PROJECT TRACKING SYSTEM.

FOR

VIBRANT INFO TECH, COIMBATORE.

PROJECT REPORT

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

M.Sc Applied Science Software Engineering,

Bharathiar University,

Coimbatore.

Submitted By

NAZEER AHMED KHAN.Y

Reg. No. 0137S0040

Guided By

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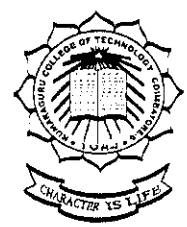

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

KUMARAGURU COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

AFFILIATED TO BHARATHIAR UNIVERSITY

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

PROJECT TRACKING SYSTEM.

Done By

NAZEER AHMED KHAN.Y

Reg. No. 0137S0040

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

Professor and Head

Internal Guide

Submitted for the University examination held on .....

Internal Examiner

External Examiner

vibrant

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Mr. NAZEER AHMED KHAN. Y** fourth year M.Sc (Software Engineering) students of Kumaraguru College of Technology, Coimbatore have done a project on **"PROJECT TRACKING SYSTEM"** in our organization during the period June 2004 to September 2004.

For VIBRANT INFOTECH

(P.MARTIN)
Project Coordinator

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the project work entitled

PROJECT TRACKING SYSTEM

Done at

VIBRANT INFO TECH, COIMBATORE.

And submitted to

KUMARAGURU COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree

M.Sc. APPLIED SCIENCE (SOFTWARE ENGINEERING)

Is a report of work done by me during my period of study in Kumaraguru College of Technology, Coimbatore – 641 006

Under the supervision of

Ms. R.Kavitha, MCA, MPhil,

Lecturer, Department of Computer science & Application,

Kumaraguru College of Technology, Coimbatore – 641 006.

Signature of the Candidate

(NAZEER AHMED KHAN.Y)

Place: Coimbatore

Date: 27.9.04

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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. With profound gratitude, I am extremely thankful to **Dr.K.K.Padmanaban B.Sc.(Eng),M.Tech, Ph.D., Principal, Kumaraguru College of Technology, Coimbatore** for providing me an opportunity to undergo the MSc APPLIED SCIENCE SOFTWARE ENGINEERING course and thereby this project work also.

I extend my heartfelt thanks to my Computer Science & Engineering Department head, **Prof.Dr.S.Thangasamy B.E (Hons), Ph.D.,** for his kind advice and encouragement to complete this project successfully. It's my privilege to express my deep sense of gratitude and profound thanks to **Mr.Martin, Project coordinator, VIBRANT INFO TECH, COIMBATORE,** for having allowed me to do my project work in his esteemed team and for helping me in all means in successful completion of this project work.

Gratitude will find least meaning without thanking my course coordinator **Mr.K.R.Baskaran B.E, M.S.,** Assistant Professor, Dept of Computer Science & Engineering and guide **Mr.R.Kavitha MCA, MPhil** Assistant Professor, Dept of Computer Science & Engineering for the valuable guidance and support throughout my project. Words are boundless foe me to express my deep sense of gratitude profound thanks to **Mr.Gopi, Ms.Mageshwari** and all my associates at **VIBRANT INFO TECH, COIMBATORE,** for all their kind guidance and encouragement towards my project work. My gratitude is due to all staff members of CSE department, and all my friends for their moral support and encouragement for successful completion of my project.

NAZEER AHMED KHAN.Y

SYNOPSIS

SYNOPSIS

The project mainly involves keeping control of all the projects worked by clients from head office. The project tracking tool system involves client information entry, project details entry, project members entry, assigning the responsibilities for the client, schedule etc., it also takes care for maintaining data in accordance with schedule fixed.

This system mainly involves the members, project allocation, project progress, client information entries. Mailing is being used for project manager and employee regarding their projects description, module allotment and the status of a particular project etc .Calendar is also being provides to add events.

Administrator module is used for maintaining the information about the main records. Only the administrator of the company can view that page. Any other unauthorized persons cannot view those records. Administrator can save, edit, delete and modify the records.

Client detail is used to maintain the details of the client. That is the name of the client, company of the client, address of the client, and the id of the client.

Employee details are used to maintain the information about the employees working in their company. Name of the employee, id of the employee, and address of the employee like that they store the information's about their company employees.

Project details are used for storing information's about the project. (Ie) which technology it is used. Data flow diagram is also stored in the project detail .depending upon their identification the project details will be displayed.

This module is used for allocation of purpose. First the project manager searches the employee table for allocation. If any employee is well known in that project (ie) the technology of the particular project. The project manager will allocate the project to that employee using their identification.

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INTRODUCTION

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT OVERVIEW

The administrator of the Software Company scrutinizes the project details and he sends the details to project manager .The project manager checks the records of their company employees. And then he allocates the project to an employee. Mainly this project is used for storing project information.

In this project mainly involves keeping control of all the projects worked by clients from head office. The project tracking tool system involves client information entry, project details entry, project members entry, assigning the responsibilities for the client, schedule etc., it also takes care for maintaining data in accordance with schedule fixed.

This system mainly involves the members, project allocation, project progress, client information entries. Off line Mail is also provide for project manager and employee regarding their projects description, module allotment etc. Calendar is also provides to add events.

Administration:

This table is used for maintaining the information about the main records. Only the administrator of the company can view that page. Any other unauthorized persons cannot view those records.

Client:

In this table the maintain the details of the client. That is the name of the client, company of the client, address of the client, and the id of the client.

Employee:

In this table they maintain the information about the employees who are worked nude their company. Name of the employee, id of the employee, and address of the employee like that they store the information's about their company employees.

Project:

This table is used for storing information's about the project. That which software's is used in third company than is front-end and back-end tools. Based on that they agree the project. The duration of the project is also maintained in this table.

Project allocation table:

This table is used for allocation purpose. First they search the employee table for allocation. If any employee is well known in that project the project manager will allocate the project to that employee.

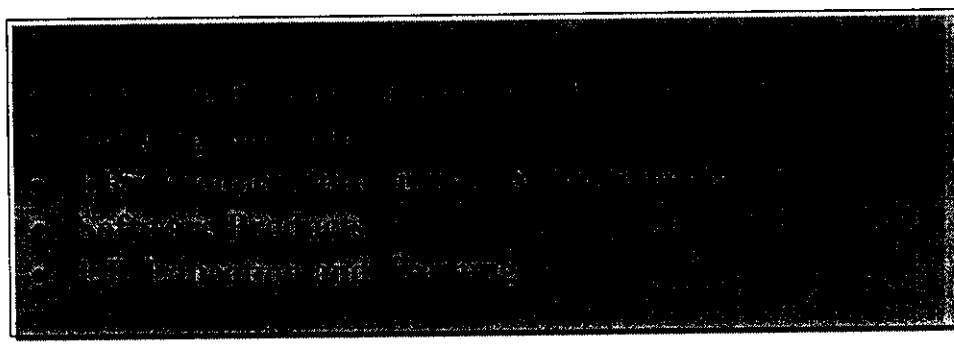
Progress:

This table is used for maintaining the progress of the project. The employee entered the up to day project details to this table. From this table the administrator can identify the progress of the up to day progress.

The above details of all the projects are stored in the form of database. We can modify or delete any data through this database.

1.2 ORGANISATION PROFILE

VIBRANT INFOTECH, Company was formed in 1995 with the objective of being a Total IT Solutions Company. **VIBRANT INFOTECH** today has become a Global Information Technology and Services Company with expertise in



Education and Training:

VIBRANT INFOTECH is an acknowledged leader and a pioneer in high-end training .It has contributed significantly to the growth of the Information Technology industry by providing leading edge training solutions.

SYSTEM ANALYSIS

2.0 SYSTEM STUDY & ANALYSIS

2.1 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION

Front End : Active Server Page (ASP).

Back End : MS Access.

2.2 EXISTING SYSTEM

The existing system of "Project Tracking System" was done as manual process. This includes maintaining various information like details about employee, client and the project and all other process which was very difficult to manage. It consumes more time to perform various task and it is difficult to search for an information. It is also difficult to maintain these records.

- The current status of the particular project can not seen by the respective client.
- Proper Time Sheet is not maintained.
- More time is taken to explain the operational process of the project.
- More difficult for the clients to see the old projects for their reference.
- There is no security in maintaining the status of the project with clients.

- Lot of work is made for the administrator to know the current status of the project and the working details of the particular project developer (Employee), because all the details are maintained in manually.

- There is no unique client identification for clients to see the undergoing projects.

- There is no usage of Internet for the communication between the project manager and clients.

- There is no such effective system to maintain the project details, Employee details and client details.

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.
- More number of manual power to be imported
- Security has to be given to the information.
- Currently existing manual system is out dated.

2.3 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.

Special features

- The current status of the particular project can be seen by the respective client.
- Proper Time Sheet is maintained.
- Explanation of the operational process of project is done through the online.
- All the old projects done by the company are easily seen by the clients through Internet for their reference.
- Work load is minimized for the administrator to know the current status of the project and the working details of the particular project developer (Employee), because all the details are maintained and published in Internet day by day.
- There is unique client identification for clients to see the undergoing projects.

- The full process of tracking the projects made much simpler than the existing system because of the online communication between the project manager and clients of the respective project.

There are four special users for the PROJECT TRACKING SYSTEM, they are

- Administrator: He has full power to enter the details of the project and also to edit the existing entry, and also he maintains the proper time sheet.
- Project manager : He has full power to allot the Modules of the particular project to respective project developer, and also he gives the full details of the undergoing project to the Administrator day by day

- Employee: That is Project Developer; he develops the modules which are given by the Project manager with in allotted time.

- Client: He just verifies whether the project is undertaking in the proper way, if it not he gives information to the project manager to change the way of developing the project.

PROGRAMMING ENVIRONMENT

3.0 PROGRAMMING ENVIRONMENT

3.1 HARDWARE REQUIREMENT:

Processor : Pentium III 530 MHz

Hard disk : 10 GB

RAM : 128 MB

Floppy Drive : 1.44 MB

Keyboard : 104 keys

Mouse : Logitech 3 buttons

Monitor : 17'' digital

3.2 DESCRIPTION OF SOFTWARE TOOL:

Operating System : WINDOWS 98, 2000.

Front End Tool : Active Server Page (ASP).

Database : MS Access

Browser : Internet Explorer 4.0

Server : Internet Information Server (IIS)

ASP:

- ASP is open, compile-free application environment.

- Combines Html, scripts & Reusable active components to create powerful Web-Based Solutions.

- ASP Enables Server Side Scripting for IIS with native supports both VBScript & JavaScript.

- Browser independence ASP can run complex page building logic on the server & send only the results to the client.

- Database constructed pages that allow viewing, updating & additions to server dbase.

- Easy to use components running on the server (not the client). Built in third party components that require no browser scripting ability, yet accomplish complex tasks that are difficult with browser scripting.

- Easy to built your own components with c++, java, visual basic or java. As a result you can build your own or buy one of hundreds o pre-built ASP components cheap to save your programming.

- Microsoft® Active Server pages is a server-side scripting environment that you can use to create & run dynamic, interactive, high performance web server performance.

- Asp pages run Windows NT lls3 or lls4 & chill soft is making them run on non-NT plat forms like Unix systems

- Use Windows NT Server to deploy you ASP applications on the Internet, which offers superior scalability & security.

JAVA SCRIPT

Using java script language hyper text markup language (html) pages can now incorporate enough to total orders, react to user input, allow the user to change the pages appearance on the fly, generate documents, and the like gone are the days of just reading and viewing pages. Java script is an object that is built in to java script Netscape navigator 3.0.javab script is a compact, object based scripting language for developing client and server internet applications or higher interprets java script statements embedded directly in an html page, and live wire enables you to create and customize server based internet and internet applications similar to common gate way interface (CGI) programs. (See "Netscape authoring and application development tool).

The common basic java script concepts those are common to both the client and the server

- Data types
- Objects
- Arrays
- Methods
- Functions
- Function variables
- Undocumented object creator
- Object and reference
- Comparing objects
- Objects and complexity

JAVA SCRIPT ENHANCEMENT:

- Change GIF and JPEG images on the, either automatically at some predetermined interval or by designating a button or icon on a page for users to click.
- Enjoy increased overall performance
- Reduce memory usage
- Detect the presence of plug ins on a page and tailor the pages

EMBEDDING JAVA SCRIPT IN HTML:

There are two ways to embed java script in html using live wire. The first is by using the server tag, which is the analog to the script tag on the server side; the other way is to use a back quote, which is a title bit different. Essentially, a back quote allows you to actually put java script inside html tags. That is a very useful capability. At the same time. it maintains the SGML compliance of the page. So we don't have tags within tags or other non-SGML complaint things like that.

VB SCRIPT

Unlike most other languages VB script allows only one data type: variant .A variant is a variable type that can hold any type of fundamental data type, including integers, floating points, characters, strings and data item values, variant data types may also represent instance of objects.

With variants, we don't have to worry about ensuring that our variable is adequately prepared to handle unexpected data. However, although the variable itself might be able to contain any type of data occur routines will often be required to check for the type of data that is stored in a variable to ensure proper VB script execution.

A variable name must begin with an alphabetic character. The remainder of the name may contain any alphanumeric characters, including underscores ("-")

- The length of a variable cannot exceed 255 characters
- Periods may not be embedded in a variable name
- A variable name must be unique within the scope in which it is define

HTML

Html as a publishing tool.html is not a programming language but a markup language. It as first proposed in 1989.It took shape as a subset of SGML (Standard generalized markup language) which is higher-level markup language that has long been a favorite of the department of defense and many other organizations with a truly grounding volume of documents to manage. Like html, it describes formatting and hypertext links and it defines different components of a document.

One of the most basic user for html tags is to tell a browser that you want certain text to be emphasized on the page .the html document standard allows for a couple of different types of emphasis with explicit formatting, you choose to make something italic as opposed to bold. With implicit for matting, the browser decides how to format the emphasized text.

HTML's ROLE ON WEB:

The use for html on the web is as a basis for something called web applications. In essence a web application is a web site designed to do more than simply present pages and hyper media lines to its user's .It actually acts as a front end for data processing.

Using html the basic interface for the sales database can be made available on the web. With the appropriate browser software and an inter net connection. The sales person for your company has nearly instant access to the information's she /he needs. Along with the changing demands for the web have come changing demands for html. It is only in the last three (or) two years (or) so that. Professional designers, writers, layout artists have began to take an interest in the web.

SYSTEM DESIGN

4.0 SYSTEM DESIGN

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 and Output 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** 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.

Input design is a part of overall system design, which requires very careful attention. If the data going into the system is incorrect then the processing and output will magnify these errors.

With the project tracking tool system, the inputs are the details given by the client .in the master the employee give the input. In the daily progress of the project, the employee gives the desired details and the administrator checks the details and approves it. The approved details are then authorized and the authorized details cannot be changed or modified. Then the reports are generated and are displayed as output.

The inputs in the system are of three types:

1. External: which are prime inputs for the system.
2. Internal: which are user communications with the system.
3. Interactive: which are inputs entered during a dialog with the computer.

The above input types enrich the proposed system with numerous facilities that make it more advantageous in comparison with the existing normal system .All the input entered are completely raw, initially, before being entered into a database, each of them availing processing. The input format in this system has been designed with the following objectives in mind.

The input sectors are:

- **Administrator**: He has full power to enter the details of the project and also to edit the existing entry, and also he maintains the proper time sheet.

- **Project manager**: He has full power to allot the Modules of the particular project to respective project developer, and also he gives the full details of the undergoing project to the Administrator day by day.

- **Employee**: That is Project Developer; he develops the modules which are given by the Project manager with in allotted time.

- **Client**: He just verify whether the project is undertaking in the proper way, if it not he gives information to the project manager to change the way of developing the project.

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 form the printer. Printouts have been designed around the output requirements of the employees.

Output design has been on going activity almost from the beginning of the project. In the study phase output were identified and described generally in the project directly.

The design of a secure system involves many facts including system controls and security. The important point to note is that adequate controls after the design is completed are usually unsuccessfully and expensive. For this reason many designers welcome the assistance of audit personal during the design stage in order to have expert

advice on the level of security required and the necessary controls for the system. The need for security differs markedly from system to system.

Protection of the database from unauthorized access will be provided as supported by the software platform. Explicit security measures will be implemented based on user levels and password.

In the project-tracking tool the output depends on the project reports. And the input is added to the database and is displayed on the flex grid .If the transaction approved then only it can be authorized and the head of the department does the authorization .In the report the project progress is displayed on the screen as output.

The output reports

- The report which consist of all the details of the Time sheet of a particular project.
- The report which consist of the important details of the Client.
- The report which consist of the important details of the Employee.
- The report which consist of the important details of the Project.
- The report for the modules allotment for the each Project Developer (Employee).

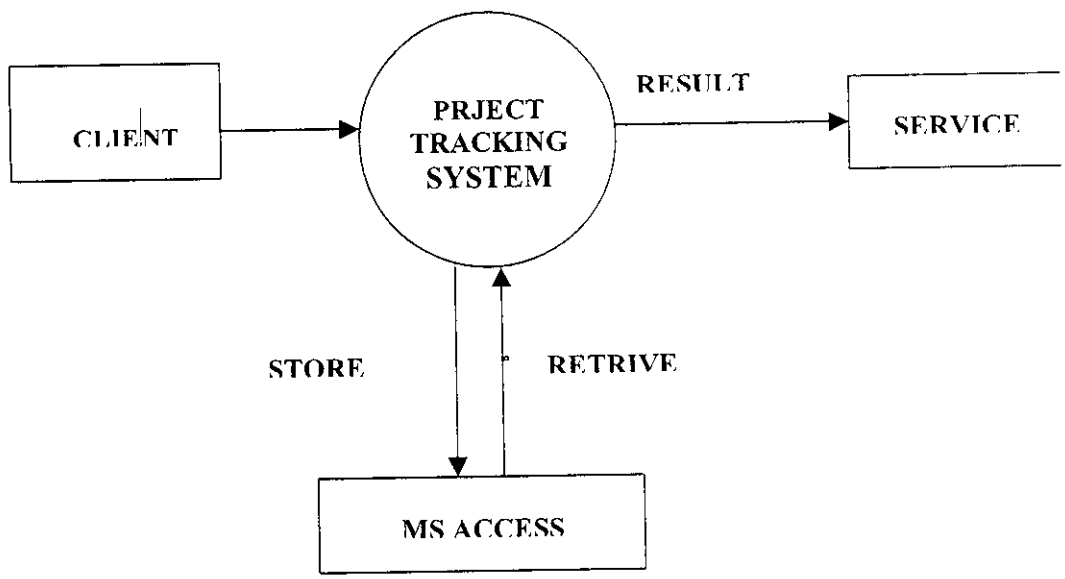
4.2 Code Design

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.

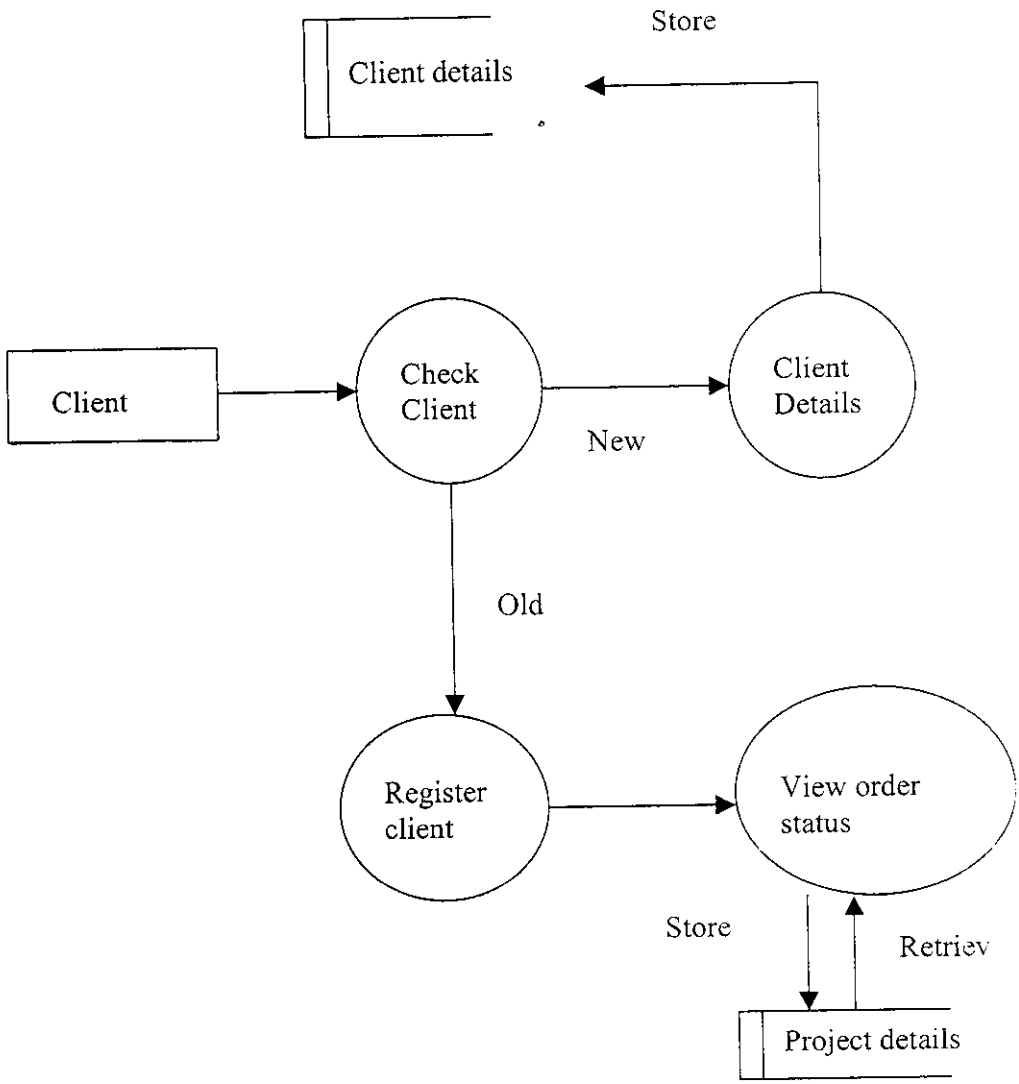
When large volumes of data are being handled, selected easily and quickly. To accomplish this, each data item must have a unique identification and must be related to the other items of data of the data and same data type.

DATA FLOW DIAGRAM:

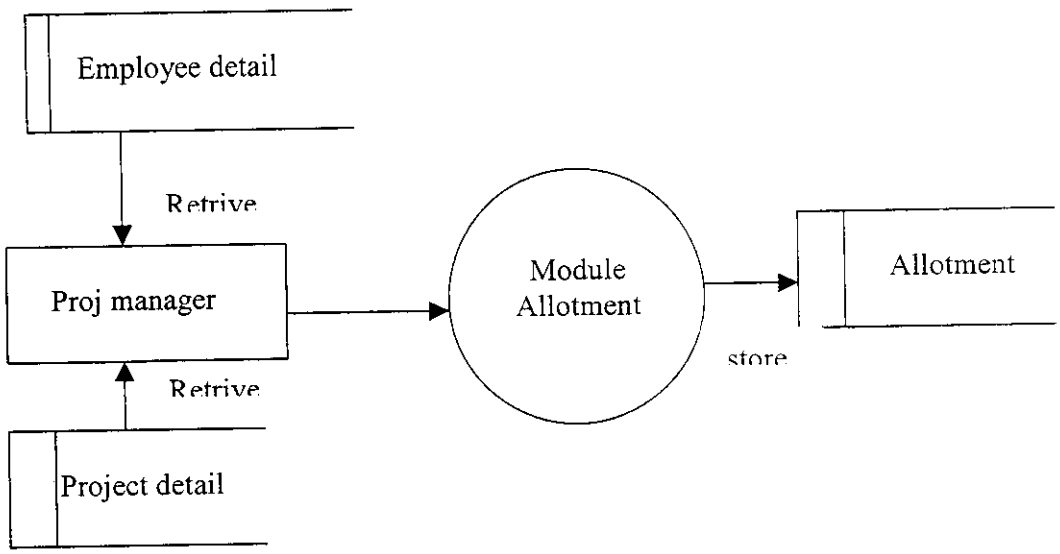
LEVEL 0: OVERALL STRUCTURE



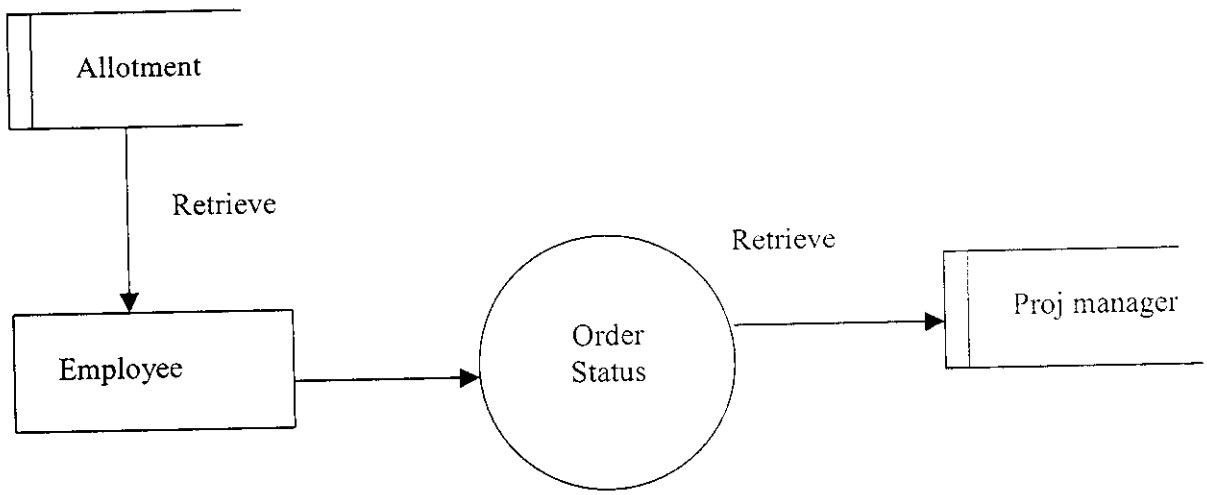
LEVEL 1: ORDER



LEVEL2: MODULE ALLOTMENT



LEVEL3: ORDER STATUS



4.3 Security Design

The design of a secure system involves many facts including system controls and security. The important point to note is that adequate controls after the design is completed are usually unsuccessfully and expensive. For this reason many designers welcome the assistance of audit personal during the design stage in order to have expert advice on the level of security required and the necessary controls for the system. The need for security differs markedly from system to system.

Protection of the database from unauthorized access will be provided as supported by the software platform. Explicit security measures will be implemented based on user levels and password.

4.4 Database Design

Data bases are normally implemented by using a package called data base management system (DBMS).each particular DBMS has somewhat unique characteristics, and as such, general techniques for the design of data bases are limited. DBMSs fall in to two broad categories: pointer driven systems and table –driven systems. The latter are inverted-file systems, which allow the user to set up and maintain a database which may be searched using a wide range of different keys, via either a set of commands supplied with the package, or calls from a host language such as COBOL or PL/1. These are generally straightforward to implement; the user specifies the records and fields, indicates which of the fields will be keys, and supplies these parameters to the DBMS, which will then set up the database.

Login:

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE
usrnam	Text
pwd	Text

Client Details:

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE
clicod	Text PRIMARY KEY
clinam	Text
compnam	Text
addr1	Text
addr2	Text
mil	Text
state	Text
ctry	Text
msg	Text

Project details:

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE
clicod	Text
clinam	Text
pronam	Text
procod	Text
modnam	Text
modcod	Text
tech	Text
description	Text
esti	Currency

Administration select:

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE
propln	Text
Tech	Text
esti	Currency

Employee details:

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE
empcod	Text PRIMARY KEY
empnam	Text
doj	Text
dob	Text
Gen	Date / time
addr1	Text
cty	Number
pin	Text
State	Text
phno	Number
mil	Text
qual	Text
skl	Text
exp	Number
spccod	Text

Module allotment:

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE
pronam	Text
procod	Text PRIMARY KEY
empid	Text
date	Date/Time
stim	Date/Time
etim	Date/Time
eow	Date/Time
modcod	Text
desc	Text

Time sheet entry:

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE
pronam	Text
procod	Text
empid	Text
date	Date/Time
stim	Date/Time
etim	Date/Time
eow	Number
modcod	Text
actcod	Text
desc	Text

Mail:

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE
frm	Text
to	Text
sub	Text
body	Text

Employee status:

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE
pmnam	Text
procod	Text
modcod	Text
desc	Text
stus	Text

SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION & TESTING

5.0 SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION & 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.

System implementation is the stage of the project when the theoretical design is tuned into a working system. If the implementation system stage is not carefully controlled and planned, it can cause chaos. Thus, it can be considered to be the most critical stage in achieving a successful new system and in giving the users a confidence that the system will work and be effective.

The implementation stage in a system project has its own rights. It involves

- Careful planning
- Investigation of current system and constraints on

  Implementation.
- Training of staff in the newly developed system

  Documentation

Before implementing the system two important documents should be prepared.

- User Manual
- System Manual

User's Manual

It explains the aspects of user's requirements according to Admin and client standpoint of view. The User's manual consisting of both server side and client side requirement manual. The followings activities have to carry out as per user's manual:

- The Developer has to guide with tool being used in the coding of project e.g., ASP and MS Access. so that if there is a need to update the project coding according to future industry needs.
- The user has to know the basic concept of computer operations so that he/she can carry out their work efficiently.

System Manual

It explains all the aspects on design, which is useful mainly for the further maintenance of the system.

Demonstration is implemented after the successful completion of acceptance testing, the system is ready to use. In order to put the system into use, the following activities should be taken care of.

- Preparation of User and System documentation
- User training Kit
- Conduction ser training with demonstration and hands on.

General Demonstration is given to the user. The main aim of the training would be to furnish the user with a working knowledge of the newly developed system. The users are trained to newly developed system.

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

Testing was an important phase in the development life cycle of the product; this was the phase where the errors remaining from all the phases were detected. Hence testing performs a very critical role for quality assurance and ensuring the reliability of the software.

During the testing, the program reliability of the software. During the testing, the program to be tested was executed with a set of test cases and the output of the program for the test cases was evaluated to determine whether the program is performing as expected. Errors were found and corrected by using the following testing steps and

correction was recorded for future references. Thus, a series of testing was performed on the system before it was ready for implementation.

Test Plans:

In this test plan, all major activities are described below.

- Unit testing
- Integration testing
- System testing
- Validation testing
- Output testing
- Final Inspection

Unit Testing

Unit testing focuses verification effort on the unit of software design (module). Using the unit test plans, prepared in the design phase of the system development as a guide, important control paths are tested to uncover errors within the boundary of the modules. The interfaces of each of the module were tested to ensure proper flow of the information into and out of the modules under consideration. Boundary conditions were checked. All independent paths were exercised to ensure that all statements in the module

are executed at least once and all error-handling paths were tested. Each unit was thoroughly tested to check if it might fall in any possible situation. This testing was carried out during the programming itself. At the end of this testing phase, each unit was found to be working satisfactorily, as regard to the expected output from the module.

Integration Testing

Data can be lost across an interface: one module can have an adverse effect on another's sub functions, when combined may not produce the desired major function; global data structures can present problems. Integration testing was a symmetric technique for the constructing the program structure while at the same time conducting tests to uncover errors associated with the interface. All modules are combined in this testing step. Then the entire program was tested as a whole.

System Testing

After the integration testing, the software was completely assembled as a package; interfacing errors have been uncovered and corrected the final series of Software tests, validation tests begin. Validation test succeeds when the software functions in a manner that can be reasonably expected by the customer.

Here the system was tested against system requirement specification. System testing was actually a series of different tests whose primary purpose was to fully exercise the computer-based system. Although each test has a different purpose all work to verify that all system elements have been properly integrated and perform allocated functions.

User Acceptance Testing

User Acceptance test of a system was the factor for the success of the system. The system under consideration was listed for user acceptance by keeping constant touch with the perspective user of the system at the time of design, development and making changes whenever required. This was done as follows.

- Input screen design
- Output design
- Menu drive
- Formats for reports

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.

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, a validation test 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 be the customer. The project is validated.

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.

CONCLUSION

6.0 CONCLUSION

The project "Project Tracking System" 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.

The project keeps control of all the projects worked by clients from head office. The project tracking tool system involves client information entry, project details entry, project members entry, assigning the responsibilities for the client, schedule etc., it also takes care for maintaining data in accordance with schedule fixed.

FURTHER ENHANCEMENTS

7.0 FURTHER ENHANCEMENT

The Project Tracking System includes various modules. This project can further be enhanced in the future and it can also be to include various other modules like chat, Employee motivation etc., each module can also be modified with further details.

The database of Intranet chat server is centralized. So that any authorized person can Access the data. The administrator provides in future access restriction.

Currently Intranet chat server allows only transfer of Simple text. For the scope of Enhancement images, pictures, voice can be transferred. Any Attachment of friends list, documents, Image files, voice files can also be done.

Presently the performance of the system is satisfactory to the users. Changes may have to be done when the organization insists on other ideas to be implemented on the system.

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8.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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WEB SITES

WWW.TROUTWORKES.COM

WWW.SOFTWARE.COM

WWW.ASPPROJECTS.COM

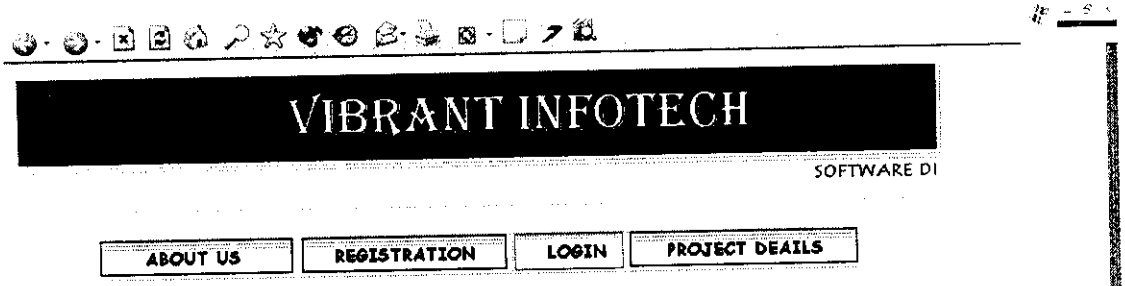
WWW.GOOGLE.COM

WWW.MICROSOFT.COM

APPENDIX

SCREEN FORMATS

SCREEN FORMATS



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COMPANY NAME

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ADDRESS 2

COMPANY E-MAIL ID

PHONE NUMBER

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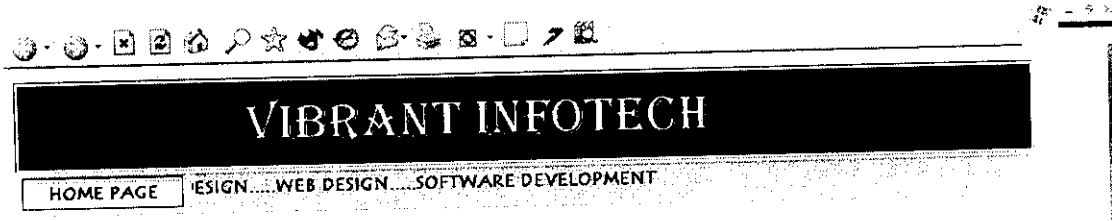
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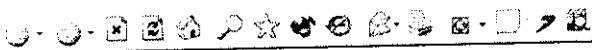

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ESTIMATE

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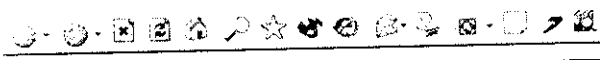

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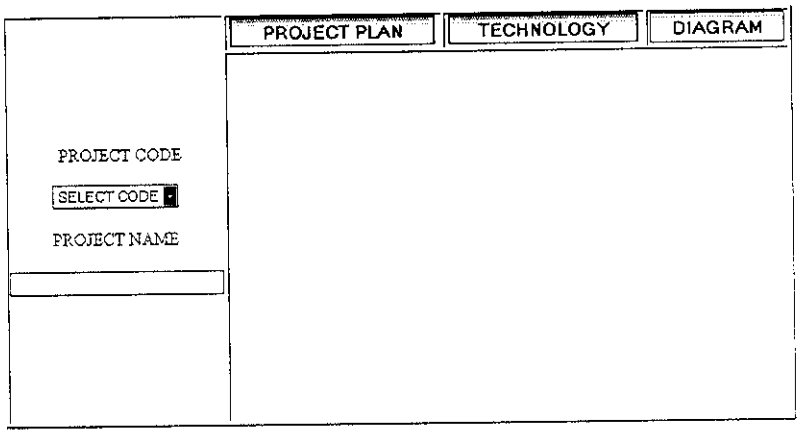

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SOFTWARE DESIGN.....WEB DESIGN.....SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT

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