

STUDENT RESULT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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Abstract—This project’s primary goal is to give the students results in an easy-to- understand manner. Through their roll numbers, students may access results on the college or institution website. By examining the result status and using the university’s standard computation, the results are shown with individual scores and the corresponding percentage. The system is designed with students in mind. The student can get their results by logging in using their login information and password.

Using MySQL and web development tools like HTML, CSS, and PHP, you can do this. The faculty can examine a subject- by-subject breakdown of the students’ overall performance in the semester exams. Fusion charts can be used to visualise the overall results by subject (the percentage of passes and failures in a specific subject). A web-based tool called the Student Result Management System was developed to track students’ grades. This application uses PHP as the server-side language, My SQL and PHP as the back-end design, and HTML, CSS, and JavaScript as the front-end tools. The project aims to automate semester result administration since SRMS is a computerised examination results management system for tertiary students’ examination records.

Keywords—Result, Management System, MySQL, Database, PHP.

I. INTRODUCTION

A web-based tool called Student Result Management System is primarily concerned with giving results to students and educators. The student checks their individual grades and percentages for that specific semester together with their corresponding outcomes utilising their university-registered recognition IDs. It is easier for the student to check their results on the college website, and it is simple for the faculty to determine which students passed and failed a certain course. Three modules Student, Faculty, and Administrator make up the system. The faculty may examine an analysis of the passand failure rates in the chosen topic by entering the joining year and the subject name, and the student can check his results by providing his roll number. By converting the results file from PDF to sql format (.sql), the administrator can upload it to the database (.pdf). The admin is given the authority to adjust student results during changes in supplemental or revaluation exams by updating the results. The administrator is responsible for updating any existing score. to create a systemthat would control semesters, each semester of a student, and the articulation of results that reflects the overall performance of students in a certain topic. The major goal of this method is to give students a quick and easy

way to verify their grades and assess the total aggregate and the percentage for the accessible semester results. It helps the teacher and the student analyse their performance in a topic and the performance of the entire class. The goal of this project is to find solutions to the problems associated with lengthy wait times and the computation of grades and percentages throughout many semesters. Students have better access to the findings when they are posted on institutional websites. The analysing process is made easier by the graphs for overall performance in each topic.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

PAPER 1:-

Website-based Student Result Management System AUTHORITIES: Mohammad Gulam Lorgat ANALYSIS: A web- based system for managing student results is being developed as part of the present study in an effort to save time, effort, and money while enhancing security. With the help of the Javaprogramming language, Apache Tomcat Server, and My SQL Database Management System, the research leads to the creation of a multi-user system that is based on web technology and has an architectural pattern.

PAPER 2:-

Analysing student performance (SPAS) Chew Li Sa, Dayang Hanani bt.Abang Ibrahim, and Emmy Dahlina Hossain. ANALYSIS: The suggested approach makes use of rules produced by data. mining to forecast student achievement. The classification data mining approach is employed in the project to categorise the pupils according to their grade. When comparing the outcomes of other strategies, B-Tree is the most productive technique.

PAPER 3:-

In 2016, the Student Information Report System (SIRS) with SMS Isbudeen Noor Mohamed, Syed Ajaz, Ahmad Tasnim Sidiqi, and S Mohamed Idhris are the authors. ANALYSIS: The suggested system is an application programme that aims to provide direct and direct statistical exchange between students, faculty, and college/school administration on a secure platform. Through an SMS delivered to the student's or parent's contact information, the student may view their findings. Backup methods and audit logs may be utilised to reinforce outcome systems, claim E. O. Ukem et al. [1]. Despite the fact that his solution was developed using Java anda MySQL database, it did not offer any support for processing results batched in files to increase data integrity and decrease fraud. The research was unable to address what occurs to a student after being suspended, having their studies postponed, receiving medical attention, taking more examinations, or experiencing other comparable circumstances. We looked intothese situations and produced an audit trail for further use. The application includes a login form for user authentication and Student Registration forms for registering students each semester after payment of dues but before results are posted, much as Akinmosin James' [2] solution at Nasarawa State University Keffi utilising web browsers. Forms and reports are used to implement his solution, which was developed using Oracle Procedural Language/Structured Query Language (PL/SQL).

However, the interface typically uses the "Grades form for recording student grades and Grades Edit form for revising wrongly entered grades." This is a design issue and security concern that might make the database accessible to third parties. Users who discover a way to access such forms may utilise the weakness to tamper with grades. The automated software uses a browser

as the front end, a PHP engine as the back end, and a MySQL server as the middle layer. It functions similarly to the system created by Idogho, Akpado, and Agajo [3] for Federal Polytechnic Auchi. Their solution guaranteed a 24-hour processing time reduction for admission lists using the PHP My Admin database management system. However, the statement did not state if Student Exam Scores are entered into the system through forms or by file upload. Second, despite the use of Dreamweaver 8.0 and Macromedia Flash 8.0, the documentation for this particular programme was not precise about the normalisation carried out to remove duplication in the database. This would have helped in forecasting the program's capacity for memory management. Their solution guaranteed a 24-hour processing time reduction for admission lists using the PHP My Admin database management system. However, the statement did not state if Student Exam Scores are entered into the system through forms or by file upload. Second, despite the use of Dreamweaver 8.0 and Macromedia Flash 8.0, the documentation for this particular programme was not precise about the normalization carried out to remove duplication in the database. This would have helped in forecasting the program's capacity for memory management. The International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology (IRJET) has an impact factor of 7.529 and is an ISO 9001:2008 certified journal. Its e-ISSN is 2395-0056 and its p-ISSN is 2395-0072. According to Bijoy, Sanjay, Bhibak, Nishal, and Zarmit [4], PHP is object - oriented, cross-platform, and usable on a variety of systems, including Microsoft Windows, Apple Macintosh, Linux, and others. Instead of using manual processes, such automated approaches reduce duplication and data loss. Effective systems focus on a small number of crucial goals. For instance, Duan and Zhang [5] listed certain system performance goals such as usability, sophistication, integrity, and security after giving it significant thought. This measure is therefore supported by the introduction of vast amounts of data through file uploads, and effective means of achieving it include data processing scheduling and data queries. Web-based Student Information Management was produced by Bharamagoudar, Geeta, and Totad [6] in India. A system that might contact students to verify their registration details and their inbox. Utilizing tools like HTML, CSS, JavaScript, PHP, and SQL, they were able to achieve their goal. Its description is that it is a paperless activity that helps automate present manual processes and can be remotely monitored and controlled on a server-based network. Using a system they developed in China, Hemn and Wu Fei [7] are able to provide students with both general knowledge and instructional material. They assert that the Students Information Management System (SIMS) may be used to produce, read, and update information on a student as well as to generate reports about his or her skills and experience. Data loss is prevented by such systems, which shorten retrieval times. The main functional components of Poland's University Study Oriented System (USOS), according to Mariusz C. [8], are the administration, web, student admission/registration, results database, course and credential catalogue, statistics, and so on. He asserts that 27 higher education institutions in Poland are using this technique. Each module that is intended for production usage in such a system must first pass through a sample database and a university test.

III. EXISTING SYSTEM

Currently, information gathering for students is done manually. The administration must offer all the requested information. Because the job is done manually, students will have to wait a

long time to learn the results of a certain topic. It is not able to get information on their courses, outcomes, or other information.

Disadvantages of Existing System

- The student result management system is prone to hacks.
- Administration cannot edit or modify scores after the deadline.
- Extensive modules and features make it difficult for a user to utilize the application.

IV. PROPOSED SYSTEM

We were successful in replacing the administrative staff's manual work with the "STUDENT RESULT MANAGEMENT

SYSTEM." Student scores and other necessary information for students are easily accessible through this application by students. The learner may readily utilize this application and it is versatile. This will shorten the time needed to obtain the information. The two roles in the proposed system are student and administration. The system is used by three roles and is managed by the admin. Access to the 5 databases will allow users to retrieve the data that is stored there. The system is fully accessible to the admin, however the student has access to both his or her profile and the results from the previous semester.

Advantages of Proposed System

- Download report of the results in PDF format.
- View results of tests and exams online.
- Search test and exam scores with valid Roll number/ ID.
- View Semester Results for all Subjects from anywhere using smart devices.

V. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

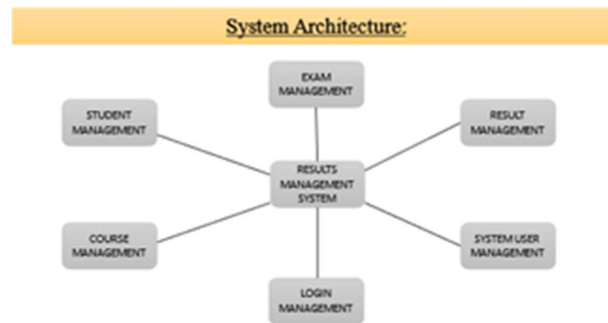


Fig. 1. System Architecture

VI. SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

Hardware Requirements

- Processor : I5/Intel Processor.
- RAM : 8GB (min).
- Hard Disk : 128 GB.

Software Requirements

- Operating System: Windows Xp,7,8,10,11.

- Front End: HTML, CSS.
- Back – End: PHP, MYSQL.
- Coding Software: VS CODE (Visual Studio

Code).

VII. TECHNOLOGY DESCRIPTION

HTML

The preferred markup language for developing online pages and web-based applications is HTML. It constitutes a trio of key Web technologies, together with JavaScript and Cascading Style Sheets (CSS). [4] HTML documents are downloaded from a web server or stored locally by web browsers, who then convert them into multimedia web pages. HTML initially provided hints for the document's look in addition to semantic descriptions of a web page's structure.

HTML FORMS

When you wish to gather information from a website visitor, HTML forms are necessary. For instance, you could want to gather details like name, email address, payment card, etc. when a person registers. A form will receive input from a website visitor and then publish it to a back-end programme like CGI, ASP Script, PHP Script, etc. Based on internal business logic, the back-end programme will handle the given data as needed.

CASCADING STYLE SHEETS

The display of a text expressed in a markup language can be described using Cascading Style Sheets (CSS), a style sheet language. The language may be used to establish the visual style of any XML document, including plain XML, SVG, and XUL, and is adaptable to rendering in voice or on other media, while being most frequently used to set the visual style of webpages and user interfaces written in HTML and XHTML. The majority of websites employ CSS, together with HTML and JavaScript, as a foundational technology to design aesthetically appealing webpages, user interfaces for online apps, and user interfaces for many mobile applications.

HYPertext PREPROCESSOR(PHP)

As more people became aware of how beneficial PHP was, it developed from its

humble beginnings as a tiny open-source effort. PHP's initial release was made in 1994 by Rasmus Lerdorf. "PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor" is abbreviated as PHP. HTML contains an integrated scripting language called PHP. It is used to develop full e-commerce sites as well as manage databases, track sessions, and handle dynamic content. Numerous well-known databases, including My SQL, SQL, Oracle, Sybase, Informix, and Microsoft SQLServer, are connected with it. System functions are carried out by PHP, which enables it to create, open, read, write, and shut files on a system. PHP is capable of handling forms, which includes gathering data from files, saving data to a file, sending data via email, and returning data to the user. PHP allows you to create, remove, and alter database components.

DATABASE DESCRIPTION MYSQL

Based on Structured Query Language, MySQL is an open-source relational database management system (RDBMS) (SQL). The widely used LAMP opensource online application

software stack includes MySQL, a well-liked database for usage in web applications (and other "AMP" stacks). "Linux, Apache, MySQL, Perl/PHP/Python" is referred to as LAMP. MySQL is frequently used in free software open- source projects that call for a robust database management system. TYPO3, MODx, Joomla, WordPress, phpBB, My BB, Drupal, and more programmes all use the My SQL database. Numerous well-known, massive websites also utilise MySQL, including Google (albeit not for searches), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, and YouTube.

VIII. METHODOLOGY

There are three modules. They are

- Student.
- Faculty.
- Admin.

The system can be developed using web technologies HTML, CSS, PHP and using the database MySQL. The front end can consist of user registration with the respective university registered number and the password by the user. The student can view his results in the tabular format with the respective aggregate and percentage of that semester. The data based on the

roll number of the student all the data can be retrieved back to the table and displayed as results. The PHP can also be used for visualization of data. We use fusion charts for the dynamic visualization. Primarily the data can be collected from the college administration. This data includes university registered number. of every student currently collected is then classified and tabulated into useful and understandable manner. HTML is used for structuring the web page and its content. It is used to develop different pages like user registration, loginpage and the page for providing results. CSS is used for styling the web page. PHP is used for connecting to the database and perform operations on it through queries.

IX. CONCLUSION

This paper talks about the Student Result Management System (SRMS). The solution is intended to address the issues that board records pose for understudies in their academic endeavours. PHP, MySQL, HTML, and CSS were used to build the SRMS, and Apache web worker was used to host it locally. The Participatory Steady Process Model is another foundation for the idea of product improvement (PIP Model). The main functionalities of the framework are explained, along with a helpful description of the framework and its essential elements. Similar to this, a use case graph is provided to show the many framework client classes and the extensive functionality connected to each framework client. can be expanded for the all- encompassing method of word recognition.

A student or faculty member can utilise the student result management system at any time, any place, and from any computer. By using this software, students and instructors will be spared the computation step and have an easier time seeing the findings.

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