



International Journal of Intellectual Advancements and Research in Engineering Computations

Student fees report management

T.Naveen Kumar¹, M.Pavithran¹, K.Srivatsan¹, K.Gunasekar²

¹UG-Students, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Nandha Engineering College

²Associate Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Nandha Engineering College

ABSTRACT

Student Fees Report Management System tracks all the details of a student from the day one to the end of his course which can be useful for all reporting purpose, tracking enrolment, status and all these will be available for future references too. As for the purpose of establishing an integrated student fees management system for adapting to the objective requirements of digital construction of universities through the analysis of current situation of the account information, this paper has proposed the function improvement design for subsystem as account treatment, auxiliary account treatment, wages management, student fees, integrated inquiry system and customers queuing system aiming at the problem for present based on the information planning, and management for fees account information with system mentioned above which effectively improves the general ability in electrical account calculation and information.

Keywords: Java, MYSQL, Fees account, Calculation, Maintance analysis and decision.

INTRODUCTION

The most of the records are maintained on paper. It becomes very inconvenient to modify the data. In the existing system, here is a possibility that the same data in different registers may have different values which means the entries of the same data do not match. This inconsistent state does not supply the concrete information which poses a problem in the case information related to particular search record. Our project is very useful. User is no longer required to check his register in search of records, as now it can be searched over the software by choosing some options. The user need not to type in most of the information. He/she is just required to enter the desired options. On the whole it liberates the user from keeping lengthy manual records. In a nutshell, it abates the work load of an organization. In today's world, no one likes to perform calculations on calculator or manually when computer is there. Everyone wants his/her work to be done by computer automatically and displaying the result for further manipulations.

So this project is about providing convenience regarding fee management system.

The Fees Module of fees report management is the one of the most automated fee calculation modules on hand in the market. Apart from being automated it is, at the same time, flexible enough to accommodate the varying nature of fee payments that most of the educational institutions come across. Fee calculation is done on the basis of Category selected for the student. The module automatically calculates the pending fees, previous fee payment details, deductions and concessions if any applicable to the selected student. In addition to the above, the user is also given the option to allow payment of more than one month/fee-cycle either applicable.

User-defined fee structure and category can be maintained. Automated bill generation option enhances the system dependability. Fee Receipt can be accepted by the system with few mouse clicks. At any point of time, user can verify collections made and outstanding with single click.

Author for correspondence:

Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Nandha Engineering College

Fee Management System is one of the key components in

Managing Educational institutes, Coaching/Training centers. It allows great many numbers of when it comes to fee management.

The main of this system is to develop fee management system by Java. This system mainly reduces the work task and it is easy to maintain the records for a long time than normal hand written records. The user can check his record details by just entering his name no need to search all the

record. With the help of this system fee calculations can be done very easily by this system. So the maintenance and management of fee became very easy. In this new fee management system the difference between old fee system and new fee system is shown. The new system can overcome the old fee system by adding some additional features like it is totally computerized and data can be easily maintained in database for a long time

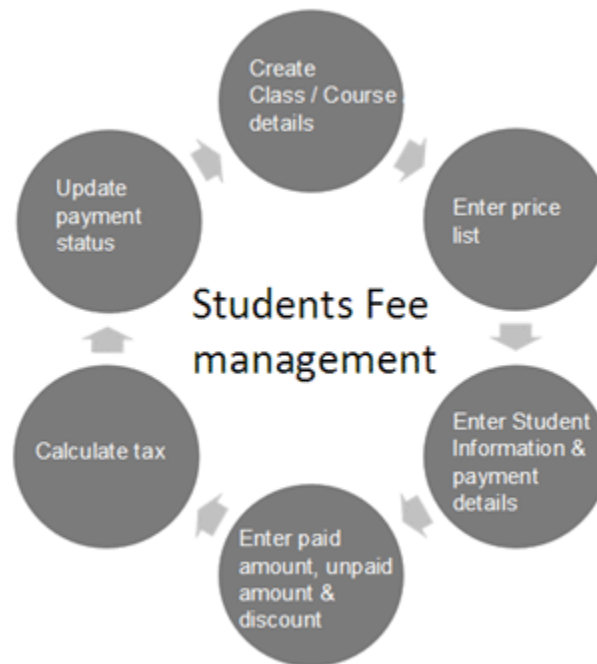


Figure 1. Process of student fees management system

RELATED WORKS

Managing collection of fees, issuing fee receipts and fee register updating is a laborious manual process, leading to data inaccuracy and or reconciliation. Re-entry of fees receipts in accounting software separately leads to double manpower cost and time. Schools need a School Fees System to automate the process of collecting fees. So far, the parents would come in person to pay the amount in cash or cheque. The system would get complex with the parents opting to pay using different methods. All these factors will make the traditional way of fee payment complicated. Online School fees system. The School Fees System is developed using PHP and

MySQL database. This new system shall enable the parents to pay fees online by using this tool. The School Fees System is quick and simple to use. It is a dashboard like application with many features given to the users. The user shall be able to login securely and make payments. The user shall be able to generate report for the period selected. The user can also check for defaulters in the student list. The security and privacy are maintained for each user in the system. All the transaction related records are maintained in the database. Hence it is easier for the school to manage the billing system. Student module shall have the details of the student like name, class, school etc.

The maintenance of the date is difficult and there is need a space to store a large amount of records. There is no security for data and the data are to be monitored continuously. We develop all the transaction related records are maintained in the database. Hence it is easier for the school to manage the billing system.

Fees module shall enable the user to make actual payments. This will have all the transaction related details and the mode of payments. The module shall include the account details of the school to which the amount to be credited. [7][9] The name or trust which has to be mentioned for fee payment shall also be included. It includes the term for which the student is paying the fees. Also, a description field which shall hold information about the fee. Report module generates the report for the time period selected by the user. [11] The details of the fees paid for the selected period shall be captured. The report shall display all the details regarding the fees paid for that quarter. The report shall include the tuition fee for the term, admission fee if it exists or any other fee such as the transport fee etc.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

Software provides facility to print receipts atomizing office work. This Software provides facility to generate due fees report easily and at any point of time. Managing assortment of fees, issue fee receipts and fee register change could be a effortful manual method, resulting in knowledge quality and or reconciliation. Re-entry of fees receipts in accounting computer code singly results in double force price and time. faculties want a college Fees System to automatize the method of collection fees. So far, the oldsters would be available in person to pay the quantity in money or

cheque. [11] The system would get advanced with the oldsters opting to pay exploitation totally different ways. of these factors can create the normal approach of fee payment sophisticated. on-line faculty Fees System. the college Fees System is developed exploitation PHP and MySQL information. This new system shall modify the oldsters to pay fees on-line by exploitation this tool. the college Fees System is fast and easy to use. it's a dashboard like application with several options given to the users. [8] The user shall be ready to login firmly and create payments. The user shall be ready to generate report for the amount selected. The user can even check for defaulters within the student list. the safety and privacy are maintained for every user within the system.

The dealings connected records are maintained within the information. Therefore it's easier for the college to manage the request system. This module shall have the main points of the scholar like name, class, school [7], [11], [18] This module shall modify the user to form actual payments. this can have all the dealings connected details and also the mode of payments. The module shall embody the account details of the college to that the quantity to be attributable. The name or trust that has got to be mentioned for fee payment shall even be enclosed. It includes the term that the scholar is paying the fees. Also, an outline field that shall hold info regarding the fees. Report module generates the report for the period selected by the user. The main points of the fees got the chosen amount shall be captured. The report shall show all the main points concerning the fees got that quarter. The report shall embody the schooling fee for the term, price of admission if it exists or the other fee like the transport fee etc.

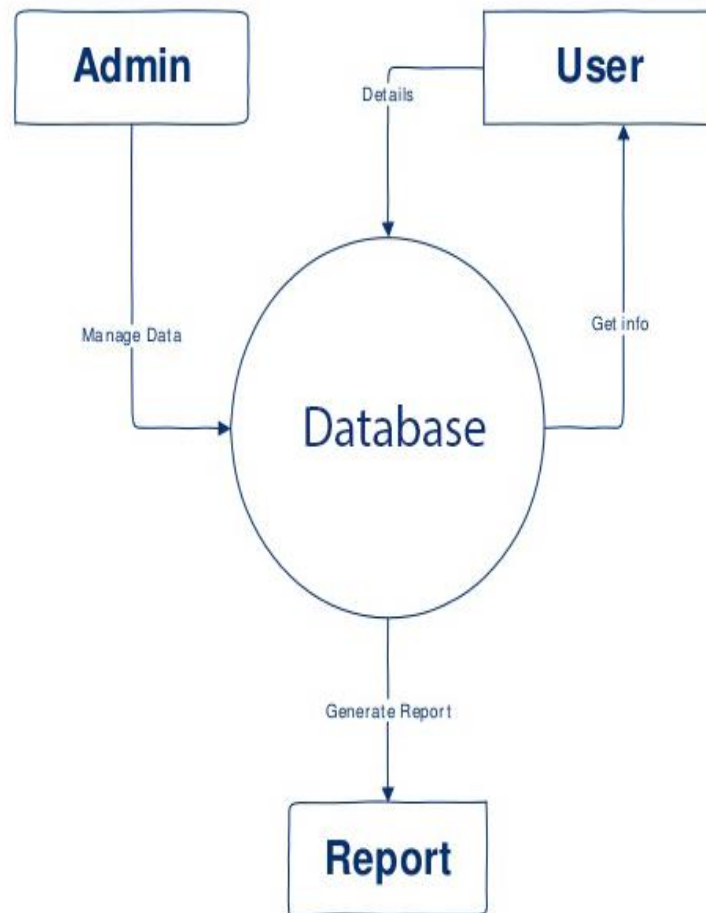


Figure 2. DFD of Fees report management

TECHNOLOGIES USED

We use latest technology to develop an application like sent data through wireless via email or SMS. The mostly the students and parents get quick update. We developed by the java and MYSQL.

Java

Java technology is used to develop applications for a wide range of environments, from consumer devices to heterogeneous enterprise systems. In this section, get a high-level view of the Java platform and its components. The Java language is a C-language derivative, so its syntax rules look much like C's. For example, code blocks are modularized into methods and delimited by braces ({and}), and variables are declared before they are used. The JVM is an abstract computing machine, having an instruction set that uses memory. Virtual

machines are often used to implement a programming language. The JVM is the cornerstone of the Java programming language. It is responsible for Java's cross-platform portability and the small size of its compiled code. The Solaris JVM is used to execute Java applications. The Java compiler, javac, outputs byte codes and puts them into a .class file. The JVM then interprets these byte codes, which can then be executed by any JVM implementation, thus providing Java's cross-platform portability. The next two figures illustrate the traditional compile-time environment and the new portable Java compile-time environment. The JRE is the software environment in which programs compiled for a typical JVM implementation can run. The runtime system includes. Code necessary to run Java programs, dynamically link native methods, manage memory, and handle exceptions.

Implementation of the JVM including a typical JVM implementation's various modules and its functional position with respect to the JRE and class libraries. The Java programming language requires that multithreading (MT) programs be supported. All Java interpreters provide an MT programming environment. However, many of these interpreters support only uniprocessor multithreading, so Java program threads are executed one at a time. The Solaris JVM interpreter takes full advantage of multiprocessor systems by using the intrinsic Solaris multithread facilities. These allow multiple threads of a single process to be scheduled simultaneously onto multiple CPUs. An MT Java program run under the Solaris JVM will have a substantial increase in concurrency over the same program run on other platforms.

MySQL

MySQL is the world's most popular open source database. With its proven performance, reliability and ease-of-use, MySQL has become the leading database choice for web-based applications, used by high profile web properties including Face book, Twitter, YouTube, Yahoo! and many more. [8] [20] Oracle drives MySQL innovation, delivering new capabilities to power next generation web, cloud, mobile and embedded applications. MySQL is free and open-source software under the terms of the GNU General Public License, and is also available under a variety of proprietary licenses. MySQL was owned and sponsored by the Swedish company MySQL AB, which was bought by Sun Microsystems (now Oracle Corporation).[8] In 2010, when Oracle acquired Sun, Widenius forked the open-

source MySQL project to create Maria DB. MySQL is a component of the LAMP web application software stack (and others), which is an acronym for Linux, Apache, MySQL, Perl/PHP/Python. MySQL is used by many database-driven web applications, including Drupal, Joomla, phpBB, and Word Press. MySQL is also used by many popular websites, including Google.

EVALUATION

The previous sections have addressed many major aspects: the cloud-client algorithms, the client-side analysis, and also the confidentiality analysis. The experiments can study however the cloud-client algorithms perform in terms of various settings which will conjointly involve the trade-off between model quality and client-side prices. Specifically, we'll show the measurability of our approach with client-side computation and communication precession real datasets. We'll conduct a collection of experiments to know that of the four personal learning ways is that the best in terms of prices and model quality. We'll judge model confidentiality with the projected technique.

We implement the perturbation methods based on the algorithms in the corresponding papers. The RASP-Boost framework is implemented based on the A da Boost algorithm. The four learning algorithms are implemented as plugins to the framework. All these implementations use Java and are thoroughly tested on a Ubuntu Linux server. We also used the Sickest-Learn toolkit to generate the AdaBoost baseline accuracy based on the original datasets for comparison.

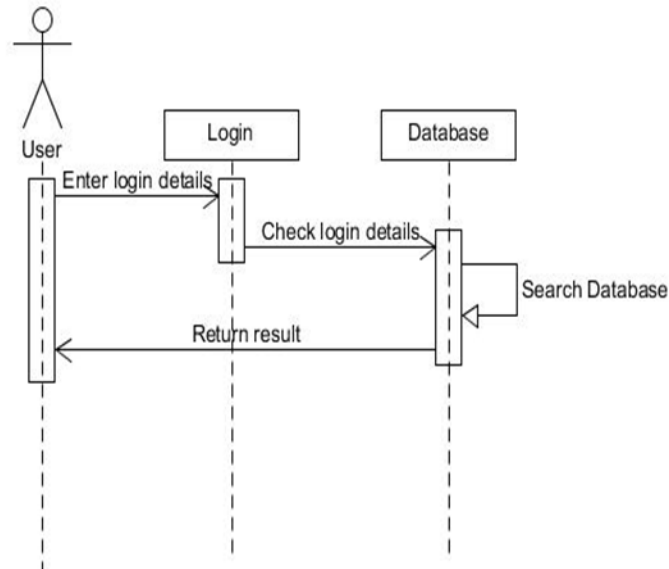


Figure 3 sequence diagram for login

The maintenance of the date is difficult and there is need a space to store a large amount of records. There is no security for data and the data are to be monitored continuously. We develop all the transaction related records are maintained in the database. Hence it is easier for the school to manage the billing system. Fees module shall enable the user to make actual payments. This will have all the transaction related details and the mode of payments. The module shall include the account details of the school to which the amount to be credited. The name or trust which has to be mentioned for fee payment shall also be included. It includes the term for which the student is paying the fees. Also, a description field which shall hold information about the fee. Report module generates the report for the time period selected by the user. [11] The details of the fees paid for the selected period shall be captured. The report shall display all the details regarding the fees paid for that quarter. The report shall include the tuition fee for the term, admission fee

CONCLUSION

Real world jobs often have different demands on different computing resources. Ignoring the

differences in the current homogeneous resource allocation causes resource starvation on one type and wastage on other types. To reduce the monetary costs for users in IaaS clouds and wastage in computing resources for cloud system, this paper first emphasized the need to have a flexible VM offering for VM requests with different resource demands on different resource types. We then proposed a heterogeneous resource allocation approach named skewness-avoidance multi-resource (SAMR) allocation. Our answer includes a VM allocation rule to make sure heterogenous workloads area unit allotted befittingly to avoid skew resource utilization in PMs, and a model-based approach to estimate the acceptable. Number of active pms to operate samr. Particularly for our developed markov chain, we showed its relatively low complexity for practical operation and accurate estimation we conducted simulation experiments to test our proposed solution. We compared our solution with the single-dimensional method and the multi-resource method without skewness consideration. From the comparisons, we found that ignoring heterogeneity in the workloads led to huge wastage in resources.

REFERENCES

- [1]. Narayanan and V. Shmatikov, "Robust de-anonymization of large sparse datasets," in Proceedings of the IEEE Symposium on Security and Privacy, 2008, 111–125.
- [2]. R. Agrawal and R. Srikant, "Privacy-preserving data mining," in Proceedings of ACM SIGMOD Conference. Dallas, Texas: ACM, 2000.
- [3]. C. M. Fung, K. Wang, R. Chen, and P. S. Yu, "Privacy-preserving data publishing: A survey of recent developments," ACM Computing Survey, 42, 14:1–14:2010.
- [4]. Dwork, "Differential privacy," in International Colloquium on Automata, Languages and Programming. Springer, 2006.
- [5]. H. Xu, S. Guo, and K. Chen, "Building confidential and efficient query services in the cloud with rasp data perturbation," IEEE Transactions on Knowledge and Data Engineering, 26(2), 2014.
- [6]. Z. Brakerski, C. Gentry, and V. Vaikuntanathan, "(leveled) fully homomorphic encryption without bootstrapping," in Proceedings of the 3rd Innovations in Theoretical Computer Science Conference, ser. ITCS '12. New York, NY, USA: ACM, 2012, 309–325.
- [7]. Y. Huang, D. Evans, J. Katz, and L. Malka, "Faster secure two-party computation using garbled circuits," in Proceedings of the 20th USENIX Conference on Security, ser. SEC'11. Berkeley, CA, USA: USENIX Association, 2011, 35–35.
- [8]. B. Schneier, "Homomorphic encryption breakthrough," <http://tinyurl.com/nlzv4w>, 2009.
- [9]. V. Nikolaenko, S. Ioannidis, U. Weinsberg, M. Joye, N. Taft, and D. Boneh, "Privacy-preserving matrix factorization," in Proceedings of the 2013 ACM SIGSAC conference on Computer and communications security. New York, NY, USA: ACM, 2013, 801–812.
- [10]. K. Chen and L. Liu, "Geometric data perturbation for outsourced data mining," Knowledge and Information Systems, 29(3), 2011.
- [11]. K. Liu, H. Kargupta, and J. Ryan, "Random projection-based multiplicative data perturbation for privacy preserving distributed data mining," IEEE Transactions on Knowledge and Data Engineering (TKDE), 18(1), 2006, 92–106.
- [12]. Y. Lindell and B. Pinkas, "Privacy preserving data mining," Journal of Cryptology, 15(3), 2000, 177–206.
- [13]. K. Liu, C. Giannella, and H. Kargupta, "An attacker's view of distance preserving maps for privacy preserving data mining," in Proceedings of PKDD, Berlin, Germany, 2006.
- [14]. Gentry, "Fully homomorphic encryption using ideal lattices," in Annual ACM Symposium on Theory of Computing. New York, NY, USA: ACM, 2009, 169–178.
- [15]. M. Cooney, "Ibm touts encryption innovation," <http://tinyurl.com/d7xpuk>, 2009.
- [16]. T. Graepel, K. Lauter, and M. Naehrig, "Ml confidential: Machine learning on encrypted data," in Proceedings of the 15th International Conference on Information Security and Cryptology, ser. ICISC'12. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer-Verlag, 2013, 1–21.
- [17]. R. Bost, R. A. Popa, S. Tu, and S. Goldwasser, "Machine learning classification over encrypted data," in 22nd Annual Network and Distributed System Security Symposium, NDSS 2015, San Diego, California, USA, February 8-11, 2014, 2015.
- [18]. R. Agrawal, J. Kiernan, R. Srikant, and Y. Xu, "Orderpreserving encryption for numeric data," in Proceedings of ACM SIGMOD Conference, 2004.
- [19]. H. Hacigumus, B. Iyer, C. Li, and S. Mehrotra, "Executing sql over encrypted data in the database-service-provider model," in Proceedings of ACM SIGMOD Conference, 2002.
- [20]. W. K. Wong, D. W.-l. Cheung, B. Kao, and N. Mamoulis, "Secure knn computation on encrypted databases," in Proceedings of ACM SIGMOD Conference. New York, NY, USA: ACM, 2009, 139–152.