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INTEGRATED WEB CENTERED PROJECT MANAGEMENT

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BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

Certified that this project report titled **Integrated Web Centred Project Management** is the bonafide work of **Mr. Senthil Prabhu S** 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.

Project Guide

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Submitted for the University Examination held on

3/9/07

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GRS Info Tech Pvt Ltd.,

Date: 6th June 2007

TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

Sub.: Completion of Student Project Training

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ABSTRACT

Web Centered Project Management is a proven methodology for defining projects, scheduling projects, and tracking project progress against goals.

The fundamental characteristics of Project Management are clear objectives and task definition, detailed planning, detailed scheduling of tasks commitments of people, equipment, and resources (time and money), management commitment to project support, continuous tracking, updating, and review of schedule, and constraints, continuous communication with team members and managers.

Project Management is the concern of our project and it falls in the Human Resources application.

The goal of our project is to develop a Project Management Information System, in a network environment to be used by the project managers, members and clients so that they could keep track and analyze all the processes taking place in the entire software development life cycle.

Developed in J2EE as Front-end this Project aims at scheduling the proper project

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 SYSTEM OVERVIEW

Project Management is a proven methodology for defining projects, scheduling projects, and tracking project progress against goals.

The fundamental characteristics of Project Management are clear objectives and task definition, detailed planning, detailed scheduling of tasks commitments of people, equipment, and resources (time and money), management commitment to project support, continuous tracking, updating, and review of schedule, and constraints, continuous communication with team members and managers.

Project Management is the concern of our project and it falls in the Human Resources application. Increasingly it is intangible factors – people, ideas, and services – which underpin the best-performing businesses.

The goal of our project is to develop a Project Management Information System, in a network environment to be used by the project managers, members and clients so that they could keep track and analyze all the processes taking place in the entire software development life cycle.

1.2 ORGANIZATION PROFILE

GRS Info Tech Pvt. Ltd. is an ISO 9001:2000 certified international IT services & consulting company that delivers affordable business and technology solutions through global software development model. Founded in 1998 at Chennai India, and pioneering the offshore software project and software product development process, GRS Info Tech has consistently delivered quality software products and solutions for more than 50 leading software companies and global corporations. GRS Info Tech has registered office at Chennai India with offshore development office.

GRS Info Tech is a young, nimble team with passion for delivering superior software solutions, products and customer service. GRS Info Tech believes in Indian values of global oneness and share the common vision and conceptual outlook towards the future with clients, being the customer driven company. GRS Info Tech constantly strives to provide the highest quality services to its customers. GRS Info Tech perceive technology with high spirit, technology in mind and the enthusiasm in heart.

Services GRS Info Tech provide are:

- Software Development
- Client / Server Applications
- Distributed Applications
- Wireless / Mobile
- XML Applications

CHAPTER 2

SYSTEM STUDY AND ANALYSIS

2.1 EXISTING SYSTEM

There are various project management systems currently available, but each with some restrictions. Some systems would not be accessible on network i.e. they would be stand-alone software used only by the project manager. Some other systems would not have separate logins for clients to use. Also, most project management systems lack sufficient risk analysis, cost estimation and other tools to analyze the project flow and tasks.

2.1.1 Drawbacks of Existing System

- Increases knowledge application gap, which introduces undesired delays.
- Stand-alone PMs are used by senior officials, and so incomplete involvement for others.
- No separate logins for clients to use.
- Most project management systems lack sufficient integrated cost estimation and report building tools to analyze the project flow and tasks.
- Current systems are tedious for huge software projects involving more people and time.

2.2 PROPOSED SYSTEM

- Web-Centered Project Management, with online client interactions.
- Demands and Supports from and to Project Members and Client Users.
- Integrated Project Calendar, Gantt chart and Cost Estimation.

2.2.1 Advantages of Proposed System

- Bridges the knowledge application gap between developers and end-users.
- Creates 'frictionless' flows of knowledge by minimizing the inefficiencies inherent in the design of software projects.
- Can introduce realistic implications for performance outcomes through interactions with customers and end-users.
- Enables the PM system to get right information to the right individual at the right time in the right form.

2.3 FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS

Feasibility analysis is the measure of how beneficial or practical the development of Information System will be to the Organization. Once the scope of the problem has been identified and initial analysis of the system has been completed, the feasibility of the project and the software to be developed is put under the test. This is done at this point to basically verify whether the software which is to be developed meets the scope and whether the project is feasible to do. The three stages of feasibility analysis are described below.

2.3.1 TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY

Technical Feasibility is the measure of practicality of a specific technical solution and the availability of technical resources and expertise. It centers on the existing computer system (hardware, software, etc.) and to what extent it can support the new addition. The technical issues that have to dealt with in this phase are regarding the technology the system uses and its modifiability.

2.3.2 OPERATIONAL FEASIBILITY

Operational Feasibility asks if the system will work when it is developed and installed. It checks for the support of the management, the current business methods, user's involvement and their attitude towards the proposed system, etc.

The proposed system is said to be operationally feasible only it meets all the requirements of the client. The proposed system has found encouraging from all type users as the system is said to flexible to the users and its operations are transparent as it the makes use of the loosely coupled architecture called as the service oriented architecture (SOA).

2.3.3 ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY

Economic feasibility is the measure of the cost-effectiveness of the proposed system. The investment to be made in the proposed system must prove a good investment to the organization by returning benefits equal to or exceeding the costs incurred in developing the system.

The proposed benefits of the system will outweigh the costs to be incurred during system developed since the system does not require procurement of additional hardware facilities it is economically feasible.

2.4 USERS OF THE SYSTEM

2.4.1 General Manager

General Manager can be created by an Administrator. A General Manager can create users with lower permission levels and has the ability to manage everything on the account, except general account settings such as the account type.

This includes project creation, team management, and task management. A General Manager does not need to be part of a project to make changes to it.

She or he can add users of any type (except General Managers and Administrators) to the account. If you are the Account owner, you should name General Manager that person who will have the responsibility of planning and overseeing the general progress of all projects, and distributing specific responsibilities among team members.

2.4.2 Global Project Leader

Global Project Leader has rights to create and modify projects/tasks in which she or he is the Project Leader. In addition, this user has read-only access to the remaining projects which have other leaders.

When this user creates a project, she or he will always be the Project Leader of the project created. A Global Project Leader can add Global Users, Specific Project Users and Specific Task Users to the account.

We suggest that Global Project Leader permissions be given to those users who will be team leaders of one or more projects, especially when it is beneficial that these users are informed about the state of all projects and tasks included in the account.

2.4.3 Specific Project Leader

This user is authorized to view/create/modify items belonging to projects where she or he is a Project leader. A Specific Project Leader cannot view/modify/delete other projects/tasks that he does not own.

In Addition, this user is able to create projects, but she or he will always be their Project Leader (that is, this user cannot create a project and assign the role of Project Leader to another user).

This user can add Specific Project Users and Specific Task Users, so that she or he can organize the team which she or he leads. Create Specific Project Leaders when you want to assign a user management and leadership responsibilities over a specific project.

2.4.4 Global User

Global User has read-access to all the contents (projects, tasks, users, clients, etc.) of the account (except general account settings). This user cannot create new tasks or projects, but she or he can add comments to, and modify the status and percent completed of, any tasks that are assigned to or reviewed by her or him.

A Global User can't add other users to the account. Add Global Users when you want to be able to assign tasks to a specific user, especially when it is beneficial that this user is informed about the state of all projects and tasks included in the account.

2.4.5 Specific Project User

Specific Project User has read-access only to the tasks that are assigned to or reviewed by her or him. A Specific Task User cannot create new tasks or projects, but can modify these tasks' status or percentage completed, as well as add comments.

CHAPTER 3

DEVELOPMENT ENVIRONMENT

3.1 HARDWARE SPECIFICATION

Processor Speed Minimum	:	P IV 2.4 GHz
RAM	:	512 MB
Hard disk	:	40GB
Floppy Drive	:	1.44 MB
CD Drive	:	52X
Monitor	:	15" SVGA

3.2 SOFTWARE SPECIFICATION

Server

Network Operating System	:	Windows 2000 Server
Web Server	:	Internet Information Services
Server Script	:	jsp
Database	:	SQL Server
Platform	:	java

Client

OS	:	Windows 2000 / XP
Client Script	:	jsp
Client Presentation	:	HTML
Web Browser	:	IE 5.6

3.3 PROGRAMMING ENVIRONMENT

3.3.1 JAVA SCRIPT

Scripting languages are used to embed programming instructions to the browser in a web page. The most widely used client-side scripting language is JavaScript.

JavaScript offers several benefits including:

- Simplifying some repetitive coding tasks for HTML pages
- Providing functionality and interactivity not possible in HTML
- Providing client functions that would otherwise require requests for additional pages and/or server-side processing
- JavaScript can also be used in conjunction with server-side processing such as that provided by ColdFusion to reduce the number of requests the browser must make to the server.

Distributed Multitiered Applications:

The J2EE platform uses a distributed multitiered application model for enterprise applications. Application logic is divided into components according to function, and the various application components that make up a J2EE application are installed on different machines depending on the tier in the multitiered J2EE environment to which the application component belongs.

There are different tiers. They are

- Client-tier components run on the client machine.
- Web-tier components run on the J2EE server.
- Business-tier components run on the J2EE server.
- Enterprise information system (EIS)-tier software runs on the EIS server.
- J2EE Components

J2EE applications are made up of components. A J2EE component is a self-contained functional software unit that is assembled into a J2EE application with its related classes and files and that communicates with other components. The J2EE specification defines the following J2EE components:

Application clients and applets are components that run on the client.

Java Servlet and JavaServer Pages (JSP) technology components are web components that run on the server.

Enterprise JavaBeans (EJB) components (enterprise beans) are business components that run on the server.

3.3.2 MYSQL

MySQL has become the most popular open source database and the fastest growing database in the industry. This is based on its dedication to providing a less complicated solution suitable for widespread application deployment at a greatly reduced TCO.

All of our products are available under open source licenses, but we also sell commercial licenses for all of the products so they can be adopted in situations where an open source solution is not appropriate.

CHAPTER 4

SYSTEM DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT

4.1 ELEMENTS OF DESIGN

System Design is the most creative and challenging phase in the development of a software system. Design implies to a description of the final system and the process by which it is developed. The first step is to determine what input data is needed for the system and then to design a database that will meet the requirements of the proposed system. The next step is to determine what outputs are needed from the system and the format of the output to be produced.

During the design of the proposed system some areas where attention is required are:

- What are the inputs required and the outputs produced?
- How should the data be organized?
- What will be the processes involved in the system?
- How should the screen look?

The steps carried out in the design phase are as follows:

- File Design
- Modular Design
- Input Design
- Output Design
- Database Design

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In design an efficient and effective system is of great importance to consider the human factor and equipment that these will require to use. System analyst must evaluate the capabilities and limitations of the personal and corresponding factors of the equipment itself.

The characteristics associated with effective system operation are:

- Accessibility
- Decision making ability
- Economy
- Flexibility
- Reliability
- Simplicity

4.1.1 File Design

Software tools are used to describe, manipulate and manage data. Database files are the key source of information into the system. It is the process of designing database files, which are the key source of information to the system. The files should be properly designed and planned for collection, accumulation, editing and retrieving the required information. The objectives of the file design are to provide effective auxiliary storage and to contribute to the overall efficiency of the computer program component of the system.

4.1.2 Modular Design

It is always difficult for any System Development team to grasp a system without breaking it into several smaller systems. These smaller systems will be a part of the original system yet they will be independent in the sense that they will incorporate within them the major functionalities of the proposed system.

A software system is always divided into several subsystems which make it easier to develop and perform tests on the whole system. The subsystems are known

as the modules and the process of dividing an entire system into subsystems is known as Decomposition.

The activity description will clearly describe all the user activities that in involved in various modules of the project.

The various modules that are identified in this project based on user activities,

- Login module
- Client page module
- Administrator module
  - Project page module
  - Tasks module

4.1.2.1 Login page Module

Please enter your login and password to enter your account. Remember that your login is always your internal mail ID. If you don't remember your password you can retrieve it by sending a request to the admin.

4.1.2.2 Client page Module

- To add a client, go to [Clients] on the main menu and then click on [Add new client]. You must enter a company name; the rest is optional. To get a list of the account clients, click on the [Clients] menu item. You can modify or delete clients by clicking the respective link in that page. These links can appear disabled if:
- the client is assigned to projects for which the user is not a leader (when you are a Global/Specific Project Leader).
- Users don't have write-access on clients.

This project allows you to store basic information about your projects' clients. In many situations, it is important that project members have clients' contact information handy. You can add clients to the account, and relate projects with clients while creating/modifying a project.

4.1.2.3 Administrator Module

4.1.2.3.1 Project page Module

- Click on the item "Add new project," under "Projects" (on the Main menu), complete the fields and add users to the project team. If you have not created any users yet, you can add them by clicking on "Add/Modify users." You will be able to come back later without losing the data that you have already entered in the Add Projects form. If you don't understand user levels click here to view a description of each one and its corresponding access rights.
- The project leader is the user that evaluates the project progress. This is an optional field.Specifying a client for the project is also optional.
- To delete a project, you must go to the projects list page by clicking on the [Projects] menu item. Then, click on the "Delete" link – it will be disabled if you don't have permission to modify that specific project. Confirm the deletion of a project by clicking on the [Yes] button. You can keep the tasks that belong to that project if you check the option [Keep Tasks]. If you do this, the tasks will become "Project-free tasks."
- To modify a project's data, you must first go to the projects list page by clicking on the [Projects] menu item. Then, click on the "Modify" link – (this link will be disabled if you don't have permission to modify that specific project).
- To view existing projects, click on [Projects]. A list of all projects you have read-access to will show up. Depending of your user level, you will be able to modify information, and/or delete a project.

4.1.2.3.2 Tasks Module

- A task is a piece of work. Tasks can (but don't have to) belong to a Project. Including tasks in projects is a good practice, since allows for a better tracking of the work progress.
- To view a task's details (such as its name, start and end date, project it belongs to, etc.) you must go to the task-list page by clicking on the [Tasks] menu item and then choosing a task by clicking on its respective "View" link. While viewing a task, you can add comments and review other users' comments
- To get a list of tasks, click on the [Tasks] item of the menu bar. You will see all the tasks for which you have read-access. This page also displays relevant information about the tasks, as well as commands, such as View, Modify and Delete. However, the Modify and Delete links will be activated only if you have write permission on the corresponding task.
- You can change the list of tasks by specifying a filter (for example, to get only a list of tasks that belong to project "A"). To do this, go to the "filter by" drop-down menu, and select a filter (by project, by assigned user, by status, etc.).
- On the right, you will see a second drop-down menu with items reflecting your selection. Filters are accumulative. This means that you can get more accurate results by specifying multiple filters, for example, filter all tasks that belong to project "A" and have "Completed" status. To remove all filters, press the [Clear all filters] button..
- In order to modify a task, you must have write-access to it (which depends on your user level). Go to the tasks-list page (by clicking on the [Tasks] menu item), and select the task you want to modify by clicking on the "Modify" link.
- The form for modifying a task is similar to the form for adding a task, except that when you are modifying a task, you can see all the data available to be

4.1.3 Output Design

Reports are generated as output for the users to view and take printouts. Different reports are generated for different criteria.

If you have read access to a project then you will be able to generate a Project Calendar Report and Gantt Chart, which is a useful tool for representing a project plan and its progress visually.

4.1.4 Database Design

A database is a collection of inter-related data stored with minimum redundancy to serve many clients quickly and efficiently. The general objective of database design is to make the data access easy, inexpensive and flexible to the user. An elegantly designed database can play a strong foundation for the whole system. The overall objective in the development of database technology has been to treat data as an organizational resource and as an integrated as whole. Database Management System allows data to be protected and organized separately from other resources.

The details about the relevant data for the system are first identified. According to their relationship, tables are designed through the following method. The data type for each data item in the table is decided.The tables are then normalized.

The tables are normalized so that they can provide better response time, have data integrity, avoid redundancy and be secure. Database management system provides a centralized access to the data from the programs. The main objectives of database design are data integration and data independence.

The tables for the Project Management system have been normalized up to the Second Normal Form (2NF). A store of integrated data capable of being directly addressable for multiple users is database.

4.2 TABLE STRUCTURE

Table 4.2.1 Client User reply

Column Name	Data Type	Length
Reply Code	Varchar2	15
Reply Date	Date	
Message	Varchar2	50
Client User Code	Varchar2	15
Project Code	Varchar2	15
Team Member Code	Varchar2	15
Demand Code	Varchar2	15

Table 4.2.2 Users

Column Name	Data Type	Length
User_name	Varchar2	20
Password	Varchar2	20

Table 4.2.3 Client User

Column Name	Data Type	Length
Client User Code	Varchar2	15
Name	Varchar2	20
Client Code	Varchar2	15
Email	Varchar2	30
Work Phone	Number	12
Home Phone	Number	12
Mobile Phone	Number	12
Password	Varchar2	15

Table 4.2.4 Tasks

Column Name	Data Type	Length
Task Code	Varchar2	15
Description	Varchar2	40
Project Code	Varchar2	15
Module Code	Varchar2	15
Team Member Code	Varchar2	15
Starting Date	Date	
Completed	Boolean	
Completion Date	Date	

Table 4.2.5 Team Leaders

Column Name	Data Type	Length
Team Leader Code	Varchar2	15
Name	Varchar2	20
Project Code	Varchar2	15
Address	Varchar2	60
Email	Varchar2	30
Work Phone	Number	12
Home Phone	Number	12
Mobile Phone	Number	12
Date Of Birth	Date	
Gender	Char	1
Password	Varchar2	20

Table 4.2.6 Clients

Column Name	Data Type	Length
Client Code	Varchar2	15
Name	Varchar2	20
Address	Varchar2	30
Phone	Number	12
Email	Varchar2	30

Table 4.2.7 Team Members

Column Name	Data Type	Length
Team Member Code	Varchar2	15
Name	Varchar2	20
Project Code	Varchar2	15
Address	Varchar2	30
Email	Varchar2	20
Work Phone	Number	12
Home Phone	Number	12
Mobile Phone	Number	12
Date Of Birth	Date	
Gender	Char	1
Password	Varchar2	20

Table 4.2.8 Projects

Column Name	Data Type	Length
Project Code	Varchar2	15
Name	Varchar2	30
Platform	Varchar2	10
Client Code	Varchar2	15
Duration	Number	3
Development Site URL	Varchar2	40
Starting Date	Date	
Completed	Char	1
Completion Date	Date	

Table 4.2.9 Demand

Column Name	Data Type	Length
Demand Code	Varchar2	15
Demand Date	Date	
Description	Varchar2	60
Project Code	Varchar2	15
Team Member Code	Varchar2	15

Table 4.2.10 Modules

Column Name	Data Type	Length
Module Code	Varchar2	15
Description	Varchar2	60
Project Code	Varchar2	15
Team Member Code	Varchar2	15
Starting Date	Date	
Completed	Char	1
Completed Date	Date	

4.3 ENTITY RELATIONSHIP DIAGRAM

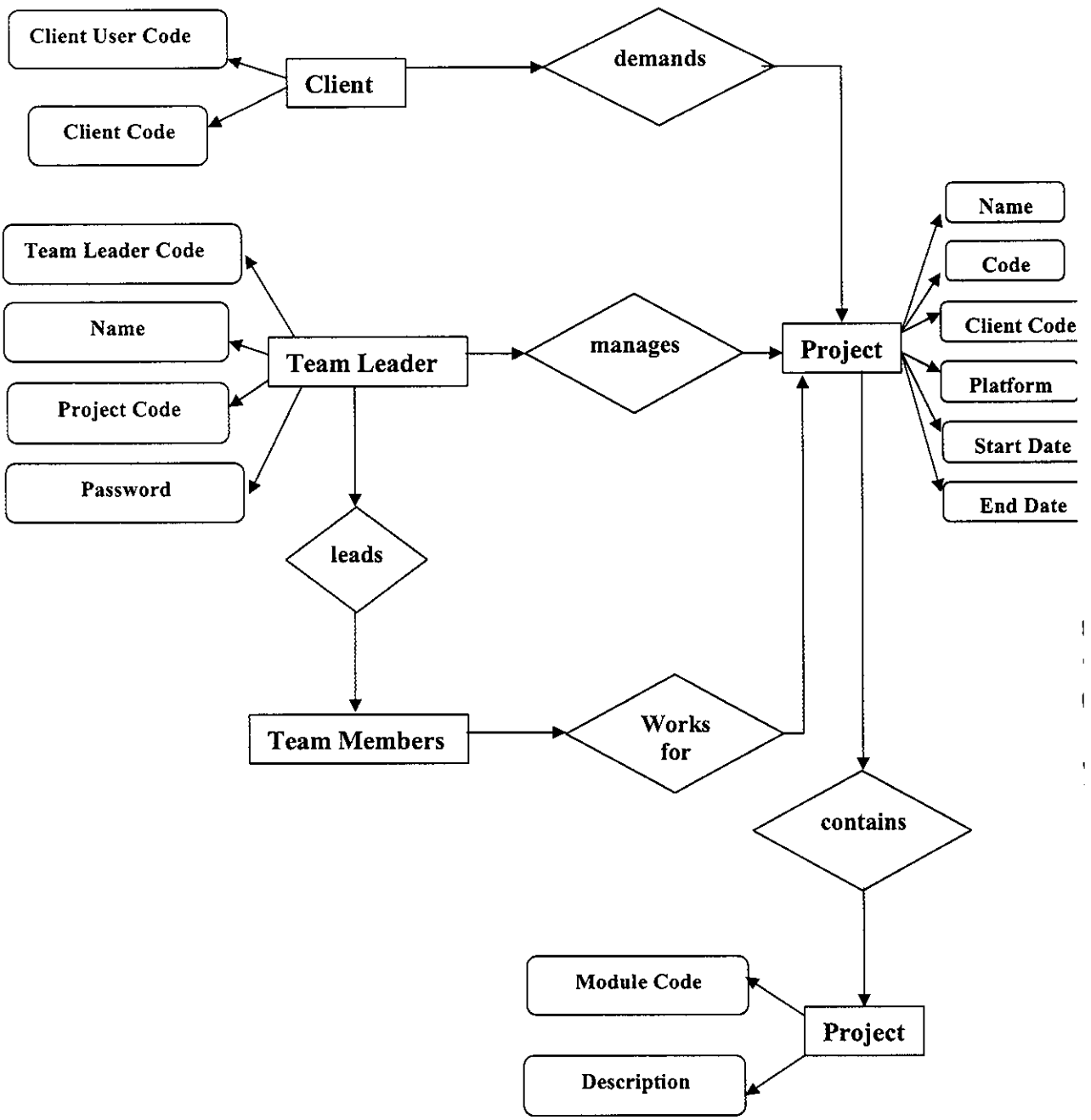


Figure 4.3.1 : Entity Relationship Diagram

CHAPTER 5

SYSTEM TESTING AND IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 SYSTEM TESTING

Testing is a critical element of software quality and assurance and represents the ultimate review of specification design and coding. It is a vital activity that has to be enforced in the development of any system. This could be done in parallel during all the phases of system development. The feedback received from these tests can be used for further enhancement of the system under consideration. The testing phase conducts test using the Software Requirement Specification as a reference and with the goal to see whether the system satisfies the specified requirements.

Standard procedures have been followed in testing Project Management. Test cases are generated for each screen. These test cases will cover every possibility which could result in both positive and negative results. These test plans are maintained for any further testing done on the system. The test plan stores information such as, the test script/input, expected output, actual output, comments and the name of the tester. This plan will be followed for all types of testing done in the system.

The main types of tests carried out are:

- Unit Test
- Integration Test
- System Test

5.1.1 Unit Testing

Module or Unit Testing is the process of testing all the program units that make up a system. Unit testing focuses on an individual module thus allowing one to uncover all the errors made logically and while coding in the module.

Each page is tested separately as a unit. Initially the flow of control and data through that page is checked. When considering a module as a unit, the flow of data and control through the whole module is tested. The result is stored in the test plan. In a page, each control is further tested in unit testing. The process is done in all the pages of the system. Once the errors are rectified, the testing procedure is repeated with same test cases to ensure this hasn't produced new errors. Hence this is a continuous process.

Test cases were generated to test the control flow of each unit or module. Almost all cases needed for testing control flows have been generated.

5.1.2 Integration Testing

Integration testing tests the process of integrating the various modules to form the completed system. Integration starts with a set of units each individually tested in isolation and ends when the entire application has been built. Integration testing verifies that the combined units function together correctly. It facilitates in finding problem that occur at interface or communication between the individual parts.

In this project top-down integration testing is followed. Modules were linked to the main menu in a sequence as required in the real time operating mode of the system. Menu items were created as and when required for the integration. The same procedure is followed in other modules in the same level at first. Then the upper level is taken into action. The flow of data through the whole module in the upper level is taken and executed. A change of data made in one screen should have reflected in all other screens.

This process is continued from the page level to module level, finally to the system level. In the final stage, the whole system is taken together and tested for integration. A change in one place should be reflected through out the system. Regression testing is done after each change made into the software. This tests if the change has affected any part negatively after the change was made. The whole set of test cases need to be run again to do the regression testing. Data can be lost across the interfaces; one module may have adverse effect on other. Thus integration testing is a systematic testing for constructing tests to uncover errors within the interface.

In this project each and every module are combined and the program is tested as the whole. Integration testing is for testing the design and construction of the software architecture.

5.1.3 System Testing

System testing is actually a serious of different tests, whose primary purpose is to fully exercise the computer-based system. This helps in verifying that all the system elements have been properly integrated and perform the allocated functions. It verifies the entire product after having integrated all software and hardware components, and validates it according to the original project requirement. The system testing takes into consideration the hardware, and the software. It should be able to be run on the specified hardware for variety of cases. The project is tested against recovery from errors.

Security testing is important in system testing. The system in no way shall be accessible to unauthorized users. Testing is done to ensure that a user with respective rights can only view the various forms and reports presented by the system. If users try to perform something beyond his assigned rights corresponding messages should be displayed. In such cases it redirects the user back to the previous page.

Another security issue involves the sensitive data in the system. The system is highly secure with authentication fixed at various levels of the hierarchy. One more level of security is concerned with user rights. Each user is applied rights module wise. The menus can be configured to roles. Users can also be configured to roles. Menu items are assigned to users dynamically based on the roles assigned to menu items as well as users. A match is done before displaying the menu to the user.

5.1.4 User Acceptance Testing

User acceptance of the system is the key factor of success. The system under consideration is tested for user acceptance by constantly, keeping in touch with the prospective system users at time of developing and making changes whatever required. The input output screen design, online messages to guide the user, menu driven system format of reports are tested.

5.2 SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

System Implementation is the part of the software engineering life cycle, where, the design artifacts are converted to a working application. Coding is done in this stage using J2EE framework and programming language, which would solve the specific problem the best way. Once the design is coded into a working application, it has to be verified, validated and tested in detail. The tested product if successful is deployed in the user environment. After successful implementation, the change over phase from the existing system to the new system takes place.

In this project the implementation phase in planned to done in a parallel change over method.

In case of the parallel change over menthod, both the old system and the newly developed system will be run parallelly .

This method gives security for the organization against crashes in the new system.

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION & FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

6.1 CONCLUSION

Web Centered Project Management is designed to help the clients and users of the organization in accessing the website to view the process being performed. This helps the organization to a great extent since it enables to view the operations that are done.

The administrator is the sole controller of the project. The administrator can perform the desired operations and he has the authority to assign privileges to the users and also to create new logins for the users which includes team leader, team members.

The system is tested with sample data and was found to be working efficiently. Sample data are tested for invalid Login and the updating of records. The developed system is flexible and changes can be made easily as and when required. The system is efficient so as to facilitate the interactions of clients.

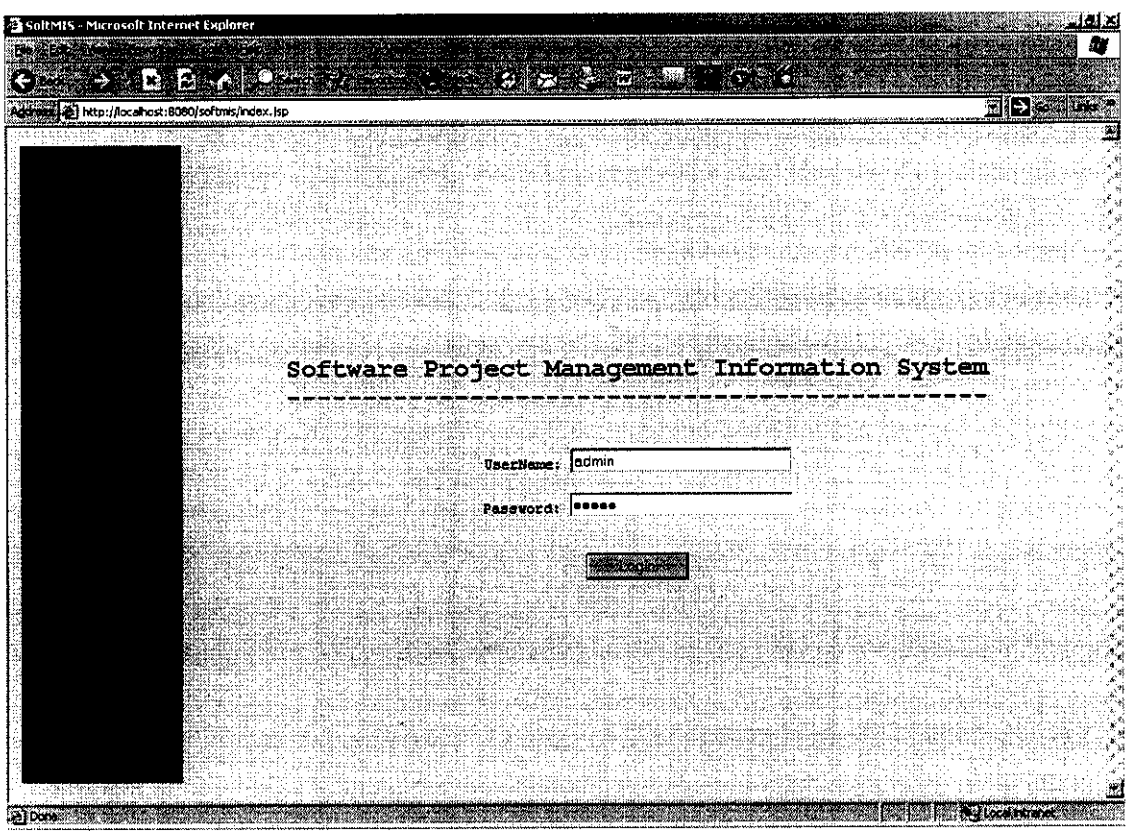
6.2 FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS

This newly developed system is able to meet the requirement of the company. Their requirements may change in the near future. Here are some of the ideas for future enhancements. The system can be linked with the internal mail of the organization so that alert messages can be mailed to the respective clients.

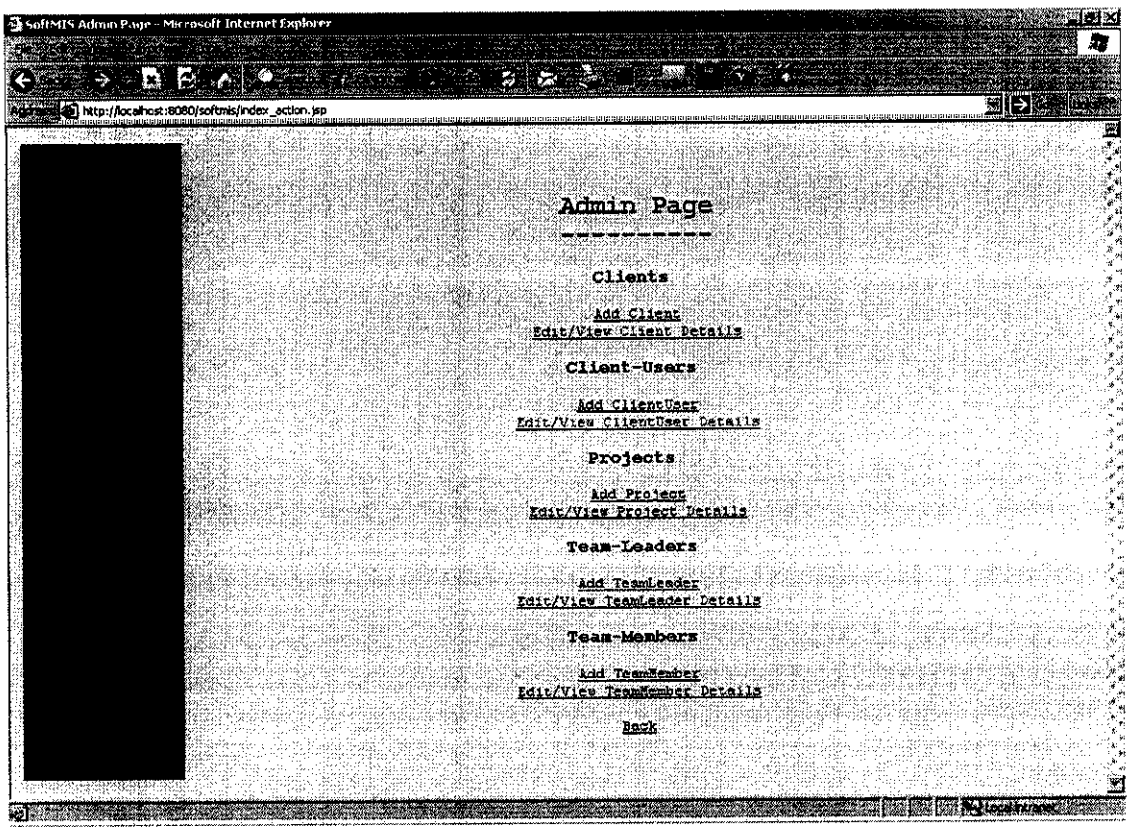
RFID systems can be linked with the system to import data into the system. The system is now designed to fit in the local area network of the organization, in future it could be transferred to internet.

APPENDICE

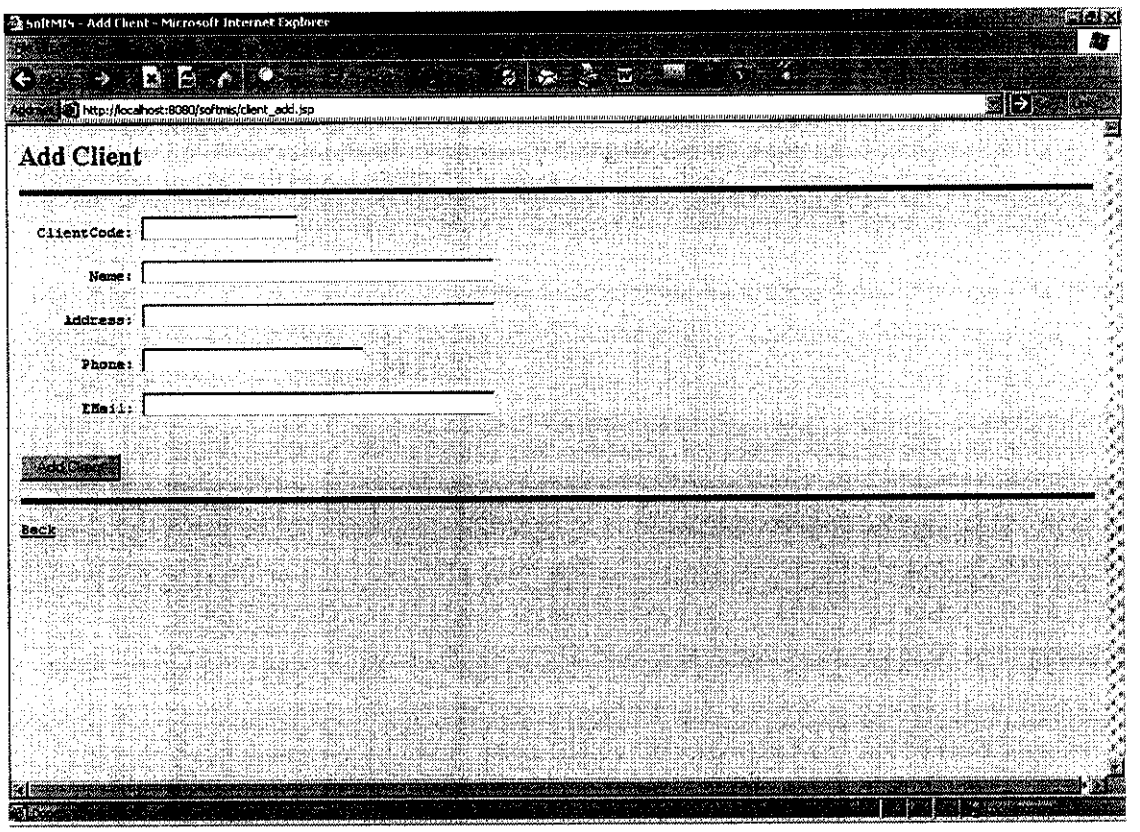
Login Screen



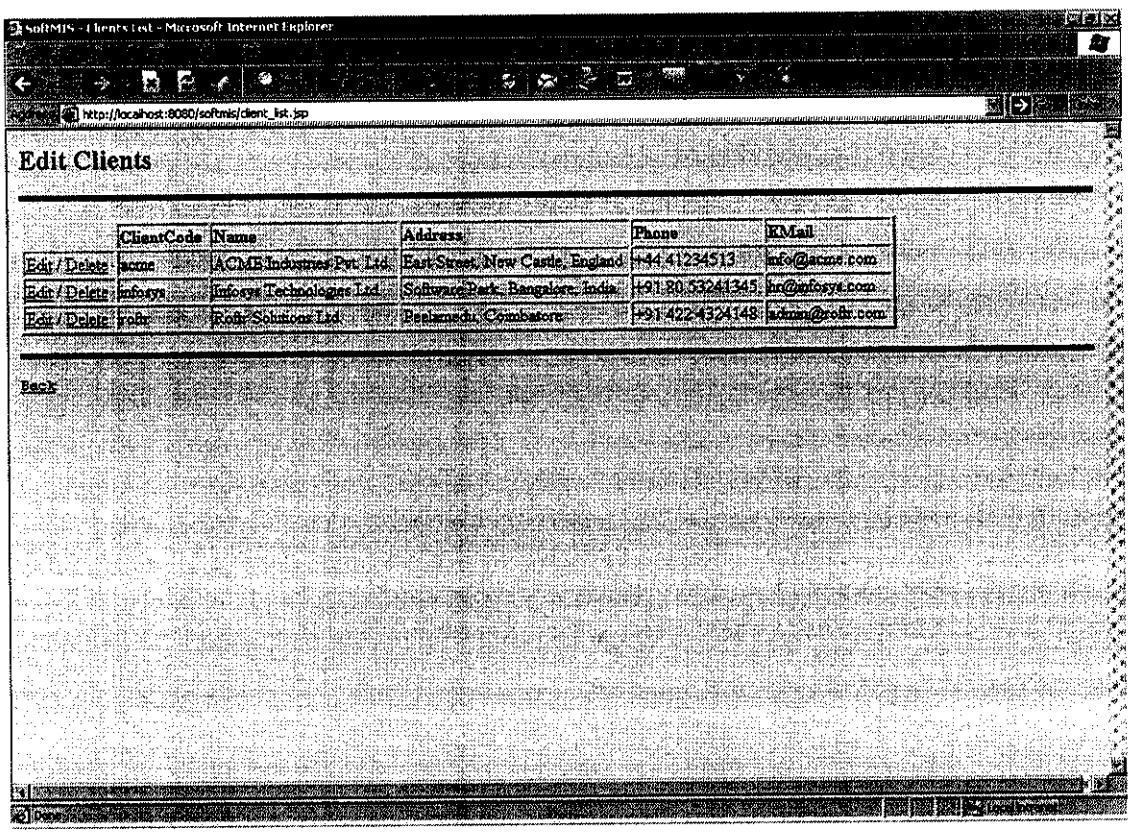
Admin Page


softMIS Admin Page - Microsoft Internet Explorer
http://localhost:8080/softmis/index_action.jsp
Admin Page
Clients
Add Client
Edit/View Client Details
Client-Users
Add ClientUser
Edit/View ClientUser Details
Projects
Add Project
Edit/View Project Details
Team-Leaders
Add TeamLeader
Edit/View TeamLeader Details
Team-Members
Add TeamMember
Edit/View TeamMember Details
Back

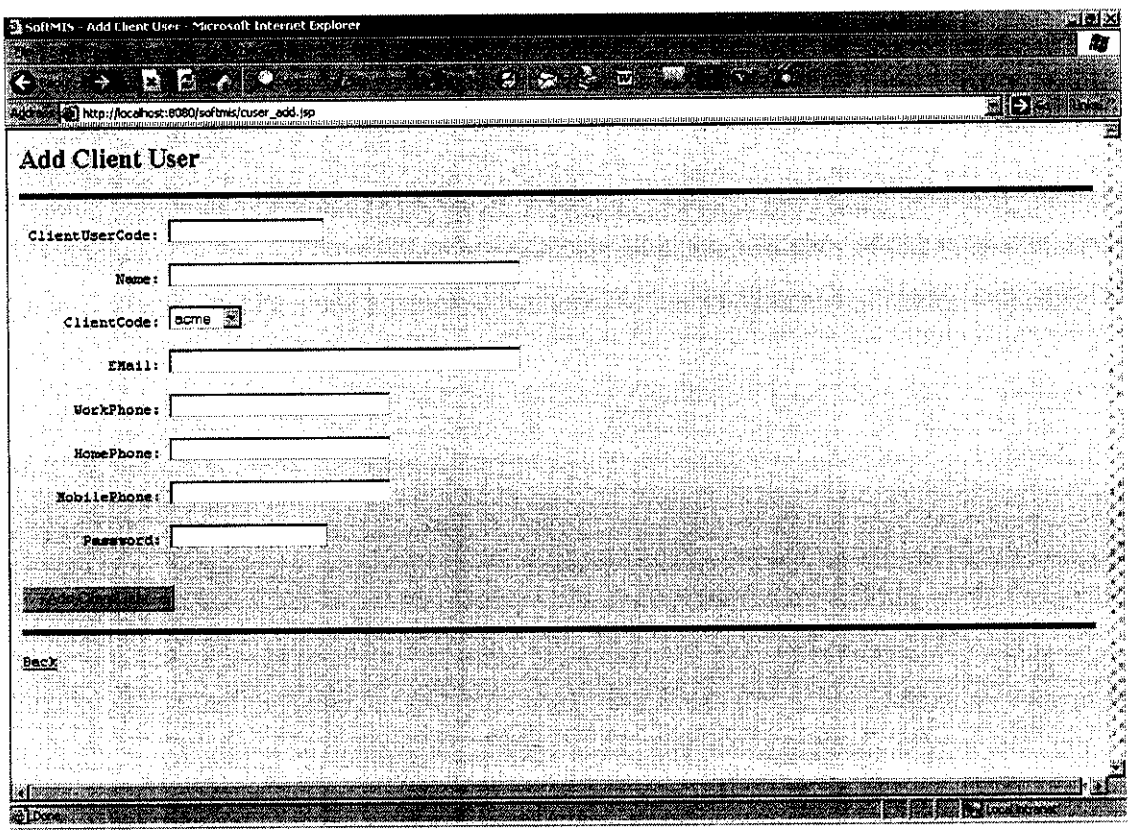
Add Client Screen



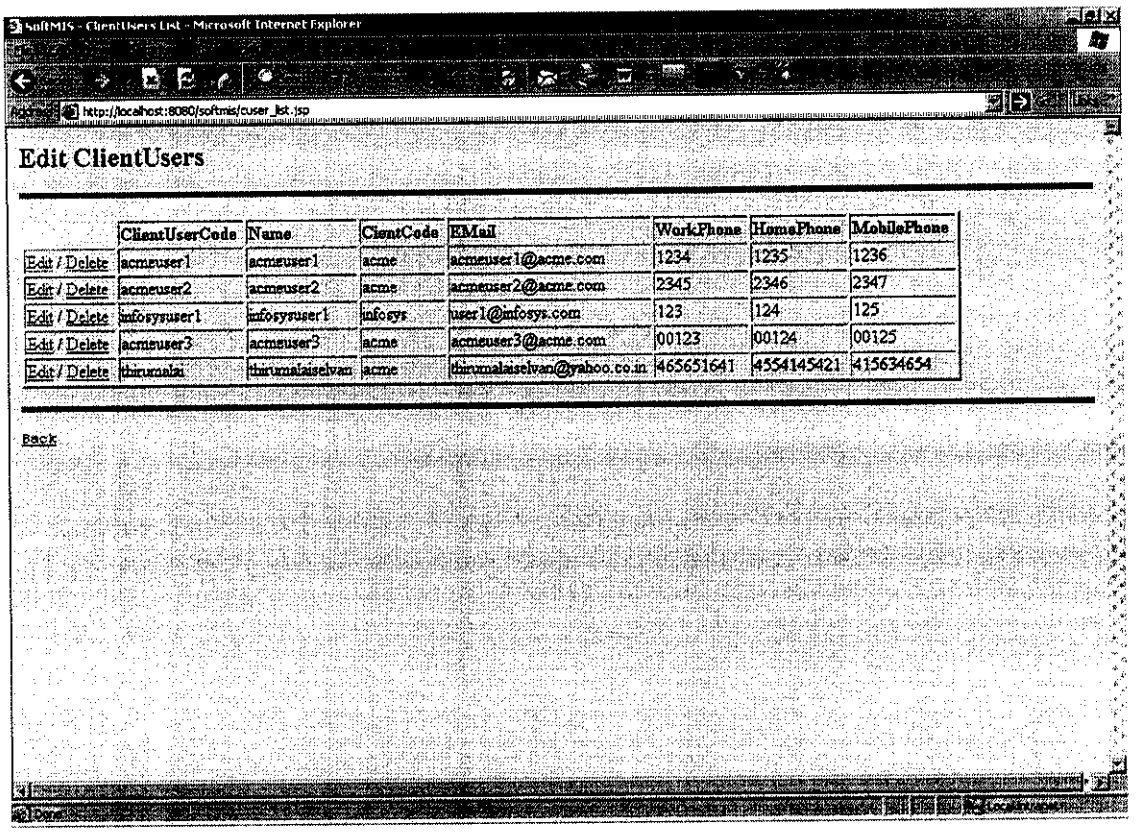
Edit Client Screen



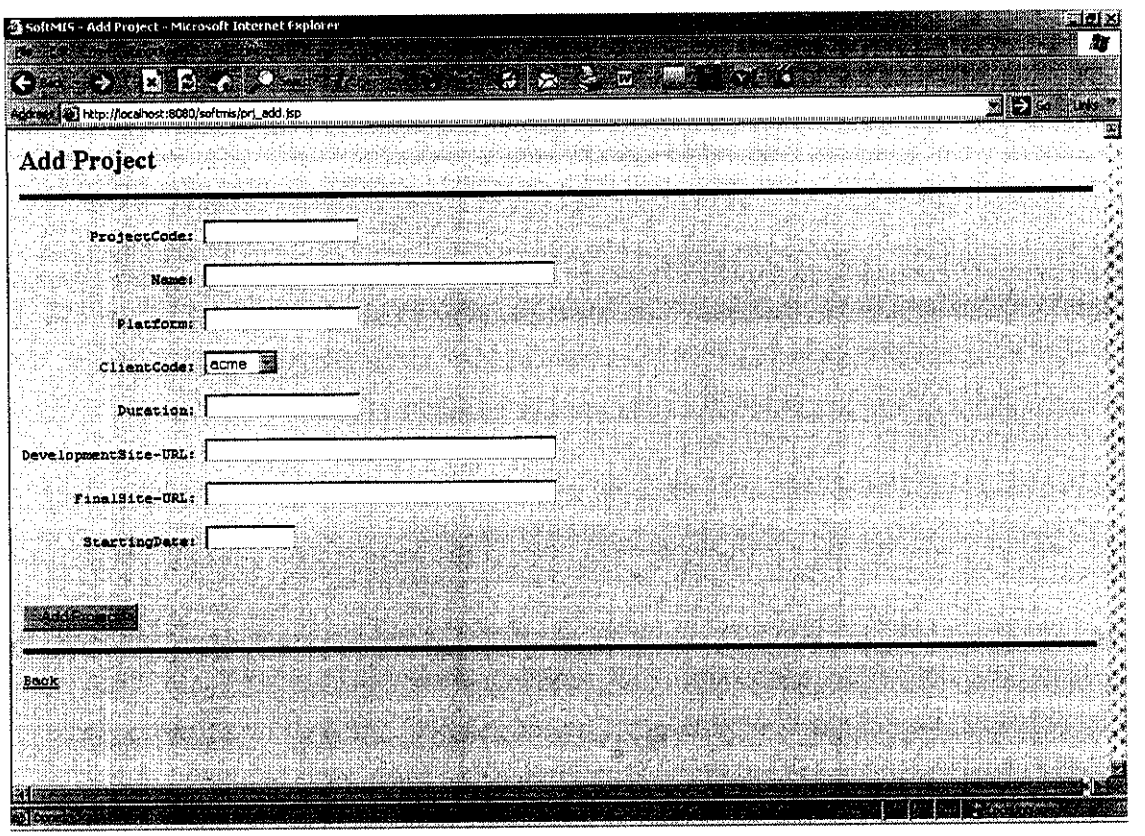
Add Client User Screen



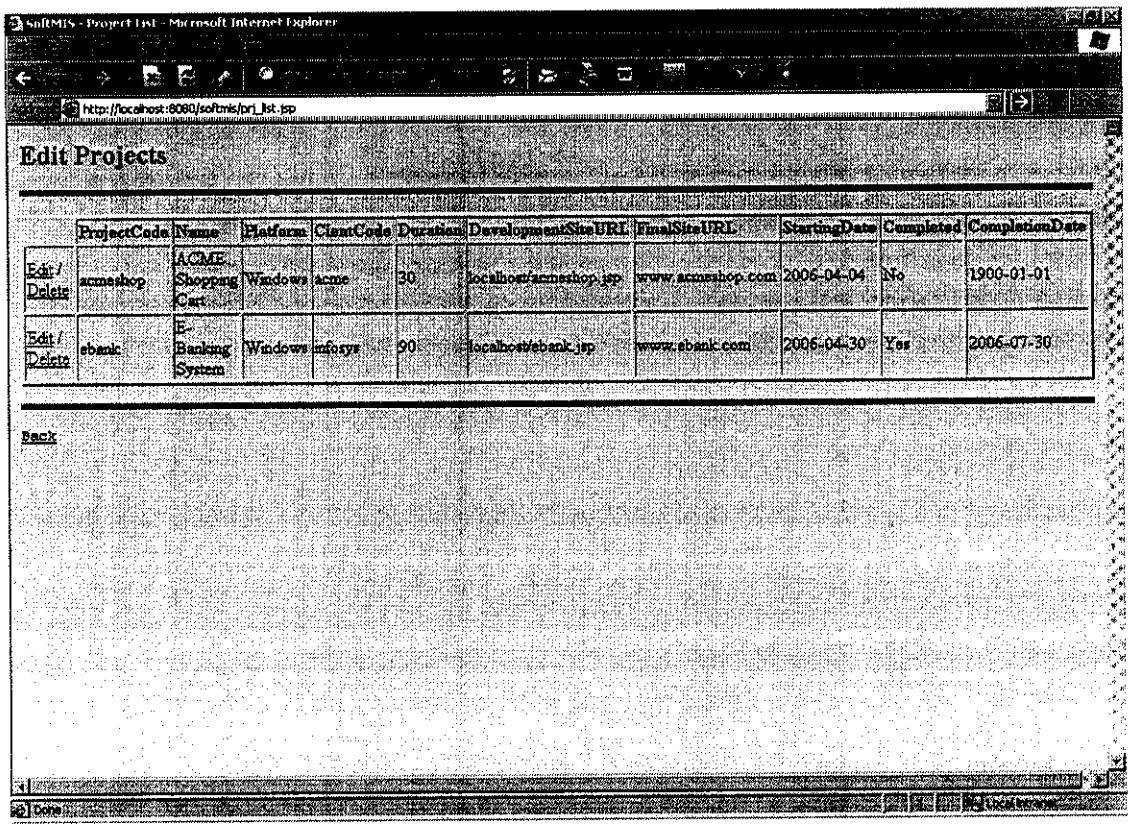
Edit Client Users Screen



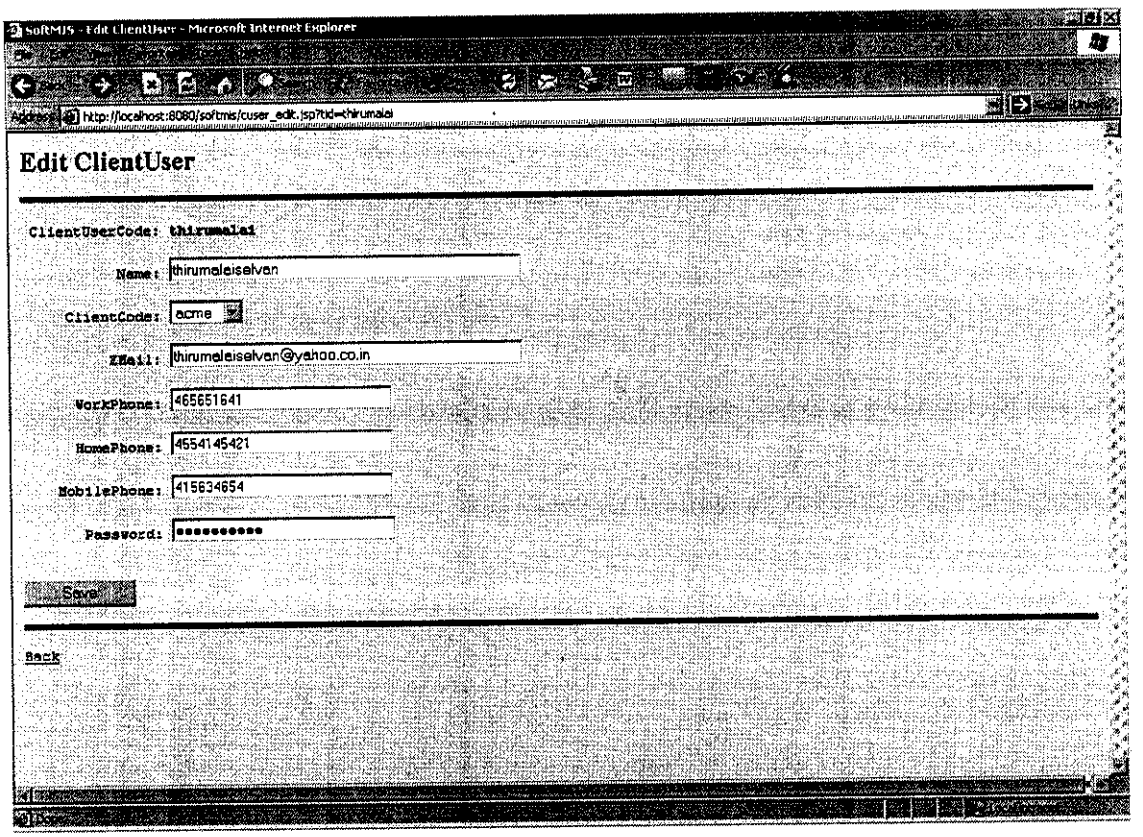
Add Project Screen



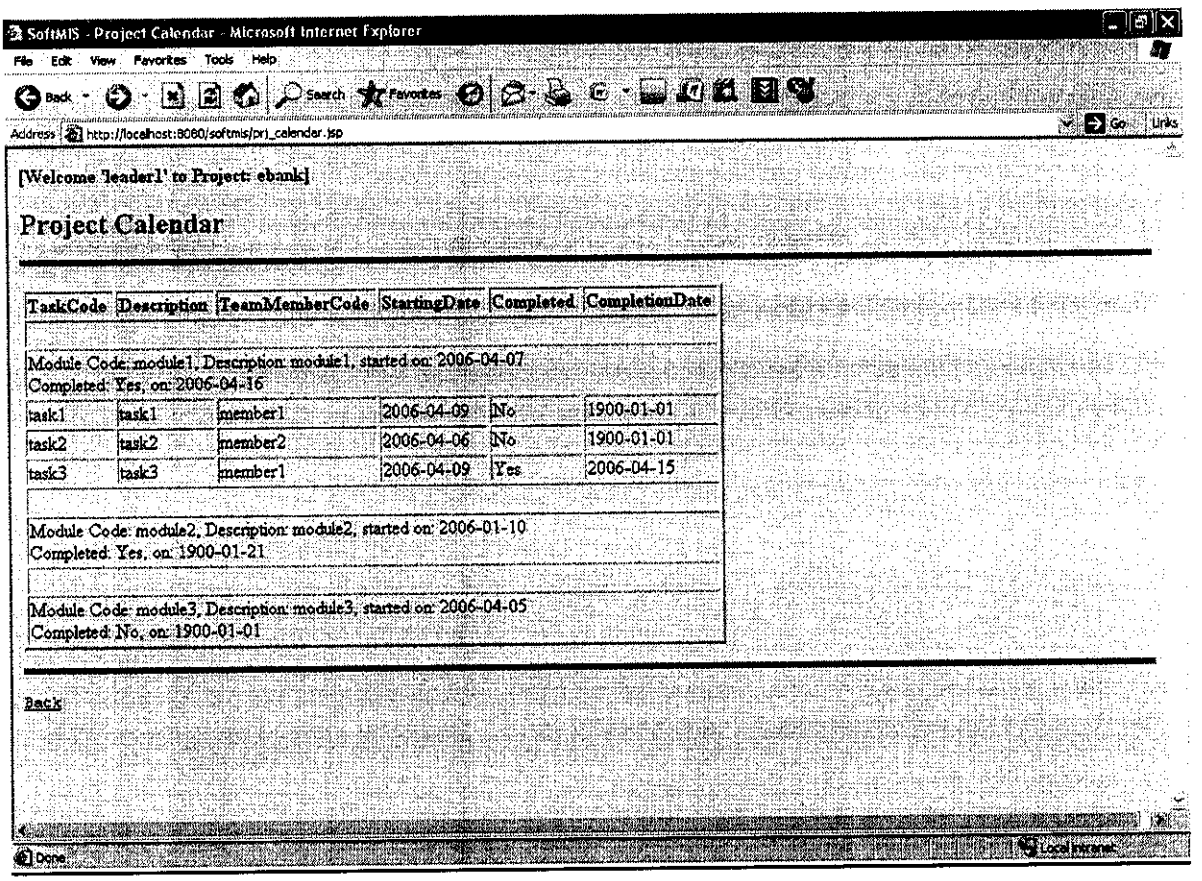
Edit Project Screen



Edit Client User Screen



Project Calendar Report



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