



International Journal of Innovative Research in Computer and Communication Engineering

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Vol. 4, Issue 3, March 2016

The Survey on College Automation Using - KIOS System

Prof. Vinod Bharat¹, Shingare Shubham², Dafade Jagdish³, Shrimangale Umesh⁴

Head of Computer Department, Department of Computer Engineering, Dr. DY Patil School of Engineering, Pune,
Savitribai Phule Pune University, India¹

Department of Computer Engineering, Dr. DY Patil School of Engineering, Pune, Savitribai Phule Pune University,
India^{2,3,4}

ABSTRACT: Aim of the Project of Well-being Kiosk was to provide the student with customer-oriented, low-threshold, attainable services while being free of charge and functioning without time reservations. The project provided easy access and appropriate services and counseling free of charge for the student. Main principles of the project were continuous evaluation and monitoring its available 24x7. Using this project we can reduce the number of employees in the student section. Using this KIOS project we are implementing the following main function of the college.

1. Fees Payment.
2. Checking Student Detail.
3. Availability.
4. Current Important Notice etc.

KEYWORDS: Kios implementation, information sharing strategy.

I. INTRODUCTION

A kiosk consists of a touch monitor, a computer, and perhaps a printer and credit card reader—all enclosed in a secure cabinet. Kiosks can deliver information or they can promote and sell products and services. Most kiosks are located in public places, such as stores, airports, malls, and hotel and corporate lobbies. They're also increasingly prevalent in factories and office buildings, where they afford employees access to benefits information and job postings.

II. ADVANTAGES

Reduced Hardware Costs: Declining costs of microprocessors, printers, and other computer-related kiosk components have resulted in dramatically reduced kiosk costs. For example, between 1993 and 1996, the average price for an interactive kiosk fell by almost 50 percent (Frost & Sullivan). Because of this reduced capital outlay, companies and organizations now can anticipate a higher ROI (return on investment) from kiosk implementations. **Public Acceptance:** The popularity of ATMs paved the way for widespread acceptance of kiosks. The public is more comfortable now using kiosks in a variety of settings. The use of touchscreens has enhanced the popularity of kiosks by making them operable even by people lacking computer experience.



International Journal of Innovative Research in Computer and Communication Engineering

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Vol. 4, Issue 3, March 2016

- a) **Advances in Multimedia:** The enhanced multimedia capabilities of personal computers have led to the development of more advanced tools for creating multimedia applications. Kiosk developers who leverage these tools reduce development costs while increasing kiosks' capabilities. Other new technologies, such as signature cards and smart cards, also have resulted in expanded kiosk solutions.
- b) **Improved Customer Service:** Organizations can provide superior customer service by offering patrons access to kiosks that answer routine questions or handle routine transactions. These organizations save on personnel costs by reducing their need for sales clerks and customer service representatives. Meanwhile, those employees charged with sales and customer service functions are free to focus their attention on patrons' non-routine concerns.
- c) **Easier Information Access:** Kiosks can dispense information 24 hours a day, seven days a week, minimizing the need for customer service personnel while increasing overall efficiency.
- d) **Reduced Training Costs:** A company can use kiosks to train employees or teach them about the company's products and corporate procedures. Kiosks' touch applications are easier to use than traditional computer-based training and teaching.

III. TYPES OF KIOSKS

Like videos and books, kiosks are communications tools. But kiosks' interactivity and multimedia capabilities provide functionality that goes well beyond the static capabilities of other media. Based on their functions, kiosks generally fit into one or more of the following categories:

- a) Point-of-information kiosks
 - b) Product promotion kiosks
 - c) Service or transaction kiosks
 - d) Product-dispensing kiosks
 - e) Internet Commerce kiosks
- a) **Point-of-Information Kiosks:** These kiosks are used to educate or inform. Because they address routine questions, they minimize the need for on-site personnel and reduce phone calls to companies. When located in a public place, they can be accessed seven days a week, 24 hours a day. Point-of-information kiosks tend to be the simplest kiosks to implement. They're also the most difficult to justify in terms of ROI. For this reason, informational kiosks frequently are integrated with the product promotion or service kiosks described in the next section.

Prime locations:

- Shopping malls, historic sites, trade shows, hospitals, government buildings, and hotel lobbies, where they provide access to directories and maps.
- Government buildings, where they provide information about municipal services, public meetings, and local events.
- Factories, offices, and other places of business, where they offer employees information about benefits, job openings, and corporate policies.
- Corporate lobbies, where they provide visitors an introduction to the company as well as a map showing conference rooms, restrooms, and other building locations or campus facilities. These kiosks often are connected to a corporate Web site.
- Financial institutions, where they display up-to-the-minute interest rates and stock prices.
- Stores, where they replace paper catalogs.
- Healthcare facilities, where they dispense health education information and display maps and directories.



International Journal of Innovative Research in Computer and Communication Engineering

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Vol. 4, Issue 3, March 2016

- b) **Product Promotion Kiosks:** Kiosks that promote products and services are a win/win proposition. Consumers receive information as well as coupons and other discounts. Manufacturers have their message delivered straight to the consumer rather than relying on the detailed product training of individual sales people. Promotional kiosks also can reduce the need for sales personnel; they sometimes are referred to as "independent in-store POS sales support."

Prime locations:

- Stores, where the kiosks are installed by manufacturers promoting their own products. In addition, stores themselves often install kiosks to promote specific services, such as a gift registry or a cake decorating service.
- Hotel lobbies and malls, where they provide information while advertising local services, activities, and events.
- Financial institutions, where they describe banking and other financial services.

- c) **Service Kiosks:** These kiosks can provide services that are free or for-pay. In government organizations, the use of service kiosks has been driven by the public's demand for increased hours of business and shorter wait times.

Service kiosks are also gaining popularity among corporations where today's employees must choose from a dizzying array of benefits. Employees can use kiosks to enter information about their needs; the kiosk then determines the benefits package that best addresses those needs.

Prime locations:

- Colleges and universities, where they're used by students to enroll in classes, access transcripts, pay tuition bills and obtain campus maps.
- Hotels and other public places, where they serve as "phone booths of the future" by providing e-mail, Internet access, and fax services. Hotel guests can also use kiosks for hotel check-in and check-out.
- Corporations, where they're installed by HR departments seeking to help employees choose among benefits packages, as described above.
- Government buildings, where they're used by people applying for birth certificates, reserving camp sites or renewing drivers' licenses.
- Banks, where they're used by customers applying for loans, opening accounts or obtaining mortgage rate information. Some banks are installing kiosks that let customers communicate by video phone with a customer service representative in a remote location.

- d) **Product-Dispensing Kiosks:** A product-dispensing kiosk is a store-in-a-box, a single installation that handles all the processes required to make a sale, from creating the product, to delivering the product, to receiving payment. For this reason, vending kiosks can be the most complex kiosks to implement. They also can be the most profitable.

Also known as point-of-purchase kiosks, product-dispensing kiosks minimize or eliminate the need for sales personnel. They also can expand a store's area of operation by enabling consumers to purchase items in an increased number of locations. (For example, theater-ticket-dispensing machines might be located in airports.)

Prime locations:

- Theaters, museums, and transportation centers, such as train stations and airports, where they issue tickets.
- Stores, where they dispense such products as customized greeting cards, gift certificates, and video rental cards.



International Journal of Innovative Research in Computer and Communication Engineering

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Vol. 4, Issue 3, March 2016

- Tourist bureaus, airports, and other public places where they sell maps. (Users are prompted to choose a destination; the kiosk then delivers a map with directions to the chosen site.)
- e) **Internet Commerce Kiosks:** Kiosks that connect directly to a business Web site let consumers purchase products to be delivered to them at a later time. A store equipped with e-commerce kiosks can increase its product offerings without increasing its inventory. Clerks, meanwhile, are freed from having to order products from the catalog or from another store.

Increasingly, general-purpose Internet access kiosks are being placed in public areas. Users who already have Internet access from home or work will use these kiosks on a convenience basis (in much the same way they use a public telephone and ATM machines today).

Prime locations:

- Stores and malls, where they give consumers access to online catalogs.
 - Financial institutions, where they enable consumers to participate in online investment services.
 - Hotels, airports, and other public places, where they give the public Internet access.
- f) **Web-Enabled Kiosks:** Web-enabling software transforms an existing Web site into a public-access kiosk application. Organizations that choose to make their Web sites kiosk-accessible enjoy significant savings in development costs because they need make only minor modifications—such as replacing browser controls with touch-activated control panels and buttons—to their existing application.

Web-enabled kiosks can connect directly to the Internet; they also can be accessed from a local disk. In local mode, customer data, forms, and e-mail are "faked" to disk files for later retrieval.

IV. KIOSKS COMPONENTS

No two kiosk installations are alike. A kiosk that dispenses recipes uses different components than a kiosk that takes orders for rose bushes; both of these use different components than a kiosk that takes applications for a car loan. But regardless of their purpose, all kiosks incorporate the following core components and additional components that depend on the kiosk's function.

1. Touchmonitor

A touchmonitor consists of a touch-sensitive transparent screen placed over a CRT monitor or flat panel display monitor. Pictures or text on the screen instruct users to select or "touch" an option. Touchmonitors are used in approximately 75 percent of all kiosk installations because of their ease of use, durability, and reliability

2. Enclosure

Whether it's a compact wall unit or a large in-store installation, every kiosk must have an enclosure—and it must be made of sturdy, durable materials designed to withstand abuse. Typically, kiosk enclosures are made of metal, but wood, plastic, or fiberglass may also be used. The kiosk location (indoor vs. outdoor, for example) and type of installation (stand-alone, wall-mounted, or tabletop) help to determine the type of enclosure that is needed.



International Journal of Innovative Research in Computer and Communication Engineering

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Vol. 4, Issue 3, March 2016

3. Application Software

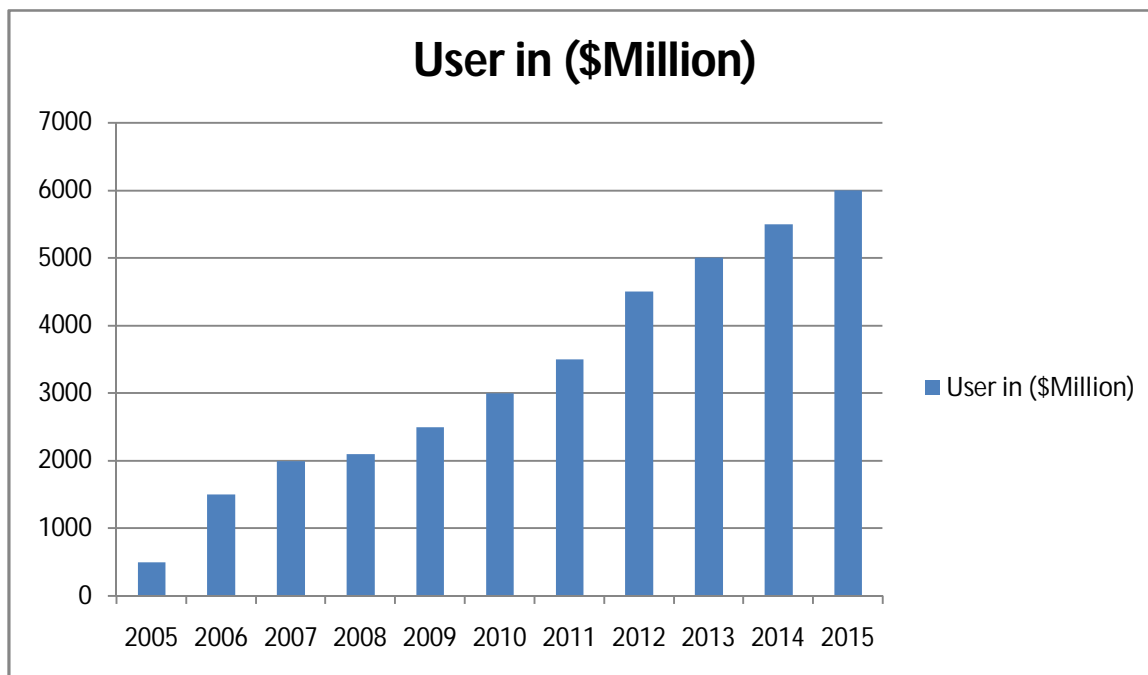
The kiosk's software application must attract users to the kiosk, accomplish the kiosk's stated objectives, be easy and fun to use, and incorporate built-in reporting mechanisms that provide feedback about which parts of the application are used, how long users stay at the kiosk, and other data. Many kiosk developers are using their Web site as the basis for their kiosk application (see [Web-enabled kiosks](#)).

4. Computer

The kiosk application's requirements determine the computer hardware requirements. At a minimum, a kiosk computer should support full-motion video, digital audio, and network connectivity.

V. RELATED WORK

The Kiosk Market Today: The demand for kiosks is exploding. Why? Because declining hardware costs and more sophisticated technologies mean kiosks can deliver a positive return-on-investment, as shown in the graph below.



Total Interactive Kiosk Market: U.S. Unit Shipment and Revenue Forecasts, 2000-2015

This white paper will acquaint you with kiosk deployment issues. After reading it, you'll be well equipped to assess the value kiosks can provide to your organization.

Many Student still wants to pay their fees in person, and in cash, but it is not cost effective for college to maintain a full-time payment processing. Billpay kiosks can offer a solution. We are designing a website for the college. This website provides followingserviceslike thestudent can pay the college fees,it can access her own detail, it can also check his attendance, also read the important notice.



ISSN(Online): 2320-9801
ISSN (Print): 2320-9798

International Journal of Innovative Research in Computer and Communication Engineering

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Vol. 4, Issue 3, March 2016

REFERENCES

- [1]. The vision for a smart kiosk J. M. Rehg; M. Loughlin; K. Waters Computer Vision and pattern Recognition, 1997. Proceedings., 1997 IEEE Computer Society Conference.
- [2]. Healthcare kiosk H. Dhand; A. Verma Appropriate Healthcare Technologies for Developing Countries, 008. AHT 2008. 5th IET Seminar.
- [3]. Data collection for the MASK kiosk: Woz vs. prototype system A. Life; I. alter; J. N. Team; F. Bernard; S. asset; S. Bennacef; L. Lamel Spoken Language, 1996. ICSLP 96. Proceedings., Fourth International Conference on
- [4]. Basic of KIOSK system, <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kiosk/>.