

**COLLEGE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
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ABSTRACT

This project deals with the various functioning in College management process. The main idea is to implement a proper process to system .In our existing system contains a many operations registration, student search, fees, attendance, exam records, performance of the student etc. All these activity takeout manually by administrator. In our model, it deals with the Operations in system. For example, when students fill the registration form the record is stored in the database. And display the details of student is perform by retrieving information from database table.

1 INTRODUCTION

For accomplishing big projects , the number of developers work collectively on different modules . Their efforts when combined together gives the final outcome .However ,a member working on one module may encounter the need to understand other modules . Hence , he may feel the need of telling the concerned member to explain his module . It may be time consuming and troublesome for the concerned member to explain the entire code of the module .Therefore,there arises a need for a tool like CLASS BROWSER which gives the class diagram of the entire module(project) . It is quite reliable and easy to understand.It also helps in debugging large projects.The traditional view of software development takes an algorithmic perspective. In this approach, the main building block of all software is the procedure or function. This view leads developers to focus on issues of control and the decomposition of larger algorithms into smaller ones. There is nothing inherently evil about such a point of view except that it tends to yield brittle systems. As requirements change and the system grows, systems built on algorithmic focus turn out to be very hard to maintain.

The contemporary view of software development takes an object-oriented perspective.In this approach , the main building block of all software systems is the object or class.Simply put, an object is a thing, generally drawn from the vocabulary of the problem space or the solution space ; a class is a description of a set of common objects. Every object has identity, state ,and behavior.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY AND RELATED WORK:

Whenever a new system (a hardware or software) is to be introduced, there is a need to study the new system in every aspect or manner before working on it. We get the idea whether the project is adequate or not.

The feasibility study on 3mejr questions:

- 1.Does the candidate system meet the user requirement?
- 2.Is the problem worth solving?
- 3.The impact of the system on organization.

2.2 TECHNICAL, ECONOMICALLY & OPERATIONAL FEASIBILITY

1.Financial feasibility:

Financial feasibility refers to financial support required. It refers to finance incurred during the development of the project.

2.Technical feasibility:

Technical feasibility refers to technical knowhow and auxiliary devices required.

3. Behavioral feasibility:

Refers to reaction of the people towards the project.

4. Operational feasibility:

Operational feasibility means is it possible to practically implement the project. While installing this software, the hardware and software requirements should be specified.

3 EXISTING SYSTEM

To predict medical insurance costs using python , you can use libraries like scikit-learn and pandas.first ,you need a dataset with information like age,bmi,smoking status etc.then,you can train a model that learns pattern from this data to predict the insurance costs. You can use regression model like linear regression and random forest.these model analyze the data and Make predictions base on the pattern s they find .finally you can evaluate the performance of your model and make predictions on new data.itsrepresent the data in the form of graphs and bars.

3.1.1 EXISTING SYSTEM ISSUES:

1. every one will access the data through the user details on that website
2. data was not secured
3. number of users are connect to ythe data set through the account details

4 PROPOSED WORK AND ALGORITHM

The purpose of being able to classify what activity a person is undergoing at a given time is to allow computers to provide assistance and guidance to a person prior to or while undertaking a task.

The difficulty lies in how diverse our movements are as we perform our day-to-day tasks.

There have been many attempts to use the various machine learning algorithms to accurately classify a person's health details, so much so that Google have created an Activity Recognition API for developers to embed into their creation of mobile applications

5. METHODOLOGIES

MODULES

1. Data Collection:

The first step is to collect multivariate time series data from the phones and the watch's sensors. The sensors are sampled with a constant frequency of 30 Hz. After that, the sliding window approach is utilized for segmentation, where the time series is divided into subsequent windows of fixed duration without interwind gaps (Banos et al., 2014). The sliding window approach does not require preprocessing of the time series, and is therefore ideally suited to real-time applications.

2. Preprocessing:

Filtering is performed afterwards to remove noisy values and outliers from the accelerometer time series data, so that it will be appropriate for the feature extraction stage. There are two basic types of filters that are usually used in this step: average filter (Sharma et al., 2008) or median filter (Thiemjarus, 2010). Since the type of noise dealt with here is similar to the salt and pepper noise found in images, that is, extreme acceleration values that occur in single snapshots scattered throughout the time series. Therefore, a median filter of order 3 (window size) is applied to remove this kind of noise.

3. Feature Extraction:

Here, each resulting segment will be summarized by a fixed number of features, i.e., one feature vector per segment. The used features are extracted from both time and frequency domains. Since, many activities have a repetitive nature, i.e., they consist of a set of movements that are done periodically like walking and running. This frequency of repetition, also known as dominant frequency, is a descriptive feature and thus, it has been taken into consideration.

4. Standardization:

Since, the time domain features are measured in (m/s²), while the frequency ones in (Hz), therefore, all features should have the same scale for a fair comparison between them, as some classification algorithms use distance metrics. In this

step, Z-Score standardization is used, which will transform the attributes to have zero mean and unit variance, and is defined as

$$x_{\text{new}} = (x - \mu) / \sigma$$

Where μ and σ are the attribute's mean and standard deviation respectively (Gyllensten, 2010).

Identified functions must be exercised.

Output : identified classes of application outputs must be exercised.

6 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

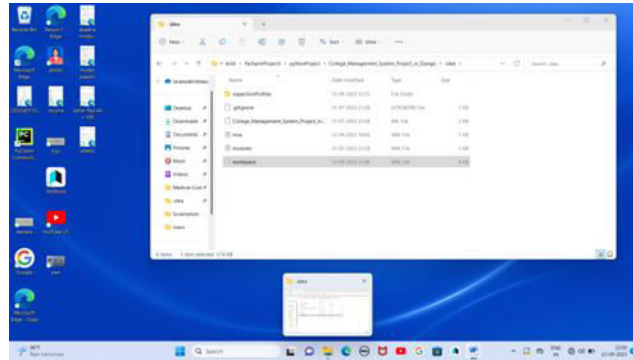


FIG1: THE ABOVE FIGURE WILL DISPLAY THE CODE LOCATION

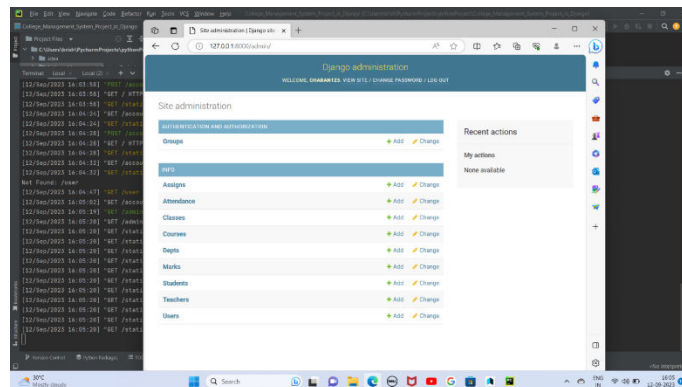


FIG2: THE ABOVE FIGURE WILL DISPLAY THE OUTPUT OF THE CODE

6.CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

CONCLUSION

The project entitled as College Management System is the system that deals with the issues related to a particular institution.

- ⊗ This project is successfully implemented with all the features mentioned in system requirements specification.
- ⊗ The application provides appropriate information to users according to the chosen service.
- ⊗ The project is designed keeping in view the day to day problems faced by a college.
- ⊗ Deployment of our application will certainly help the college to reduce unnecessary wastage of time in personally going to each department for some information.

Awareness and right information about any college is essential for both the development of student as well as faculty. So this serves the right purpose in achieving the desired requirements of both the communities.

7 REFERENCES

- 1] www.sves-srpt.ac.in
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- 3] www.wellington-college.school.nz