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TASK ALLOCATION AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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of

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for the award of the degree*

of

MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATION

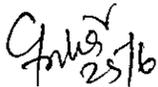
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KUMARAGURU COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER APPLICATION**Bonafide Certificate**

Certified that this project report titled **TASK ALLOCATION AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM** is the bonafide work of **Mr.S.RAMESH (Registration Number: 71205621035)** 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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Soft technologies

PROJECT COMPLETION CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Mr.S.Ramesh** of **Kumaraguru College of Technology**, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu-641006, was associated with us as a project trainee to carry out his academic project for the partial fulfillment of award of Master of Computer Application for the year 2008.

He has successfully completed the project titled “**Task Allocation and Management System**” as per the requirements.



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ABSTRACT

The project entitled “Task Allocation and Management System” is a reusable software component that deals with computerized management activity for project scheduling and allocation in the Icube Soft Technologies, Bangalore. This project keeps an account of the number of projects handled by the company and their status. Its main objective is the need for management system, which can store the day-to-day activities of the developers and administrators. The system enables to maintain a record and to monitor the progress of the work carried within the organization on daily basis.

This project is developed for the administrative purpose in a software company. The administrator has the full control on the project status being handled by the company. The administrator monitors the every day report of each project handled by the company. They can monitor progress of each developer and the current status of each project individually. The main objective of this project is to schedule, monitor and manage the everyday status of each project and the developer’s contribution towards it.

This system stores the Developer details, Client details and Project information. Various reports like developer skill set, project allocation details, client wise project information, developer wise project allocation and scheduled project information can be generated. This system reduces the work, time and avoids the drawbacks of the existing one by replacing all the manual operations with automation.

This project has been developed using VB.Net 2005 as front end and MS SQL Server 2000 as back end.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 SYSTEM OVERVIEW

The project titled “**Task Allocation and Management System (TAMS)**” offers total solution to the various project related requirements of the team leads and project managers.

The need for the Task Allocation and Management System was felt due to the nature of the work required, which involved a lot of information such as employee details, client details, project details, client requirements, project scheduling information, granting leave for employees, handling issues raised and moreover the process involved was quite a repetitive one and was prone to numerous errors which could result in inappropriate data being presented to the top management.

Automation is the key to increase efficiency, performance and reliability in any system and is being rapidly followed in all walks of life. The problem with the traditional approach of Task Allocation and Management System is that due to the manual nature of the work involved with lot of excel sheets , there is always the possibility of wastage of time and very hard to remain various information in mind and also leads to error in task allocation to the right person. Automation helps eradicate the root cause of the error and time wastage by completely automate the system of granting facilities such as employee skill set, resource requirements, task allocation, leave and issues handling.

The Task Allocation and Management System integrate all the sub modules such as Employee Master, Client Master, Project Details, Project Scheduling, Employee

The Employee master serves as the foundation for Task Allocation and Management System. It contains all the details of each employee who are working in the project. It has various details such as employee name, employee id, date of birth, sex, marital status, educational qualification, date of joining, position, mobile number, email id etc...

Another very important module which powers the Task Allocation and Management system is Client Master. This module include various client details such as client Name, client id, client address, client requirements, contact number, extension number, email id, website are maintained as a part of the client master module.

Project Details module describe the general details of projects such as project id, project name, no. of modules, new project or enhancement project and domain of the project. The hardware and software requirements and the duration for completion of the project are recorded in this module. Each project's due date and other required project details are stored. It also includes the resources that are deficit in the project.

Another very important module which powers the Task Allocation and Management System is Project scheduling. This module stores project scheduling information according to the phases involved in software development such as study, analysis design, coding, testing and implementation. The Team Leads/ Project Manager frame and store the following details

- Module Scheduling, time & cost estimation information.
- The time taken and cost for each phases of the project.
- The start date, end date and grace period of each task.

Employee scheduling module stores the developer wise scheduling for each project is recorded, because each phase of the project is dealt by different group of developers. It also contains the due date of each task handled by a developer.

The Vacation scheduler performs the functionality that the employee can request for vacation on a date to team lead .It records the granted or denied requests generates on at that date.

The Issues tracking module records the issues raised by employee and the details of team lead or manager who rectify those issue. The issues raised are generated as reports and been bringing out to the top management.

1.2 COMPANY PROFILE

I Cube Soft technologies is a global services provider delivering technology-driven business solutions that meet the strategic objectives of our clients, with net revenues of US\$9.65 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008. I Cube deliver unmatched business value to customers through a combination of process excellence, quality frameworks and service delivery innovation. We seek to forge a three-way partnership between our customers, our consultants and ourselves, which will sustain over the long term. We work to create an environment of performance, co-operation and pride in belonging to this partnership.

THE APPLICATION DEVELOPMENT METHODOLOGY CAN BE USED FOR

- New application development and Existing application enhancement
- Application consolidation and Application migration
- Application development activities can be bound by SLA framework with critical service level (CSL) and Quality Process and Result (QPR) measures.
- Schedule compliance
- Application scope management

ICUBE UNIQUE VALUE

- Use global delivery model for application development
- Knowledge acquisition and retention
- Use our matrix organization structure for using the required expertise
- Track the SLAs norms using web tools which are transparent even to our customers
- Focus on re-usability thus reducing cycle times and costs
- In today's competitive business scenario, strategic objectives of a typical customer for outsourcing information systems solution delivery are based on the following imperatives:
 - ✓ Meet customer commitment.
 - ✓ Maintain and improve service quality.
 - ✓ Reduce operational expenditure.

CHAPTER 2

SYSTEM STUDY AND ANALYSIS

2.1 PROBLEM STATEMENT

The team leads and managers have to manually work with lot of work sheets in-order to perform various operations related to project scheduling, task allocation and to generate reports to the top management. The tasks involved in the generation of these reports are repetitive. Often, due to the repetitive nature of the work and the tedious process involved, errors creep into these reports which lead to inconsistent and inaccurate information being submitted to the top management.

Handling the details of employees who are all have the unique advantage and specialization regarding application development is very hectic for the team leads to remain and work with excel sheets for a very large team of employees. This may lead to errors and could affect the right task allocation to the right skilled person.

Handling the client details, client requirements and their project details are maintained with large size of excel sheets for a large no. of clients. This may lead to wrong entry for clients and their project's details. This could affect the resource requirements of the respective projects.

Team leads find it difficult to maintain the details of employees who have gone on under vacation. The employee vacations details are maintained by large no. of excel sheets. Due to repetitive work with a lot of excel sheets may difficult to maintain and allocate the tasks.

Tracking of issues that are raised in project is not easy one and also to maintain the resources that are required for project on a specific stream in excel sheets is also overhead for team leads and managers. The project requires a system which could help ease out the problems faced in each of the scenarios mentioned above.

2.2 EXISTING SYSTEM

The details of employee skill set, experience and their personal information are logged into excel sheets manually. These are then consolidated into various reports which are sent to the top management for review.

The details of clients name, address and their project related information are logged into excel sheets manually. These are then consolidated into various reports which are sent to the top management for review.

The details of projects such as project name, id, no. of modules, type of the projects, what are requirements and resources are needed for completing the project, duration of the projects and other such information are stored and managed in excel sheets manually. These are then bringing together into various reports which are sent to the top management for review and scheduling.

The project scheduling and task allocation details are logged into excel sheets manually. These are then informed to the respective employee for to do the scheduled task via telephone network. Then these are consolidated into various reports which are sent to the top management for reviews and project schedule updation.

The details of vacation and leave of employees are logged into excel sheets manually. These are then consolidated into various reports which are sent to the top

Resources that required for project in a specific stream are maintained in different excel sheets that are raised by date. When this requirement is given to HR team it will be hectic work for both the team project and HR recruitment team.

2.2.1 DRAWBACKS OF THE EXISTING SYSTEM

The drawbacks of the existing system can be summarized as below:

- Time Consuming.
- Team leads are questioned for delays.
- Wastage of Human resources.
- Lot of work to do with excels.
- Over head in task scheduling and task updation.
- The schedule tasks are informed via telephone network/personal.
- Over head in managing both employees and excel sheets.
- To search a particular domain specialized people is difficult.
- Lack of Security and Data redundancy.
- Generation of reports is difficult, since various excel sheets are to be verified.

2.3 PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed system would automate all of the manual processes described which would help reduce the overhead incurred by the team leads and managers and make the whole process simple and efficient. The new system has effective project scheduling and task allocation.

The proposed system will have computerized data entry screens and processes can be carried out based on inputs from those screens. A set of reports would be provided to ease out the end users task of having to consolidate data to be sent across to the top

management. The proposed system has been designed to eliminate the major disadvantage of the existing system.

2.3.1 ADVANTAGES OF THE PROPOSED SYSTEM

The expected benefits of the proposed system are as follows:

- Easy to use and simple.
- New modules can be added with ease without many modifications to the existing system.
- Scheduling and task allocation are very easy to manage.
- Scheduled information is send via concern local area network.
- Flexible and Scalable.
- Control over unauthorized access of concerned data.
- Reliable tracking of demand.
- Data available on demand.
- Retrieval of data and reports will be much simpler.

2.4 FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS

Feasibility analysis is the measure of how beneficial or practical the development of the System will be to the project. 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:

2.4.1 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

The proposed system is to be developed using VB.net 2005 and SQL SERVER 2000 which are some of the leading technologies in the market. These technological resources are easily available and the company/project does not need to acquire any development licenses. Visual studio .NET 2005 and SQL SERVER 2000 are already available with the company. These technologies work well on Microsoft platforms. When take the project size, it's very small. At present, the system is intranet environment. Future expansion is planned but will not affect this project.

2.4.2 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 employees, team leads, managers and the top management as it will be of great use to them. The team leads and managers of the project are also committed to have the system operational as it will save time and reduce their workload. Also since the team leads and managers can have easy access to employee's information, client information, project details, scheduling information, vacation details, resource requirement details, they are very much in favor of implementing the system. The current processes followed in the project would be depicted in the system as it is.

2.4.3 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 project 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. It uses VB.Net 2005 and SQL Server 2000 for its development. So it's found that the benefits outweigh costs. In addition capability of the system to incorporate future enhancement will improve the performance to suit the future need of the company/project.

2.5 USERS OF THE SYSTEM

The users of the proposed Task Allocation and Management System have been categorized as below and each of the user categories will have a set of rights which manage their use of the proposed system.

- Employees
- Team Leads/Managers

Employees are authorized to make personal data entry in the system. Employee can log on into the application and do the allocated tasks and update their day-to-day activity in the employee project updation screen. Employees can also raise a request to the team leads for vacation and leave, and also they can raise a request about issues that are occurred in the project in which they are working on.

Team leads/manager can access all data available in the system. Team leads/managers are concerned about the day to day activities like ensuring data entered by employees are right or wrong. Team leads/manager can schedule the project requirements and resources, and also to allocate the task to the respective skilled employee.

Team leads/manager also has provision to enter details like client details, projects details and client requirements. Team leads/manager would be allowed access to all

CHAPTER 3

DEVELOPMENT ENVIRONMENT



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3.1 HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

The hardware support required for deploying the application

Server Configuration

Processor : Intel Pentium IV Processor / Athlon Processor
Memory : Minimum 512MB
Hard Disc : 40GB or More

Client Configuration

Processor : Intel Pentium III Processor / Athlon Processor
Memory : Minimum 256MB
Hard Disc : 20GB or More
CDROM : 52X-MAX
Printer : Inkjet Printer

3.2 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

The software support required for deploying the application

Operating System : Windows XP
Front End Tool : VB.NET 2005

3.3 PROGRAMMING ENVIRONMENT

3.3.1 THE .NET FRAMEWORK

The .NET framework is a new computing platform that simplifies application development in the highly distributed environment of the internet. To avoid separate runtime environment called the Common Language Runtime (CLR).

OBJECTIVES OF .NET FRAMEWORK

- To provide a consistent Object-oriented programming environment whether object codes is stored and executed locally and internet distributed, or executed remotely.
- To provide a code-execution environment to minimizes software deployment and guarantees safe execution of code.
- Eliminates the performance problems.
- There are different types of application, such as windows-based application and web-based applications.
- To make communication on distributed environment to ensure that code be accessed by the .NET Framework can integrate with any other code.

COMPONENTS OF .NET FRAMEWORK

THE COMMON LANGUAGE RUN TIME (CLR)

The common language runtime is the foundation of the .NET Framework. It manages code at execution time, providing important services such as memory management, and remoting and also ensures more security and robustness. The concept

runtime is known as managed code, while code that does not target the runtime is known as unmanaged code.

FEATURES OF THE COMMON LANGUAGE RUN TIME

The common language run time include manager memory; thread execution, code execution, code safety verification, compilation, and other system devices these are all run on CLR. The features are

- Security
- Robustness
- Productivity
- Performance

VB.NET 2005

VB.NET 2005 comes with a number of enhancements. The IntelliSense Code snippets, the Windows Forms designer updates, IntelliSense filtering, debugger data tips, exception Assistant etc make the software a pleasure to work with. The language has been spruced up with generics, unsigned types, Operator overloading etc.

The My Namespace is the most significant enhancement that provides a single reference to commonly used functionalities within the .NET framework. It includes classes like Application, Computer, Forms, Resources, Settings and Users. This enables users to ping a computer with a simple line of code or play a audio file with a one line code.

VB.NET FEATURES

- VB.Net is object oriented

- A new concept , Name Space, New Operators, Just My Code, Support for Generics is added
- Edit and Continue - probably the biggest "missing feature" from Visual Basic. .NET, allowing the modification of code and immediate resumption of execution
- VB.Net is platform independent
- Data types are considered as objects
- Data Source binding, easing database client/server development
- Structure error handling is possible
- Unary operators are available
- Arguments are passed as ByVal by default
- Instead of COM components there are .Net components in VB.Net

3.3.2 SQL SERVER

MICROSOFT SQL SERVER 2000

It is a relational database management system (RDBMS) produced by Microsoft. Its primary query language is Transact-SQL, an implementation of the ANSI/ISO standard Structured Query Language (SQL) used by both Microsoft and Sybase.

THE ARCHITECTURE OF SQL SERVER

The architecture of Microsoft SQL Server is broadly divided into three components: SQLOS which implements the basic services required by SQL Server, including thread scheduling, memory management and I/O management; the Relational Engine, which implements the relational database components including support for databases, tables, queries and stored procedures as well as implementing the type system and the Protocol Layer which exposes the SQL Server functionality.

RELATIONAL ENGINE

The Relational engine implements the relational data store using the capabilities provided by SQLOS, which is exposed to this layer via the private SQLOS API. It implements the type system, to define the types of the data that can be stored in the tables, as well as the different types of data items (such as tables, indexes, logs etc) that can be stored.

PROTOCOL LAYER

Protocol layer implements the external interface to SQL Server. All operations that can be invoked on SQL Server are communicated to it via a Microsoft-defined format, called Tabular Data Stream (TDS).

DATA STORAGE

The main unit of data storage is a database, which is a collection of tables with typed columns. SQL Server supports different data types, including primary types such as Integer, Float, Decimal, Char (including character strings), Varchar (variable length character strings), binary (for unstructured blobs of data), Text (for textual data) among others.

BUFFER MANAGEMENT

SQL Server buffers pages in RAM to minimize disc I/O. Any 8 KB page can be buffered in-memory, and the set of all pages currently buffered is called the buffer cache. The amount of memory available to SQL Server decides how many pages will be cached in memory.

LOGGING AND TRANSACTION

SQL Server ensures that any change to the data is ACID-compliant, i.e., it uses transactions to ensure that any operation either totally completes or is undone if fails, but never leave the database in an intermediate state.

CONCURRENCY AND LOCKING

SQL Server allows multiple clients to use the same database concurrently. As such, it needs to control concurrent access to shared data, to ensure data integrity - when multiple clients update the same data, or clients attempt to read data that is in the process of being changed by another client. SQL Server provides two modes of concurrency control: pessimistic concurrency and optimistic concurrency.

DATA RETRIEVAL

The main mode of retrieving data from an SQL Server database is querying for it. The query is expressed using a variant of SQL called T-SQL.

SQL SERVER SERVICES

SQL Server also includes an assortment of add-on services. While these are not essential for the operation for the database system, these provide value added services on top of the core database management system. Services are following

- Service Broker
- Replication Services
- Analysis Services
- Reporting services

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:

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

4.1.1 MODULAR DESIGN

It is always difficult for any System Development team to grasp a system without

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/modules which make it easier to develop and perform tests on the whole system. The subsystems are also known as the modules and the process of dividing an entire system into subsystems/modules is known as Decomposition.

The modules identified for the proposed Task Allocation and Management system are as below:

- Employee Master
- Client Master
- Project Details
- Project Scheduling
- Employee Scheduling
- Vacation Scheduling
- Issues Handling

EMPLOYEE MASTER

- General details like employee details such as employee name, fathers name, date of birth, sex, marital status, educational qualification, project enrolled, position, enterprise id, contact number, extension number are maintained as a part of the Employee master module.
- All these details are configured as and when required by either the team lead or the concerned manager.
- The reports can be drawn out based on the position of employee and their specialization.

CLIENT MASTER

- General details like client details such as client name, client id, client address, contact number, extension number, email id, and website are maintained as a part of the client master module.
- All these details are configured as and when required by either the team lead or the concerned manager.
- The reports can be drawn out based on the project assignment and service offering.

PROJECT DETAILS

- This module describe the general details of projects such as project id, project name, no. of modules, new project or enhancement project and domain of the project.
- The hardware/software requirements and the duration for completion of the project are recorded in this module.
- Each project due date and other required project details are stored.
- It also store, resources that are deficit in the project.
- The report on grid will be generated based on requirements on it will be given to recruitment team to hire or select employees from bench who matches the skill required for the project.

PROJECT SCHEDULING

- This module stores project scheduling information according to the phases involved in software development such as study, analysis design, coding, testing and implementation.
- The Team Leads/ Project Manager framed and stores the following details are

- The start date, end date and grace period of each task are stored.
- The reports can be drawn out based on the project decomposition and scheduling of each phase.

EMPLOYEE SCHEDULING

- This module stores the developer wise scheduling for each project is recorded.
- Because each phase of the project is dealt by different group of developers.
- It contains the due date of each task handled by a developer.
- The employee has to enter the following details issues and updation of completed task.
- The reports can be drawn out based on the developer wise task allocation and updation of completed tasks.

VACATION SCHEDULE

- The Employee has to log on into the Task Allocation and Management system, it verifies from the database and allows the user only if the employee username and password is valid.
- The concerned employee has to enter details of the vacation such as from date, to date, type of vacation.
- The details of employee along with the details of leave request is sent to the concerned team lead, he/she then log on into the system and can approve the leave or deny the leave on the date what employee have requested.
- The details of approved and denied vacation request can be viewed by concern employee in grids as reports.

ISSUES HANDLING

- The employee has to log on into the system if he/she has any issues regarding the project.
- The new log issue contains the following information Issue number which is automatically generated, Entered by which will be retrieved from session when user logs on into the system, Date of entry that is also retrieved from system's current date, Brief description and comments.
- The logged new issues are then viewed by respective team leads /Manager.

4.1.2 INPUT DESIGN

The input design is the process of converting the user-oriented inputs into computer-based format. The goal of designing input data is to make sure that the automation is easy, logical and free from errors.

The input design requirements such as user friendliness, consistent format and interactive dialogue which provide users with timely help and correct messages are given high priority.

The input screens of the **Employee master** module are as below:

- Employee Registration
- Edit profile

Employee Registration screen allows the employee to enter the details about employee which contains both personal and employee information.

Edit profile screen displays the details of an employee in the respective text box,

The input screens of the **Client master** module are as below:

- Client Registration
- Edit profile

Client Registration screen allows the team leads or managers to enter the details about Client which contains the corporate information.

Edit profile screen displays the details of a corporate in the grid view, if any information has to be changed only the team leads or managers are allowed to change information in that.

The input screen of **Project details** module is as below:

- Project Registration
- Edit Profile

Project Registration screen allows the team leads or managers to enter the details about projects which contain the project name, project requirements, hardware/software requirements, no. of modules, and duration of the project.

Edit profile screen displays the details of projects in the grid view, if any information has to be changed only the team leads or managers are allowed to change information in that.

The input screen of **Project scheduling** module is as below:

- Task Schedule

Task Schedule screen allows the team leads or managers to schedule the project

estimation, project start date, project end date and tasks, if any information has to be changed only the team leads or managers are allowed to change information in that.

The input screen of **Employee scheduling** module is as below:

- Task Allocation
- Task Updation

Task allocation screen allows the team leads or managers to make the task allocation which contains employee id, project id, tasks, start date, and end date, if any information has to be changed only the team leads or managers are allowed to change information in that.

Task updation screen allows the employee to update the day today activity.

The input screen of **Vacation Scheduling** module is as below:

- Vacation Request

Vacation Request screen allows the employee to enter the details about of type of leave and leave dates as from date and to date.

The input screen of **Issues Handling** module is as below:

- Log new issue

The *Log new issue* screen is for employee he/she enters the details about the issues which occurred such as entered by, date of entry, brief description and comments. If the issue is cleared then it will be moved to trash.

4.1.3 OUTPUT DESIGN

Reports are generated as output for the users to view and take print-outs. Different reports are generated for different criteria. The reports present in the system are:

- Employee profile.
- Client profile
- Project details.
- Project scheduled details
- Completed task details
- Vacation details
- Log Issues details

Employee profile report displays the details of the employee personal information, skill set and who are assigned in the project. It will be listed as the date of entry into the system.

Client profile report displays the details of the client who are all gave the project to the concern.

Project details report display the details of the project information such as hardware/software requirements, resource requirements.

Project Schedule report displays the details of the project schedule, which contains which project is allocate to which employee, what are the task going to complete, no. of modules, duration of the project and cost of the project.

Completed task report displays the details of completed tasks, which contains when the project was completed, who completed the task and he/she project completion report

Vacation request report view list of requests which are approved for vacation and leave for the mentioned as dates and also lists the requests which are rejected due to some reasons such as work specific and others details.

Log issue report contains the details of the issues which are raised by the employee which contains the whole details of issue along with date of issue raised and so.

4.1.4 DATABASE DESIGN

A database is a collection of inter-related data stored with minimum redundancy to serve many users 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 details about the relevant data for the system are first identified. According to their relationship, tables are designed through the following method.

NORMALIZATION

- Refinement process is called Normalization
- Refinement process eliminates the Inconsistency, Uncertainty and Redundancy in the database.
- Defined as a step-by-step process of decomposing a complex relation into a simple and stable data structure.
- The formal process that can be followed to achieve a good database design.
- The different stages of normalization are known as “normal forms”.
- All tables in Task Allocation and Management System are carried out by using first normal form, second normal form and third normal form.

4.2 TABLE STRUCTURE

DESIGN CONVENTIONS USED

1. Appropriate words that describe the table should be used.
2. Words used to describe the table should be separated with an Underscore ‘_’.
3. No special character other than an underscore is used in formulating a table name.
4. No number should be used anywhere in the table name string.

TABLES

The following tables have been created for Task Allocation and Management System.

4.2.1 Table Name: Admin_login

Description: This table stores the login details of the administrator.

Column Name	Data Type	Key	Length	Null
Username	Varchar	Primary Key	30	No
Password	Varchar		30	No

Table 4.2.1 ADMIN_LOGIN

4.2.2 Table Name: Emp_prj_updatation

Description: This table stores all the information about the Employee task updatation.

Column Name	Type	Key	Length	Null
Emp_id	Varchar	Foreign Key	30	No
Prj_id	Varchar	Foreign Key	30	No
Task_update	Varchar		70	No
Remarks	Varchar		50	No

4.2.3 Table Name: Client_details

Description: This table stores all the information about the Client.

Column Name	Data Type	Key	Length	Null
Client_id	Varchar	Primary Key	20	No
Client_name	Varchar		40	No
Client_address	Varchar		40	No
Client_location	Varchar		30	No
State	Varchar		20	No
Country	Varchar		20	No
Pin code	Varchar		15	No
Phone_no	Varchar		20	No
Email_id	Varchar		20	No

Table 4.2.3 CLIENT_DETAILS

4.2.4 Table Name: Project_scheduling

Description: This table stores all the information about the Project scheduling.

Column Name	Type	Key	Length	Null
Prj_id	Varchar	Foreign Key	30	No
Client_id	Varchar	Foreign Key	30	No
Emp_id	Varchar	Foreign Key	30	No
Start_date	Varchar		30	No
End_date	Varchar		30	No
Task	Varchar		250	No
Grace_period	Varchar		30	No
Remarks	Varchar		50	Yes

4.2.5 Table Name: Client_requirements

Description: This table stores all the information about the Clients requirements.

Column Name	Data Type	Key	Length	Null
Client_id	Varchar	Foreign Key	30	No
Clinet_req	Varchar		150	No
Prj_duration	Varchar		40	No
Coding	Varchar		50	No
Database	Varchar		50	No
Design	Varchar		50	No
Prj_type	Varchar		50	No
Phone_no	Varchar		50	No
Email_id	Varchar		50	No

Table 4.2.5 CLIENT_REQUIREMENTS

4.2.6 Table Name: Project_details

Description: This table stores all the information about the Projects.

Column Name	Type	Key	Length	Null
Prj_id	Varchar	Primary Key	20	No
Prj_name	Varchar		50	No
Modules	Varchar		20	No
Duration	Varchar		20	No
Hardware_req	Varchar		60	No
Software_req	Varchar		60	No

Table 4.2.6 PROJECT_DETAILS

4.2.7 Table Name: Employee_details

Description: This table stores all the information about the Employee details.

Column Name	Type	Key	Length	Null
Emp_id	Varchar	Primary Key	20	No
Emp_name	Varchar		40	No
Password	Varchar		20	No
Gender	Varchar		10	No
Marital Status	Varchar		15	No
Dob	Varchar		15	No
Qualification	Varchar		20	No
Nationality	Varchar		15	No
Mother_tongue	Varchar		20	No
Address	Varchar		70	No
Email_id	Varchar		25	No
Previous_cmy_det	Varchar		50	No
Experience	Varchar		25	No
Technology	Varchar		30	No
Current_designation	Varchar		25	No
Salary	Varchar		15	Yes

Table 4.2.7 EMPLOYEE_DETAILS

4.2.8 Table Name: Vacation_details

Description: This table stores all the information about leave request and status of the leave requested by employee.

Column Name	Type	Key	Length	Null
Emp_id	Varchar	Foreign Key	30	No
From_date	Varchar		50	No
To_date	Varchar		50	No
Type	Varchar		50	No
Status	Varchar		50	No

Table 4.2.8 VACATION_DETAILS

4.2.9 Table Name: Log_Issue

Description: This table stores all the information about the issues occurred and the action taken during the employee tasks.

Column Name	Type	Key	Length	Null
Issue_id	Varchar	Primary Key	20	No
Emp_id	Varchar	Foreign Key	20	No
Issue_date	Varchar		15	No
Issue_detail	Varchar		50	No
Solution	Varchar		15	No
Issue_sol_date	Varchar		15	No

Table 4.2.9 LOG_ISSUE

4.3 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM (DFD)

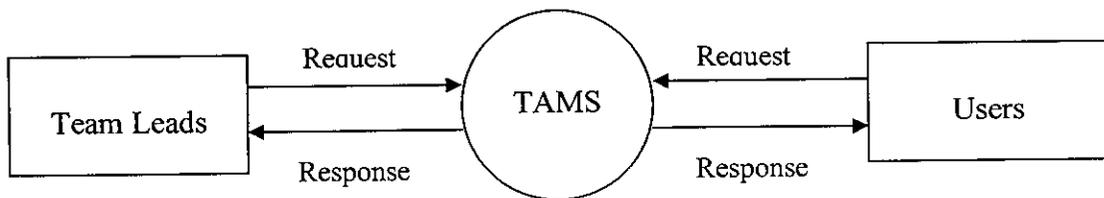
A data flow diagram is graphical tool used to describe and analyze movement of data through a system. These are the central tool and the basis from which the other components are developed.

The transformation of data from input to output, through processed, may be described logically and independently of physical components associated with the system. These are known as the logical data flow diagrams.

The physical data flow diagrams show the actual implements and movement of data between people, departments and workstations. A full description of a system actually consists of a set of data flow diagrams.

4.3.1 CONTEXT DIAGRAM

The development of DFD's is done in several levels. Each process in lower level diagrams can be broken down into a more detailed DFD in the next level. The top-level diagram is often called context diagram. It consists of single process bit, which shows the interaction between the system and outside entities. This context-level DFD is then "exploded" to show more detail of the system being modeled.

DFD: LEVEL 0 TAMS**Figure 4.3.1 DFD LEVEL 0 TAMS**

The Context diagram shows the overall system with the users who will be interacting with it.

DFD: LEVEL 1 LOGIN

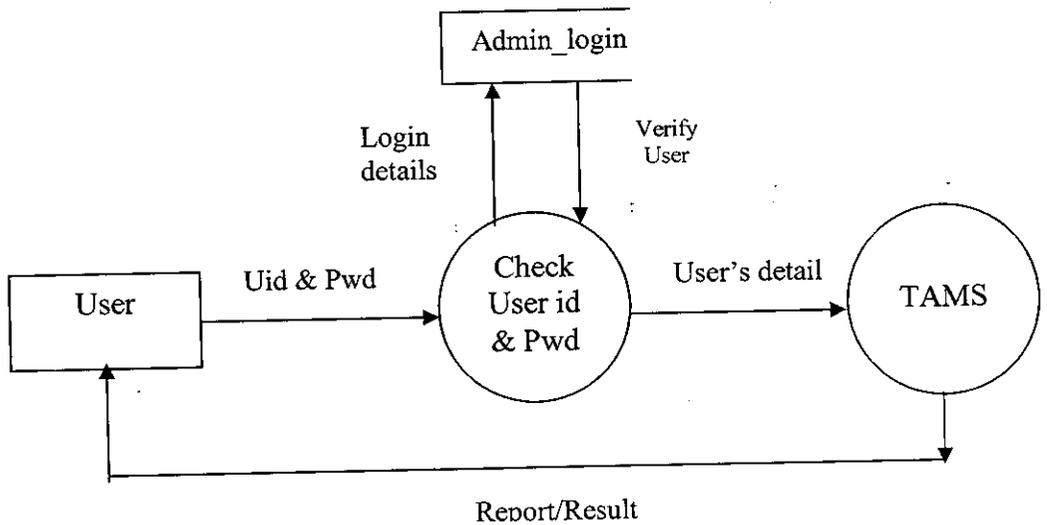


Figure 4.3.2 DFD: LEVEL 1 LOGIN

Login DFD explains the process that will take place when the team leads/employee logs on into the system. Only authorized users are allowed to enter into system by ensuring username and password.

DFD: LEVEL 1 EMPLOYEE/REGISTRATION

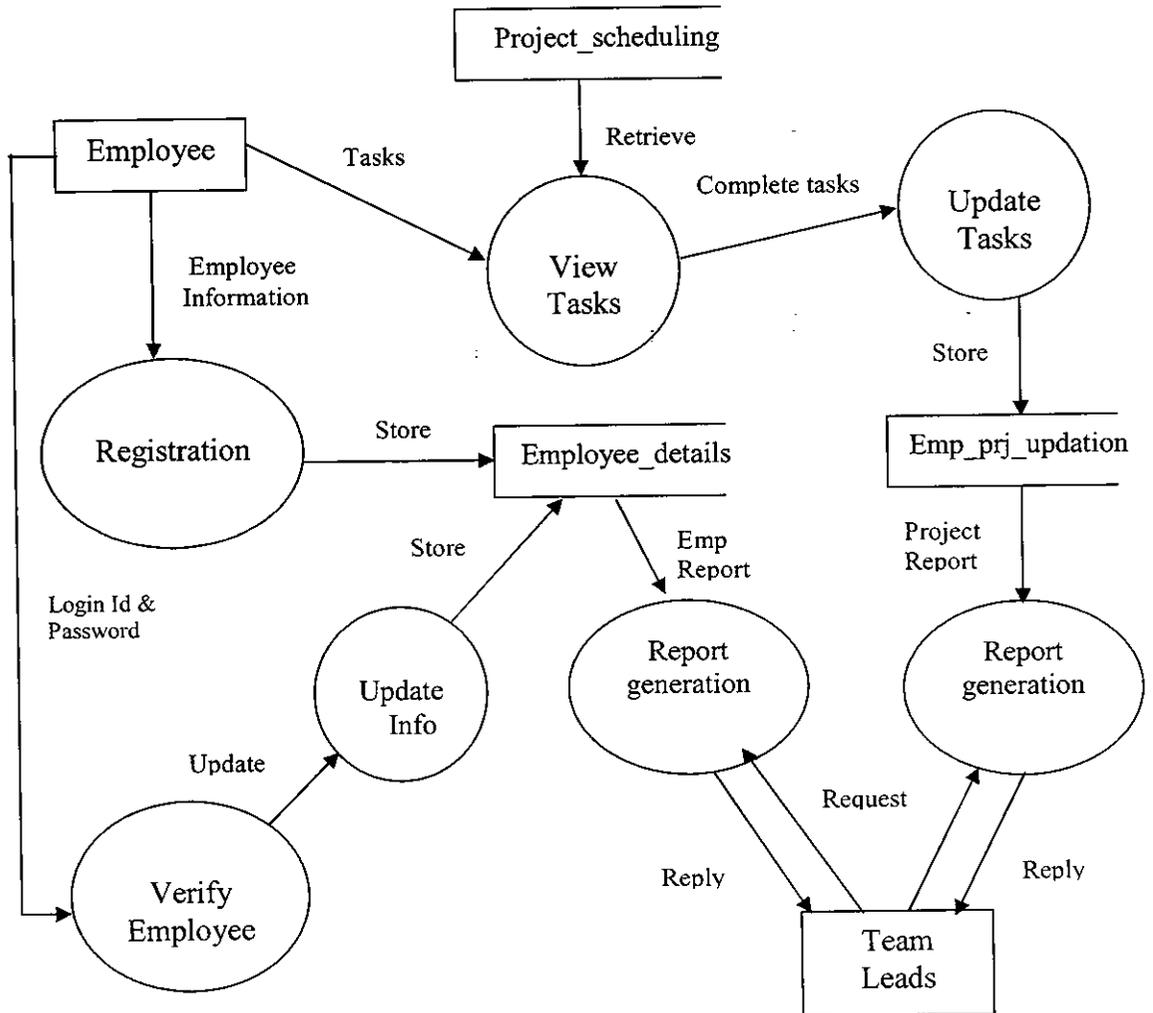


Figure 4.3.3 DFD: LEVEL 1 EMPLOYEE/REGISTRATION

Employee registration DFD explains about the employee registration and validation process. When new employee is allotted to this project the authorization should done by either team lead or manager to add into this system and also if manager wants any report about employee he/she can retrieve from the employee details database.

DFD: LEVEL 2 EMPLOYEE/LOG ISSUES

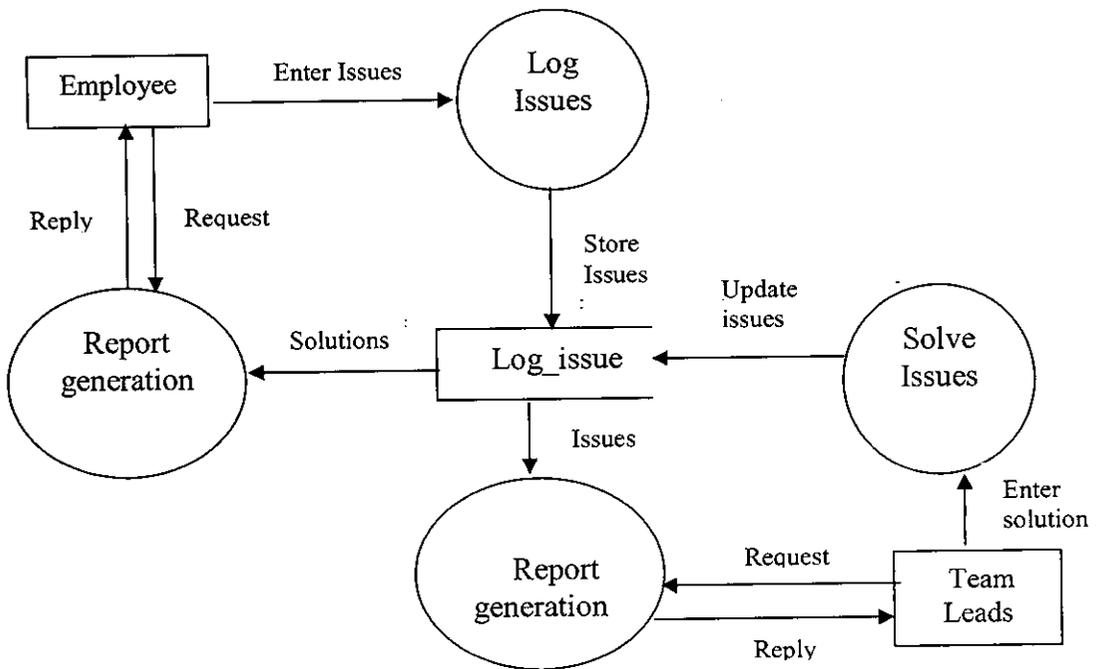


Figure 4.3.4 DFD: LEVEL 2 EMPLOYEE/LOG ISSUES

The Log issues DFD explains about how the issues that are raised in the project are solved. The Issues that are raised and logged into the system by the employee, and then these issues are solved by team leads or project manager. Solved issues are stored in log_issuedatabase and the employee can see the solution of the issues.

DFD: LEVEL 3 EMPLOYEE/VACATION REQUEST

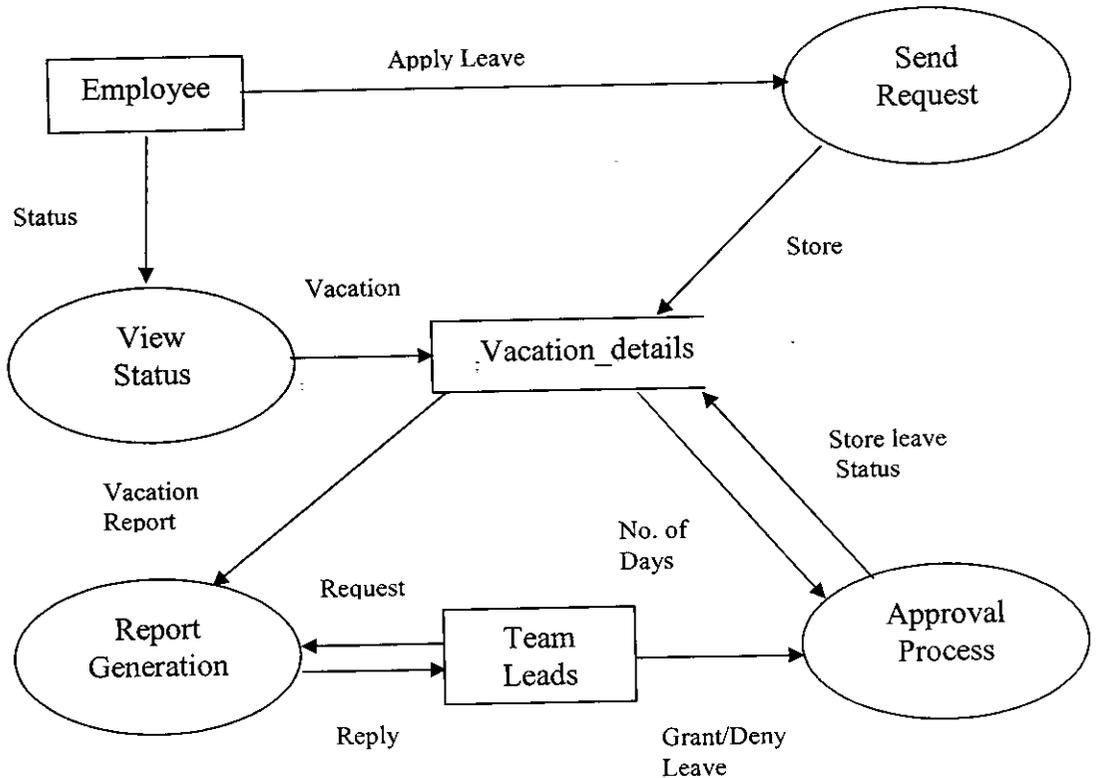


Figure 4.3.5 DFD: LEVEL 3 EMPLOYEE/VACATION REQUEST

Vacation request DFD explains about the process of taking leave or vacation, the leave/vacation is granted for employee based on the remaining leave available, if the employee is allowed and it has to be approved and granted leave by team lead or manager otherwise not permitted to take leave and the status of the leave in vacation database are updated. If manager wants any report about employee vacation he/she can retrieve from the vacation_details database.

DFD: LEVEL 1 ADMINISTRATOR/CLIENT

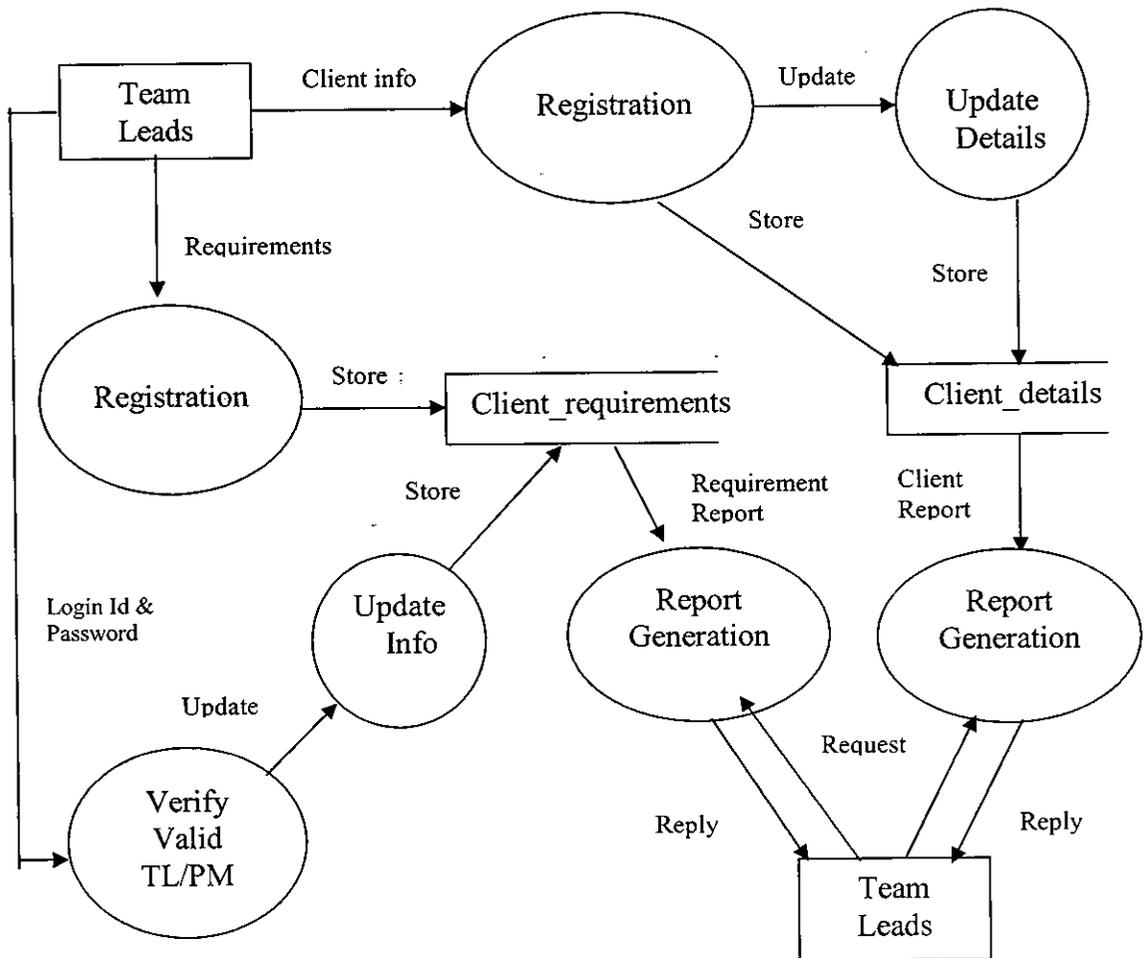


Figure 4.3.6 DFD: LEVEL 1 ADMINISTRATOR/CLIENT

Client DFD explains about the client registration, client requirements and validation process. When new client registration done by either team lead or manager to this system and also if manager wants any report about client he/she and their requirements can retrieve from the client_details and client_requirements database.

DFD: LEVEL 2 ADMINISTRATOR/PROJECT DETAILS

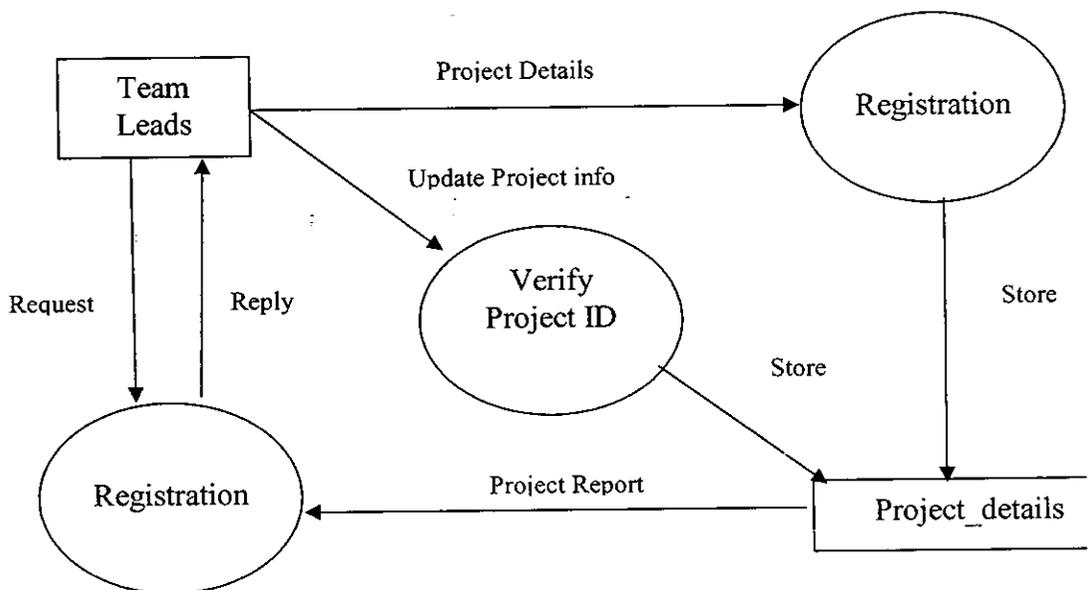


Figure 4.3.7 DFD: LEVEL 2 ADMINISTRATOR/PROJECT DETAILS

Project details DFD explains about the project requirements and validation process. When new project entry or updating the existing project details are done by the authorized team leads or project manager into this system and also if manager wants any report about projects he/she can retrieve from the project_details database.

DFD: LEVEL 3 ADMINISTRATOR/TASK ALLOCATION

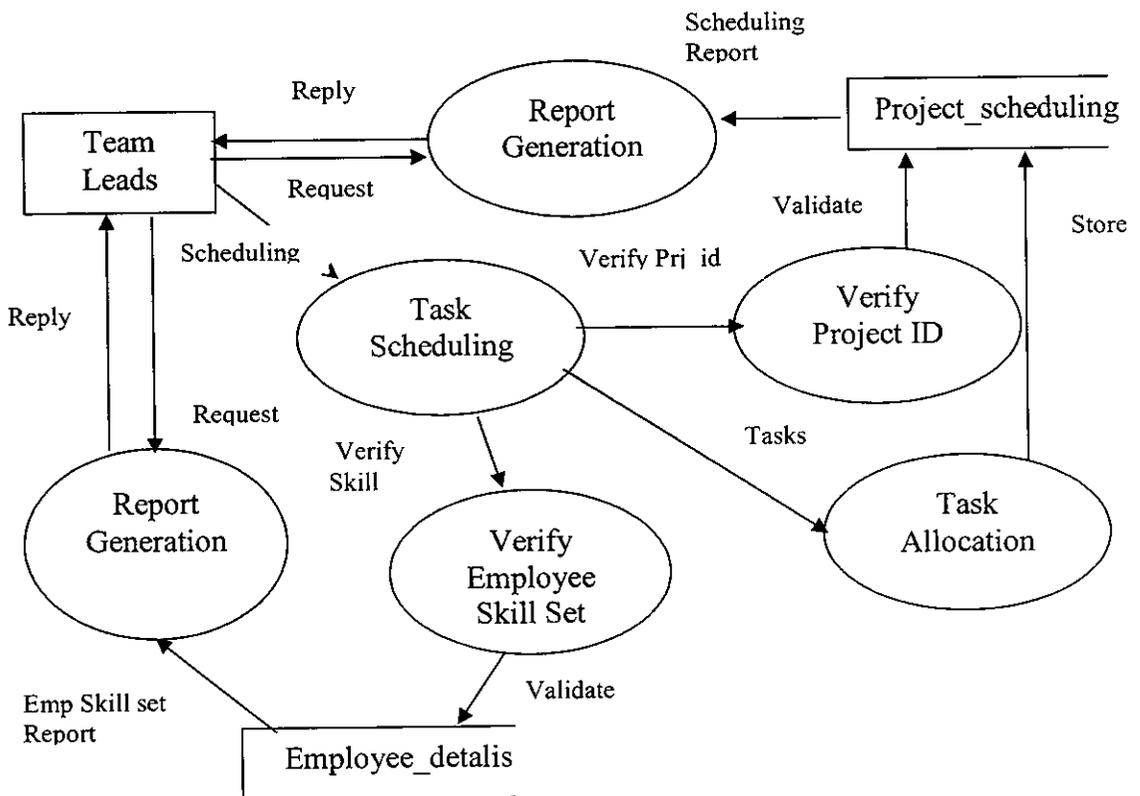


Figure 4.3.8 DFD: LEVEL 3 ADMINISTRATOR/TASK ALLOCATION

Task Allocation DFD explains about the project scheduling and task allocation process. When new project of each task can be scheduled and allocated to the right person at the right time is done by the authorized team leads or project manager into this system and also if manager wants any report about the task allocation and scheduling he/she can retrieve from the project_scheduling database and also the employee skill set and experience can retrieve from the employee_details.

CHAPTER 5

SYSTEM TESTING AND IMPLEMENTATION

System Testing and 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 an apt 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.

5.1 SYSTEM VERIFICATION

System Verification answers the question “Am I building the product right?” Usually the verification takes place from requirements phase. It checks the Task Allocation and Management System should confirm to its users requirements or specification. In verification basically I could create a number of test cases, where each test case consists of test data. These input test cases are used to determine output test results. It also includes functional testing, structural testing, and random testing. White box testing techniques were used exclusively during validation.

5.2 SYSTEM VALIDATION

System Validation answers the question “Am I building the right product?” Usually the validation takes place at the end of the system development cycle. It checks the Task Allocation and Management System should do what the user really required. The validation provides final assurance that the software meets all functional, behavioral, hardware fault injection, software fault injection and performance requirements. Black

5.3 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.

The main types of tests carried out on Task Allocation and Management System are:

- Unit Test
- Integration Test
- System Test

5.3.1 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.

In Task Allocation and Management System 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

5.3.2 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.

Task Allocation and Management System followed top-down integration testing. 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. 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 of Task Allocation and Management System negatively after the change was made. The whole set of test cases need to be run again to do the regression testing.

5.3.3 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.

5.3.3.1 SECURITY TESTING

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 Task Allocation and Management System. If users try to perform something beyond his assigned rights corresponding messages should be displayed. The Task Allocation and Management System in such cases display an error message.

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. Different Menu items are displayed for user and team lead or manager.

5.3.3.2 STRESS TESTING

Stress Testing executes a system in a manner that demands resources in abnormal quantity, frequency or volume. Task Allocation and Management System was stress tested by all employees in the project and accessing simultaneously to various modules in the system.

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

6.1 CONCLUSION

The Task Allocation and Management System enables the project team to get rid of a very tedious and time consuming process which has been followed so far. By automating the entire scheduling, task allocation, client details, client requirements, employee details, project details, vacation planner and report generation process the team lead and managers are spared of a cumbersome and repetitive task. It also eliminates the possibility of any error in manual system.

When fully deployed, the Task Allocation and Management System will transform the entire working of the team leads and managers that deal with scheduling and other things that have to remind are converted into computerized professionally operated process. It makes the entire procedure faster, error free, simple, and efficient and more performance enhancing one. Task Allocation and Management System provides a uniform interface for conducting queries and generating reports on demand.

The information in the system should be maintained up to date with periodic updates. The security feature of the system allows only team leads and managers to make updates to important and sensitive data. It prevents unauthorized access to important data.

Thus the Task Allocation and Management System increases the efficiency, performance of the team leads and managers by enabling them to spend more time on concentrating on employees who work under them.

The reports provided to the top management are error free, neat, clear presentation and leads to improved decision making.

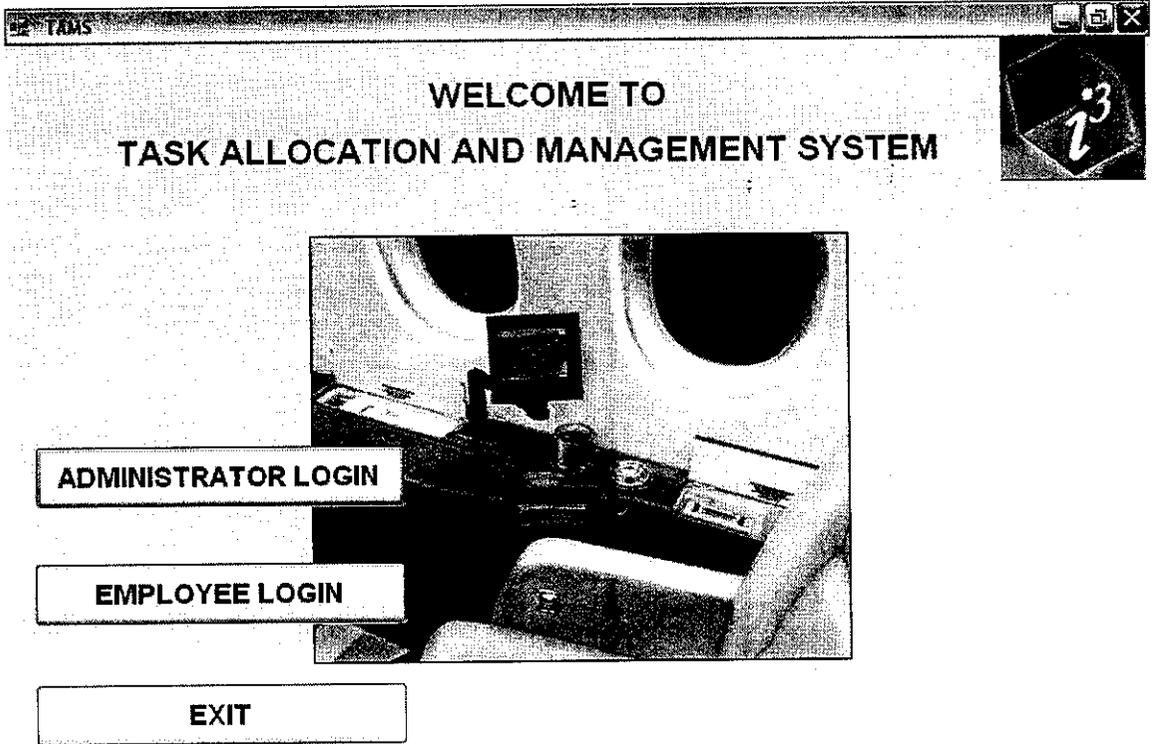
6.2 FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

The following features listed below if introduced could benefit the users of the system.

- Online scheduling and task allocation will provide effective management and Control.
- The time tracking and issue tracking mechanism for each employee can also be computerized so that the work time of each employee will be measured appropriately.
- Based on the work done by employee and their skill the performance of employee can be generated by the system so it could reduce the misunderstanding and incorporation between team work
- New modules can be added into the system easily.

APPENDIX

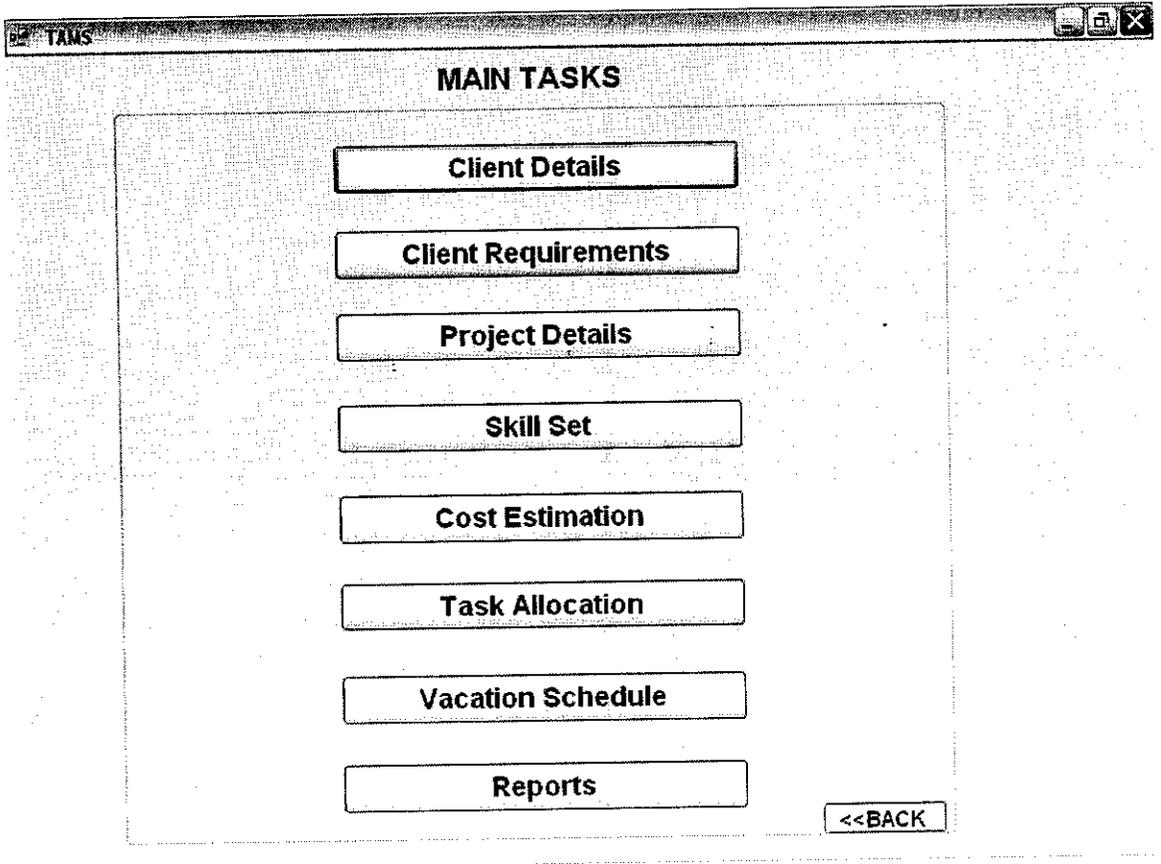
MAIN PAGE



ADMIN LOGIN PAGE

The image shows a screenshot of a web browser window titled "TMS". The main content area is titled "ADMIN LOGIN". It contains two input fields: "Login Name" with the value "Admin" and "Password" with the value "*****". Below the fields are three buttons: "SIGNIN", "CANCEL", and "SIGNOUT".

ADMIN LOGIN		
Login Name	Admin	
Password	*****	
<input type="button" value="SIGNIN"/>	<input type="button" value="CANCEL"/>	<input type="button" value="SIGNOUT"/>

MAIN TASKS PAGE

CLIENT INFORMATION PAGE

TAMS

CLIENT INFORMATION

CLIENT NAME	Ramesh	
COMPANY NAME	Cognizant Technology Solution	
CLIENT CODE	c1122	
CLIENT ADDRESS	Old mahapalipuram	FIRST
CLIENT LOCATION	Chennai	NEXT>>
STATE	Tamil	<<PREV
COUNTRY	India	LAST
PIN	600038	SEARCH
PHONE NO	04422445566	
EMAIL-ID	info@cts.com	

NEWPRS
Inserted
OK

SUBMIT CLEAR UPDATE DELETE <<BACK

CLIENT REQUIREMENTS PAGE

TAMS

CLIENT REQUIREMENTS

CLIENT NAME	<input type="text" value="Ramesh"/>
CLIENT ID	<input type="text" value="c1122"/>
CLIENT REQUIREMENTS	<input type="text" value="Design, Coding and Maintenance"/>
PROJECT DURATION	<input type="text" value="12m"/>
CODING LANGUAGE	<input type="text" value="VB."/>
DATABASE	<input type="text" value="SQL Server 2003"/>
DESIGN	<input type="text" value="Top-Down"/>
PROJECT TYPE	<input checked="" type="radio"/> NEW PROJECT <input type="radio"/> ENHANCEMENT

NEWPRIS

Inserted

OK

PROJECT DETAILS PAGE

PROJECT DETAILS ENTRY

PROJECT ID	p1122
PROJECT TITLE	TAMS
NO OF MODULES	6
DURATION OF THE PROJECT IN MONTHS	6 months
HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS	Pentium IV, 512MB RAM
SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS	VB.Net2005, SQL SERVER2003

NEWPMS
project details inserted
OK

FIRST
NEXT>>
<<PREV
LAST
SEARCH

ADD CLEAR UPDATE DELETE <<BACK

TASK SCHEDULING PAGE

TAMS

TASK SCHEDULING

PROJECT NAME	TAMS	FIRST
CLIENT CODE	c1122	NEXT>>
CLIENT NAME	Ramesh	<<PREV
EMPLOYEE ID	E1122	LAST
EMPLOYEE NAME	Dineshku	UPDATE
DESIGNATION	Program	DELETE

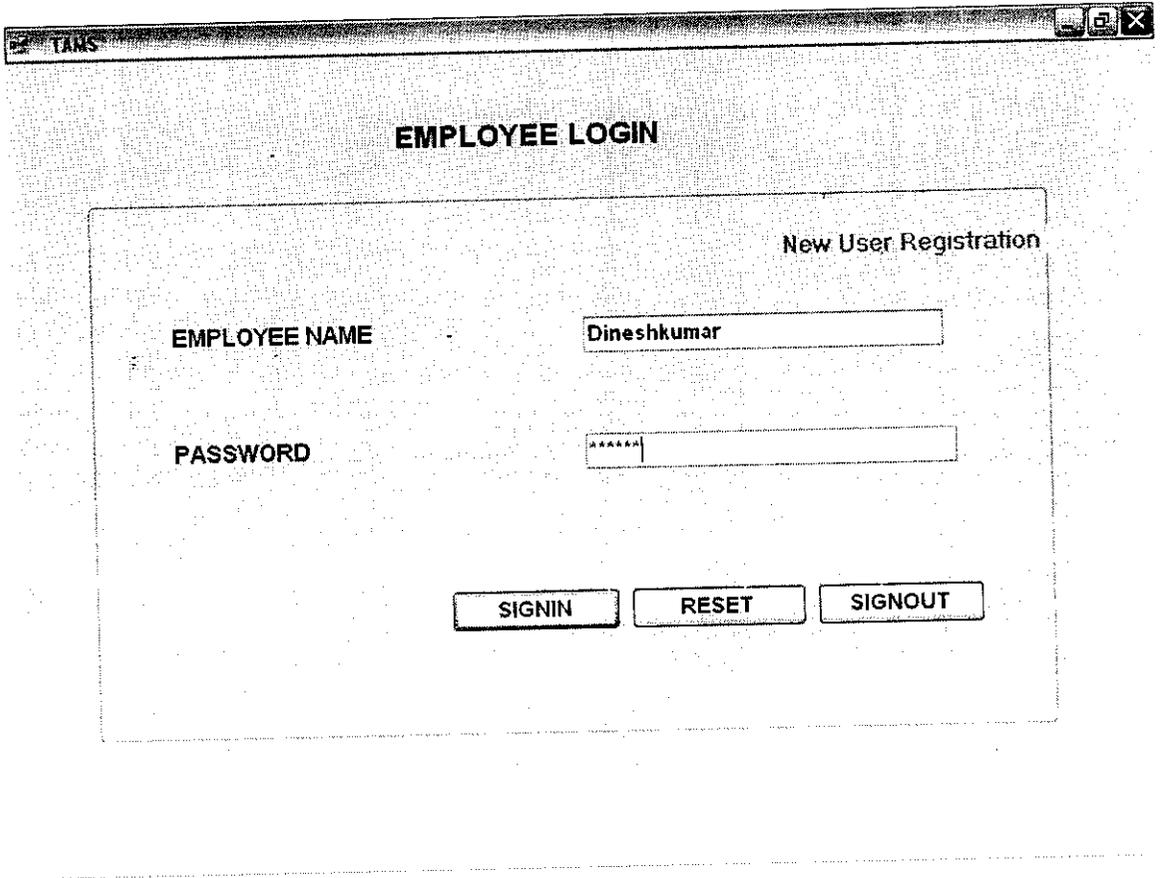
START DATE: Monday, June 16, 2009 END DATE: Thursday, April 16, 2009

GRACE PERIOD: Tuesday, June 16, 2009

TASKS: Design, Coding and Maintenance

SEARCH SUBMIT CLEAR <<BACK

NEWPKS
one record added
OK

EMPLOYEE LOGIN PAGE

The image shows a browser window titled "TAMS" displaying an "EMPLOYEE LOGIN" page. The page has a header "EMPLOYEE LOGIN" and a link for "New User Registration". There are two input fields: "EMPLOYEE NAME" with the value "Dineshkumar" and "PASSWORD" with masked characters "*****". Below the fields are three buttons: "SIGNIN", "RESET", and "SIGNOUT".

EMPLOYEE LOGIN		New User Registration
EMPLOYEE NAME	<input type="text" value="Dineshkumar"/>	
PASSWORD	<input type="password" value="*****"/>	
<input type="button" value="SIGNIN"/>		<input type="button" value="RESET"/>
		<input type="button" value="SIGNOUT"/>

EMPLOYEE PERSONAL PAGE

TAMS

EMPLOYEE PERSONAL DETAILS

EMPID	<input type="text" value="E1122"/>
EMPNAME	<input type="text" value="Dineshkumar"/>
PASSWORD	<input type="text" value="dinesh"/>
GENDER	<input checked="" type="radio"/> MALE <input type="radio"/> FEMALE
DATE OF BIRTH	<input type="text" value="Wednesday, August 16, 1989"/>
QUALIFICATION	<input type="text" value="BE"/>
NATIONALITY	<input type="text" value="Ind"/>
MOTHER TONGUE	<input type="text" value="Tamil"/>
RESEDENTIAL ADDRESS	<input type="text" value="Kangayam"/>
TELEPHONE NUMBER	<input type="text" value="9994476333"/>
EMAIL ID	<input type="text" value="mailto:dinesh@icubesoftware.com"/>

>>BACK

NEWPMS

inserted

OK

EMPLOYEE OFFICIAL PAGE

TAMS

EMPLOYEE OFFICIAL DETAILS

EMPID	E1122
EMPNAME	Dineshkumar
PREVIOUS COMPANY DETAILS	TCS
EXPERIENCE	2years
TECHNOLOGY	
CURRENT DESIGNATION	
SALARY	

NEWPMS
value inserted
OK

ADD CLEAR <<BACK

EMPLOYEE TASK UPDATION PAGE

TAMS

EMPLOYEE ACTIVITY ENTRY

Vacation Request..!

EMPLOYEE ID	Dineshkumar
EMPLOYEE NAME	E1122
PROJECT NAME	TAMS
CLIENT NAME	Ramesh
CLIENT CODE	c1122
START DATE	6/16/2008
END DATE	4/16/2009
TASKS	
TODAY UPDATES	Design Completed

NEWPMS
comments updated
OK

SUBMIT
CANCEL
<<BACK

VACATION PAGE

TAMS

VACATION

EMPLOYEE ID

EMPLOYEE NAME

FROM_DATE

TO_DATE

TYPE

STATUS

NEWPMS

Record Inserted

OK

PROGRAMMER REPORT

BMS (Running) - Microsoft Visual Studio

TAMS

PROFESSIONAL DETAILS

TECHNOLOGY

SORT BY

	Empid	Empname	Password	Gender	DoB	Qualification	Nationality
▶	E1	Aravind	aravind	male	10-11-1983	MCA	Indian
	E3	Arunkumar	arun	male	09-09-1984	MCA	Indian
	E7	Divya	divya	female	12-10-1985	BE	Indian
	E9	Dhanapal	dhana	male	22-07-1982	MCA	Indian
*							

< | 98 | >

PROJECT REPORT

PROJECT DETAILS

PROJECT ID

	project_id	project_title	modules	duration	hardware_req	software_req
▶	p1122	TAMS	6	12months	Intel Pentium IV, ...	Intel Pentium IV, ...
*						

TASK ALLOCATED PROJECT REPORT

TAMS

TASK ALLOCATED PROJECT DETAILS

CLIENT CODE

	project_name	client_code	client_name	employee_name	employee_code	start_date
▶	TAMS	c1122	Ramesh	Dineshkumar	E1122	6/16/2008
*						

◀ ▶

TASK COMPLETED PROJECT REPORT

TAMS

TASK COMPLETED PROJECT DETAILS

PROJECT ID: TAMS

	project_name	client_code	client_name	employee_name	emp_code	emp_start_date
▶	TAMS	c1122	Ramesh	Dineshkumar	e1122	2/18/2008
*						

19

VACATION REPORT

Empid	Emprname	From_date	To_date	Type	Status
E1122	Dineshkumar	07-05-2008	09-05-2008	Seek	Granted
E1177	Rajesh	25-05-2008	30-05-2008	Vacation	Granted
E1144	Kannan	02-06-2008	03-06-2008	Personal	Granted
E1199	Vijayakumar	09-06-2008	11-06-2008	Seek	Granted

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