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College Enterprises and Resources Planning

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Abstract: CLOUD computing offers its customers an affordable and convenient pay-as-you-go service model, known also as usage-based pricing. specifically, data transfer costs (i.e., bandwidth) is also an important issue when trying to chop back costs. Consequently, cloud customers, applying a judicious use of the cloud's resources, are motivated to use various traffic reduction techniques, specifically traffic redundancy elimination (TRE), for reducing bandwidth costs. Traffic redundancy stems from common end-users' activities, like repeatedly accessing, downloading, uploading (i.e., backup), distributing, and modifying the identical or similar information items (documents, data, Web, and video). TRE is employed to eliminate the transmission of redundant content and, therefore, to significantly reduce the network cost. In commonest. While proprietary middle-boxes are popular point solutions within enterprises, they do not seem to be as attractive during a very very cloud environment. Cloud providers cannot experience during a technology whose goal is to chop back customer bandwidth bills, and thus don't seem to be likely to take a position in one. the increase of "on-demand" work spaces, meeting rooms, and work-from-home solutions detaches the workers from their offices. In such a working environment, The fixed-point solutions that need a client-side and a server-side middle-box pair becomes ineffective. On the choice hand, cloud-side elasticity motivates work distribution among servers and migration among data centers. Therefore, it's commonly agreed that a universal, software-based, end-to-end TRE is crucial in today's pervasive environment. within the case where the cloud server is that the sender, these solutions require that the server continuously maintain clients' status. We show here that cloud elasticity demand a replacement TRE solution.

Keywords: Web application, Online Admission, ERP, Online Result.

I. INTRODUCTION

Enterprise Resource Planning system, popularly referred to as ERP system, the descendant of MRPII offers the solution to the economic and productivity troubles of producing and repair enterprises. Thus, the ERP system has become highly regarded as an enterprise management software tool. it absolutely was the larger companies that have opted to use the ERP systems initially. However, the employment of ERP has changed and today the term can sit down with any style of company, regardless of what industry it falls in. In fact, ERP systems are employed in almost any sort of organization - large or small. the most recent ERP tools available within the market today can cover a large range of functions and integrate them into one unified database. This made ERP to finally end up into higher educational institutes. In today's competitive business world usage of ERP system is becoming a requirement for any educational organization to fulfill the challenges faced in their business process and to possess a innovative. Studies also reveal that organizations that do not have an ERP implemented face numerous problems in their internal processing like attendance management, payroll management, quick higher cognitive process, etc. So so as to vary and prepared for action the institutes need a central resource planning that may manage the complete information and operations of the institutions.

II. METHODOLOGY

This section describes the methodology followed through in collating and analysing the articles and journals employed in this report. it's rather hard to confine the report on ERP to specific orders; the relevant material is spread out across various journals. the factors for selecting journal articles for the review are as follows. First of all, the article must are published during a peer-review and/or archival journal. Secondly, to avoid never ending revision of the report, 28th May, 2010 was selected because the deadline. Finally, only the articles with 'ERP' as an element of their title contents were selected. The exceptions are those articles that are explicitly dealing with 'ERP' except for some reasons the authors decided to not use 'ERP' in the title. The inclusions of such articles are inevitably unplanned. Consequently, it's possible that there exist more of such articles, which are not surveyed during this report. No restrictions were imposed on the sphere of the surveyed journal. this could allow a comprehensive set of perspectives on ERP by different fields. per these criteria, a lively attempt has-been made to collate all the available journal articles. the hassle to compile has been applied through exhaustive computer search, database search, internet search, reference checking, most cited

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authors using Harzing's Publish or Perish software, etc.. However, it's always possible that a number of the articles are missing from this list. A Harzing's Publish or Perish software statistical results for mostly cited authors within the field of ERP between 2005 and 2010 is found in Tables I below in an exceedingly descending-order.I. ERP TRENDS AND PERSPECTIVES Journal articles which belong to the present subject mostly provide introductions to ERP definitions and problems with ERP, common ERP misinformation on business and industrial organizational issues, different perspectives of ERP,survey studies on industry experiences, recent trends in ERP and surveys ofthe ERP literature. The introductory articles provide enlightening guidelines for managers and beginning researchers within the field of ERPs.The emphasis seems to air the close relation with Business Process Reengineering (BPR) and a large range of organizational change issues accompanying ERP implementation. Some articles try to clarify the basic meanings surrounding ERP to supply reflections on many years' of practices.

III. PROPOSED SYSTEM

Product Perspective ERP means the techniques and concepts for integrated management of business as a complete, from the purpose of view of effective use of management resources to reinforce the efficiency of enterprise management. a totally integrated web-based ERP will capture and build accurate, consistent and timely relevant data, and assist in intelligent business decision-making. the primary purpose of E-college is to produce mechanisms for automated processing and management of the entire institution. It reduces data error, ensures that information is managed efficiently and is commonly up-to-date. . it's made after extensive study of all the departments like student, faculty, etc of col- legs and is given the extract of everything a faculty requires for his or her database handling, department management and student/staff management. the security issue within ERP has been there for a protracted time, but most of the solutions are supported the concept that an ERP system could also be a closed environment. the need to gauge their bene_ts and impacts on organizations and individuals are increasingly essential.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION

System Design

Various Design concepts and processes were applied to the present project. Following concepts like separation of concerns, the software is split into individual modules that are functionally independent and incorporates information hiding. The software is split into 3 modules which are students, teachers and administrators. We shall examine each module intimately.

Student

Each student belongs to a category identified by semester and section. Each class belongs to a department and are assigned as of courses. Therefore, these courses are common to any or all students of that class. the students are given a singular user name and password to login. Each of them will have a singular view. These views are described below. • Also, they'll view the courses they're enrolled in and so the attendance, marks of each of those. •

Attendance information

Attendance for each course are displayed. This includes the quantity of attended classes and also the attendance percentage .If the attendance percentage if below a specified threshold ,say 75%, it'll be marked in red other wise it being rein. . this might be presented in a very very calendar format. • Marks information there will be 5 events and 1semester end examination for each course. The marks for each of these are provided within the ERP system. _ • Notifications and events This section is common to any or all or any students. Notification are messages from the admin like declaration of holidays, test time-table etc.The events and their details are specified here.

Module Description

The 3 tiers comprises the presentation layer, application logic layer and the data layer. Any Information System needs to communicates with the external entities, human users or the other computers. Presentation layer allows entities to interact with system; it can also be implemented as GUI interface and can be referred to the client of the IS. Application layer more than information delivery, they perform data processing behind the results being delivered. This tier is often referred as 1.Services 2.Business rules 3.Business logic 4.Servers The database layer is implemented using a Database Management System which in our case is MySql.

V. CONCLUSION

Cloud computing is excepting the highly demand for the tre system solution as the data in the minimum number of amount is exchanged between the cloud and the user it may be increase in dramatically. The environment of the cloud redefined the system of the the TRE and also reduce the cloud's operational cost, In this paper we have been present the Pack a receiver-based, cloud friendly, that is based on the novel principal that reduces the latency and also the cloud operational cost. It does not requires the server to continuously maintain the clients status and thus enables the elasticity of the cloud and also the user mobility.

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