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# Student Syllabus Tracker

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## Abstract

Syllabus are crucial tools that aid university teachers in explaining to students the goal and course direction. Syllabi creation and storage using conventional methods can get tiresome and time-consuming. At a sizable private institution, the Center for Teaching and Learning has created a tool to speed up the process of creating, modifying, and saving syllabi. The designer and developer will introduce and demonstrate the recently developed tool during the roundtable session, facilitate a discussion about how the tool can be used to enhance communication between teachers, students, and departments, and then give the attendees the opportunity to use the tool.

Easy to view the students syllabus detail. Identify the particular set of the syllabus of the students. It is easy for each subject faculty. Serve as the framework for the selected course materials, course details, and method of instructions. University teaching and learning is always accessed through syllabi. Using this analogy as a foundation, this paper introduces Open Syllabus, a model-based REACT JS, NODE JS, MANGO DB approach to course outlines for online courses. The resources (files, citations, assignments, etc.), activities (quiz, forum, etc.), and course information (description, objectives, etc.) are all organized in Open Syllabus in a way that gives instructors direction, students navigational clarity, and export/import capabilities for sharing content across platforms.

**Keywords:** Syllabus Tracker, ELT Division, Authentication.



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## Introduction

This project is being developed as an web application for tracking syllabus of the student*s*. In general, a syllabus is a plan outlining precisely what college students should learn in a given subject. Even while it may seem like the syllabus is just a written record of the assignments, readings, and activities, it actually helps the students fulfil the necessary expectations that help them feel secure. A well-crafted course syllabus can fulfil a variety of functions, including establishing an understanding between the teacher and the student, conveying seriousness and expectations, outlining the overall plan of action for the course, and providing students with a cognitive map of the subject matter. The course's success is dependent on how well the goals and the suggests seven functions for a syllabus to be effective, including establishing the tone for a course, encouraging students to achieve their academic goals, helping faculty plan lessons, organizing students' work, and establishing an agreement between teachers and students about expectations. It also looked at the correlation between changes made to a course syllabus and the grades students ultimately earned. It has been discovered that the more specific the course syllabi are in terms of the number of objectives, the subject matter, the instructional materials, and the grading criteria, the better it facilitates the processing of the knowledge acquired in a learning environment and the students' final grade performances as well. Supportive comments are said to motivate students.

## Related Work

Syllabi for courses offer useful information that makes it possible for students and teachers to interact meaningfully. They can also be utilised as a plan, a contract, or a tool for instruction and learning.

When the syllabi are thoroughly prepared to address students' questions and comments in advance, a lively and successful classroom environment where every student is involved in the lesson can be achieved. Because the degree of alignment between students' performance or needs and instructors' expectations can affect students' progress, well-designed syllabi are extremely important in terms of format and terminology. The current study was conducted at an Istanbul-based private university's ELT division. The authors want to find out how good the teachers' syllabi are at communicating assessment to the students. In order to determine whether there is a contradiction between the assessment policies stated in the syllabus and the actual usage of assessment strategies in the classroom, data were gathered using the course syllabi for the undergraduate courses in the English language department ($1^{st}$–$4^{th}$ levels). There have been 20 syllabuses examined. These course outlines were taken from teachers who only teach courses in the area of English as a Second Language.

The undergraduate curriculum also consists of courses that raise students' awareness of the English language system and methodological and pedagogical methods to teaching other languages. The program's goal is to give the students advanced and specialized knowledge in the discipline while also assisting them in developing the skills necessary for teacher research and professional growth. The findings indicate that while the employed curricula are adequate for communicating with the students, they may be improved with the aid of their expectations and views.

## Proposed System

The proposed system is maintaining data through web application and it is software oriented. The proposed system can make the appointment request for their specification. The proposed system is the paperless method utilizes cutting-edge computer technology and runs on a huge scale. The drawbacks of the existing system such that appointment schedule management is rectified by various modules like administrator, faculty. The mode of operation is web application.

By this web app student can register and log in to the app and after that user can get info about syllabus and the admin can post the syllabus in the database.

### 1. Suggested System Benefits

- The proposed system has the following benefits.
- This system provides online storage/updates and retrieval facility.
- This system promises very less or no paper work and also provides help to faculty members and students.

In this system everything is stored electronically so very less amount of paper work is required and information can be retrieved very easily without searching here and there into registers.

## System Design

### Level 1

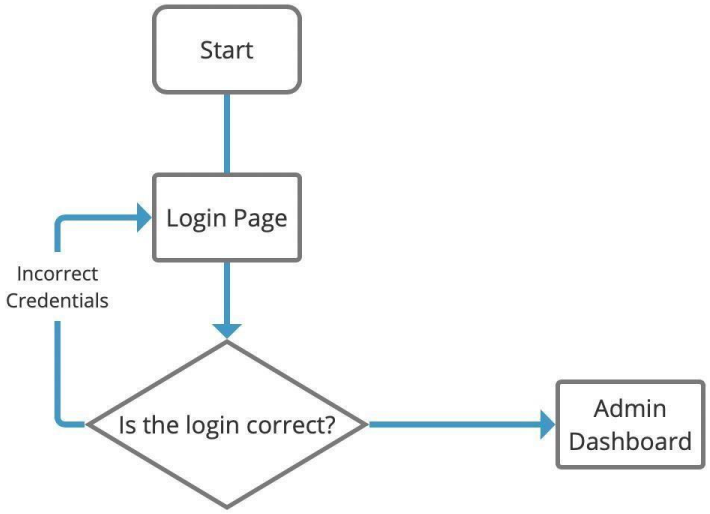



**Fig. 4.1: Login Authentication**

### Level 2

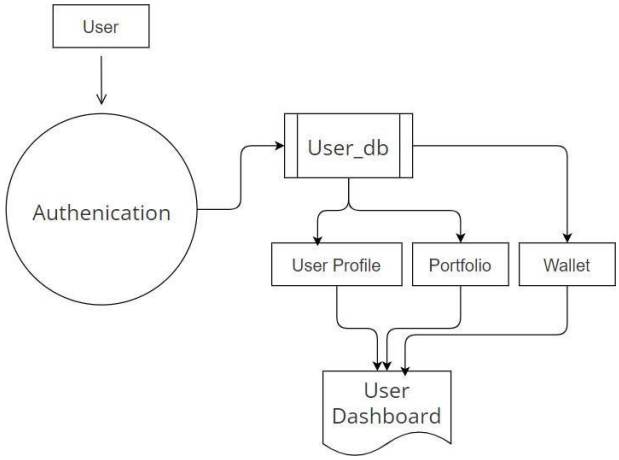



**Fig. 4.2: Authentication**

### Level 3

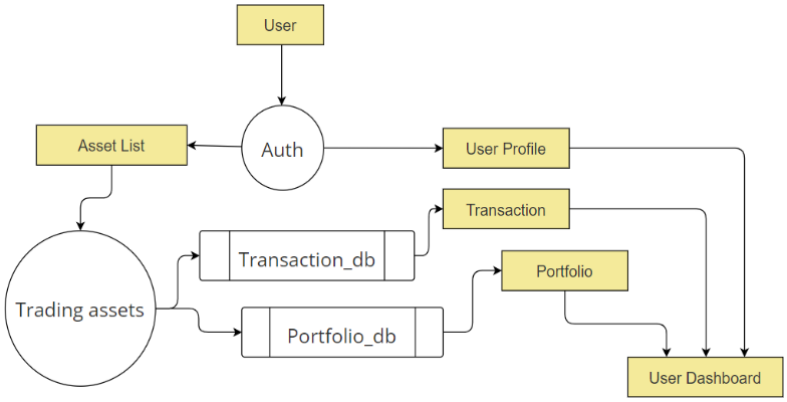


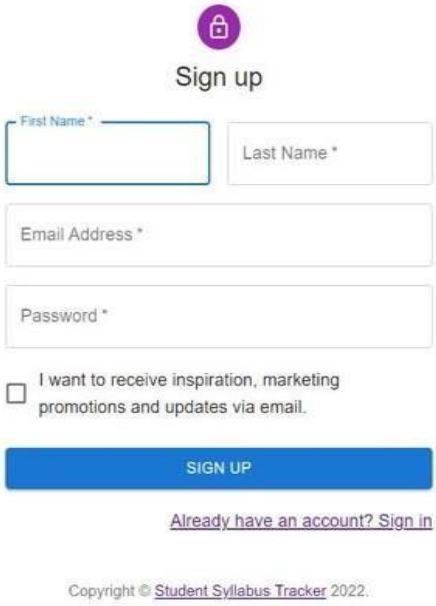

**Figure 4.3: Home to Syllabus**

## Experimental Results and Discussion

The project's input design is created using a variety of online forms and techniques. For instance, it is prohibited to enter an empty product name and quantity on the product creation form. If the username already exists in the database, the input is rejected as invalid. The username is also required throughout the login procedure and needs to be present in the database's User list. So, only logging in is permitted.

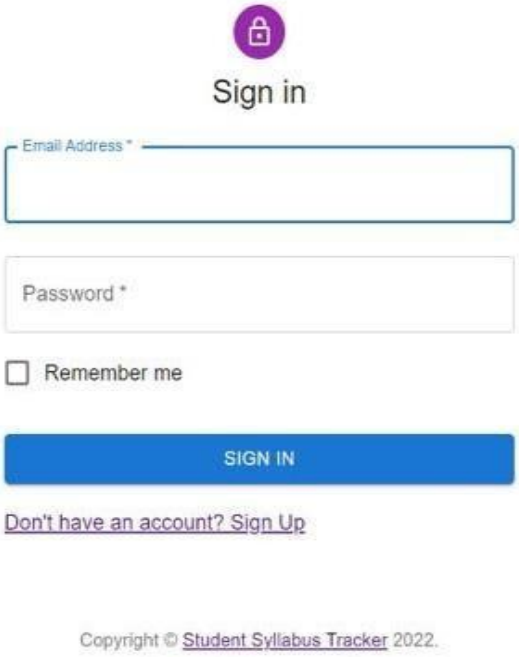
### 1. Sign Up Form

Before using the portal user need to register to get account and wallet toget into user dashboard.

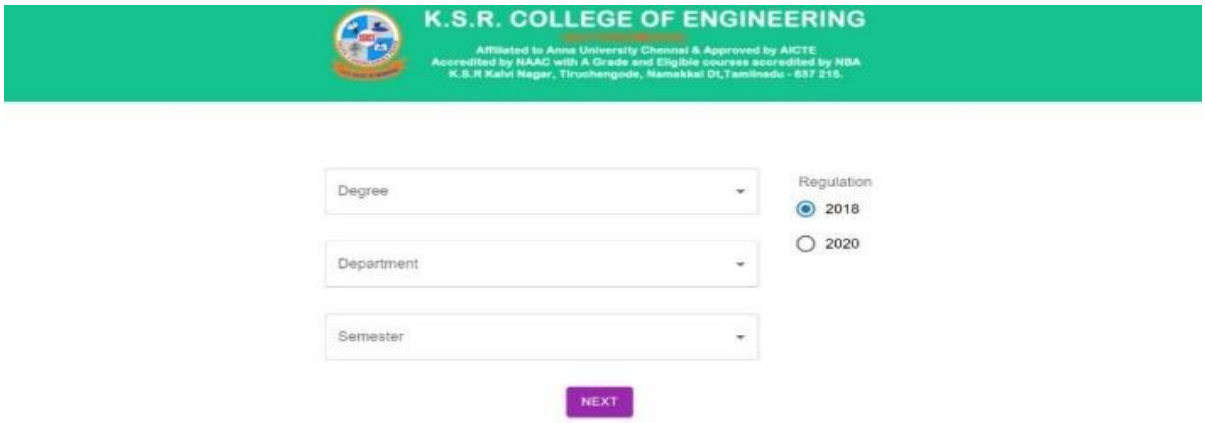



### 2. Sign in Form

Users are once registered they need to sign in to access their dashboard and wallet they can also use multi devise sign in.

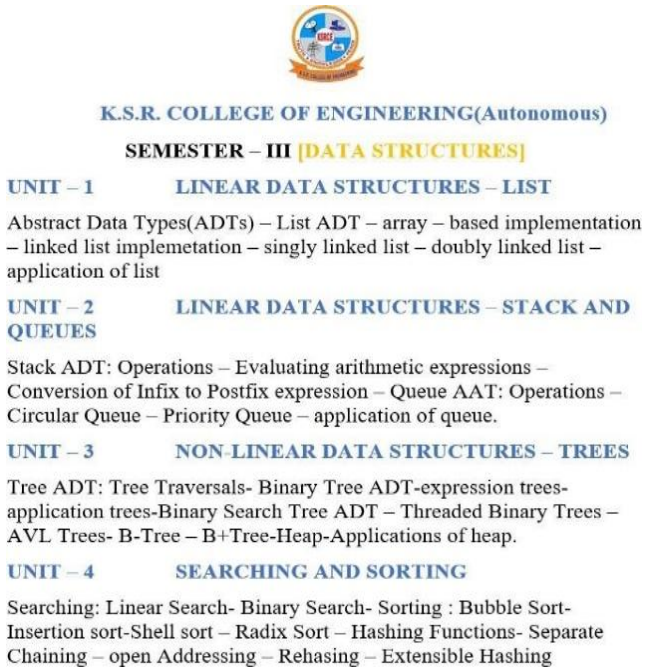


**3. Home Page**




## Output Design

The outcomes and information that the system generates for a large number of end users are often referred to as output design; output is the primary driver behind system development and the foundation upon which they assess the app's use.




## Testing and Implementation Introduction

System testing is the most crucial stage of the system development life cycle. A freshly created system's mistake count and kind will vary depending on the system's specs and the design deadline.

**1. System Testing**

The system's success depends on testing. System testing verifies logically that the objective will be effectively attained if every component of the system is functioning properly. Through the testing process, we evaluate a system's real performance in an organization and identify any faults that prevent the system from performing as intended. System testing is a phase of implementation that makes sure the system operates precisely and effectively. During the testing phase, we evaluate the organization's actual system, identify any faults in the new system, and take action to fix them. As said, system testing is the stage of implementation where all front-end and back-end errors are verified to ensure the new system functions as efficiently as possible.

**2. Unit Testing**

This is the initial testing phase. The various modules are examined in comparison to the requirements created during integration. This is done to check each module's internal logic. Initially, those brought on by interactions between modules are avoided. It is also determined whether the input received and the output produced fall within the predicted range of values. Starting with the smallest and lowest modules and working through them one at a time, unit testing is done from the bottom up. The modules and procedures that are put together and integrated to carry out a certain function make up a system's units. The programmers are examined for consistency in the logic used and the presence of coding faults. Each module has been tested, and there are no mistakes.

**3. Integration Testing**

The tested modules are merged into sub-systems during integration testing, which is followed by testing.

Integration testing's main objective is to determine whether modules can be correctly integrated while placing special emphasis on the interfaces between modules. Integration testing was conducted on the various components after they were connected together.

**4. Validation Testing**

The purpose of the validation test is to inform the user of the system's dependability and validity. It checks to see if the system performs as expected and that crucial data integrity is upheld. For the system to operate successfully, user incentive is crucial. Both test data and real data were used to independently test each module. after each module had been tested to ensure proper operation and "integration" with the system. The entire system was once more tested. We use various user types to test the system. System Design, Data Flow Diagrams, processes, etc. were all thoroughly documented so that any computer specialist could simply maintain and improve the system in the future.

## Conclusion and Future Enhancement

MongoDB, ExpressJS, ReactJS, and NodeJS are the core components of the MERN stack, and the project's success depends on its examination of these components. building a Trading web application with the Vantage and MERN stack.

The advantages include acting as a website for students to track their syllabuses and making it simple for them to find categories that contain the syllabuses they need. Account password information is saved in a safe database during system login. The user syllabus and administration interface are both easily accessible to everyone.

There is a limitation that professors are not yet supported by update functions. The current syllabus search has to be enhanced in order to validate all of the essential basic and technical information of a particular asset.

Since the project's objective is to create a trading application, it is essential to understand MERN technologies and incorporate them into this app. Take care of current issues, add listening to student comments, and make modifications to ensure users have a pleasant experience moving ahead.

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