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## **Software Independent Rapid Database Scripting Tool**

By

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Of

**KUMARAGURU COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY**  
**COIMBATORE**

**A PROJECT REPORT**

Submitted to the

**FACULTY OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING**

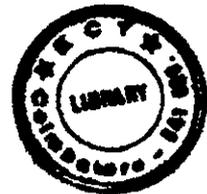
*In partial fulfillment of the requirements*

*For the award of the degree*

*Of*

**MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS**

**July, 2007**



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Kumaraguru College of Technology

Coimbatore – 641006.

Department of Computer Applications

BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project report titled **Software Independent Rapid Database Scripting Tool** is the bonafide work of **Mr. B.C.Thiyagarajan** who carried out the project 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

  
Head of the Department

Submitted for the University Examination held on 03-07-2007

  
Internal Examiner

  
External Examiner 3/8/07

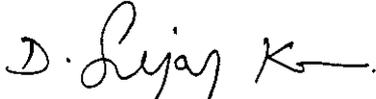
Bangalore  
1st June 2007

**TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN**

This is to certify that **Mr.B.C.Thiyagarajan** Final year M.C.A student bearing the Register No.71204621056 of Kumaraguru College Of Technology, Coimbatore has successfully completed the project titled "**SOFTWARE INDEPENDENT RAPID DATABASE SCRIPTING TOOL**" for the period from **18.12.2006** to **01.06.2007**. During this period his conduct and work was good. He completed the project under the supervision and guidance of **Mr.Durgadas Bhandary**, at e-Cosmos, Bangalore.

Thanking You,

Yours Sincerely  
For e-Cosmos (India) Pvt Ltd



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# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

In this world no one wants to waste the time by doing the repeated works. They need an option to do their work in fast and accurately, by this time we got the computer which is fast and accurate one. But without the software no one can get the result, so the Software is introduced.

Different types of Software are available in the Current IT Market. Depends upon the content of the project the software development process will vary. At present Oracle is used as Back-end for most of the applications.

While doing real time projects the software developer has to script more number of lines of code for connecting database and insert the values, delete the values and update process, which is time consuming in the software development process. To assist the software developer in the software preparation we proposed to design a project in which the programmer can do script coding within a fraction of second by just choosing the database.

The software developer has to follow different types of syntax in the Operation of the Database Commands. Syntax is one of the main thing that the software developers should keep in their mind. Hence there are possibilities for errors and process like corrections, Verifications, alterations and alignment for the programs in project development, and it will take more time consumption. If software is used to assist the project developer while doing development processes it will be very useful. Hence we proposed to design a project to minimize the workload or ease the work for Software Developer's.

## 1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This Software is mainly developed for user to perform their work for their accuracy and for their good quality. At same time the repetition process from the programmers' point of view can be avoided. The work will prove with its accuracy and helpful to developer, which means project will not reduce the quality for the user. **“Software Independent Rapid Database Scripting Tool”** is a project, which is prepared for the project developer who is using the oracle and AS Access as Backend. By Using Oracle and MS Access a Script can be created for latest software available in market like PHP, ASP, JSP, SERVLET, VB, VB.NET and ASP.NET.

## 1.2 MODULES

The Project consists of various modules, which performs its own functions in successful manner. Finally, the modules can be listed as follows:

- Programmer Login
- Database Server Selecting
- Fetching Tables from the Database
- Structure Describing
- Deciding Front-end
- Database Program

### **Programmer Login:**

In this Module users are verified by its user name and password that was already registered by the administrator. After the verification of user name and password only, the user can able to enter in to the scripting tool. This module is made for security purpose to avoid the unauthorized access to the software.

**Database Server Selecting:**

In this module the user will select the type of database in which they want to create the queries. In this project there are two databases namely Oracle and MS-Access. By means of the options given, the developer can able to change from one database to another. After selecting the database, the software automatically loads the database.

**Fetching Tables from the Database:**

Using this module the user can able to fetch the tables from the selected database. If the user chooses MS-Access as database all the .mdb files are listed. If the user chooses the Oracle as database, tables in the oracle are listed. By selecting the option, the user can collect all the tables from the database immediately.

**Structure Describing:**

In this module, after selecting the database, the user can be able to view the content of the table and its structure. Structure contains the field name and its data type. So it is useful to check the query generated by the scripting tool. Because the insert, update and delete query syntax differs for each data type. So viewing the structure of data type is important.

**Deciding Front-end:**

In this module, the developer has to select the Front-end where as Vb or Vb.Net or ASP or Java. By Selecting the Front-end that particular module will appear on the software, by the way the developer has to choose the table to write the script and after a clicking the operations such as Insert or Delete or Update a preview which will view in the screen. If the developer expectation is achieved, then copy and paste it on the Developers Software.

**Database Program:**

This is the most important module in the software. Through this module only queries for the databases can be selected. Comparing the database selected and the front end that the user chooses perform this operation.

## 1.3 ORGANISATION PROFILE

### Introduction:

**e-Cosmos Solutions** is a leading provider of Information Technology Services. We specialize in Health Care, Telecom verticals and offer turnkey and customized solutions using agile delivery model. **End-to-End** product development and dedicated ODC's are our forte.

### About us:

e-Cosmos, incorporated in 2004 is a technology focused company with clearly set goals of customer, employee & investor satisfaction with sustainable growth in all respects of our organization.

We have set out to establish the fact that...united, ordinary minds can achieve extraordinary goals.

### Products / Services

Our product development and IT service offerings include several technology platforms and industry verticals.

Our robust delivery model with optimum mix of onsite-off-shore component is effective and well proven.

### Infrastructure Services:

- Work flow and messaging infra development on MS exchange and Lotus Notes
- End to End Network infrastructure and VPN solution deployment and management
- Database Oriented Application Development and Remote administration

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **SYSTEM ANALYSIS**

#### **2.1 EXISTING SYSTEM**

In the Existing system a programmer has to script number of coding even for real time application. Number of fields increases in the real time application, hence manual work in script coding causes in delaying, syntax errors, time consuming and variation of coding in different software.

Hence a software developer has to well verse in different software program to script coding. Hence we cannot expect a human being with these qualities because human beings are prone to making mistakes while do the same work repeatedly. Moreover to do big project or software development with minimum number of software developer causes delay in execution of project work.

Some of the Existing Software is also developed for the programmer to script for various Front-ends, which are not played a good role in the developer requirements, which means it will have some of the error and result in reduced the quality of the software.

Based on these qualities one cannot create Software for their client. In order to help the software developer the Existing has been replaced by the proposed System, which will give full support to developer to create Software for the Client.

## **2.2 PROPOSED SYSTEM**

In our Project a programmer can do the above said task with a minimum period of time, which means they need not do script coding. Basically our project supports two Back-end Software's Oracle and MS-Access, with the help of Oracle and MS-Access one can create a script for latest software available in market like PHP, ASP, JSP, SERVLET, VB, VB.NET and ASP.NET.

The programmer has to connect the database to get the table, in order to write script and by the database programmer one can get the table and the fields available in that table. For the selected table one can write the script by choosing the Front-end software and the scripting, which is, depends on the programmer to choose the process. One can also manipulate the existing table available in the Oracle and MS-Access.

In Other words he needs not to seek the help of Oracle and MS-Access. By this Software most of the programmer will not waste the time in Scripting for various Software such as VB, VB.Net, ASP and Java. Programmer has to click the button to get the code which will be displayed in the Rich Textbox, Just Copy and Paste the code where it is necessary for the Developer.

### **Advantages:**

1. User-Friendly software
2. Less time consumption and accurate Information.
3. Programmers can retrieve codes for various software.

## **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 problem is explained information is gathered about the system to test whether the system is viable Technically, Financially and Operationally. Thus, feasibility study is carried out in three phases as follows:

### **2.3.1 Technical Feasibility:**

Technical Feasibility is the measure of 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 proposed system is to be developed using VB.NET, MS-Access, and Oracle9i which are some of the leading technologies in the market. These resources are easily available. These technologies work on all architectures i.e. on all available platforms. Hence if the industry decides to shift on to Linux platform later, the system can be ported across to it.

### **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 has found encouraging support from the staff and management as it will be of great use to them. The employees of the organization are also committed to have the system operational as it will save time and reduce their workload. Also since the staff can have easy access to the information, they are very much in favor of implementing the system.

### **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. In addition, capability of the system to incorporate future enhancement will improve the performance to suit the future need.

## CHAPTER 3

### REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

#### 3.1 HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

Processor	:	Pentium IV 1.8 GHz
RAM	:	256 MB
Hard Disk	:	40 GB
CD Drive	:	52x
Monitor	:	15" HCM580m
Mouse	:	Scroll Mouse
KeyBoard	:	108 Keys(HCL)

#### 3.2 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

Front End	:	VB.Net
Back End	:	Oracle9i, MS-Access
Browser	:	Internet Explorer 6.0
Operating System	:	Windows 2000/ XP

## CHAPTER 4

# PROGRAMMING ENVIRONMENT



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### 4.1 ABOUT .NET

**NET** is the result of a complete makeover of Microsoft's software development products which form a part of the company's new strategy for delivering software as a service.

#### **.Net Platform:**

The runtime layer is properly referred to as the Common Language Runtime (CLR). The primary role of CLR is to locate, load and manage .NET types. CLR takes care of number of low-level details such as automatic memory management, language integration and so on. The primary goal is to acquaint with a number of .NET centric building blocks such as Common Language Runtime (CLR), Common Type System (CTS), Common Language Specification (CLS) and base class libraries.

#### **Features Of .Net:**

1. Fully interoperability with the existing Win32 code.
2. **Complete and total language integration:** .NET supports cross-language inheritance, cross-language exception handling and cross language debugging.
3. **Common runtime engines share all .NET aware language:** One aspect of this engine is a well-defined set of types that each .NET aware language "understands".
4. A base class library that provides shelter from the complexities of raw API calls, and offers a consistent object model used by all .NET aware languages.
5. **A truly simplified deployment model:** Under .NET there is no need to register a binary unit into the system registry.

## 4.2 MS ACCESS

Microsoft Access is a powerful program to create and manage your databases. It has many built in features to assist you in constructing and viewing your information. Access is much more involved and is a more genuine database application than other programs such as Microsoft Works.

First of all you need to understand how Microsoft Access breaks down a database. Some keywords involved in this process are: *Database File, Table, Record, Field, Data-type*. Here is the Hierarchy that Microsoft Access uses in breaking down a database.

- **Database File:** This is your main file that encompasses the entire database and that is saved to your hard-drive or floppy disk.  
Example) Employee Database.mdb
- **Table:** A table is a collection of data about a specific topic. There can be multiple tables in a database.  
Example #1) Employee1  
Example #2) Employee2
- **Field:** Fields are the different categories within a Table. Tables usually contain multiple fields.  
Example #1) Employee Last Name  
Example #2) Employee First Name
- **Data types:** Data types are the properties of each field. A field only has 1 data type.  
Fieldname) Employee Last Name  
Data type) Text

### **4.3 ORACLE 9i**

Oracle Corporation strives to comply with industry-accepted standards and participates actively in SQL standards committees. The strengths of SQL provide benefits for all types of users, including application programmers, database administrators, managers, and end users. Technically speaking, SQL is a data sublanguage. The purpose of SQL is to provide an interface to a relational database such as Oracle, and all SQL statements are instructions to the database.

#### **Features of Oracle 9i:**

ORACLE 9i provides statements for a variety of tasks, including:

- Querying data
- Inserting, updating, and deleting rows in a table
- Creating, replacing, altering, and dropping objects
- Controlling access to the database and its objects
- Guaranteeing database consistency and integrity
- Supports PL/SQL

## CHAPTER 5

# SYSTEM DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT

### 5.1 INPUT DESIGN

When designing input, the objective is to ensure that the data, which will be processed by the system, is collected and entered into the system efficiently, according to the specified requirements, and with the minimum of errors. In discussion with the client, the designer will choose the method of input, which is cost effective and acceptable to the end users.

#### **The process of input design:**

- User Registration Form
- Fetching tables From Database
- Generating Queries
- MS – Access with Front End Tools
- Oracle with Front End Tools
- Administrator Details

The process of input design, like output design has four stages:

- First, identifying the inputs into the system, by listing the data flow diagram, which cross the system boundary on their way in.
- Then determining the content of these inputs by inspecting the data dictionary.
- Next choosing an appropriate input device to change the user's data into a form which can be read and processed by the computer system.
- And finally completing the detail design work involved in specifying forms, input screens and any other data collection documents.

## 5.2 OUTPUT DESIGN

Having identified from logical model of the new system where the outputs will be by listing those data flows, which cross the system boundary as they leave the system, the next stage in the process is to determine their content. Again structured techniques play a useful role here, because the designer can turn to the data dictionary to find the content of each data flow, which represents an output. Once the content is known, the designer must select the appropriate method or technology to present information, and then create the document, report or display, which contains the required information.

### **The process of output design:**

- Programmer Registration Report
- Administrators Report
- Scripting Tool Report
- Field Structure Report

It should be noted that all the outputs required by the user might be shown on a data flow diagram. For example, a number of ad-hoc reports may be required on demand from data items, which are unexpected, or above or below a predefined limit, may have been identified as a requirement in the requirements catalogue produced by the system analyst. The Designer should overlook these.

A quality output is one which meets the requirements of the end user, and which presents the information in way which is clear, easy to read and visually attractive. In order to decide on an appropriate method of presentation, and a suitable format, a number of questions need to be asked

- Who receives the output?
- What profile can you create of your target population and their needs?

The output may be received, for example, by users within the company, e.g., an invoice, or government departments, e.g., Inland Revenue returns, or by management, e.g., a monthly sales report

- Under what circumstances will the output be received?
- Does the environment place constraints on the technology, which can be used?

For example if the output is to be generated on a factory floor, the device used may have to operate effectively in dusty or dirty conditions, or in a noisy environment where an error message or 'beep', which would be perfectly audible in an office setting, would be inappropriate.

- What use the receivers of the information on the output documents or screens will make?

If the design of the output is to result in a quality product, then designers must understand its purpose, from the user's point of view.

- When and how often is the output needed?
- What implementations will the required frequency of information have for the selection of an output method?

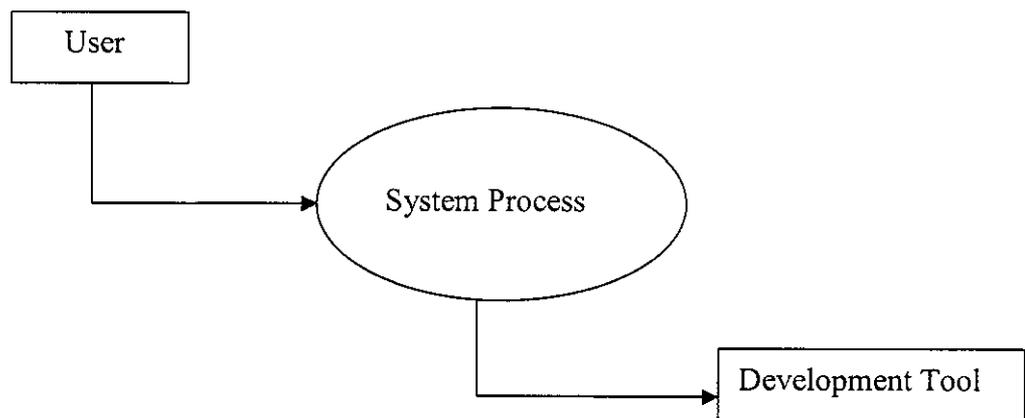
For example, a warehouse supervisor may require a daily stock report, whereas senior management may only need to receive reports once a month. The answers to those questions will help the designer make decision about whether a display or a period copy of the output is required, the type of device needed to produce the output required, and the layout of the information which would best meet the needs of the users.

### 5.3 TABLE STRUCTURE

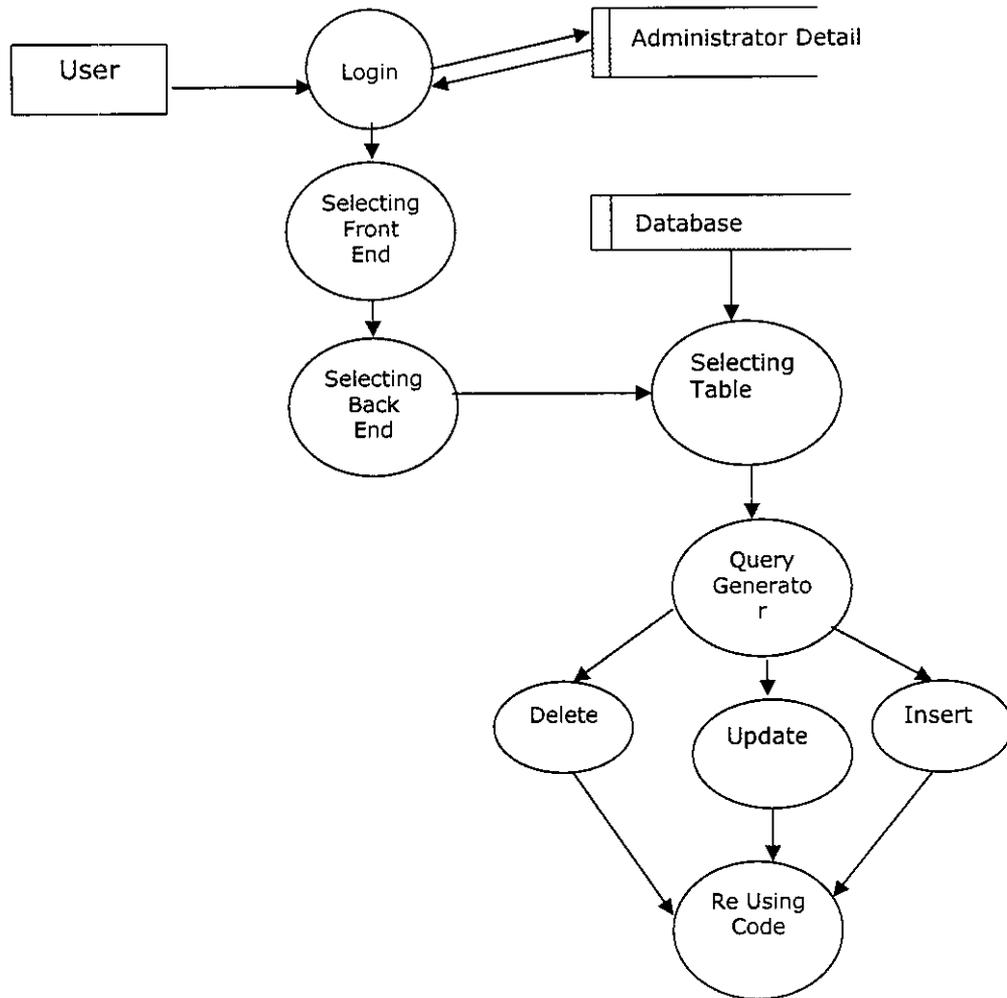
#### Administrator detail:

Field Name	Data Types	Size	Description
Admin Id	Number	3	Administration Id
Admin Name	Text	20	Administrator Name
Dtp	Date/Time	-	Date of Birth
Sex	Text	6	Gender of admin
Age	Number	3	Age of the Administrator
Temp Address	Text	40	Temporary address of Admin
City	Text	20	City of Admin
Pin Code	Number	6	Pin Code of Administrator
Email	Text	20	Administrator E-mail Id
User Id	Text	20	Id for Administrator
Security Name	Text	20	Password for Administrator

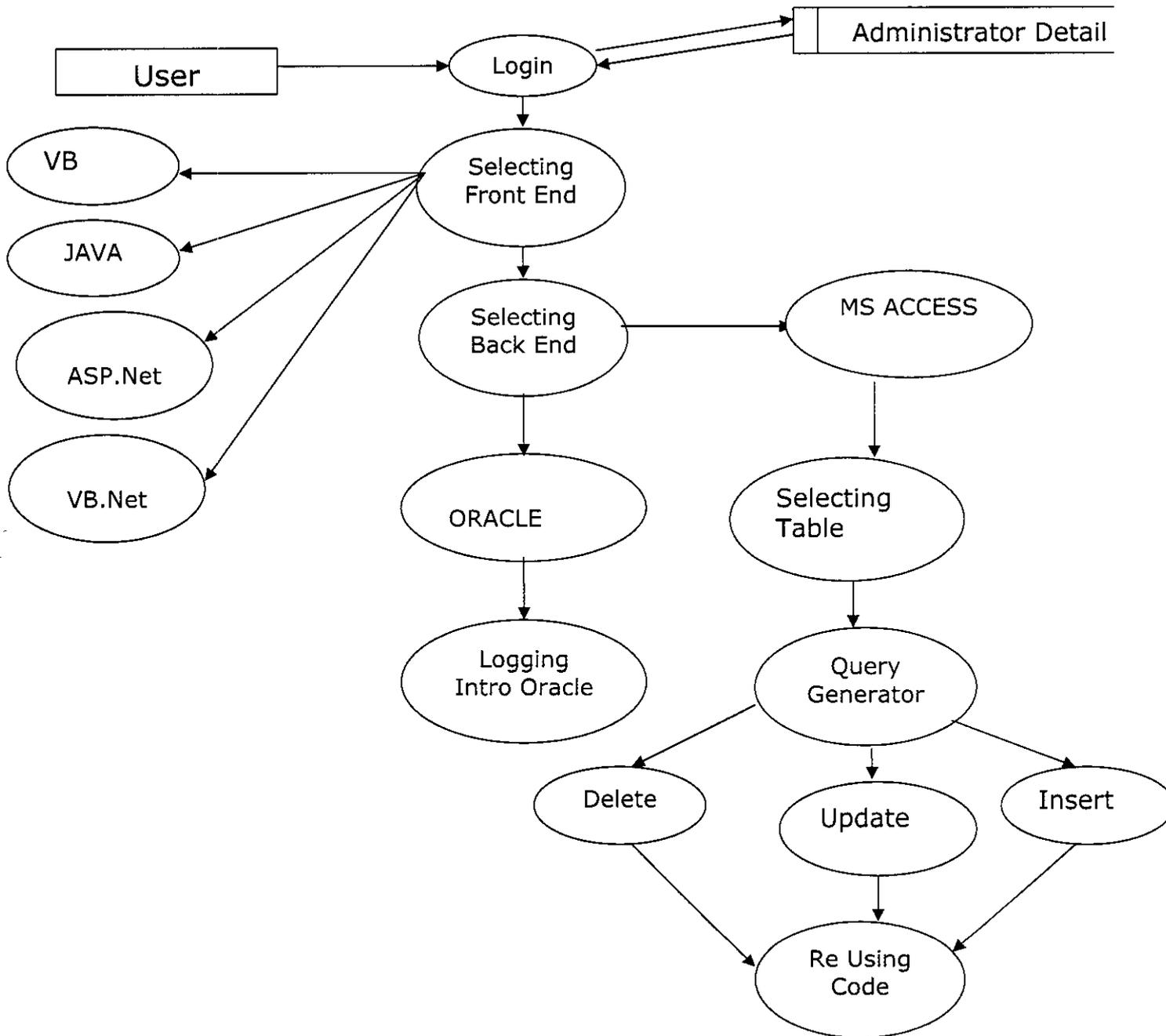
## 5.4 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM



### 5.4.1 Level 0 – User Registration



#### 5.4.2 Level 1 – Overall Process



#### 5.4.3 Level 2 – Overall Process

## **CHAPTER 6**

### **IMPLEMENTATION AND TESTING**

#### **6.1 IMPLEMENTATION**

Implementation is the stage of a project, when the theoretical design is turned into a working system. Implementation phase of the software development is concerned with translating of design specification into source code. The primary goal of implementation is to write source code and internal documentation so that conformance of the code to its specification can be easily verified, and so that debugging, documentation, and unit testing and modification are eased. The objective of this phase was to create input and output files compatible with user's requirement to handle the operational phases through program construction to test the implemented system and provide complete documentation.

##### **Implementation Plan:**

- Database creation at the backend.
- Screen designing for each entry.
- Custom programming (Coding).
- Software testing for each module.
- Integrating all processor and database.
- Planning Documentation.

A systematic approach to software development eases the implementation task allows to concentrate on improving the clarity, simplicity, and elegance of programs. Such programs are easier to debug, test, and modify than they are complex and obscure programs.

The projects explained in textual format are implemented using codes and its outcome as software and named as “**Software Independent Rapid Database Scripting Tool**” which is a tool to help the developer. This Software include more useful feature such as supporting more than one Front-End and Back-End.

In this software there is an option for selecting the Front-End and Back-End which is to help the developer to get respective coding. By selecting the appropriate Front-End and Back-End developer has to click for a respective operation and preview of coding, which will help the developer to get the coding for selected software.

The programmers can also test the coding by pasting in the preferred software and get the output. If it coincide the content of the field the programmer can utilize the code. List box is used with scrolling property in order to get quick access of tables. Its main merits are to get full list of the table used in the Back-End. This will be one of the advantages to developer in choosing the table and fetch it for their use.

Here the two Back-End are used which will help the developer to build the code in less time consumption. This Software is user friendly which will more easy to use, most probably user will get more advantage by using this software.

This project has been developed on Windows 2000 Platform using the programming language “VB.Net” as Front-End and “Oracle” and “MS-Access” as Back-End.

## 6.2 TESTING

Application software testing has been the primary method of defect detection for software development over the years and more recently, is considered to be a necessary component of the Quality Management Process of the Software Development Life Cycle. It encompasses a broad range of activities, tools and skill sets.

The role of testing was not given much importance until very recently. The following technological developments are causing organizations, to revise their approach to testing:

**Integration** - Technology is being more closely integrated into day to day business, such that the business cannot operate without computer technology. For example, airlines can only take reservations when their systems are operational.

**System chains** - Computer systems are interconnected into cycles of chains such that problems in one can cascade into and affect others. Therefore, changes to one, may have adverse effects on another and has to be tested for errors/defects.

**Multiple users** - Systems no longer belong to single users, but rather to multiple users making it difficult to identify a single operational unit, responsible for a system.

Software testing should be one element in the developers' quality assurance arsenal.

### **Validation - 'Are we building the right product?'**

Validation involves checking that the program meets the expectations of users and customers. Validation is the set of activities that ensures the software has been built according to the customer's requirements.

## Verification - 'Are we building the product right?'

Verification refers to the set of activities that ensure the software correctly implements specific functions. Verification involves checking that a program conforms to the specifications (from one phase to the next).

### TYPES OF TESTING

- Unit Testing
- Integration Testing
- System Testing
- Acceptance Testing

### Unit Testing

- Performed on a single stand-alone module or unit of code (also known as module testing)
- Unit testing attempts to identify processing problems caused by the definition, instructions and design of an application program. An individual programmer typically has the main responsibility for this level of testing.

Test Case ID	Test Unit: Login
Test Case Name	Login Processing
Action	Enter User Name and Password
Expected Output	Display error message if password and user name is incorrect; else provide the user with the home page

At the program level, testing focuses on the following types of issues:

- Program screens that are inconsistent with design specifications
- Functionality problems due to inadequate design specifications
- Incorrect programming instructions (logic errors)
- Incorrect data definitions
- Response time problems due to inefficient program design.
- Storage violations and file content problems that occur when multiple users simultaneously access the program (concurrency problems)
- Communication problems between programs

### **Integration Testing**

- Performed on groups of modules to ensure data and control flows properly between modules
- Integration testing builds on unit testing by focusing on processing problems that result when individual programs are integrated into an application system

At the integration testing level, tests focus on the following:

- Correcting undiscovered program level problems
- Executing larger amounts and varieties of transactions
- Determining if the application meets customer's expectations
- Evaluating the effects of new or modified programs on other programs in the same application system or interfacing systems

## **System Testing**

Entails a predetermined combination of tests. When executed successfully, it satisfies management with that system meets the necessary requirements.

## **Acceptance Testing**

- Acceptance testing is testing the system as a whole to ensure that it meets the stated business requirements and that it works within the defined constraints.
- Ensures that the system meets the needs of the organization and the end-user/customer
- It is the method used to support the process of ensuring the system is ready to be implemented and satisfies all documented requirements.
- Testing by the customer resulting in the final sign-off of quality, deliverables etc. that have been met and satisfied.

## CHAPTER 7

### CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

#### 7.1 CONCLUSION

The “**Software Independent Rapid Database Scripting Tool**” is important software for Developer because it will reduce the time for the preparation of coding for various software. There are two databases available in this software which is to enable the user to fulfill the requirement. While connecting the database, user can get more than one table in a database. So it is necessary to choose the table. While choosing the database the Front-End also choosed. After completing these processes one has to choose the operation like Delete, Insert or to update.

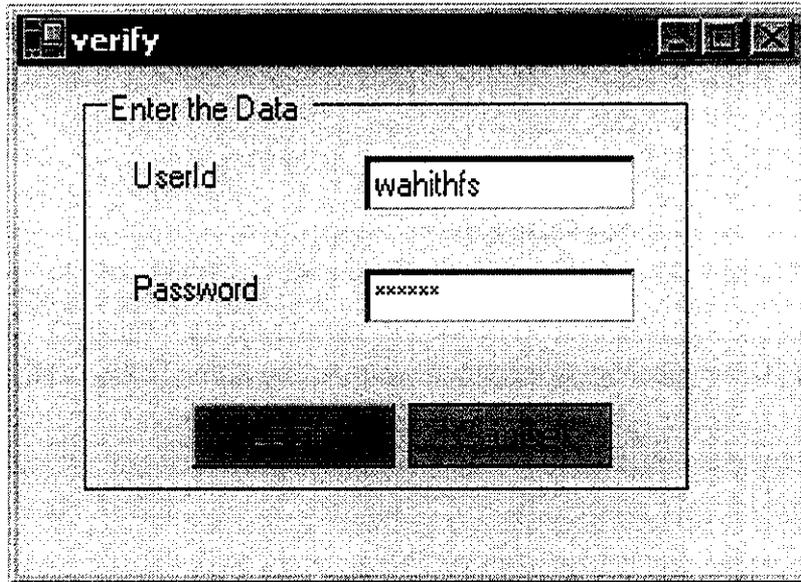
Finally the coding will be displayed on Rich Textbox. In this project the programmer can view the Field’s of the table and its Data type, which will be help the programmer in some of the ways. And we have done this project well and accurately, in order to fulfill the developer Requirements.

#### 7.2 FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

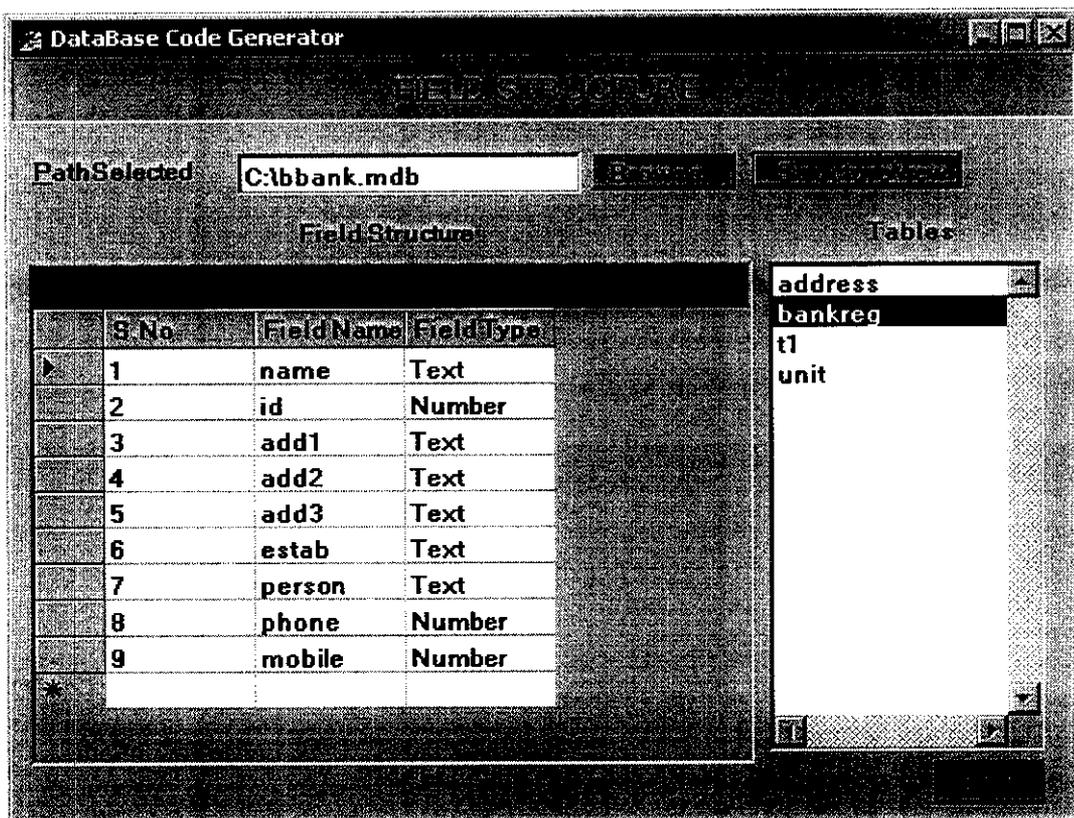
- Implementation is the stage of the project when the theoretical design is turned into a working system.
- Implementation phase of the software development is concerned with translating of design specification into source code.
- The access to the system should be limited. The user levels and rights levels should be determined and implemented.

# APPENDICES

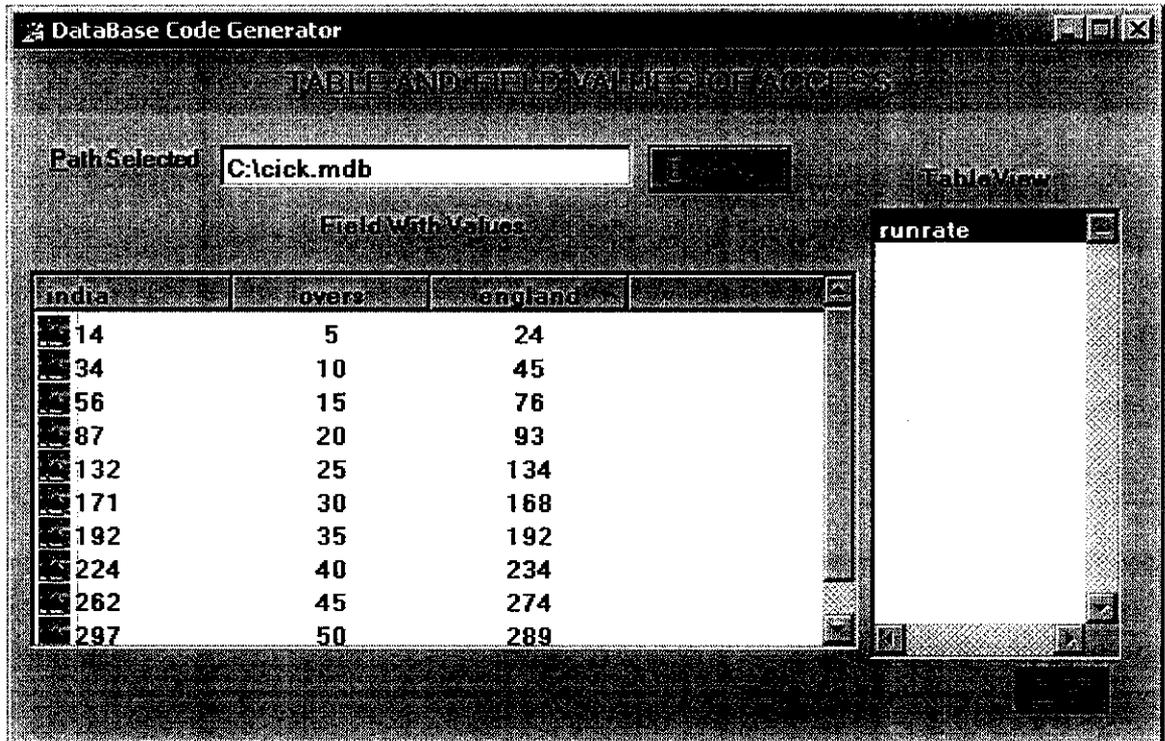
## Login Screen



## Field Structure of Access



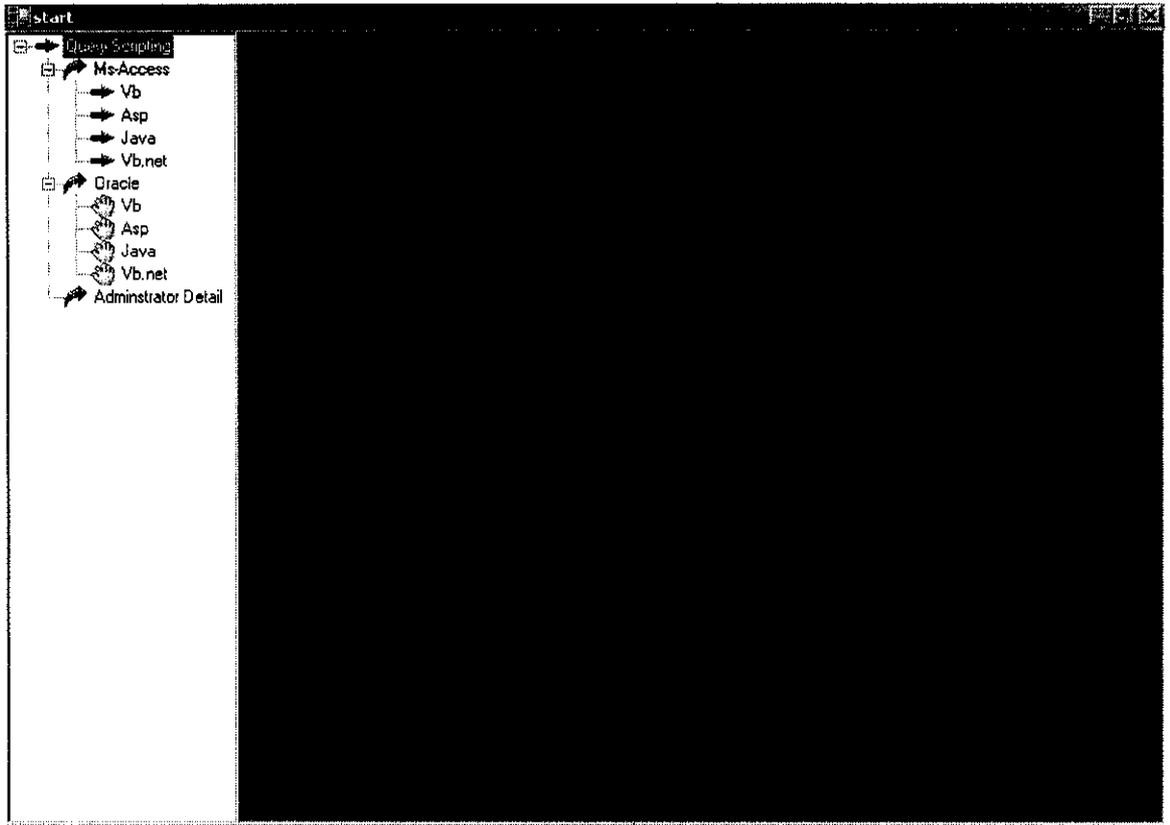
## Field Values of Access



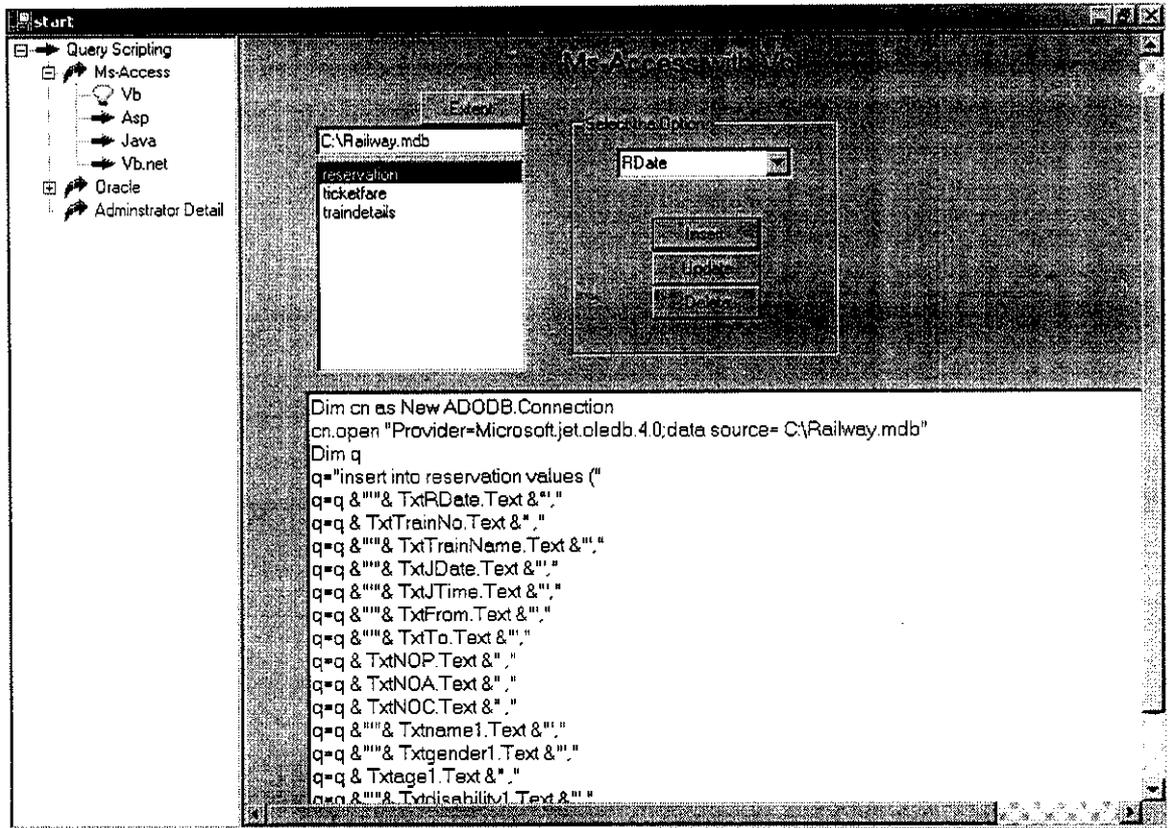
The screenshot shows a software window titled "DataBase Code Generator" with a subtitle "TABLE AND FIELD VALUES OF ACCESS". The "Path Selected" field contains "C:\cick.mdb". The "Table View" section displays a table named "runrate" with three columns: "india", "overs", and "england". The table contains 10 rows of data.

india	overs	england
14	5	24
34	10	45
56	15	76
87	20	93
132	25	134
171	30	168
192	35	192
224	40	234
262	45	274
297	50	289

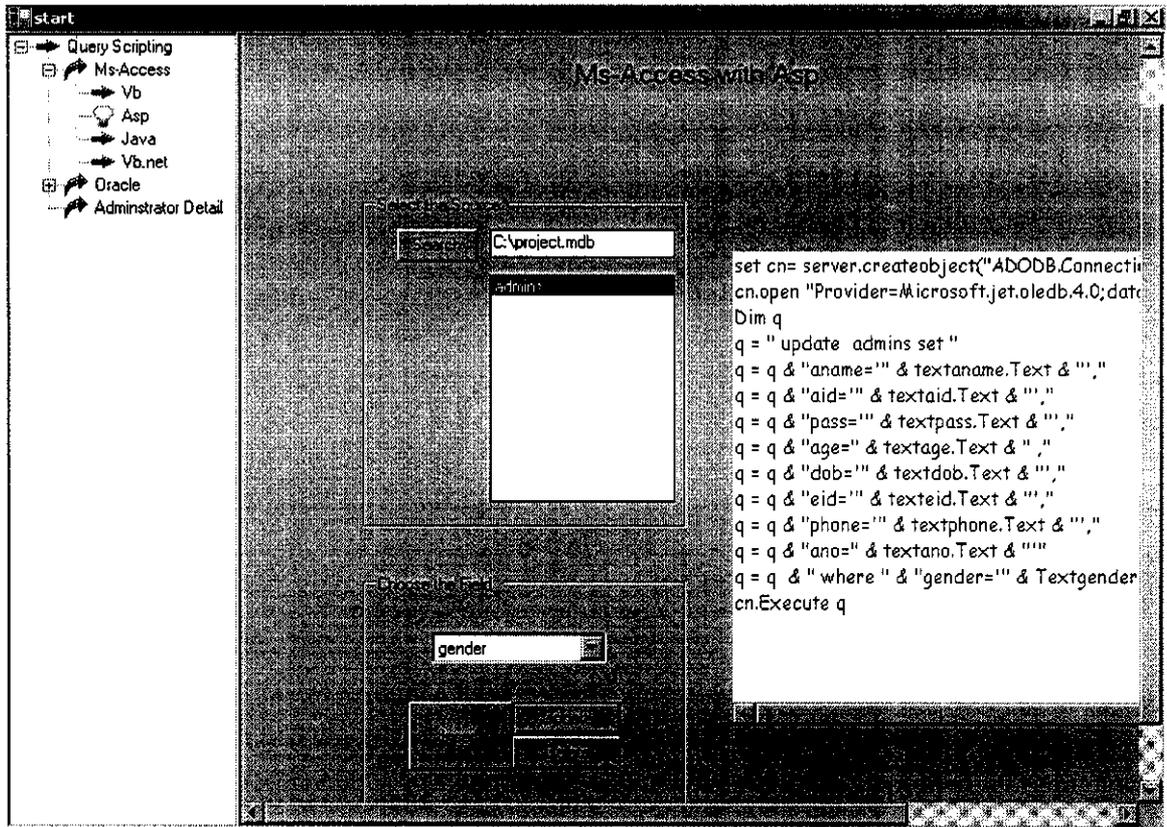
## Scripting Menu



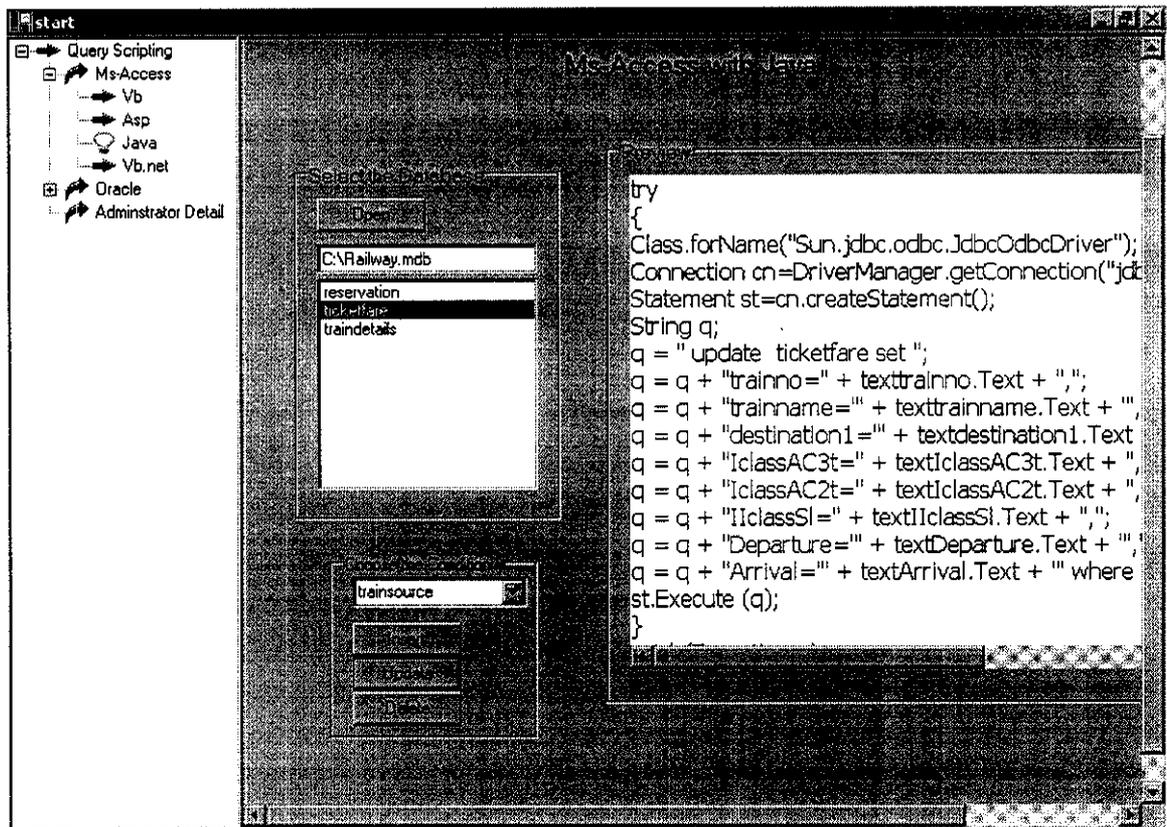
## Ms - Access with VB



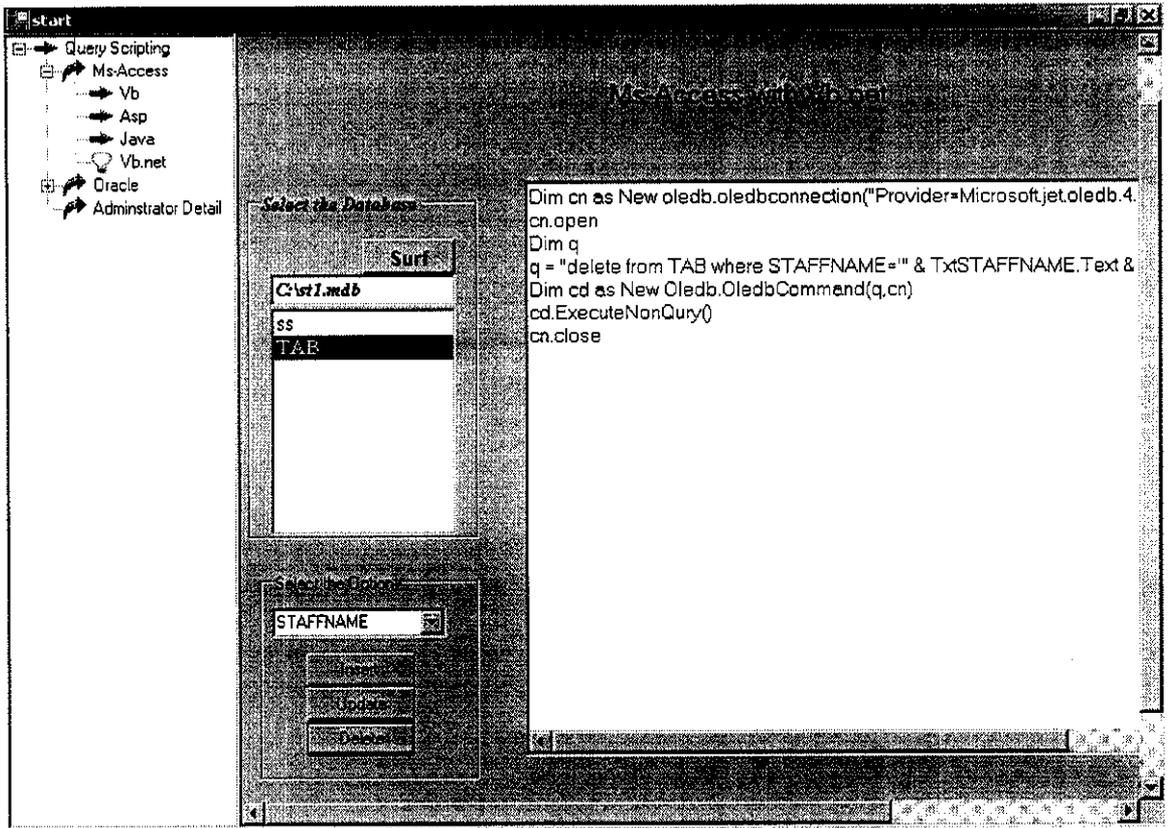
## Ms – Access with Asp



## Ms – Access with Java



## Ms – Access with VB.Net



### Field Structure of Oracle

**Log On**

UserName:

Password:

Host Name:

**Field With Values**

S.No	Field Name	Field Type
1	DATE1	Date
2	TIME	Varchar
3	EMAILID	Varchar
4	PASS	Varchar

**Tables**

- ACCOUNT
- ADMIN1
- ADMIN
- BONUS
- CAV
- CLIENTDETAILS
- CLIENTDETAILS1
- CLIENTDETAILS2
- DEPT
- EMP
- HACKERSDETAIL
- INBOX
- INBOXDETAILS
- INBOXDETAILS1
- INBOXDETAILS2
- INBOXDETAILS3
- LOG
- MARK
- MY1
- MYEMP
- OUTBOXDETAILS
- OUTBOXDETAILS1
- OUTBOXDETAILS2
- OUTBOXDETAILS3

## Field Values of Oracle

**DataBase Code Generator**

TABLE AND FIELD VALUES OF ORACLE

**Log On**

User Name:

Password:

Host String:

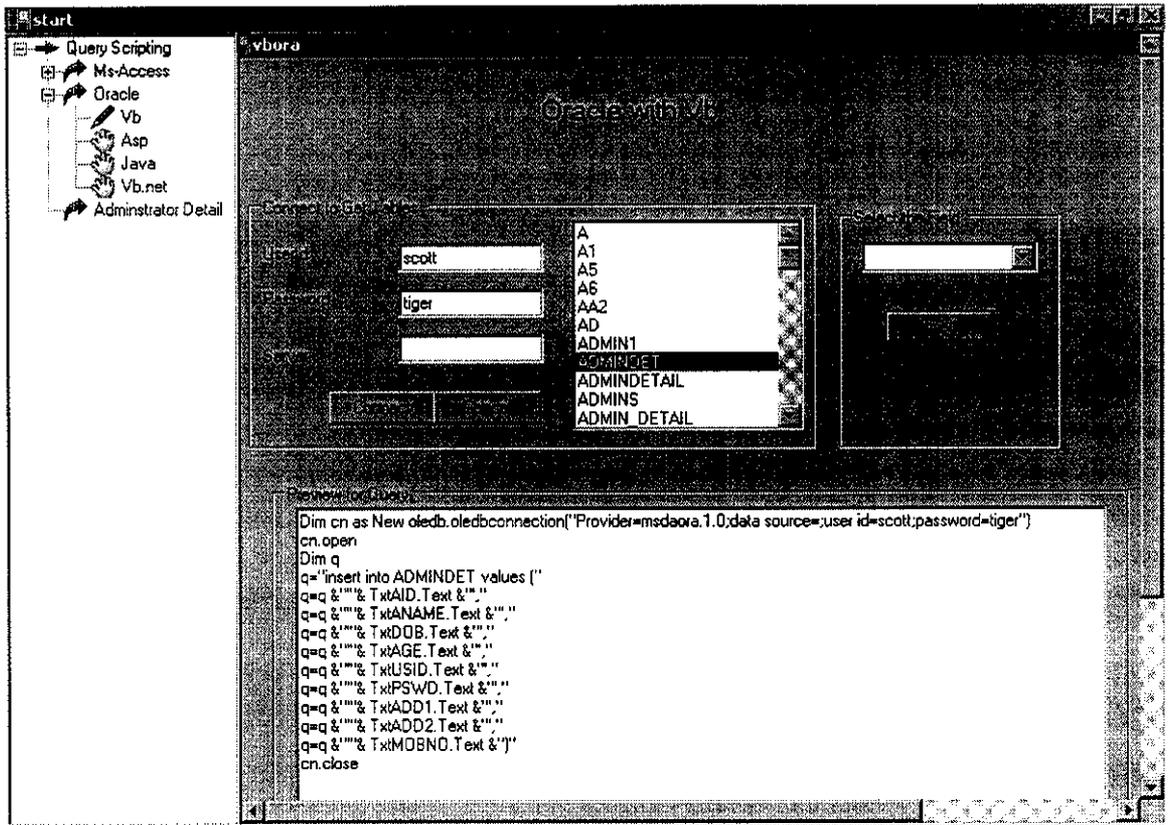
Field Value Table

	DATE	TIME	EMAIL	PASS
	1/31/2006 12	3:19:03 PM	nisha@yaho	tyty
	1/31/2006 12	3:26:35 PM	nisha@yaho	fdfd
	1/31/2006 12	3:40:03 PM	nisha@yaho	(null)
	1/31/2006 12	3:44:13 PM	nisha@yaho	(null)
	1/31/2006 12	3:46:36 PM	mala@yahoo	mala
	1/31/2006 12	3:56:11 PM	nisha@yaho	(null)

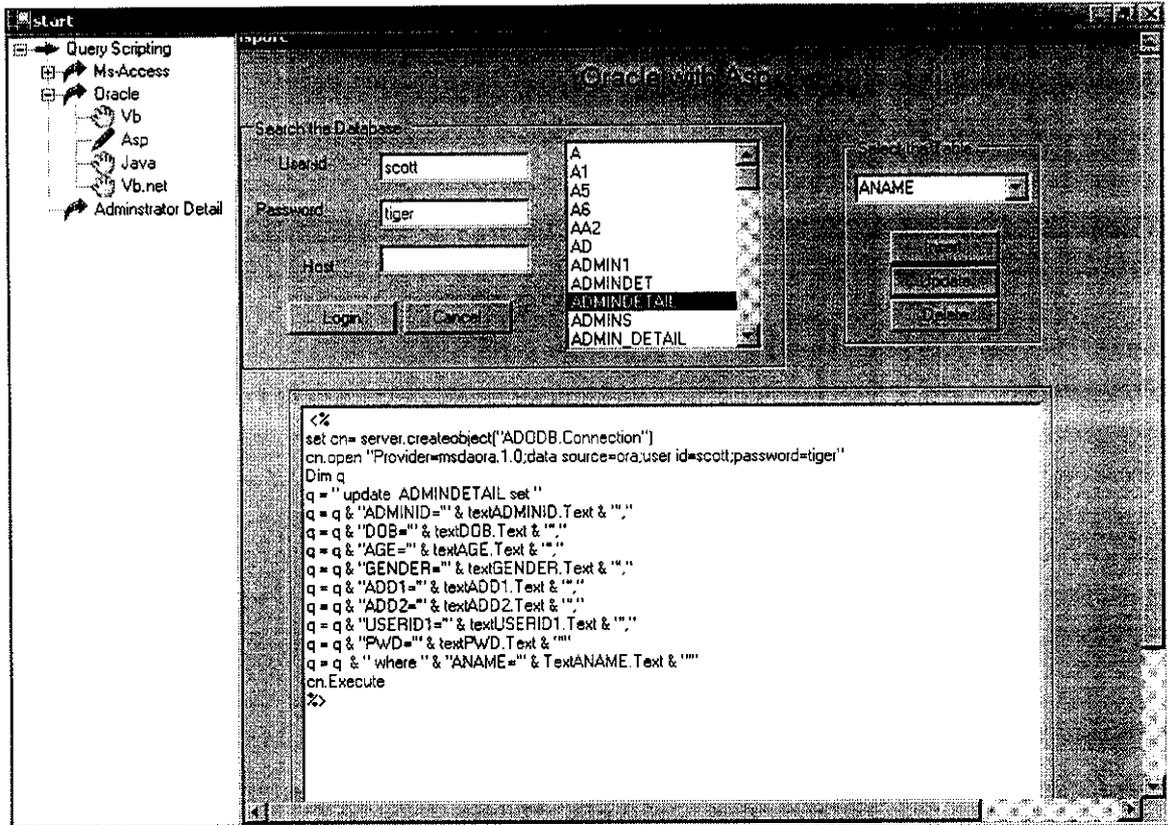
Tables

- ACCOUNT
- ADMIN1
- ADMINS
- BONUS
- CAV
- CLIENTDETAILS
- CLIENTDETAILS1
- CLIENTDETAILS2
- DEPT
- EMP
- HACKERSDETAIL**
- INBOX
- INBOXDETAILS
- INBOXDETAILS1
- INBOXDETAILS2
- INBOXDETAILS3
- LOG
- MARK
- MY1
- MYFMP

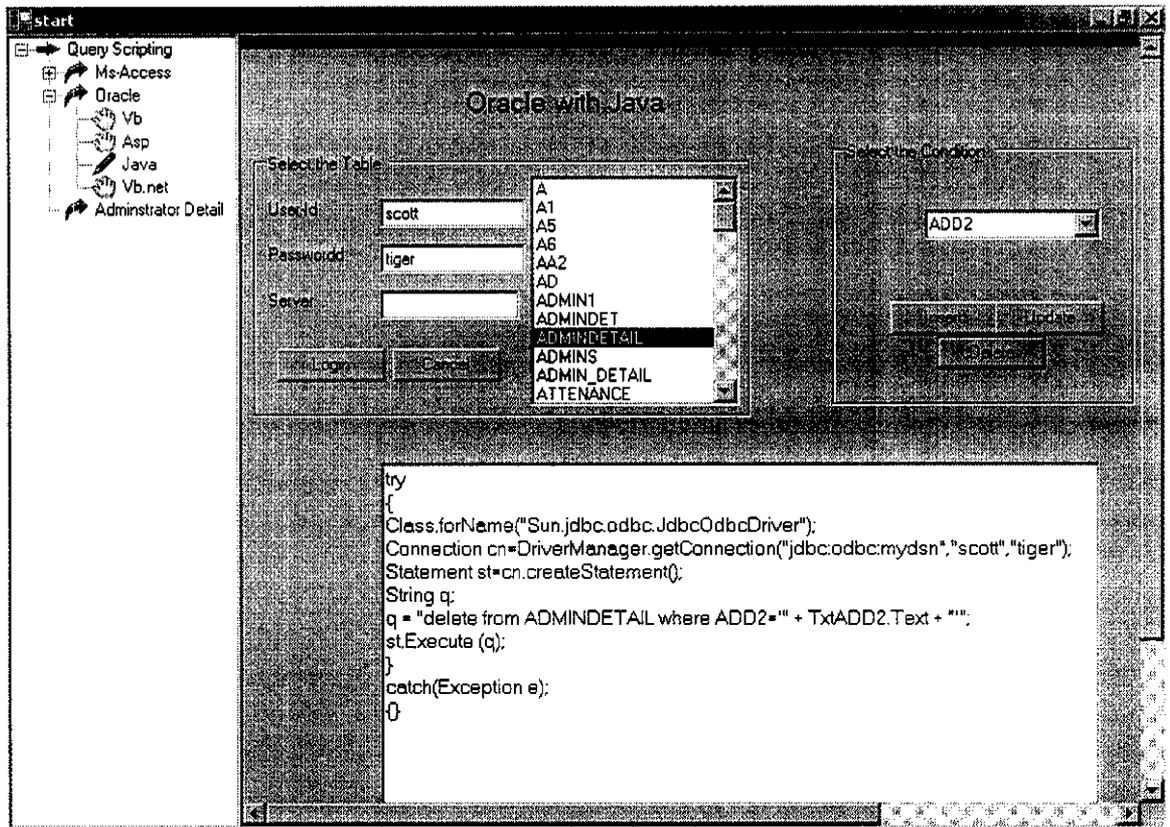
## Oracle with VB



## Oracle with Asp



## Oracle with Java







## Programmer Registration Report

2/25/2006

<u>ADMINID</u>	<u>ADMINNAME</u>	<u>DOB</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>GENDER</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>
1102	Sarveshwar	23-Jan-83	23	Male	No:10 Thiyagarayar Si
1104	Roshan	27-Dec-87	19	Female	43/2 8th
1101	Madhu	04-Jun-81	25	Female	No:3 4th Floor.

Current Page No: 1      Total Page No: 2      Page Count: 100%

## REFERENCES

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2. Jeffery.R.Shaprio, **Visual Basic .Net-The Complete Reference**, Tata McGraw – Hill Publishing Company Ltd, 2002.
3. Deitel **Visual Basic .Net How to Program**, Pearson Education, 2005.
4. **Essential .Net**, James S.Miller.
5. **VB.Net Projects**, Martin Selly.

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2. [www.net.com](http://www.net.com)
3. [www.gotdotnet.com](http://www.gotdotnet.com)
4. [www.awprofessional.com](http://www.awprofessional.com)
5. [www.dotnet247.com](http://www.dotnet247.com)