

**HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**  
**FOR**  
**PENTASOFT TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED, CHENNAI.**  
**PROJECT REPORT**

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree

of

**M.Sc Applied Science Software Engineering,**

**Of Bharathiar University,**

**Coimbatore.**

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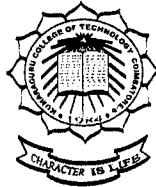
**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING**  
**KUMARAGURU COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY**  
**COIMBATORE – 641 006**  
**SEPTEMBER - 2004**

# KUMARAGURU COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

(Affiliated to Bharathiar University)

Department of Computer science and Engineering

Coimbatore – 641 006



## CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project work entitled

## HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Done By

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Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree M.Sc Applied Science Software Engineering of Bharathiar University.

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## CERTIFICATE OF ACCOMPLISHMENT

This is to certify that

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Student of

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Was provided with the facilities to do a project at

**PENTASOFT TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED – Chennai.**

As per the following details

Project title

**“Human Resource Management”**

Under the guidance of

**Mr.Asai Thambi - Technical consultant**

During the period from 25<sup>th</sup> June 2004 to 15<sup>th</sup> September 2004

The student of M.Sc Software Engineering has completed the project work and during the development period he has shown keen interest in the project and successfully completed the project.

We wish him all the very best.

Date :23-09-2004

Place :Chennai-24

Authorized Signatory

Pentasoft - Chennai

## DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the project entitled “**HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**”, for **PENTASOFT TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED**, chennai submitted to **Kumaraguru College of Technology**, Coimbatore, affiliated to **Bharathiar University** as the project work of **M.Sc Applied Science Software Engineering**, is a record of original work done by me under the supervision and guidance of Mr.Asai Thambhi,B.E and Mr. K.R.Baskaran, B.E, M.S and this project work has not found the basis for the award of any Degree/Diploma/Associate ship/Fellowship or similar title to any candidate of any university.

Place: Coimbatore

Date: 27-09-2004

*Miyappan. Rm*

Signature of the Student

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

To add meaning to the perception, it is my indebtedness to honor a few who had helped me in this endeavor, by placing them on record.

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Gratitude will find least meaning without thanking my Project coordinator Mr.K.R.Baskaran, B.E, M.S., Assistant Professor, Dept of Information Technology and my guide Mr.P.Gopala Krishnan, M.C.A, Lecturer, Dept of Computer Science & Engineering for the valuable guidance and support throughout my project.

My gratitude is due to all staff members of CSE department, my parents and all my friends for their moral support and encouragement for successful completion of my project.

## **SYNOPSIS**

The project entitled “HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT” keeps track of all the information’s about an employee working in an organization. HR Professionals are increasingly challenged to not only enable Human Resource best practices and drive positive change throughout the Organization, but also to lower the cost of Human Resource services. The Human Resource Development departments work involves recruiting various skilled professionals .The work which is currently manual has to be computerized .The details which are maintained in the form of papers has to be maintained as records in the database.

The computerization includes recruiting, training, assigning designations and responsibilities for employees, compensation and payroll. Report can be generated quickly. This system helps in maintenance of various personal details of employees along with their carrier details.

The tools used are VB.NET, ASP.NET and ORACLE. This system is an effective and efficient one in providing information to the company.

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 OVERVIEW:

The project “**Human Resource Management**” has been developed for Pentaworks .This project is developed using ASP.Net as Front End tool and Oracle as backend. Objective of this project is to automate the work involved in HRM which includes Recruitment, Selection, Placement, Training and development, Employee maintenance, etc. HRM is a management function that helps managers plan, recruit, select, train, develop and maintain members of an organization.

The project “Human Resource Management” is being developed to manage the various work involved in Human Resource. It involves various processes like Recruitment, Selection, Placement, Training and development, maintenance, Employee appraisal and Remuneration. This project includes various modules like

- Recruitment and Selection
- Training and Development
- Compensation
- Pay roll

## **RECRUITMENT:**

This module is to provide the availability of job vacancies, and applications are collected for various jobs. The applications are screened and the selected candidates will be called for interviews. The selection is done based on the test score. The applications can be from external candidates or internal candidates. This includes various sub modules like

- Job Vacancies
- Job Posting
- Applicant Search
- Placement
- Schedule



## **Job Vacancies:**

Job vacancies are to define those jobs where vacancies are available. This includes various details like job code, job title, description, qualification required, experience etc., This information is to be advertised for receiving applications from external environment.

## **Job posting:**

The application received from applicants and the information are entered in this module. This form when submitted it is screened and if qualified application then it is stored in database. This applicant would be called for interview.

## **Applicant Search:**

When the job code is given it would display those applicants who have posted for the particular job and only applicants whose applications are valid. These candidates are called for interview on the schedule date for the job.

## **Schedule:**

It contains the details about where the interview will be conducted and by whom the interview is to be conducted, type of test being conducted and the date of the interview will be displayed.

## **TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT:**

Training and development which enable the participants to gain skills. Designation master with the code for each designation and department master with code for each department and the Employee details are also maintained.

## **Training Details:**

This module contains information about trainee code, his performance in the training period, Instructor who trained him etc.

## **Designation/Department master:**

Designation master with the code for each designation and department with code for each department.

## **Employee Master:**

Employee master contains employee code, basic pay, address, department code, designation code and various other details.

## **COMPENSATION:**

This module contains the leave details and also the resignation details are maintained:

- Leave Details
- Resignation Details

## **Leave Details:**

Leave master with various type of leave available and number of days allotted for each leave code. In this employee leave information are maintained. When the numbers of days exceed the available days then loss of pay is calculated and it is taken to pay details of the employee.

## **Resignation Details:**

This is to maintain information about employee who has resigned their job. When the employee code is given all the other details are taken from relevant tables and when submitted the employee information is deleted from respective tables.

## **Payroll Processing:**

- Pay Details
- Pay Revision

### **Pay Details:**

In this each employee pay is calculated by adding the allowances and subtracting deductions and excess leave will result in loss of pay.

### **Pay Revision:**

This is to make entry for employee whose basic pay is revised. This module when submitted the employee details table is updated with the revised pay.

## **1.2 ORGANISATION PROFILE:**

With technology and business criticality driving the place in the IT markets, value and speed are the factors that differentiate the leaders. A Pentasoft technology has continuously upgraded the Skills and services to clients worldwide. Pentasoft has significantly improved the offshore model to increase speed delivery, which is critical to success today.

A Pentasoft technology is a SEI-CMM level 4 and an ISO 9001 certified company. In recognition of fact that building social and emotional capital is as important as intellectual capital, pentasoft has set up a modern training campus at kodambakkam, chennai, with state-of-art facilities.

Its sister concerns are Pentamedia, media dreams, pent four food products. Leading corporate bodies .Who have benefited from their interactive solutions include Asian paints, Maharaja group, Government of Andhra Pradesh, NRSA, CMC, Sun TV, IBM and the Reserve Bank of India.

The products available in a variety of industry segments, in areas like manufacturing, finance, Banking, Insurance, Health Care, Retail Trade, Data ware housing, Hr, Sales and inventory.

### **Achievements:**

Major order from RBI mint

Automation of 129 branches of UCO bank

Total solution on turnkey basis for Metro Railways, kolkotta.

Major order from TAIB Bank.

Tie up to market Merlin and Orion Erp products in India, Bangladesh, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Singapore and Australia. All star partner award from IBM- Best VAR.

## **Global presence:**

There are various branches of the organization all around the world including places like London, Melbourne, Dubai, Singapore, Los Angeles, Canada, Nepal, Thailand, Malaysia, Kenya, Japan and Detroit (USA). In India they have multiple branches Bangalore, Chennai, NewDelhi, Hyderabad, Mumbai, Pune, Trivandrum, Kolkotta, Ahmedabad, Secunderabad and Mangalore.

## **Highlights:**

Agreements with interact commerce inc. USA, for marketing their CRM product "Sales Logic" and contact Management System "ACT". Association with a leading telecom giant in the African region to provide consultancy services in the telecom segment . Partnering with AI Aquiline Group of companies in Dubai for onsite implementations support.

Tie up with Nitec Corporation, IT subsidiary of Nissho Iwai Corporation, the largest trading Conglomerate for developing business in Japan. Tie-up with ID media Ag in Germany for providing support services. New products added to, the range of insurance, banking trading, etc.

A 25000-sqft-software development facility in Hyderabad. The opportunity and the potential unleashed by the sweeping IT revolution are placing India and its lead players on the threshold of a second tryst with destiny. Pentasoft is strategically placed to be part of this tryst.

## **2. SYSTEM STUDY AND ANALYSIS:**

### **2.1 SYSTEM ANALYSIS**

System analysis is conducted with the following objectives:

- Identify the user's needs
- Evaluate the system conception for feasibility
- Perform Economic and Technical Analysis
- Allocate functions to hardware, software, people, database and other system elements
- Establish cost and schedule constraints
- Create a system definition that forms the foundation for all subsequent

The objective is improved the internal functionary of the system to make it more efficient to modify the goals of the system to change the outputs or to make it more similar improvements.

A complete understanding of requirements is essential to the success of a project development effort. No matter how well designed or well coded, a poorly analyzed and specified program will disappoint the user and bring grief to the developer. So analysis is the first technical step in this process.

All analysis methods are related by a set of operational principles:

- The information domain of a problem must be represented and understood.
- The functions that the software is to perform must be defined.
- The behavior of the software must be represented.
- The analysis process should move from essential information toward
- Implementation detail.

By applying these principles we approach a problem systematically. The information domain is examined so that function may be understood more completely, partitioning is applied to reduce the complexity.

## **2.2 SYSTEM REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION:**

Operating System	: WINDOWS 2000
Front End Tool	: Visual Studio.NET
Middleware	: ASP.NET
Database	: Oracle SQL Plus
Browser	: Internet Explorer 4.0
Server	: Internet Information Server (IIS)

## **2.3 EXISTING SYSTEM:**

The existing system of “Human Resource Management” was done as manual process. This includes maintaining various information like details about employee and all other process of HRM which was very difficult to manage. Thus consuming more time to perform various task and also difficult to search for a information. It is also difficult to maintain these records. Thus the disadvantages in the existing system are as follows:

- The scenario in most organizations is that they make use of a manual system to manage their activities.
- Time consuming.
- Delay in communication.
- Sharing information across the departments becomes difficult.
- Calculation may not be accurate sometimes are other
- More number of manual power to be imported
- Security has to be given to the information
- Currently existing manual system is out dated

All these leads to inefficiency and ineffectiveness in managing the department and therefore the speediness of processing the work reduce considerably.

## **2.4 PROPOSED SYSTEM**

The proposed system thus cancels the disadvantages of the existing system. Since the data are stored in the system, maintenance becomes very easy. All the information can be retrieved and viewed in a single mouse click. Thus it has the following advantage.

- All the process can be done in the mouse click thus reducing the time
- Also it reduces more man power
- Security is given to the data
- Improve data management
- Enhance record accuracy
- Perform evaluation



### **3. PROGRAMMING ENVIRONMENT**

#### **3.1 HARDWARE REQUIREMENT:**

Processor	:	Pentium III 530 MHz
Hard disk	:	10 GB
RAM	:	128 MB
Floppy Drive	:	144 MB
Keyboard	:	104 keys
Mouse	:	Logitech 3 buttons
Monitor	:	17'' digital

#### **3.2 DESCRIPTION OF SOFTWARE TOOL:**

##### **INTRODUCTION TO ORACLE:**

Oracle is an Object Relational database Management System (RDBMS). It offers capabilities of both relational and objected oriented database systems. An object-oriented database whose design is based solely on object oriented analysis and design is known as an object-oriented database.

The traditional Oracle system is a RDBMS. When the relational database is extended to include object oriented concepts and structures such as abstract data types, nested tables and varying arrays, it is known as Object Relational Database Management System.

In general, objects can be defined as reusable software codes which are location independent and perform a specific task on any application environment with little or no change to the code. The features of Object-Oriented programming are Encapsulation, Inheritance and Polymorphism.

Oracle products are based on the concept known as the 'Client/Server Technology'. This concept involves segregating the processing of an application between two systems. One performs all activities related to the database (Server) and the other performs activities that help the user to interact with the application (Client).

A client or front-end database application also interacts with the database by requesting and receiving information from the 'database server'. It acts as an interface between the user and database.

Further, it also checks for validation against the data entered by the user. The commonly used front-end tools of Oracle are SQL\* Plus v8, Oracle Forms5.0 and Reports 3.0.

The Database Server or back-end is used to manage the database tables optimally among multiple clients who concurrently request the server for the same data. It also enforces data integrity across all client applications and controls database access and other security requirements.

### **Tools of Oracle:**

The tools provided by Oracle are so user-friendly that a person with minimum skills in the field of computers can access them with ease. The main tools are

- SQL \* Plus
- PL/SQL
- Forms
- Reports

## **SQL \* Plus:**

SQL \* Plus is a Structured Query Language supported by Oracle. Through SQL \* plus, we can store, retrieve, edit, enter and run SQL commands and OL/SQL blocks. Using SQL \* Plus we can perform calculations, list column definitions for any table and can also format query results in the form of a report.

## **Objects in Oracle:**

Oracle supports different types of objects. The major object types include

- Abstract data type
- Object views
- Varying arrays
- Nested tables
- Object tables

## **Abstract Data type:**

Abstract data types are data types that consist of one or more subtypes. These are not constrained standard Oracle data types. They can be more accurately describing the data. When an abstract data element is created, the reuse of the abstract data type leads to the enforcement of standard representation for the data.

## **Syntax:**

Create or replace type <type name> as object (fieldname1 data type (width), fieldname2,);

Once abstract type is created it can be used as normal data types.

## **Object Views:**

Object views help to overlay the object oriented structures in the application such as abstract data type on existing tables without rebuilding or recreating the entire application. View combines fields of more than one table or abstract data types into a single table. Any updating in view is reflected in the original tables as well.

## **Varying Arrays:**

These help in storing repeating attributes of a record in a single row. Varying arrays have a fixed lower value of zero and a flexible upper value of any valid number. Varying array cannot be extended beyond the limit that was defined when the varying array was created. A varying array can be based on abstract data type or on one of Oracle's standard data types.

## **Nested Tables:**

Varying arrays have a limited number of entries, whereas nested tables have no limit on the number of entries per row. A nested table is a table within a table. A table is represented as a column with another table. Multiple rows can be presented in the nested table for each row in the main table.

The data for nested table is stored apart from the main table. Oracle maintains pointers between tables. Nested table is created after declaring any abstract type as table using 'as table of' keyword.

### **Syntax:**

Create type <abstract type name> as table of <table type>;

Create table <table name> (fieldname standard type (width), fieldname-n<table type>) nested table <field name-n> store as <table name2>

## **Object Tables:**

An object table is one that contains row object and column object. Every row is a row object in an object table. A column object is one that is represented as a column in a table, example-varying arrays. Row objects are not embedded objects like nested tables. These are referenced object. These are accessible via references from other objects.

## **HYPERTEXT MARKUP LANGUAGE:**

Internet development over the last few years has moved from static content to dynamic content. Just a short time ago, creating state of the art web pages required little more than mastery of Hypertext Markup Language, or HTML. HTML is a simple text based language that uses a series of tags to create a document that can be viewed by a browser. HTML is a poor language from a programming perspective for a variety of reasons.

First, consider the hyperlink, those underlined blue words that you click to go to another page. The hyperlink is essentially a glorified GOTO statement and its evils. Hard-coded links, you see, create unmentionable code, and if you have written HTML code for any period of time, you already know how hard it is to revise or reuse.

Second, HTML provides no real way to persist data throughout an application. In fact it is difficult to even define an application on the Web .

Third, HTML allows limited interactivity. Standard HTML yields static web pages with text, images and hyperlinks to other pages. You might hear these sites referred to as the worldwide yellow pages because their format is pretty much the same as that of a phone book.

Admittedly, HTML can provide some interactivity through the use of intrinsic controls, the input devices you generally see in HTML forms. Simple data forms can be generated with tags such as `<INPUT>`. The `<INPUT>` tag allows creation of text boxes and check boxes as well as radio buttons and push buttons.

Forms represent the primary means of interaction in HTML. A user fills out a series of forms, which are then submitted to the back-end server. This submission process arranges the data from an HTML form in a predefined format and sends it as text to an executable file on the server. The server process can then manipulate the submitted data for purpose of accessing a database, sending mail, or performing some other function. HTML is created in plain text, so originally most HTML developers wrote their code directly in a text editor such as Notepad.

As time went on companies produced graphical development tools such as Microsoft FrontPage, which were designed to allow web page creation without explicit knowledge of HTML. These graphical editors allow direct manipulation of the web page with no laborious tag writing effort.

Unfortunately, the strength of graphical editors is also their biggest drawback: they give developers the impression that they don't have to learn HTML syntax and tags and nothing could be further from the truth. If you take one thing away from this introduction to HTML, remember this: you must know HTML to be a successful web developer.

Editing a page whether or not your favorite graphical editor directly supports it. HTML is still the foundation of Internet development and will not be fully replaced anytime soon. In fact, attempts to enhance web page development have made a thorough knowledge of HTML even more critical.

## **Form Tags**

To create a form in an HTML document, enclose the graphical elements of the form in the `<form>` `</form>` tags. The ACTION attribute contains the URL of the ASP script to be run. Using METHOD attribute we can determine how things are sent to the server. Possible values for this attribute are GET and POST.

## **VISUAL STUDIO. NET:**

Visual Studio .NET is a complete set of development tools for building ASP Web applications, XML Web services, desktop applications, and mobile applications. Visual Basic .NET, Visual C++ .NET, and Visual C# .NET all use the same integrated development environment (IDE), which allows them to share tools and facilitates in the creation of mixed-language solutions. In addition, these languages leverage the functionality of the .NET Framework, which provides access to key technologies that simplify the development of ASP Web applications and XML Web services.

The following are some features of Visual Studio .NET.

- All the languages in .NET share a common environment. If familiar with the tools of VB then you can easily move around in C++.
- The Common Language Environment (CLR) manages all code and components at runtime and makes it easy to create Multilanguage projects.
- Previously all languages have their own libraries. In .NET all languages shares a common runtime library.
- All languages have their own compiler. In order to provide interoperability between two different languages, the compiler must share some common ground. This is the job of Common Language Specification

- Common Type Specification, which creates a set of universal data types, both primitive and complex, that can now be communicated between two modules written in two modules.
- The Project Group is called as Solution in .NET. A solution file ends with .sln extension that is generated automatically when a project is created. A solution can contain projects written in different languages
- The Major building block of .NET is Assemblies. Versioning and security are set at this level. An Assembly can be one or more items, such as PEs, Graphics, or Multimedia.

### **.NET Framework**

- The .NET Framework is the infrastructure for the new Microsoft .NET Platform.
- The .NET Framework is a common environment for building, deploying, and running Web applications and Web Services.
- The .NET Framework contains a common language runtime and common class libraries - like ADO .NET, ASP .NET and Windows Forms - to provide advanced standard services that can be integrated into a variety of computer systems.
- The .NET Framework provides a feature-rich application environment, simplified development and easy integration between a number of different development languages.
- The .NET Framework is language neutral. Currently it supports C++, C#, Visual Basic, and JScript (The Microsoft version of JavaScript).



## **ASP.NET:**

ASP.NET (Active Server Pages) is a new and extended technology to the earlier classic ASP, introduced by Microsoft Corporation, which fully supports Microsoft's .NET Framework. It supplies all the required user interfaces under the name "Web Forms" and also works with all .NET languages like Visual C#.NET, Visual Basic .NET, etc. Web Forms are used to create user interfaces for web pages.

Till now, it is fact to apply specific HTML tags for creating user interfaces and use an ASP scripting language such as VBScript or JavaScript. But with the introduction of ASP .NET, it is not necessary. Only thing to do is to call the custom GUI classes defined in the System.Web.UI.WebControls namespace of the .NET Framework.

Moreover, System.Web namespace provides necessary classes, methods, and properties for developing client-server applications and the System.Web.UI namespace interacts with other .NET language like C#, VB .NET. Therefore, a C# file containing some methods or C# syntaxes can be easily called in ASP applications.

One major advantage of ASP.NET is that, we can apply the programming techniques of other .NET languages like C#, VB.NET etc. Hence, if we are conversant with any one language of .NET Framework, then it'll be easy for us to write ASP.NET programs. Moreover, it eliminates the need for learning complex syntaxes. Another benefit of ASP.NET is that it supplies built-in controls for validations. Earlier it is to apply complex Java Scripts or VBScripts for validating form elements.

## **Basic requirements for ASP.NET**

- Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional or Server, Microsoft Windows XP
- .NET Framework SDK
- Text Editor like Notepad
- Internet Explorer 5.5 and above

Install Microsoft Data Access Components 2.7 before installing .NET Framework SDK. There are two phases involved in the ASP.NET development cycle, which are

- User Interface phase

### **Coding Phase:**

It's the User Interface phase which we'll call 'Web Forms'. So, before moving on to the coding phase, it's essential for us to be aware of all types of user interfaces that .NET Framework provides. Win Forms are used to develop standalone GUI applications (Which can be executed by triggering the relevant .exe file), whereas Web Forms are used to create Web based applications like Java Applets and for creating user interfaces for ASP applications.

Web form control is created using the following syntax:

```
<form method = "post" run at = "server">  
<asp:ControlName run at = "server"></asp:ControlName>  
</form>
```

The run at attribute is compulsory without which code will not compile correctly.

ASP.NET provides a lot of controls for building powerful user interfaces. Important among them are Buttons, Radio Buttons, Check Boxes, List Boxes, and

Combo Boxes. The .NET Framework also supplies advanced controls like Calendars, AdRotators, etc.,

ASP.NET builds on the programming classes of the .NET Framework, providing a Web application model with a set of controls and infrastructure that make it simple to build ASP Web applications. ASP.NET includes a set of controls that encapsulate common HTML user interface elements, such as text boxes and drop-down menus.

These controls run on the Web server, however, and push their user interface as HTML to the browser. On the server, the controls expose an object-oriented programming model that brings the richness of object-oriented programming to the Web developer. ASP.NET also provides infrastructure services, such as session state management and process recycling that further reduce the amount of code a developer must write and increase application reliability.

In addition, ASP.NET uses these same concepts to enable developers to deliver software as a service. Using XML Web services features, ASP.NET developers can write their business logic and use the ASP.NET infrastructure to deliver that service via SOAP. Unlike ASP, ASP.NET uses .NET languages. ASP.NET supports all .NET languages (currently C#, C++, VB.NET and Jscript).

## **Performance Overview:**

Feature-rich web applications are not very useful if they cannot perform well. The demands of the Web are so great that code is expected to do more in less time than ever before.

ASP.NET provides a number of built-in performance enhancements. For example, pages are compiled only once and cached for subsequent requests. Because these compiled pages are saved to disk, even a complete server restart does not invalidate them.

ASP.NET also caches internal objects, such as server variables, to speed user code access. Further, ASP.NET benefits from all of the performance enhancements to the common language runtime: just-in-time compiling, a fine-tuned common language runtime for both single- and multiprocessor computers, and so on.

**Throughput:** The number of requests a Web application can serve per unit of time often measured in requests/second. Throughput can vary, depending on the load (number of client threads) applied to the server. This is usually considered the most important performance metric to optimize.

**Response Time:** The length of time between the issuance of a request and the first byte returned to the client from the server. This is often the most perceptible aspect of performance to the client user.. The response time of an application can vary independently of the rate of throughput.

**Execution Time:** The time it takes to process a request, usually measured between the first byte and the last byte returned to the client from the server. Execution time directly affects the throughput calculation.

**Scalability:** The measurement of an application's ability to perform better as more resources (memory, processors, or computers) are allocated to it. Often, it is a measurement of the rate of change of throughput with respect to the number of processors.

## **New in ASP .NET**

- Better language support
- Programmable controls
- Event-driven programming
- XML-based components
- User authentication, with accounts and roles
- Higher scalability
- Increased performance - Compiled code
- Easier configuration and deployment
- Not fully ASP compatible

### **Language Support**

ASP .NET uses the new ADO .NET.

ASP .NET supports full Visual Basic, not VBScript.

ASP .NET supports C# (C sharp) and C++.

ASP .NET supports JScript as before.

### **ASP .NET Controls**

ASP .NET contains a large set of HTML controls. Almost all HTML elements on a page can be defined as ASP .NET control objects that can be controlled by scripts.

ASP .NET also contains a new set of object oriented input controls, like programmable list boxes and validation controls. A new data grid control supports sorting, data paging, and everything you expect from a dataset control.

## **Event Aware Controls**

All ASP .NET objects on a Web page can expose events that can be processed by ASP .NET code. Load, Click and Change events handled by code makes coding much simpler and much better organized.

## **ASP .NET Components**

ASP .NET components are heavily based on XML. Like the new AD Rotator, that uses XML to store advertisement information and configuration.

## **User Authentication**

ASP .NET supports forms-based user authentication, including cookie management and automatic redirecting of unauthorized logins. (Still custom login page and custom user checking is possible).

## **User Accounts and Roles**

ASP .NET allows for user accounts and roles, to give each user (with a given role) access to different server code and executables.

## **High Scalability**

Much has been done with ASP .NET to provide greater scalability. Server to server communication has been greatly enhanced, making it possible to scale an application over several servers. One example of this is the ability to run XML parsers, XSL transformations and even resource hungry session objects on other servers.

## **Compiled Code**

The first request for an ASP .NET page on the server will compile the ASP .NET code and keep a cached copy in memory. The result of this is greatly increased performance.

## **Easy Configuration**

Configuration of ASP .NET is done with plain text files. Configuration files can be uploaded or changed while the application is running. No need to restart the server. No more metabase or registry puzzle.

## **Easy Deployment**

No more server restart to deploy or replace compiled code. ASP .NET simply redirects all new requests to the new code.

## **Compatibility**

ASP .NET is not fully compatible with earlier versions of ASP, so most of the old ASP code will need some changes to run under ASP .NET. To overcome this problem, ASP .NET uses a new file extension ".aspx". This will make ASP .NET applications able to run side by side with standard ASP applications on the same server.

## **ASP .NET - Server Controls**

- Server controls are tags that are understood by the server.
- There are three kinds of server controls:
- HTML Server Controls - Traditional HTML tags
- Web Server Controls - New ASP .NET tags
- Validation Server Controls - For input validation

## **ASP .NET - HTML Server Controls**

HTML server controls are HTML tags understood by the server. HTML elements in ASP .NET files are, by default, treated as text. To make these elements programmable, add a `runat="server"` attribute to the HTML element. This attribute indicates that the element should be treated as a server control. The `id` attribute is added to identify the server control. The `id` reference can be used to manipulate the server control at run time.

## **ASP .NET - Web Server Controls**

Web server controls are special ASP .NET tags understood by the server. Like HTML server controls, Web server controls are also created on the server and they require a `runat="server"` attribute to work. However, Web server controls do not necessarily map to any existing HTML elements and they may represent more complex elements.

The syntax for creating a Web server control is:

```
<asp:control_name id="some_id" runat="server" />
```

## **ASP .NET - Validation Server Controls**

Validation server controls is used to validate user-input. If the user-input does not pass validation, it will display an error message to the user. Each validation control performs a specific type of validation (like validating against a specific value or a range of values).

By default, page validation is performed when a Button, Image Button, or Link Button control is clicked. You can prevent validation when a button control is clicked by setting the `Causes Validation` property to false. The syntax for creating a Validation server control is:

```
<asp:control_name id="some_id" runat="server" />
```



## **ASP .NET Web Forms**

All server controls must appear within a <form> tag, and the <form> tag must contain the run at="server" attribute. The run at="server" attribute indicates that the form should be processed on the server. It also indicates that the enclosed controls can be accessed by server scripts:

```
<form run at="server"></form>
```

The following are some major difference between ASP and ASP.NET:

### **ASP.NET**

1) Intercept client Request for files with an .asp extension.2) Write Server side scripts in one of a small number of languages. Script languages are intercepted at runtime3)ASP pages are not Object Oriented4) Code and HTML are usually mixed in line within a page5) Developer responsible for implementation ways to maintain state data between pages6) ADO is used for data access7) ASP pages are text based Intercept client request for files with extension. aspxWrite server-side code in any .NET languages are compiled not interpretedASP.NET pages are object orientedCode can be placed in-line in ASP.NET pages, but is usually separated from the HTML in code behind filesWeb forms and Web Form controls act much like classic VB forms and controls, with properties and methods for retrieving and setting values ADO.NET is faster, more powerful, and much better integrated with XML for passing data between tiersASP.NET pages are no longer text based.

## **4.0 SYSTEM DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT**

System design is the process of developing specifications for the proposed system that meet the criteria established in the system analysis. A major step in the system design is the preparation of input and design of output reports in the form acceptable to the system design involves first logical design and then physical construction of the system. The logical design describes the structure and the characteristics features such as outputs, inputs, files, databases and procedures.

### **4.1 Input Design:**

Once, the analysis of the system has been done, it would be necessary to identify the data that is required to be processed to produce the outputs.

Input design features can ensure reliability of the system and generate correct reports from the accurate data. The input design also determines whether the user can interact efficiently with the system.

The various objectives of the input design are:

- Controlling the amount of input.
- Avoiding unwanted delay
- Avoiding errors in the data
- Avoiding extra steps
- Keeping the process simple

Since, ASP.NET is chosen for this system, the user should easily understand the screens designed. The validations are carried out easily and the user will have no difficulty in adding a new entry. From a given list of combos provided, the user will have to select a value by which the validations will be done automatically.

## **4.2 Output Design:**

Computer output is the most important and direct source of information to the user. Efficient, intelligible output design should improve the systems relationship with the user and help in the decision-making. A major form of output is hardcopy from the printer. Printouts have been designed around the output requirements of the employees.

## **4.3 Code Design:**

When large volumes of data are being handled, it's important that the items to be stored, selected easily and quickly. To accomplish each data item must have a unique specification and must be related to other forms or items of data of the same type. The purpose of codes is to facilitate the identification and retrieval of item of information. The system analysts will find code structures will not always be the most suitable for efficient computer processing principles of code design.

When large volumes of data are being handled, selected easily and quickly. To accomplish this, each data item must have a unique identification and must be related to the other items of data of the data and same data type.

## **4.4 Database Design:**

Before the database concepts become operational, users had programs that handled their own data independent of other users. It was a conventional file environment with on data integration or sharing of common data source applications. In a database environment, common data are available across several applications and are used by several users. Instead of each program managing its own data, authorized users share data across applications with a databases software managing the database as an entity.

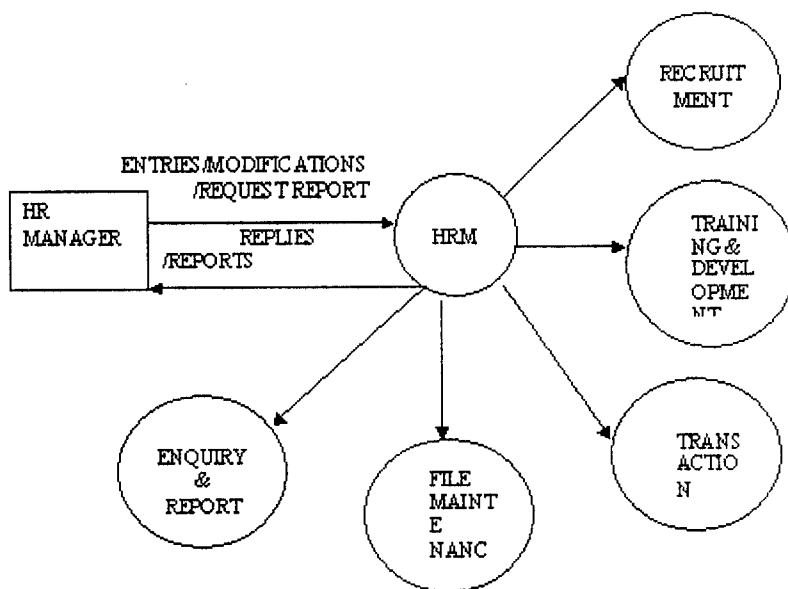
Data structuring is refined through a process called normalization. Data are grouped in the simplest way possible, so that later changes can be made with a minimum of impact on the data structure.

Normalization is the process of simplifying the relation between data elements in a record. Through normalization, a collection of data in a record structure is replaced by successive record structures. They are simple and more predictable and therefore more manageable.

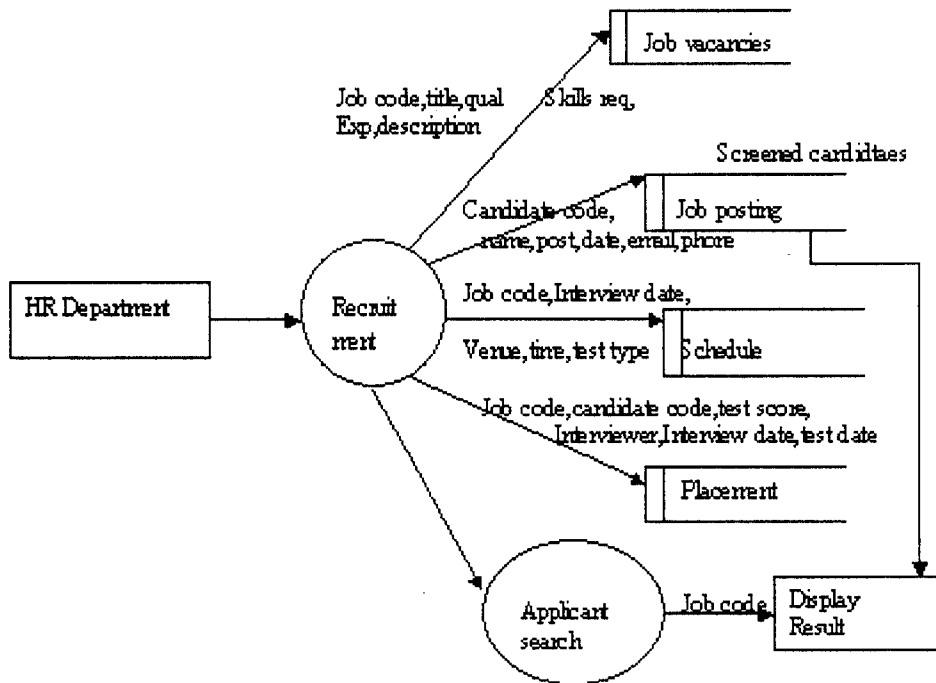
Various objectives are considered for designing the database such as,

- Control of data integrity
- Control of redundancy
- Control of data security

## Human Resource Management:



## Recruitment and Selection :



## **5. SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION AND TESTING**

### **5.1 IMPLEMENTATION:**

After proper testing and validation, the question arises whether the system can be implemented or not, implementation includes all those activities that place to convert form old system to the new. The project being developed should be implemented in the system being developed for the user. All the required files should be implemented.

### **TRAINING:**

A well-designed system, if not operated and used properly could fail. Training the users is important, as if not done well it could prevent the successful implementation of an information system.

The training should cover:

- Familiarization with the processing system itself i.e. the equipment used for data entry or processing.
- Training in using the application i.e. the software.
- Good documentation is essential, but this cannot replace training.

## **5.2 SYSTEM TESTING:**

System testing is aimed at ensuring that the system works accurately and efficiently before live operation commences. The system should be test data, specially designed to show that the system will operate successfully in all its aspects and produce expected result under expected condition.

The system tests data and the results of processing it are maintained throughout the operational life of the system for audit purpose or test any subsequent amendments.

System testing is a critical element of software quality assurance and represents the ultimate review of specification, design and coding. Testing is a process of executing a program with the intention of finding error. A good is one of that has a high probability of finding a yet undiscovered error. In other words one possible aim of testing is to find faults in the software.

### **5.2.1 Unit Testing:**

In this testing we test each module individually and integrate with the overall system. Unit testing focuses verification efforts on the smallest unit of software design in the module. This is also known as module testing. The module of the system is tested separately. This testing is carried out during programming stage itself. The fields are validated for perfect working of the project.

In this testing step each module is found to working satisfactorily as regard to the expected output from the module. There are some validation checks for fields also. For example the validation check is done for verifying the data input given by the user, which both the format and validity of the data entered. It is very easy to find error and debug the system.



### **5.2.2 Validation Testing:**

At the culmination of the black box testing, software is completely assembled as a package, interfacing errors have been uncovered and corrected and a final series of software tests. That is, validation tests begins, validation testing can be defined many ways but a simple definition is that validation succeeds when the software functions in a manner that can be reasonably expected by the customer. The project is validated.

### **5.2.3 Output Testing:**

After performance of the validation testing, the next step is output testing, the next step is output testing of the proposed system since no system could be useful if it does not produce the required output in the specific format. Asking the user about the format required by system tests the output displayed or generated by the system under consideration.

The output format is considered into two ways. One is on screen and other one is printed format. The output format on the screen is found to be correct as the format was designed in the system phase according to the user need. For the hard copy also the output comes out as the specified by the user. Hence the output testing does not result in any correction in the system. The project is tested for correct output.

#### **5.2.4 User Acceptance Testing:**

For the user to be satisfied and accept the project user suggestion are taken into account and those changes are also made in the project. The project has navigation to make an easy use and many tested the project and their suggestions were taken to an account for the submission of the project to the end users.

## **6. CONCLUSION:**

The project “Human Resource Management” system is a complete and perfect system. This system is developed in such a way that it is user friendly and hence all the users are very much benefited.

This is suitable for all kinds of organization. Non-technical persons because of user-friendly environment can easily handle this package. This is an easier, faster, compact and reliable, package, which is applicable in all circumstances to an organization.

## **7. SCOPE FOR FURTHER WORK:**

The project Human Resource Management includes various modules like Recruitment, Training and development, File maintenance, Transaction, Enquiry and Reports. This project can further be enhanced in the future with the automation of Human Resource Planning and it can also be to include various other modules like job analysis, Employee motivation etc., Each module can also be modified with further details.

This project involves user entry for job posting. This can be further enhanced as direct data entry into database for resumes being sent by mail. Selection process can be a separate module and it can be added to the project with all types of test conducted till the end of personal interview.

## **8.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

### **BOOKS**

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2. Jesse Liberty," Learning Visual Basic.NET ",2<sup>nd</sup> Edition IDG Books World Wide Publications
3. Kevin Loney,George Koch,"Oracle ; complete Reference",osbare Mcgraw Hill Publisher,2000

### **WEB SITES:**

[www.microsoft.com](http://www.microsoft.com)

[www.microsoft.com](http://www.microsoft.com)

<http://www.vb.net.com>

[www.ASP.NETprojects.com](http://www.ASP.NETprojects.com)

## 9. APPENDIX

### TABLES

#### USER :

NAME	DATA TYPE	LENGTH	NULL
NAME	Varchar	2(25)	No
FNAME	Varchar	2(25)	No
SEX	Varchar	2(10)	No
DBIRTH	Varchar		No
EMAIL	Varchar	2(30)	No
ADDRESS	Varchar	2(20)	No
CITY	Varchar	2(20)	No
STATE	Varchar	2(20)	No
COUNTRY	Varchar	2(20)	No
PINCODE	Varchar	(10)	No
PHONE	Number	(20)	Yes
CELLPHONE	Number	(20)	Yes
AINCOME	Varchar	(10)	No
OCCUPAT	Varchar	2(50)	No
UNAME	Varchar	2(20)	No
PASSWORD	Varchar	2(20)	No
CPASSWORD	Varchar	2(20)	No

#### FORGET PASSWORD :

NAME	DATA TYPE	LENGTH	NULL
NAME	Varchar	2(15)	No
FNAME	Varchar	2(15)	No
SEX	Varchar	2(6)	No
DBIRTH	Varchar	2(15)	No
UNAME	Varchar	2(10)	No
PASSWORD	Varchar	2(10)	No
CPASSWORD	Varchar	2(10)	No
ADDRESS	Varchar	2(100)	No
PHONE	Number	2(20)	Yes
EMAIL	Varchar	2(50)	No

**NEW USER :**

NAME	DATA TYPE	LENGTH	NULL
NAME	Varchar	2(25)	No
FNAME	Varchar	2(25)	No
SEX	Varchar	2(10)	No
DBIRTH	Varchar		No
EMAIL	Varchar	2(30)	No
ADDRESS	Varchar	2(20)	No
CITY	Varchar	2(20)	No
STATE	Varchar	2(20)	No
COUNTRY	Varchar	2(20)	No
PINCODE	Number	(10)	No
PHONE	Number	(20)	Yes
CELLPHONE	Number	(20)	Yes
AINCOME	Varchar	(10)	No
OCCUPAT	Varchar	2(50)	No
UNAME	Varchar	2(20)	No
PASSWORD	Varchar	2(20)	No
CPASSWORD	Varchar	2(20)	No

**JOB DETAILS :**

NAME	DATA TYPE	LENGTH	NULL
JOB_CODE	Varchar Primary Key	2(7)	No
JOB_TITLE	Varchar Primary Key	2(25)	No
JOB_DES	Varchar	2(50)	No
JOB_DATE_POS	Date		No
JOB_EXP_DATE	Date		No
JOB_QUAL	Varchar Primary Key	2(20)	No
JOB_SKILL	Varchar Primary Key	2(50)	No
JOB_YEAR_EXP	Varchar Primary Key	2(15)	No

**SCHEDULER :**

NAME	DATA TYPE	LENGTH	NULL
JOB CODE	Varchar	2(10)	No
INTERVIEW DATE	Date	2(10)	No
VENUE	Varchar	2(20)	No
TIME	Varchar	2(10)	No
INTERVIEWER	Varchar	2(20)	No
TESTTYPE	Varchar	2(25)	No

**APPLICATION :**

NAME	DATA TYPE	LENGTH	NULL
FNAME	Varchar	2(20)	No
LNAME	Varchar	2(20)	No
EMAIL	Varchar	2(30)	No
GENDER	Varchar	2(8)	No
BDATE	Varchar	2(50)	No
ADDRESS	Varchar	2(100)	No
PHONE	Number	2(20)	Yes
LOCATION	Varchar	2(50)	No
SKILL	Varchar	2(30)	No
QUAL	Varchar	2(50)	No
HRMARKS	Varchar	2(25)	No
UNIVMARKS	Varchar	2(10)	No
PASS	Varchar	2(30)	No
REF	Varchar	2(20)	Yes
REFNO	Varchar	2(20)	Yes
EXP	Varchar	2(15)	No
JOB CODE	Varchar	2(10)	No
JOB TITLE	Varchar	2(25)	No
APPLY DATE	Varchar	2(20)	No
APPNO	Varchar Primary Key	(5)	No



**FILTER\_DETAILS:**

NAME	DATA TYPE	LENGTH	NULL
FNAME	Varchar	2(20)	No
LNAME	Varchar	2(20)	No
EMAIL	Varchar	2(30)	No
GENDER	Varchar	2(8)	No
BDATE	Varchar	2(50)	No
ADDRESS	Varchar	2(100)	No
PHONE	Number	2(20)	Yes
LOCATION	Varchar	2(50)	No
SKILL	Varchar	2(30)	No
QUAL	Varchar	2(50)	No
HRMARKS	Varchar	2(25)	No
UNIVMARKS	Varchar	2(10)	No
PASS	Varchar	2(30)	No
REF	Varchar	2(20)	Yes
REFNO	Varchar	2(20)	Yes
EXP	Varchar	2(15)	No
JOBCODE	Varchar	2(10)	No
JOBTITLE	Varchar	2(25)	No
APPLYDATE	Date	2(20)	No
APPNO	Varchar	(5)	No
TOT_LEAVE	Varchar	2(30)	No

**INTERVIEW RESULTS:**

NAME	DATA TYPE	LENGTH	NULL
jcode	Varchar	2(30)	No
jtitle	Varchar	2(30)	No
ccode	Varchar	(6)	No
cname	Varchar	2(40)	No
idate	Date	2(30)	No
interviewer	Varchar	2(30)	No
tdate	Date	2(30)	No
tscore	Varchar	2(30)	No
ratings	Varchar	2(30)	No

**TRAININGENROLLMENT:**

NAME	DATA TYPE	LENGTH	NULL
training_code	Varchar	2(20)	No
name	Varchar	2(30)	No
employee code	Varchar	2(30)	No
designation_name	Varchar	2(30)	No

**TRAINING PERFORMANCE :**

NAME	DATA TYPE	LENGTH	NULL
training_code	Varchar	2(20)	No
description	Varchar	2(40)	No
start_date	Date	2(30)	No
end_date	Date	2(30)	No
instructor	Varchar	2(30)	No
performance	Varchar	2(30)	No
exp	Varchar	2(20)	No

**EMPLOYEE DETAILS :**

NAME	DATA TYPE	LENGTH	NULL
emp_code	Varchar	2(6)	No
emp_name	Varchar	2(25)	No
dob	Varchar	2(10)	No
age	Varchar	(3)	No
sex	Varchar	2(6)	No
st_name	Varchar	2(30)	No
city	Varchar	2(30)	No
state	Varchar	2(30)	No
country	Varchar	2(25)	No
pin	Varchar	(6)	No
phone	Varchar	2(24)	Yes
experience	Varchar	(2)	No
join_date	Date	2(20)	No
qual	Varchar	2(20)	No
des_code	Varchar	2(6)	No
dept_code	Varchar	2(6)	No
salary	Varchar	(8,2)	No
marital_status	Varchar	2(10)	No
acc_rights	Varchar	2(20)	No

**DEPARTMENT :**

NAME	DATA TYPE	LENGTH	NULL
dept_code	Varchar	2(6)	No
dept_name	Varchar	2(25)	No

**DESIGNATION :**

NAME	DATA TYPE	LENGTH	NULL
des_code	Varchar	2(6)	No
designation	Varchar	2(25)	No

**RESIGNATION DETAILS :**

NAME	DATA TYPE	LENGTH	NULL
resig_code	Varchar	2(30)	No
resig_date	Date	2(20)	No
emp_code	Varchar	2(20)	No
emp_name	Varchar	2(30)	No
addr	Varchar	2(50)	No
ph_no	Number	(15)	Yes
desig_code	Varchar	2(20)	No
dept_code	Varchar	2(20)	No

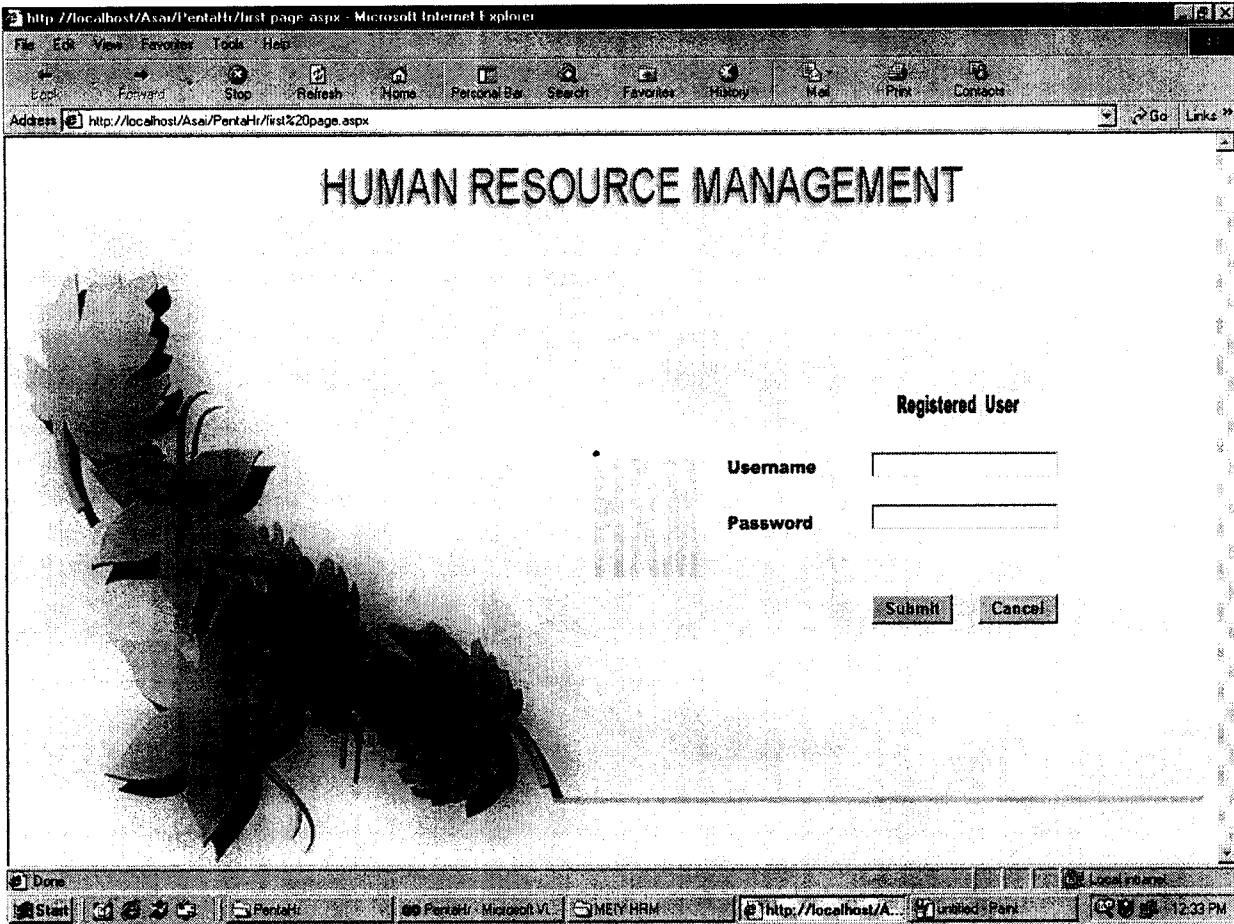
**LEAVE APPLICATION :**

NAME	DATA TYPE	LENGTH	NULL
emp_code	Varchar	2(28)	No
dept	Varchar	2(25)	No
emp_name	Varchar	2(20)	No
no_days	Number	2(20)	No
start_date	Date	2(20)	No
end_date	Date	2(20)	No
approval	Varchar	2(30)	No
reason	Varchar	2(50)	No

**ATTENDANCE :**

NAME	DATA TYPE	LENGTH	NULL
emp_code	Varchar	2(30)	No
emp_name	Varchar	2(30)	No
month	Varchar	2(30)	No
tot_days	Number	2(30)	No

# LOGIN FORM:



# JOB DETAILS:

http://localhost/Asa/Portal/JobDetails.aspx Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Forward Stop Refresh Home Personal Bar Search Favorites History Mail Print Contacts

Address

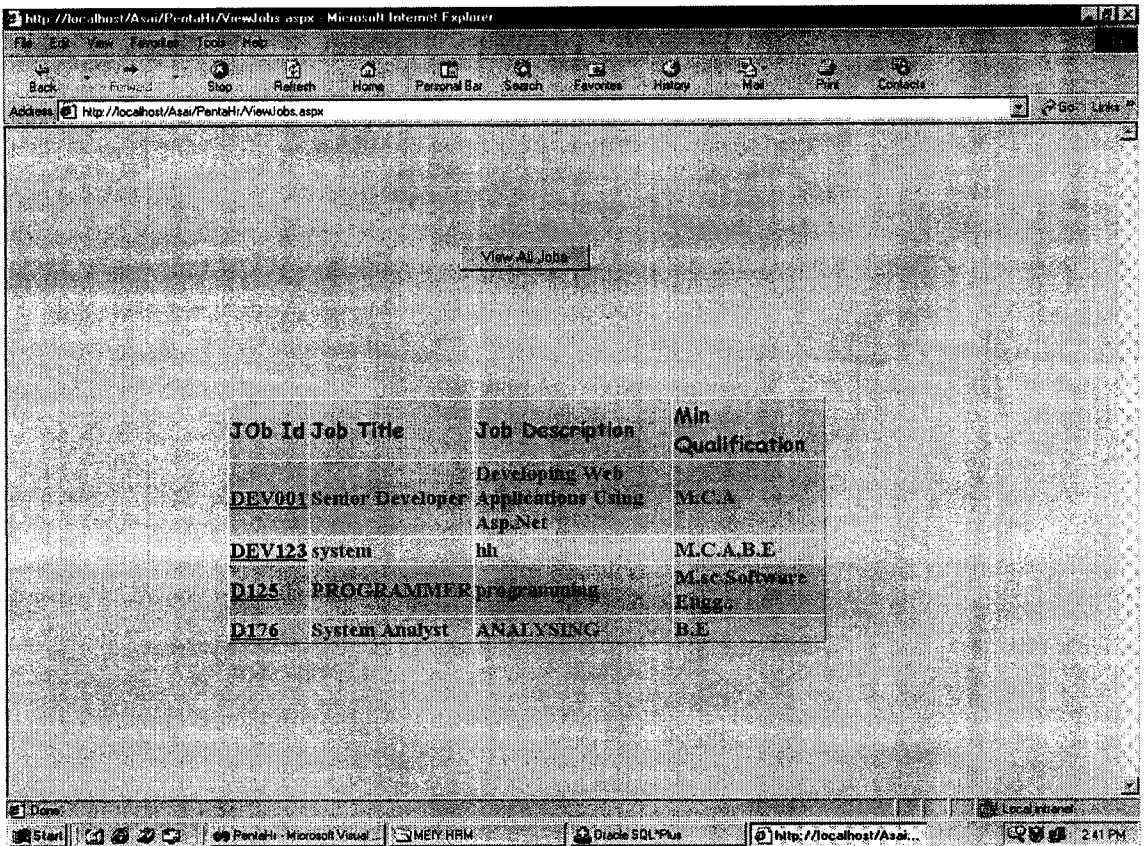
## Enter Job Details

JobCode	<input type="text" value="S002"/>
Job Title	<input type="text" value="SYSTEM ANALYST"/>
Job Description	<input type="text" value="ANALYSING"/>
Date Of Posting	<input type="text" value="3"/> <input type="text" value="Apr"/> <input type="text" value="2004"/>
Date Of Expiry	<input type="text" value="12"/> <input type="text" value="Jun"/> <input type="text" value="2004"/>
Qualification	<input type="text" value="B.E"/>
Skill Set Required	<input type="text" value="C,C++"/>
Experience	<input type="text" value="2"/>

1 Drive Local Internet

Start Pentair - Microsoft Visual TEMPODETAILS - Part MERY HRM http://localhost/Asai... 7:02 PM

## VIEW ALL JOBS:



The screenshot shows a Microsoft Internet Explorer browser window displaying a web page. The address bar shows the URL `http://localhost/Asai/Pantah/ViewJobs.aspx`. A button labeled "View All Jobs" is visible. Below the button is a table with the following data:

Job Id	Job Title	Job Description	Min Qualification
DEV001	Senior Developer	Developing Web Applications Using Asp.Net	M.C.A
DEV123	system	hh	M.C.A,B.E
D125	PROGRAMMER	programming	M.sc Software Engg.
D176	System Analyst	ANALYSING	B.E

The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows the Start button, several icons, and the system tray with the time 2:41 PM.

## VIEW JOB DETAILS:

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Internet Explorer browser window with the address bar containing the URL `http://localhost/Asai/PentaHi/JobDisp.aspx?id=0125`. The main content area displays the heading *Job Details As follows* and a list of job details:

Job Title	PROGRAMMER
Job Description	programming
Date Of Expiry	3/5/2005
EducationalQualification	M.sc Software Engg.
SkillSetRequired	C,C++
Experience	2 Years

Below the details is a button labeled [Click Here To Apply Now](#).

The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows the Start button, several open applications (Pentah - Microsoft, MEY HRM, Oracle SQL Plus), and the current page title 'view of job: Pen...'. The system clock indicates the time is 2:43 PM.



# BIODATA:

http://localhost/Asai/PentaHi/response.aspx?id=DEV001&title=Senior Developer - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Forward Stop Refresh Home Personal Bar Search Favorites History Mail Print Cascade

Address http://localhost/Asai/PentaHi/response.aspx?id=DEV001&title=Senior%20Developer Go Links

## BIODATA

First Name :	<input type="text" value="ARUN"/>	Primary Skills :	<input type="text" value="C,C++"/>
Last Name :	<input type="text" value="KUMAR"/>	Qualification :	<input type="text" value="B Sc"/>
E-mail :	<input type="text" value="ARUN@YAHOO.COM"/>	Higher Secondary Marks [In %] :	<input type="text" value="75"/>
Gender :	<input type="text" value="SELECT"/>	University Marks [In %] :	<input type="text" value="85"/>
Birth Date :	<input type="text" value="04"/> <input type="text" value="Feb"/> <input type="text" value="2004"/>	Year Of Passing Out :	<input type="text" value="2002"/>
Address :	<input type="text" value="14,KG ROAD,CHENNAI-11"/>	Do You Have Any Reference :	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Phone Number :	<input type="text" value="044-254785"/>	If Yes Enter Reference No :	<input type="text" value="AS1458"/>
Location :	<input type="text" value="India"/>	Total Experience (In Months) :	<input type="text" value="12"/>

1.0one Local intranet

Start Pentah... Black S... docum... MEYER... My Pict... RESIGN... http://... http://... http://... 4:28 PM

# APPLICANT DETAILS:

Applicant Details

Select Job Code:

JOBCODE	FNAME	SKILL	QUAL	EXP
DEV001	A	java,jsp,servlets,ejb	B.E	60
DEV001	ARUN	JAVA	B.C.A	12
DEV001	RANJITH	C,C++	B.Sc	19

Label

Taskbar: Start, Pentahri - Mic, Oracle SQL\*, documenta..., MEY HRM, My Pictures, http://loca..., APPLICANT, 4:03 PM

# TRAINING PERFORMANCE:

http://localhost/Asa/Pentah/TRAINING PERFORMANCE.aspx - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Forward Stop Refresh Home Personal Bar Search Favorites History Mail Print Contacts

Address http://localhost/Asa/Pentah/TRAINING%20PERFORMANCE.aspx Go Links

### Training Performance

Training Code

Employee Name

Training period

Start Date

End Date

Instructor

Performance In The Training Period

Done Local intranet

Start Pentah - Ma... Oracle SQL... documentaso... MEYHEM... My Pictures TRAINING ED... Http://loca... 4:35 PM

## DEPARTMENT DETAILS:

http://localhost/Asat/PentalHr/Department.aspx - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Forward Stop Refresh Home Personal Bar Search Favorites History Mail Print Contacts

Address http://localhost/Asat/PentalHr/Department.aspx Go Links

### Department

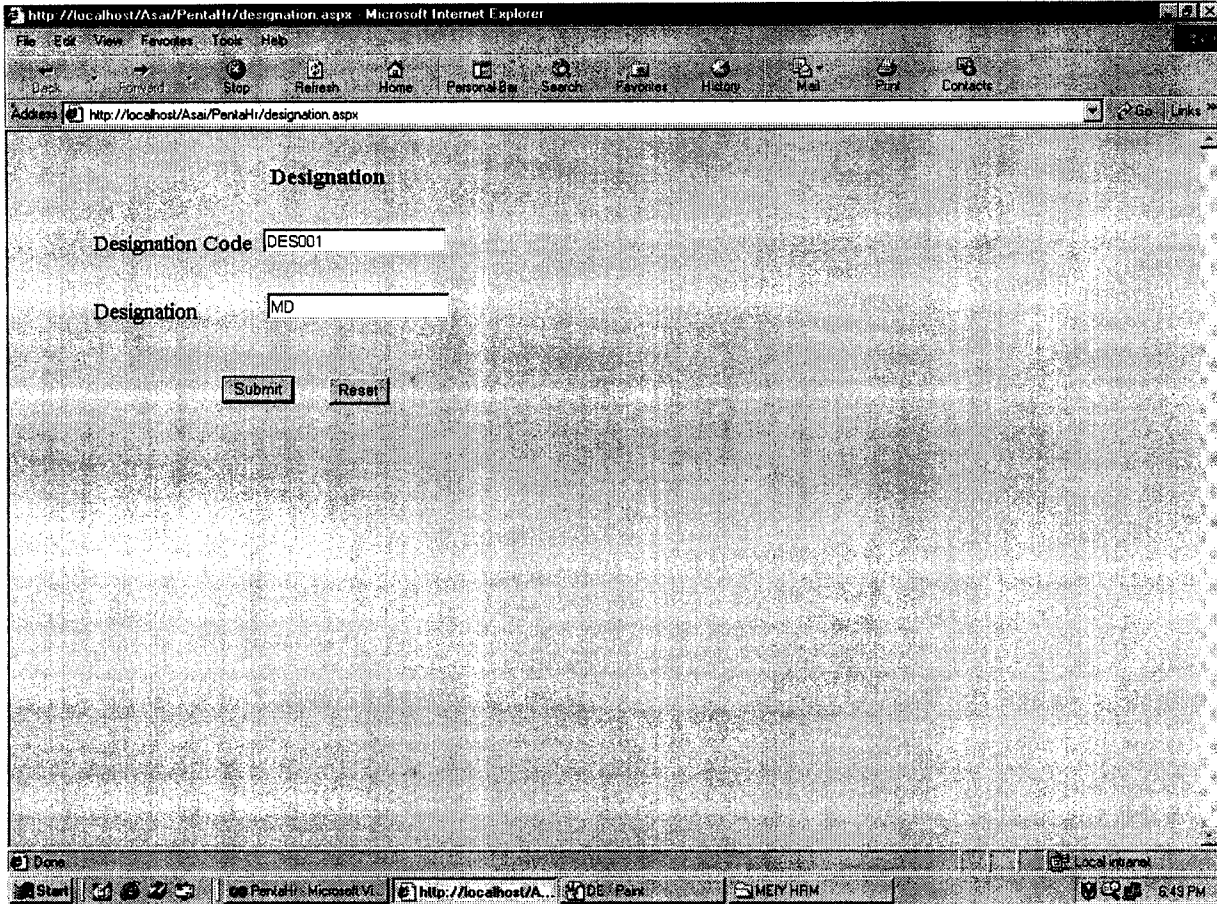
Department Code

Department Name

Done Local Intranet

Start Pentali - Micro... Oracle SQL Plus DEPARTMENT documentation http://localho... 2:20 PM

# DESIGNATION DETAILS:



# RESIGNATION DETAILS:

http://localhost/Asa/PentaHr/ResignationDetails.aspx - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Forward Stop Refresh Home Personal Bar Search Favorites History Mail Print Contacts

Address http://localhost/Asa/PentaHr/Resignation%20Details.aspx

### Resignation Details

Employee Name	ARUN
Resignation Date	17-09-2004
Employee Code	AS265
Address	12,KG ROAD,CHENNAI-1
Phone Number	044-4578921
Designation Code	SE1458
Department Code	IT478
Experience	16 MONTHS

Done

Start Run Task Manager Google 3.0 documents MEXY HBK My Pictures http://localhost/Asa/PentaHr/JobDetails.aspx - Microsoft Internet Explorer

# LEAVE APPLICATION:

http://localhost/Asai/Pentah/Leave Application.aspx - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Forward Stop Refresh Home Personal Bar Search Favorites History Mail Print Contacts

Address http://localhost/Asai/Pentah/Leave%20Application.aspx Go Links

### Leave application

Employee Code

Technical  Non Technical

Department

Employee Name

No. of Days

Start Date

End Date

Type of Leave

Days Remaining For This Type Of Leave

Start Pentah - Mo Oracle SQL leave applica MERY HRM http://localhost/Asai/Pentah/Leave Application.aspx - Microsoft Internet Explo

# LEAVE APPROVAL:

http://localhost/Asai/Pentah/Leave Approval.aspx - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Forward Stop Refresh Home Personal Bar Search Favorites History Mail Print Contacts

Address http://localhost/Asai/Pentah/Leave%20Approval.aspx Go Links

### Leave Approval

Employee Code

Technical  Non Technical

Department

Employee Name

No of Days

Start Date

End Date

Reason

Available Days for Annual Year

Days Remaining For This Type Of Leave

Done

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# PAY REVISION:

http://localhost/Asai/PentaHr/PayRevision.aspx - Microsoft Internet Explorer

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## Pay Revision

Revised Code	<input type="text" value="AS7634"/>
Revised Date	<input type="text" value="17-09-2004"/>
Employee Code	<input type="text" value="0EV004"/>
Destination Code	<input type="text" value="IT004"/>
Current Pay	<input type="text" value="5000"/>
Revised Pay	<input type="text" value="6500"/>

Doc Local intranet

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