Exam Hall Seating Allotment System

A. Sivaprakash[1], P. Anbumani[2]
[1]Dept of Computer Application
[2]Associate Professor Dept of Computer Application
[1, 2] Krishnasamy College of Engineering and Technology,Cuddalore.

Abstract- *Exam Hall Seating Management System may be a web process developed for colleges to simplify examination hall allotment and seating arrangement. It facilitates access the examination information about a specific student during a particular class. The aim of developing exam hall seating arrangement system is to computerize the traditional way of conducting exams. Another purpose for developing this software is to urge the seating arrangement report automatically during exams. The project is developed as an online based application, and it will work for a selected institute. Most students face many problems find the exam hall and their seats respectively. A newly invented concept can aid for the scholars in checking their exam halls. This helps them to identify the bottom or get directions to their respective halls without delays. Students' details have information about all the scholars who attend the examination. It contains the name of the scholar, Floor Name, Branch of the scholar and thus the hall number. Hall Details have a complete number of halls available within the institution and therefore the name of the hall. Batch details contain department details for ex., computing, Biology, Chemistry, Mathematics etc., and therefore the examination timings, details have total timing allotted to students and hall etc. This project keeps track of various details in modules like Students Details, Examination Timing Details, and Hall Details with the proper descriptions.*

Keywords- Exam hall seating arrangement, Login page designing, student's details, and Reporting.

I. INTRODUCTION

Examination Hall Management System is developed for the school to simplify the allocation of halls and issuing hall tickets to students during exams. It facilitates access the examination information about a specific student during a particular department. The information is sorted information alphabetically, which can be provided by the teacher for a respective department. This system is also helping in finding the examination eligibility criteria of a student of the particular department.

II. LITERATURE VIEW

1. A unified architecture for natural language processing: Deep neural networks with multitask learning
AUTHORS: R. Collobert and J. Weston

We describe a single convolutional neural network architecture that, given a sentence, outputs a host of language processing predictions: part-of-speech tags, chunks, named entity tags, semantic roles, semantically similar words and the likelihood that the sentence makes sense (grammatically and semantically) using a language model. The entire network is trained jointly on all these tasks using weight-sharing, an instance of multitask learning. All the tasks use labeled data except the language model which is learnt from unlabeled text and represents a novel form of semi-supervised learning for the shared tasks. We show how both multitask learning and semi-supervised learning, improve the generalization of the shared tasks, resulting in state-of-the-art-performance.

2. Inferring latent task structure for multi-task learning via multiple kernel Learning
AUTHORS: C. Widmer, Y. Altun, N. C. Toussaint, and G. Rätsch

The lack of sufficient training data is the limiting factor for many Machine Learning applications in Computational Biology. If data are available for several different but related problem domains, Multitask Learning algorithms can be used to learn a model based on all available information. In Bioinformatics, many problems can be cast into the Multitask Learning scenario by incorporating data from several organisms. However, combining information from several tasks requires careful consideration of the degree of similarity between tasks. Our proposed method simultaneously learns or refines the similarity between tasks along with the Multitask Learning classifier. This is done by formulating the Multitask Learning problem as Multiple Kernel Learning, using the recently published q-Norm MKL algorithm.

3. Micro-blogging sentiment detection by collaborative online learning
AUTHORS: G. Li, S. C. H. Hoi, K. Chang, and R. Jain

We study the online micro-blog sentiment detection problem, which aims to determine whether a micro-blog post expresses emotions. This problem is challenging because a micro-blog post is very short and individuals have distinct ways of expressing emotions. A single classification model trained on the entire corpus may fail to capture characteristics unique to each user. On the other hand, a personalized model for each user may be inaccurate due to the scarcity of training data, especially at the very beginning where users have just posted a few entries. To overcome these challenges, we propose learning a global model over all micro-bloggers, which is then leveraged to continuously refine the individual models through a collaborative online learning way. We evaluate our algorithm on a real-life micro-blog dataset collected from the popular micro-blog site - Twitter. Results show that our algorithm is effective and efficient for timely sentiment detection in real micro-blogging applications

III. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

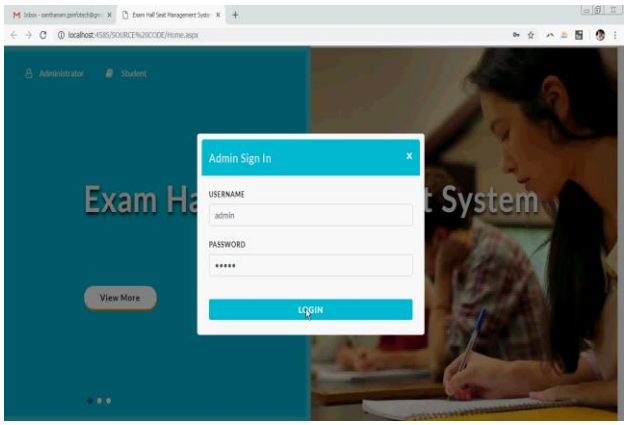
1. The system is user friendly for the retrieval and storing of data. The system is faster to store the data. The system is maintained efficiently. The graphical user interface is implemented in this proposed system. The proposed system is more efficient than existing systems
2. Reports like seating arrangements can be easily generated in this proposed system by that user can generate the report as per the requirement and their wish for the duration of the month or the day but not in the middle of the session
3. The proposed system requires very less paper work. All the data are entered into the computer immediately and reports can be generated with the help of computers. So that work will become very easy because there is no need to keep data on more papers
4. Computer operator control is available so rate of errors will be less. Storing and retrieving of information is simple. So work can be done correct time and also betterat speed

IV. DIFFERENT PLATFORMS

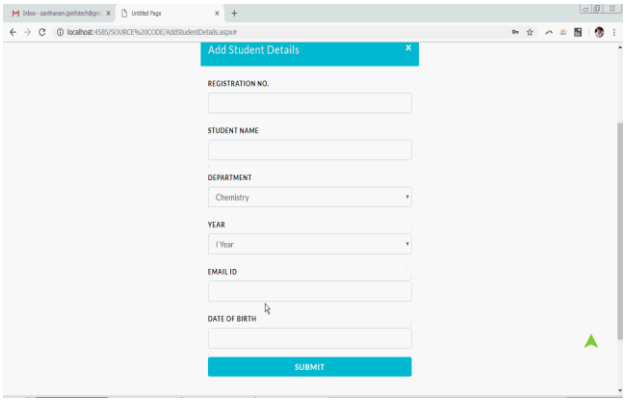
Microsoft .NET: Microsoft .NET could also be a group of Microsoft software technologies for rapidly building and integrating XML Web services, Microsoft Windows-based applications, and Web solutions. The .NET Framework may be a language-neutral platform for writing programs which will easily and securely interoperate. There's no barrier with .NET: there are numerous languagesavailable to the developer, including Managed C++, C#, Visual Basic and JavaScript. The .NET framework provides the inspiration for components to interact seamlessly, whether locally or remotely on different platforms. It standardizes common data types and communications protocols in order that components created in several languages can easily interpret.".NET" is additionally the collective name given to varied software components built upon the .NET platform. These are getting to be both products (Visual Studio.NET and Windows.NET Server, for instance) and services (like Passport, .NET My Services, then on).

V. MODULE DESCRIPTION

1. Admin Login Form: Here admin has got to login by using their unique username and password. The admin is the only authorized person to access this module for security purpose. So other users don't get rights to access this module for his or her purpose**.**

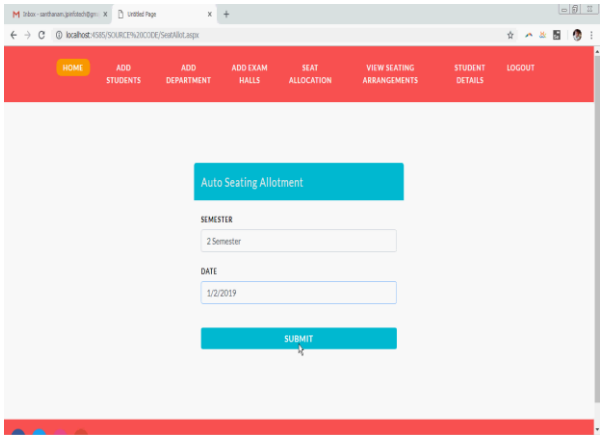


2. Student Registration: Student has got to register their personal details like registration no, department, year, class, section, semester, arrear status, username and password .This registration is going to be won to avoid anonymous users. After the registration process is completed, students will get an account to use login page.

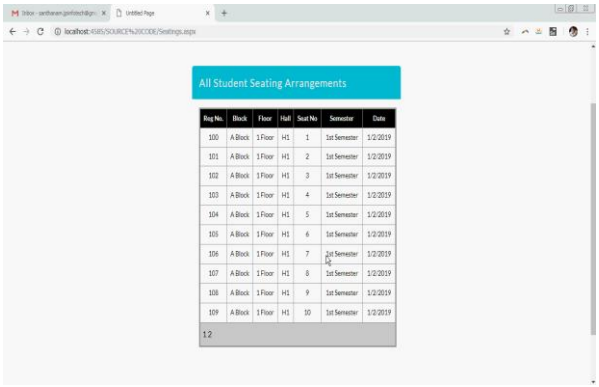


3. Seating Allotment For Student: In this module admin arranges seats for college kids supported their department, year, section, semester, and class, subjects with arrears and

without arrears. Staffs also verify that no students of the same department, class doesn't sit together.



4. View Detail: In this module, students can view their details by giving the student registration number, department, year, class, section and semester.



VI. CONCLUSION

It has been an excellent pleasure on behalf of me to figure on this exciting and challenging project. This project proved good on behalf of me because it provided practical knowledge of not only programming in ASP.NET and C#.NET web based application and no some extent Windows Application and SQL Server 2005, but also about all handling procedure related with "**Exam Hall Seating Allotment System".** The system also provides knowledge about the newest technology utilized in developing web enabled application and client server technology, which will be great demand within the future. This will provide better opportunities and guidance within the future in developing projects independently.

VII. FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

The existing system can be enhanced, by storing the hall ticket in a database, instead of a file so that the statistics about the hall ticket obtained can be easily analyzed. Using .NET, insert the timetable by entering the time and date for the particular papers and create the seating arrangement. And also a database of the exam timetable can be entered by the student to view their halls and timing of the exam.

By internet, automatic timetable has got to fetch to the database which seating wants to be created consistent with the actual day and session.

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