INTERNAL EVALUATION SYSTEM

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Abstract: *The biggest challenge of a college and educational institute is to manage each and every student detail and their marks effectively and efficiently, often cases occur of changes in marks, pass list, name changes, data losses. To overcome all the pros and cons of the existing system, the proposed software is developed to make the entry and the retrieval of student data much easier. In the existing scenario each student's marks are separately entered by their faculties first in a sheet of paper and then later an office staff copies the mark into a register. It is extremely tedious to search data from this register and usually mark registers are kept separate from student registers, moreover there are every chance of entering wrong marks of the student. To overcome all the cons and disadvantages of the existing system, the proposed software is developed to make the entry and the retrieval of student data much easier.*

Keywords: Staff, Web Application, Student.

1. Introduction

This Project provides a comprehensive architectural overview of the system, using a number of different architectural views to depict different aspects of the system. It is intended to capture and convey the significant architectural decisions which have been made on the system. The internal evaluation systems the application software that is developed to calculate internal mark of the student make the Staff Details, Student Details, Mark Details. The aim of the project is to easily make the student internal mark report through computerized system and also includes all the features. The scope of this is by teaching staffs to manage the staffs, students, and the subject details using a computerized system where the user can add a Staff, Student and Mark Details.

2. Motivation

The biggest challenge of a college and educational institute is to manage each and every student detail and their marks effectively and efficiently, often cases occur of changes in marks, pass list, name changes, data losses. To overcome all the pros and cons of the existing system, the proposed software is developed to make the entry and the retrieval of student data much easier.2 In the existing scenario each student's marks are separately entered by their faculties first in a sheet of paper and then later an office staff copies the mark into a register. It is extremely tedious to search data from this register and usually mark registers are kept separate from student registers, moreover there are every chance of entering wrong marks of the student. To overcome all the cons and disadvantages of the existing system, the proposed software is developed to make the entry and the retrieval of student data much easier.

3. Literature Survey

This was carried out in steps and involved two research officers with general educational knowledge but non-expert in the field. The process was overseen by a Senior Lecturer who is an expert in the field of Inspection and evaluation. Refinements to the process of data extraction, understanding of key concepts and search terms took place through regular meetings and discussions.

Step 1: Searches: A research officer carried out an initial search to identify possible books, articles and reports on both inspection and on internal evaluation. Lists of titles of possible references were identified through searches of general databases, journal searches and searches of library catalogues. All keywords listed below were used in the searches of general databases and lists of titles were scanned for relevance to internal evaluation. This resulted in a large number of titles that were further filtered for relevance according to the above description of internal evaluation. Journal searches and library catalogue search used more restricted sets of search terms to search 'keywords' and 'all text'. To add additional studies on internal evaluation, these were: 'school evaluation' and 'school accountability', 'data and school improvement'. An additional sweep of articles on evaluation was carried out by a researcher by referring to bibliographies and searches for authors frequently published in the field when the first set of searches on internal evaluation was found to have relatively few articles compared to those on 4 inspection. Where titles were ambiguous, abstracts were referred to, if available, and more recent titles were prioritized. Manual scanning of database records was then used to refine title lists and to identify those authors who had published frequently in the field. As the steps of the search proceeded, additional titles were added, based on bibliographies of relevant titles and through use hand searches of journals and other relevant sources.

Step 2: Data extraction and summaries: Literature was filed and classified for inclusion; empirical studies were separated from non-empirical. Previous literature reviews were not included in counts but used to inform searches relevant to this review. Where empirical papers contained elements of separate data sets for each country, these were counted as discrete studies. Also, if individual papers referred more than once to one data set/study, these were aggregated in the data extraction and counted only once. Evidence tables include brief summaries of findings on internal evaluation effects and of important conditions and mechanisms.

4. Problem Definition

The biggest challenge of a college and educational institute is to manage each and every student detail and their marks effectively and efficiently, often cases occur of changes in marks, pass list, name changes, data losses. To overcome all the pros and cons of the existing system, the proposed software is developed to make the entry and the retrieval of student data much easier

5. Proposed System

The aim of proposed system is to develop a system of improved facilities. The proposed system can overcome all the limitations of the existing system. The system provides proper security and reduces the manual work.

6. Advantages

The system is very simple in design and to implement. The system requires very low system resources and the system will work in almost all configurations.

It has got following features. • Security of data. • Ensure data accuracy. • Proper control of the higher officials. • Reduce the damage of the machine. • Minimize manual data entry• Minimum time needed for the various processing. • Greater efficiency. • Better service. • User friendliness and interactive. •Minimum time required.

7. Methodology
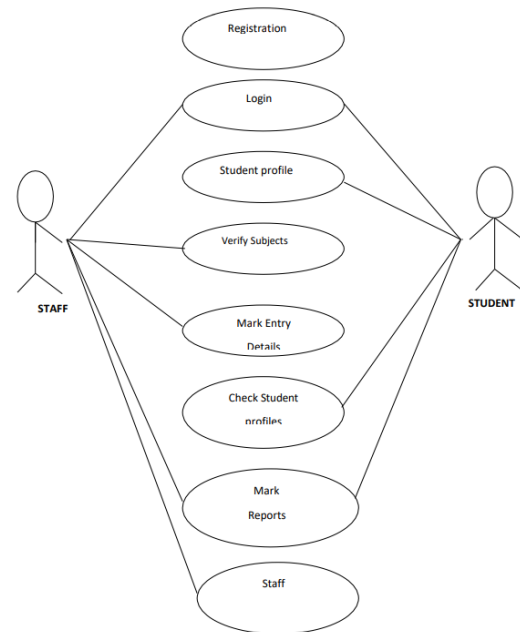
8. Conclusion

This system proposes a Bernoulli process Topic (BPT) model which believe the quantity at two levels: document level and citation level. With the help of BPT model, each document has two different representations in the latent topic space associated with its roles. To overcome the excessive computation of the matrix inverse, Lower Upper factorization is used to speed up the computation with the update rules. The experimental results on the Cora and Cite Seer corpora demonstrate that the BPT model provides a better document modeling than the existing, peer methods in the literature. Furthermore, the investigation of the various applications suggests the promising knowledge discovery capability of the BPT model from a citation network. Considering the time, computation resources, and even the related online burden of users, we also provide the extension of the proposed main scheme to support us. Through detailed security and extensive experiment results, we show that our scheme is highly efficient and resilient to Byzantine failure, malicious data modification attack, and even server colluding attacks.

9. Future work

The aim of the project is to easily make the student internal mark report through computerized system and also includes all the features. The scope of this system is to generate the automatic process of manual handling of internal mark records and to handle staff and student information.

10. References

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