

# ONLINE-EXAMINATION SYSTEM

## A PROJECT REPORT

*Submitted by*

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*In fulfillment for the award of the degree*

*of*

**BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING**

*in*

**Computer Engineering**

**K S V**



**LDRP Institute of Technology and Research, Gandhinagar**

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**LDRP INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH**  
**GANDHINAGAR**

**CE-IT Department**



**CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that the Project Work entitled Online-Examination System has been carried out by Smit Patel [20BECE30184] under my guidance in fulfilment of the degree of Bachelor of Engineering in Computer Engineering in LDRP-ITR of Kadi Sarva Vishwavidyalaya University during the academic year 2022-2023.

**Prof. Pinkal Chauhan**

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This is to certify that the Project Work entitled Online-Examination System has been carried out by Modi Kartik Vijaykumar [221SBECE30012] under my guidance in fulfilment of the degree of Bachelor of Engineering in Computer Engineering in LDRP-ITR of Kadi Sarva Vishwavidyalaya University during the academic year 2022-2023.

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## **ONLINE-EXAMINATION SYSTEM**

### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

I sincerely feel the credit of the project work could not be narrowed down to only one individual. The development of this project involves many valuable contributions. Getting the opportunity for this project of “Online Examination System” as fulfilment of B.E (computer engineering) has been brightening experience for the near future to come and a focus on excellence in this venture, we are constantly guided and encouraged by **Prof. Pinkal Chauhan** who is our internal guide.

I would also thank our Head of the Department **Dr. Sandip Modha** for giving us such a wonderful chance to work with this interesting project and perform the project work for the entire duration of the semester and also thanks to internal guide for project technical guidance and giving inspiration in all the way during project making. Finally, I would like to thank our parents, friends and almighty for being with us to support directly or indirectly while making this project.

## **ONLINE-EXAMINATION SYSTEM**

### **ABSTRACT**

Online examinations are an important method of evaluating the success potential of students. This research effort the individuals under consideration were students who would be enrolling in computer courses or Technologies Registrations. A prototype of a web-based placement examination system is described from the standpoint of the research effort, end user, and software development. An on-line educational system including exam processing and electronic journal features. An instructor builds a course based questions which on-line contain in identification of assignments. Which are compiled into an on-line exam syllabus? Users enrolled in the platform may access the electronic details they provided and perform various functions with the on-line educational system in order to participate in the online examinations. Users can receive an online exam, having multimedia content, for the course, and they can electronically provide answers for the exam. And after Completion of their duration of exam they are provided the grade or marks secured in their examinations.

## **ONLINE-EXAMINATION SYSTEM**

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## **ONLINE-EXAMINATION SYSTEM**

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5	Option
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8	Rank
9	User

## **Introduction**

### **1. INTRODUCTION:**

#### **1.1 Overview**

In recent times, we had tackled with a very unexpected thing which is a pandemic caused due to Corona Virus and at that time we realized that the education system has to be upgraded and has to be digitalized at a greater extent. That's where EdTech has revolutionized and we had also contributed in it by developing this platform where a student does not have to visit some exam centre or any other place for giving the respective test of its stream. By sitting just at home, one will be able to give test with full convenience and determination which will help them to invest more time in studies rather than worrying of something else.

Online examinations contents providers to focus on creating effective assessment questions and focusing on exam's feedback delivery to students. In the paper we present techniques that are pertinent to the elements of assessment process: answers submission, computerized grading, and feedback after submission.

As the modern organizations are automated and computers are working as per the instructions, it becomes essential for the coordination of human beings, commodity and computers in a modern organization.

The administrators, instructor, Students who are attending for online examination can communicate with the system through this project, thus facilitating effective implementation and monitoring of various activities of Online Examinations like conducting Exams as per scheduled basis and delivering result to that particular user or student. And the details of students who attempted Online Examination are maintained at administrator.

#### **1.2 Aims and Objective of the work**

Online Examination System Today Online Examination System has become a fast growing examination method because of its speed and accuracy. It is also needed less manpower to execute the examination. Almost all organizations now-a-days, are conducting their objective exams by online examination system, it saves students time in examinations. Organizations can also easily

## **Introduction**

check the performance of the student that they give in an examination. As a result of this, organizations are releasing results in less time. It also helps the environment by saving paper. According to today's requirement, online examination project in php is very useful to learn it.

### **1.3 Problem definition**

Since the traditional have many drawbacks such as time consuming, difficulty of analysing the test manually, more observers or invigilators are required to take exam of many students, Results are not accurate since calculations is done manually, the chance of losing exam's result is higher in current systems, checking of result is time consuming since it done manually, Limitation of no of student can give examination at a time. with the development of information technology and use it in an orderly and properly helps to overcome the existing error in the manual system.

Also some unexpected events like pandemic, or any other thing may result in cancellation or shutdown of examination premises due to which great loss of money may occurred.

Online examination system saves the exams information in a database, and this make it an easier way to give exam, teachers can add their exams rules, and student can give exam in a totally automated system. As the whole system is digitalized one can easily will be able to give the examination from home, which will save the cost of conducting the examination at greater extent. These are only some of few advantages of it, but one can experience other advantages on using it on daily basis.

### **1.4 Literature View**

Today we all live in an era of digital age, and digital system are replacing the tradition system in every field. Education is also one such field in which traditional system are now being replaced by it and EdTech is now acquiring that place. Still there are many schools, colleges, institutions etc rely upon traditional system that works manually and had not accepted digital systems over it. One of the key reason is cost of the existing system. Although some applications are there that provides online examination system but cost is a big issue for them. That's where our application comes in place to fill that loophole. Many Edtech companies takes weekly tests, monthly tests, bimonthly tests etc for better understanding of student growth but the user convenience is a big issue for students. One of many reason of existing online examination system is cost. The online examination application available are very expensive and big giant companies can only afford it

## **Introduction**

to apply on their platform. Also maintenance is a big issue for such systems. Below described points are some of the drawbacks of traditional (pen-paper) examination system.

### **Inaccessibility:**

Administering paper-based evaluations in-class may exclude certain students from participating. Students who are absent from class, or who have impairments, may not be able to access or complete the evaluation. The inability to accommodate all students in the process can lead to incomplete, skewed feedback with a very narrow view-point.

### **Lengthy process:**

The process of administering paper-based assessments is a lengthy one. It can take several months to complete the cycle from administering the forms to collecting and analysing the results, to sharing reports and acting on the feedback obtained. As instructors do not receive results quickly, valuable time is lost in responding to student concerns and implementing possible course changes.

### **High cost:**

A major disadvantage of using paper assessments is the high cost associated with the process. The number of personnel involved as well as the printing, distributing, scanning, rekeying, filing and archiving is very costly. When institutions move to an online system these significant costs can often be reduced by at least 50 percent.

### **Non-eco-friendly:**

A lot of paper is needlessly wasted in the traditional evaluation process. Wasting such a valuable environmental resource often goes against the institution's 'green' initiatives and university-wide goals.

## **Technology and Literature Review**

### **2. Technology and Literature Review**

#### **2.1 PHP**

PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor, is a widely used, general-purpose scripting language that was originally designed for web development, to produce dynamic web pages. It can be embedded into HTML and generally runs on a web server, which needs to be configured to process PHP code and create web page content from it. It can be deployed on most web servers and on almost every operating system and platform free of charge.

PHP was originally created by Rasmus Lerdorf in 1995 and has been in continuous development ever since. The main implementation of PHP is now produced by The PHP Group and serves as the de facto standard for PHP as there is no formal specification. PHP is free software released under the PHP License, which is incompatible with the GNU General Public License (GPL) because of restrictions on the use of the term PHP

#### **USAGE**

PHP is a general-purpose scripting language that is especially suited for web development. PHP generally runs on a web server. Any PHP code in a requested file is executed by the PHP runtime, usually to create dynamic web page content. It can also be used for command-line scripting and client-side GUI applications. PHP can be deployed on most web servers, many operating systems and platforms, and can be used with many relational database management systems. It is available free of charge, and the PHP Group provides the complete source code for users to build, customize and extend for their own use.

PHP primarily acts as a filter, taking input from a file or stream containing text and/or PHP instructions and outputs another stream of data; most commonly the output will be HTML. Since PHP 4, the PHP parser compiles input to produce byte code for processing by the Zend Engine, giving improved performance over its interpreter predecessor

Originally designed to create dynamic web pages, PHP now focuses mainly on server-side scripting, and it is similar to other server-side scripting languages that provide dynamic content from a web server to a client, such as Microsoft's Active Server Pages, Sun Microsystems'

## **Technology and Literature Review**

JavaServer Pages and mod\_perl. PHP has also attracted the development of many frameworks that provide building blocks and a design structure to promote rapid application development (RAD).

### **2.2 HTML**

HTML, which stands for Hyper Text Markup Language, is the predominant markup language for web pages. It provides a means to create structured documents by denoting structural semantics for text such as headings, paragraphs, lists etc as well as for links, quotes, and other items. It allows images and objects to be embedded and can be used to create interactive forms. It is written in the form of HTML elements consisting of "tags" surrounded by angle brackets within the web page content. It can include or can load scripts in languages such as JavaScript which affect the behavior of HTML processors like Web browsers; and Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) to define the appearance and layout of text and other material. The W3C, maintainer of both HTML and CSS standards, encourages the use of CSS over explicit presentational markup.

Most graphical e-mail clients allow the use of a subset of HTML (often ill-defined) to provide formatting and semantic markup not available with plain text. This may include typographic information like coloured headings, emphasized and quoted text, inline images and diagrams. Many such clients include both a GUI editor for composing HTML e-mail messages and a rendering engine for displaying them. Use of HTML in e-mail is controversial because of compatibility issues, because it can help disguise phishing attacks, because it can confuse spam filters and because the message size is larger than plain text.

### **NAMING CONVENTIONS**

The most common filename extension for files containing HTML is .html. A common abbreviation of this is .htm, which originated because some early operating systems and file systems, such as DOS and FAT, limited file extensions to three letters.

### **HTML APPLICATION**

An HTML Application is a Microsoft Windows application that uses HTML and Dynamic HTML in a browser to provide the application's graphical interface. A regular HTML file is confined to the security model of the web browser, communicating only to web servers and manipulating only

## **Technology and Literature Review**

webpage objects and site cookies. An HTA runs as a fully trusted application and therefore has more privileges, like creation/editing/removal of files and Windows Registry entries.

### **2.3 JAVASCRIPT**

JavaScript is an object-oriented scripting language used to enable programmatic access to objects within both the client application and other applications. It is primarily used in the form of client-side JavaScript, implemented as an integrated component of the web browser, allowing the development of enhanced user interfaces and dynamic websites. JavaScript is a dialect of the ECMAScript standard and is characterized as a dynamic, weakly typed, prototype-based language with first-class functions. JavaScript was influenced by many languages and was designed to look like Java, but to be easier for non-programmers to work with.

### **PROTOTYPE-BASED**

JavaScript uses prototypes instead of classes for inheritance. It is possible to simulate many class-based features with prototypes in JavaScript.

Functions double as object constructors along with their typical role. Prefixing a function call with new creates a new object and calls that function with its local this keyword bound to that object for that invocation. The constructor's prototype property determines the object used for the new object's internal prototype. JavaScript's built-in constructors, such as Array, also have prototypes that can be modified.

Unlike many object-oriented languages, there is no distinction between a function definition and a method definition. Rather, the distinction occurs during function calling; a function can be called as a method. When a function is called as a method of an object, the function's local this keyword is bound to that object for that invocation.

### **USAGE**

The primary use of JavaScript is to write functions that are embedded in or included from HTML pages and interact with the Document Object Model (DOM) of the page.

## **Technology and Literature Review**

### **2.4 MySQL**

MySQL is an open-source relational database management system (RDBMS). Its name is a combination of "My", the name of co-founder Michael Widenius's daughter My, and "SQL", the acronym for Structured Query Language. A relational database organizes data into one or more data tables in which data may be related to each other; these relations help structure the data. SQL is a language programmers use to create, modify and extract data from the relational database, as well as control user access to the database. In addition to relational databases and SQL, an RDBMS like MySQL works with an operating system to implement a relational database in a computer's storage system, manages users, allows for network access and facilitates testing database integrity and creation of backups.

MySQL is free and open-source software under the terms of the GNU General Public License, and is also available under a variety of proprietary licenses. MySQL was owned and sponsored by the Swedish company MySQL AB, which was bought by Sun Microsystems (now Oracle Corporation). In 2010, when Oracle acquired Sun, Widenius forked the open-source MySQL project to create MariaDB.

## **System Requirement Study**

### **3. System Requirement Study**

#### **3.1 System Analysis**

##### **1. Existing System**

Existing system is a manual one in which users are maintaining books to store the information like Student Details, Instructor Details, Schedule Details and feedbacks about students who attempted exam as per schedule. It is very difficult to maintain historical data.

##### **DISADVANTAGES:**

The following drawbacks of existing system emphasize the need for computerization:

1. A lot of copies of question papers have to be made
2. A lot of correction work hence delay in giving the results
3. A lot of tabulation work for each subject results

##### **2. Proposed System**

This application is used to conduct online examination. The students can sit at individual terminals and login to write the exam in the given duration. . The questions have to be given to the students. This application will perform correction, display the result immediately and also store it in database. This application provides the administrator with a facility to add new exams. This application provides the Instructor add questions to the exam, modify questions in the exam in a particular exam. This application takes care of authentication of the administrator, Instructor as well as the student.

##### **3. Objective of the System**

The objective of the Online Examination Tool is to provide better information for the users of this system for better results for their maintenance in student examination schedule details and grading details.

## **System Requirement Study**

### **3.2 Hardware and Software Requirements**

#### **Hardware Requirements:** -

- Pentium-IV(Processor).
- 256 MB Ram
- 512 KB Cache Memory
- Hard disk 10 GB
- Microsoft Compatible 101 or more Key Board

#### **Software Requirements:** -

- **Operating System :** Windows
- **Web-Technology:** PHP
- **Front-End:** HTML, CSS, JAVASCRIPT
- **Back-End:** MySQL
- **Web Server:** Apache SERVER.

## **System Requirement Study**

### **3.3 Functional and Non-Functional Requirements**

#### **Functional Requirements**

Functional requirement are those requirements that define the functionality of project. In other functional requirements are basically how the system works for the users.

Interface of software to provide the interaction between students, admins and teachers.

Software provides the platform and saves the time. Also, software saves the record.

#### **Administrator Aspect**

- Logging into the system
- Accepting registration of candidates
- Adding/editing/deleting the question
- Creating questions
- Posting question
- Posting multiple option to respective question
- Giving correct answer
- Time limit
- Set marks
- Negative marks if required

#### **Student Aspect**

1. Requesting registration
2. Logging into the system
3. Selecting the questing
4. Appearing for the examination
5. Reviewing the given response

## **System Requirement Study**

### **Non-Functional Requirements**

Non-functional requirements are those requirements that don't define the actual working of the system. Non-functional requirements are used to judge the quality of the system. Non-functional requirements cover all the remaining requirements which are not covered by the functional requirements. They specify criteria that judge the operation of a system, rather than specific behaviours. Non-functional requirements in our project are:

- Usability
- Reliability
- Integrity
- Performance

#### **Usability**

Usability is a quality attribute used to access how easy the interface is to use. Usability is ease of use. It tells how user friendly the interface is. It includes memorability, learnability, and satisfaction. Our software interface has all the above quality. Any kind of user can easily understand the interface.

#### **Reliability**

Reliability is how much the system is consistent in different platforms. The ability of an apparatus, system to consistently perform its required function, on demand and without degradation or failure.

#### **Integrity**

Integrity means doing the right thing in a reliable way. Data integrity is a fundamental component of security. In its broadcast use, "Data Integrity" refers to the accuracy and consistency of data stored in a database, data mart or another construct. Data integrity is the overall completeness, accuracy and consistency of data.

## **System Requirement Study**

### **PERFORMANCE**

Performance is also a major non-functional requirement. Performance Requirements about resources required, response time, transaction rate or anything else having to do with performance.

### **3.4 User Modules**

#### **1. ADMIN MODULE:**

- 1.REGISTER
- 2.LOGIN
- 3.CHANGE PASSWORD&FORGOTPASSWORD
- 4.STUDENT -MODIFING DETAILS

1.REGISTER: To be authenticated first have to be registered.

2.LOGIN: The Registered User Can be Allowed to view inner details for which he Permitted

3.CHANGE PASSWORD &FORGOT PASSWORD: User has rights to modify his login details & also be informed through mails if he is unable to login.

4.STUDENT -MODIFING DETAILS: User can be modified to change status of each User.

#### **2. STUDENT DETAILS:**

- 1.REGISTER
- 2.LOGIN
- 3.TAKE EXAM- MULTIPLE CHOICE TRUE/FALSE
4. SEE EXAM RESULTS

## **System Requirement Study**

### **5.LOGOUT**

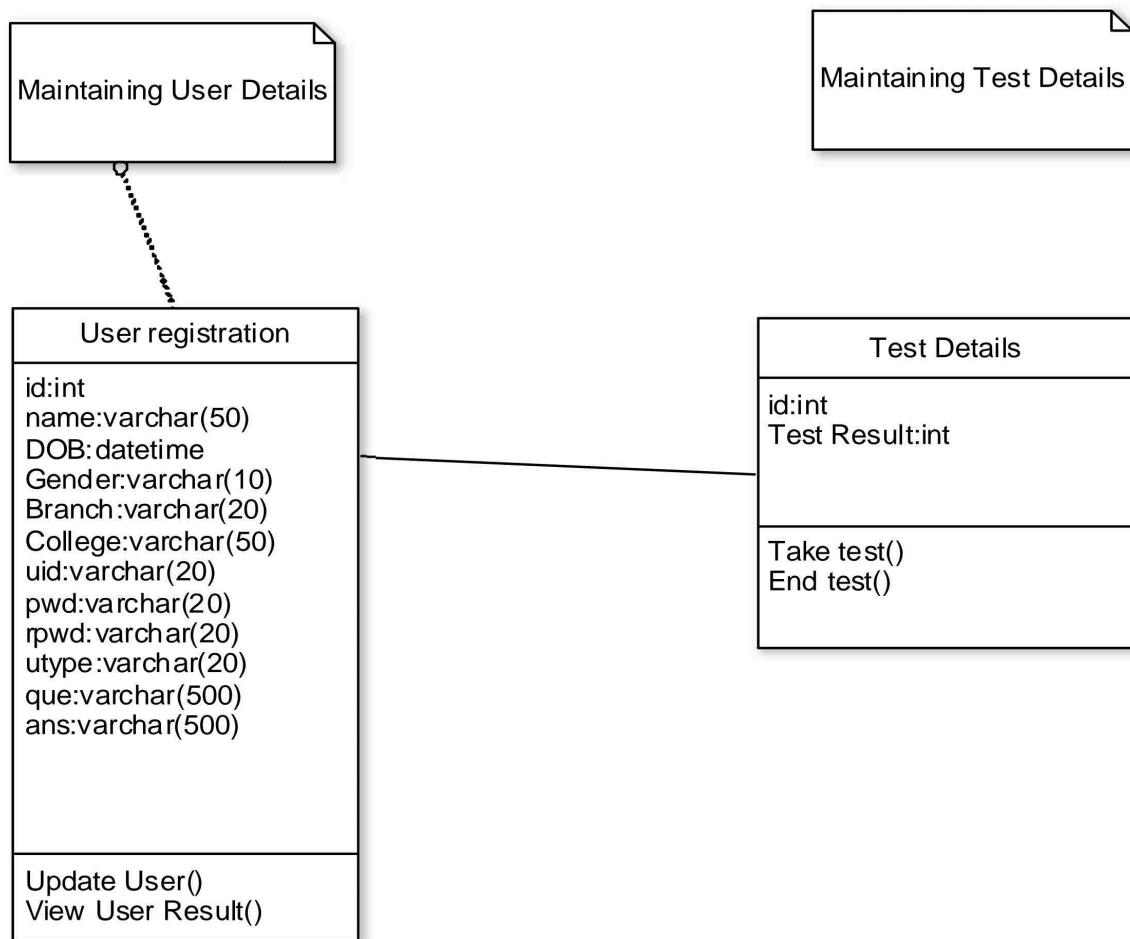
- 1.REGISTER: To be authenticated first have to be registered
- 2.LOGIN: The Registered User Can be allowed to view inner details for which he is permitted
- 3.TAKE EXAM- MULTIPLE CHOICE, TRUE/FALSE: The registered student allowed to start the exam
4. SEE EXAM RESULTS: After Completion of exam he can view at his result.
- 5.LOGOUT: After the process of examination he turned to Logout page.

## System Diagrams

### 4. System Diagrams

#### 4.1 Class Diagram

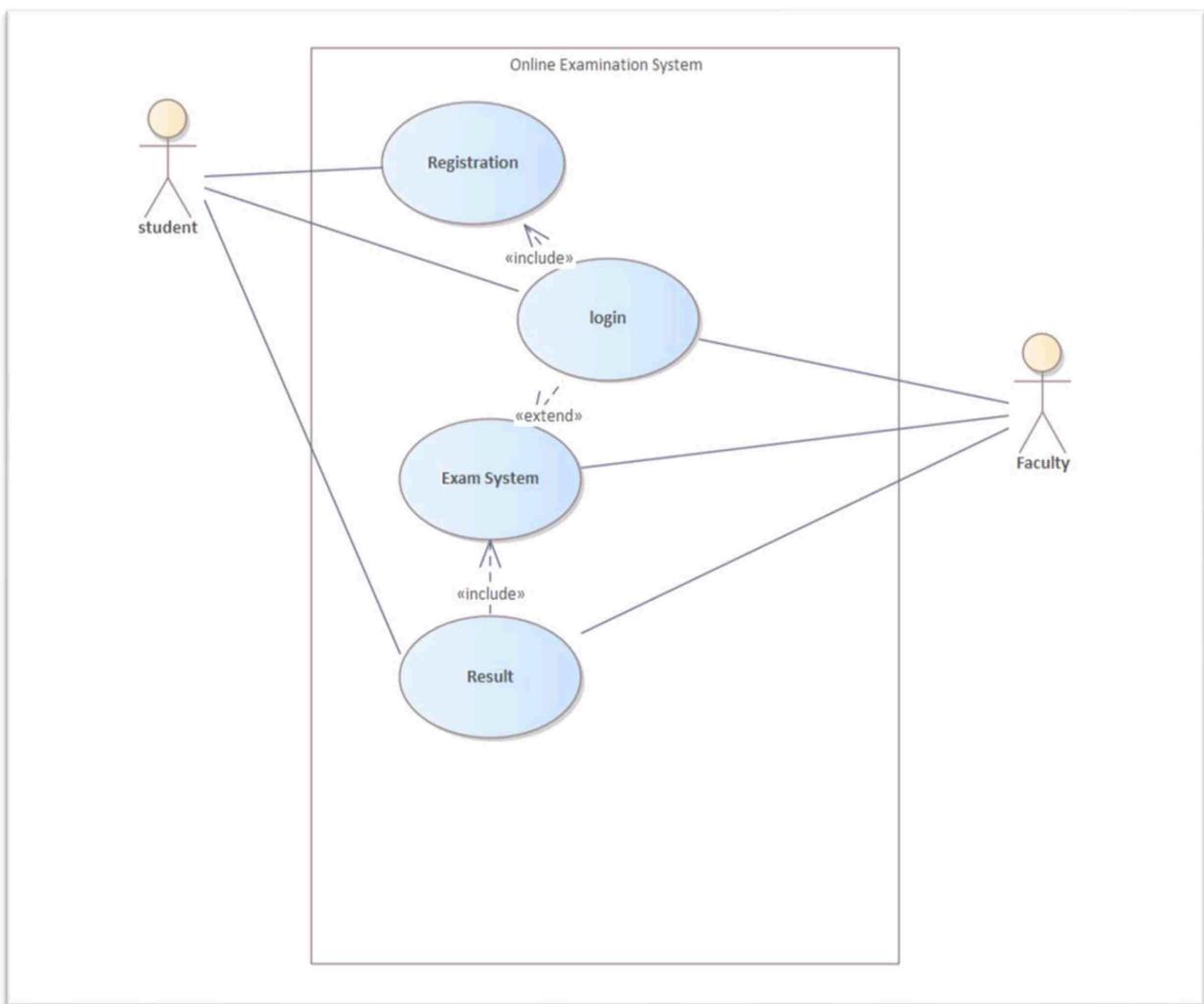
Class diagram is a static diagram. It represents the static view of an application. Class diagram is not only used for visualizing, describing, and documenting different aspects of a system but also for constructing executable code of the software application. Class diagram describes the attributes and operations of a class and also the constraints imposed on the system. The class diagrams are widely used in the modeling of object oriented systems because they are the only UML diagrams, which can be mapped directly with object-oriented languages.



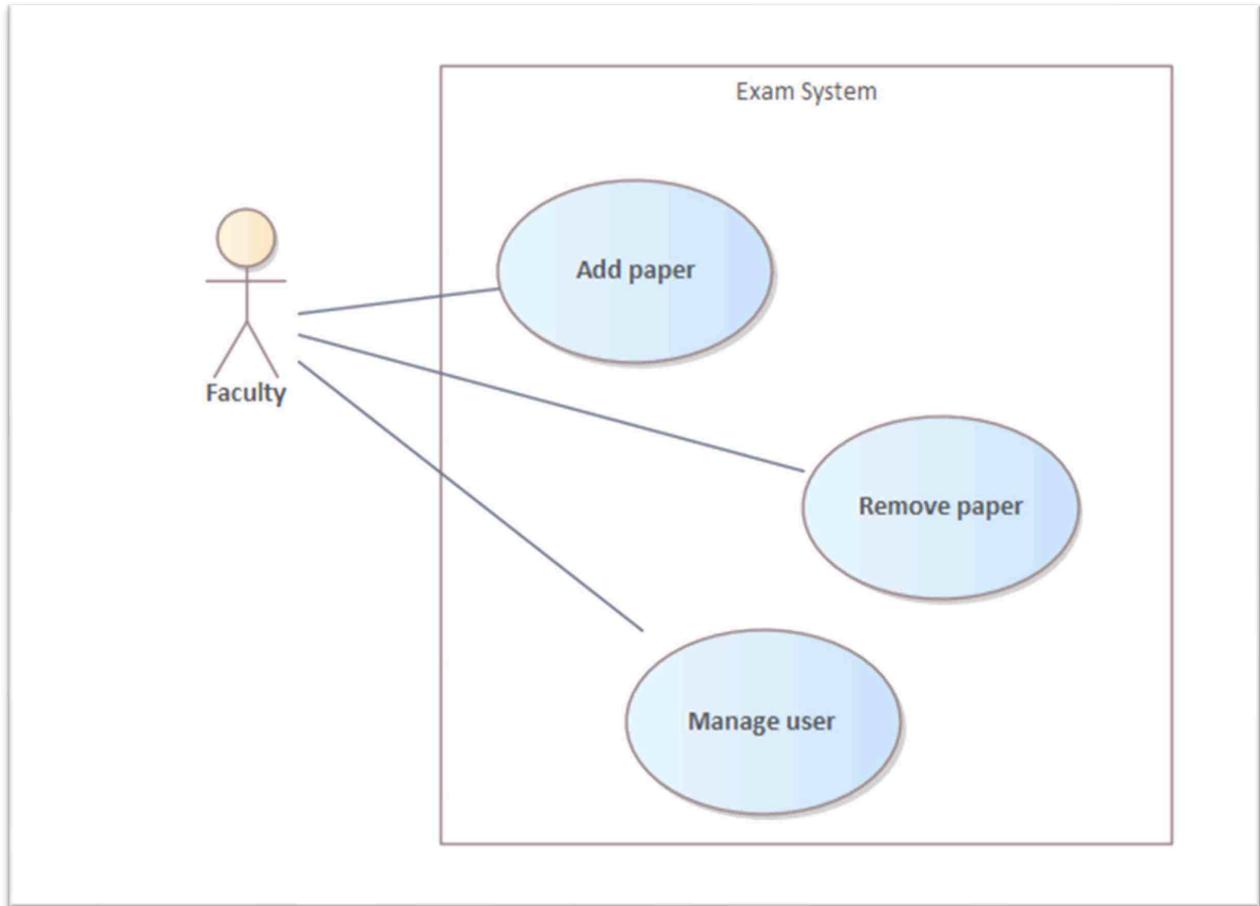
## System Diagrams

### 4.2 Use-case Diagram

A Use case is a description of set of sequence of actions. Graphically it is rendered as an ellipse with solid line including only its name. Use case diagram is a behavioral diagram that shows a set of use cases and actors and their relationship. It is an association between the use cases and actors. An actor represents a real-world object. Primary Actor – Sender, Secondary ActorReceiver.



## System Diagrams

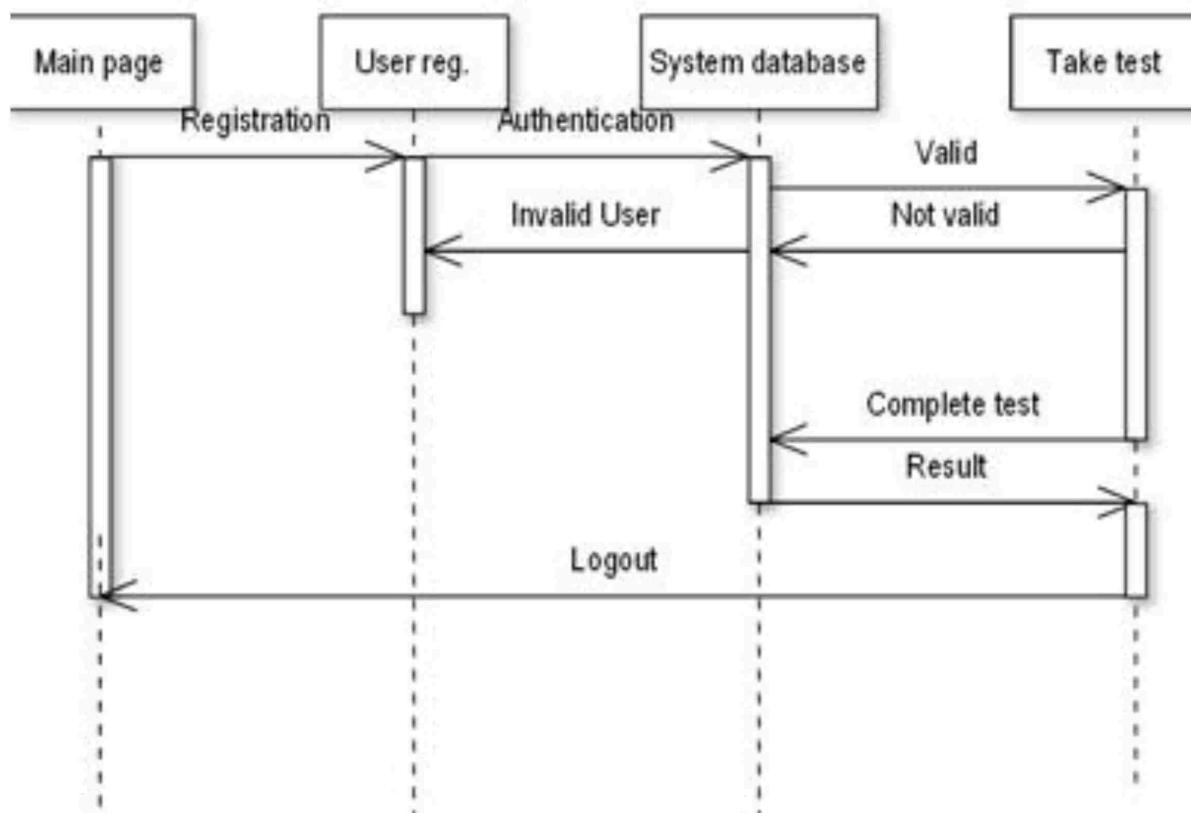


## System Diagrams

### 4.3 Sequence Diagram

Sequence diagram and collaboration diagram are called INTERACTION DIAGRAMS. An interaction diagram shows an interaction, consisting of set of objects and their relationship including the messages that may be dispatched among them.

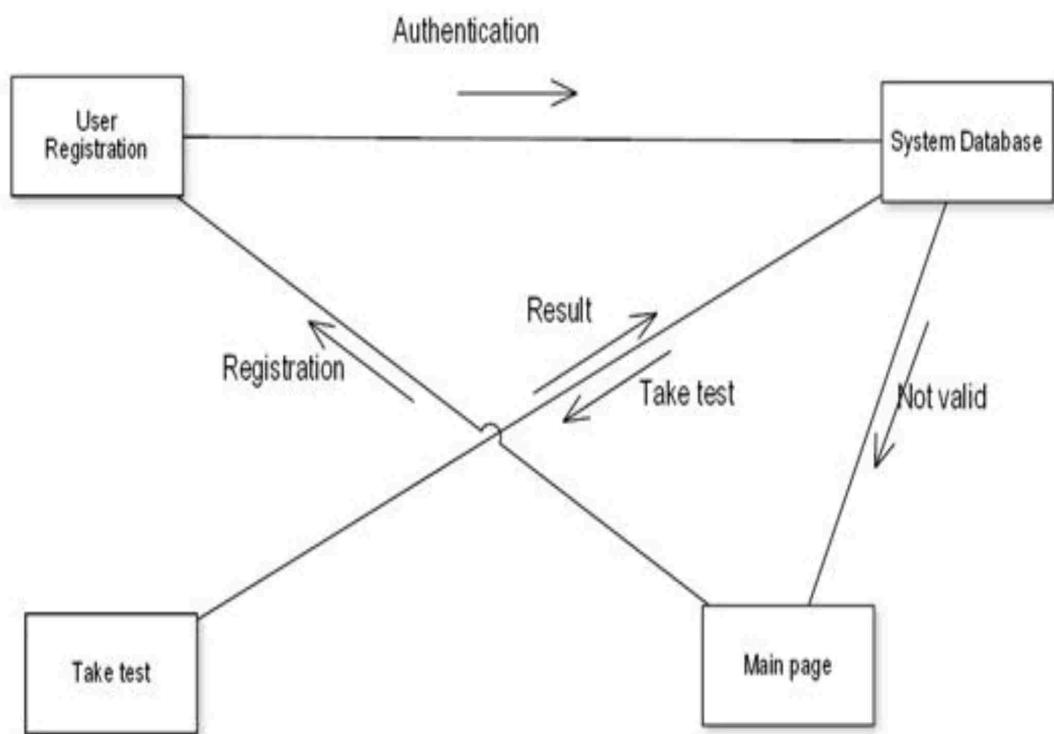
A sequence diagram is an introduction that empathizes the time ordering of messages. Graphically a sequence diagram is a table that shows objects arranged along the X-axis and messages ordered in increasing time along the Y-axis



## System Diagrams

### 4.4 Collaboration Diagram

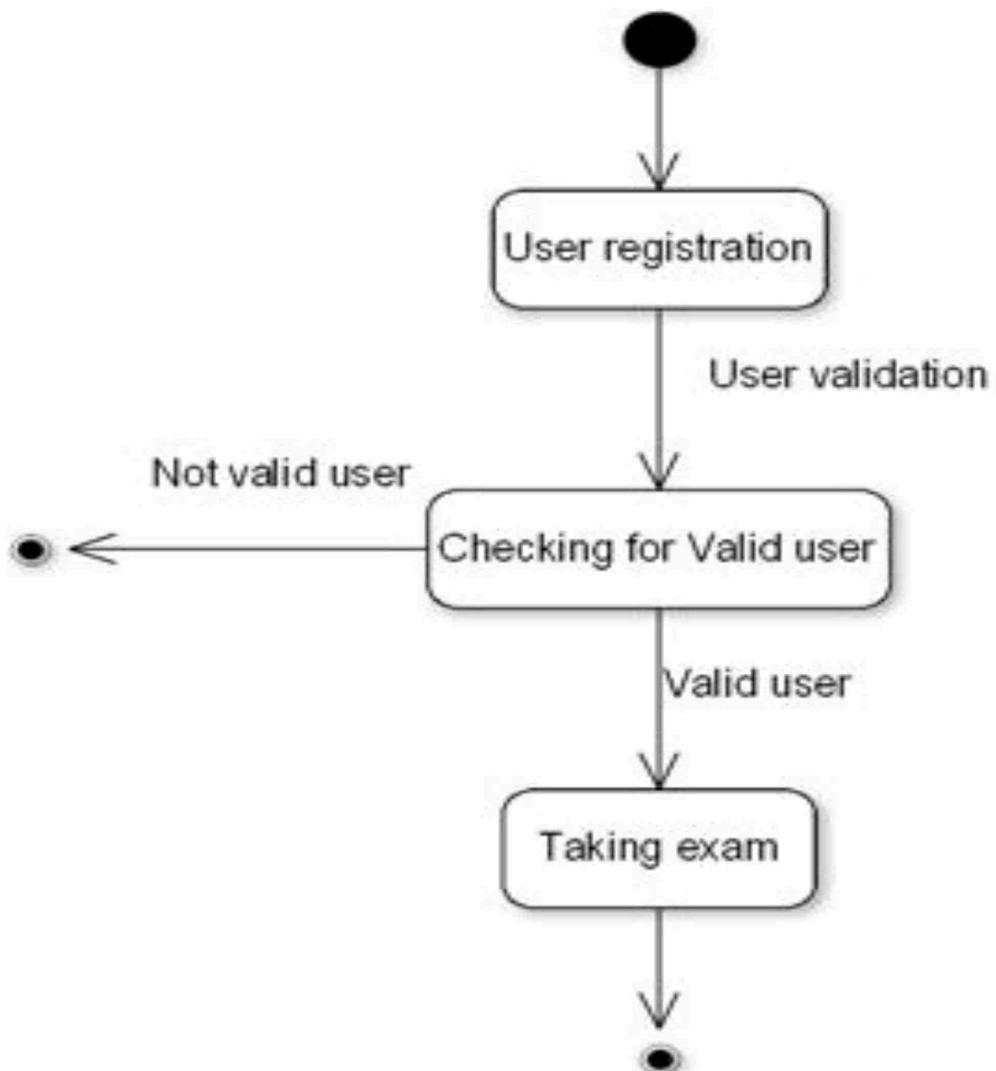
A collaboration diagram is an introduction diagram that emphasizes the structural organization of the objects that send and receive messages. Graphically a collaboration diagram is a collection of vertices and arcs.



## System Diagrams

### 4.5 Activity Diagram

Activity Diagrams describe how activities are coordinated to provide a service which can be at different levels of abstraction. Typically, an event needs to be achieved by some operations, particularly where the operation is intended to achieve a number of different things that require coordination, or how the events in a single use case relate to one another, in particular, use cases where activities may overlap and require coordination.



## **System Diagrams**

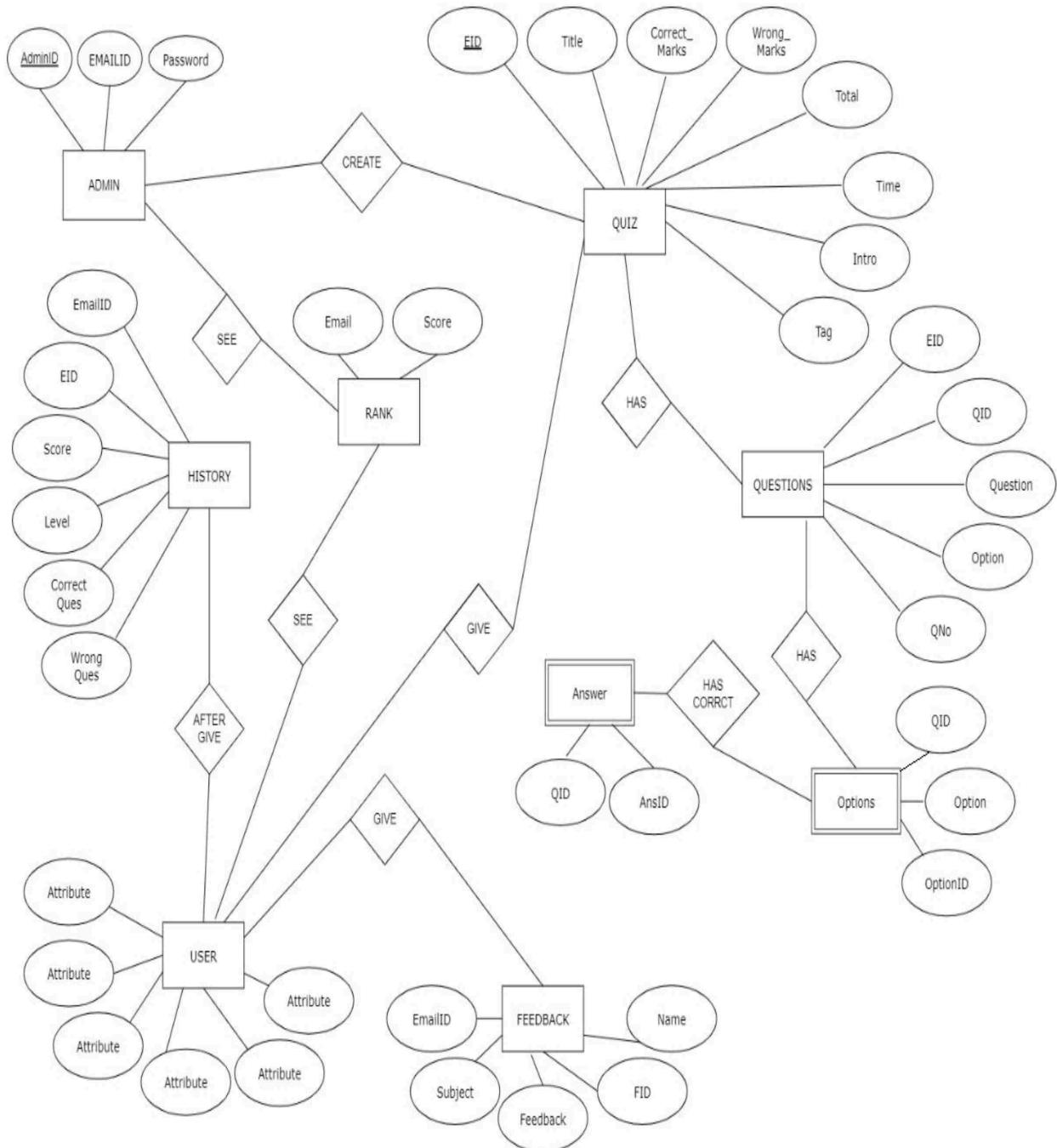
### **4.6 ER- Diagram**

An Entity Relationship (ER) Diagram is a type of flowchart that illustrates how “entities” such as people, objects or concepts relate to each other within a system. ER Diagrams are most often used to design or debug relational databases in the fields of software engineering, business information systems, education and research. Also known as ERDs or ER Models, they use a defined set of symbols such as rectangles, diamonds, ovals and connecting lines to depict the interconnectedness of entities, relationships and their attributes. They mirror grammatical structure, with entities as nouns and relationships as verbs.

Entity-relationship diagrams (ERDs) are a logical representation of data that describes the relationships among entities and attributes. The central reasons for choosing an entity relation (ER) model over physical design are as follows (Al-Shamailh, 2015):

- Conceptual simplicity. If relationships between entities and attributes are known, an ERD can be quickly drawn.
- Explicit visual representation. The database structure can be easily comprehended after consulting the diagram.
- Communication effectiveness. Standard symbols representing different information facilitate understanding of the working of the database after completion.
- Immense flexibility. ER data model can be easily converted into any other data model with minor manipulations.
- The characteristics mentioned above are also the primary benefits of ERDs. However, it is necessary to state the disadvantages of the concept to acquire a holistic picture of the matter:

## System Diagrams



## **System Diagrams**

### **4.7 DFD DIAGRAM**

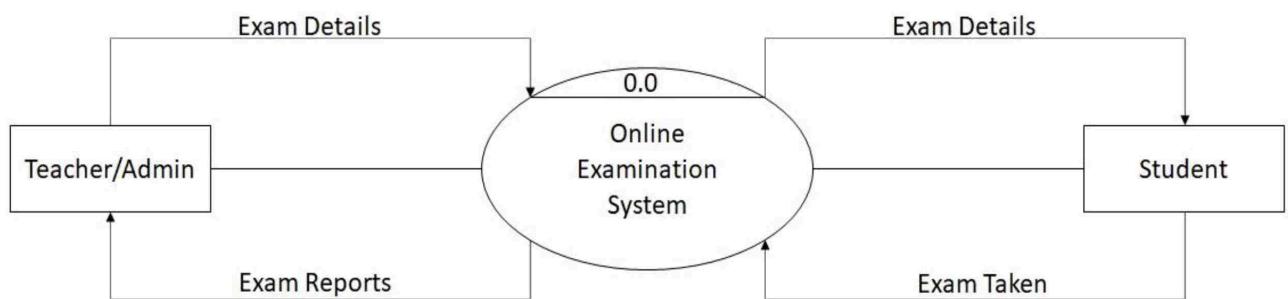
DFD is the abbreviation for Data Flow Diagram. The flow of data of a system or a process is represented by DFD. It also gives insight into the inputs and outputs of each entity and the process itself. DFD does not have control flow and no loops or decision rules are present. Specific operations depending on the type of data can be explained by a flowchart. Data Flow Diagrams can be represented in several ways. The DFD belongs to structured-analysis modeling tools. Data Flow diagrams are very popular because they help us to visualize the major steps and data involved in software-system processes. Levels of DFD

DFD uses hierarchy to maintain transparency thus multi level DFD's can be created. Levels of DFD are as follows:

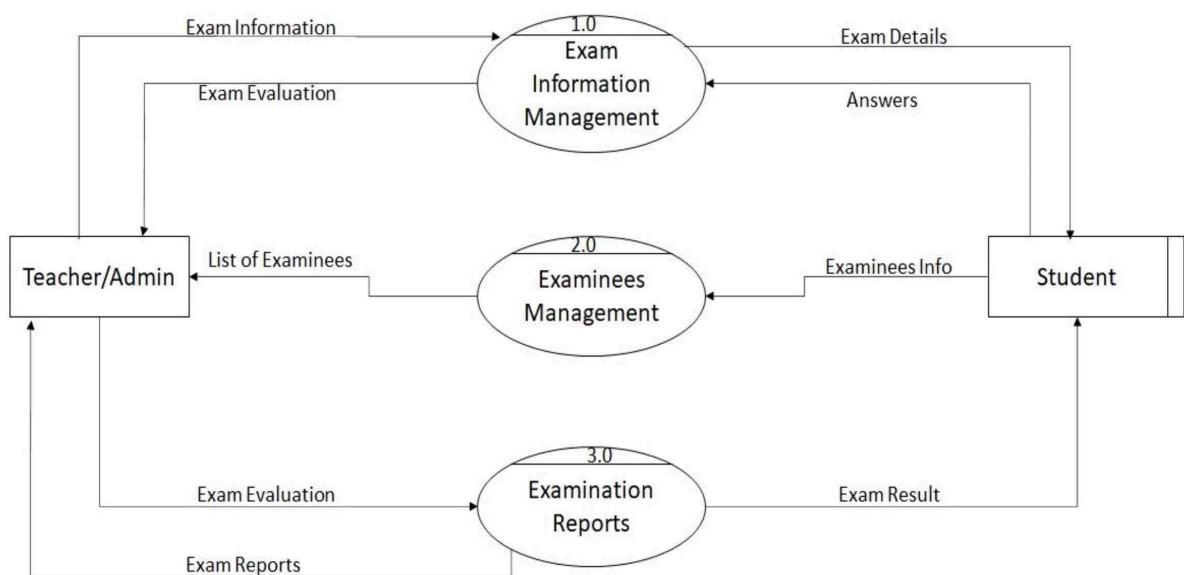
- 0-level DFD
- 1-level DFD
- 2-level DFD
- Advantages of DFD
- It helps us to understand the functioning and the limits of a system.
- It is a graphical representation which is very easy to understand as it helps visualize contents.
- Data Flow Diagram represents a detailed and well explained diagram of system components.

## System Diagrams

DFD Level-0

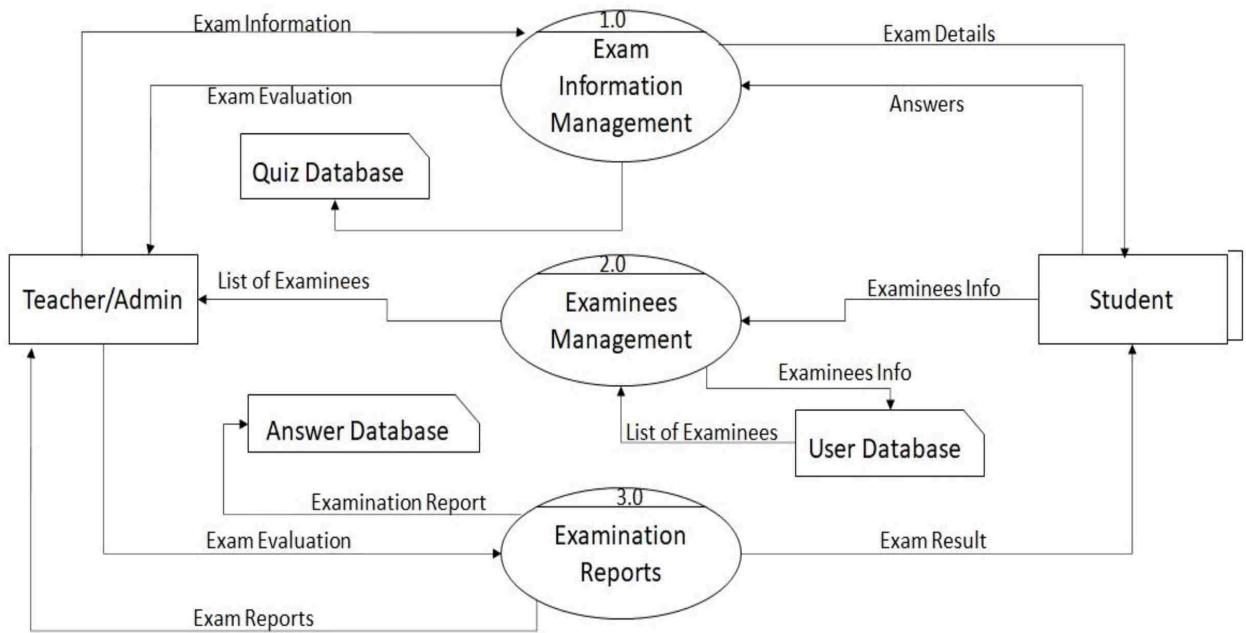


DFD Level-1



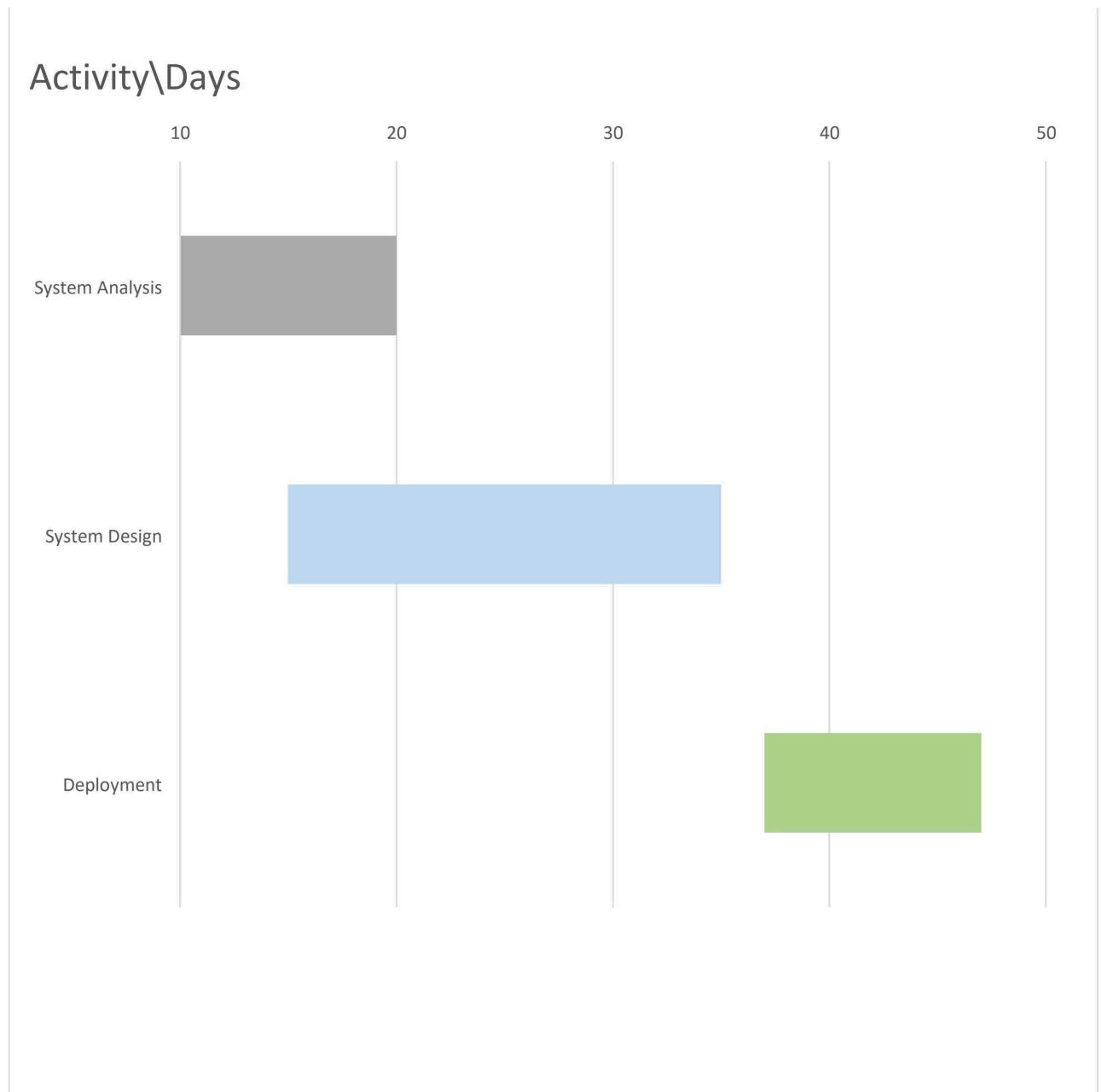
## System Diagrams

### DFD Level-2



## System Diagrams

### 4.8 TimeLine Chart



## **DATA DICTIONARY**

### **5. Data Dictionary**

#### **ADMIN TABLE**

#	Name	Type	Size	Extra
1	Admin_Id	Int	11	Primary_key
2	Email	Varchar	50	-
3	Password	Varchar	500	-

#### **ANSWER TABLE**

#	Name	Type	Size	Extra
1	Que_Id	Int	11	-
2	Ans_id	Int	11	-

#### **FEEBACK TABLE**

#	Name	Type	Size	Extra
1	Id	Int	11	Primary_key
2	Name	Varchar	50	-
3	Email	Varchar	50	-
4	Subject	Varchar	500	-
5	Feedback	Varchar	500	-
6	Date	Date	-	-
7	Time	Varchar	50	-

## **DATA DICTIONARY**

### **HISTORY TABLE**

<b>#</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Size</b>	<b>Extra</b>
1	Email	Varchar	50	-
2	E_id	Int	11	Primary_key
3	Score	Int	11	-
4	Level	Int	11	-
5	Correct	Int	11	-
6	Wrong	Int	11	-
7	Date	Date	-	-

### **OPTION TABLE**

<b>#</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Size</b>	<b>Extra</b>
1	Que_id	Varchar	50	Primary_key
2	Option	Varchar	500	-
3	Option_id	Int	11	-

### **QUESTION TABLE**

<b>#</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Size</b>	<b>Extra</b>
1	E_Id	Int	11	-
2	Que_id	Int	11	-
3	Question	Varchar	500	-
4	Option	Int	10	-
5	Que_no	Int	11	-

## DATA DICTIONARY

### QUIZ TABLE

#	Name	Type	Size	Extra
1	E_id	Int	11	Primary_key
2	Title	Varchar	100	-
3	Right	Int	11	-
4	Wrong	Int	11	-
5	Total	Int	11	-
6	Time	Bigint	20	-
7	Tag	Varchar	100	-
8	Iintro	Txt	-	-

### RANK TABLE

#	Name	Type	Size	Extra
1	Email	Varchar	50	-
2	Score	Int	11	-
3	Time	Bigint	20	-

### USER TABLE

#	Name	Type	Size	Extra
1	Name	Varchar	50	-
2	Gender	Varchar	5	-
4	Email	Varchar	50	-
5	Mobile	Bigint	20	-
6	Password	Varchar	50	-
7	Date	Date	-	-

## **FUTURE ENHANCEMENT**

### **6. Future Enhancement**

This application avoids the manual work and the problems concern with it. It is an easy way to obtain the information regarding the different scheduled examinations information that are currently issued.

Well I and my team members have worked hard in order to present an improved website better than the existing one's regarding the information about the various activities. Still ,we found out that the project can be done in a better way. Primarily, when we request information about a particular schedules it just shows the exam date and platform. So, after getting the information we can get access to the online exam.

The enhancement that we can add the searching option. We can directly search to the particular student details from this site. Also we are thinking upon validating the user(student) while giving the test. It can be done by Face recognition System which we can apply in it for reducing the probability of it. Also virtual surveillance is also applicable in it which we will add in near future.

## Project Screenshots

### 7. Project-Implementation Screenshots

#### 7.1 STUDENT ASPECT

The screenshot shows the 'Registration' form on the 'Master Your Learnings' website. The form fields include:

- Full Name: Temp Name
- College Name: LDRP
- Email: temp123@gmail.com
- Phone Number: 9876543214
- Password: 123456789
- Confirm Password: 123456789
- Select Gender: Male
- Register button

The screenshot shows the 'Registration' and 'Login' forms on the 'Master Your Learnings' website.

**Registration Form Fields:**

- Full Name: Enter your name
- College Name: Enter your college name
- Email: Enter your email
- Phone Number: Enter your number
- Password: Enter your password
- Confirm Password: Confirm your password
- Select Gender: Male
- Register button

**Login Form Fields:**

- Email: xyz@gmail.com
- Password: ..... (redacted)
- Login button
- Close button

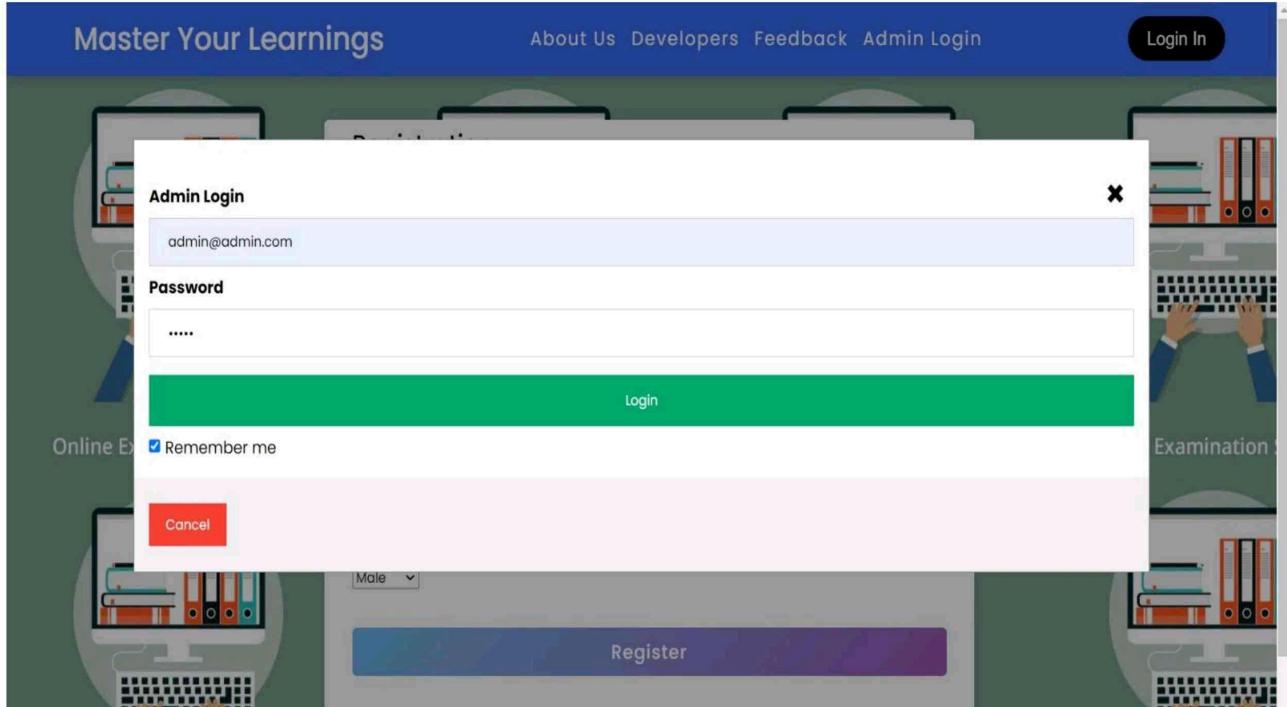
## Project Screenshots

The screenshot shows a user interface for a dashboard. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for 'My Dashboard', 'Netcamp' (selected), 'Home', 'History', 'Ranking', 'Download Question Paper', 'Signout', and search functions ('Enter tag' and 'Search'). On the right side of the top bar, there is a user profile icon and the text 'Hello, Temp | Signout'. Below the navigation bar is a table listing four available quizzes:

S.N.	Topic	Total question	Marks	Time limit	Action
1	Try ✓	1	1	10 min	<button>Restart</button>
2	Networking	2	4	5 min	<button>Start</button>
3	C++ Coding	2	4	5 min	<button>Start</button>
4	Php Coding	2	4	5 min	<button>Start</button>

## Project Screenshots

### 7.2 ADMIN ASPECT



This screenshot shows the 'Admin Dashboard'. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for 'Home', 'User', 'Ranking', 'Feedback', 'Upload Paper', 'Quiz', and 'Signout'. On the right, it says 'Hello, Admin | Signout'. Below the navigation is a table titled 'Topics' with the following data:

S.N.	Topic	Total question	Marks	Time limit
1	Try	1	1	10 min
2	Networking	2	4	5 min
3	C++ Coding	2	4	5 min
4	Php Coding	2	4	5 min

## Project Screenshots

Master Your SKILL

Hello, Admin | [Signout](#)

Admin Dashboard Home User Ranking Feedback Upload Paper Quiz Signout

### Enter Quiz Details

Enter Quiz title  
Enter total number of questions  
Enter marks on right answer  
Enter minus marks on wrong answer without sign  
Enter time limit for test in minute  
Enter #tag which is used for searching  
Write description here...

Submit

Master Your SKILL

Hello, Admin | [Signout](#)

Admin Dashboard Home User Ranking Feedback Upload Paper Quiz Signout

S.N.	Topic	Total question	Marks	Time limit	
1	Try	1	1	10 min	<a href="#">Remove</a>
2	Networking	2	4	5 min	<a href="#">Remove</a>
3	C++ Coding	2	4	5 min	<a href="#">Remove</a>
4	Php Coding	2	4	5 min	<a href="#">Remove</a>

## **Bibliography**

### **8. Bibliography**

#### **8.1 Conclusion**

The package was designed in such a way that future modifications can be done easily. The following conclusions can be deduced from the development of the project. Automation of the entire system improves the efficiency. It provides a friendly graphical user interface which proves to be better when compared to the existing system. It gives appropriate access to the authorized users depending on their permissions. It effectively overcomes the delay in communications. Updating of information becomes so easier. System security, data security and reliability are the striking features. The System has adequate scope for modification in future if it is necessary. Using an open source language gives us more flexibility, but at the same time it required more time to be programmed. The proposed Online Examination System (OES) can be easily adopted by universities and institutions in order to make the exam more secure and more flexible. The system is subdivided into two main subsystems (student and administrator) that are designed to give the system maximum benefit by demonstrating carefully each subsystem service. The administrator's functions are clearly identified to be able to manipulate user's information such as add (register), delete users and managing the exam materials and content such as add, delete questions, Thus the proposed system is easy and flexible because for future maintenance and development because each subsystem can be handled separately without influence on other system.

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