VARCHAR2(5)	PK	Not Null
3	DATE_EST	Date of Establishment	DATE		
4	AFFILIATED	Affiliated university	VARCHAR2(70)		Not Null
5	HEAD_NAME	Name of the head	VARCHAR2(30)		
6	DESIGNATION	Designation	VARCHAR2(15)		
7	STATUS	Status	VARCHAR2(20)		
8	LOGINID	Loginid	VARCHAR2(15)		
9	JKC	Whether college is JKC or not	VARCHAR2(5)		

## CCDETAILS

<b>Table No.:</b>		2			
<b>Table Name:</b>		CCDETAILS			
<b>Table Description:</b>		To Enter College Contact Details			
S. No	Column Name	Column Description	Column Type	PK/FK?	Null/Not Null
1	COLL_CODE	Code for the College	VARCHAR2(5)	FK	Not Null
2	ADDRESS	Address of the college	VARCHAR2(100)		
3	CITY	Name of the city	VARCHAR2(30)		
4	PIN	Pin code of the city	NUMBER(10)		
5	STATE	State	VARCHAR2(35)		
6	TELEPHONE	Contact Number	NUMBER(15)		Not Null
7	FAX	Fax Number	NUMBER(15)		
8	EMAIL	E-Mail id of the college	VARCHAR2(50)		Not Null
9	WEBSITE	Website Address	VARCHAR2(50)		

## COLLDETAILS

<b>Table No.:</b>		3			
<b>Table Name:</b>		COLLDETAILS			
<b>Table Description:</b>		To Enter College Staff Details			
S. No	Column Name	Column Description	Column Type	PK /F K?	Null/ Not Null
1	COLL_CODE	Name of the college	VARCHAR2(5)	FK	Not Null
2	FACULTIES	Code for the college	VARCHAR2(150)		
3	TEACHINGS T	Date of Establishment	NUMBER(5)		
4	ADMINSTAF F	Affiliated university	NUMBER(5)		
5	PROFFSTAF F	Name of the head	NUMBER(5)		
6	STUDENTS	Designation	NUMBER(5)		
7	PROGRAMES S	Status	VARCHAR2(50)		

## LOGINS

<b>Table No.:</b>		4			
<b>Table Name:</b>		LOGINS			
<b>Table Description:</b>		To Enter Login ids and passwords			
S. No	Column Name	Column Description	Column Type	PK/FK?	Null/ Not Null
1	LOGINID	Login id of the user	VARCHAR2(15)	PK	NOT NULL
2	PASSWORD	Password of the user	VARCHAR2(15)		NOT NULL
3	TYPE	Type of user	VARCHAR2(15)		NOT NULL

## **5. IMPLEMENTATION**

### **5.1.Modules**

The proposed system ACMIS deals with the following three modules.

- NAACs Process
- College Activities
- JKC Process

### **5.2.Module Description**

#### NAAC

- Online registration/Letter of Intention to NAAC
- Submission of SSR (Accreditation Process)
- QAC / IQAC activities and reports/ feedback
- Information sharing with accredited colleges
- Updating college Information

#### College Activities

- Admission Process
- Fee payments
- Pay Roll system
- Attendance details
- Staff details
- Scholarships

#### JKC

- JKC Screening test process/Online exam/Selected list display
- JKC activities information
- Companies database
- Company selection process for placements
- Company selected student database

### 5.3.Introduction to Technologies used

We use JAVA as the Front-End because it provides object oriented features which are very helpful. Due to the use of classes, we can achieve data security and integrity. Data accessing is also very easy. In this project we used JSP as front-End

- JSP Technology is simple but powerful technology used to generate dynamic HTML on the server side.
- JSP is a direct extension of Serves and provide a way to separate content generation from content presentation.
- The JSP Engine takes care of converting. jsp files into Serves.
- Java Server Pages (JSP) lets you separate the dynamic part of your pages from the static HTML. You simply write the regular HTML in the normal manner, using whatever Web-page-building tools you normally use. You then enclose the code or the dynamic parts in special tags, most of which start with "<%" and end with %>". We normally give the file a.jsp extension, and typically install it in any place you could place a normal Web page.

#### Advantages

- Easier to use Web developers and designers use Java Server Pages technology to rapidly develop and easily maintain information-rich, dynamic web pages that leverage existing business systems. The upcoming, next release makes JSP technology even easier to use. "Easier to use" was the major objective driving the Java Server Pages v2.0 specification changes. Now, it is:
- Easier to use JSP technology without needing to learn the Java language  
HTML-savvy web page developers and designers can use JSP technology without needing to learn how to write Java scriptlets. Although scriptlets are no longer required to generate dynamic content, they are still supported to provide backward compatibility.
- Easier to extend the JSP language     Java technology-savvy tag library developers and designers will find it is even easier to extend the JSP language with "simple tag handlers". Simple tag handlers utilize a new, much simpler and cleaner, tag extension API. This will spur the growing number of Pluggable, reusable tag libraries available, which reduces the amount of code needed to write powerful web applications.

## **HYPER-TEXT MARKUP LANGUAGE**

### **Introduction**

Hyper Text Mark-up Language is a structural mark-up language used to create and format a web document. A mark-up language such as HTML is simply a collection of codes, called Elements that are used to indicate the structure and format of a document. A user agent, usually a web browser that renders the document, interprets the meaning of these codes to figure how to structure or display a document. HTML is not invention but it is an improved version of Standard Generalized Mark-up Language (SGML).

HTML in the following four stages:

- Level-0 included only the basic structural elements and assured that all browsers supported all features.
- Level-1 advanced features included highlighted text and graphics that were supported depending on the browser capability.
- Level –2 introduced the World Wide Web as an interactive medium and the feature of fill out forms on the Internet.
- Level-3 introduced frames, inline, video, sound, etc.

### **Importance of HTML**

- HTML can be used to display any type of document on the host computer, which can
- be geographical at a different location.
- It is a versatile language and can be used on any platform or desktop. The appearance of a Web page is important, and HTML provides tags to make the
- document look attractive. Using graphics, fonts, different sizes, color, etc. can
- enhance the presentation of the document.

Functionality of HTML in the project:

As we know this is purely web-based project. This helps to embed Java Server Pages within the page using some simple tags.

- Used to design the forms.
- User can communicate easily with server.

## **INTRODUCTION TO JDBC**

JDBC is a java API for executing SQL statements. JDBC is often thought of as standing for Java Database Connectivity. It consists of a set of classes and interfaces written in the Java programming language. JDBC provides standard API tool/database developers and makes it possible to write database application using a pure Java API. Using JDBC, it is easy to send SQL statements to virtually any relation database. One can write a single program using the JDBC API, and the program will be able to send SQL statements to the appropriate database. The combination of Java and JDBC lets a programmer to write it once and run it anywhere. Java being robust, secure, easy to understand and automatically downloadable on a network, is an excellent language basis for database applications. A programmer can write or update once, put it on the server, and everybody has access to the latest Version.

JDBC makes it possible to do three things:

- Establishes a connection with a database.
- Send SQL statements.
- Process the results.

## **Java Technology**

Initially the language was called as “oak” but it was renamed as “java” in 1995. The primary motivation of this language was the need for a platform-independent language that could used to create software to be embedded in various consumer electronic devices.

- Java is a programmer’s language.
- Java is cohesive and consistent.
- Except for those constraints imposed by the internet environment, java gives the programmer, full control.
- Finally, java is to internet programming where C was to system programming.

## **Features of java security**

Every time you that you download a normal program, you are risking a viral infection. Prior to java, most users did jot download executable programs frequently, and those who did scan them for viruses prior to execution, most users still worried about the possibility of infecting their systems with a virus. In addition, another type of malicious program exists that must be guarded against this type of program can gather private information, such as credit card numbers, bank account balances, and passwords. Java answers both these concerns by



providing a firewall between a network application and your computer. When you use a java compatible web browser, you can safely download java applets without fear of virus infection or malicious intent.

## **Portability**

For programs to be dynamically downloaded to all the various types of platforms connected to the internet, some means of generating portable executable code is needed. As you will see, the same mechanism that helps ensure security also helps create portability. Indeed, java's solution to these two problems is both elegant and efficient.

## **Byte code**

The key that allows the java to solve the security and portability problems is that the output of java compiler is byte code. Byte code is a highly optimized set of instructions designed to be executed by the java runtime system, which is called the java virtual machine. That is, in its standard form, the JVM is an interpreter for byte code.

Translating a java program into byte code helps makes it much easier to run a program in a wide variety of environments. The reason is, once the run-time package exists for a given system, any java program can run on it.

Although java was designed for interpretation, there is technically nothing about java that prevents on-the-fly compilation of byte code into native code. Sun has just completed its just in time compiler for byte code. When the JIT compiler is a part of JVM, it compiles byte code into executable code in real time, on a piece-by-piece, demand basis. It is not possible to compile an entire java program into executable code all at once, because java performs various run-time checks that can be done only at run time. The JIT compiles code, as it is needed, during execution.

## **Java virtual machine (JVM)**

Beyond the language, there is the java virtual machine. The java virtual machine is an important element of the java technology. The virtual machine can be embedded within a web browser or an operating system. Once a piece of java code is loaded onto a machine, it is verified. As part of the loading process, a class loader is invoked and does byte code verification makes sure that the code that's has been generated by the compiler will not corrupt the machine

that it's loaded on. Byte code verification takes place at the end of the compilation process to make sure that is all accurate and correct. So byte code verification is integral to the compiling and executing of java code.

## **Oracle**

Oracle is a relational database management system, which organizes data in the form of tables. Oracle is one of many database servers based on RDBMS model, which manages a seer of data that attends three specific things-data structures, data integrity and data manipulation.

With oracle cooperative server technology, we can realize the benefits of open, relational systems for all the applications. Oracle makes efficient use of all systems resources, on all hardware architecture; to deliver unmatched performance, price performance and scalability. Any DBMS to be called as RDBMS has to satisfy Dr.E.F.Codd's rule

## **Features of Oracle**

### **Portable**

The Oracle RDBMS is available on wide range of platforms ranging from PCs to super computers and as a multi user loadable module for Novel NetWare, if you develop application on system you can run the same application on other systems without any modifications.

### **Compatible**

Oracle commands can be used for communicating with IBM DB2 mainframe RDBMS that is different from Oracle, which is Oracle compatible with DB2. Oracle RDBMS is a high performance fault tolerant DBMS, which is specially designed for online transaction processing and for handling large database applications.

### **Multithreaded Server Architecture**

Oracle adaptable multithreaded server architecture delivers scalable high performance for very large number of users on all hardware architecture including symmetric multiprocessors (sumps) and loosely coupled multiprocessors. Performance is achieved by eliminating CPU, I/O, memory and operating system bottlenecks and by optimizing the Oracle DBMS server code to eliminate all internal bottlenecks.

Oracle has become the most popular RDBMS in the market because of its ease of use

- Client/server architecture.
- Data independence.
- Ensuring data integrity and data security.
- Managing data concurrency.
- Parallel processing support for speed up data entry and online transaction processing used for applications.
- DB procedures, functions and packages.

## **JAVA SCRIPT**

- The Java Script Language
- JavaScript is a compact, object-based scripting language for developing client and server internet applications. Netscape Navigator 2.0 interprets JavaScript statements embedded directly in an HTML page. and Livewire enables you to create server-based applications similar to common gateway interface(cgi) programs.
- 
- In a client application for Navigator, JavaScript statements embedded in an HTML Page can recognize and respond to user events such as mouse clicks form
- Input, and page navigation.
- For example, you can write a JavaScript function to verify that users enter valid information into a form requesting a telephone number or zip code. Without any network transmission, an Html page with embedded Java Script can interpret the entered text and alert the user with a message dialog if the input is invalid or you can use JavaScript to perform an action (such as play an audio file, execute an applet, or communicate with a plug-in) in response to the user opening or exiting a page.

## **TOMCAT**

Apache Tomcat is an open source software implementation of the Java Servlet, Java Server Pages, Java Expression Language and Java Web Socket technologies. The Java Servlet, Java Server Pages, Java Expression Language and Java Web Socket specifications are developed under the Java Community Process. Apache Tomcat is developed in an open and participatory environment and released under the Apache License version2. Apache Tomcat is intended to be a collaboration of the best-of-breed developers from around the world. Apache Tomcat powers numerous large-scale, mission-critical web applications across a diverse range of industries and organizations.

## 5.4.Sample Code

### Index.jsp

```
<% @page import="com.Dbconnection.Dbconnection"%>
<% @page import="java.sql.*"%>
<%try{
    Connection con;
    Statement st;
    ResultSet rs;
    con=Dbconnection.getConnection();
    st=con.createStatement();
    rs=st.executeQuery("select * from notifications");
    %>
<html>
<head>
<title></title>
<link rel=stylesheet href=st.css type=text/css>
<LINK media=screen,projection,print href="dropdown/main.css" type=text/css
rel=stylesheet>
<!-- UDM 4 -->
<SCRIPT src="dropdown/images_rotate.js" type=text/javascript></SCRIPT>
<SCRIPT src="dropdown/udm_custom.js" type=text/javascript></SCRIPT>
<SCRIPT src="dropdown/udm_control.js" type=text/javascript></SCRIPT>
<SCRIPT src="dropdown/udm_style.js" type=text/javascript></SCRIPT>
<SCRIPT src="dropdown/udm_slide.js" type=text/javascript></SCRIPT>
<SCRIPT src="dropdown/dropdown.js" type=text/javascript></SCRIPT>
<script type="text/javascript" language="JavaScript" c="rotate/slideshow.js">
</script>
<script type="text/javascript" language="JavaScript">
    function checkemail()
    {
    var str=document.frm.email1.value;
    var filter=/^([\w-]+(?:\.[\w-]+)*)@(((?:[\w-]+\.)*\w[\w-]{0,66}))\.[a-z]{2,6}(?:\.[a-
z]{2})?)$/i
```

```

if (!(filter.test(str)))
{
    alert("Please input a valid email address!")
    //document.frm.email1.focus();
return false;
} }
function validate_required(field,alerttxt)
{
with(field)
{
if (value==null||value=="")
    {alert(alerttxt);return false}
else {return true}
}}
function validate_form(thisform)
{
with (thisform)
{
if (validate_required(name1,"Name field must be filled out!")==false)
    {name1.focus();return false}
if (validate_required(email1,"email-id field must be filled out!")==false)
    {email1.focus();return false}
if (validate_required(feedback,"Feedback field must be filled out!")==false)
    {feedback.focus();return false}
if (checkemail()==false)
    {email1.focus();return false}
}}
</script>
</head>
<BODY >
<table cellpadding=0 cellspacing=0 width="780" border=1 align=center
bordercolor="#2A8DCC" >
<tr>
<td valign=top class=to width="780" >

```

```

<table width="820" cellpadding=0 cellspacing=0 height="174">
  <tr>
    <td width="822" height="144" ><IMG id=IMG1 height=144
src="img/sri.gif" width="100%" >
  </td></tr>
  <tr><td width="822" height="10"><IMG height=40 src="img/m021.jpg"
width=326 ><A href="index.jsp onmouseover="this.src='img/buttons/home.gif'"
onmouseout="this.src='img/buttons/home1.gif'" alt=Home
      src="img/buttons/home1.gif" width="93" height="40"></A><A
onmouseover="openMenu('naac',this,-20,0);"
onmouseout="closeMenu('naac',this);" ><IMG
onmouseover="this.src='img/buttons/naac.gif'"
onmouseout="this.src='img/buttons/naac1.gif'"
      alt=NAAC src="img/buttons/naac1.gif" width="93" height="40"></A><A
onmouseover="openMenu('colleges',this,72,0);" mouseout="closeMenu('colleges',this
);" ><IMG onmouseover="this.src='img/buttons/college.gif'"
onmouseout="this.src='img/buttons/college1.gif'" alt=college
      src="img/buttons/college1.gif" width="93" height="40"></A><A
onmouseover="openMenu('jkc',this,168,0);" onmouseout="closeMenu('jkc',this);"
      ><IMG onmouseover="this.src='img/buttons/jkc.gif'"
onmouseout="this.src='img/buttons/jkc1.gif'"
      alt=jkc
      src="img/buttons/jkc1.gif" width="93" height="40"></A><A
onmouseover="openMenu('abtus',this,260,0);"
onmouseout="closeMenu('abtus',this);"
      ><IMG
onmouseover="this.src='img/buttons/abtus.gif'"
onmouseout="this.src='img/buttons/abtus1.gif'"
      alt=AboutUs
      src="img/buttons/abtus1.gif" width="93" height="40"></A></td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan=2 width=100% bgcolor="0077c0">

```

```

<% @ page import="java.sql.*"%>
<% @page import="com.Dbconnection.Dbconnection"%>
<%! Connection con=null;
    PreparedStatement pst,pst1,pst2;
    ResultSet rs,ry,rz;
%>
<%
try
{
    int i=0,j=0;
    String br=request.getParameter("branch");
    String ye=request.getParameter("year");
    String uid=(String)session.getAttribute("uid1");
    String ta=uid+"s";
    if(uid!=null)
    {}
else
{
    response.sendRedirect("index.jsp");
}

    con=Dbconnection.getConnection();
    pst1=con.prepareStatement("select branch from "+ta+" group by branch");
    ry=pst1.executeQuery();
    while(ry.next())
    {
        if(br.equals(ry.getString(1)))
            i=1;
    }
    if(i!=1)
    {
        response.sendRedirect("viewatt.jsp?&&v=1");
    }

    pst2=con.prepareStatement("select course from "+ta+" group by course");

```

```

rz=pst.executeQuery();
while(rz.next())
{
    if(ye.equals(rz.getString(1)))
        j=1;
}
if(j!=1)
{
    response.sendRedirect("viewatt.jsp?&&v=2");
}

pst=con.prepareStatement("select reg_id,firstname,lastname,attend from "+ta+"
where course=? AND branch=?");
pst.setString(1,request.getParameter("year"));
pst.setString(2,request.getParameter("branch"));
rs=pst.executeQuery();
%>
<%session.setAttribute("uid1",uid);%>

```

## Attendanceview.jsp

```

<html>
<head>
<link rel=stylesheet href=st.css type=text/css>
<LINK media=screen,projection,print href="dropdown/main.css" type=text/css
rel=stylesheet>
<BODY bgcolor="#A9B1B9">
<table valign="top" cellpadding=0 cellspacing=0 width="800" align=center
bordercolor="#2A8DCC" >
<tr><td valign=top class=to width="800" bgcolor="0F4F8D">
<table width="800" cellpadding=0 cellspacing=0 height="144" >
<tr><td width="800" height="144"><IMG id=IMG1 height=144 src="img/sri1.gif"
width="100%" ></td></tr>

```



```

<tr><td width="800" height="10"><IMG height=40 src="img/m021.gif"
width=326> </td></tr></table></tr>
<tr><td><table width="800" border="1" bordercolor="#2A8DCC" bgcolor=white>
<tr><td valign=left width="200" class=ma colspan=2 height=400><font
color="white">&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;<h5></h5>
<table cellSpacing=0 cellPadding=0 width="100%" border=0>
<tr><td vAlign=center align=middle colSpan=2>
<tr><td height=15></td></tr>
<TR><TD vAlign=center align=middle ><IMG height=1 src="img/D2_Baseline.gif"
width="98%"></TD></TR>
<TR> <TD vAlign=center height=22>&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;<IMG height=5
src="img/D4_redbullet.gif" width=5>&nbsp;&nbsp;&
<FONT height=10 face="Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif"
color=#ffffff size=2><A class=links href="updateprofile.jsp?v=0">Update
profile</A></FONT></TD></TR>
<TR> <TD vAlign=center align=middle colSpan=2>
<IMG height=1 src="img/D2_Baseline.gif" width="98%"></TD></TR>
<TR> <TD vAlign=center height=22>&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;<IMG height=5
src="img/D4_redbullet.gif" width=5>&nbsp;&nbsp;&
<FONT face="Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif" color=#ffffff size=2>
<a class=links href="changepassword.jsp?v=0">Changepassword
</FONT></TD></TR>
<TR><TD vAlign=center align=middle colSpan=2><IMG height=1
src="img/D2_Baseline.gif"width="98%"></TD></TR>
<TR> <TD vAlign=center height=22>&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;<IMG height=5
src="img/D4_redbullet.gif" width=5>&nbsp;&nbsp;&
<FONT face="Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif" color=#ffffff size=2>
<a class=links href="addstu.jsp?v=0">Student Details</FONT></TD></TR>
<TR><TD vAlign=center align=middle colSpan=2><IMG
height=1 src="img/D2_Baseline.gif" width="98%"></TD></TR>
<TR><TD vAlign=center height=22>&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;<IMG height=5
src="img/D4_redbullet.gif" width=5>&nbsp;&nbsp;&

```

```

<FONT face="Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif" color=#ffffff size=2>
  <a class=links href="deleteid.jsp?v=0">Delete Details</FONT></TD></TR>
<TR> <TD vAlign=center align=middle colSpan=2>
<IMG height=1 src="img/D2_Blueline.gif" width="98%"></TD></TR>
<TR><TD vAlign=center height=22>&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;<IMG height=5
  src="img/D4_redbullet.gif" width=5>&nbsp;&nbsp;&
  <FONT face="Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif" color=#ffffff size=2>
  <a class=links href="addmarks.jsp?v=0">Marks Details</FONT></TD></TR>

<TR><TD vAlign=center align=middle colSpan=2>
<IMG height=1 src="img/D2_Blueline.gif" width="98%"></TD></TR>
<TR>
  <TD vAlign=center height=22>&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;<IMG height=5
    src="img/D4_redbullet.gif"
    width=5>&nbsp;&nbsp;&
  <FONT
    face="Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif"
    color=#ffffff size=2>
    <a class=links href="addatt.jsp?v=0">Attendance
Details</FONT></TD></TR>
<TR> <TD vAlign=center align=middle colSpan=2>
<IMG height=1 src="img/D2_Blueline.gif" width="98%"></TD></TR>

<TR>
  <TD vAlign=center height=22>&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;<IMG height=5
    src="img/D4_redbullet.gif"
    width=5>&nbsp;&nbsp;&
  <FONT
    face="Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif"
    color=#ffffff size=2>
    <a class=links href="staffdetails.jsp?v=0">Enter Staff
Details</FONT></TD></TR>
<TR> <TD vAlign=center align=middle colSpan=2>
<IMG height=1 src="img/D2_Blueline.gif" width="98%"></TD></TR>

```

```

<TR>

    <TD vAlign=center height=22>&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;<IMG height=5
        src="img/D4_redbullet.gif"
        width=5>&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;
    <FONT
        face="Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif"
        color=#ffffff size=2>
        <a class=links href="scholarship.jsp?v=0">Scholarship
Details</FONT></TD></TR>
<TR> <TD vAlign=center align=middle colSpan=2>
<IMG height=1 src="img/D2_Blueline.gif" width="98%"></TD></TR>

<TR>

    <TD vAlign=center height=22>&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;<IMG height=5
        src="img/D4_redbullet.gif"
        width=5>&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;
    <FONT
        face="Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif"
        color=#ffffff size=2>
        <a class=links href="payroll.jsp?v=0">Payroll
System</FONT></TD></TR>
<TR> <TD vAlign=center align=middle colSpan=2>
<IMG height=1 src="img/D2_Blueline.gif" width="98%"></TD></TR>

<TR><TD vAlign=center height=22>&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;<IMG height=5
src="img/D4_redbullet.gif" width=5>&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;
    <FONT face="Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif" color=#ffffff size=2>
    <a class=links href="logout.jsp?v=0">Logout</FONT></TD></TR>

</html>

```

## **6. TESTING**

### **Introduction**

Testing is a process which reveals errors in the program. It is the major quality measure employed during software development. During testing, the program is executed with a set of test cases and the output of the program for the test cases is evaluated to determine if the program is performing as it is expected to perform.

### **Testing Objective**

- Testing is a process of executing a program with the intent of finding an error.
- A good test case is one that has a high probability of finding an as – yet undiscovered error.
- A successful test is one that uncovers an as – yet undiscovered error.

In order to make sure that the system does not have errors, the different levels of testing strategies that are applied at different stages of software development are:

- Unit Testing
- System Testing

### **Unit Testing**

Unit testing is done on individual modules as they are completed and become executable. Unit Testing treats each component as stand-alone entity which does not need other components during the testing process.

### **System Testing**

Involves in-house testing of the entire system before delivery to the user. Its aim is to satisfy the user. The system meets all the requirements of the client's specifications.

Here in this ACIMS, the testing that is followed is unit testing and the details of the testing are described in the below section.

## 6.1.Test Cases

S.NO	INPUT	TEST DESCRIPTION	EXPECTED OUTPUT	ACTUAL OUTPUT	RESULT
1	Home page	Gives description of the website along with its services	Displays Home Page	Displays Home Page	Success
2	Registration Page	A registration page where user can register as customer or bank admin	Displays Successful Registration	Displays Successful Registration	Success
3	Verifying Authentication	User enters username and password, presses submit button	Displays Main Menu	Displays Main Menu	Success
4	Verifying Attendance	User enters Roll Number ,Branch and year, presses <u>submit</u> button	Displays Attendance Percentage.	Displays Attendance Percentage.	Success
5	FeedBack	User enters FeedBack Message, presses submit button	Confirms whether the feedback message is sent or not	Confirms whether the feedback message is sent or not	Success
6	ChangePassword	User enters Old Password and New Password , presses submit button	Displays a message that the password has been changed .	Displays a message that the password has been changed .	Success
7	StudentRegistration	User enters Student Details , presses <u>submit</u> button	Displays message on successful insertion .	Displays message on successful insertion .	Success
8	Scholarship	User enters Student Details , presses <u>submit</u> button	Displays the list of eligible students .	Displays the list of eligible students .	Success
9	Payroll	User enters Staff ID, Number of working days, Number of days attended , presses <u>submit</u> button	Displays the salary details	Displays the salary details	Success

## 6.2. SCREENSHOTS



The screenshot displays the ACIMS (Accredited College Information Management Systems) Home Page. The header features the ACIMS logo in a red-bordered box, followed by navigation links: Home, NAAC, College, JKC, and About Us. Below the header is a blue banner with the text "Welcome to Accredited College Information Management Systems".

The main content area is divided into several sections:

- VISION :** A section with a background image of a meeting. The text reads: "To make quality the defining element of higher education in India through a combination of self and external quality evaluation, promotion and sustenance initiatives."
- For Students:** A section with a background image of students. The text reads: "To make quality the defining element of higher education in India through a combination of self and external quality evaluation, promotion and sustenance initiatives."
- Enter Ur FeedBack:** A section with a form for user feedback. It includes fields for Name, Email, and a large text area for Feedback.
- QUICK SEARCH:** A red-bordered box containing a search input field and a "GO" button. The text inside reads: "QUICK SEARCH", "TYPE YOUR KEYWORDS HERE TO SEARCH", and "GO".
- NOTIFICATIONS:** A section with a blue header and a list of notifications:
  - you have the examination on 18th of this month
  - Get Ready for the reviews on 9th and
- Login:** A section with a "Login ID:" field, a "Password:" field, and a "Sign-In" button.

Fig 6.2.1 Home Page





[Home](#)
[NAAC](#)
[College](#)
[JKC](#)
[About Us](#)

Welcome to Accredited College Information Management Systems



**VISION :**  
To make quality the defining element of higher education in India through a combination of self and external quality evaluation, promotion and sustenance initiatives.

Login ID:

Password:

UserName & Password donot match

To make quality the defining element of higher education in India through a combination of self and external quality evaluation, promotion and sustenance initiatives.



**NOTIFICATIONS**

- Check this site daily for the campus interviews schedule.

**Enter Ur Feedback**

Name:

Email:  Feedback:



**QUICK SEARCH**  
TYPE YOUR KEYWORDS  
HERE TO SEARCH

 Item

Fig 6.2.2 Incorrect Username/password Report





[Home](#)
[NAAC](#)
[College](#)
[JKC](#)
[About Us](#)

**Welcome CCE !!!**

- Home
- Add JKC Admin
- New Requests(0)
- Waiting For Accreditation(2)
- Accredited Colleges
- Change Grade
- Staff Information
- Student Information
- Scholarships
- Selected Students
- View Feedback
- Change Password
- Logout

### ADD NEW COLLEGE

Name Of Institute :   
 Code of Institute :   
 Give Grade :   
 Give Login ID :   
 Give Password :

### ADD Report for College

Name Of Institute :   
 Code of Institute :

Criterion	Criterion Score (Ci)	Weightage (Wi)	Criterion * Weightage
I. Curricular Aspects	<input type="text"/>	15	<input type="text"/>
II. Teaching-learning and Evaluation	<input type="text"/>	25	<input type="text"/>
III. Research, Consultancy and Extension	<input type="text"/>	15	<input type="text"/>
IV. Infrastructure and Learning Resources	<input type="text"/>	15	<input type="text"/>
V. Student Support and Progression	<input type="text"/>	10	<input type="text"/>
VI. Organisation and Management	<input type="text"/>	10	<input type="text"/>
VII. Healthy Practices	<input type="text"/>	10	<input type="text"/>
<b>Total</b>		<b>100</b>	<input type="text"/>

Fig 6.2.4 Add New College/Give Grade




[Home](#)
[NAAC](#)
[College](#)
[JKC](#)
[About Us](#)

**Welcome CCE !!!**

- Home
- Add JKC Admin
- New Requests(0)
- Waiting For Accreditation(2)
- Accredited Colleges
- Change Grade
- Staff Information
- Student Information
- Scholarships
- Selected Students
- View Feedback
- Change Password
- Logout

	Name of the Colleges/Location	Affiliated	Accredited Status	Peer Team Report
1	MIC college of Technology, Vijayawada, <a href="http://www.micttech.ac.in">www.micttech.ac.in</a>	Jawaharla Nehru Technological University	A++	<a href="#">Report</a>
2	Lakireddy Balireddy College Of Engineering, Vijayawada, <a href="http://www.lbrce.com">www.lbrce.com</a>	Jawaharla Nehru Technological University	A++	<a href="#">Report</a>
3	Hi-Tech College of Enginnering and Technology, Hyderabad, <a href="http://www.hitech.ac.in">www.hitech.ac.in</a>	Jawaharla Nehru Technological University	A+	<a href="#">Report</a>
4	Sindhura College of Engineering and Techonology, Karimnagar, <a href="http://www.sindhura.ac.in">www.sindhura.ac.in</a>	Jawaharla Nehru Technological University	A+	<a href="#">Report</a>
5	Sri venkateswara college of engg and tech, chittoor, <a href="http://svcet.org">svcet.org</a>	Jawaharla Nehru Technological University	A++	<a href="#">Report</a>
6	ADAMS ENGINEERING COLLEGE, PALONCHA, <a href="http://www.adamsenggcollege.com">www.adamsenggcollege.com</a>	Osmania University	A++	<a href="#">Report</a>

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Fig 6.2.5 Accredited Colleges

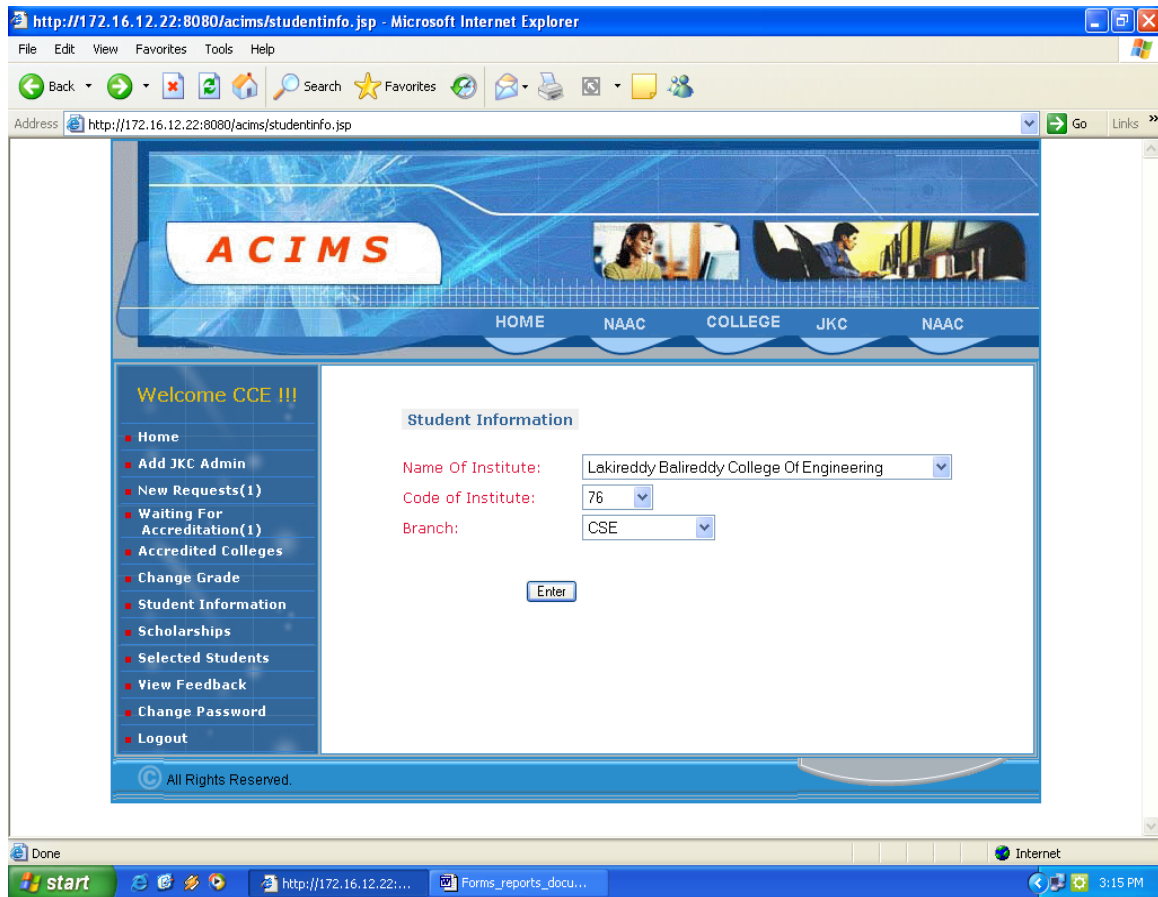


Fig 6.2.6 College Selection




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Welcome CCE !!!

- Home
- Add JKC Admin
- New Requests(0)
- Waiting For Accreditation(2)
- Accredited Colleges
- Change Grade
- Student Information
- Scholarships
- Selected Students
- View Feedback
- Change Password
- Logout

Reg-Id	Name	Branch	Year	Marks	Attendance
03H71A0546	Sriram U	cse	4-2	75.00	92.00
03781A0524	naveen M	cse	4-2	85.00	78.00
03761A0522	jaychand u	cse	4-2	93.00	89.00
03761A0501	vamsi amar	cse	4-2	88.00	86.00
03761A0559	venu G	cse	4-2	89.00	96.00
03761A0525	sandeep kumar	cse	4-2	0.00	89.00

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Fig 6.2.7 Displays Students




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[JKC](#)
[About Us](#)

Welcome CCE !!!


- Home
- Add JKC Admin
- New Requests(0)
- Waiting For Accreditation(2)
- Accredited Colleges
- Change Grade
- Staff Information
- Student Information
- Scholarships
- Selected Students
- View Feedback
- Change Password
- Logout


Select	Name	Email	Feedback
<input type="checkbox"/>	sriram	sriram.usr@gmail.com	it is nice
<input type="checkbox"/>	jagdeesh	jazz4u_2u@gmail.com	nice work
<input type="checkbox"/>	sandeep	vsunnydeep@gmail.com	good
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Babu	sweetbab@gmail.com	Excellent Project.... GOod work done guys.....
<input type="checkbox"/>	jagadeesh	pjk_1985@yahoo.co.in	this site is very good and working well
<input type="checkbox"/>	kiran	yamini@lbrce.com	Nice Web Page

Delete

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Fig 6.2.8 Feedback Report







<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Update profile</li> <li>■ Change password</li> <li>■ Student Details</li> <li>■ Delete Details</li> <li>■ Marks Details</li> <li>■ Attendance Details</li> <li>■ Enter Staff Details</li> <li>■ Scholarship Details</li> <li>■ Payroll System</li> <li>■ Logout</li> </ul>	<div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px; text-align: center; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 10px;">Institution Profile</div> <div style="display: flex;"> <div style="flex: 1;"> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Name of Institution</li> <li>2. CODE of Institution</li> <li>3. Contact Details</li> <li>4. Date of Establishment</li> <li>5. University to which Affiliated (In case of college)</li> <li>6. Name of the Head</li> <li>7. Is this College has JKC</li> <li>8. Faculties</li> <li>9. Total Number of (Numbers only)</li> <li>10. Programmes offered [Eg.: B.A., M.A., B.Sc. if any new added]</li> </ol> </div> <div style="flex: 2; padding-left: 10px;"> <p>Lakireddy Balireddy College Of Engineering</p> <p>76</p> <p>Address: Mylavaram</p> <p>City: Vijayawada</p> <p>Pin: 521102</p> <p>State/UT: Andhra Pradesh</p> <p>Tel: <input type="text" value="12345"/></p> <p>Fax: <input type="text" value="12345"/></p> <p>Email: <input type="text" value="lbrce@gamil.com"/></p> <p>Website: <input type="text" value="www.lbrce.com"/></p> <p>12-03-1999</p> <p>Jawaharla Nehru Technological University</p> <p><input type="text" value="Mr.Sudhakar"/> Designation: <input type="text" value="Principal"/></p> <p><input type="text" value="yes"/></p> <p>Engineering</p> <p>Teaching Staff: <input type="text" value="50"/></p> <p>Administrative &amp; Supportive Staff: <input type="text" value="30"/></p> <p>Technical &amp; Professional Staff: <input type="text" value="50"/></p> <p>Students: <input type="text" value="600"/></p> <p><input type="text" value="M.C.A"/></p> </div> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <input type="button" value="SUBMIT"/> </div>
---	---

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Fig 6.2.9 Update Profile Form



ACIMS

Update profile

Change password

Student Details

Delete Details

Marks Details

Attendance Details

Enter Staff Details

Scholarship Details

Payroll System

Logout

Add New details

Update Details

View Details

STUDENT DETAILS FORM

First Name:

Last Name:

Father Name:

Father Occupation:

Registration-id:

Date of joining:

1

jan

1970

Gender

☐ Male
 ☐ Female

D.O.B:

1

jan

1970

Branch:

EEE

Category

General

course

1st year

S.S.C(%):

Inter(%):

District

Adilabad

Fig 6.2.10 Student Details (Add/Update/View)

The screenshot shows the ACIMS web application interface. The header features the ACIMS logo and two images of people working at computers. A left sidebar contains a menu with the following items: Update profile, Change password, Student Details, Delete Details, Marks Details, Attendance Details, Enter Staff Details, Scholarship Details, Payroll System, and Logout. The main content area has three tabs: delete student, delete staff, and delete all. The 'delete student' tab is active, displaying the text 'Enter student registration-id to delete student details'. Below this text is a form with a label 'Registraion Id:' (note the typo), a text input field, and two buttons labeled 'Submit' and 'Reset'.

**ACIMS**

- Update profile
- Change password
- Student Details
- Delete Details
- Marks Details
- Attendance Details
- Enter Staff Details
- Scholarship Details
- Payroll System
- Logout

delete student    delete staff    delete all



Enter student registration-id to delete student details

Registraion Id:

Fig 6.2.11 Delete Details Student



ACIMS

- Update profile
- Change password
- Student Details
- Delete Details
- Marks Details
- Attendance Details
- Enter Staff Details
- Scholarship Details
- Payroll System
- Logout

Add staffDetails

Update staffDetails

View staffDetails

ADD NEW STAFF

FirstName:

LastName:

Registration ID:

Gender

☐ Male
 ☐ Female

D.O.B:

1

▼

jan

▼

1970

▼

Degree

subject:

Contact no:

Email-id

ADDRESS:

▲

▼

Fig 6.2.12 Add Staff

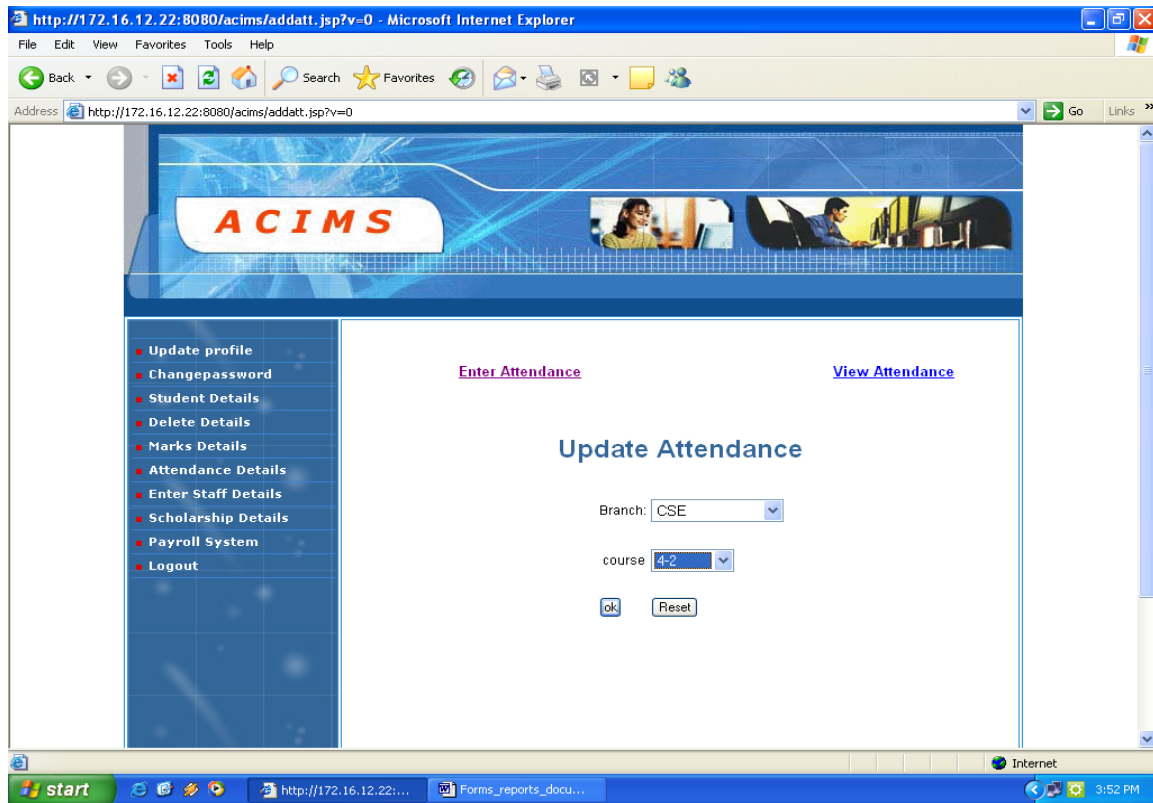


Fig 6.2.14 Enter Attendance

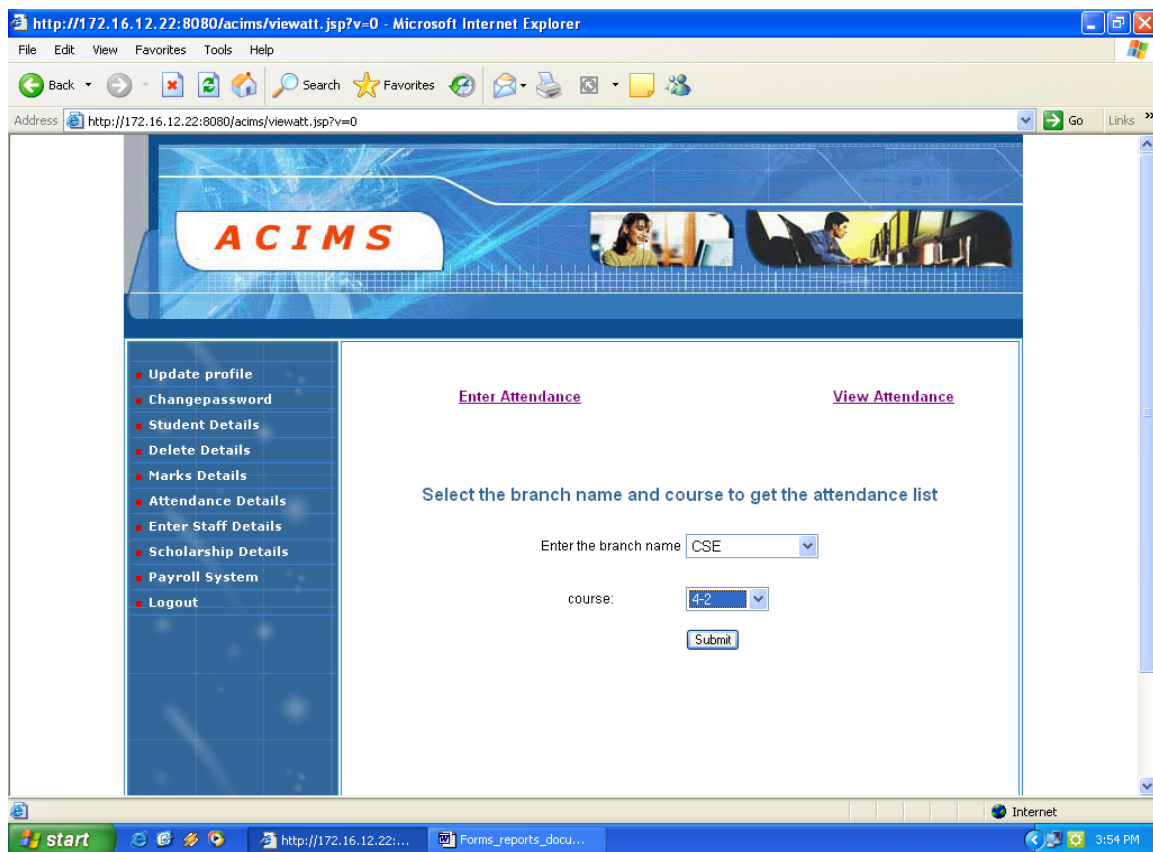


Fig 6.2.15 View Attendance

## **7. CONCLUSION**

Thus the proposed system is efficient in automating the ACIMS. This reduces the redundancy and time consumed to maintain and access the records is reducing to a greater extent. This application software has been computed successfully and was also tested successfully by taking “test cases”. It is user friendly, and has required options, which can be utilized by the user to perform the desired operations. The software is developed using Java as front end and Oracle as back end and in Windows environment.

The goals that are achieved by the software are

- Instant access.
- Improved productivity.
- Optimum utilization of resources.
- Efficient management of records.
- Simplification of the operations.
- Less processing time and getting required information.
- User friendly.

## **8. FUTURE ENHANCEMENT**

- The present system is meant only for the engineering colleges, the future enhancement is to include all the degree and post graduate colleges
- College module has to be developed, there by including the Fee payments and Funds / Grants monitoring.
- Automatic Email System

## **9. BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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