

**Development of a Web-Based Result Processing System for Higher Secondary
Educational Institution in Bangladesh.**

by
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It is hereby declared that this project report or any part of it has not been submitted elsewhere for the award of any degree or diploma.

M Hossain

Muhammad Hasibul Hossain

Dedicated

to

my parents

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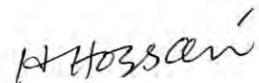
First of all I must thank the Almighty upon who rests the supreme authority. Without His mercy it is impossible to have any success.

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Special thanks of mine go to my colleagues who helped me in completing the project and exchanged their interesting ideas, thoughts and made this project easy and accurate.



Muhammad Hasibul Hossain

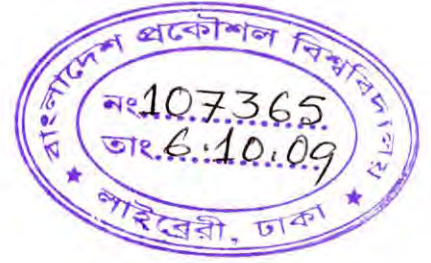
Abstract

Processing of examination results is one of the most important activities of a school. Generally this processing depends on different parameters in many ways and thus processing becomes a tough task. Some computer applications such as MS Excel and other spread sheet software have made the task easier but these are not suitable for multiple and different grouped users. So, there is a need for a complete computerized system that is accessible within a specific network and has different interfaces based on different roles. A web-based system can easily remove the problems of a conventional manual system regarding the preparation of examination results. In this work, a simple web-based result processing system is developed which provides security and usability. Moreover, the developed client-server system is composed of simple operations and it is highly reliable.

In the developed countries IT has long been the primary driving force for evaluation of education whereas the scenario has not been the same in developing nations. At present, like many other sectors, the education sector of Bangladesh is gradually entering into the IT arena. Many educational institutions are now equipped with computers and necessary networking equipments and others are expected to have this facility soon. As a result, the proposed web-based system can facilitate the high schools and colleges in Bangladesh in dealing with examinations. The developed system provides opportunity for teachers to submit student information and their marks while the system computes the data and provides the result in different formats. In addition, the students can view their results through the system. Consequently, the developed scheme will save time and effort and will provide much reliable output than the existing manual procedures. Therefore, the developed system can be a welcome addition to the schools and colleges of our country.

Chapter 1

Introduction



1. 1 Introduction

With a web browser, one can view web pages that may contain text, images, videos, and other multimedia and navigate between them using hyperlinks. The World Wide Web [1] enables the spread of information over the Internet through an easy-to-use and flexible format. There are many schools and colleges in our country. They have to do a tough job of result processing. Teachers make tabulation sheet manually and then they make progressive report for every student, which is also done manually. They make merit lists according to students' performance manually. So, it is an erroneous and time consuming process.

Many schools and colleges have web pages in Bangladesh. These web pages are basically of static format, which are used only as a bulletin Board. They display only the information of teachers, students and the school/colleges itself. They have no result processing. Again, many schools and colleges have their branches in different places. It becomes quite difficult for them to process results combindly according to students' merit and compare their results among the branches.

A project should be valuable and high demandable in the perspective of Bangladesh where teachers will be able to upload marks from anywhere (residence or school/college) and result processing will be done by an automated system. As a result, report card and tabulation preparation of the students' will be correct and error-free. It will be possible to view result of students' from anywhere through web pages.

1.2 Objectives with specific aims and possible outcome

The objectives of this project are to:

- Add and keep records of teachers and students information related to a school/college in Bangladesh.
- Upload marks by the teacher.
- Process and maintain the Results.
- Show result card and tabulation sheet.
- Display Individual result sheet whenever asked.
- Make the result processing faster.
- Make the result processing error free.
- Combined result processing between branches.

1.3 Scope

Scope of this project is very board in terms of other manually calculating exam result. Few of them are:

- This can be used in educational institutes.
- Can be used anywhere anytime as it is a web based application (user location doesn't matter).
- No restriction that examiner has to be present

1.3.1 Pre-Exam Work

- Admin user will create exam which includes exam name, class, section, group, year, number of students, working day.
- He will also create subject information which includes code, title, type, class, and year.
- Teacher user will insert student information which includes student name, roll, class, section, group, year, address, phone, third subject, fourth subject.

1.3.2 Post-Exam Work

- The teacher will search required information to add marks. Roll, class, subject, section, group, and year will be inserted to search required information.
- Then teacher will find a form to add marks. After the completion of inserting marks he will click the update button.
- Following the same process he will update the marks of other subjects.
- Finally, he can print the tabulation sheet for future use.

1.4 Features

The important features of this wave-based result processing system are as follow:

- Secure
Because, it is soft copy, it is not hard copy. Its data are stored in the server machine. The Server is more secure than the local machine.
- Easy to use
User location does not matter. Student will get their result anywhere and teacher will entry marks from anywhere.
- Reliable and accurate
In the manual system, there may have so many errors and take more time. In this system, result will be more reliable and accurate.
- No need of calculator
In the manual system one needs a calculator, but in the online result processing system the user does not need any calculator.

1.5 Technologies Used

- PHP [2] is a scripting language originally designed for producing dynamic web pages.
- HTML [3], which stands for Hypertext Mark up Language, is the predominant mark up language for web pages.

- Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a style sheet language used to describe the presentation (that is, the look and formatting) of a document written in a mark up language.
- MySQL[3] is a relational database management system (RDBMS) which has more than 6 million installations. MySQL stands for "My Structured Query Language".
- Querying Language SQL[3] (Structured Query Language) is a database computer language designed for managing data in relational database management systems (RDBMS).
- Apache [3] The Apache HTTP Server, commonly referred to as Apache is a web server notable for playing a key role in the initial growth of the World Wide Web.

Chapter 2

System Life Development Cycle

2.1 Introduction

The system development life cycle (SDLC) is a conceptual model used in project management that describes the stages involved in an information system development project, from an initial feasibility study through maintenance of the completed application. [4]

Various SDLC methodologies have been developed to guide the processes involved, including the waterfall model (which was the original SDLC method); rapid application development (RAD); joint application development (JAD); the fountain model; the spiral model; build and fix; and synchronize-and-stabilize. Some methods work better for specific types of projects, but in the final analysis, the most important factor for the success of a project may be how closely the particular plan was followed.

In general, an SDLC methodology follows the following steps:

1. The existing system is evaluated. Deficiencies are identified. This can be done by interviewing users of the system and consulting with support personnel.
2. The new system requirements are defined. In particular, the deficiencies in the existing system must be addressed with specific proposals for improvement.
3. The proposed system is designed. Plans are laid out concerning the physical construction, hardware, operating systems, programming, communications, and security issues.
4. The new system is developed. The new components and programs must be obtained and installed. Users of the system must be trained in its use, and all

aspects of performance must be tested. If necessary, adjustments must be made at this stage.

5. The system is put into use. This can be done in various ways. The new system can be phased in, according to application or location, and the old system gradually replaced. In some cases, it may be more cost-effective to shut down the old system and implement the new system all at once.
6. Once the new system is up and running for a while, it should be exhaustively evaluated. Maintenance must be kept up rigorously at all times. Users of the system should be kept up-to-date concerning the latest modifications and procedures.

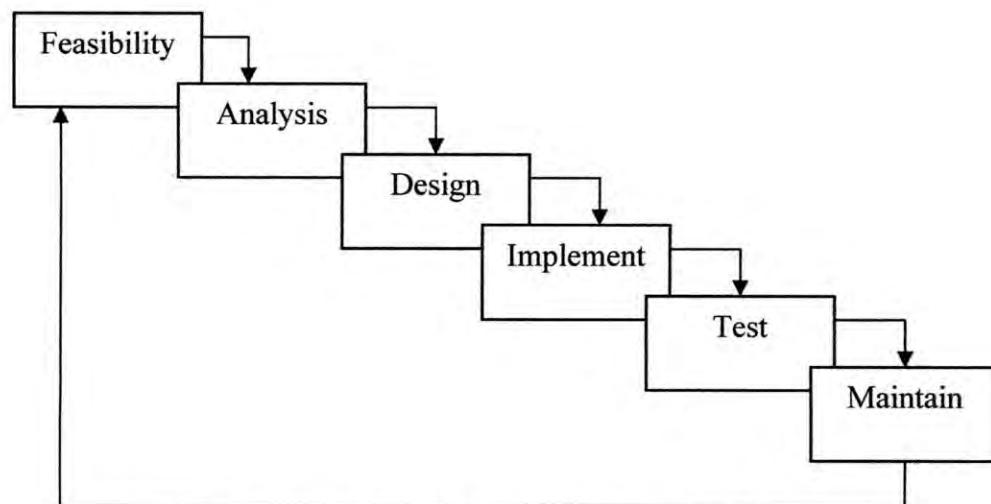


Figure 2.1 System Life Developments Cycle [4]

2.2 Feasibility Study

If the project is to proceed, the feasibility study will produce a project plan and budget estimates for the future stages of development.

2.2.1 Economic Feasibility

This part of feasibility study gives the top management the economic justification for the new system. This is an important input to the management because very often

does not like to get confounded by the various technicalities that bound to be associated with a project of this kind.

In the system, the institute is most satisfied by economic feasibility. Because, if the institute implements this system, it need not require any additional hardware resource as well as it will be saving lot of time.

2.2.2 Technical Feasibility

According to feasibility analysis procedure the technical feasibility of the system is analyzed and the technical requirements such as software facilities, procedure, inputs are identified. It is also one of the important phases of the system development activities.

The system offers greater levels of user friendliness combined with greater processing speed. Therefore cost of maintenance can be reduced. Since processing speed is very high and the work is reduced in the maintenance point of view management convince that the project is operationally feasible.

2.2.3 Behavioural Feasibility

People are inherently resistant to change and computer has been known to facilitate changes. An estimate should be made of how strong the user is likely to move towards the development of computerized system. These are various levels of users in order to ensure proper authentication.

2.2.4 Disadvantages of Current System

- The current system is very time consuming.
- It is difficult to analyze.
- Result processing takes more time as it is done manually.
- It is not error free.

2.2.5 Characteristic of the Proposed System

The web based result processing has following features:

- In comparison to the present system the proposed system will be less time consuming and is more efficient.
- Analysis will be very easy in proposed system as it is automated.
- Result will be very precise and accurate and will be declared in very short span of time because calculation and evaluations are done by the simulator itself.
- Marks of the students are stored and can be kept as back up for future use.

Chapter 3

System Analysis

3.1 Investigation

In Investigation stage, understanding the nature of problem, causes of problem and possible solution will be done. Here, the following items will be considered

- knowing about exiting system and information collection
- visiting the school for data collection
- selection the system through studies.
- preparing the reports depending on the following information
 - Input marks
 - Process marks
 - Output tabulation sheet and
 - Output individual result sheet
 - Teachers' and students' information
 - Bulletin board

3.2 Analysis

In general, analysis is defined as the procedure by which we break down an intellectual or substantial whole into parts or components. Systems analysis is the interdisciplinary part of science, dealing with analysis of sets of interacting entities, the systems, often prior to their automation as computer systems, and the interactions within those systems. This field is closely related to operations research. It is also an explicit formal inquiry carried out to help someone, referred to as the decision maker, identify a better course of action and make a better decision than he might have otherwise made.

Some tools are used for system analysis.

- Data Flow Diagram

- Data Dictionary
- Decision Tree
- Structured English
- Decision Table

3.2.1 Data Flow Diagram

A data-flow diagram [5] (DFD) is a graphical representation of the "flow" of data through an information system. DFDs can also be used for the visualization of data processing (structured design). On a DFD, data items flow from an external data source or an internal data store to an internal data store or an external data sink, via an internal *process*. There are only four symbols:

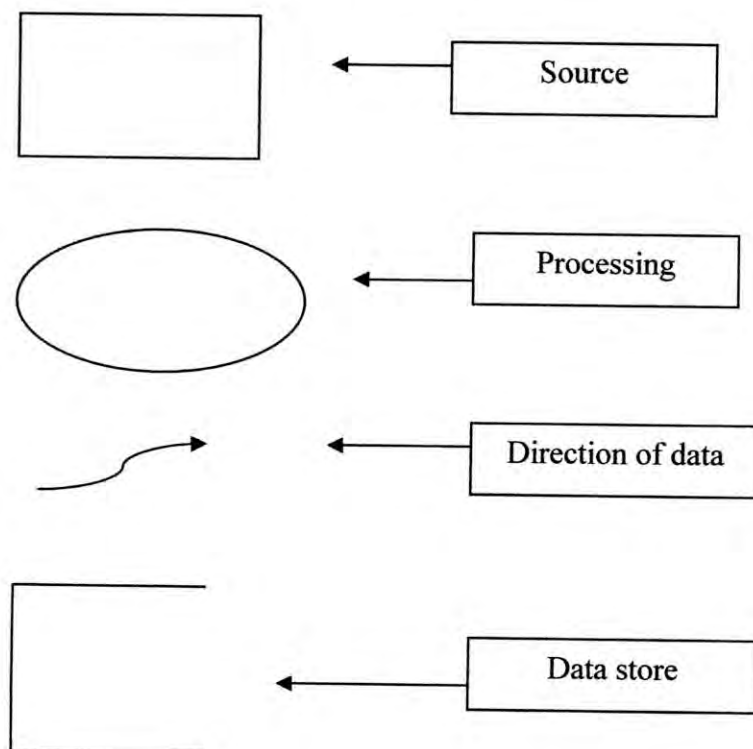


Figure 3.1 Four Symbol of DFD

This is data flow diagram of the proposed system

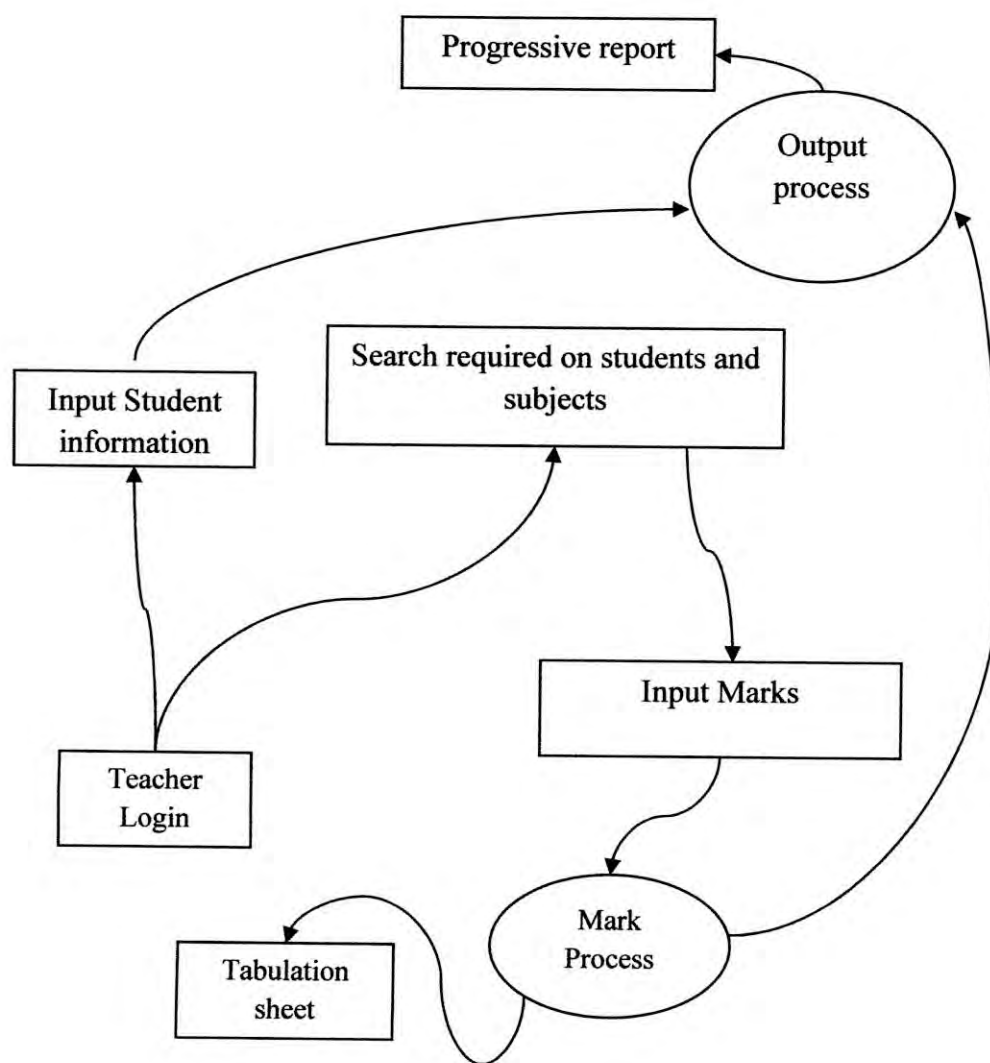


Figure 3.2 DFD of the Proposed System

3.2.2 Data Dictionary

The data dictionary [6] specifies the data that is used by the system. This section demonstrates how to build a data dictionary to support your analysis models.

A data dictionary contains a list of all files in the database, the number of records in each file, and the names and types of each field. Most database management systems keep the data dictionary hidden from users to prevent them from accidentally destroying its contents.

Data dictionaries do not contain any actual data from the database, only book keeping information for managing it. Without a data dictionary, however, a database management system cannot access data from the database.

This is the data dictionary of the proposed system

St_info	Exam	Subject	Marks
Roll Class Section Group Year Name Address Phone Attendance Third subject Fourth subject	Exam name Class Section Group Year No. student Working day	Code Title Type Year ctest Theory Practical	id roll Ba_ct Ba_t Ba_tot Ba_gp En_gl En_ct En_t En_tot En_gp En_gl Ph_ct ph_t ph_prac Ph_tot ph_gp ph_gl ch_ct ch_t ch_prac ch_tot ch_gp ch_gl ts_ct ts_t ts_prac ts_tot ts_gp ts_gl fs_ct fs_t fs_prac fs_tot fs_gp fs_gl
tbl_Password	tbl_Password_admin		
Id User name Password	Id User name Password		
	Te_info		
	id Name Address Phone Year dob doj Designation Qualifications		

Figure 3.3 Data Dictionary of Proposed System

3.2.3 Decision Tree

A decision tree (or tree diagram) [7] is a decision support tool that uses a tree-like graph or model of decisions and their possible consequences, including chance event outcomes, resource costs, and utility. Decision trees are commonly used in operations research, specifically in decision analysis, to help identify a strategy most likely to reach a goal. Another use of decision trees is as a descriptive means for calculating conditional probabilities

This is the decision tree of the proposed system

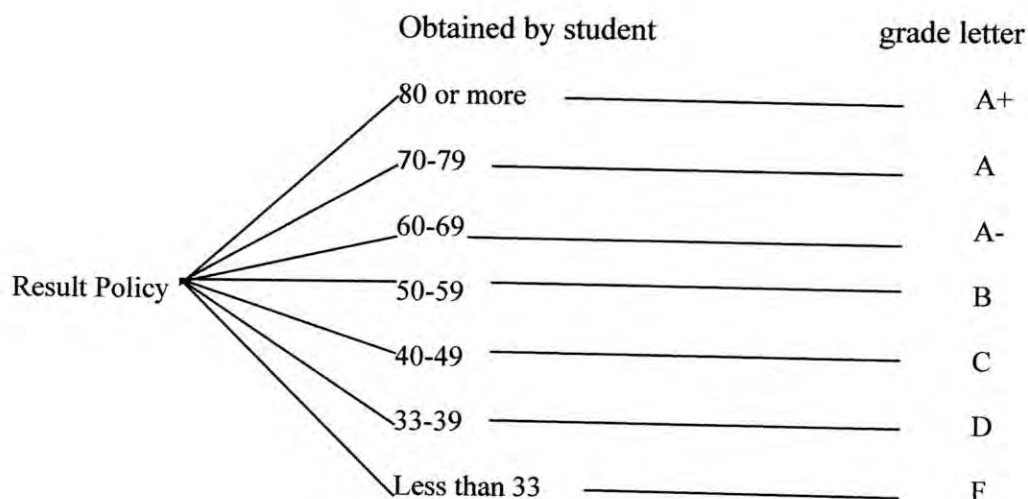


Figure 3.4 Decision Tree of Proposed System

3.2.4 Structured English

Structured English is like a Pseudo code but it is slightly different. Pseudo code is concerned with variable declaration, initialization, opening and closing files, etc whereas structured English does not specify these things.

This is the structured English of proposed systems:

If Number obtained by student is 80 or more

THEN: letter grade is A+

ELSE-IF Number obtained by student is 70 to 79

Letter grade is A

ELSE-IF Number obtained by student is 60 to 69

Letter grade is A-

ELSE-IF Number obtained by student is 50 to 59

Letter grade is B

ELSE-IF Number obtained by student is 40 to 49

letter grade is C

ELSE-IF Number obtained by student is 33 to 39

letter grade is D

ELSE Number obtained by student is 0 to 32

SO: Student is ineligible to pass and Letter grade is F

3.2.5 Decision Table

Decision Table

A decision table [8] is a tabular form that presents a set of conditions and their corresponding actions.

Condition Stubs

Condition stubs describe the conditions or factors that will affect the decision or policy. They are listed in the upper section of the decision table.

Action Stubs

Action stubs describe, in the form of statements, the possible policy actions or decisions. They are listed in the lower section of the decision table.

Rules

Rules describe which actions are to be taken under a specific combination of conditions. They are specified by first inserting different combinations of condition attribute values and then putting \checkmark 's in the appropriate columns of the action section of the table.

This is the decision table of the proposed system

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
IF (Condition)	Number obtained is 80 or more?	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
	Number obtained is 70-79		Y	N	N	N	N	N
	Number obtained is 60-69			Y	N	N	N	N
	Number obtained is 50-59				Y	N	N	N
	Number obtained is 40-49					Y	N	N
	Number obtained is 33-39						Y	N
	Number obtained is 0-32							Y
THEN (Action)	Letter grade is A+	\checkmark						
	Letter grade is A		\checkmark					
	Letter grade is A-			\checkmark				
	Letter grade is B				\checkmark			
	Letter grade is C					\checkmark		
	Letter grade is D						\checkmark	
	Letter grade is F							\checkmark

Figure 3.5 Decision Table of Proposed System

Chapter 4

Requirement Tools

4.1 No Need of Extra Hardware

In the current system, computer lab facilities exist with internet line. That is why there is no need of extra computer or internet line.

4.2 Software Interfaces

Software is the general term for information that's recorded onto some kind of medium. Most of the software on our computer comes in the form of programs. A program consists of "instructions" that tell the computer what to do, how to behave. In this work the following softwares are used as helping tools:

4.2.1 Name: Microsoft Internet Explorer

Version number: 6 or later

Source: Microsoft Corporation

Purpose: The web browser specified above is required as the container of the client software at the client site in order to execute the client site of the software.

Definition of the Interface: The Microsoft Internet Explorer is the software, provides a flexible and reliable browsing experience with enhanced Web privacy features for all users.

4.2.2 Name: Apache HTTP Server

Version number: 2.0.5.5

Source: The Apache Software Foundation [9]

Purpose: In order to execute the client site of this software, the web server specified above is required as the provider of the client software at the server site.

Definition of the Interface: The Apache HTTP Server Project is an effort to develop and maintain an open-source HTTP server for modern operating systems including UNIX and Windows NT. The goal of this project is to provide a secure, efficient and extensible server that provides HTTP services in sync with the current HTTP

standards. Apache was the first viable alternative to the Netscape Communications Corporation web server (currently known as Sun Java System Web Server), and has since evolved to rival other Unix-based web servers in terms of functionality and performance. The majority of web servers using Apache run the Linux OS.

The application is available for a wide variety of operating systems, including Unix, GNU, FreeBSD, Linux, Solaris, Novell NetWare, Mac OS X, Microsoft Windows, OS/2, TPF, and eComStation. Released under the Apache License, Apache is characterized as free and open source software.

4.2.3 HTTP

HTTP which stands for Hypertext Mark-up Language is the predominant mark-up 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 behaviour of HTML processors like Web browsers, and Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) to define the appearance and layout of text and other material.

4.2.4 Name: PHP

Version number: 5.2.6

Source: PHP Group [10].

Purpose: In order to build web pages which work with MySQL database and Apache server.

Definition of the Interface: PHP is a widely-used general-purpose scripting language that is especially suited for Web development and can be embedded into HTML. It generally runs on a web server, which is configured to take PHP code as input and create web page content as output. It can be deployed on most web servers and on almost every operating system and platform free of charge

4.2.5 Name: Macromedia Dreamweaver MX

Version number: 8

Source: Macromedia Inc...

Purpose: The web development tool specified above is required for designing and coding the project.

Definition of the Interface: Macromedia Dream weaver is the industry-leading web development tool, enabling users to efficiently design, develop and maintain standards-based websites and applications.

4.2.6 Name: MySQL

Version number: 5.0

Source: MySQL [11].

Purpose: Required as database server.

Definition of the Interface: MySQL is the world's most popular open source database software, with over 100 million copies of its software downloaded or distributed throughout its history. With superior speed, reliability, and ease of use, MySQL has become the preferred choice of corporate IT Managers because it eliminates the major problems associated with downtime, maintenance, administration and support. Its popularity for use with web applications is closely tied to the popularity of PHP, which is often combined with MySQL.

4.2.7 SQL

Structured Query Language is a database computer language designed for managing data in relational database management systems (RDBMS). Its scope includes data query and update, schema creation and modification, and data access control.

4.2.8 Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)

CSS is a style sheet language used to describe the presentation of a document written in a mark-up language. CSS [12] is designed primarily to enable the separation of document content (written in HTML or a similar mark-up language) from document presentation, including elements such as the colors, fonts, and layout. This separation can improve content accessibility, provide more flexibility and control in the specification of presentation characteristics, enable multiple pages to share formatting, and reduce complexity and repetition in the structural content.

Chapter 5

System Design and Development

5.1 Design

Design phase describes desired features and operations in detail, including database design, software design, screen layouts and other documentation. There are different types of design performed to develop this software like ERD, UML etc.

5.2 Database Design

Database design [13][14] is a process of modelling an enterprise in the real world. In fact, a database itself is a model of the real world that contains selected information needed by the enterprise. Many models and languages are used for design database. To design the database the Entity-Relationship (ER) Diagram is used.

5.3 E-R Diagram

An entity-relationship (ER) diagram is a specialized graphic that illustrates the interrelationships between entities in a database. ER diagrams often use symbols to represent three different types of information. Boxes are commonly used to represent entities. Diamonds are normally used to represent relationships and ovals are used to represent attributes. We can express the overall logical structure of a database graphically with an E-R diagram.

Its components are:

- Rectangles representing entity sets.
- Ellipses representing attributes.
- Diamonds representing relationship sets.
- Lines linking attribute to entity sets and entity sets to relationship sets.

5.3.1 Aggregation in System

Aggregation [15] is generally used to illustrate the static structure of an object-oriented system. It shows the details of how different objects are 'part of' other objects. This makes it possible to identify objects that can be represented as sub-objects of other objects. The object aggregation in the system is shown in figure 5.1:

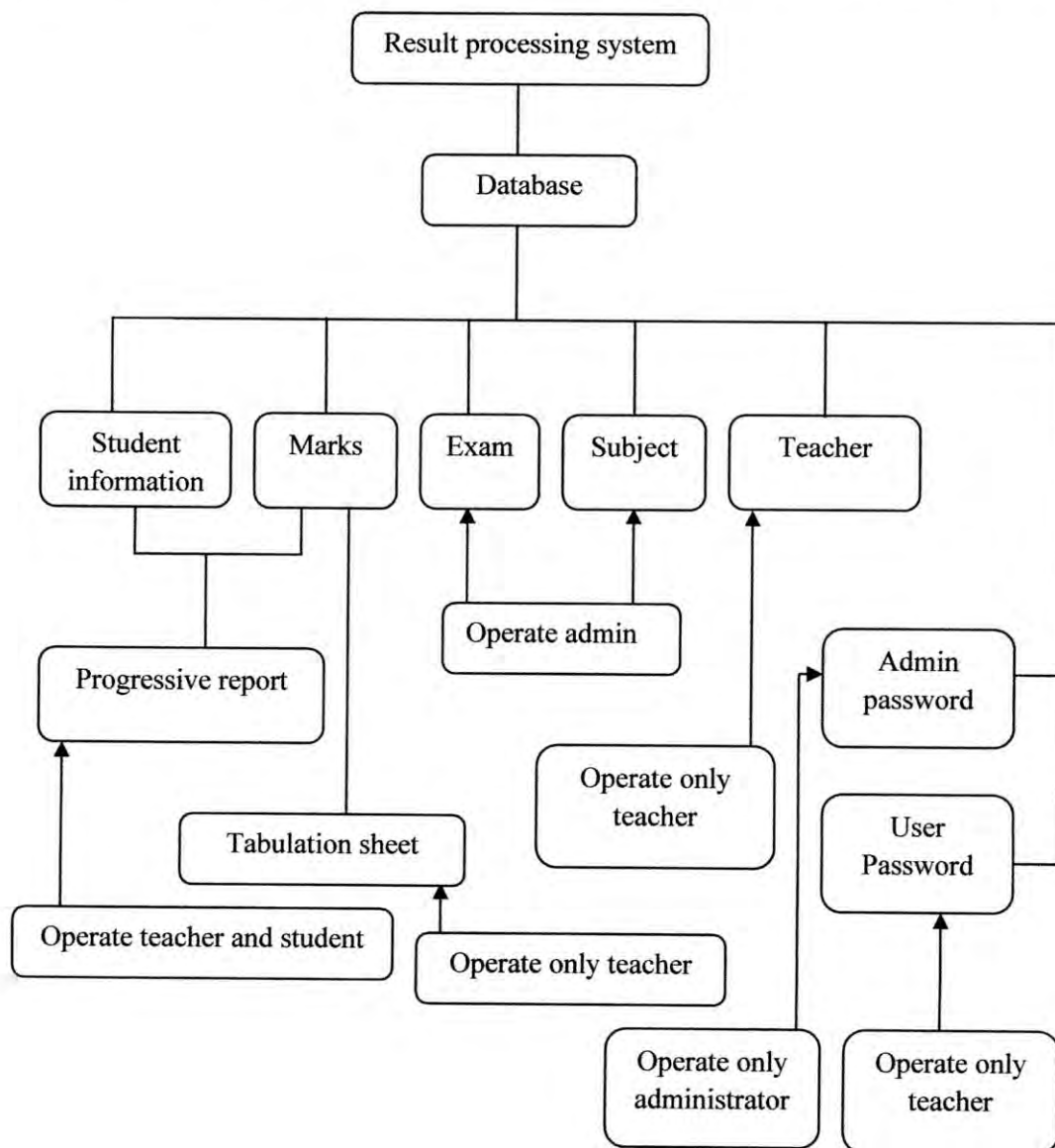


Figure 5.1 Aggregation in System

5.3.2 E-R Diagram of Result Processing System

The figure 5.2 has 7 entities. The description of these entities are given bellow.

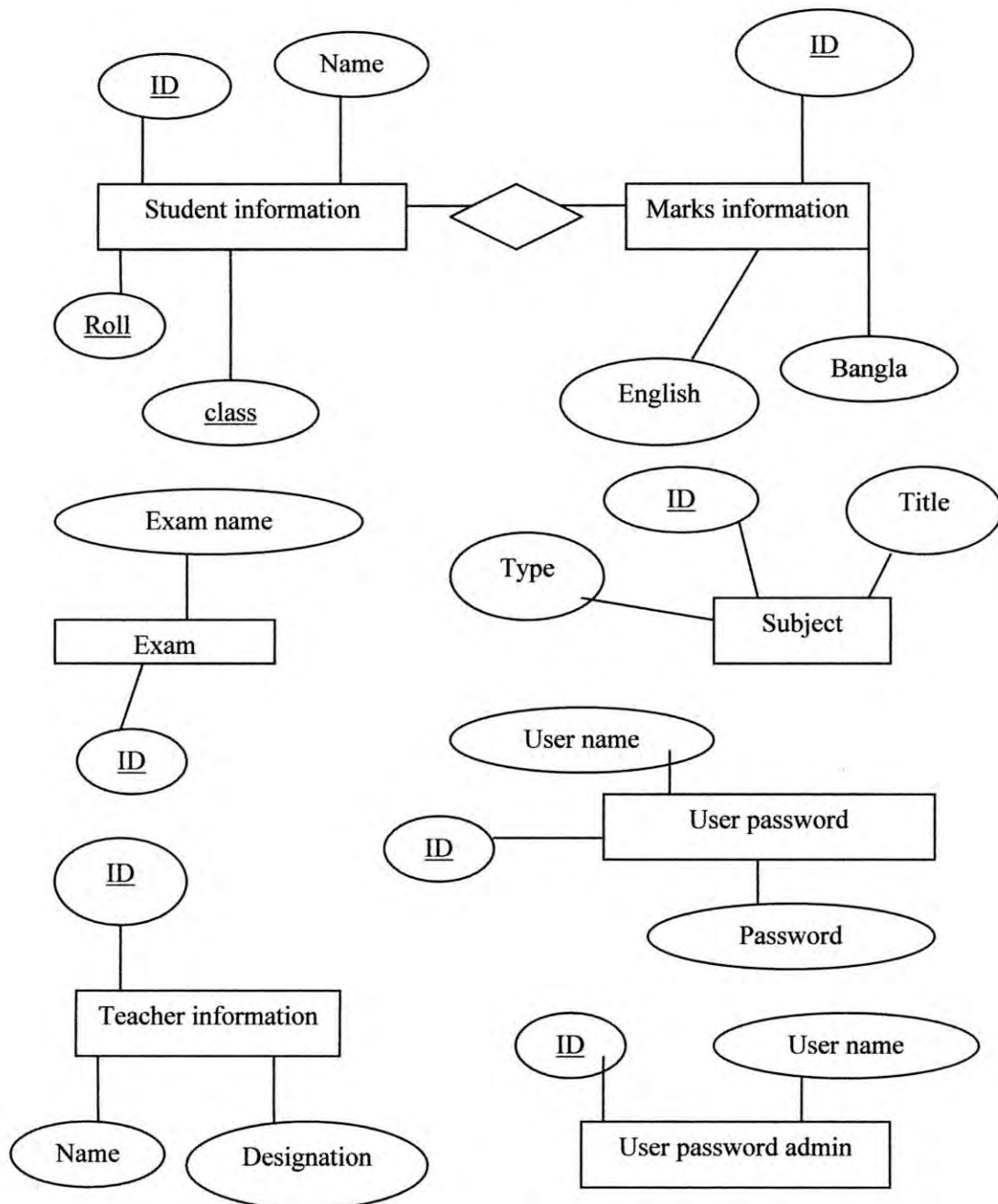


Figure 5.2 E-R Diagram of Result Processing System

- **Student Information:** student entity contains the student information like roll, class, section, name, address etc.
- **Marks:** marks entity contains the student marks like roll, marks of Bangla, and marks of English, marks of Physics etc.
- **Exam:** exam entity contains exam information.
- **Subject:** subject entity contains subject information
- **User password:** User entity contains user's password and username.
- **Admin Password:** Admin entity contains the administrator's information.

5.3.3 E-R Diagram of Marks Table:

Marks table contains primary key ID. Bangla, English, Physics, Chemistry are compulsory for science group. Mathematics, Biology, Statistics and Computer Science are optional subjects. Here, ba means Bangla, en means English, ph means Physics, ch means Chemistry, ts means third subject and fs means fourth subject, ct means class test, t means theory and prac means practical. The teacher adds marks in this table.

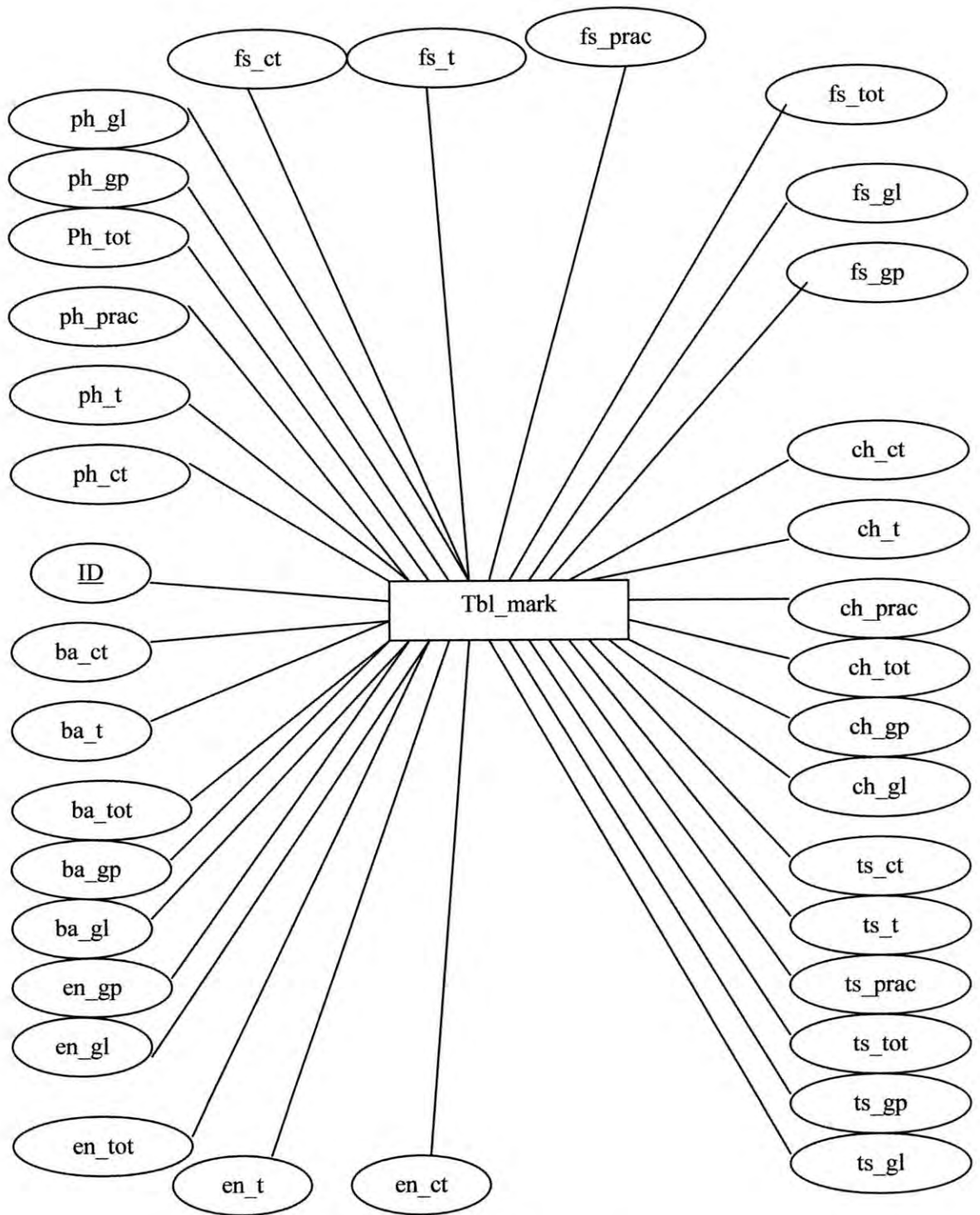


Figure 5.3 E-R Diagram of Marks Table

5.3.4 E-R Diagram of Student Information Table

E-R diagram of Student Information contains primary key ID with auto increment. Roll, class, section, year, group combindly form the unique key. Student or teacher can search results or insert marks by using those keys. The teacher adds student information in this table.

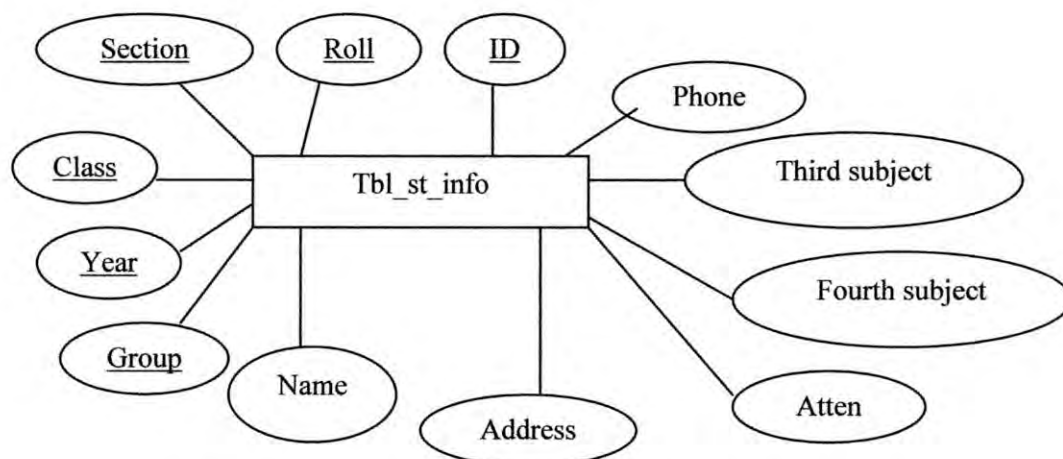


Figure 5.4 E-R Diagram of Student Information Table

5.3.5 E-R Diagram of Subject Table

Admin user adds the subject information in this table. E-R diagram of Subject Information contains primary key ID with auto increment. Title (subject name) and type (optional or compulsory) will be inserted by the admin before examination.

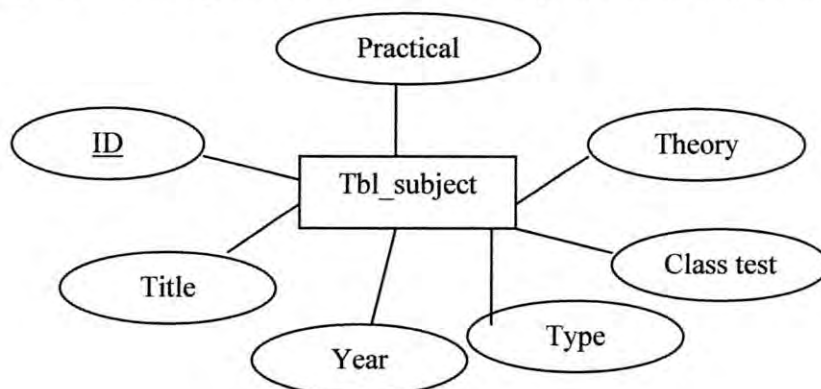


Figure 5.5 E-R Diagram of Subject Table

5.3.6 E-R Diagram of Exam Table

The admin user will add exam information before the examination. Here, nost means number of student and wday means working day. E-R diagram of Exam Information contains primary key ID with auto increment

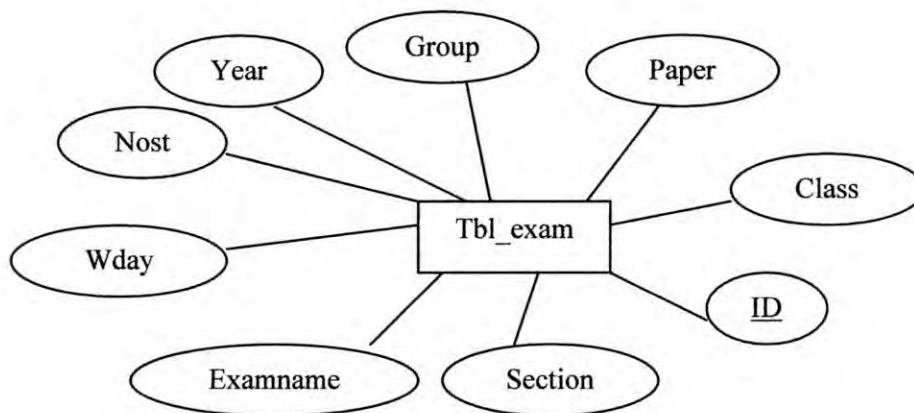


Figure 5.6 E-R Diagram of Exam Table

5.3.7 E-R Diagram of User Password Table

Users can't create username and password but they can modify the username and password. E-R diagram of user password information contains primary key ID with auto increment.

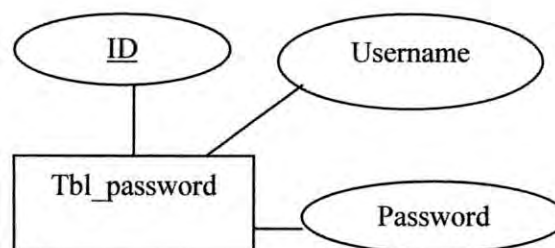


Figure 5.7 E-R Diagram of User Password Table

5.3.8 E-R Diagram of Admin Password

Admin user creates user and password. He also updates user and password. E-R diagram of admin password Information contains primary key ID with auto increment

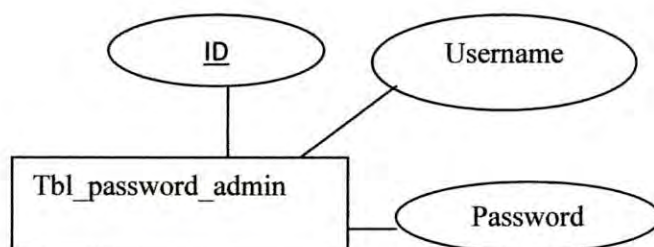


Figure 5.8 E-R Diagram of Admin Password

5.3.9 E-R Diagram of Teacher Information Table

The admin user adds teacher information in this table. Authentic information will be selected.

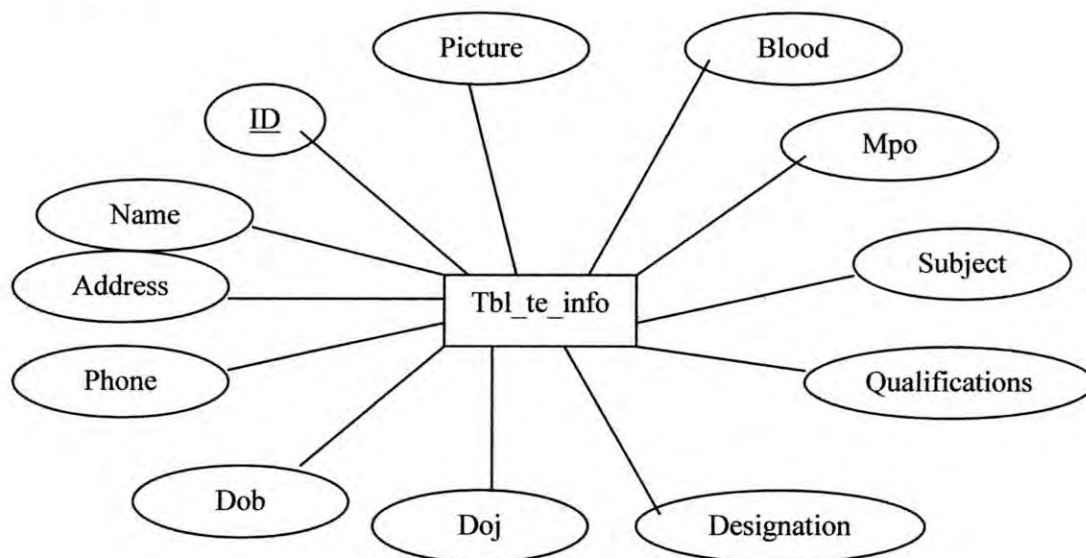


Figure 5.9 E-R Diagram of Teacher Information Table

5.4 Use Case Diagram

A use case [15] is a set of scenarios that describes an interaction between a user and a system. A use case diagram displays the relationship among actors and use cases. The two main components of a use case diagram are use cases and actors.

An actor represents a user or another system that will interact with the system. A use case is an external view of the system that represents some action the user might perform in order to complete a task.

5.4.1 Use Case Diagram of Teacher User

In the figure 5.10 shows the use case diagram for teacher user. Teacher user can insert and update student information. They also can add and update marks information in the mark table.

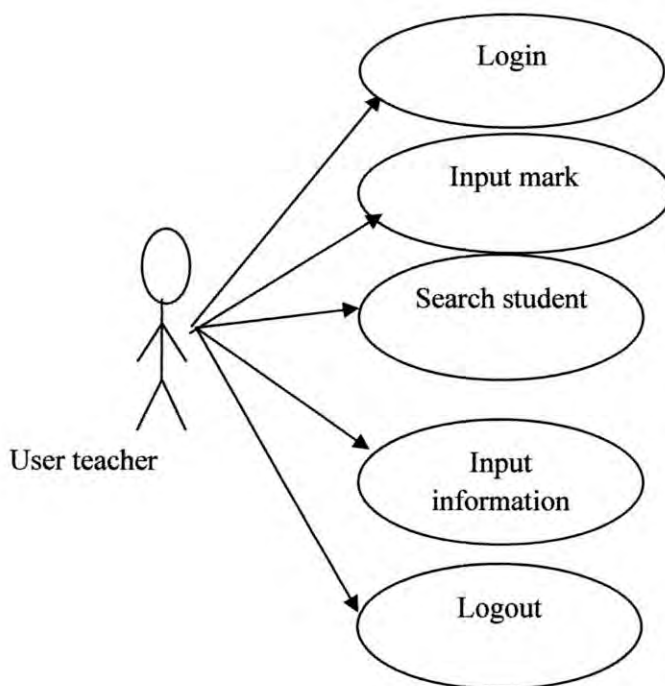


Figure 5.10 Use Case Diagram of Teacher User

5.4.2 Use Case Diagram of User

Figure 5.11 shows the use case diagram for the user. The user will select roll, class, section, year, group and then will submit. As a result, they will get the result with GPA.

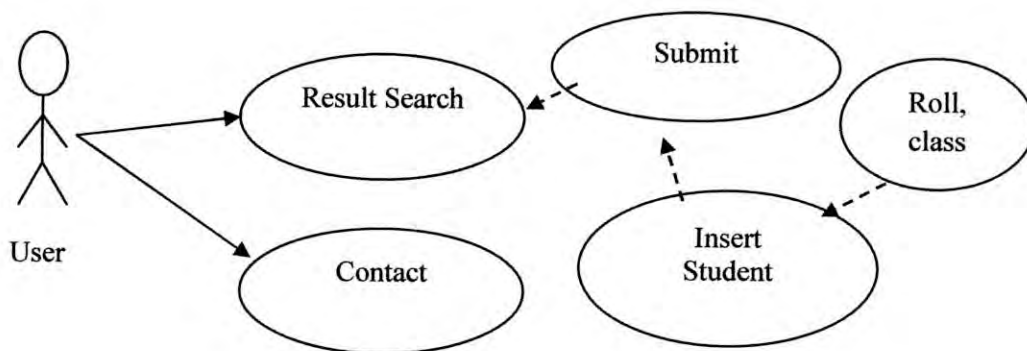


Figure 5.11 Use Case Diagram of User

5.4.3 Use Case Diagram of Admin

The figure 5.12 shows the use case diagram of admin. The admin can Login to his account and can add, update and delete the required information for the system.

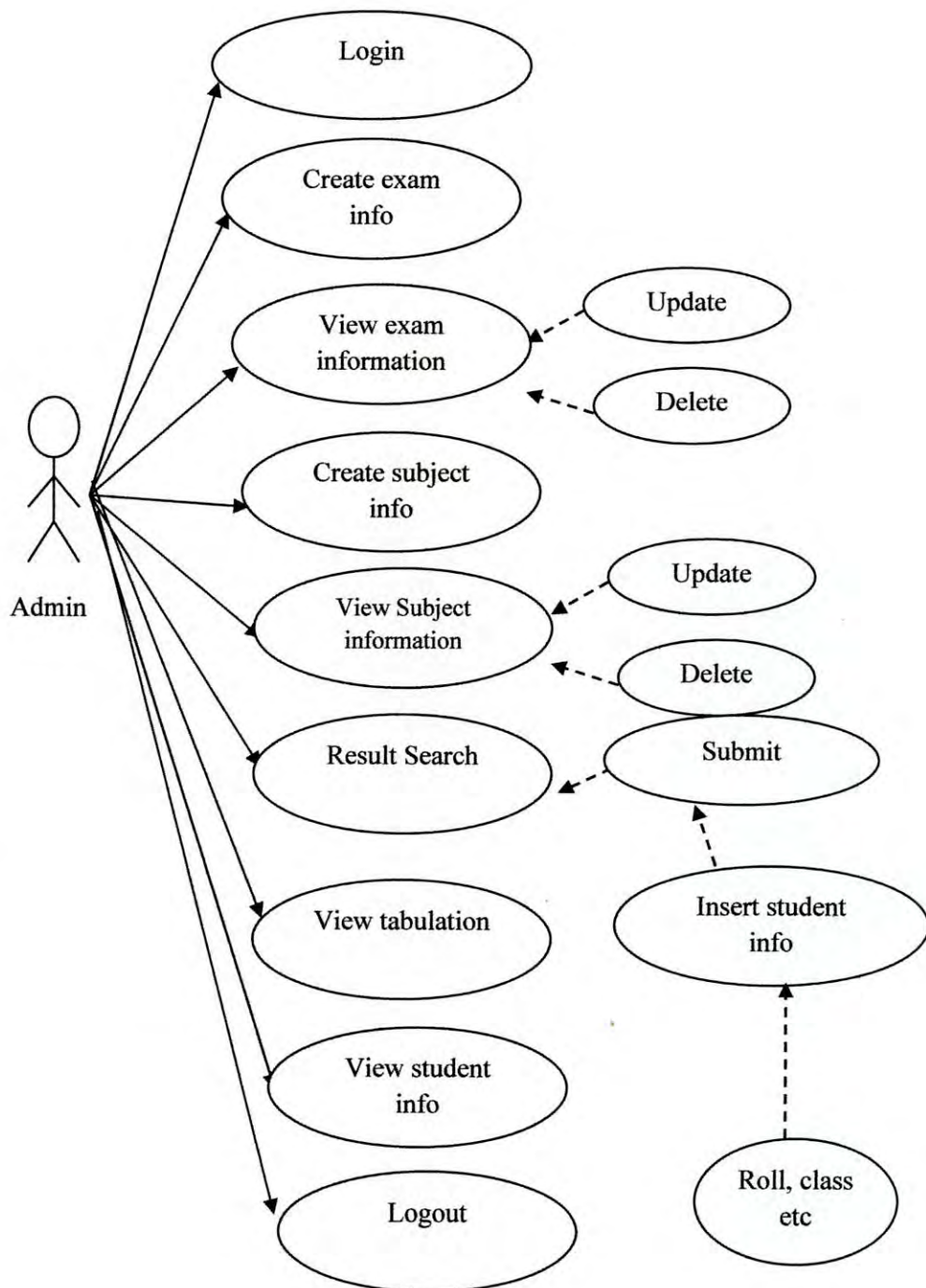


Figure 5.12 Use Case Diagram of Admin

5.5 Implementation

In this phase, the designs are translated into code. Computer programs are written using a conventional programming language or an application generator. Different high level programming languages like PHP, MYSQL, SQL, and HTML are used for coding. With respect to the type of application, the right programming language is chosen.

5.6 System Testing

In this phase, the system is tested. Normally programs are written as a series of individual modules, these subjects to separate and detailed test. The system is then tested as a whole. The separate modules are brought together and tested as a complete system. The system is tested to ensure that interfaces between modules work (integration testing), the system works on the intended platform and with the expected volume of data (volume testing) and that the system does what the user requires

Chapter 6

Digital Image of Web Site

6.1 Home Page

The homepage (often written as home page) is the URL or local file that automatically loads when a web browser starts. The term is also used to refer to the front page, web server directory index, or main web page of a website of a group, company, organization, or individual. User can login, view result and contact from this page. This page contains school logo, name of school, school building and some information about school.



Figure 6.1 Home Page

6.2 Login Page

This page is made for security purpose. So an authentic user only has an access in to the project. A user can login to a system to obtain access, and then logout when the access is no longer needed. An authentic user can change username and password from this page.

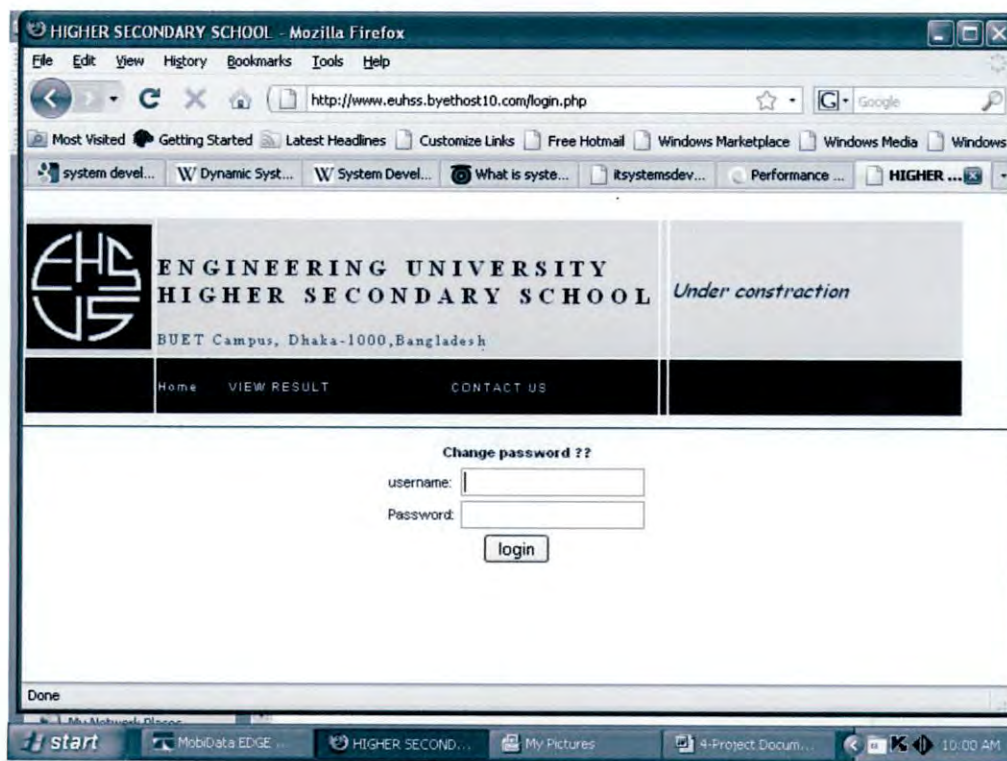


Figure 6.2 Login Page

6.3 My Window

The authentic user can use every link from 'My Window'. Teacher can add student information, marks and logout from this page. They can also view student information, other information and tabulation sheet.

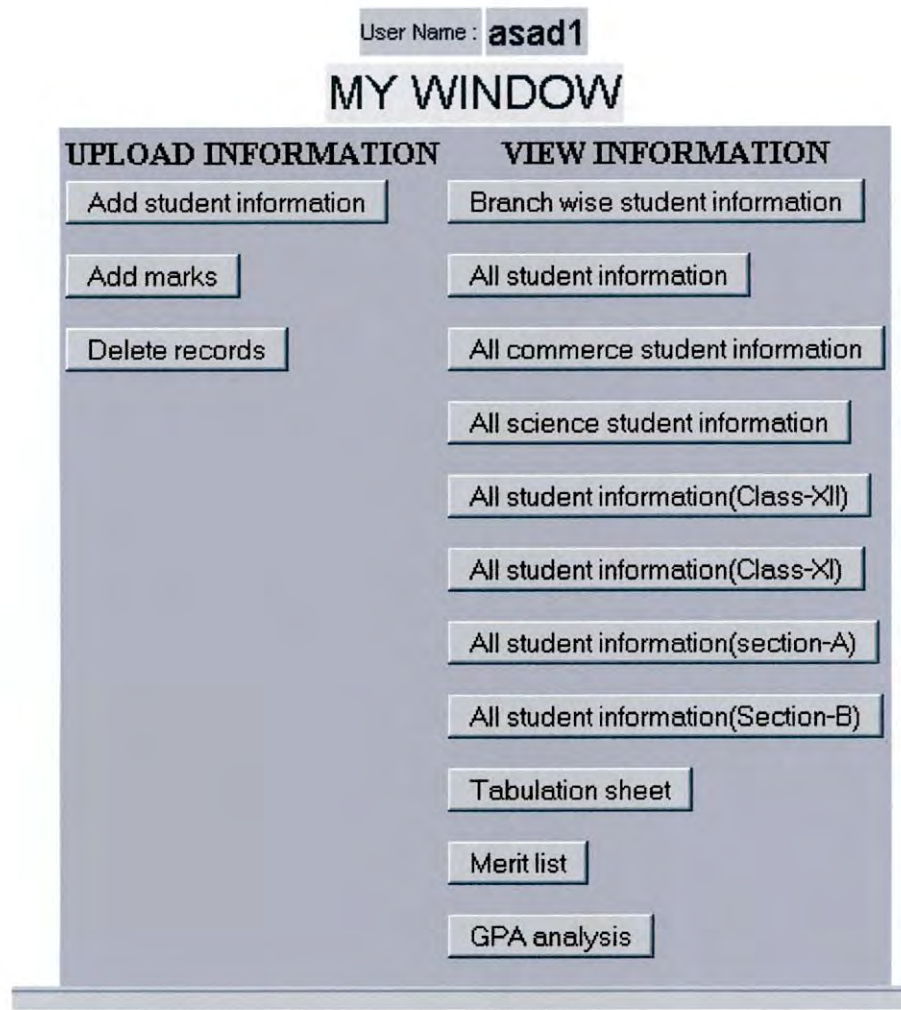


Figure 6.3 My Window Page

6.4 Student Information Entry Form

The authentic user will fill the form and submit it. As a result student information will be added into the database. The teacher will insert roll, class, section, group, year, name, address, phone, attendance, third subject, fourth subject and then click the Submit button.



User Name : **asad1**

Enter Student Information

Branch Name:	<input type="text" value="MNL"/>	Roll:	<input type="text"/>
Class:	<input type="text" value="XI"/>	Section:	<input type="text" value="A"/>
Group:	<input type="text" value="SCIENCE"/>	Year:	<input type="text" value="2009"/>
Name:	<input type="text"/>	Address:	<input type="text"/>
Phone:	<input type="text"/>	Attendance:	<input type="text"/>
Third Subject:	<input type="text" value="MATH"/>	Forth Subject:	<input type="text" value="MATH"/>

Figure 6.4 Student Information Entry Form

6.5 Search Form for Mark Entry

The authentic user selects the subject, class, section, group, year and roll. When the form will be submitted, another form will appear to input marks.

UNIVERSITY JADARY SCHOOL	
Bangladesh	
Contact Us	

10 or less than 10, 65 and 25 respectively for	Class Test and Theory a for Bangla and English
--	---

User Name:	asad1
SEARCH REQUIRED INFORMATION	
BRANCH NAME:	MNL
CLASS:	XI
ROLL:	From: <input type="text"/> To: <input type="text"/>
SUBJECT:	Bengali
SECTION:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B
GROUP:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> SCIENCE <input type="radio"/> COMMERCE
YEAR:	2009
<input type="button" value="Search"/>	<input type="button" value="Reset"/>

Figure 6.5 Search Form for Mark Entry

6.6 Mark Entry Form

The teacher has to follow some specific rules such as he can not enter marks greater than 10, 65 and 25 for class test, theory and practical respectively. If they do not obey the rules, marks will not be added into the database. Authentic user enter marks and submit it. As a result marks are uploaded into the database.

SECTION: A B
 GROUP: SCIENCE COMMERCE
 YEAR: 2009
 Search Reset

Physics SUBJECT	ROLL	CLASS TEST	THEORY	PRACTICAL
	1	3	56	23
	2	1	47	12
	3	4	57	24
	4	10	47	15
	6	8	42	18
	9	10	42	18

Update

Figure 6.6 Marks Entry Form

6.7 Progressive Report of a Student

Students can view result from anywhere of the country. Students will insert their roll, class, section, year, group, exam name and then click the Search button. Then their result and information will appear.

Roll: 3, Class: XI, Section: A, Group: SCIENCE, Name: Mithun, Year: 2009, Address: Nurshindi, Phone: 21456, Third Subject: BIOLOGY, Fourth Subject: MATH, Total Student: 25, Working Day: 15, Name of Examination: TEST, Branch Name: MNL, Attendance: 35

Subject	Ctest	Theory	Practical	Total	Grade Letter	Grade Point
Bangla	5	44		49	C	2
English	7	59		66	A-	3.5
Physics	4	57	24	85	A+	5
Chemistry	4	29	16	49	C	2
Third Subject	6	43	15	64	A-	3.5
Fourth Subject	8	48	25	81	A+	5

Total Marks: 313 GPA: 3.8

Signature of Principal Signature of Class Teacher Signature of Guardian

Figure 6.7 Progressive Report of a Student

6.8 Tabulation Sheet

The teacher will add students' roll, class, section, year, group, exam name and then click the Search button. As a result tabulation sheet will be appeared. An authentic user can only view and print it.

BACK

Name of User : kabir

TABULATION SHEET

ENGINEERING UNIVERSITY HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL

CLASS: XI YEAR: 2009 SECTION: A GROUP: SCIENCE EXAM NAME: 1ST TERM

ROLL	BA_CT	BA_T	BA_TOT	BA_GP	BA_GL	EN_CT	EN_T	EN_TOT	EN_GP	EN_GL	PH_CT	PH
1	10	56	66	3.5	A-	29	36	65	3.5	A-	9	49
2	29	74	103	0	F	17	34	51	3	B	4	26
3	14	29	43	2	C	16	27	43	2	C	10	52
18	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0
21	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0
27	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0
29	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0

Done

Figure 6.8 Tabulation Sheet

6.9 Entry Form of Exam Information

This window can be viewed only by the admin. The admin can entry exam information by using this form.



EXAM INFORMATION ENTRY FORM

CLASS: SECTION: A B

GROUP: SCIENCE COMMERCE YEAR:

EXAMINATION NAME:

TOTAL STUDENT: WORKING DAY:

individual ... ch-6 - Micr... MobiData ... HIGHER S... untitled - ...

Figure 6.9 Entry Form of Exam Information

6.10 Entry Form of Subject Information

The admin user only has an access here. The admin user can insert subject information (code, title, type) by using this form.



ENTRY FORM OF SUBJECT INFORMATION

CODE:	<input type="text"/>
TITLE:	<input type="text" value="MATH"/>
TYPE:	<input type="text" value="COMPULSARY"/>
PAPER:	<input type="text" value="1ST"/>
CLASS:	<input type="text" value="XI"/>
YEAR:	<input type="text" value="2009"/>
	<input type="button" value="Submit"/> <input type="button" value="Reset"/>



Figure 6.10 Entry Form of Subject Information

Chapter 7

Conclusion

7.1 Conclusion

The result processing scheme is developed with the help of different tools such as PHP, MYSQL, HTML/ CSS etc. The developed system has met the objectives of result processing of any exam with reliability. Moreover, the proposed system is of high operational speed and it is user-friendly. In addition, it is a multi-user system and there is no limitation on the number of simultaneous users. The security of the system has been maintained and only the authorized users have access to the system. Therefore, this scheme is valuable and usable in the perspective of Bangladeshi schools and colleges.

7.2 Future works

The software can be modified to incorporate conduction of web based examinations. Consequently the result processing will be more easier as manual entry of marks will not be required.

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