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BUSINESS SYSTEM APPLICATION PROGRAM

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BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

Certified that this project report titled **BUSINESS SYSTEM APPLICATION PROGRAM** is the bonafide work of **Ms. PRIYANKA.P (Reg No. 71202621026)** who carried out the research under my supervision. Certified further, that to the best of my knowledge the work reported herein does not form part of any other project report or dissertation on the basis of which a degree or award was conferred on an earlier occasion on this or any other candidate.

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HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

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ABSTRACT

Business System Application Program is a software tool, which can be used to manage the business transactions in any business organization effectively. The software manages the business transactions at different levels. This software supports a wide range of functionality such as easy management of employee details, efficient processing of various applications and effective communication methods.

The software is aimed to remove all paper works in any business organization. It automates the daily activities in any organization. Under various modules, cash management and human resource management is being done. In cash management salary calculation, leave and loan application processing etc... comes. At the same time under human resource management employee database management comes.

There is chatting and mailing facility embedded in the software to improve the communication among the employees at different levels in the organization. The project has been developed using VB.Net as front end and SQL Server as back end.

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First of all I thank god for his blessings showered on me which helped me to complete this project successfully.

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CMM : Capability Maturity Model

TCP   : Transmission Control Protocol

POP3 : Post Office Protocol Version 3

SMTP : Simple Mail Transfer Protocol

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 ABOUT THE ORGANIZATION

Network Systems and Technologies is a part of the US$ 75 million NeST Group of 15 companies employing over 2000 people worldwide. Apart from the software development centers in India, the group has established a number of world-class manufacturing facilities and operations worldwide, with offices in the USA, Canada, Australia, Europe and Japan. Network Systems and Technologies have both ISO 9001 and SEI-CMM Level 5 certifications. A corporate-level quality assurance department caters to both units and Network Systems and Technologies is also geared up for achieving these certifications at the earliest.

Network Systems and Technologies, through its international offices, provides onsite consulting and development services in the USA, Canada, Europe, the Middle East and the Asia Pacific region. The NeST Group has had achievement over achievement since its inception. Numerous Awards and Accolades for NeST Group, including Best Regional Software Exporter in Southern India, 1999, 1998, 1997, 1996. Capability Maturity Model (CMM) Level 5 Accreditation, 2000 (the 19th company in the world to have so). The Award for Excellence in Electronics from the Department of Electronics, Government of India, 1996, Best Entrepreneurship Award, 1997, ISO 9001 Certification from KPMG's Quality Registrar, 1997.

More than 3000 employees in various units across the world - mostly technical professionals, out of whom more than 400 are highly skilled software engineers. Global operations are conducting with offices in US, Canada, Middle East, Japan, Australia and Europe. Client list includes top MNCs like Hitachi, Toshiba, Yamaha, Gould, HP, AMP, AM Communications etc.

1.2 ABOUT THE PROJECT

As the name implies the system is intended to manage the business transactions at different levels. The system has tremendously helped us in standardizing our business process and empowered each individual to take quick business decisions in real time.

The system provides facility to work in different levels of business. Every business transactions can be broken up in to a series of activities that require information or decision to move from one part of the business to another, then what the system doing is that it will enable the movement of information and decision making. Automating the training or even just the data processing mechanism will not only help the business have the stored records in a single place, but will also build in the required checks and measures. The greatest advantage of the proposed system is that it provides partial automation along with some commonsense and business intelligence, which may be a more cost effective solution than full automation of the system.

The system is a middle ware business application program, which helps all the individuals working in the middle ware business, which includes HR, personnel

managers, financial managers, employees etc... The main thing that the proposed system does is that it will put the whole business rules in to the system.

1.3 HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE SPECIFICATION

1.3.1 Hardware Specification

RAM: 128MB (for .NET platform)
Processor: Pentium IV
Hard Disk: 20GB

1.3.2 Software Specification

Working Environment: Windows 2000 Server
DBMS: SQL Server
Development Tool: .NET

1.3.3 Software Features

Windows 2000 Server: This is a very successful OS in Windows 2000 family, which includes Windows 2000 Professional, Windows 2000 Server etc... This will configure the system as a network server. The OS is very powerful and robust. We use Windows as our server OS because we have to use the server and client components of the SQL Server DBMS.

MS SQL Server: Microsoft® SQL Server is a user friendly DBMS where we can create and maintain the database graphically. The DBMS incorporates several features greatly enhance data accessing speed.

. NET: It is a framework, which supports multiple languages. Also it supports web applications. It helps us to create highly distributed applications. It provides a user-friendly development environment. To avoid separate runtime for each programming language, .NET framework provides a runtime environment called the Common Language Runtime (CLR)

1.4 TECHNOLOGIES USED

SMTP : It is a simple ASCII protocol. After establishing a TCP connection to a port the sending machine, operating as the client, waits for the receiving machine, operating as the server, to talk first. The server starts by sending a line of text giving it's identity and telling whether or not it is prepared to receive mail. If it is not the client release the connection and tries again later.

The server is waiting to accept the e-mail, the client announces from whom the e-mail is coming and to whom it is intended to. If such a recipient exists at the destination the server gives the client the go ahead message. Then the client sends the message and the server acknowledges it. No checksums are generally needed, because TCP provides a reliable byte stream.

POP3: It is intended to allow a workstation to dynamically access a mail drop on a server host in a useful fashion. This means that the POP3 protocol is used to allow a workstation to retrieve (but not post) mail that the server is holding. The server host starts the service by listening on TCP port 110. A client establishes TCP connection with server host. When the connection is established the server sends a greeting. Then the client and server exchange commands and responses until the connection is closed or aborted. The server can respond with a positive status sending "+OK" to the client or with a negative status sending "- ERR" to the client (both in uppercase)

A POP3 session progresses through several stages during it's lifetime-Authentication, Transaction and Update.

CHAPTER 2

SYSTEM STUDY

Computer based system development means the development of software for problem solving. Software based system should be developed with proper planning and calculation. The first step in the system development life cycle is the identification of users need. The success of system depends on how accurately a problem is defined.

The correctness of problem definition should be thoroughly investigated, and properly carried out through the choice of solution. Use need identification and analysis are concerned with what the user need rather than what he/she wants. System study is intended to help the user and analyst to understand the problem.

A complete understanding of the requirements is essential for the success of software development. The software scope, initially established by the system engineer and refined during the project planning, is refined in detail. A thorough initial investigation is performed on the existing system and the following details are drawn.

2.1 EXISTING SYSTEM

The existing system is the one in which all the business transactions are done manually. When an employee enters in the organization or exits the organization, his entrance and exit time will be noted down by an embedded system. These details, details about late entry, early exit and overtime, will be taken into consideration at the time of salary calculation. If an employee wants to take a leave he has to manually prepare and submit an application to his senior officer and the officer has to search for the records manually to take a decision on the application. If an employee wants to take a loan both the employee and the officer have to follow the same steps. All these actions are time consuming. The only automated module in the existing system is the pay roll management. Mailing and messaging are done with the help of other entities.

2.1.1 Limitations of existing system

Since the present system uses manual methods for operations, several problems may occur. Lack of remote accessibility may lead to redundant storage of data which intern lead to wastage of storage space. It is difficult to maintain and store different categories of application forms and any updation may lead to clerical complexity. At present the communication among the employees in the organization is inefficient. They seek the help of other mail servers and domain providers even though they have enough resources with them.

2.2 PROPOSED SYSTEM

As the name implies the system is intended to manage the business transactions at different levels. The system has tremendously helped in standardizing the business process and empowered each individual to take quick business decisions in real time. There are different levels of users in the system.

Staff

When a staff loges into the system his entry will be authenticated and added to the list of currently logged on individuals. After he is recognized as an authorized user, he can send and receive mails, respond to the messages he may get from managers or administrators, apply for leave or loan, view the status of his applications, schedule and view his appointments and view his salary and working details.

A staff will have the provision to send the loan and leave applications directly to his superior officer. He can be obtained immediately, his status and salary structure.

Manager

The manager has the privilege to view the applications for leave and loan. He can take decisions and communicate it with the employee. The sanction of the

loan is based on the service of the employee. Managers can view the salary details of all the employees in the organization.

The managers are able to send on-line message to any employee who has currently logged in. Also he can communicate to other individuals in the organization through mails.

Administrator

He has the same privilege as the manager. Administrator is the person who is responsible for the employee database management. Even though the manager can do this, entering the details of new employees in to the database and keep the up-to-date is the job of the administrator.

2.3 FEASIBILITY STUDY

Whatever we think need not be feasible. It is wise to think about the feasibility of any problem we undertaken. Feasibility is the study of the impact, which happens in the organization by the development of a system. The impact can be either positive or negative. When the positive dominate the negative the proposed system is considered to be feasible.

2.3.1 Technical Feasibility

We can strongly says that, the system is technically feasible since there will not be much difficulty in getting required resources for the development and maintaining the system as well. All the resources needed for the system are available in the organization. The environment to create the software, both software resources such as .NET platform and SQL Server DBMS and the hardware resources such as the system with the required specification are already there in the organization. Here we are utilizing the resources, which are available already.

2.3.2 Economical Feasibility

Development of the application is economically feasible. Since the required software and hardware resources are already available, there is no need to purchase anything more for the development. So the organization need not spend much money for the development of the system. The only thing is to be done is making an environment for the development with effective supervision. After the development of the system, there is no need for the organization to spend much money for the maintenance of the system.

CHAPTER 3

SYSTEM DESIGN

The term design describes a final system and the process by which it is developed. It refers to the technical specifications that will be applied to implement the candidate system. It also includes the construction of program and program testing.

The first step in the design process is to determine how the output is to be produced. Secondly, input data and master files have to be designed to meet the requirements of the proposed output. The operational phases are handled through program construction and testing, including a list of the programs needed to meet the system's objectives and complete documentation.

The design goes through two phases of development: logical and physical design. A dataflow diagram shows the logical flow of a system and defines the boundaries of the system. When analyst prepares the logical system design, they specify the user needs at a level of detail that virtually determines the information flow into and out of the system and required data resources.

Following logical design is physical design. This procedures the working system by defining the design specifications that tell programmers exactly what the candidate system must do.

3.1 MODULE DESCRIPTION

Main Modules

- Financial Controlling System
- Human Resource Management System
- Communication System

3.1.1 Financial Controlling System

Authentication

- When the individual loges into the system his entry will be checked for security with the stored information.
- User entry/exit time is to be stored in the Database. This will be used for salary calculation in future.
- Once the individual loges into the system his identity including identification number, name and system on which he has logged on will be stored on in the Database. When he logged out his entry will be deleted from the table.

Leave Manager

- Leave requests are submitted to the corresponding officers. The officers can either Grantor Reject the leave.
- Provision to check the balance number of leaves; number of leaves taken in each category is available.

Loan Manager

* View types of loans with its status

* Employee can apply for loan; on submission the loan will be send to the Manager.

* Loan application processing is based on the service remain and many other facts. The decision requires business intelligence.

Scheduler

* Schedule and view the appointments

3.1.2 Human Resource Management System

Pay roll Management System

* Salary Calculation, taking in to consideration the facts such as late entry/exit, loans, leaves, PF, LIC etc...

* Loan Management Console will give provision to view the application for loan along with the details of the applicant

Employee Database

* Employee database will have the details of employees. There will be provision to add, delete and update the database.

3.1.3 **Communication System**

Mail Manager

- The protocols used are SMTP and POP3
- SMTP, Simple Mail Transfer Protocol, is a simple ASCII protocol.
- POP3, Post Office Protocol version3 is intended to permit a workstation to dynamically access a mail drop on a server host in a useful fashion

Chatting

- The managers and the administrators have the provision to send on-line messages to the currently logged on employees to which they can respond.
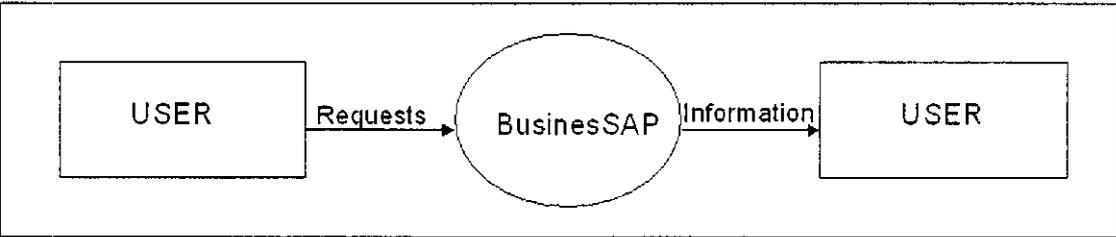
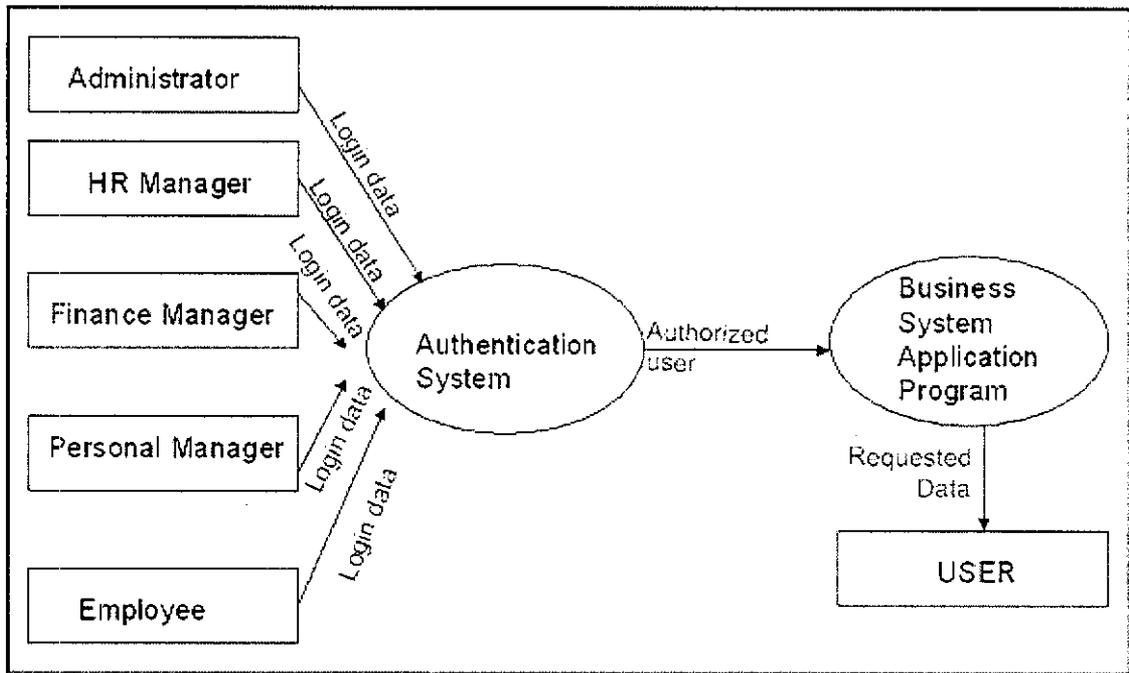## 3. 2 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

0th LEVEL

Figure 3.2.1 0th Level DFD

1st LEVEL

Figure 3.2.2 1st Level DFD

2nd LEVEL
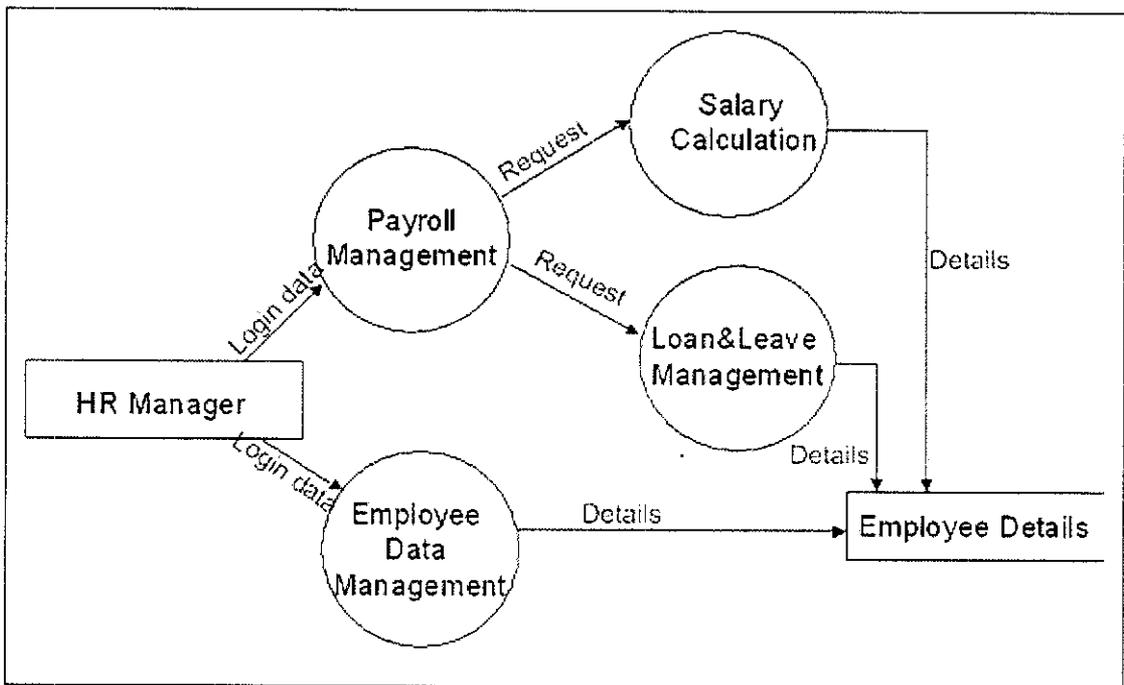
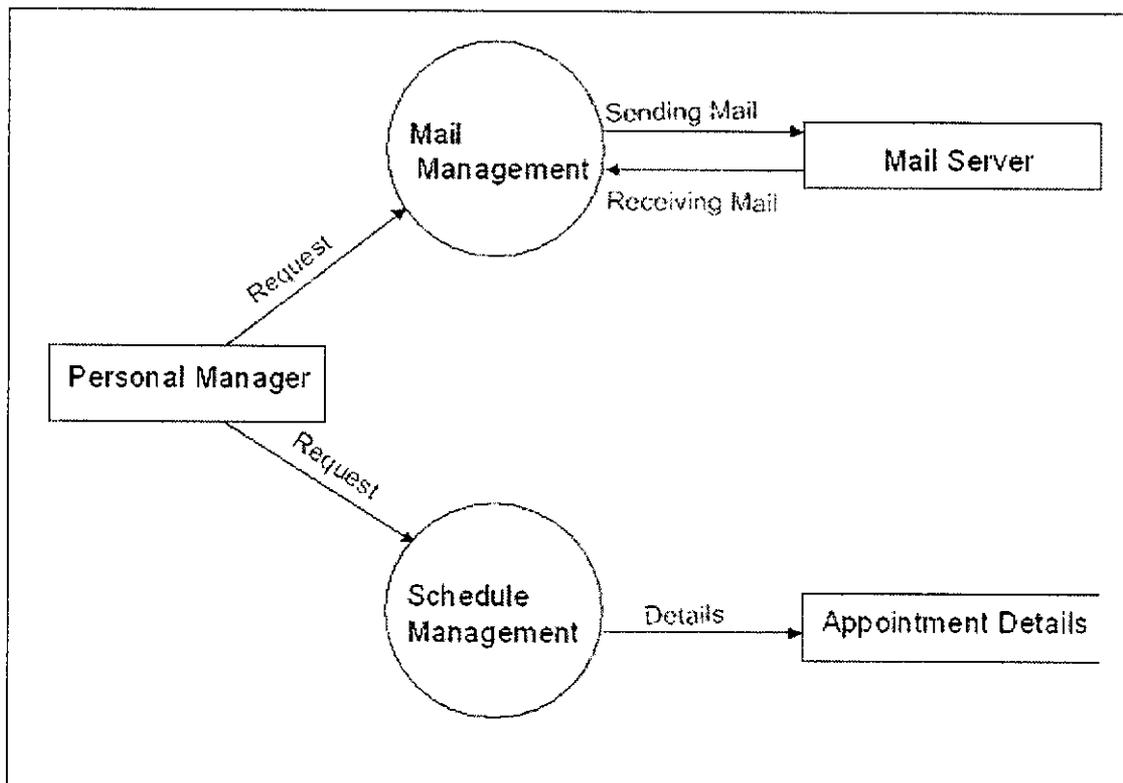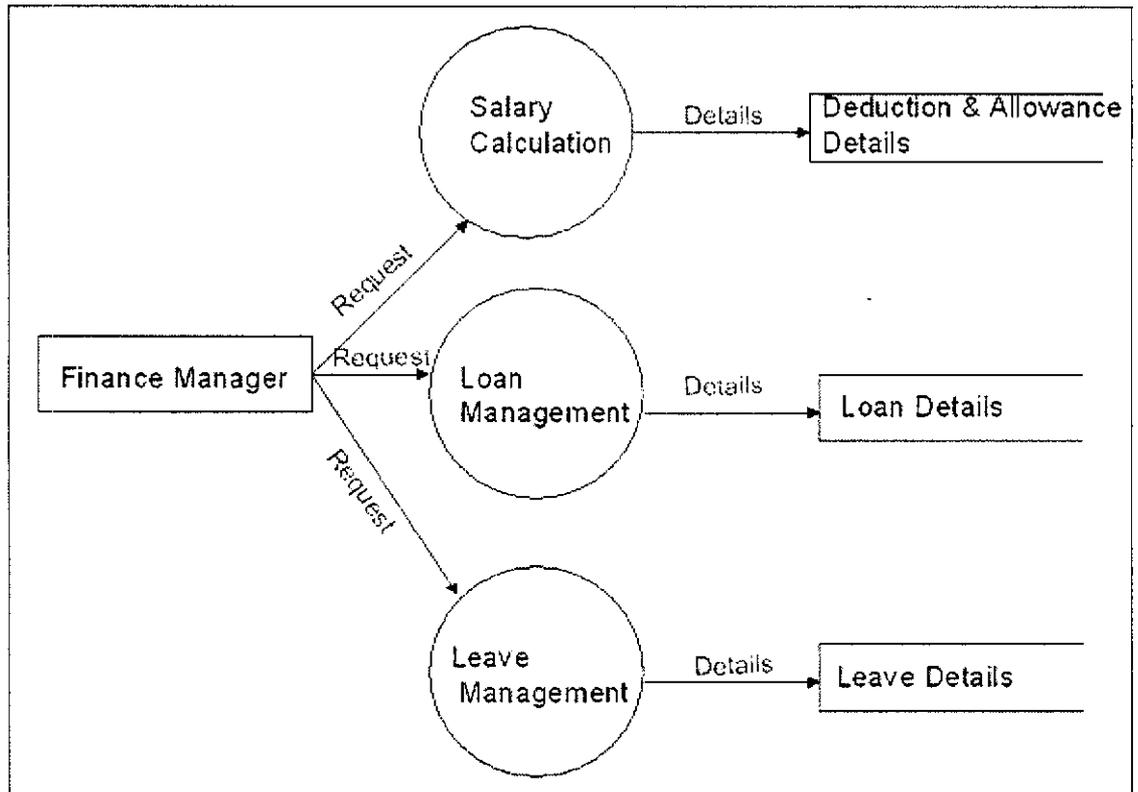

Figure 3.2.3 2nd Level DFD

Figure 3.2.4 2nd Level DFD
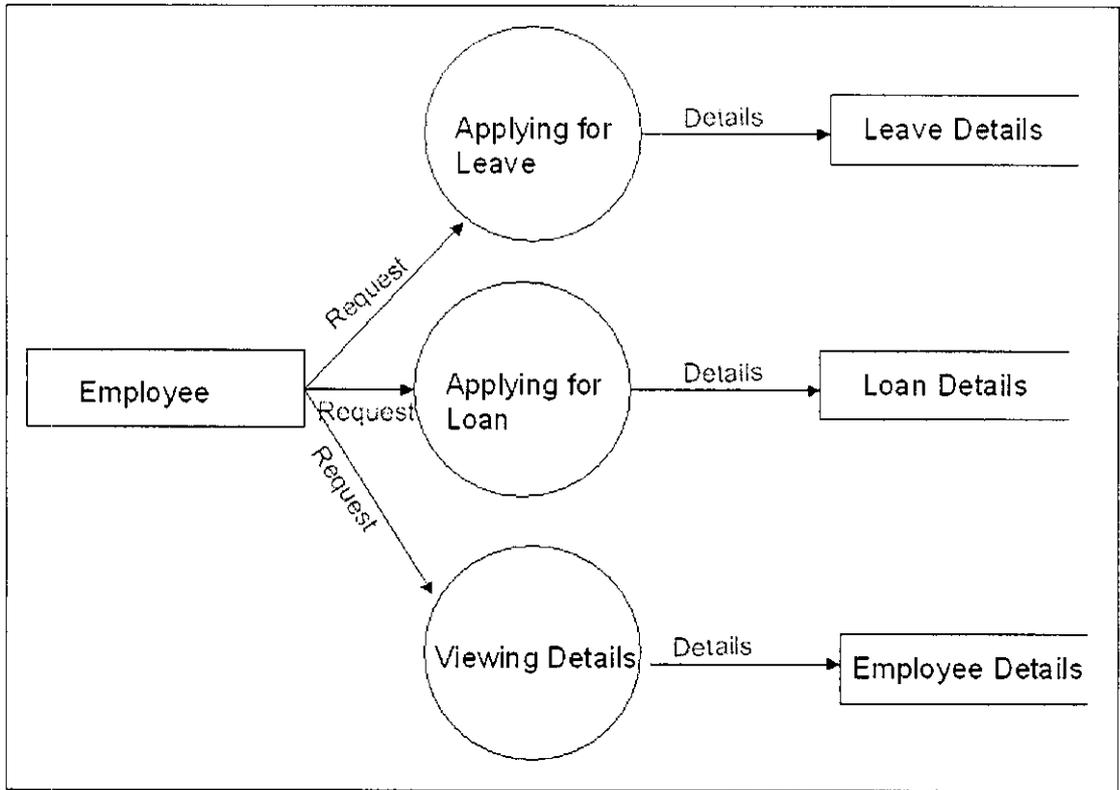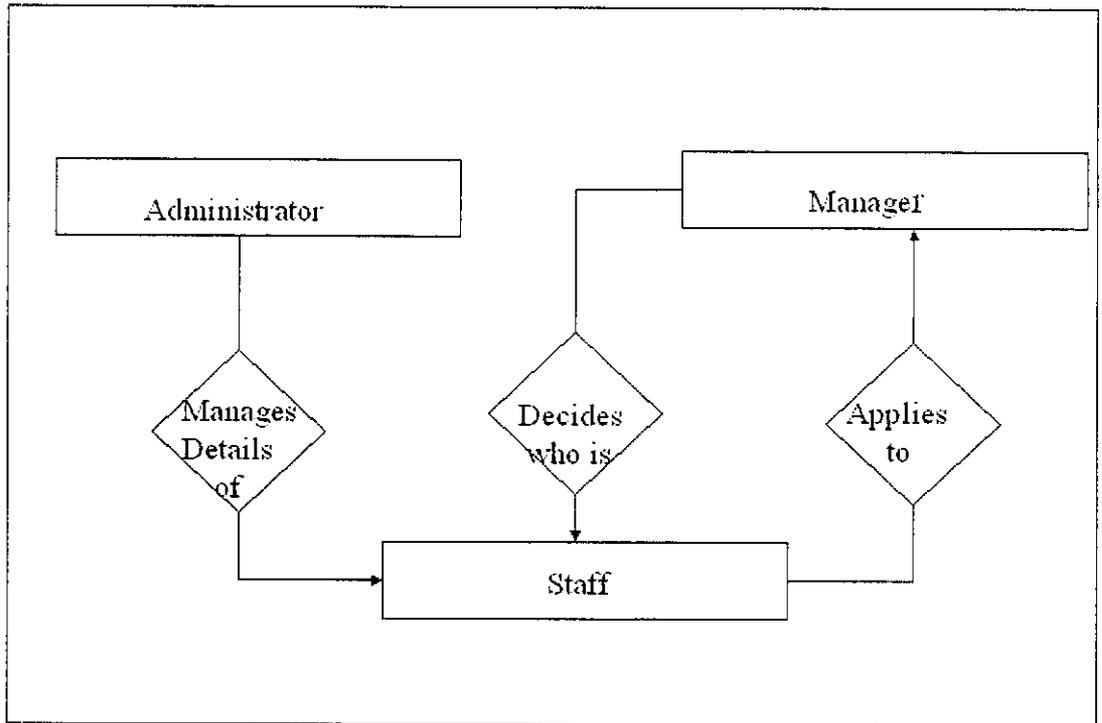
Figure 3.2.5 2nd Level DFD

Figure 3.2.6 2nd Level DFD

3.3 ENTITY-RELATIONSHIP DIAGRAM

3.4 DATABASE DESIGN

A database is a collection of inter-related data stored with minimum redundancy to serve many users quickly and efficiently. A database usually contains a large volume of data related to a particular application. The general objective of database design is to make information necessary, quick, inexpensive and flexible for the user. Design of database is an important area in software development life cycle. A database should not contain unnecessary data. Improper design of database will lead to data redundancy and non-integrity of database. To avoid these problems we can use technique called Normalization to create and organize database tables.

Data structure is refined through a process called normalization. Data are grouped in the simplest way possible so that changes can be made with a minimum of impact on the data structure. When too many attributes are grouped together to form entities, some attributes are found to be entities themselves. Further normalization of these entities into attributes linked by common data elements to form relationships improves the effectiveness of the DBMS. The Business System Application Program uses SQL Server database to store and handle information related to the proposed system

TABLE STRUCTURE

Table Name: Employee

Description: Contains the details of the employees

Primary Key: emid

Field Name	Type	Description
Emid	Numeric	Unique ID for employee
Name	Varchar	Name of the employee
Addr	Varchar	Address of the employee
Des	Char	Designation of the employee
Dob	Varchar	Date of birth of the employee
Jodate	Varchar	Joining date of the employee
Retdate	Varchar	Retirement date of the employee
Admin	Char	Denotes whether the employee is an administrator
Pass	Char	Password of the employee
Status	Char	Status of the employee

Table 3.4.1 Employee

Table Name: Leave

Description: Contains the details of availability of each type of leave

Primary Key: id

Field Name	Type	Description
id	Numeric	Unique ID for employee
Casualtaken	Numeric	Number of casual leave taken
casualavailable	Numeric	Number of casual leave available
casualdeduction	Numeric	Deduction amount
lossofpaytaken	Numeric	Number of loss of pay leave taken
lossofpay available	Numeric	Number of loss of pay leave available
lossofpaydeduction	Numeric	Deduction amount
Medicaltaken	Numeric	Number of medical leave taken
medicalavailable	Numeric	Number of medical leave available
medicaldeduction	Numeric	Deduction amount

Table 3.4.2 Leave

Table Name: Loan

Description: Contains the details of availability of each type of loan

Primary Key: id

Field Name	Type	Description
Id	Numeric	Unique id for employee
Vehiclestatus	Varchar	Status of vehicle loan
educationstatus	Varchar	Status of education loan
Housingstatus	Varchar	Status of housing loan

Table 3.4.3 Loan

Table Name: Loanapplications

Description: Contains all loan applications submitted to the superior officers

Primary Key: loid

Field Name	Type	Description
Loid	Numeric	Unique id for loan application
Id	Numeric	Unique id for employee
amountapplied	Numeric	Applied loan amount
Deduction	Numeric	Deduction amount
Type	Varchar	Type of loan applied
Status	Varchar	Status of the applied loan type

Table 3.4.4 Loan Applications

Table Name: Leaveapplications

Description: Contains all leave applications submitted to the superior officers

Primary Key: lid

Field Name	Type	Description
Lid	Numeric	Unique id for leave application
Id	Numeric	Unique id for employee
daysapplied	Numeric	Applied number of days
daysavilable	Numeric	Available number of days
Type	Varchar	Type of loan applied
Status	Varchar	Status of the applied loan type

Table 3.4.5 Leave Applications

Table Name: Schedule

Description: Contains the schedules of the employees

Primary Key:shid

Field Name	Type	Description
Shid	Numeric	Unique id for Schedule
Id	Numeric	Unique ID of the employee
Datetime	Varchar	Date and time for the appointment
description	Varchar	Details of the appointment

Table 3.4.6 Schedule

Table Name: Allowances

Description: Contains the details of allowances of each employee

Primary Key: id

Field Name	Type	Description
Id	Numeric	Unique id for employee
Ta	Char	Amount of ta
Da	Char	Amount of da
Hra	Char	Amount of hra
Others	Char	Other allowances if any

Table 3.4.7 Allowances

Table Name: Deduction

Description: Contains the details of various kind of deduction

Primary Key: id

Field Name	Type	Description
Id	Numeric	Unique id for employee
loaninterest	Char	Interest of the loan taken
Leavelossofpay	Char	Deduction due to leaves taken
Pf	Char	Amount of pf
Lic	Char	Amount of lic

Table 3.4.8 Deduction

Table Name: Salary

Description: Contains the details about salary

Primary Key: sid

Field Name	Type	Description
Sid	Numeric	Unique id for Salary
Id	Numeric	Unique ID of the employee
Month	Char	Month
Salary	Numeric	Salary of the employee

Table 3.4.9 Salary

Table Name: Flag

Description: Contains variable used for salary calculation and chatting

Primary Key:

Field Name	Type	Description
Bool	Bit	Used for salary calculation
Chat	Bit	Used for chatting
Id	Numeric	Id of the employee for chatting purpose

Table 3.4.10 Flag

Table Name: Times

Description: Contains the Entry/Exit time of the employees

Primary Key: tid

Field Name	Type	Description
Tid	Numeric	Unique id for Salary
Id	Numeric	Unique ID of the employee
Entry	Datetime	Entry time
Exitt	Datetime	Exit time
Datee	Datetime	Date
Late	Numeric	Late time in minutes
deduction	Numeric	Deduction amount

Table 3.4.11 Times

Table Name: Login

Description: Contains the currently Logged on employee details

Primary Key: logid

Field Name	Type	Description
logid	Numeric	Unique id for Login
id	Numeric	Unique ID of the employee
name	Varchar	Name of the employee
des	Char	Designation of the employee
SID	Varchar	System ID

Table 3.4.12 Login

3.5 SCREEN DESIGN

The design of user interface is the major factor determining the ease of use of the system. It should clear unclustered and irrelevant information. There are useful guidelines for describing the vast information. It should be put in a single screen.

- Provide information that is essential to make a design or performing an action.
- Provide all data related to one task on a single screen. The user should have to remember data from one screen to another.
- Output should be easy to understand by the user.

The use of more graphics and colours make the user interfaces clear and easy to use. Various entities logically belonging together should be placed together. The end-user interact with a window based screen using mouse and keyboard

While designing the screens, I have taken all these guidelines into consideration. I have designed the screens such that, the menu items vary according to the user who loges into the system. If a staff loges in he will have access to many screens. Staff can view his salary structure, apply for loan or leave, mail to his colleagues, view his status etc... All these screens are designed such that the information needed are displayed in an ordered manner. If the user who loges in is an administrator, apart from all the above screens he will have access to database insertion, updation and deletion screens. Also, if a

will have access to database insertion, updation and deletion screens. Also, if a manager loges into the system he will have some additional screens for viewing and processing various applications such as loan and leave applications. All the screens displays relevant information in ordered and structured manner. Group boxes are used in plenty to give a structured look for the information.

3.6 CODE DESIGN

Database design translates the object defined in the analysis model in to data structures that reside within the software. The attributes that describe data objects, relationship between objects and their use within the program, all influences the choice of data structures.

A code is an ordered collection of symbols designed to provide unique identification to an entity or an attribute using the codes. Data can be simplified, standardized and errors can be controlled.

A program with a proper layout will give increased readability and understandability to the code, which may help in future maintenance and further enhancement. Proper indentation, blank spaces and parenthesis, proper comments etc... will be help to give an elegant look to the code. Also, simple looping construction will give simplicity to the code.

Another area where we should be careful while we are coding is selection of variable names. The variable names should be simple and meaning full. It should

reflect the program entity it represents. For example, dsEmployee will tell as that it is a dataset, which contains the details of employee. Another example is intCnt. It is an integer variable, which is used for counting purpose.

CHAPTER4

SYSTEM TESTING

System Testing is most vital activity that has to be enforced in any system development. This could be done parallel during the development phase and after implementation. The feedback received from this testing was carefully examined for further enhancements.

In system testing, the software and other elements are tested as a whole. Software, once validated must be combined with other system elements (e.g. hardware, people, database). System testing verifies that all elements mesh properly and that overall system function/performance is achieved.

System testing is designed to uncover weaknesses that are no found in earlier tests. This includes forced system failure and validation of the total system as it's user(s) in the operational environment will implement it. Generally it begins with low volume of transaction based on live data. The volume is increased until the maximum level for each transaction type is reached. The total system is also tested for recovery and fall back after various major failures to ensure that no data are lost during the emergency.

4.1 USER ACCEPTENCE TESTING

An acceptance test has the objective of getting the user acceptance on the validity and reliability of the system. It verifies that the system's procedure meets the system specifications. It makes sure that the integrity of vital data is maintained. Performance of an acceptance test is actually the user's show. User motivation and knowledge are critical for the successful performance of the system. Then a comprehensive test report is prepared. The report indicates the positive system tolerance, performance range, error rate and accuracy.

4.2 BLACK-BOX TESTING

Black box testing enables the software engineer to derive set of conditions that will fully exercise all requirements for a design code. Black box testing attempts to reveal errors in interface of inputs, database access and initialization and termination. During this testing we will provide all types of data the system expects and verifies the output. This does not require any type of coding information.

4.3 WHITE-BOX TESTING

White box testing also referred to as glass-box software testing. It is a test case design that would use the 'program control flow' structures to derive software test cases. The software engineer must make sure that all independent paths within a module have been exercised and all logical decisions are exercised

on their true or false sides. He must also have to checkout whether all loops are executed at their boundaries and within their operational bounds.

4.4 PROGRAM TESTING

A program represents the logical elements of a system. For a program to run satisfactorily, it must compile and test data correctly and tie in properly with other programs. Achieving an error-free program is the responsibility of the programmer. Program testing checks for two types of error: syntax and logic. A syntax error is a program statement, which violates one or more rules of the language in which it is written. An improperly defined field dimension or omitted keywords are common syntax errors. These errors are shown through error messages generated by the computer. The login error, on the other hand, deals with incorrect data fields, out-of-range items, and invalid combinations. Since, diagnostics do not detect logic errors, the programmer must examine the output carefully to bring it out.

4.5 SYSTEM TESTING

System testing is used to uncover weaknesses that were not found in earlier testes. This includes forced system failure and violation of the total system, as its users in the operational environment will implement it. Total system is also tested for recovery and fallback after various major failure to ensure that no data are lost during the emergency. All this is done with the old system still in operation. After a candidate system passes the test, the old system is discontinued.

4.6 SYSTEM DOCUMENTATION

All design and test documentation should be finalized and entered in the library for future reference. The library is central location for maintenance of the new system.

CHAPTER 5

RESULTS DISCUSSIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 SYSTEM IMPLMENTATION

The implementation phase is less creative than system design. It is primarily concerned with user training, site preparation and file conversion. During the final testing, user acceptance is tested, followed by user training. Depending on the nature of the system, extensive user training may be required. System testing checks the readiness and accuracy of the system to access update and retrieve data from new files.

Implementation is the process of converting a new or revised system design in to an operational one. Conversion is one aspect of implementation. There are three types of implementation.

- Implementation of a computer system to replace a manual system. This problems encountered are converting files, training users, creating accurate file and verifying printouts for integrity.
- Implementation of a new computer system to replace an existing one. This is usually a difficult conversion. If not properly planned, there can be many

- problems. Some large computer systems have taken as long as a year to convert.

- Implementation of a modified application to replace an existing one, using the same computer. This type of conversion is relatively easy to handle provide there are no, major changes in the file

5.2 SYSTEM MAINTENANCE

Maintenance is the enigma of system development. It holds the software industry captive, typing up programming resources. Analysis and programmers spend far more time maintaining programs than they do writing them.

Maintenance is not as rewarding as existing as developing systems. It's perceived as requiring neither skill nor experience.

- Users are not fully cognizant of the maintenance problem or it's high cost
- Few tools and techniques are available for maintenance.
- A good test plan is lacking.
- Standards, procedures and guidelines are poorly defined and enforced.

5.3 SCOPE FOR FURTHER DEVELOPMENT

The software that has been developed is for NeST group. The software has got scope over other business organization too. If we make some changes according to the company policy the software can be used by any business organization. So the projects scope is wide.

Chances for future development are also high. If we want to extend the functionality of the software, we can even use some existing codes, which may be written in some other languages other than VB. This is possible because the technology used is .NET, which is Multilanguage platform. So further development of the software is also possible.

5.4 CONCLUSION

The software tested with real data, with all range of values and was found error free. Security of the system is also maintained. The system is protected from any unauthorized access. Only valid users can log in to the system and utilize the resources.

I have successfully completed the project with in the allotted time without much complication. I am extremely grateful to my teaches and all those who have helped me to complete the project. Through this project I have got much confidence   to   undertake   such   projects   in   future   also.

6.APPENDICES

SAMPLE SCREENS

Main Form
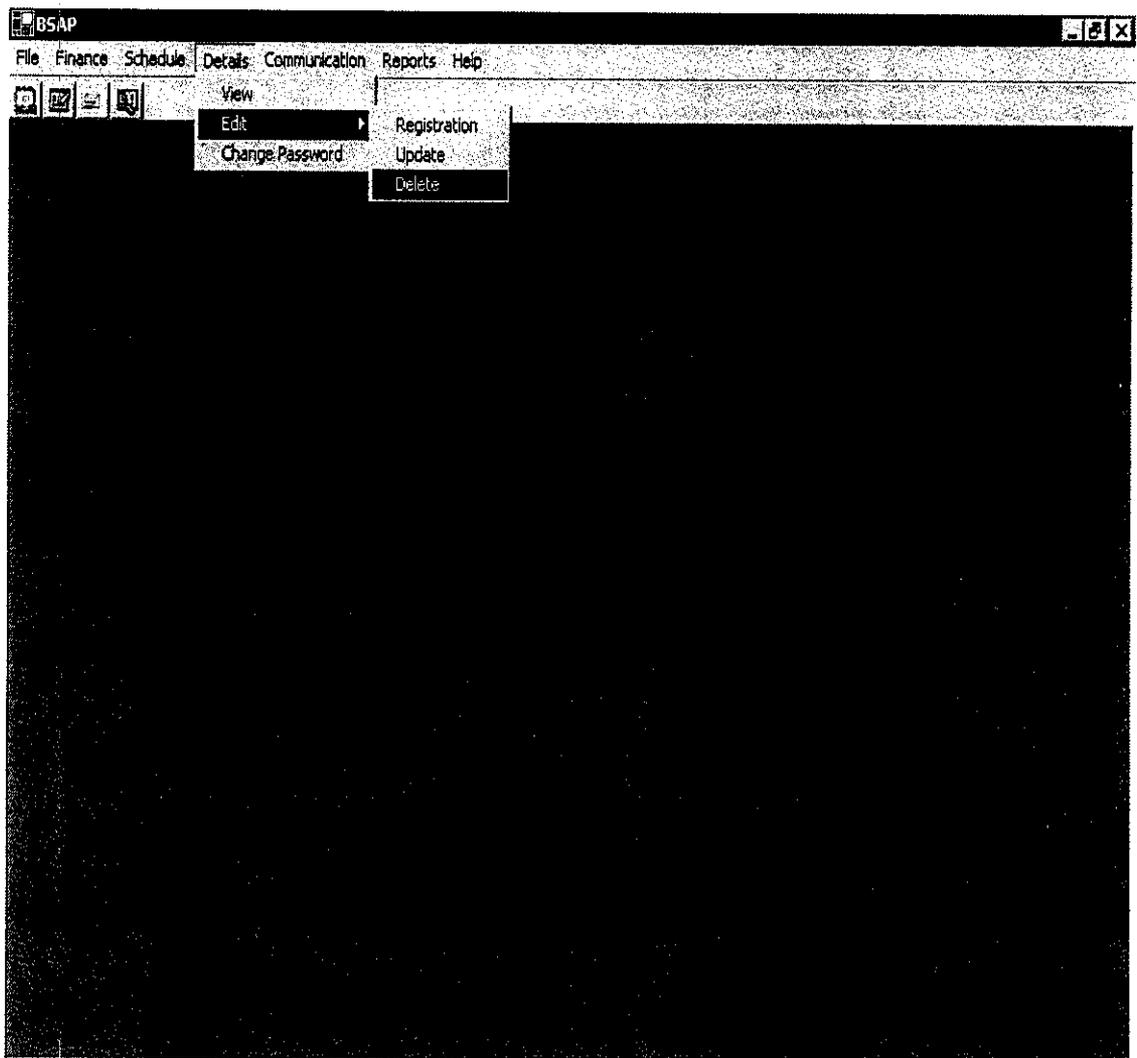
Changing password

Registering a new employee

Salary Structure of the employee

Applying for leave

BSAP - [LeaveApply]

File   Finance   Schedule   Details   Communication   Help

Leave Application

Status

Leave Type   Medical

Available   6

Taken   0

Deduction   0

BSAP

Your application has been sent for processing!

OK

Medical

No. of Days   5

Apply   Cancel
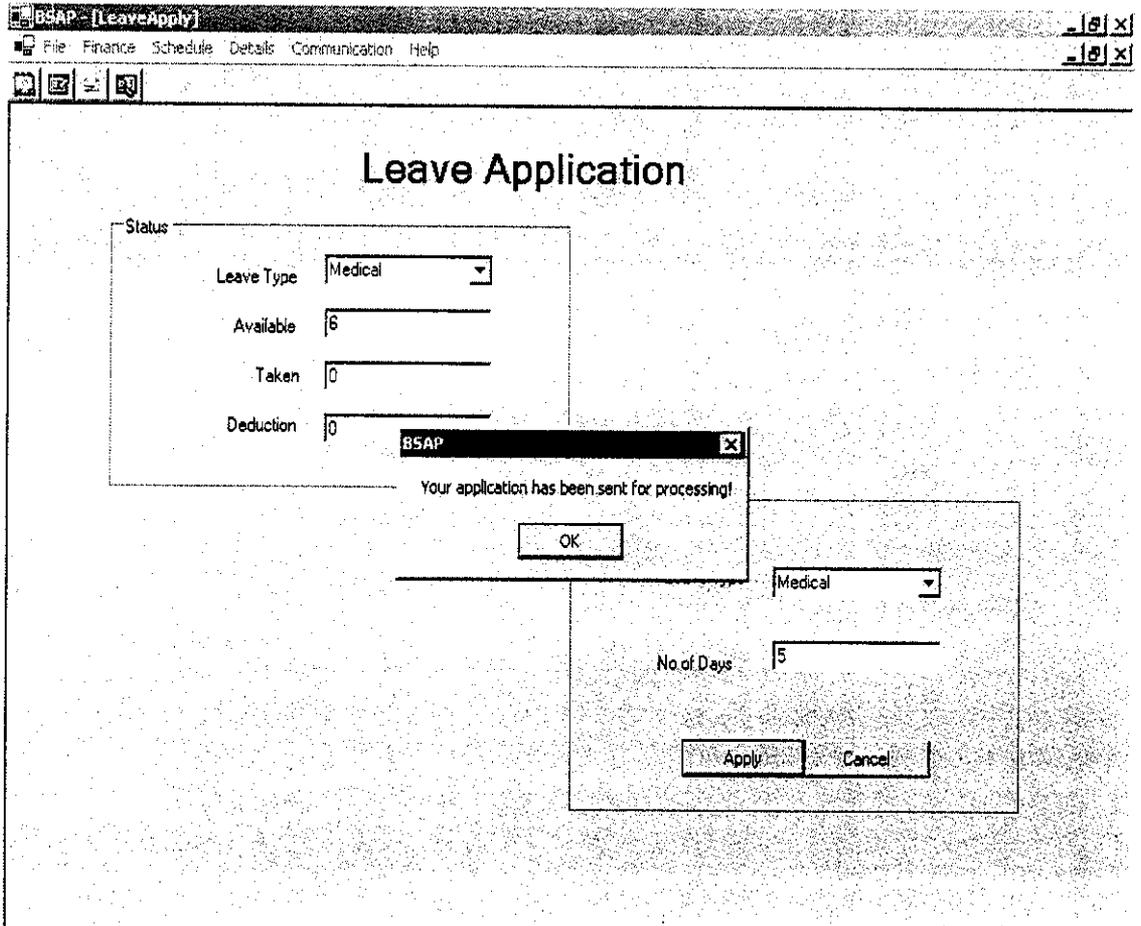
Posting a new schedule

Staff schedules

BSAP - [View_Staff_Schedule]

File   Finance   Schedule   Details   Communication   Help

ID   103

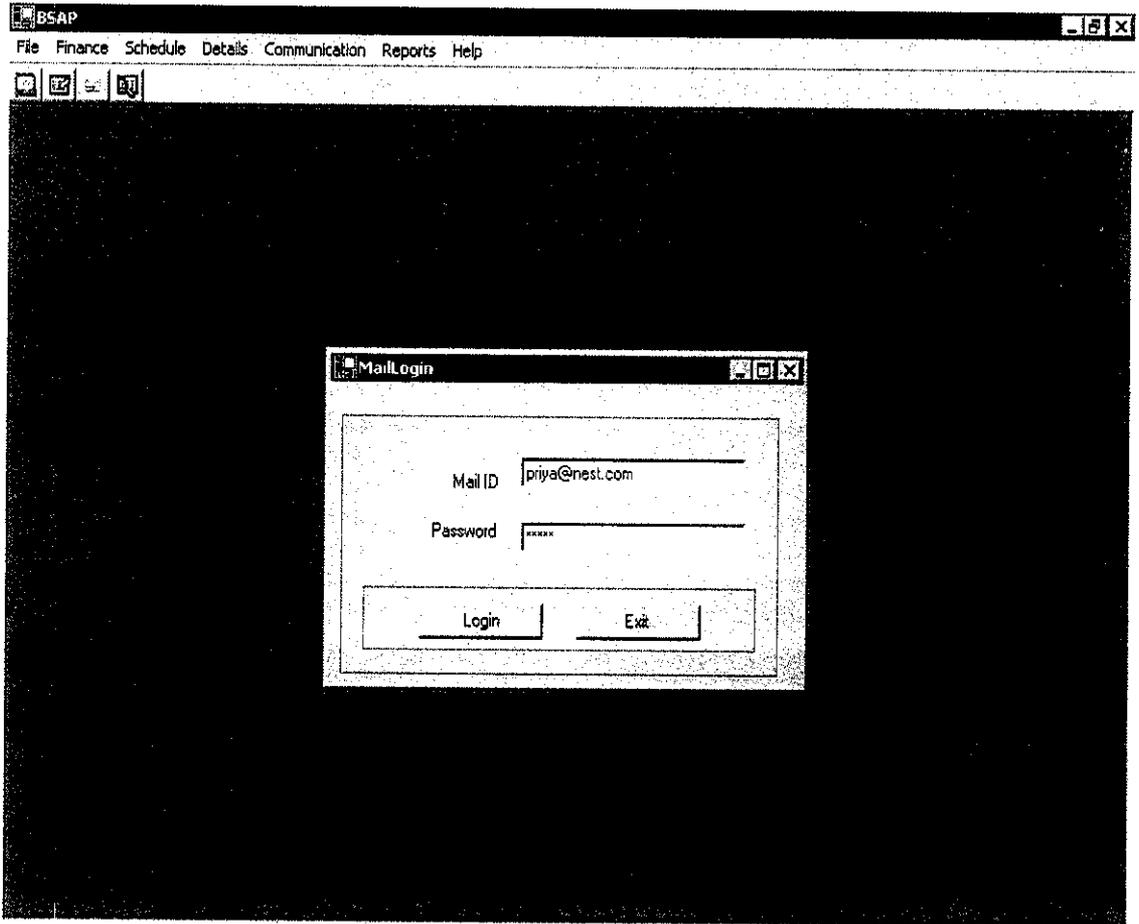Name   Senu

Schedule ID   4

Wednesday,   April   27, 2005 ▼

◄		April, 2005			►	
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
27	28	29	30	31	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Today: 4/22/2005

Time   11:30:00

Description   Meet DM

Cancel Shedule

Previous   Next

Loges into the mailbox

Report – details of employees

MainReport

EMPLOYEE DETAILS

ID	NAME	ADDRESS	DESIGNATION	DATE OF BIRTH	JOINED DATE	R
101	Tinu	Pala	Manager	1/25/1982	4/23/2004	5
104	Bindu	Kodungallor	Staff	3/12/1981	3/24/2005	8

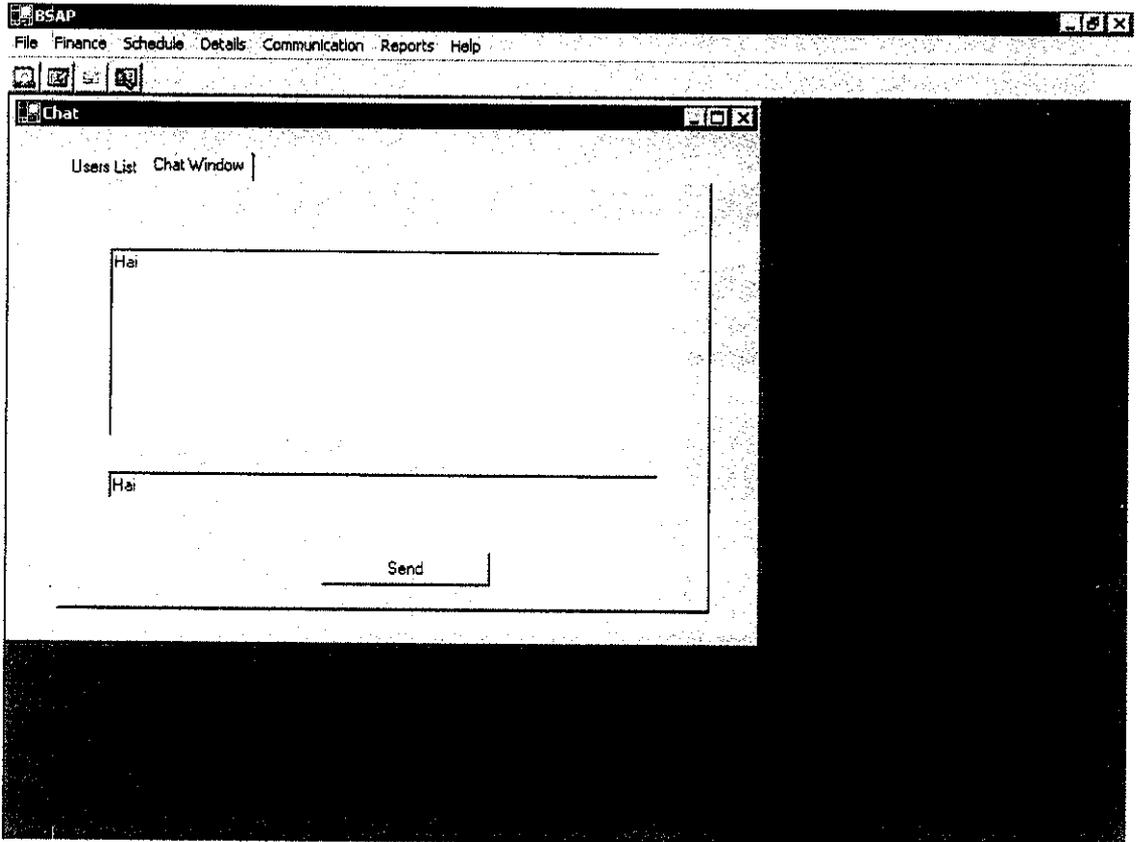Current Page No: 1   Total Page No: 1   Zoom Factor: 100%

About Us
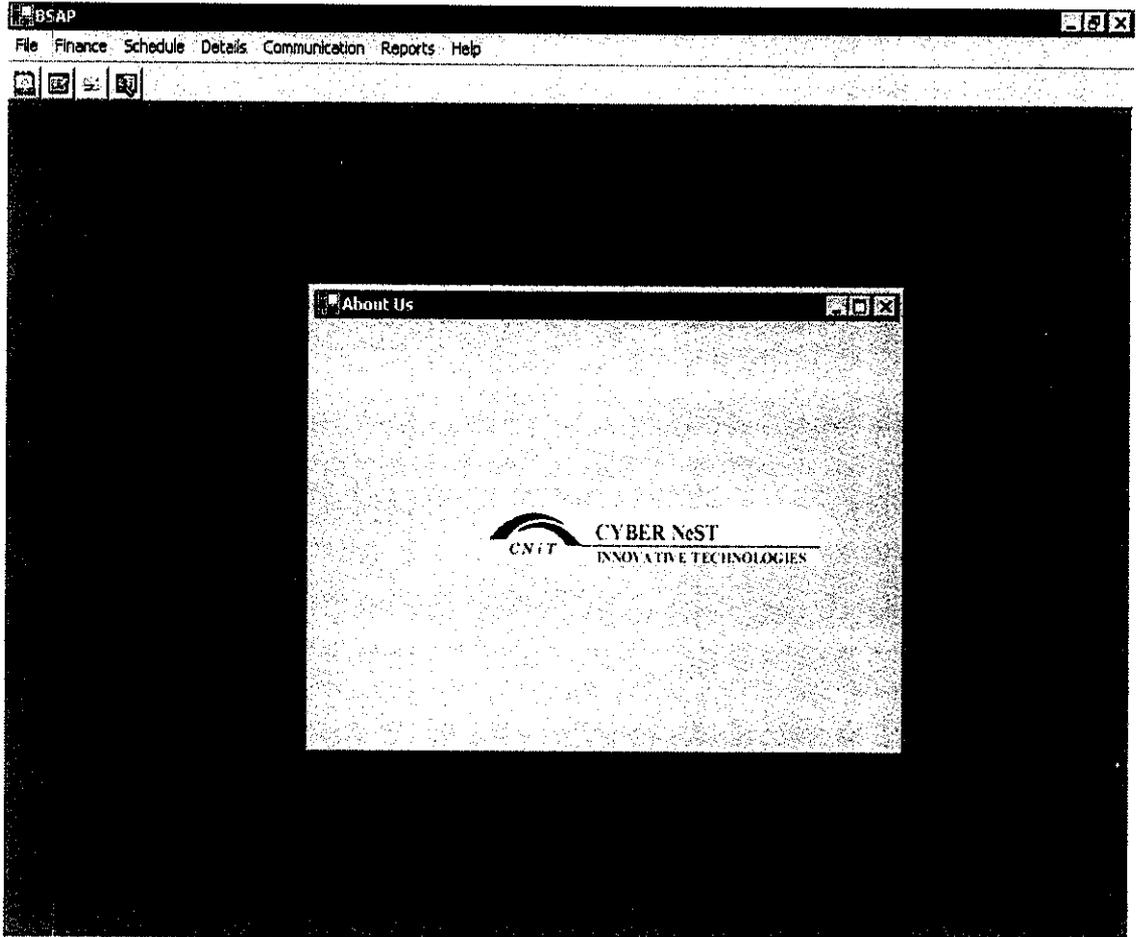
Chatting
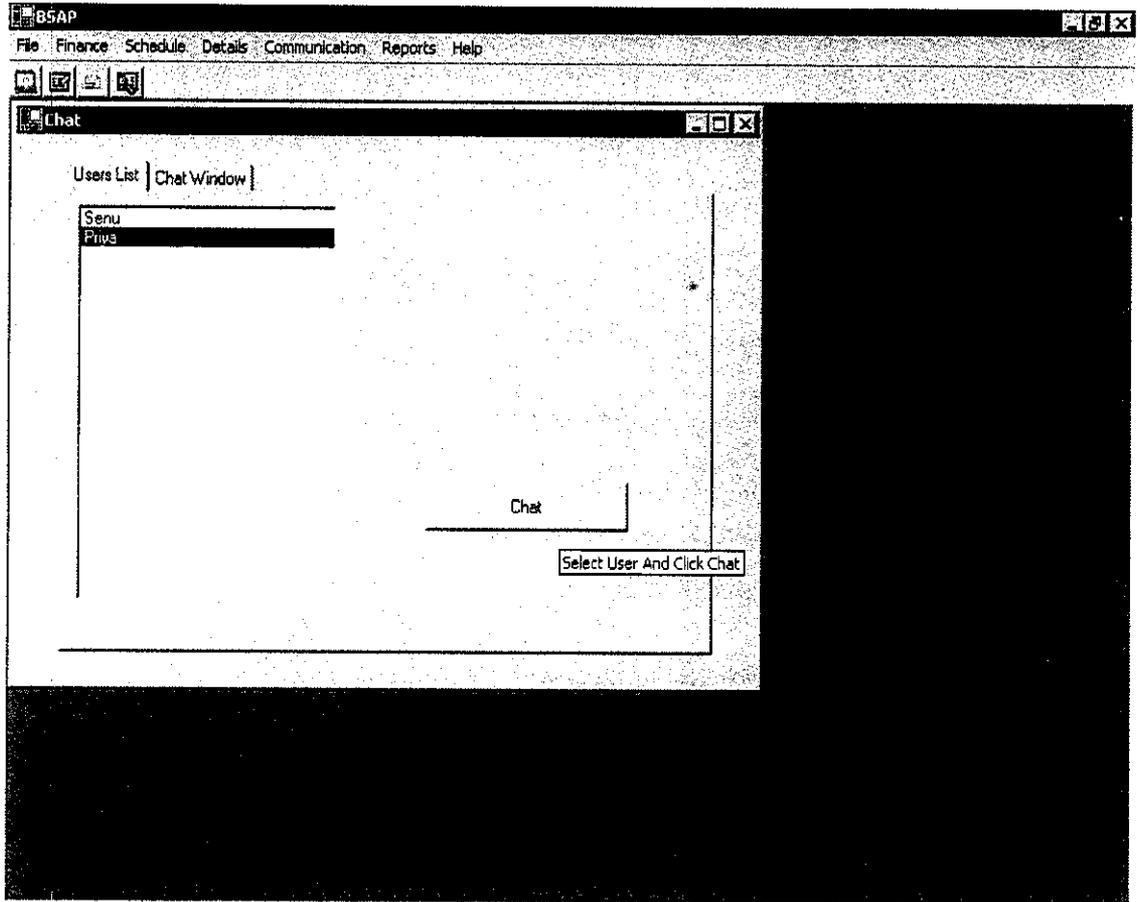
Chatting

7.REFERENCES

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3) Rodger s Pressman (1997),'Software Engineering, a Practitioer' Approach', Tata MeGraw Hill

4) MSDN Library Visual Studio6.0 Release

Websites

www.a1vbcode.com

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www.franklinks.net

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