

Student Management System

Mrs P.KUMARI DEEPIKA¹, Mr. C. Krishnakumar²

¹Assistant Professor, Department of Information Technology, Dhanalakshmi Srinivasan College of Engineering and Technology.

²Assistant Professor, Dhanalakshmi Srinivasan College of Engineering and Technology.

Abstract:

Our main focus is design a unique Student Management system that will improve Datamanagement in Institutes experience for both Students and the Adminstartion authorities. The whole system will run on internet. The system is written in PHP, java script, j.Query, HTML and CSS. User will have the felicity to log in from any place with internet connection. The idea of developing a student management system is to improve communication between professors and parents. The student management system can be used by teachers, parents, and students. It aids in the tracking of a student's development so that the optimal decisions for the student's learning path may be made. Many educational institutions currently employ computer systems to arrange a student's data. Student Management System is software which is helpful for students as well as the school authorities. In the current system all the activities are done manually. It is verytime consuming and costly. Our Student Management System deals with the various activities related to the students.

Introduction:

Student Management System is software which is helpful for students as well as the school, College authorities. In the current system all the activities are done manually. It is very time consuming and costly. Our Student Management System deals with the various activities related to the students

There are mainly 3 modules in this software

- User module
- Student Module
- Mark management

In the Software we can register as a user and user has of two types, student and administrator. Administrator has the power to add new user and can edit and delete a user. A student can register as user and can add edit and delete his profile. The administrator can add edit and delete marks for the student. All the users can see the marks.

EXISTING SYSTEM:

System Analysis is a detailed study of the various operations performed by a system and their relationships within and outside of the system. Here the key question is- what all problems exist in the present system? What must be done to solve the problem? Analysis begins when a user or manager begins a study of the program using existing system.

During analysis, data collected on the various files, decision points and transactions handled by the present system. The commonly used tools in the system are Data Flow Diagram, interviews, etc. Training, experience and common sense are required for collection of relevant information needed to develop the system. A good analysis model should provide not only the mechanisms of problem understanding but also the frame work of the solution.

System analysis can be categorized into four parts.

- ✓ System planning and initial investigation
- ✓ Information Gathering
- ✓ Applying analysis tools for structured analysis
- ✓ Feasibility study
- ✓ Cost/ Benefit analysis.

In the current system we need to keep a number of records related to the student and want to enter the details of the student and the marks manually. In this system only, the teacher or the school authority views the mark of the student and they want to enter the details of the student. This is time consuming and has much cost.

PROPOSED SYSTEM:

In our proposed system we have the provision for adding the details of the students by themselves. So, the overhead of the school authorities and the teachers is become less. Another advantage of the system is that it is very easy to edit the details of the student and delete a student when it found unnecessary. The marks of the student are added in the database and so students can also view the marks whenever they want.

Our proposed system has several advantages

- User friendly interface
- Fast access to database
- Less error
- More Storage Capacity
- Search facility
- Look and Feel Environment
- Quick transaction

All the manual difficulties in managing the student details in a school or college have been rectified by implementing computerization.

CONFIGURATION

HARDWARE CONFINGURATION:

Processor	:	
RAM	:	1GB
Hard Disk	:	50GB
Monitor	:	
Key Board	:	

SOFTWARE CONFIGURATION:

Operating System : Windows 8.1, Linux

Language : HTML, CSS, PHP
JavaScript :
Database : MySQL

SOFTWARE INTERFACE

Login



A screenshot of a web browser window titled "Login ...". The window contains a login form with two input fields: "Username" with the text "admin" and "Password" with masked characters ".....". Below the fields are two buttons: "Login" with a house icon and "Cancel" with a red 'X' icon.

Add New User



A screenshot of a web browser window titled "User registration". The window contains a registration form with three input fields: "User name" with the text "ganesh", "Enter the password" with masked characters ".....", and "Confirm password" with masked characters ".....". Below the fields are two radio buttons: "Student" (selected) and "Administrator". At the bottom is a "Save" button with a floppy disk icon.

Edit user Type



The 'Edit User' window displays a form with the following elements:

- User name:** A dropdown menu with 'sonu' selected.
- Role:** Two radio buttons, 'Student' (selected) and 'Administrator'.
- Action:** A button labeled 'Update' with a green circular refresh icon.

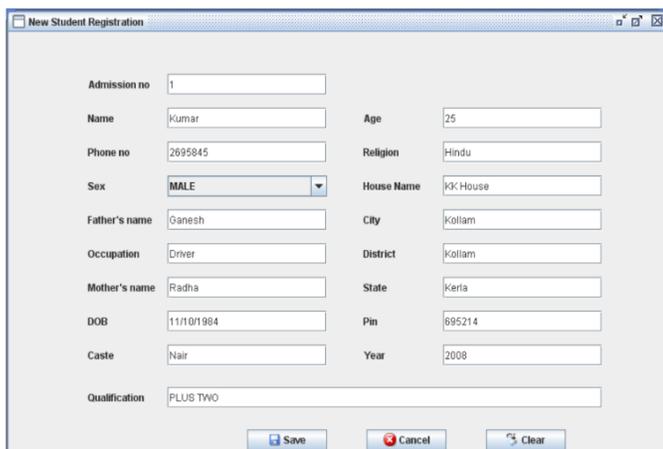
Delete User



The 'Delete user accounts' window displays a form with the following elements:

- User name:** A dropdown menu with 'SONU' selected.
- Action:** A button labeled 'Delete' with an orange 'X' icon.

Student Registration



The 'New Student Registration' window displays a form with the following fields:

Admission no	1	Age	25
Name	Kumar	Religion	Hindu
Phone no	2995845	House Name	KK House
Sex	MALE	City	Kollam
Father's name	Ganesh	District	Kollam
Occupation	Driver	State	Kerla
Mother's name	Radha	Pin	695214
DOB	11/10/1984	Year	2008
Caste	Nair		
Qualification	PLUS TWO		

Buttons: Save, Cancel, Clear

Edit Student Details

Edit Student Registration

Admission no: 15

Name: Kumar Age: 25

Phone no: 2695845 Religion: Hindu

Sex: MALE House Name: KK House

Father's name: Ganesh City: Kollam

Occupation: Driver District: Kollam

Mother's name: Radha State: Kerala

DOB: 1984-11-10 Pin: 695214

Caste: Nair Year: 2008

Qualification: PLUS TWO

Delete Student details

Edit Student Registration

Admission no: 15

Name: Kumar Age: 25

Phone no: 2695845 Religion: Hindu

Sex: MALE House Name: KK House

Father's name: Ganesh City: Kollam

Occupation: Driver District: Kollam

Mother's name: Radha State: Kerala

DOB: 1984-11-10 Pin: 695214

Caste: Nair Year: 2008

Qualification: PLUS TWO

Add/Edit Mark Details

First Semester marks

Subject: English-1 Code: 101 Internal: 3 Theory: Practical:

Subject	Code	Internal	Theory	Practical	Total Mark
Maths-1	103	6	22	33	61

View Marks

Subject	Code	Internal	Theory	Practical	Total
Maths-1	103	6	22	33	61

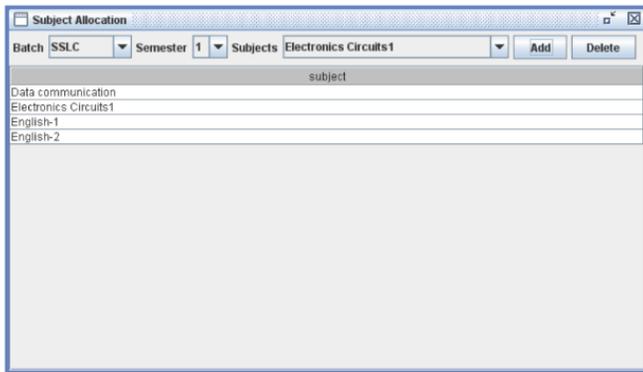
View User details

USERNAME	TYPE
admin	admin
sonu	Admin
anil	Student
beena	Admin

View student Details

Admission no: 15
Name: Kumar Age: 25
Phone no: 2695845 Religion: Hindu
Sex: MALE House Name: KK House
Father's name: Ganesh City: Kollam
Occupation: Driver District: Kollam
Mother's name: Radha State: Kerala
DOB: 1984-11-10 Pin: 695214
Caste: Nair Year: 2008
Qualification: PLUS TWO

Subject Allocation



SYSTEM DESIGN

INPUT DESIGN

Input design is the process of converting user-oriented input to a computer based format. Input design is a part of overall system design, which requires very careful attention. Often the collection of input data is the most expensive part of the system. The main objectives of the input design are ...

1. Produce cost effective method of input
2. Achieve highest possible level of accuracy
3. Ensure that the input is acceptable to and understood by the staff

INPUT DATA:

The goal of designing input data is to make entry easy, logical and free from errors as possible. The entering data entry operators need to know the allocated space for each field; field sequence and which must match with that in the source document. The format in which the data fields are entered should be given in the input form. Here data entry is online; it makes use of processor that accepts commands and data from the operator through a key board. The input required is analyzed by the processor. It is then accepted or rejected.

Input stages include the following processes

- Data Recording
- Data Transcription
- Data Conversion
- Data Verification
- Data control
- Data Transmission
- Data Correction

One of the aims of the system analyst must be to select data capture method and devices, which reduce the number of stages so as to reduce both the changes of errors and the cost. Input types, can be characterized as.

- External
- Internal
- Operational
- Computerized
- Interactive

Input files can exist in document form before being input to the computer. Input design is rather complex since it involves procedures for capturing data as well as inputting it to the computer

OUTPUT

Outputs from computer systems are required primarily to communicate the results of processing to users. They are also used to provide a permanent copy of these result for latter consultation. Computer output is the most important and direct source of information to the users. Designing computer output should proceed in an organized well through out the manner. The right output must be available for the people who find the system easy o use. The outputs have been defined during the logical design stage. If not, they should have defined at the beginning of the output designing terms of types of output connect, format, response etc

Various types of outputs are

- External outputs
- Internal outputs
- Operational outputs
- Interactive outputs
- Turn around outputs

All screens are informative and interactive in such a way that the user can full fill his requirements through asking queries.

DATA BASE

The general theme behind a database is to handle information as an integrated whole. A database is a collection of interrelated data stored with minimum redundancy to serve many users quickly and effectively. After designing input and output, the analyst must concentrate on database design or how data should be organized around user requirements. The general objective is to make information access, easy quick, inexpensive and flexible for other users. During database design the following objectives are concerned:

Various types of outputs are

- External outputs
- Internal outputs
- Operational outputs
- Interactive outputs
- Turn around outuput

All screens are informative and interactive in such a way that the user can full fill his requirements through asking queries.

SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation is the stage in the project where the theoretical design is turned into a working system. The implementation phase constructs, installs and operates the new system. The most crucial stage in achieving a new successful system is that it will work efficiently and effectively. The successful implementation of the new system will purely upon the involvement of the officers working in that department. The officers will be imparted the necessary training on the new technology

End User Education:

The education of the end user start after the implementation and testing is over. When the system is found to be more difficult to understand and complex, more effort is put to educate the end used to make them aware of the system, giving them lectures about the new system and providing them necessary documents and materials about how the system can do this.

SOFTWARE TESTING

Is the menu bar displayed in the appropriate contested some system related features included either in menus or tools? Do pull –Down menu operation and Tool-bars work properly? Are all menu function and pull-down subfunction properly listed; Is it possible to invoke each menu function using a logical assumption that if all parts of the system are correct, the goal will be successfully achieved. In adequate testing or non-testing will leads to errors that may appear few months later.

This create two problems

1. Time delay between the cause and appearance of the problem.
2. The effect of the system errors on files and records within the system

The purpose of the system testing is to consider all the likely variations to which it will be suggested and push the systems to limits.

The testing process focuses on the logical intervals of the software ensuring that all statements have been tested and on functional interval is conducting tests to uncover errors.

CONCLUSION

Our project is only a humble venture to satisfy the needs in an Institution. Several user-friendly coding has also adopted. This package shall prove to be a powerful package in satisfying all the requirements of the organization.

The objective of software planning is to provide a frame work that enables the manger to make reasonable estimates made within a limited time frame at the beginning of the software project and should be updated regularly as the project progresses. Last but not least it is no the work that played the ways to success but ALMIGHTY

References

1. R. Ahmad and W. Ismail, "Performance comparison of advanced encryption standard-128 algorithms for wimax application with improved power-throughput," Journal of Engineering Science and Technology, vol. 11, no. 12, pp. 1678–1694, 2016. View at: [Google Scholar](#)
2. R. Ahmad and W. Ismail, "A survey of high performance cryptography algorithms for WiMAX applications using SDR," Self-Organization and Green Applications in Cognitive Radio Networks, pp. 231–246, 2013. View at: [Publisher Site](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

3. J. Blömer and J. P. Seifert, "Fault Based Cryptanalysis of the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES)," in Proceedings of the Financial Cryptography, International Conference, FC 2003, vol. 2742, pp. 162–181, DBLP, Guadeloupe, French West Indies, France, 2003. View at: [Google Scholar](#)
4. J. Daemen and V. Rijmen, The Design of Rijndael: AES-The Advanced Encryption Standard, Springer, Berlin, Germany, 2002. View at: [Publisher Site](#) | [MathSciNet](#)
5. B. Schneier, Applied Cryptography: Protocols, Algorithms and Source Code in C, Wiley Publishing, Indianapolis, IN, USA, 2015. View at: [Publisher Site](#) | [MathSciNet](#)
6. Z. Kai, "Design and implementation of college students' entrepreneurship management system based on B/S structure," RISTI - Revista Iberica de Sistemas e Tecnologias de Informacao, vol. 2016, no. 17, pp. 102–113, 2016. View at: [Google Scholar](#)