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Web Based on Emotion Based Lecture Feedback System

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ABSTRACT: Any project or piece of software should solve some problem or help user for some goals. “**Emotion based lecture feedback system**” This is web project designed to take feedback from the students and convert that data into a result, website has some predefined type of user as teacher, student with Admin. The website should evaluate the answers given by the students based on the feedback and result has to be generated to all the students of a particular department. These feedback reports were checked by the admin. He can view overall feedback and view the marks obtained to the lecturers and give this report to the principal and he can give counselling to the college staff. For efficient and quality improvement of an educational institute, feedback plays a key role in it. The Analysis based decision can be done by ensuring the quality and justification of the decision.

KEYWORDS: Emotion feedback System, Admin Login Mentor Login.

I. INTRODUCTION

We have developed Emotion based Feedback System to provide feedback in an easy and quick manner to the college HOD. So, we call it as Faculty Feedback System which delivers via student staff interface as online system which acting as Service Provider. By using this technology, we can provide fast feedback about the college lecturers by student on time to the head of department s as they referred in online system. This project has four kinds of module student, staff, HOD and admin. The student can give feedback to their respective lecturers. This feedback report is checked by their Head of Department. He can view grade obtained by the lecturers and give this report to the principal for further counselling to the college staff. Student Feedback System for college students have been developed which aims to rate and analyse the college faculty's performance. This type of Student Feedback system reduces, the strenuous work of physically examining the feedback pages of each and every student. The system also reduces the burden of efforts and burden of keeping and maintaining the records on a manual base, it requires a lot of space and safety to keep up such records. This criticism report was checked by the HOD. He can see generally speaking evaluations and see the evaluations acquired to the speakers and give this article to the central and he can give advising to staff. We have improved Student Staff Feedback System to give input in a basic and fast way to the HOD.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Short for Hyper-text Markup Language, the authoring language used to create documents on the World Wide Web. HTML is similar to SGML, although it is not a strict subset. HTML defines the structure and layout of a Web document by using a variety of tags and attributes. First developed by Tim Berbers-Lee in 1990, HTML is short for Hypertext Markup Language. HTML is used to create electronic documents (called pages) that are displayed on the World Wide Web. Each page contains a series of connections to other pages called hyperlinks. Web browsers receive HTML documents from a web server or from local storage and render the documents into multimedia web pages. HTML describes the structure of a web page semantically and originally included cues for the appearance of the document. HTML elements are the building blocks of HTML pages. With HTML constructs, images and other objects such as interactive forms may be embedded into the rendered page. HTML provides a means to create structured documents by denoting structural semantics for text such as headings, paragraphs, lists, links, quotes and other items. HTML elements are delineated by tags, written using angle brackets. Tags such as `` and `<input />` directly introduce content into the page. Other tags such as `<p>` surround and provide information about document text and may include other tags as sub-elements. Browsers do not display the HTML tags, but use them to interpret the content of the page. HTML can embed programs written in a scripting language such as JavaScript, which affects the behavior and content of web pages. Inclusion of CSS defines the look and layout of content. The World Wide Web Consortium

(W3C), former maintainer of the HTML and current maintainer of the CSS standards, has encouraged the use of CSS over explicit presentational HTML since 1997.

III. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

Here we aimed to design online web application for issuing the feedback about the lecturers by students, this is named as Faculty feedback system. Faculty feedback System to provide feedback in a easy and quick manner to the college lecturers and Hod’s. So we call it as Faculty Feedback System which delivers via the student staff interface as online system which acting as a Service Provider by using this technology we can make fast feedback about the staff by students on time to head of departments as they referred in online system. This project has four kinds of users Student, Staff, Hod’s, and Admin. The student can give feedback in online system provided by college staff. Students and can give feedback about the lecturers. These feedback reports were checked by the Hod’s. He can view overall grades and view the grades obtained to the lecturers and give this report to the principal and he can give counseling to the college staffs compared to the manual system, online system is very simple to use and also understand. The proposed system is a web-based system. The user can log in to the system with a valid ID and password, fill in an online feedback form and submit the feedback to the system. The administrator can later analyze the feedback

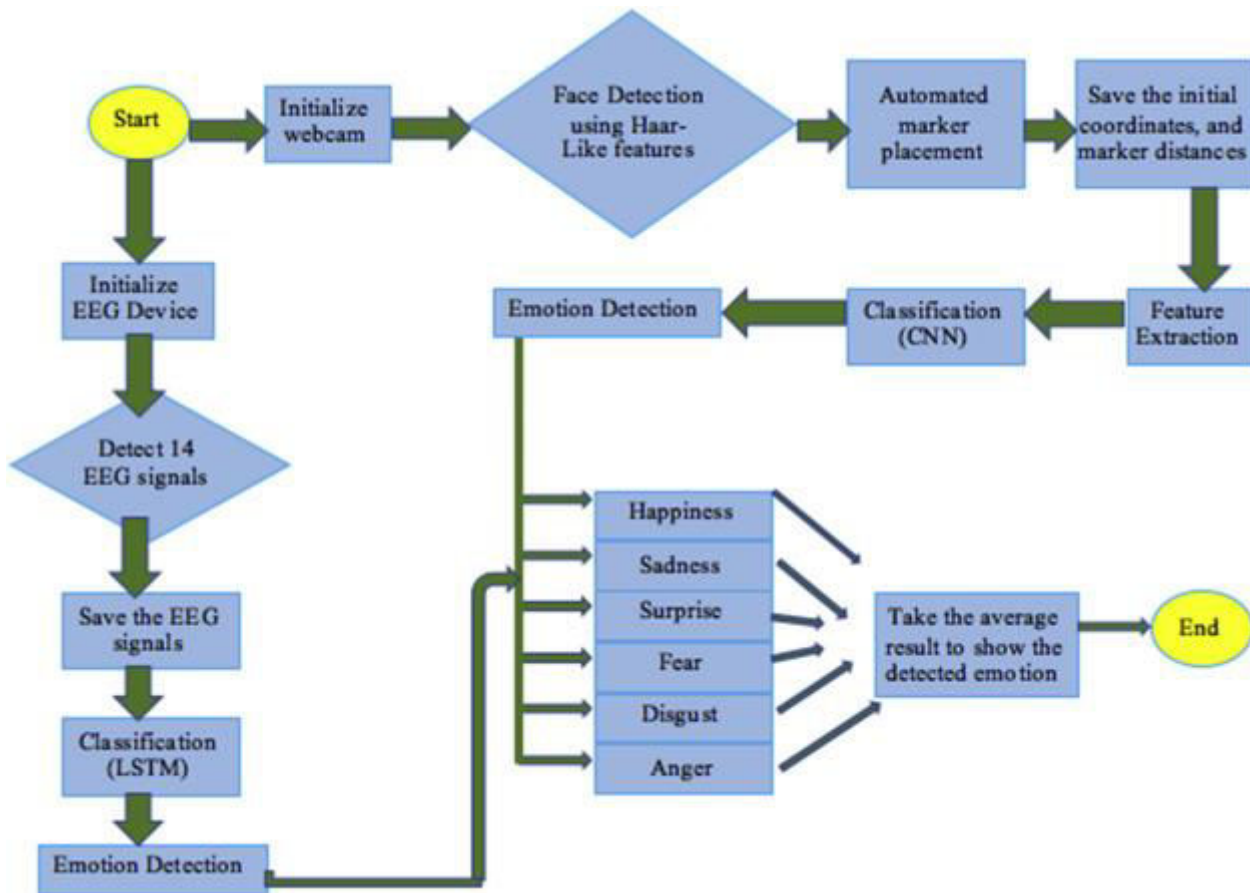


FIG.EMOTION RECONIGATION

IV. PROBLEM DEFINITION

Coming to the problem definition the older system the feedback is done by manual process. In the existing system students can give feedback about the lecturers by using paper and pen. After giving feedback by every student Papers are collected by the Hod’s and calculate the overall grade for each each lecturer. After that those all grade report is viewed by the principal which is given by the Hod’s. Hence estimating the performance of lecturers and giving counselling to college staff. So, the existing system is carries more time to do a piece of work for this reason. The

online system feedback is implemented. This is the major advantage of the existing system for giving feedback about the Lecturers and viewing report of lecturers. The existing method for collecting feedback about the faculty from the students makes use of printed forms on paper. Students write their feedback and submit it to the faculty. This is very time consuming and costly procedure. Preparing the printed form and collecting the forms back from the students is a time-consuming procedure. Collecting the feedback from the students about the service offered by ITC is also such a time consuming and difficult procedure.

V. FUNCTIONAL AND NON-FUNCTIONAL

Well-defined functional and non-functional requirements help software developers to build the product that exactly corresponds to the client's needs. However, is it really necessary to know the difference between functional and non-functional requirements?

The main reason to know the difference between functional and non-functional requirements is that they define the scope of work for a project. Software developers need to keep up with this scope to develop an application within its timeframe and budget. If the scope of work constantly changes, the development team has to extend the deadlines and the development costs increase. This may lead to adverse consequences for a project. The importance of distinguishing between the two types of requirements is paramount when creating an MVP. A development team and a customer should discuss which features and functionalities to implement in the app first. A customer may have his own vision of the project and its requirements. If a customer decides that they want to remove or modify some feature, it's essential to realize what type of requirement it is. Most of the time, software developers can simply change the non-functional requirements while functional requirements will demand more work and profound changes. When a customer and a software development provider know the difference between functional and non-functional requirements, it helps them to more precisely define the scope of work, more accurately range the requirements by importance, optimize the project costs, and better meet the customer's needs.

VI. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

In this paper, we have come forward with a constructive, iterative and a progressive method to maintain and redesign the learning aid there by satisfying the learner with up-to-date instructional content. The quality could be achieved better based on the concentration level recognized using eye and head movement. The proposed system is efficient enough to detect the negative emotions like boredom or lack of interest of the student in learning environment. In future, the same methodology can be applied for other emotions as well

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