Web Application for Providing Score Access to Facilitating Students’ Performance

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Abstract

Promoting student engagement is a primary goal in education, and educators have identified strategies to enhance student involvement. Among these strategies, providing access to scores has emerged as a vital component. Scores, as indicators of academic performance, hold a significant influence on student participation. When students work diligently to achieve good grades or scores, they not only experience a sense of accomplishment, but the scores also fuel their enthusiasm and commitment towards their studies. Providing students with access to their scores is significant for several reasons. It fosters a positive classroom environment and positively impacts student performance. Sharing scores on Microsoft Excel in the educational system offers convenience in organizing and sharing student scores, but may lead to negative consequences, including unhealthy competition and privacy concerns. The development of web applications to provide access to students’ scores ensures improved data security and privacy through authentication measures, while also encouraging self-assessment, motivation, accountability, and communication.

Keywords: Application, Education, Performance, Score, Student

Abstrak


Kata kunci: Aplikasi, Edukasi, Mahasiswa, Nilai, Performa
1. Introduction

Scores play a crucial role in motivating students to participate actively in their studies (Delfino, 2019). Providing students with access to their scores fosters a positive classroom environment and positively impacts student motivation (Meşe & Sevilen, 2021). Lack of motivation in classroom activity is a common problem among today’s generation of students (Briones, Dagamac, David, & Landerio, 2021). Allowing students to review their scores empowers them to engage in self-assessment and understand their academic performance better. Enabling students to access their scores provides valuable feedback, aiding their learning and understanding of the content (I-Darei & Ahmed, 2022). Feedback and communication are crucial in education, improving the learning process and boosting student motivation (Akhtar, Hussain, Afzal, & Gilani, 2019). Students perceive the information as positive news, potentially boosting their confidence and satisfaction with their academic performance (Azmat, Bagues, Cabrales, & Iriberri, 2019).

In the face of the COVID-19 pandemic, the education sector needs to embrace emerging digital technologies that have become more crucial than before (Onyema, et al., 2020). Sharing scores on Excel is a convenient way to utilize digital information in the context of academic performance. By using Excel, lecturers can easily input and organize students’ scores, making it convenient to share. Sharing scores digitally enables students to receive feedback from lecturers or peers, facilitating transparency and competition among students. On the other hand, sharing scores openly can raise privacy concerns and may lead to feelings of inadequacy or unhealthy competition, and some students may prefer to keep their academic performance confidential. Unhealthy competition also creates a sense of pressure and may lead to stress, burnout, and a focus on external metrics rather than self-development (Giselle, Terrell, David, & Ann-Gel, 2020).

A web application that provides students with access to their scores may offer several advantages compared to using Excel or other offline methods. The web application allows students to retrieve their information easily from any device with an internet connection. This eliminates the need for manual sharing of performance results and saving time for both students and lecturers. Besides that, web applications can ensure data security and privacy by implementing appropriate authentication. By allowing students to easily access their grades, the application can promote self-assessment, motivation, accountability, and communication to enhance the collaborative learning environment.

2. Research Methodology

In the research methodology chapter, the chosen approach for developing the application is the waterfall framework. The waterfall framework is a sequential and linear approach that guides the systematic development process (Pressman & Maxim, 2020). Since the project is not easily divisible into independent parts, agile approach may not be suitable to this project, and a classical waterfall approach is recommended (Thesing, Feldmann, & Burchardt, 2021).
The development process, as illustrated in Figure 1, follows the steps outlined in the waterfall framework. Each phase builds upon the outputs of the previous phase. Here are the steps involved in the waterfall framework of this research:

2.1. Communication

In this initial phase, effective communication is established to gather requirements from stakeholders. Identifying stakeholders is an important step in discussing focus on project requirements and constraints. Clear communication and documentation ensure shared understanding among all involved parties.

2.2. Planning

During this stage, the established requirements are allocated to a comprehensive project plan based on the gathered requirements. It involves identifying and defining project goals and objectives, selecting a suitable development methodology, and outlining key activities, tracks progress, and defines deliverables for the software development process.

2.3. Modeling

During this stage, stakeholder requirements are processed and translated into software systems. This includes allocating requirements to different parts of the software architecture and
establishing user and system interactions using the Use Case Diagrams. For score management, a suitable database structure and data model are designed with an Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD). The stage also designs the algorithm that defines the logic and calculations to solve a specific problem and perform a specific task.

2.4. Construction

During this stage, the software design specifications is translated into program units. Back-End Development involves building server-side components using PHP, integrating with the MySQL database, and implementing required functionalities, such as Microsoft account integration for user authentication. Front-End Development focuses on creating a secure user interface user interface for both students and lecturers using HTML, CSS, and JavaScript, and integrating it with back-end APIs to access students’ scores. Throughout the implementation stage, unit testing is conducted to ensure the application meets the requirements.

2.5. Deployment

During this stage, the system is deployed on the website for practical use, and maintenance activities are carried out to address any previously undetected errors and enhancing the system’s services as new requirements are discovered by gathering feedback from users.

3. Results and Discussions

This chapter utilizes the waterfall framework to present the results and discussion of the application development process. It focuses on providing students and lecturers access to students’ grades through the Scoreboard application. The chapter describes the outcome of each phase in the waterfall framework.

3.1. Communication

In the communication phase, the main objective is to gather and document the necessary information and specifications for the application. The following points are included in the communication process.

a. Stakeholders Identification

Stakeholder identification involves categorizing individuals based on their roles and responsibilities in the application. The outcome of this identification reveals three key stakeholders for the application: Students, Lecturers, and Administrator.

b. Scope Definition

The scope of the application encompasses the utilization of the user’s Microsoft account, which aligns with the account system utilized by Bina Nusantara University. This integration allows users to access the application using their existing Microsoft account credentials.

c. Functional Requirements

After identifying the stakeholders and defining the scope, the comprehensive list of functionalities for the application is documented and organized in Table 1.
3.2. Planning

In the planning phase, the main objective is to establish the objectives of the application and determine the software development methodology. The following points are included in the planning process:

a. Goals Definition

In the goals definition phase, the primary objective is to understand the purpose and desired outcomes of the application and align them with the needs and expectations of the stakeholders. These objectives include: (1) Self-Assessment: The application enables students to assess their performance to make decisions about study habits and learning strategies; (2) Motivation: The application acts as a source of motivation by reinforcing efforts and providing a sense of accomplishment for positive grades and prompting students to seek support and work towards improvement for lower grades; (3) Accountability: The application fosters a sense of responsibility for learning outcomes, where students recognize that their efforts directly impact their grades; and (4) Communication: The application provides a means of communication between students and lecturers, allowing students to assess their performance and address any concerns about the accuracy or fairness of their grades.

b. Methodology Selection

In the Methodology Selection section, the waterfall framework is chosen for the software development process. The waterfall framework gives clear project structure because it follows a sequential and structured approach. This can provide clarity and make it easier to plan the development process, especially for projects with fixed requirements. This advantage is suitable for one man programmer when the project has well-defined and stable requirements.

c. Project Roadmap

In the waterfall framework, roadmap definition is integral phase that serves as a structured guide for the project execution as illustrated in Figure 1.
3.3. Modeling

In the modeling phase, the main objective is to convert and assign established requirements to software systems. The following points are included in the modeling process:

a. Use Case Diagram

The Use Case Diagram of Scoreboard Application can be shown in Figure 2. In the Use Case Diagram, the actors represent the different roles interacting with the system. The actors in the Use Case Diagram are Administrator, Lecturer, and Student.

Administrators have two main responsibilities: adding new academic periods (referring to academic terms) and adding new lecturers who will be responsible for teaching classes. Lecturers have multiple actions they can perform, including adding new classes with specified, adding class components like exams and assignments, calculating composite scores based on class components with specific values, adding supplementary scores, enrolling students in their classes, and managing scores by downloading, uploading, and viewing them. The Students have the capability to view scores, which scores are uploaded by the Lecturer.

![Use Case Diagram of Scoreboard Application](image-url)

Source: Research Results (2023)

Figure 2. Use Case Diagram of Scoreboard Application
b. Entity Relational Diagram

The Entity Relational Diagram of Scoreboard Application can be shown in Figure 3. The Entity Relational Diagram reveals the presence of nine tables that play a crucial role in storing and organizing the data within the Scoreboard application.

![Entity Relational Diagram](image_url)

Source: Research Results (2023)

Figure 3. Entity Relational Diagram of Scoreboard Application

The database consists of several tables, including Lecturers, Students, Periods, Classes, ClassComponents, StudentMappings, Scores, CompositeScores, and AdditionalScores. The Lecturers table stores information about lecturers, while the Students table stores information about students. The Periods table contains information about academic semesters. It represents different periods during which classes are conducted. The Classes table contains information about individual classes. It represents different classes that are offered, typically associated with specific courses. The ClassComponents table represents the components of a class. It stores information about various components that contribute to the overall evaluation of a class. The StudentMappings table represents the mappings between students and classes. It associates students with the classes they are enrolled in. The Scores table stores individual scores associated with class components. It represents the scores obtained by students for different class components. The CompositeScores table stores composite scores associated with a specific score entry. It contains entries representing composite scores that are calculated based on multiple class components. The AdditionalScores table stores additional scores associated with a specific score entry. Each entry in this table represents an additional score given to a student for a particular class component.

c. Mathematical Computation

In this section, the focus is on designing and implementing algorithms that perform specific calculations or solve mathematical problems within the software application. This section involves the following calculation.

Calculating the score for a Class Component consists of only Composite Scores: The computation is performed when the Class Component consists of only Composite Scores. The calculation can be expressed mathematically as shown in Equation 1. The first step is to identify and select the top total_composites highest scores from the Composite Scores list for
Further processing. These selected scores are summed up, and the resulting sum is divided by total_composites to obtain the Class Component Score.

\[
Component_{\text{Composites}} = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^{\text{total_composites}} \max(\text{Composites}_\text{Array}[n])}{\text{total_composites}}
\]

(1)

where:

\(Component_{\text{Composites}} = \text{Class Component that contains Composite Scores only}\)

\(\text{Composites}_\text{Array} = \text{List of Composite Scores}\)

\(\text{total_composites} = \text{number of Composite Scores to be calculated}\)

Calculating the score for a Class Component consists of only Additional Scores: The computation is performed when the Class Component consists of only Additional Scores. The calculation can be expressed mathematically as shown in Equation 2. The first step involves summing all scores in the Additional Scores list. The resulting sum is then added to the Class Component Score. However, if the sum exceeds 100, the computation caps the value at 100.

\[
Component_{\text{Additional}} = \min\left(\text{Component}_\text{Score} + \sum_{n=1}^{\text{total_additional}} \text{Additional}_\text{Array}[n], 100\right)
\]

(2)

where:

\(Component_{\text{Additional}} = \text{Class Component that contains Additional Scores only}\)

\(\text{Component}_\text{Score} = \text{the Class Component Score}\)

\(\text{Additional}_\text{Array} = \text{List of Additional Scores}\)

\(\text{total_additional} = \text{size of the list of Additional Scores}\)

Calculating the score for a Class Component consists of Composite Scores and Additional Scores: The computation is performed when the Class Component consists of Composite Scores and Additional Scores. The calculation can be expressed mathematically as shown in Equation 3. The first step involves identifying the highest scores from the Composite Scores list. Then, the top total_composites scores are selected for further processing. These selected scores are summed up, and the resulting sum is added by the sum of all scores in the Additional Scores list. Then the resulting sum is divided by total_composites to obtain the Class Component Score. However, if the sum exceeds 100, the computation caps the value at 100.

\[
Component_{\text{Composites}} = \min\left(\frac{\sum_{n=1}^{\text{total_composites}} \max(\text{Composites}_\text{Array}[n]) + \sum_{n=1}^{\text{total_additional}} \text{Additional}_\text{Array}[n]}{\text{total_composites}}, 100\right)
\]

(3)

where:

\(Component_{\text{Composites}} = \text{Class Component that contains Composite Scores and Additional Scores}\)

\(\text{Composites}_\text{Array} = \text{List of Composite Scores}\)

\(\text{total_composites} = \text{number of Composite Scores to be calculated}\)

\(\text{Additional}_\text{Array} = \text{List of Additional Scores}\)

\(\text{total_additional} = \text{size of the list of Additional Scores}\)
3.4. Construction

In the construction phase, the main objective is to translate the software design specification to the program unit. The following points are included in the construction process:

a. Back-end Development

Back-End Development for the Scoreboard application involves using PHP programming language to create server-side logic and handle operations. This includes integrating the application with a MySQL database to store and manage data related to student scores. The process translates mathematical computations in Chapter 3.3.3 into queries to perform calculations and retrieve relevant data from the database. By utilizing SQL, the process writes queries that perform calculations based on mathematical equations.

Calculating the score for a Class Component consists of only Composite Scores: To calculate the score for a Class Component consisting of only Composite Scores, the system utilizes the query shown in Figure 4. The query assigns a rank to each score within a specific student, ordering them in descending order. The outer query filters the results to include only scores with ranks up to a specified value. The query provides a way to obtain the average scores for students in each class and component, based on their highest ranked scores.

```
SELECT StudentScoreDescending.classid, StudentScoreDescending.studentid, StudentScoreDescending.componentid, AllCompositeScores.score AS score
FROM Classes AS classid
JOIN ClassComponents AS classComponents ON ClassComponents.classid = classid
JOIN CompositeScores AS compositeScores ON CompositeScores.componentid = classid
JOIN Students AS student ON Students.studentid = CompositeScores.studentid
JOIN CompositeScores AS compositeScores1 ON CompositeScores1.componentid = classid
JOIN Scores AS score ON Scores.scoreid = CompositeScores1.scoreid
GROUP BY StudentScoreDescending.classid, StudentScoreDescending.studentid, StudentScoreDescending.componentid
```

Source: Research Results (2023)

**Figure 4. Query to Calculate the Class Component consists of only Composite Scores**

Calculating the score for a Class Component consists of only Additional Scores: To calculate the score for a Class Component consisting of only Additional Scores, the system utilizes the query shown in Figure 5. This query retrieves the calculated scores for each student in a class for the Class Components, considering both the primary scores and any additional scores. The query also ensures that the final score does not exceed 100. The results are grouped by the class ID, student ID, and component ID.

```
SELECT Classes.classid, Students.studentid, ClassComponents.classid, CompositeScores.score AS score
FROM Classes
JOIN ClassComponents ON Classes.classid = ClassComponents.classid
JOIN Scores ON Scores.scoreid = ClassComponents.scoreid
JOIN AdditionalScores ON AdditionalScores.scoreid = AdditionalScores.scoreid
GROUP BY Classes.classid, Students.studentid, ClassComponents.classid
```

Source: Research Results (2023)

**Figure 5. Query to Calculate the Class Component consists of only Additional Scores**
Calculating the score for a Class Component consists of Composite Scores and Additional Scores: To calculate the score for a Class Component consisting of Composite Scores and Additional Scores, the system utilizes the query shown in Figure 6. This query combines the functionality of the previous two queries into a single system, with a slight change in adding Additional Scores. The query also ensures that the final score does not exceed 100. The results are grouped by the class ID, student ID, and component ID. The query includes only scores with ranks up to a specified value.

```
SELECT StudentScoreDescending.class, StudentScoreDescending.student, StudentScoreDescending.componentId,
       LEAST(MAX(StudentScoreDescending.score) + SUM(Score), 100) AS score
FROM

SELECT Classes classe,
       StudentScore student,
       Scores score,
       ClassComponents component,
       CompositeScore composite
FROM Classes JOIN ClassComponents ON Classes.id = ClassComponents.classId
JOIN Scores ON ClassComponents.id = Scores.classComponentId
JOIN CompositeScores ON Scores.id = CompositeScores.score

GROUP BY StudentScoreDescending.class, StudentScoreDescending.student, StudentScoreDescending.componentId
```

Source: Research Results (2023)

Figure 6. Query to Calculate the Class Component consists of Composite and Additional Scores

Additionally, one of the key functionalities to be implemented in Scoreboard application is the integration of Microsoft account authentication. This involves utilizing APIs or libraries provided by Microsoft to enable users to authenticate and log in to the application using their Microsoft account credentials.

The process begins with Microsoft Application Registration on the Azure Portal, where details such as application name, platform, and redirect URL are specified, generating unique app_id and tenant_id for authentication. In the subsequent Microsoft Application Initialization step, PHP variables like application ID, tentant ID, redirection URL, and login URL are configured, forming essential components for authentication.

Following the setup, Authentication URL Building involves creating a parameter array defining crucial parameters for authentication requests, facilitating the interaction with Microsoft's authentication service. After redirection, the code checks for URL fragments and handles them with JavaScript, ensuring PHP can extract the access token from the URL.

Subsequently, the Access Token Validation phase verifies the presence of the access token in the URL parameters. If successful, the script proceeds to Access Token Processing, where the token is stored for future use, and a cURL request is made to the Microsoft Graph API for authenticated actions.

The last step encompasses the process of integrating user data from a database into the application by retrieving and processing the relevant information based on the user's email as
Illustrated in Figure 7. The process extracts the user's email from the response data and execute a database query to retrieve user data from the "Students" and "Lecturers" tables. If a matching row is found, the user's ID, name, and email are extracted and stored. The role of the user is determined by checking if the user's email exists in either the "Lecturers" or "Students" table in the database. The user's data is then stored in the session variable, allowing it to be accessed across the application.

Source: Research Results (2023)

Figure 7. Flowchart of Database User Integration

b. Front-end Development

Front-End Development encompasses the creation of a secure and user-friendly interface for both students and lecturers. This involves utilizing technologies such as HTML, CSS, and JavaScript to integrate the front-end interface with back-end APIs to access and display students' scores.

The design for each page of the website includes a header section at the top, featuring clickable buttons for easy navigation to different sections or pages, as shown in Figure 8. The header also displays the user's name, adding a personalized touch. Additionally, the design includes a footer at the bottom, providing information about the creator for acknowledgment.

Source: Research Results (2023)

Figure 8. Basic Elements Design on Scoreboard Application
The website includes a feature that displays the scores of students, and these scores are represented using a color-coded system, as shown in Figure 9. This system utilizes different colors to indicate the level of safety associated with each score. The use of colors allows for the efficient identification of performance levels (Good, Average, and Poor), encouraging timely action or recognition of achievement.

![Color-Coded System on Scoreboard Application](image)

Source: Research Results (2023)

Figure 9. Color-Coded System on Scoreboard Application

c. Unit Testing

The unit testing process for the Scoreboard Application involves implementing several test cases that must be successfully passed. The test cases presented in Table 2 are designed to evaluate the application's functionality and performance in providing access to scores.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Step Actions</th>
<th>Verifications</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sign in</td>
<td>Sign in using Administrator credential</td>
<td>Verify that Home menu, Periods menu, and Lecturers menu are present</td>
<td>PASSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sign in using Lecturer credential</td>
<td>Verify that Home menu and Classes menu is present</td>
<td>PASSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sign in using Student credential</td>
<td>Verify that Home menu is present</td>
<td>PASSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sign in using unknown credential</td>
<td>Show the error page</td>
<td>PASSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sign out</td>
<td>Click Sign out button</td>
<td>Redirect to Login Page</td>
<td>PASSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Menu</td>
<td>Access Home Menu using Administrator, Lecturer, or Student role</td>
<td>Redirect to Home Page and verify that Semester Selection dropdown is present</td>
<td>PASSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Access Home Menu using unknown role</td>
<td>Redirect to Login Page</td>
<td>PASSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semester Selection Dropdown</td>
<td>Select Semester using Administrator role</td>
<td>Display all the class transactions in the semester</td>
<td>PASSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Select Semester using Lecturer role</td>
<td>Display all the class transactions in the semester that the Lecturer teaches</td>
<td>PASSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Select Semester using Student role</td>
<td>Display all the class transactions in the semester in which the student is enrolled</td>
<td>PASSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Select Semester using unknown role</td>
<td>Redirect to Login Page</td>
<td>PASSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Units</td>
<td>Step Actions</td>
<td>Verifications</td>
<td>Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class Transaction Selection</td>
<td>Select Class Transaction using Administrator, Lecturer, or Student role</td>
<td>Redirect to View Class’s Scores Page</td>
<td>PASSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Select Class Transaction using unknown role</td>
<td>Redirect to Login Page</td>
<td>PASSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View Class’s Scores Page</td>
<td>Access Page using Administrator role</td>
<td>Display all the class components and student’s score</td>
<td>PASSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Access Page using Lecturer role</td>
<td>Display all the class components, student’s score, and all buttons related to score management</td>
<td>PASSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Access Page using Student role</td>
<td>Display the class components of the students along with their respective scores.</td>
<td>PASSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add Students</td>
<td>Insert a nonexistent student</td>
<td>Insert the new student and insert a score of 0 for all the scores of each component.</td>
<td>PASSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Insert to an existing student id</td>
<td>Update the existing student’s email.</td>
<td>PASSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add Sub-component Score</td>
<td>Selecting Composite Sub-Component, Input Composite Type Name, and Input Date</td>
<td>Insert a score of 0 for all students of the inserted Composite Sub-Component</td>
<td>PASSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Selecting some of data</td>
<td>Stay on Add Sub-component Score</td>
<td>PASSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Selecting Additional Sub-Component and Input Date</td>
<td>Insert a score of 0 for all students of the inserted Additional Sub-Component</td>
<td>PASSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Selecting Additional Sub-Component</td>
<td>Stay on Add Sub-component Score</td>
<td>PASSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add Composite Component Score</td>
<td>Input Date</td>
<td>Insert a score of 0 for all students of the inserted Composite Sub-Component</td>
<td>PASSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Leave the Date empty</td>
<td>Stay on Add Composite Component Score</td>
<td>PASSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add Additional Component Score</td>
<td>Input Date</td>
<td>Insert a score of 0 for all students of the inserted Additional Sub-Component</td>
<td>PASSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Leave the Date empty</td>
<td>Stay on Add Additional Component Score</td>
<td>PASSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Download Scores Template</td>
<td>Click Download Template Button for each Sub-Components</td>
<td>Retrieve a csv file with the existing scores</td>
<td>PASSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upload Scores</td>
<td>Upload Scores</td>
<td>Update all scores and redirect to View Class’s Scores Page</td>
<td>PASSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Periods Menu</td>
<td>Access Periods menu using Administrator role</td>
<td>Redirect to Add Periods Menu and verify that Semester type dropdown and Year selection are present</td>
<td>PASSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Access Periods menu using non Administrator role</td>
<td>Redirect to Home Page</td>
<td>PASSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add Period</td>
<td>Select Semester Type (Odd, Even, or Short) and Select Year</td>
<td>Redirect to Home Page</td>
<td>PASSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Select uncomplet data</td>
<td>Stay on Add Period Menu</td>
<td>PASSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lecturers Menu</td>
<td>Access Lecturers menu using Administrator role</td>
<td>Redirect to Add Lecturers Menu and verify that text fields are present for entering the Lecturer's ID, Lecturer's Name, and Lecturer's Email</td>
<td>PASSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Access Lecturers menu using non Administrator role</td>
<td>Redirect to Home Page</td>
<td>PASSED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


3.5. Deployment

In the deployment phase, the main objective is to deploy the system on the website. The following points are included in the deployment process:

a. Project Deployment

The Scoreboard project has been deployed using the Hostinger hosting service and currently accessible at the URL “https://minorkelvin.com/scoreboard”.
b. Feedback Result

The evaluations for the application are gathered through a questionnaire-based approach. The questionnaire consists of a set of carefully crafted questions related to various aspects of the goals of the application, such as Self-Assessment, Motivation, Accountability, and Communication.

The feedback from the questionnaire indicates that most enrolled students agree on the benefits of checking grades in the course. The feedback reveals that 94% of students find checking grades valuable for self-assessment, 88% see grades as a motivational source, and 100% acknowledge the role of grades in fostering accountability. Moreover, 82% agree that grades facilitate communication with lecturers.

c. System Evaluation

The feedback collected from the questionnaire indicates that the users have positively evaluated the system. The high agreement percentages in areas such as self-assessment, motivation, accountability, and communication indicate that the system effectively meets the needs and expectations of the students. These findings suggest that the system has achieved its intended goal of providing students with a valuable tool for assessing their performance. The high agreement percentages indicate that the system has effectively addressed these aspects, enhancing the overall user experience.

4. Conclusion

Providing students with web-based access to their scores has proven to be a valuable strategy for promoting student engagement in education. The positive evaluation and feedback from users confirm the effectiveness of the system in meeting students' needs and expectations. The high agreement percentages in self-assessment, motivation, accountability, and communication highlight the system's success in fostering these crucial aspects of student engagement. Additionally, the positive feedback on user satisfaction with the application's speed and navigability further emphasize the system's positive impact on the overall user experience.

References


