



Exam Hall Management System

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Abstract:

The Exam Hall Management System is an online application project that makes use of MySQL and PHP. The primary purpose of this project is to automate the process of seating arrangement and allocation for schools and colleges, hence reducing the amount of manual labor involved. Since students frequently have trouble finding their designated test rooms and cause turmoil and arguments at the last minute, this approach will help to prevent these conflicts and make allotment management easier by organizing each hall in a categorized manner. [3] The project's scope refers to the system on which the software is installed; in other words, since it is a web-based application, it can be used by any specific institution. This project's primary goals are to assist students in facilitating early access to their test rooms, computerize the current exam administration process, assist staff in easily generating exam hall allotment numbers, and assign specific invigilators to specific exam halls.[1] Creating this program also has the benefit of automatically producing the report that concerns the students at the conclusion of the exam period. PHP was used for the backend of this system, MySQL was used for the database, and HTML, CSS, and JavaScript were used for the frontend. This project has been constructed with unwavering commitment. All the advantages and disadvantages are considered.

Keywords : computerized, automating, web-based, classified, HTML, CSS, JavaScript, PHP, MySQL.

1. INTRODUCTION

The college created the Examination Hall Management System to make it easier to assign exam halls and provide students with hall passes. It makes it easier to view a specific student's exam records inside a specific department. The teacher will supply the information, which is arranged alphabetically for each department. This technique also aids in determining a student's eligibility requirements for an examination in a given department. Three websites were included with this project: an administrator page, a student page, and a teacher page. The administrator has the ability to upload information about students, teachers, and exams. They may also provide individuals access to the page so they can log in. Students who have logged in

to the student website can see the specifics of their exam seating arrangements. After logging in, the teacher can view their invitation details.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

This project offers the student arrangement for the halls as well. However, because it was written in C and C++, it lacks an intuitive user interface and currently operates inefficiently. Manual seating arrangements are made for the exams. The examination section must first gather all branch- and year-specific student examination registration information. Name, roll number, branch, year, and list of topics registered for the test are some of these details. The administrator must determine how many students are enrolled overall. The next step is for him to choose the rooms and assign the pupils to them. He needs to make a student list for each room based on the exam after splitting the rooms. In accordance with the account, he must also compile a list of seating arrangements for each room. All of this work must be completed for every exam, branch, and year

A student's day is greatly influenced by the classroom and school environment. This review of the literature provides an overview of the research that has been done to identify which kind of classrooms and school environments are best for student behavior and education. To make the various subjects that are important to this subject easier for readers to understand, the review of literature has been divided into seven sections. The school environment, the classroom, the five preferred seating arrangements, the space requirements for the classroom, the seating configuration, the classroom environment for children with special needs, and case studies. Based on their gender and preferred seats in different classroom configurations, Kaya and Burgess examined how territorial kids were. There were a variety of classroom configurations, including clusters, U-shaped, rows of tables with single chairs, and rows of tablet armchairs. The study was carried out at a major public institution in the nation's southeast using a survey. According to their findings, students who chose to place individual chairs and tablet-arm chair setups at the ends of table rows performed better when it came to selecting a particular seat than students who preferred to place their seats in the midst of a row. In rows of tables with individual chair arrangements, students who chose seats at the extremities of the rows likewise showed a stronger desire to carve out their own space than did those who preferred seats in the middle of the row. There were no significant findings in the U-shaped and cluster arrangement.

3. EXISTING AND PROPOSED SYSTEM

- **Existing System :** The manual or documented system is the source of the problem in the current setup. When there are a lot of students from different courses and subjects, it can be challenging to divide up the seats evenly.[3] It's a laborious task that is also more error-prone, insecure, manpower-intensive, time-consuming, inefficient, etc.
- **Proposed System:** The development of an enhanced facility system is the goal of the suggested system. It calculates the system's performance for the least amount of resources needed, and it minimizes and solves all the limitations and issues with the current system, such as maintaining data security, using less labor, and being much quicker, easier, hassle-free, and handy.[2] It also assigns specific monitors and pupils to their designated rooms, preventing confusion and conflicts at the last minute. At the conclusion of the exam period, it automatically provides reports regarding seating arrangements and related issues. It guarantees data correctness and makes data retrieval and archiving easy.

3.1 TECHNIQUES AND TOOLS USED

PHP is employed to produce code; to script the database that serves as our website's local server, we utilized Advanced PHP.

TOOLS:

HTML: Hyper Text Markup Language, or HTML, is the recommended markup language for documents meant to be viewed in a web browser. Technologies that can be helpful are scripting languages like JavaScript and Cascading Style Sheets (CSS). Web browsers retrieve HTML documents from a web server or local storage and transform them into multimedia web pages. The original HTML included design cues for the document and explained the structure of a web page semantically.

CSS: Often referred to as Cascading Style Sheets, CSS facilitates the process of creating visually appealing web pages.

PHP: An open-source server-side programming language, PHP is used by many developers to build websites. Furthermore, you can use it as a general-purpose language to develop a wide range of jobs, including Graphical User Interfaces (GUIs)

MySQL: SQL is a C library-based relational database management system. SQ-Lite is not a client-server database engine, in contrast to a lot of other database management systems. Instead, it is included in the final product. PostgreSQL syntax is typically followed by SQ-Lite. The SQL syntax used by SQ-Lite is dynamic and poorly typed, which compromises domain integrity. This implies that a string could be inserted, for instance, into a column that is designated as an integer. When applicable, SQ-Lite will try to convert data across formats; in this example, it will transform the string "123" into an integer. However, it cannot guarantee such conversions and will save the data exactly as it is in the event that no translation is feasible.

3.2. Modules and Project Description

ADMIN: The administrator, or superuser, is in charge of managing the system as a whole. The system administrator has the ability to add, modify, remove, and rename users. The administrator's duties in the test hall management system include posting seating arrangements, managing the student database, and managing the student body.

TEACHER: The teacher is the user who registers on the website using a valid college email through a verification process. Once the legitimate college email has been validated, the teacher successfully registers on the website and can access their account to view their exam hall assignments

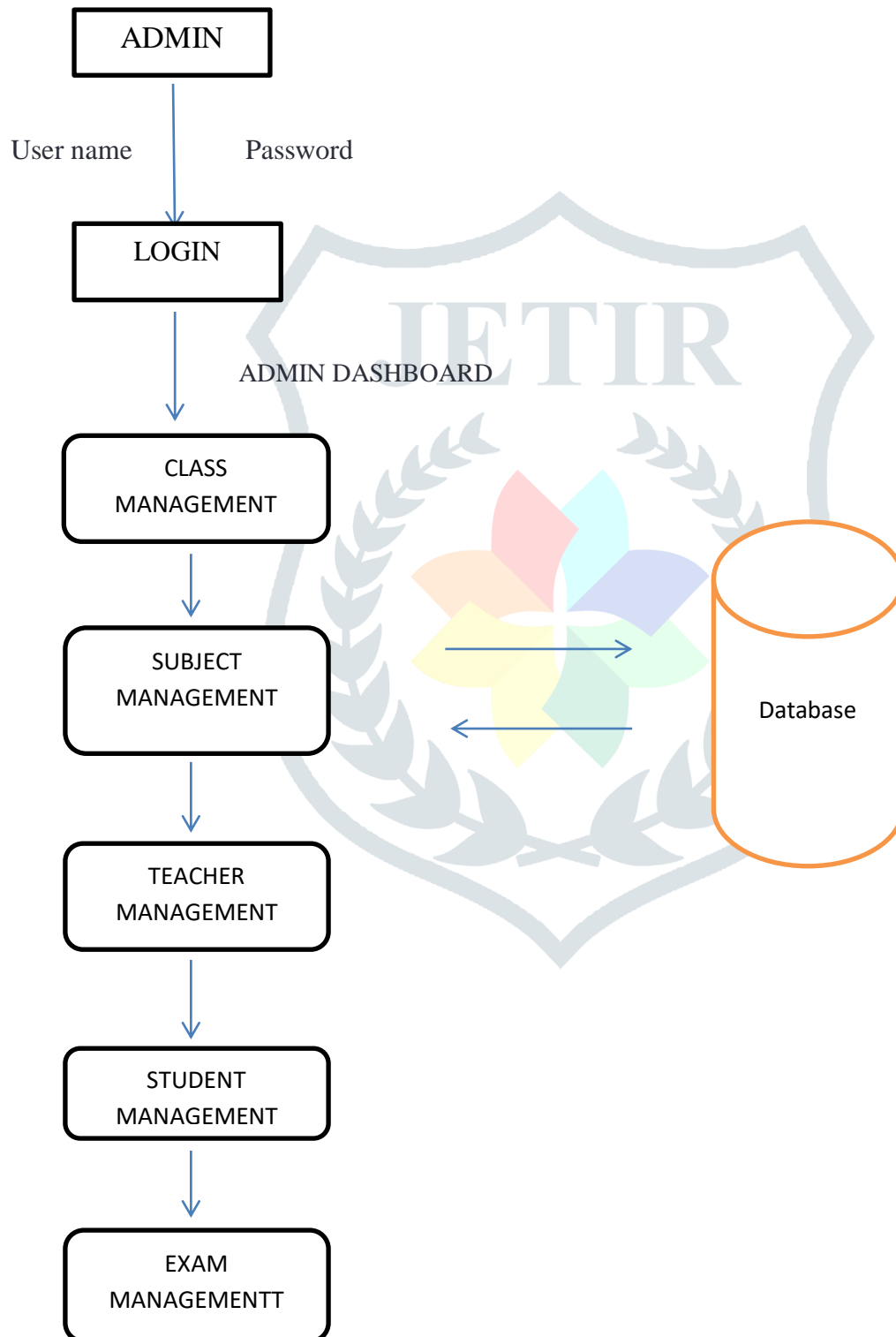
STUDENT: The student is the user who registers on the website using a valid college email through a verification process. Once the legitimate college email has been validated, the student successfully registers on the website and can access their account to view their exam seating assignments.

LOGIN: In order to view the user interface on the website, one must log in using the login module. Whether or not the user enters the current password, the login module checks to see if the student's email address is validated. If the user meets all the requirements listed in the user module, the login module renders to the user interface; if not, it reroutes to the login page.

LOGOUT: The student is removed from the website using the logout module, which then takes them back

to the homepage. The goal of the study should be succinctly stated in the abstract, along with a summary of the key findings. Generally speaking, there should be one paragraph that is no more than 200 words.

3.3. ARCHITECTURE



4.GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The project's objective is to create and deploy an exam hall management system that automates the seating assignment process, reduces manual labor, and aids in the upkeep of student data. In essence, it eliminates the need for physical paperwork and labor-intensive people to maintain records offline [2].[1] Teachers and students will have an effective platform thanks to this project. The main goal is to automate the seating arrangement procedure; this approach is also far quicker, simpler, hassle-free, and more convenient. As a result, it reduces the limitations of the current system, saves a ton of time, and makes data easily accessible.

5. CONCLUSION

We can easily and reliably construct the EXAM HALL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM with PHP. It offers programmers strong functionality and clear syntax to assist with the database, web page, and internal logic. My programming experience with the system's group component also taught me a lot about using PHP to create websites. We have effectively completed the system requirements within PHP. This system can be used to help students replace a number of existing systems once it has successfully completed the testing process. Additionally, it might make things easier for students using the EXAM HALL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM. In summary, both teachers and students will have excellent user experience with this system. This system's only drawback is that, despite the developers' extensive testing with a range of use scenarios, issues could still arise while it's being used in real time. Even in that case, though, PHP's adaptability would offer a straightforward solution and allow for the addition of new features to the system

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