

Architecture and Organization of e-Assessment Cloud Solution

Dammati. Pavan Kumar¹, Boddu Usha Naga Alekhya², Kandhula Sindhuja³

1 Asst. Professor, Dept of CSE, Tirumala Engineering College, Narasarpot, Guntur, A.P., India

2, 3 B. Tech Students, Dept of CSE, Tirumala Engineering College, Narasarpot, Guntur, A.P., India

Abstract: All e-Assessment frameworks have a few difficulties, for example, exact assessment, security and information protection, execution, versatility and so forth. Right now center on e-Assessment versatility and execution. We propose a SOA design of a cloud facilitated e-Assessment framework which utilizes adaptability and flexibility so as to accomplish manageable execution. Our answer comprises of three subsystems, the first for the board, the second for reports, and the third for on-request exercises during the evaluations. It decreases the general expenses since it utilizes least assets used uniquely during the e-Assessment. Better execution is relied upon to be accomplished since the dynamic subsystem for every appraisal works with a lot littler information contrasted with the concentrated one.

Keywords: eAssessment; Cloud Computing; Load Balancing; Performance.

I. INTRODUCTION

Driving associations in e-Learning people group were centered around formation of a typical specialized structure as of late. Hardly any point by point structures were created and accord was made that e-Learning framework design ought to be founded on administration situated engineering (SOA) [1]. SOA was generally received worldview, and it was presented as the design for the up and coming age of e-Learning frameworks [2]. Fundamental advantage of this design is the capacity to combine administrations from various e-Learning systems. e-Assessment is a piece of incorporated e-Learning framework devoted to evaluate the understudy information. The creators in [3] proposed interoperable e-Assessment Framework presenting SOA. Cleanser and REST are two unavoidable SOA ideal models for trading messages between web administrations and applications.

The last is increasingly effective as far as system transfer speed use, full circle idleness, usage unpredictability and message preparing overhead than the previous [4], [5]. The creators in [6] give point by point correlation of the two conventions. Be that as it may, the two executions can't offer maintainable execution since e-Assessment framework requires enormous measure of eccentric assets just in suitable little periods during the eAssessments, while in more often than not this framework requires unsurprising considerably less assets. Utilizing server-bunch engineering to make adaptable and exceptionally accessible arrangements [7] will just mostly take care of an exhibition top issue since it is difficult to be overseen and directed. Then again, the product arrangement must be set up for versatility.

Distributed computing is another innovation pattern which gives figuring assets notwithstanding programming in type of

a help [8]. Cloud suppliers offer on-request unending flexible assets utilizing virtualization [9]. Distributed computing tends to a lot of administrations giving versatile, QoS ensured, typically customized, modest registering stages on request [10]. Cloud charging model is like essential utilities charging models, for example it is corresponding to the measure of utilization. Along these lines, distributed computing is acceptable for instructive organizations, particularly right now, and there has been a great deal of advices to colleges to turn their enthusiasm towards distributed computing administrations [11], [12], [13]. Be that as it may, distributed computing corrupts the SOA web administration execution to 71 to 73% contrasted with traditional "bare metal" web administration facilitating framework with a similar equipment assets [14]. Colleges can profit on the off chance that they move their e-Learning frameworks into the cloud since the cloud offers great assets adaptability and versatility, stockpiling, computational prerequisites and system get to, and most significant lower cost [15].

Cloud brings down the circle space necessities, and empowers most current programming forms and observing of the establishment progress in every one of the cloud administration models, for example Foundation as-a-Service (IaaS), Platform-as-a-Service (PaaS) and Software-as-a-Service (SaaS) [16]. Our proposed engineering offers an answer for each cloud administration layer from IaaS to SaaS. The creators in [17] present how to outfit cloud advancements for e-Learning purposes so as to accomplish convenience, adaptability, and diminished force utilization. Right now propose engineering of e-Assessment framework that can be facilitated onto the cloud and utilize vast cloud assets progressively to decrease the expenses and to give better execution.

II. RELATED DATA

The regular testing process is sorted out as paper and-pencil testing. Advancement of PC innovation empowered acknowledgment of variable-structure testing approaches that use the intuitive capacity of a PC to direct a lot of things that is resolved at assessment time, as opposed to a foreordained arrangement of things [18]. The creators in [19] present a concise history of PC based testing or e-Testing, in spite of the fact that the most widely recognized utilized term of late is PC helped evaluation for forms that spread any utilization of PCs during the time spent surveying information, aptitudes and capacities of people [20].

The babies of e-Learning, for example training machines date from the nineteenth century. Albeit a lot of encouraging machines were protected [21], they were gigantically scrutinized during the 1960s regardless of tremendous interests about them. Quick advancement of chip empowered PCs to be utilized in study halls which are presented as the original of e-Assessment frameworks. Solid evaluation applications are the original of e-Assessment frameworks [22]. In spite of the fact that the arrangement was broadly received, it contained design issues. Generally the e-Learning frameworks were solely devoted to single course or highlights for correspondence with outside frameworks were avoided. Also, re-use of use of existing administrations was inaccessible.

The second era of e-Assessment framework presented particular framework design with essential objective for purification of engineering issues. Measured design permitted homogeneous interconnected segments to be utilized. Furthermore, it was recommended that part the executives, customization and re-convenience will be genuinely basic. Along these lines, instructive decent variety fulfilling different needs can be accomplished. The creators in [2] break down the advancement of e-Assessment and the entire e-Learning forms by means of three distinct ages, as displayed in left piece of Fig. 1. They have dissected the necessary strategies, models and innovations for every one of the initial two ages and have set up suggestions for the people to come, here alluded as third era.

The e-Learning framework development is exponential [15]. Wide acknowledgment of e-Assessment frameworks presented framework versatility as rising test that influence the general QoS. In this manner, the creators in [3] recommended that the following, for example the third era of e-Assessment framework ought to be founded on SOA design. Versatility highlight of SOA design is main consideration for it's generally reception. Also, SOA empowers between operable correspondence among different frameworks.

Presence of instructive assistance empowered basic reuse in the making of new e-Assessment frameworks. The third era, for example SOA situated e-Assessment frameworks are still being used. Be that as it may, issues like asset provisioning, ideal asset use and by and large framework cost despite everything exist. In this manner, the cutting edge e-Assessment frameworks must consolidate cures and alleviations systems for these issues.

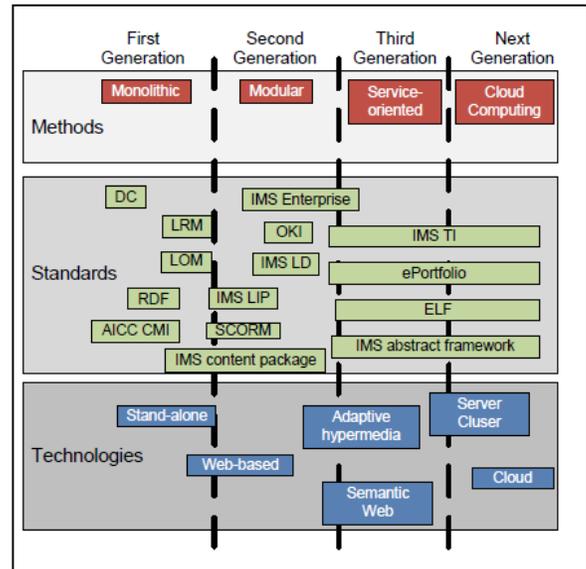


Fig. 1. Four generations of e-Assessment and e-Learning systems

III. TOWARDS TO THE FOURTH GENERATION

Right now depict a few difficulties of the third era of e-Assessment and the need to present another Fourth era of e-Assessment frameworks which we call Eco-frameworks.

A. e-Assessment Challenges

The fundamental e-Assessment challenges are depicted right now. Every e-Assessment framework must give exact and target evaluation as the conventional appraisal. Furthermore, the framework must be dependable and accessible during the evaluations so as to complete the appraisal in an appropriate time. Security and information protection are additionally significant difficulties. Appraisal results have noteworthy significance for legitimate understudy assessment and present expanded reliability among the instructor and understudies by means of the e-Assessment framework. Be that as it may, expanded burden by expanding the quantity of evaluations and surveyed understudies as a rule diminishes the framework execution or even handicaps it. e-Assessment dependability is another significant test. Circumstances that require extra re-appraisal because of any sort of evaluation impediments are unsuitable. These situations are practically difficult to be

completely maintained a strategic distance from, however should be alleviated conveying repetition to single purpose of disappointment and evacuating bottlenecks. Considerably increasingly, specific e-Assessment disappointment ought not influence the others concurrent evaluations.

All members in e-Assessment process (questions' creators, educators, administrators, framework designers and understudies) experience the ill effects of certain dangers [23]. E-Assessment frameworks store delicate information, for example, understudy individual information, appraisal results and inquiries for each test. Information protection and information respectability are basic necessities for every e-appraisal framework. Furthermore, the framework must give approval and confirmation both to understudies and instructors so as to isolate their entrance rights. Question banks are another delicate piece of e-Assessment frameworks and must be overseen as indicated by security strategy. At long last, evaluation results' privacy must be given.

e-Assessment frameworks must give quick reaction after every understudy answer since the appraisal time is constrained. e-Assessment execution relies upon the all out number of enlisted understudies. The most significant factor that effects the exhibition is the shifting number of evaluated understudies and simultaneous appraisals. Every one of these prerequisites acquaint a need with actualize versatile and adaptable framework for e-Assessment. The third era e-Assessment framework design comprises of three subsystems, for example Application Layer, Middleware and Application Domains as delineated in Fig. 2.

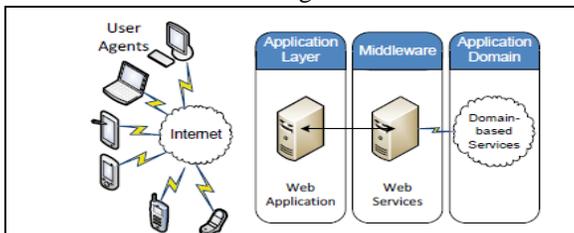


Fig. 2. The third generation e-Assessment system architecture

IV. CLOUD E-ASSESSMENT ARCHITECTURE

Right now propose an e-Assessment framework cloud engineering and association. The arrangement is intended to furnish practical execution with insignificant expenses for cloud facilitating assets.

A. Framework Overview

The cloud approach dependent on request is anything but another thought. Notwithstanding, as it's been said, the fiend is in execution, so here we address arrangement of usage subtleties, not simply showing the model particular and administration portrayal inside the proposed engineering. The

creators right now significant level of deliberation of the design of supposed extreme e-Assessment framework, as exhibited in Figure. The principle highlight is determined to intra-space and between area interoperability, albeit the two ways to deal with construct an independent framework or a cloud arrangement can be assemble dependent on this methodology. The development that this framework characterizes is presentation of an agent module with reason to convey to various Learning Management Systems (LMSs) and acts a job of framework administration orchestrator utilizing the administration vault, a type of Universal Description Discovery and Integration (UDDI) approach with depictions about accessible help.

Notwithstanding the regular three layered design the offered framework engineering model characterizes basic administrations layer, e-Assessment administrations layer and composite administrations layer (Broker). FREMA venture characterizes a large portion of the administrations in the e-Assessment layer and in like manner administrations layer.

B. The board Module

The board module is the center of the e-Assessment framework. It deals with all asset provisioning in the cloud. This module can be facilitated on an uncovered metal server or on a virtual machine (VM) with steady assets since it deals with the framework when it is in Inactive Mode. It is constantly dynamic to give clients, courses, questions, tests, verification, approval and so forth.

C. Announcing Module

The fundamental thought in our new e-Assessment framework is partitioning the aftereffects of the tests in the new independent module, for example Revealing Module. After every evaluation, the information is duplicated into this module. At that point Reporting Agent gives the test results to both the instructors and understudies. Information protection and security are obliged for this piece of the framework in light of the present delicate information.

D. Appraisal Module

Appraisal module is dynamic just when e-Assessment framework is in dynamic mode. It is given for appraisals and its heap changes relying upon the quantity of evaluations and surveyed understudies. In this manner, we propose this subsystem to be facilitated on the cloud and to be progressively allotted with assets. We present asset assignment strategy that decides required assets dependent on the quantity of understudies for specific evaluation. Additionally, it has just modest quantity of information required for specific e-Assessment, for example teacher(s) and enlisted understudies of the course, test questions and answers and other comparable required information. This makes the

framework progressively productive giving better by and large execution.

V. CONCLUSION

There are a few difficulties for cloud e-Assessment framework that start inspiration to supplant the customary e-Assessment. One of the most significant difficulties is to endure the pinnacles when specific number of appraisals are taken with specific number of surveyed understudies. Right now propose an engineering of cloud e-Assessment framework that improves the general execution and diminishes the expenses. The commitment can be outlined as three-crease for the proposed design: Handles loads since it utilizes the same number of assets varying when it is in Active Mode; Provides better execution since every Assessment occurrence works with database lumps rather than enormous fundamental database; and Reduces the general expense since it requires just least assets for Management Module and Reporting Module when it is in Inactive Mode and furthermore limits assets for extra examples in Assessment Module when it is in Active Mode.

VI. REFERENCES

- [1] K. Blinco, J. Mason, N. McLean, and S. Wilson, "Trends and issues in e-learning infrastructure development," Altilab04, Redwood City, California, USA, 2004.
- [2] D. Dagger, A. O'Connor, S. Lawless, E. Walsh, and V. Wade, "Serviceoriented e-learning platforms: From monolithic systems to flexible services," *Internet Computing*, IEEE, vol. 11, no. 3, pp. 28–35, 2007.
- [3] G. Armenski and M. Gusev, "E-testing based on service oriented architecture," in 10th CAA International Computer Assisted Assessment Conference. Loughborough University, 2006, pp. 17–26.
- [4] G. Mulligan and D. Gra'canin, "A comparison of soap and rest implementations of a service based interaction independence middleware framework," in *Winter Sim. Conf., ser. WSC '09*, 2009, pp. 1423–1432.
- [5] S.-C. Hu, I.-C. Chen, and Y.-L. Lin, "Designing a restful question bank service in cloud," in *Multimedia Technology (ICMT)*, 2011 International Conference on, July 2011, pp. 5803–5806.
- [6] P. A. Castillo, J. L. Bernier, M. G. Arenas, J. J. M. Guerv'os, and P. Garcia-S'anchez, "Soap vs rest: Comparing a master-slave ga implementation," *CoRR*, vol. abs/1105.4978, 2011.
- [7] J.-H. Ho, M.-Y. Luo, and C.-S. Yang, "Building a scalable digital learning system on server clusters," *J. Inf. Sci. Eng.*, vol. 23, no. 3, pp. 803–819, 2007.
- [8] M. Armbrust, A. Fox, R. Griffith, A. Joseph, R. Katz, A. Konwinski, G. Lee, D. Patterson, A. Rabkin, I. Stoica et al., "A view of cloud computing," *Communications of the ACM*, vol. 53, no. 4, pp. 50–58, 2010.
- [9] P. Mell and T. Grance, "The nist definition of cloud computing (draft)," NIST special publication, vol. 800, p. 145, 2011.
- [10] L. Wang, J. Tao, M. Kunze, A. Castellanos, D. Kramer, and W. Karl, "Scientific cloud computing: Early definition and experience," in *High Performance Computing and Communications*, 2008. HPCC'08. 10th IEEE International Conference on. IEEE, 2008, pp. 825–830.
- [11] M. Mircea and A. Andreescu, "Using cloud computing in higher education: A strategy to improve agility in the current financial crisis," *Communications of the IBIMA*, vol. 2011, 2011.
- [12] S. Gupta, "Cloud computing in education in current financial crisis," in *International Conference on Technology and Business Management March*, vol. 26, 2012, p. 28.
- [13] D. Chandra and M. Borah, "Cost benefit analysis of cloud computing in education," in *Computing, Communication and Applications (ICCA)*, 2012 International Conference on. IEEE, 2012, pp. 1–6.
- [14] S. Ristov, G. Velkoski, M. Gusev, and K. Kjiroski, "Compute and memory intensive web service performance in the cloud," in to be published in *ICT Innovations 2012*. Springer Berlin / Heidelberg, 2012.
- [15] A. Fernandez, D. Peralta, F. Herrera, and J. Bentez, "An overview of e-learning in cloud computing," in *W. on Learning Techn. for Educ. in Cloud (LTEC'12)*, ser. *Advances in Intelligent Sys. and Comp.*, L. Uden et al., Ed. Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2012, vol. 173, pp. 35–46.
- [16] F. Doelitzscher, A. Sulistio, C. Reich, H. Kuijs, and D. Wolf, "Private cloud for collaboration and e-learning services: from iaas to saas," *Computing*, vol. 91, no. 1, pp. 23–42, Jan. 2011.
- [17] A. Caminero, A. Robles-Gomez, S. Ros, R. Hernandez, R. Pastor, N. Oliva, and M. Castro, "Harnessing clouds for e-learning: New directions followed by uned," in *Global Engineering Education Conference (EDUCON)*, 2011 IEEE, April 2011, pp. 412–416.
- [18] N. Thompson and D. Wiess, "Computerised and adaptive testing in educational assessment," *The transition to computer-based assessment. New approaches to skills assessment and implications for large-scale testing*, pp. 127–133, 2009.