

Online Examination System

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ABSTRACT

Online examination contents provides to focus on creating effective assessment questions and problems and focusing on exam's feedback delivery to students. In the paper we present techniques and solutions that are pertinent to the elements of assessment process: answer submission, computerized grading system, and mainly the feedback after submission process. As the developed and modern organizations are automated and computers are working as per instructions, it becomes essential for the co-ordination of humans, commodity and computers in a modern organization. The administrator, instructor, Student who are attending for online examinations can communicate with the system through this project, thus facilitating effective implementations and monitoring of various activity of Online Examination like conducting Exam as per scheduled basis and delivering results to that particular use or student. And the further details of students who attempted Online Examinations are maintained at administrator.

INTRODUCTION

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

Keyword: Apache server as Web Server; PHP used as Web Technology; Front-End includes HTML, CSS, JAVASCRIPT; MySQL in Back-End.

LITERATURE SURVEY

Ping Guo et al proposed that the Online examination system (OES) can be divided into two models; they are Browser-Server (B/S) model and Client-Server (C/S) model.

OEES (Xingbao Li and Yunming Wu) (the online examination and evaluation system) is based on B/S structure, in which the process of examination and evaluation has been logically classified into four irrelevant sections by functions: content-displaying layer, application-running layer, data-operating layer and database.

Sophal Chao and Reddy designed an internet-based examination system which is flexible for teachers to set and control the student examinations. It has a feature to share information among departments, user groups and institutes, not like the other online examination systems on the market.

Virkram Jamwal and Sridhar Iyer , Virkram Jamwal have implemented mobile agent based system for distance evaluation (MADE) of students distributed over large areas by using Voyager ORB framework.

Swe Zin Hlaing and Yangon designed a framework which is concerned with creating Web-based services for virtual Learning Environment (VLE) related to Student Assessment using mobile agent technology.

EXISTING MODEL

- A huge numbers of copies of question papers have to be made.
- Plenty of correction works, hence delay in giving the results.
- A great extent of tabulation work for each subject results.
- The system has to prepare registration form, question papers for the students and required to print a lot of number manually.

- Answer paper of the students should be checked manually, requires much more time and mistakes may be happened.
- If we have to calculate how many students registered, and verification of details of these students in a month by hand is very difficult.
- The existing system is very time consuming and yet was not effective.

PROPOSED MODEL of OES

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. Proposed system is the automation of existing procedure. Fast retrieval and data accuracy will be the major benefits of the system. Also errors can be minimized. Password protection facility is also incorporated to protect the system from unauthorized access to data. The modern computerized system is developed with the aim to overcome the drawbacks of existing system. The proposed system has got many advantages. The new system is more personalized It is made in a quick and easy referential manner. The advantages of proposed system are that security is maintained in the new system. The questions for the exams will prepare by the administrator and the answers will be published immediately after completing the exam. People from different parts of the world can register very easily and the new system is more personalized. All the new users can understand all the options in it very easily. It is made in a quick and easy referential manner. Easily understandable and user friendly, quick entries can be made in this system. Securities for all important data are maintained confidentially. Access to all important matters are not always locked and can be opened easily at the time of urgency. Avoid the difficulty for each person to come to the exam centre.

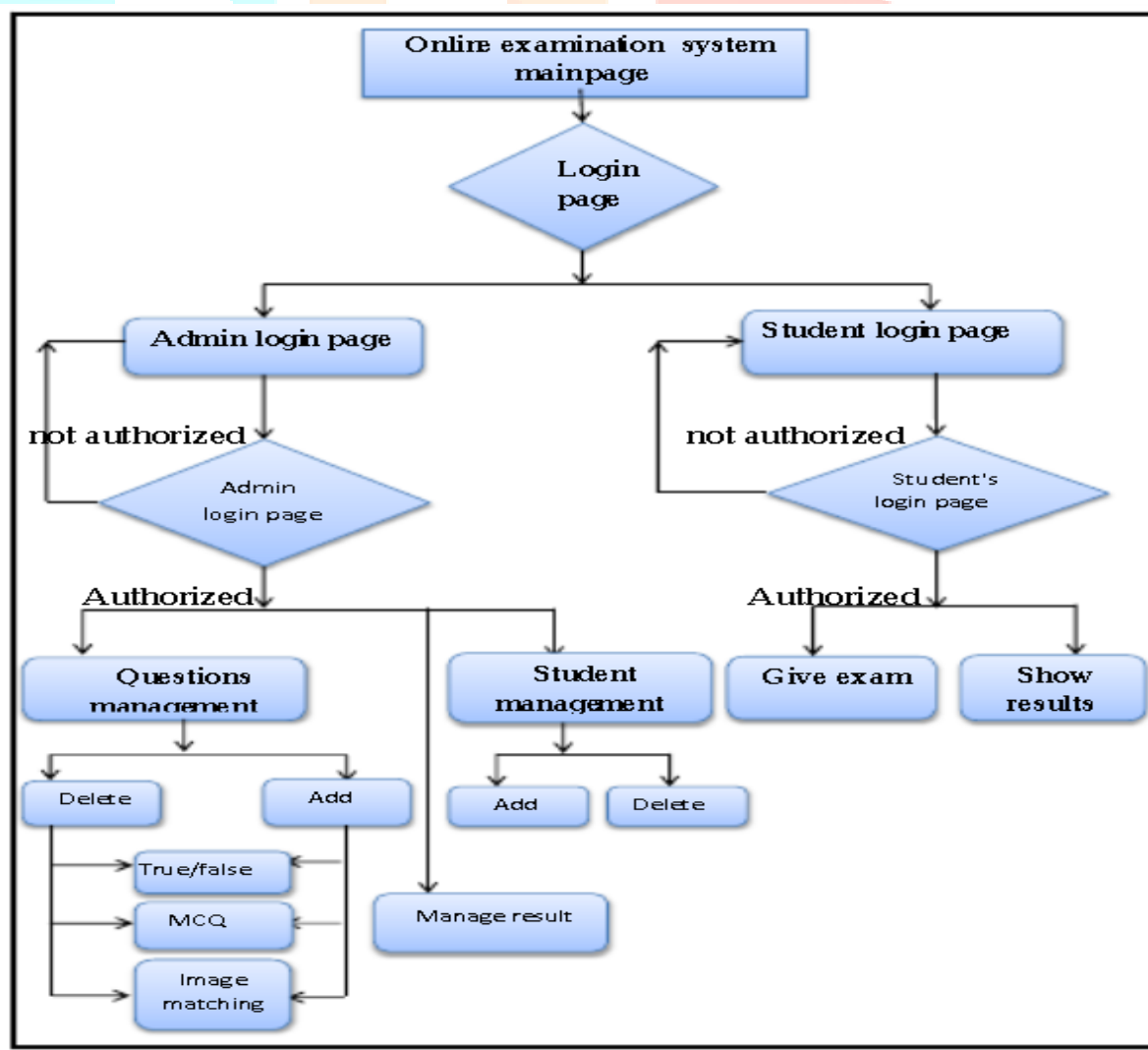


Fig 1.0: Block Diagram of Online Examination System

SYSTEM DESIGN

Design is the first step in the development phase for any techniques and principles for the purpose of defining a device, a process or system in sufficient detail to permit its physical realization. Once the software requirements have been analyzed and specified the software design involves three technical activities - design, coding, implementation and testing that are required to build and verify the software. The design activities are of main importance in this phase, because in this activity, decisions ultimately affecting the success of the software implementation and its ease of maintenance are made. These decisions have the final bearing upon reliability and maintainability of the system. Design is the only way to accurately translate the customer's requirements into finished software or a system. Design is the place where quality is fostered in development. Software design is a process through which requirements are translated into a representation of software. Software design is conducted in two steps. Preliminary design is concerned with the transformation of requirements into data.

MODULES

- Admin Module
- Teacher module
- Student Module

TECHNOLOGY USED

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 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.

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.

JAVA SCRIPT - 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 ECMA Script 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.

MySQL - There are a large number of database management systems currently available, some commercial and some free. Some of them: Oracle, Microsoft Access, Mysql and PostgreSQL. These database systems are powerful, feature-rich software, capable of organizing and searching millions of records at very high speeds. Every Database is composed of one or more tables. These Tables, which structure data into rows and columns, impose organization on the data. The records in a table (below) are not arranged in any particular order. To make it easy to identify a specific record, therefore, it becomes necessary.

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.

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