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STUDENTS' ASSESSMENT REPORT SYSTEM
CASE STUDY:
MAHANGA SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL

BY

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This is a project report submitted to the Faculty of Science and Education for the study leading to a project in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Science and Education of Busitema University.

DECLARATION

I, BUKENYA SIMON. With Registration number BU/UP/2021/3252 hereby declare that this project Report has been made by me, and it has not been submitted for any other degree Award to any other University.

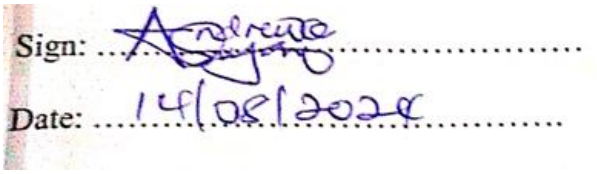
Sign: .....

Date: 14-08-2024

BUKENYA SIMON

APPROVAL

This is to acknowledge that this project report is for BUKENYA SIMON, Registration Number BU/UP/2021/3252. It was done under my supervision and was completed succesfully.



DR. ANDREW LUKYAMUZI

Department of Computer Studies,

Faculty of science Education.

DEDICATION

First and foremost, I thank the almighty God who has enabled me reach completion
With good health.

I dedicate this report to my Guardian Mr. SSENTUMBWE JULIUS.
Thank you very much for all the endeavours for my stay in school.

I also dedicate this report to my dear supervisor Dr. ANDREW LUKYAMUZI, who always
Guided on the dos and donts of making this report a success. It has been his availability
That i have reached this tip.

Lastly, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my three coursements: MUGOMBESHA IBRA, NABIRYE JULIANA, OPOLOT STEPHEN. I have really appreciated the support given to cause this success.

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ABSTRACT

A students' Assessment Reports Management System is a system where students' personal details And marks are captured into the system, then the system validates these marks, manipulate them to Produce results such as total marks, grades and levels of achievement. Unlike capturing of students details manually, the students' marks are captured in the database, which makes it easier to be managed.

The study was conducted at Mahaga Senior Secondary School. Which effected to the Students' Assessment Report management System that helps in managing the physical entry and automated manipulation of students' records.

The major objective of the study was to develop a Students' Assessment Reports System for Mahaga Senior Secondary School, the system administrator together with the respective subject teachers can capture Students' records and compute their records as well.

The specific objectives included investigating the current manual system, gathering of requirements for The new system, designing, testing and implementing the developed system. Primarily data was gathered Using observation, interviews and questionnaires. It was found that the current manual system is inefficient, time and space consuming hence judged inappropriate for a big population of the school.

With the newly developed system (SARMS) Administrators and subject teachers can capture, store, Compute and generate students' reports having their level of achievements as well.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

An online system is any electronic interactive system that delivers information to users via telephone lines to personal computers or via cables to terminals. Such a service provides information, usually in text form, about news, education, business, entertainment, shopping, and more. Some also provide message services, graphic and audio information.

Online systems are categorized into two types that is; Static and dynamic information systems; static sites are sites where there is no change while dynamic sites are flexible and more accurately described as applications than merely sites that is they respond to different parameters such as the time of the day, the version of the web visitor's browser, also they also often have interfaces where the administrators can manage the site's content, they have a "memory" allowing user registration and log-in. Therefore, with such reasons the web has become a place for dynamic, frequently database driven, web applications (Schwabe & Rossi, 1998).

A Students' Assessment Reports Management System is a system where students' personal details and marks are captured into the system and the system validates these marks, manipulates them to produce results such as total marks, grades and levels of achievement.

A Students' Assessment Reports management system is very crucial in the simplification of the process of producing students' assessment reports in schools.

There are many Students' Assessment Reports management systems that have been developed over the years for various academic institutions. The problem with the current results management systems is that they are mostly integrated with many other systems which makes them very complex and difficult to customize hence the need for a system to specifically manage students' results and generate assessment reports(Simon, Karapetrovic, & Casadesús, 2012).

Mahanga Senior Secondary School is a government school located in Nagongera town council, Tororo district in the Eastern part (Bukedi region) of Uganda. The school is a mixed-day school that offers O-level education to learners.

1.2 Problem Statement

The current system is a manual system where a teacher records marks scored by the students on a mark sheet and these marks are then transferred manually to a student's assessment report. The total marks are also manually calculated and written on the report. The student grades and levels of achievement are also manually determined and written in the report card.

This tiresome procedure is repeated for all the students in the class.

This is a very difficult and time-consuming procedure since it involves a lot of paperwork, manual manipulation of marks and physical efforts.

The report cards are then taken to the Head teacher for his/her comment, signature and stamp.

Any mistake made during the manipulation of student marks would make that report invalid and they will have to get another report card and record the student marks and details afresh.

Errors are also very common since everything has to be manually included. This reduces the productivity of the staff members as a lot of time is spent on checking for these errors.

The Students Assessment Reports Management system is a digital solution to the above problem. Using this system, the students' marks are directly captured into the system and then they are automatically manipulated. Grades and remarks will also be automatically determined by the system. Finally, the system will also be able to generate the assessment reports for each of the students.

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1.3.1Main objective

The main objective of the new system is to develop a Students' Assessment Report Management System.

1.3.2 Specific objectives

- To review the literature and establish the requirements for the Students' Assessment Report System.
- To analyse and design the Students' Assessment Report Management System.
- To implement the Students' Assessment Report Management System.
- To test and validate the Students' Assessment Report Management System

1.4 Significance of the Study

On the succesful development and further implementation of the students assessment report system,the study may lead to the following significances,

- The study shall equip the researcher with more knowledge and skills about the students assessment report system which will also be used by other researchers who would also wish to develop the same system (Glaser, Chudowsky, & Pellegrino, 2001).
- It also makes the school administrators, teachers and students as well appreciate the digitalized and simplified way of assessment.

1.5 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The scope provides for the boundary of the research in terms of depth of investigation, content and methodology, geographical and theoretical coverage.

- **Geographical Scope**:

  The system was designed and developed to carry out the function of producing student assessment reports in Mahanga Senior Secondary School and therefore the study was carried out at Mahanga Senior Secondary School.

- **Technological Scope**:

  The Students Assessment Reports Management system was designed using the following:

  1) The Students Assessment Reports Management system is accessible online via web browser such as google chrome which provides the user interfaces.
  2) Front-end languages used;
     - Hyper Text Markup Language (HTML)
     - Cascading Style Sheets (CSS).
     - Java script to add functionalities to the user interfaces.
  3) Back-end languages used;
     - PHP scripting languages
     - Structured Query Language (SQL)
  4) Server used
     - XAMPP local server
  5) Operating systems used

- Macintosh Operating System
- Windows operating system

Content Scope: The study was centred on designing and implementation a web-based assessment reports management system for Mahanga Secondary school.

The system consists of one module that is the Director of Studies (DOS) module. The director of studies of the school is the staff member concerned with the student's results

1) **Staff module**: it has the following functionalities;
    - logs into the system
    - add another staff
    - add student
    - enter students' marks
    - Manage students that is to edit, view, delete and update student details.
    - Logs out

1.6 The Project Objectives

1.6.1 Main Objective

To digitalize the entire student assessment report production process to reduce time spent to produce the reports.

1.6.2 Specific Objectives

- To review literature and determine the requirements of the Students' Assessment Reports management system
- To design the Students' Assessment Reports management system
- To implement the Students' Assessment Reports management system
- To test the Students' Assessment Reports management system

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

The literature review of this project covers previously researched material from different scholars on the students' assessment report system.

2.2 Strength of the existing students' assessment report system.

Paper and pen based system is cheap and easy to implement (Glaser et al., 2001). It is cheap in terms of costs because the administrators and other staff members do not spend a lot of money to purchase paper and files compared to purchasing hardware, software and maintaining them.

2.3 Weakness of the existing management system.

The existing management system has a lot of weakness, these include:

i. Retrieval of students' records is difficult and time wasting as it takes a lot of time to search for a particular report as they are very many (Bob, 2015).
ii. Updating of students records is hard and at times in possible.
Students' records can easily be misplaced and lost due to the large number of files (Kwapi, Fatima, Ejang, & Nakandi, 2022).
iii. This process is problematic because of the vulnerability for incorrect data entry. Students' information can only be accessed while at the school premises.
iv. Student's assessment system provides information needed to manage reports effectively. It is regarded to be the subset of the overall internal control procedures in a school. Which cover the entry of student's names, marks and the level of achievement.

2.4 Students' assessment system

Academically, the term assessment system commonly used to refer to the group of information management methods tied to the automation of students' record making (Otaremwa, 2012).

2.5 Requirements for a new system

The requirements for designing a Students' assessment report system are categorized as functional and non-functional requirements.

2.5.1 Functional requirements

Functional requirements define the functions of a system or its components. Functional requirements define what a system is supposed to do. The following are the functional requirements for our system

- The system must be able to register new students successfully.
- The system must be able to update students' information.
- The system must allow director of studies to enter student marks
- The system must be able to automatically manipulate the marks to produce grades and levels of achievement
- The system must allow editing of student marks
- The system must be able to generate an assessment report for each of the students.

2.5.2 Non-Functional Requirements

Non-functional requirements specify criteria that can be used to judge the operation of a system, rather than specific behaviors. Non-functional requirements specify define how a system is supposed to be. These features do not do anything, but are important characteristics of the system. For example, design, user interface, user experience, compatibility, etc**.** The following are the functional requirements for our system

- The system should have a low down-time
- The system should be optimized for performance
- The system should not crash under heavy load
- The system should avoid and reduce data redundancy.
- The system should have good user interface (UI) and user experience (UX).

2.6 Database management system

A database management system (DBMS) is a software product through which users interact with a database. According to Philip J. Adam ski (1987); database system management and design. The actual manipulate of the underlying database structures is handled by the DBMS

According to David Kroenke (1992); where DBMS is commercial software (and occasionally, hardware and firmware), system used to create, maintain and provide controlled access to the database and to the repository. Forms; forms in this study will be a screen that will have seen set up to display or accept information either directly to or from a table. It will make the database much easier and quicker to use. Reports will be used to pre-design database that loads out on the page in a specific order.

2.7 Testing and Implementing of the new system

Testing environment should be established and test plans be developed. Once configured, the system needs to be tested for its technical capabilities and functionality in the testing environment, and if reviewed it should be retested (Swanson & Guttman, 1996).

2.7.1 Testing the prototype system developed

This is used to test the whole system by linking together all the programs subsystems. Bugs were recorded and then categorized in terms of priority they were fixed and those with less priority were addressed in the follow-up's releases. The following were also carried out.

a. Performance Testing

This process was carried out to validate that all the response times or transaction periods specified in the functional specifications can be met by the system especially when it is fully loaded(Ramamritham, 1993). The process involved timing how long the system takes to respond to a user request. Timing normal case paths through processing and exception cases.

b. Regression testing

This was used to ensure that the correction during the system test have not introduced new bugs, and test the key functions.

Acceptance testing.

This was used to prove to the client that the system, meets the school requirements agreed upon. In the functional specifications. The test data was replaced with live data provided by the school administrator (Director of Studies). The client recorded all errors, discrepancies and other aspects. They were discussed with the developer whereby; the errors were corrected by the developer and the changes were implemented.

2.7.2 Implementation of students' assessment report system

Data take-on and conversion

Small bits of data from the old system were transferred safely to the new system. This was done by Users entering data; the developer had to ensure that data entry errors are controlled. Data conversion by using a developed program that transfers data from the old format to the new format was done.

User Training

User Training was conducted and covered all the functions of the system to ensure that the users were competent in the use of the system. The training was done by the system developer.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This section looks at how the system is designed together with the methods and tools to be used during system development. The methodology is based on the design and the interfaces of the system and how the system is used to meet its requirements.

It is also based on the methods used by the researcher to gather 'information and data from various people especially those responsible for student assessment request. The methods of representing data are also considered by the researcher and design techniques to develop the system.

The study population was the teachers and the Director of studies of Mahanga Senior Secondary School.

3.2 Study Population

The information obtained by the researcher was documented. Were also studied in the study together with teachers and the Director of studies who were present then.

3.3 Sample size

A sample size of six teachers (6) together with the Director of Studies was carried out which included only teaching staff. They were interviewed and observed by the researcher on how the manual student's assessment process was carried out.

3.4 Data Collection Methods

I used a variety of methods to gather facts about the existing system and these methods included interview, questionnaire and observation. The researcher used the data and information collected to design and develop the new system.

3.4.1 Interviewing

The teachers I found in the staffroom of Mahanga Senior Secondary School were interviewed privately where the researcher asked questions as the interviewee responded. This helped me to obtain facts about the current system. Each one expressed their' concern about the current system and recommended on what should be done to improve on their efficiency in a new system. It has gotten advantages, which include the following,

i. Clarity can be made on the questions
ii. Good relationship with the client can be developed
iii. It can be flexible for both the interviewer and the interviewee.

However, there also some disadvantages which are,

i. It can be consuming if it's against a big number of people
ii. Interviewee might give wrong information making the research in effective
iii. It heavily relies on the interviewer's knowledge to draw conclusions

3.4.2 Observation

The observation method enabled me to get clear information about the existing system since l was able to see personally, what was taking place during the entry of students' marks to the mark sheet. The researcher based his observation on how student's assessment was managed and the process used in processing the students' report cards. The researcher also observed how data was recorded and the methods used in storing data. (The mark sheets are kept in subject teacher files).

3.5 System design

System design is a process of defining the architecture, components, modules, interfaces, and data for system requirements(Ramamritham, 1993). Physically the system was designed using Html, Php, Bootstrap, and Font Awesome for interfaces and database connection, and the database was designed using MYSQLI. And logically the flow of the system is represented through entity relationship (E-R) diagrams, data-flow model and structured models to represent the interaction between the user and the system. The Entity-relationship (E-R) was used to get the relationships within the tables.

3.6 System Validation and Verification

System validation and verification was intended to show that the system conforms to its specification and meets the requirements of the system users. It involved checking and reviewing processes for proper and secure system performance.

3.7 System Testing

The researcher tested the system designed and developed, to check whether it provided requirements to meet the users' needs (Courage & Baxter, 2005). The researcher used various system testing methods which included; Unit testing where individual components were tested, module testing in which related collections of dependent components were tested, the sub-system testing in which modules were integrated into sub-systems and tested. The focus here was on interface testing and system testing.

3.8 System implementation

System implementation is the construction of the new system elements that meet the stakeholder requirements and system requirements developed in the early life cycle phases and delivery of the system into production after successful verification (Engel, 2010).

CHAPTER FOUR

SYSTEM ANALYSIS AND DESIGN

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the collected data, workflow and process. It is about the analysis of the Requirements of the old system to derive the requirements of the system, and it is discussed using Tools like context diagram, data flow diagram and entity relationship diagram.

The chapter also presents the diagram and implementation of the students' assessment report system.

4.2 Data analysis

The researcher issued out three questionnaire and got responses from most of the respondents. Data Analysis is the process of developing answers to questions through the examination and interpretation Of data (Ngulube, 2015). The basic steps in the analytic process consist of identifying issues, determining The availability of suitable data, deciding on which methods are appropriate for answering the questions Of interest, applying the methods and evaluating, summarizing and communicating the results. Data analysis consists of various processes as used in relation of my research to obtain reliable data.

4.3 System study

The purpose was to study the existing system and determine the nature of the activities of the students' assessment report system. In the interview held, subject teachers were interviewed face to face to learn their experience with the current system for example in the aspect of time.

4.4 Weakness of the current system

Basing on the interviewees response and the focused group discussion held, most of the respondents expressed dissatisfaction for the current report assessment system used at schools, and the weakness were as follows, much time is spent in efforts to retrieve, process and deliver reports as the current system records as stored manually in books and mark sheets hence there is risk of losing records/information in case of intruding cases.

4.5 Strength of the current system

The current system is manual and records management is done on mark sheets hence the school does not incur electricity cost as well as wages for the would be technical personnel to run the system.

4.6 System Analysis

The system involves the identification of the entities; their properties and relationship between them, the

requirements of the new system were categorized into user requirements, functional requirements and non-functional requirements as well as system requirements.

4.6.1 User requirements

User requirements refer to what the user expects the system to be able to do (Bahill, Madni, Bahill, & Madni, 2017). They also include the characteristics that the system should have to function fully and effectively. The system has the following specified user requirements;

1. The system should have a user-friendly interface with easily with easily understandable icons.
2. The system should be secure that is, should authenticate users by requiring a username and password to login in to the system.
3. The system administrator should be able to add, view and update information.

4.6.2 Functional requirement

The functional requirements of the system capture the intended behavior of the system and may be expressed as service, tasks or functions the system is required to perform. They pertain the system properties such as accuracy, usability, performance, security among others. The following are the functional requirements for the system;

I. The system captures students' marks
II. The system edits the students and staff information
III. The system adds other students

4.6.3 Non-functional requirements

These are requirements that specify the criteria that can be used to judge the operation of the system rather than specific behaviors(Michie, Van Stralen, & West, 2011).

i. The system runs in a window environment
ii. The system requires passwords and usernames in order to login,

Software requirements

The software provides the facilities for manipulating data through an interface between the users of the system and the hardware on Microsoft Windows platform.

System Limitations.

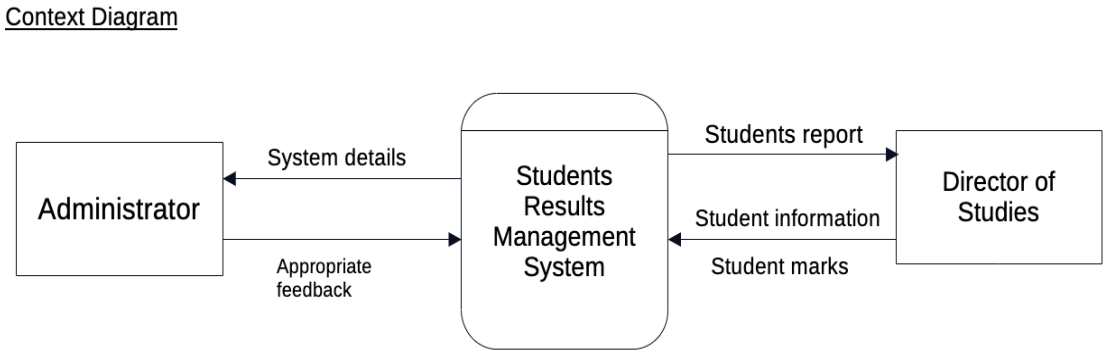
The system has the following limitation and constraints in its operations;

i. The system runs only in windows environment and no other platforms.
ii. The system can only be accessed by authorized users who have provided valid login credentials.

iii. When installed and running on local server such as XAMPP, occurrences such as hard disk failure or loss of the computer leads to loss of information

iv. The system is computer based hence prone to virus attack that may lead to failure or malfunction.

Context diagram



THE DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

The Data Flow Diagram shows the flow of information within the system and other processes in the system. It helped to show how data moved and changed through the information system in a graphical format.

A data flow is the movement of information from one point to another within the system(Krohn et al., 2007). A data store is point where data is kept temporarily or permanently.

A process is a changing of data from one form to another and an entity is an object outside the system under study that receives output.

Diagram 0

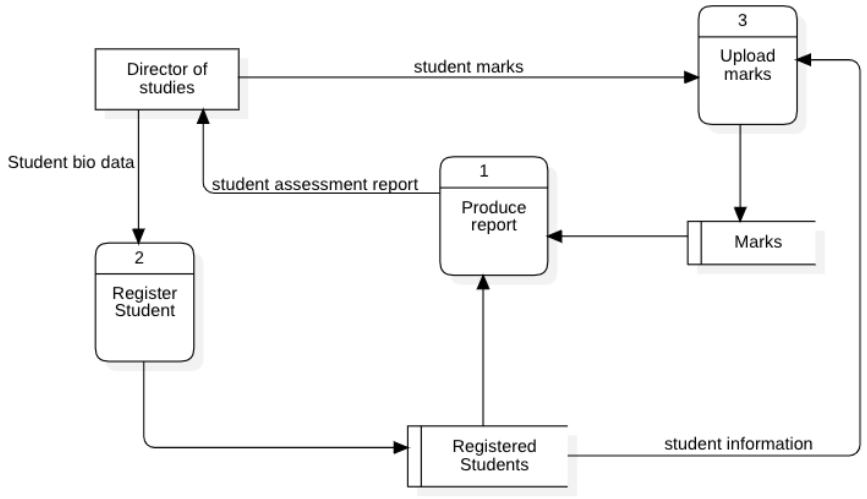
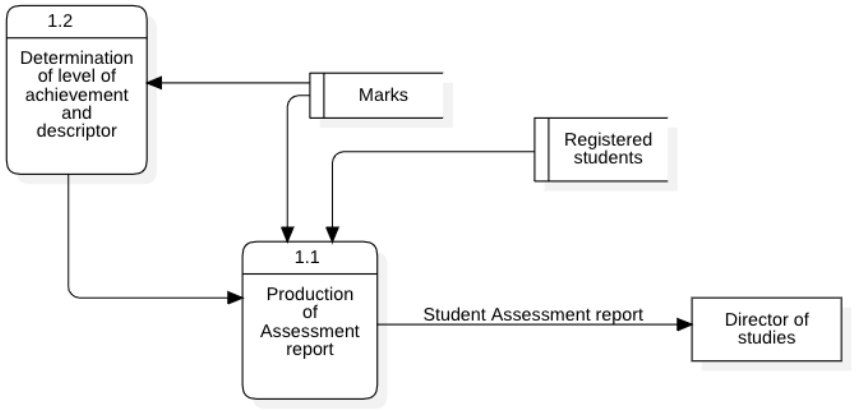


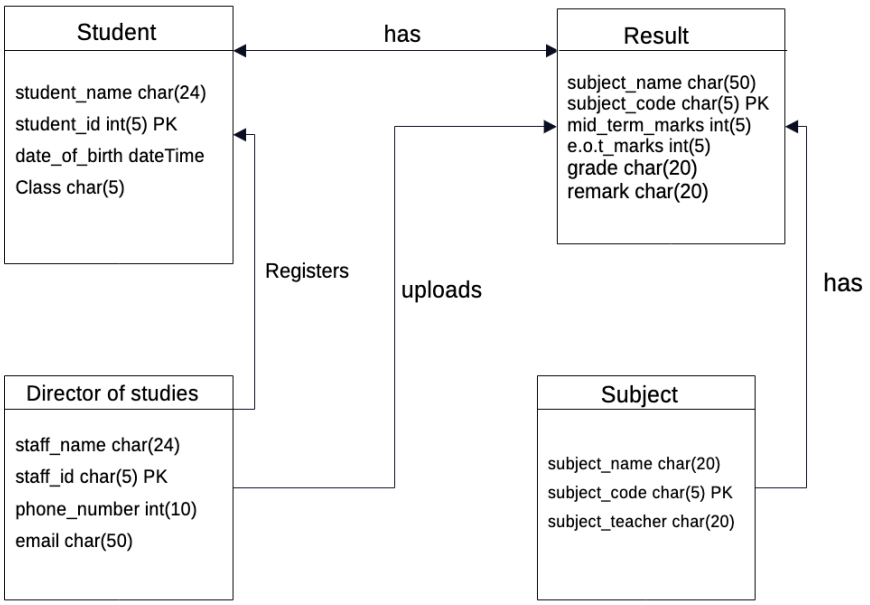
Diagram 1



ENTITY RELATIONSHIP DIAGRAM

An Entity Relationship Diagram is the foundation for the development of the database (Ulusoy, 2022).

It shows how different entities; objects or concepts relate to each other within the system. The entities included Student, Staff, Subject, School, Class, and results and the types of relationships are shown on the Entity Relationship diagram



Technologies

Alternative Technologies

The Students' Assessment Reports management system can also be run using the following

1. Server: WAMP and MAMP local servers
2. Operating System: Linux Operating system

Feasibility Analysis

The above technologies were the alternative technologies where the system could be run. However, they were not chosen as the best choices because of the following reasons;

i. They need trained personnel in order to use.
ii. They are not commonly used.

iii. They are expensive in terms of storage.

Recommended Technology

The technology, which is the best choice to use for this system, is

i. Server: XAMPP local server

ii. Operating system: Windows Operating System

CHAPTER FIVE

SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Introduction

This is the construction of the new system and the delivery of the system into production i.e. day-to-day operation.

5.2 System Coding

In this stage, the whole system is converted into a computer understandable language. Coding the new system is an important stage where the defined procedures are transformed into control specifications with the help of a computer language. This is also called the programming phase in which the programmer convents the program specifications into computer instructions, which are refer to as programs. The programs coordinate the data movements and control the entire process in a system. It is generally felt that the programs must be modular in nature. This helps in fast development, maintenance and future change, if required.

This system has been developed using Html, Php, Bootstrap, Font Awesome for interfaces and database connection was designed using MYQLI as database management software, has been used at the back end. These are user-friendly programs and easy to train. Database (MYQLI) allows accessibility of data and retrieval of data easily. It allows elimination of duplicated data and also security of the database is concrete.

Using the Students assessment report System

This application is a student's assessment information storage and retrieval system designed for computerized management of structured, numerical and non-numerical data. Although some features of this system require some experience with computer.

5.3 System overview

This application allows you to manage structured databases both numeric and non-numerical.

The major functions provided by this system are that it allows users:
Enter new records into a given file, modify, correct, or delete existing records

5.4 System functions

Automatically build and maintain fast access to each record in order to maximize retrieval speed Display reports in either details or summaries according to your information requirements
Set security at user-level thereby allowing you to maximize the security of the data.

5.5 Installing the system

5.5.1 Database structure

Although the database may appear as a single file of information in the fact, it consists of a number of logically related but physically distinct tables. The management of the database is the responsibility of the developer and the users will not normally have to know the structure in details in order to operate this application. However, some basic knowledge of the functions associated with this system will help the users to understand the system.

5.5.2 Getting started with the Students assessment report System

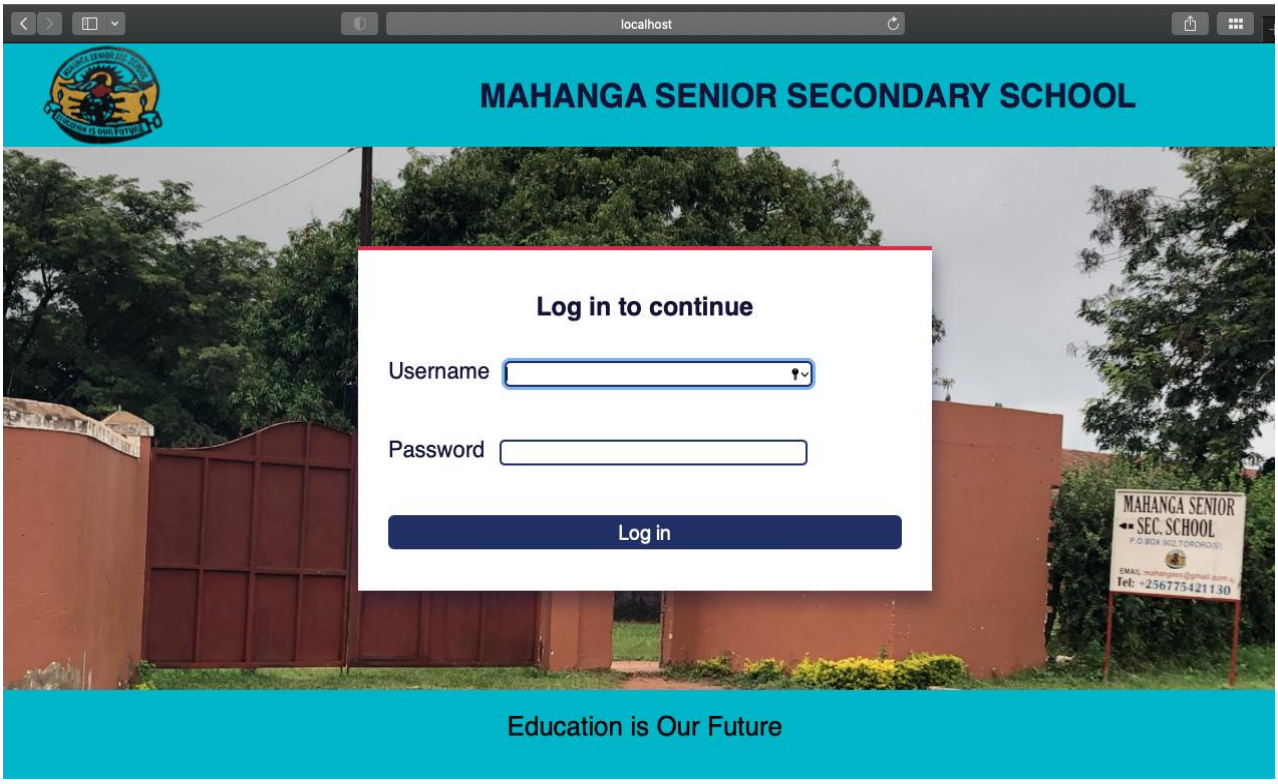
To start using the Students assessment report system, the login screen appears as shown in Figure **1** below, ready

For you to enter your user name and password.

You can login by entering your user name and password respectively in the spaces provided in the login dialog box.

LOGIN SCREEN.

The Director of studies will get a username and a password from the system administrator, which will allow them to get full access to the system.

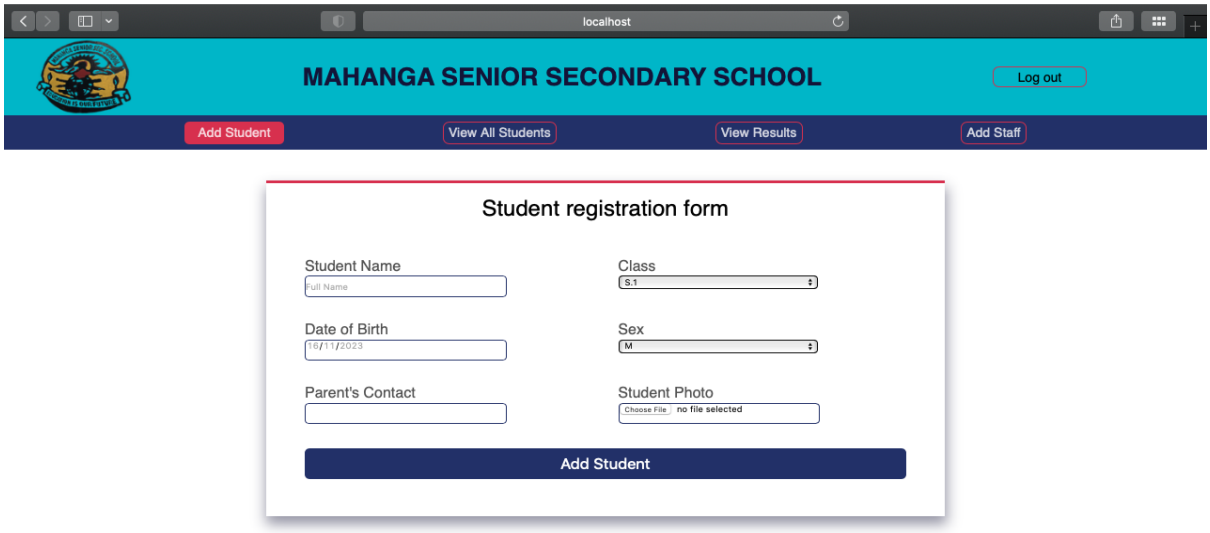


Main Menus

You select the operation to be performed by looking at the relevant command from the menu that the system displays on the screen. A command is a word or sentence that tells the application to perform a certain operation, a menu on the other hand is a list of commands from which you will make your choice. Menus are displayed from the main menu.

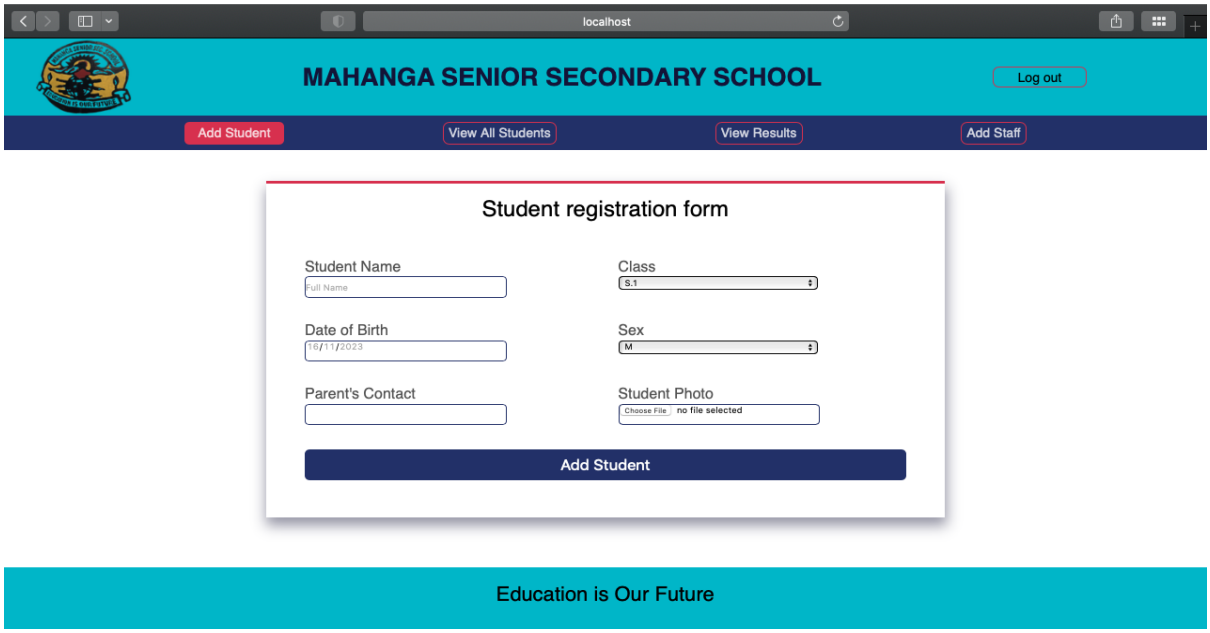
To select a command, first click on the appropriate menu from the menu with the left mouse button (this will display the commands available on the selected menu, then point to the desired command and click the left mouse button. Follow the instructions there on the screen to accomplish the task.

After logging into the system, the director of studies will be able to register new students into the system by providing the necessary details.



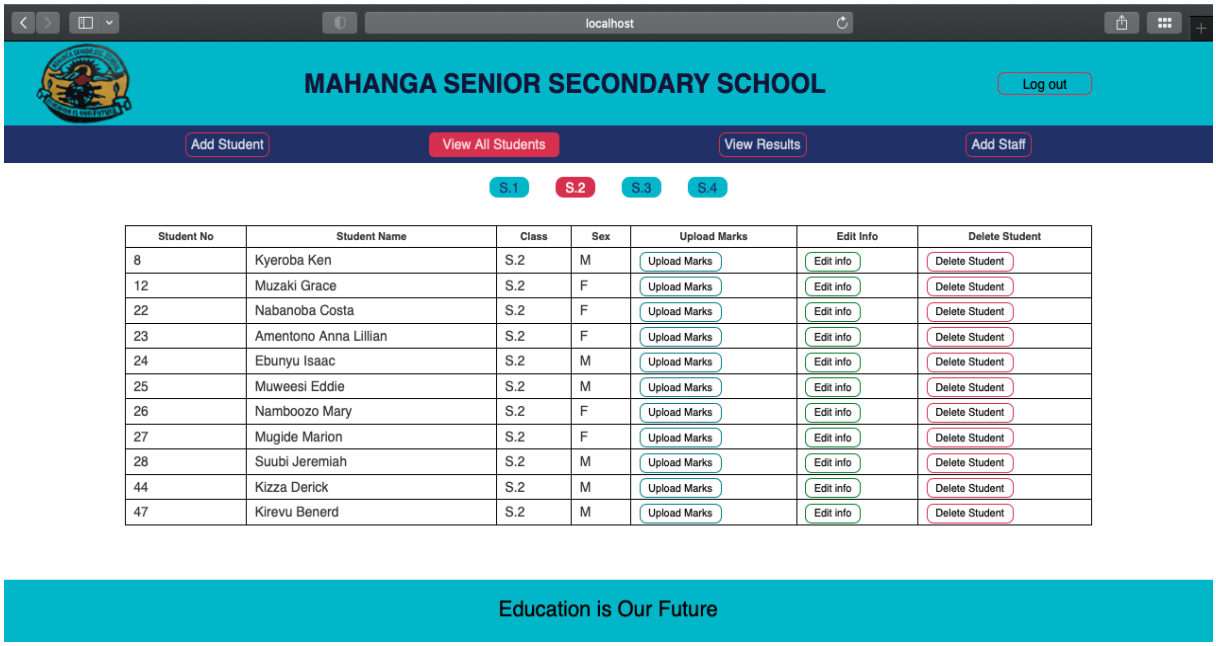
Student's registration

After logging into the system, the director of studies will be able to register new students into the system by providing the necessary details.



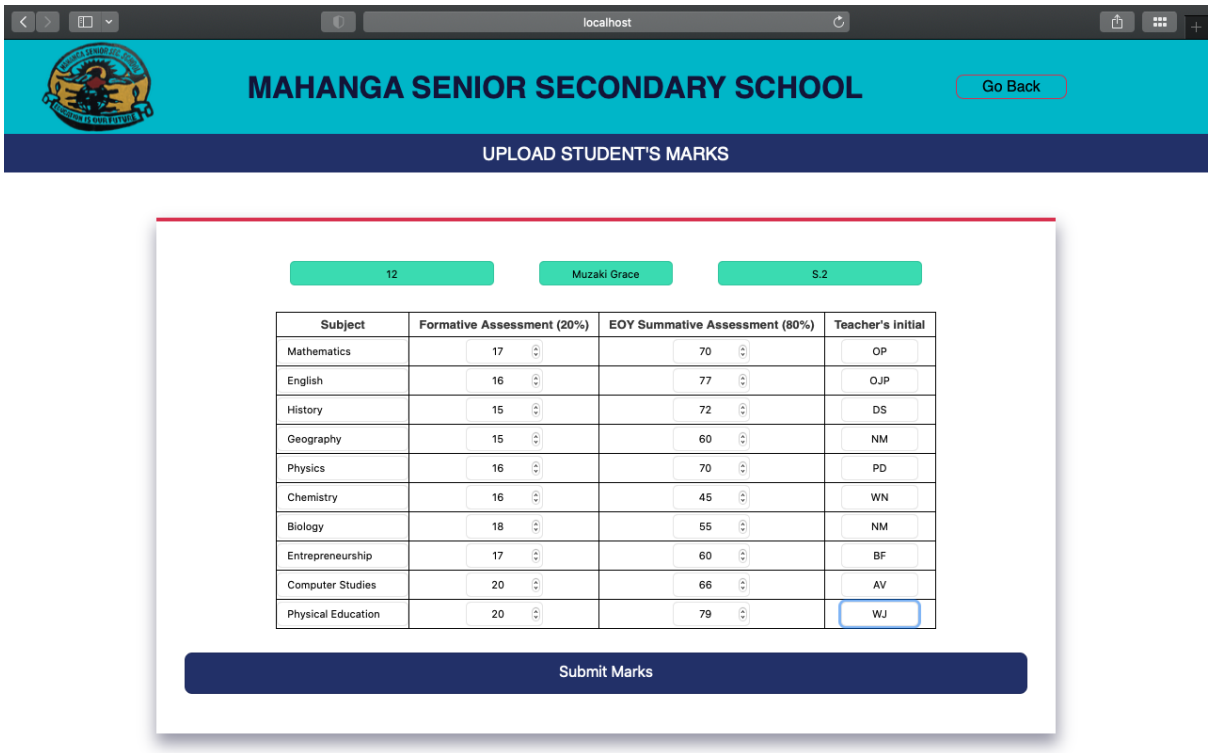
View of all students

Once the director of studies has logged into the system, he/she will be able to view all the students that are already registered in the system basing on class of the students.



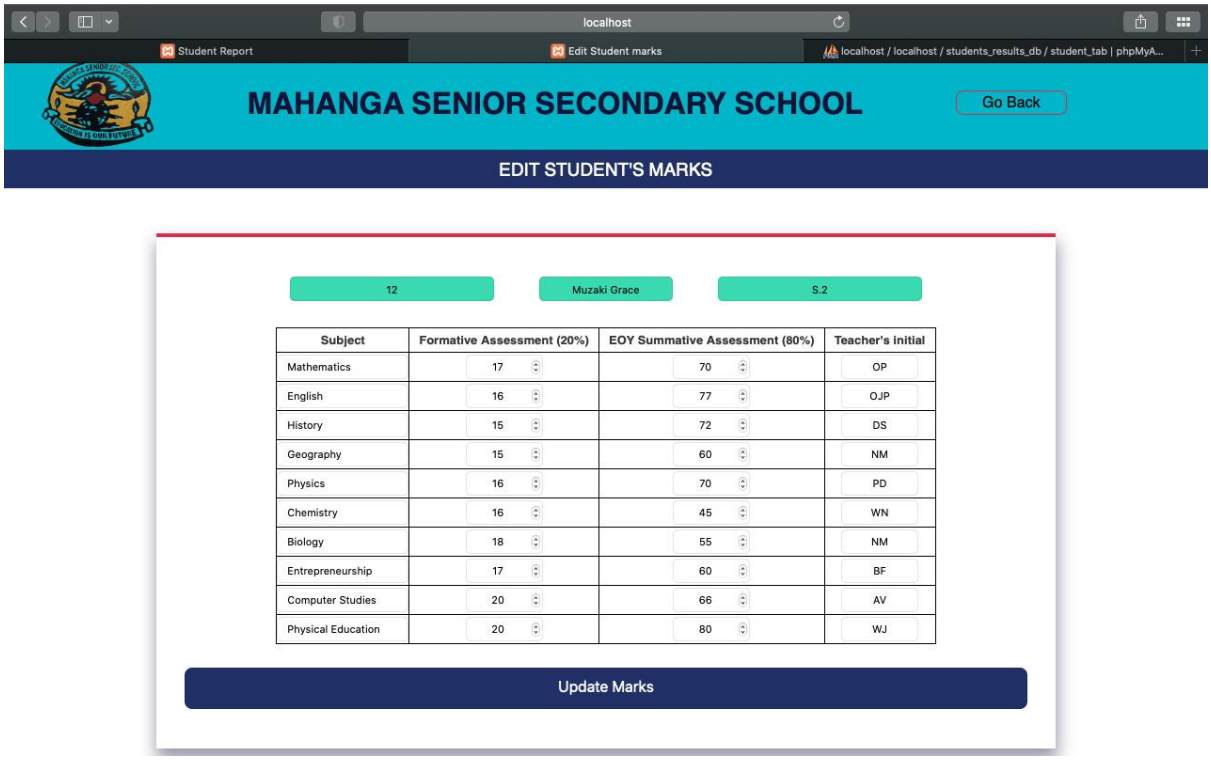
Marks upload form

The director of studies will also be able to enter marks for the students who were already captured into the system.



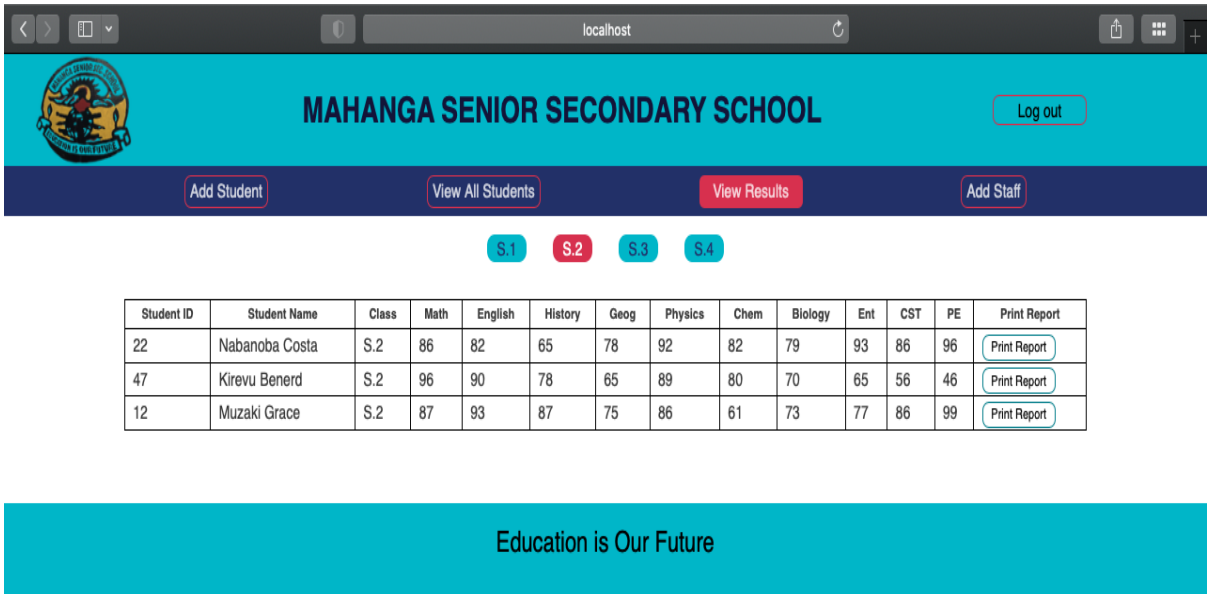
Update of student marks

In case there were errors in entering student's marks where a student is given marks that are not correct, the director of studies is able to edit the marks.

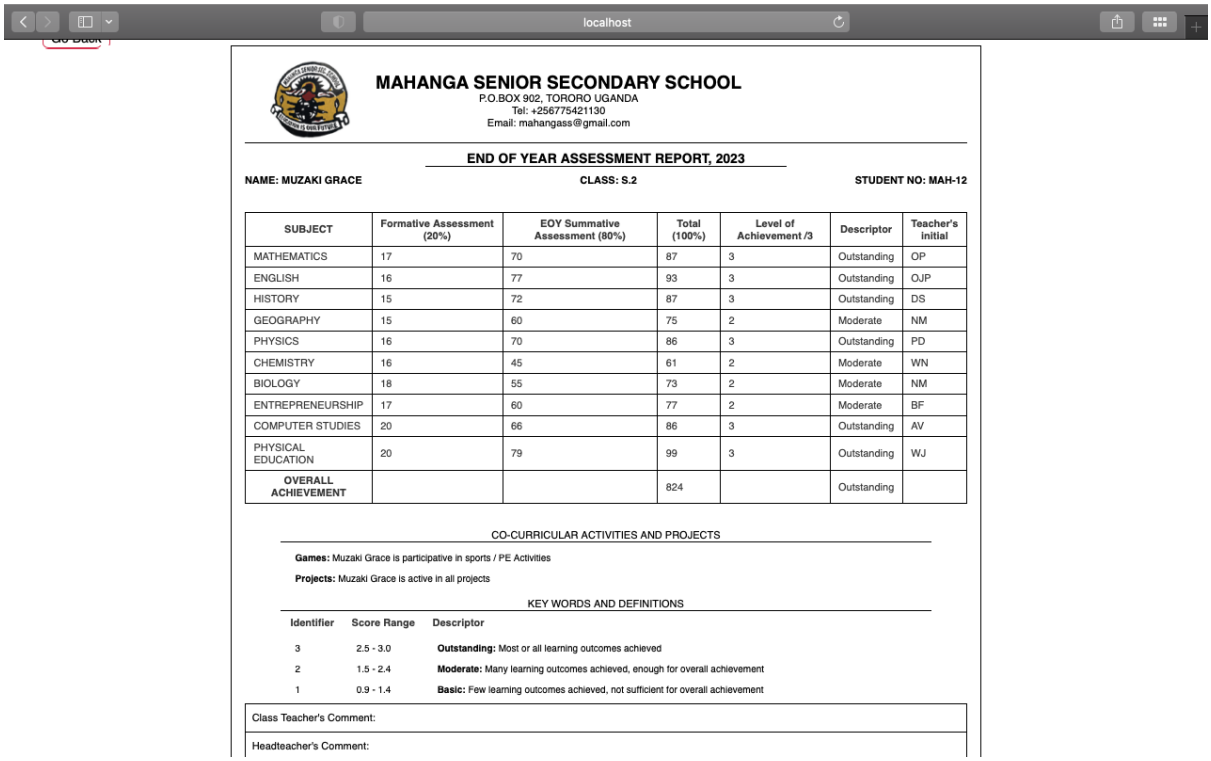


View of student results

The director of studies will also be able to view results of the students whose marks were already entered into the system basing on class of the students.



A report will also be generated for each of the students whose marks were already entered into the system. The report will contain all the student information such as name, class, student number and other remarks.



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END OF YEAR ASSESSMENT REPORT, 2023

NAME: MUZAKI GRACE **CLASS: S.2** **STUDENT NO: MAH-12**

SUBJECT	Formative Assessment (20%)	EOY Summative Assessment (80%)	Total (100%)	Level of Achievement /3	Descriptor	Teacher's initial
MATHEMATICS	17	70	87	3	Outstanding	OP
ENGLISH	16	77	93	3	Outstanding	OJP
HISTORY	15	72	87	3	Outstanding	DS
GEOGRAPHY	15	60	75	2	Moderate	NM
PHYSICS	16	70	86	3	Outstanding	PD
CHEMISTRY	16	45	61	2	Moderate	WN
BIOLOGY	18	55	73	2	Moderate	NM
ENTREPRENEURSHIP	17	60	77	2	Moderate	BF
COMPUTER STUDIES	20	66	86	3	Outstanding	AV
PHYSICAL EDUCATION	20	79	99	3	Outstanding	WJ
OVERALL ACHIEVEMENT			824		Outstanding	

CO-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES AND PROJECTS

Games: Muzaki Grace is participative in sports / PE Activities

Projects: Muzaki Grace is active in all projects

KEY WORDS AND DEFINITIONS

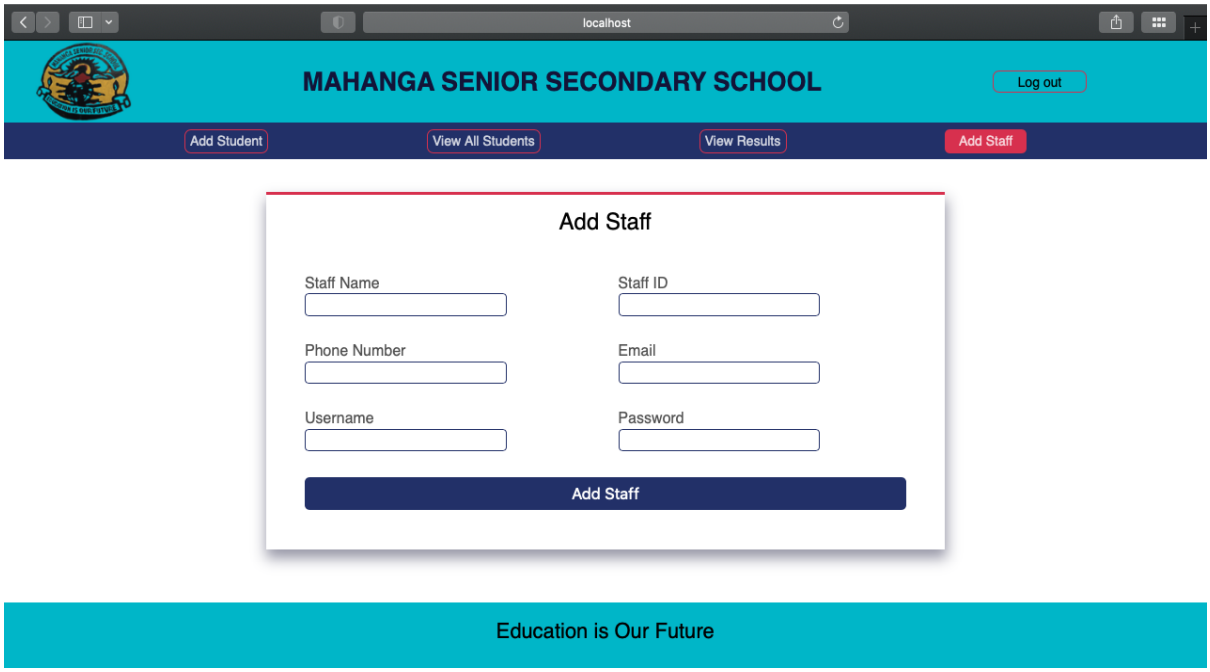
Identifier	Score Range	Descriptor
3	2.5 - 3.0	**Outstanding:** Most or all learning outcomes achieved
2	1.5 - 2.4	**Moderate:** Many learning outcomes achieved, enough for overall achievement
1	0.9 - 1.4	**Basic:** Few learning outcomes achieved, not sufficient for overall achievement

Class Teacher's Comment:

Headteacher's Comment:

Add Staff

The director of studies will also be able to register another staff member to access the system. The new staff member will be having the same privileges as the other staff members.



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- After uploading, the target users (Director of Studies) would access the system remotely on their web browsers.
- The users would be trained to use and access the system on their web browsers on various devices like mobile phones, laptops and desktops.

CHAPTER SIX

DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Introduction

In this chapter, the researcher looks at the summary of the findings, conclusions. And Recommendations of the study on the designing of the Students' Assessment Report System.

6.2 LESSONS LEARNED

i. I gained the spirit of commitment whereby I had to be committed to finish my project in the specified period.
ii. I was able to explore my computer skills since I had to meet the specified requirements in particular areas.
iii. I was able to gain the spirit of sacrifice since I had to sacrifice my leisure time in order to design the system.

6.3 CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

Some of the challenges that were encountered during the research study are highlighted below,

There was limited time to carry out the research and develop the system alongside a busy schedule of academic programs.

The difficulties in coding, forcing the researcher to attend to more coding tutorials.

The challenge of inadequate funds for example buying data bundle to reach internet.

6.4 FUTURE RESEARCH PROSPECTS.

The student's assessment report system was developed however, due to limited time, finances and other resources. It was not developed to full expectations of the researcher and therefore there is more need for improvement.

6.5 RECOMMENDATION.

To reach the best use of the system, I recommend training of the subject teachers and school administrators, equipping them with the computer skills required to run the system.

6.6 Conclusion

In conclusion, the system is efficient and easy to use, it therefore saves the administrators time and brings improvement in the production of report cards. The system meets the needs and expectations of the school. There is also need or improvement and adjustments according to how different institutes manage their records but the system provides the general outlay and model of the Students' assessment report system.

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