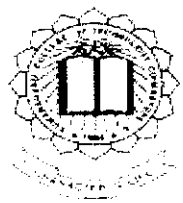

PROJECT TRACKING SYSTEM

PROJECT REPORT

Submitted By

S.RAJKUMAR

Register No.: 0720300033

in partial fulfillment for the award of the degree

of

MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

in

COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

KUMARAGURU COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

(An Autonomous Institution Affiliated to Anna University, Coimbatore)

May, 2010

KUMARAGURU COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

(An Autonomous Institution Affiliated to Anna University, Coimbatore)

COIMBATORE – 641 006.

Department of Computer Applications

PROJECT WORK

MAY 2010

This is to certify that the project entitled

PROJECT TRACKING SYSTEM

is the bonafide record of project work done by

S.RAJKUMAR

Register No: 0720300033

of MCA (Computer Applications) during the year 2009-2010.

Project Guide

Head of the Department

Submitted for the Project Viva-Voce examination held on 17.05.10

Internal Examiner

External Examiner

DECLARATION

I affirm that the project work titled **PROJECT TRACKING SYSTEM** being submitted in partial fulfilment for the award of **MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS** is the original work carried out by me. It has not formed the part of any other project work submitted for award of any degree or diploma, either in this or any other University.

(Signature of the Candidate)

S.RAJKUMAR,
0720300033.

I certify that the declaration made above by the candidate is true.

Signature of the Guide,

M.MANIKANTAN

Senior Lecturer, MCA

Sofent Technologies Private Limited

Date: 06-05-2010

To whomsoever IT may concern

This is to certify that Mr.S.Rajkumar, Reg.No.0720300033, who is now studying his third year Master of Computer Applications at Kumaraguru college of Technology, Coimbatore has successfully completed his final year project entitled "PROJECT TRACKING SYSTEM" with PHP as Front end and MYSQL as Back end in our organization. As per confirmation order issued stating there in the duration of the project was from December 1, 2009 to April 30, 2010.

During this period, we were found he was very sincere and hard working.

Project Manager In charge

Managing Director

Registered Office. Established in the year 2003.

Work Office: No.1, Sakthi Nagar, 2nd Street, Choolaimedu, Chennai 600 094. Ph:044-2374678

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CONTENTS

ABSTRACT

The Project entitled "Project Tracking System " is mainly used to keep to track the whole process of the project and the programmers involved. This helps the project manager to access the time taken for the project with module wise break up and nature of the job, which needs attention. 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 system reduces the work, time and avoids the drawbacks of the existing one by replacing all the manual operations with automation. The administrator has the full control on the project status being handled by the company. They can monitor progress of each developer and the current status of each project individually. This system is used to schedule, monitor and manage the everyday status of each project and developer's contribution towards it.

This Project has been developed using HTML and PHP as front end and MYSQL as back end.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUTION

1.1 PROJECT OVERVIEW

The project entitled "**Project Tracking System**" provides an ultimate solution for various requirements with respect to a project undertaken by the organization. It makes the task of the Project Managers easy. In existing scenario, lots of work related to the project such as managing various resources in the project, dealing with the issues encountered in the project etc proved to be very difficult and highly error prone.

The "Project Tracking System" provides solution by making available the details of the activities carried by the organization on time to take decision effectively, easily and timely. This system deals with the storage of the complete project details and the details of all employees.

This system keeps account of all activities, which helps in managing the organization effectively. It provides different subsystems for different kinds of activities. It has some security features to safeguard the details stored in this system.

This system provides a login for the client also using which the client can login into this web application and view their corresponding project status. This System is an Internet based application that can be accessed throughout the organization or a specified group/Department.

1.2 ORGANIZATION PROFILE

About Sofent

Sofent Technologies was started in California, US in 2003. Its development centre was started in Chennai, India in the year 2005. It is fast emerging as one of the most reliable software solution partner for many organizations. Sofent brings innovative ideas and latest technologies into your business and make it work for you.

Our business principle

Sofent team is committed to delivering maximum value to our clients helping them succeed in a constantly changing and challenging world. Our fundamental company values stem from understanding that our success is tied with success of our clients.

Our key business principles are:

Understand Clients Needs

After careful analysis of customer needs and objectives we deliver a dependable solution. We make customer aware of all available options and provide a competent advice enabling customer to take an informed business decision.

Partner with Clients

Every customer we serve becomes our long-term, trusted partner. Our priority is not only providing professional services and solutions but becoming customers IT vendor. We are dedicated to meeting customers needs today and support their growing business needs tomorrow.

Earn Clients Trust and Confidence

Our aim is to earn customer's trust and confidence through personal attention, passion for what we do and commitment to long-lasting relationship. We deliver you a business value and help you succeed in your business.

CHAPTER 2

SYSTEM ANALYSIS

2.1 EXISTING SYSTEM

The existing system is very large to maintain manually. Developers or Project Leaders of different knowledge maintain it in written documents. There are a variety of problems involved in the existing system while performing detailed study.

The Existing system is not a standardized one to meet the needs of the Client Requirements that are challenging factors. The existing system lacks in Security, Mobility, Productivity, Efficiency, Assurance of Quality by Less cost, Maintainability of these basic factors.

2.1.1 Drawbacks of the Existing System

- It cannot access Web-Based facilities.
- It lacks Security.
- A qualitative work cannot be achieved.
- Result processing takes more time as it is done manually.
- Human Resources can track and monitor all levels of categories with an limited number of balances.
- Lot of work to do with excels.
- Over head in managing both employees and excel sheets.

2.2 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 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.

2.2.1 Advantages of the Proposed System

The expected benefits of the Proposed System are as follows:

- Easy to use and simple.
- Flexible and Scalable.
- Data available on demand.
- Retrieval of data and reports will be much simpler.
- Reliability.

2.3 MODULE FUNCTIONALITIES

The "**Project Tracking System**" has the following modules.

- Login Module
- Project List Module
- Department Details Module
- Employee List Module
- Designation Details Module.
- Client List Module.

LOGIN MODULE:

The login module mainly concentrates on the authentication process. There are three types of Login modules.

- Administrator Login
- Client Login
- Employee Login

Admin Login:

The Administrator can login into this system through his/her corresponding login id and password. When you enter this application in administrator login mode you can view and change the Project details, Department, team, employee and client details. appeared and frequency of answered correctly. Based on the criteria the degree of toughness level will be allocated for each question.

Client Login:

The Client can login into this system through their corresponding login id and password. When they enter into this web application in Client login mode, the client can view the status of their project details.

Employee Login:

Employees those who are working in projects can also enter using their corresponding id and password, so that they can know their own project status.

PROJECT LIST MODULE:

This module is used to display the information about the current project. It displays project list includes project id, project name, project type, project type id, department id, team id, client id, start date, end date and status of the project..

DEPARTMENT DETAILS MODULES:

This module is used to display the information about the Departments of the organization. This module displays Department details, includes department id, department name. Here the options are given to view, modify and delete the Department details.

EMPLOYEE LIST MODULE:

This module is used to display the information about the Employee details. Here the options are given to view, modify and delete the Employee records.

DESIGNATION DETAILS MODULE:

This module is used to display the information about the Designation details. This module displays Designation details includes Designation id, Designation name. It is used to know the Designation used in the organization.

CLIENT LIST MODULE:

This module is used to display the information about the Client details. It has Client list, Client list includes Client id, Client name, Client Address. Also give feedback about the project by using the feedback form.

CHAPTER 3

DEVELOPMENT ENVIRONMENT

3.1 HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

This section describes the hardware components with which the application was developed and the minimum hardware configuration with which the system operates best.

1	PROCESSOR	:	Intel Core 2 duo
2	PROCESSOR SPEED	:	2.6 GHz
3	RAM	:	512 Mb
4	HARD DISK SIZE	:	80 GB
5	KEYBOARD	:	Multimedia Keyboard
6	MOUSE	:	Optical
7	DISPLAY	:	1024 X 768

3.2 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

This section describes the software in which the application was developed and using the same software would make it more compatible.

Operating system	: Windows XP
Front end	: HTML
Back end	: MYSQL
Scripting Language	: PHP, Java script

3.3 PROGRAMMING ENVIRONMENT

HTML

HTML, which stands for **Hypertext Markup Language**, is the predominant markup language for web pages. It provides a means to create structured documents by denoting structural semantics for text such as headings, paragraphs, lists etc as well as for links, quotes, and other items. It allows images and objects to be embedded and can be used to create interactive forms. It is written in the form of HTML elements consisting of "tags" surrounded by angle brackets within the web page content. It can include or can load scripts in languages such as JavaScript which affect the behavior of HTML processors like Web browsers; and Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) to define the appearance and layout of text and other material. The W3C, maintainer of both HTML and CSS standards, encourages the use of CSS over explicit presentational markup.

The most common filename extension for files containing HTML is .html. A common abbreviation of this is .htm, which originated because some early operating systems and file systems, such as DOS and FAT, limited file extensions to three letters. HTML markup consists of several key components, including elements (and their attributes), character-based data types, and character references and entity references. Another important component is the document type declaration, which specifies the Document Type Definition. As of HTML 5, no Document Type Definition will need to be specified, and will only determine the layout mode.

In Project tracking System, HTML is mainly used for front end design as the user interface is created with HTML. The forms in this system are created with the help of HTML form elements.

MySQL

MySQL is a relational database management system (RDBMS) that runs as a server providing multi-user access to a number of databases. It is named for original developer Michael Widenius's daughter My. MySQL is primarily an RDBMS and therefore ships with no GUI tools to administer MySQL databases or manage data contained within. Users may use the included command-line tools, or download MySQL front ends from various parties that have developed desktop software and web applications to manage MySQL databases, build database structure, and work with data records.

The official MySQL Workbench is a free integrated environment developed by MySQL AB that enables users to graphically administer MySQL databases and visually design database structure. MySQL Workbench replaces the previous package of software, MySQL GUI Tools. Similar to other third-party packages but still considered the authoritative MySQL front end, MySQL Workbench lets users manage the following:

- Database design & modeling
- SQL development — replacing MySQL Query Browser
- Database administration — replacing MySQL Administrator

MySQL Workbench is available in two editions, the regular free and open source Community Edition which may be downloaded from the MySQL website, and the proprietary Standard Edition which extends and improves the feature set of the Community Edition.

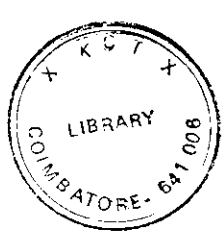
In Project tracking System, MySQL has been used to create tables, store questions, and retrieve various data including the test details.

PHP

PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor is a widely used, general-purpose scripting language that was originally designed for web development to produce dynamic web pages. For this purpose, PHP code is embedded into the HTML source document and interpreted by a web server with a PHP processor module, which generates the web page document. As a general-purpose programming language, PHP code is processed by an interpreter application in command-line mode performing desired operating system operations and producing program output on its standard output channel. It may also function as a graphical application. PHP is available as a processor for most modern web servers and as standalone interpreter on most operating systems and computing platforms.

PHP is a general-purpose scripting language that is especially suited to server-side web development where PHP generally runs on a web server. Any PHP code in a requested file is executed by the PHP runtime, usually to create dynamic web page content. It can also be used for command-line scripting and client-side GUI applications. PHP can be deployed on most web servers, many operating systems and platforms, and can be used with many relational database management systems. It is available free of charge, and the PHP Group provides the complete source code for users to build, customize and extend for their own use.

In Project tracking system, PHP has been used as a server side scripting language which is used to establish the connection with the MySQL database for various data manipulations.



Java Script

JavaScript is an object-oriented scripting language used to enable programmatic access to computational objects within a host environment. Although also used in other applications, it is primarily used in the form of client-side JavaScript, implemented as part of a web browser, providing enhanced user interfaces and dynamic websites. JavaScript is a dialect of the ECMAScript standard and is characterized as a dynamic, weakly typed, prototype-based language with first-class functions. JavaScript was influenced by many languages and was designed to look like Java, but to be easier for non-programmers to work with.

JavaScript supports all the structured programming syntax in C (e.g., if statements, while loops, switch statements, etc.). One partial exception is scoping: C-style block-level scoping is not supported (instead, JavaScript has function-level scoping). JavaScript 1.7, however, supports block-level scoping with the let keyword. Like C, JavaScript makes a distinction between expressions and statements. One syntactic difference from C is automatic semicolon insertion, in which the semicolons that terminate statements can be omitted. The primary use of JavaScript is to write functions that are embedded in or included from HTML pages and interact with the Document Object Model (DOM) of the page.

In Project tracking System, java script has been mainly used for form validation.

CHAPTER 4

SYSTEM DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT

4.1 ELEMENTS OF DESIGN

4.1.1 INPUT DESIGN

Input Design is the part or overall system design, which requires very careful attention. Often the collection of input data is the most expensive part of the system. In terms of both the equipment used and the number of people involved in it is the point of most contracts for the user with the computer system and it is prone to error. If data going into system is incorrect, then the processing the output will magnify these errors. Input design is the process of converting an external user oriented description of the input system into a machine-oriented format.

In this input design, a valid user name and password for user are entered and authenticated. If it is valid, the system allows update their status.

4.1.2 OUTPUT DESIGN

One of the most important features of an information system for users is the output that is produced. Without quality output the entire system might appear to be so unnecessary that users will avoid using it, possible causing the system to fail, right output must be developed while ensuring the output element is designed so that people will find the system easy to use effectively.

Output screens are the tools to convey information to the users since the design of the output screen is very important for attracting the users; the output screens are designed in such a way that it is very interactive and informative. The outputs from the computer systems are primarily to communicate the results of processing to users.

4.2 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

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 diagram.

4.2.1 CONTEXT FLOW 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.

4.2.2 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

DFD: LEVEL 0

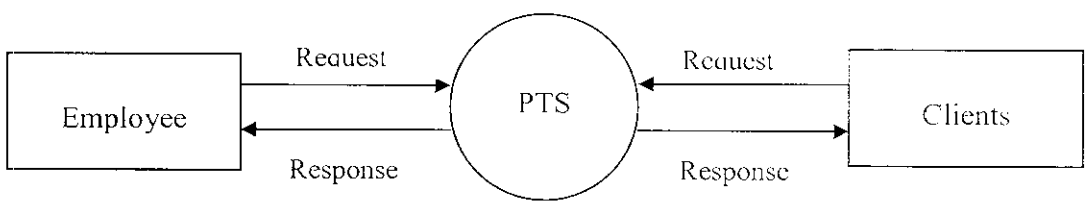


Figure 4.2.2.1 DFD LEVEL 0

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

DFD: LEVEL 1 LOGIN

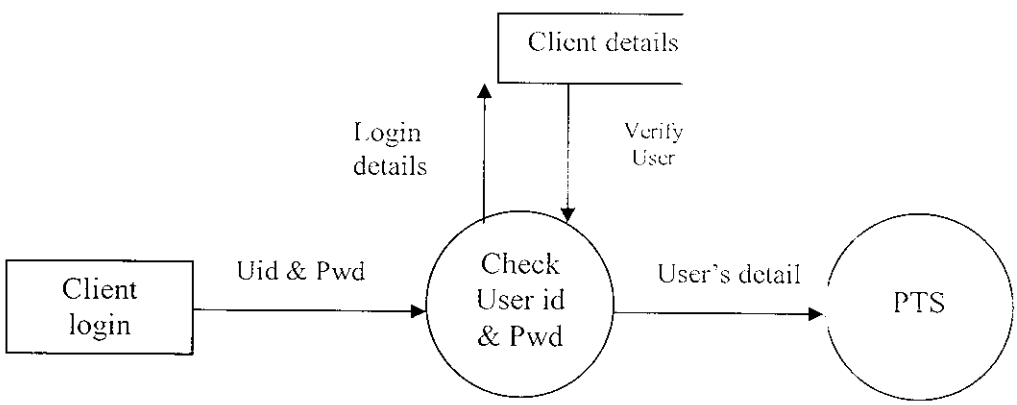


Figure 4.2.2.2 DFD: LEVEL 1 LOGIN

DFD: LEVEL 1 EMPLOYEE REGISTRATION

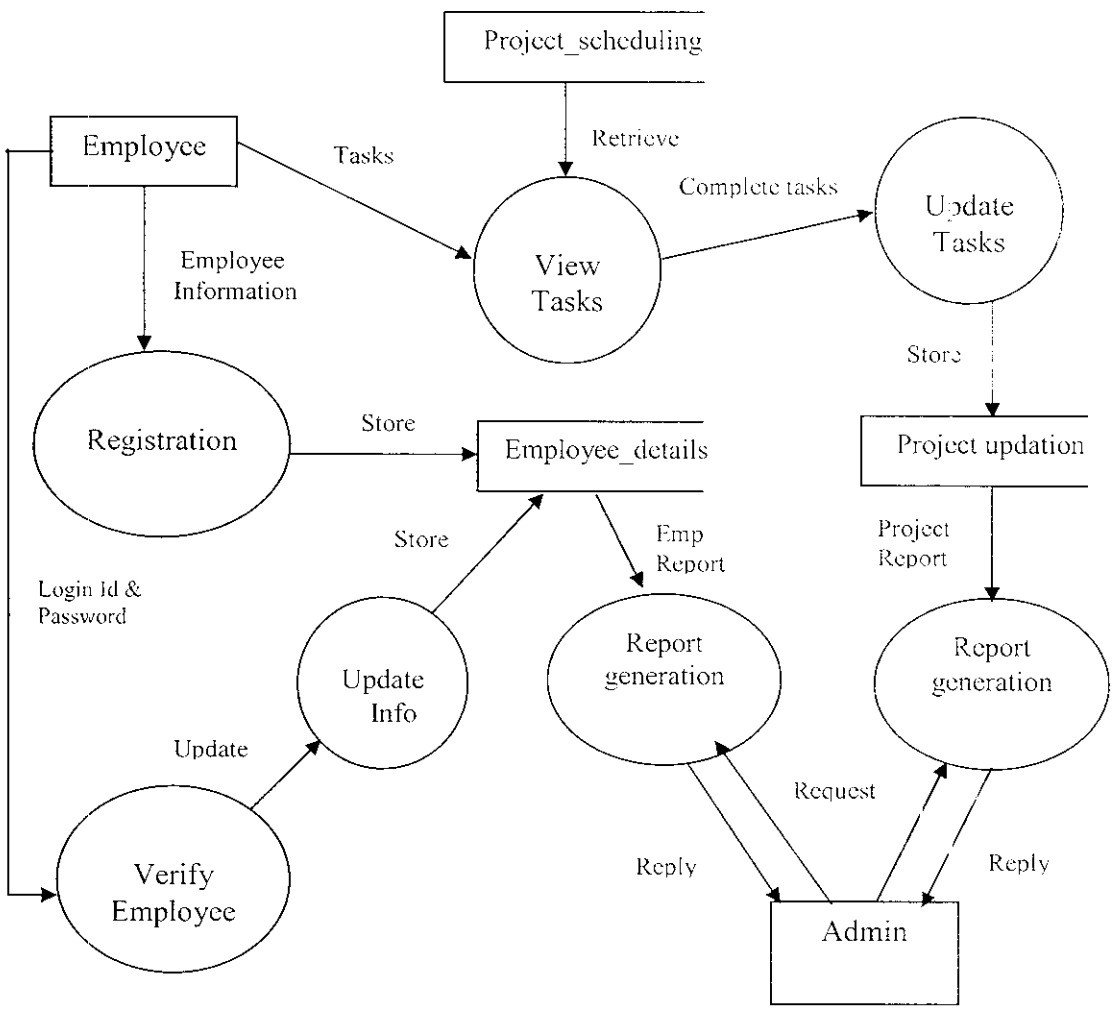


Figure 4.2.2.3 DFD: LEVEL1 EMPLOYEE REGISTERATION

DFD: LEVEL 1 CLIENT DETAILS

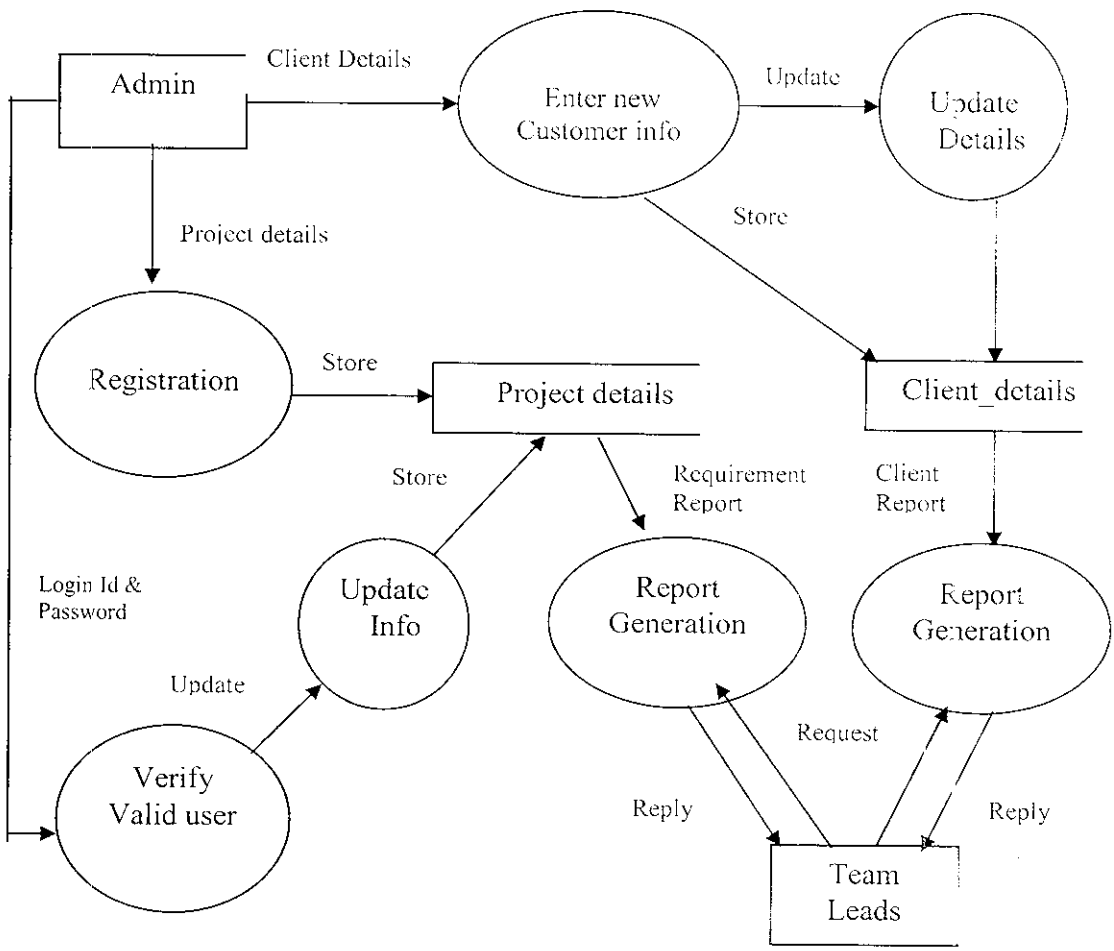


Figure 4.2.2.4 DFD: LEVEL 1 CLIENT &ADMIN

DFD: LEVEL 2 PROJECT UPDATE DIAGRAM

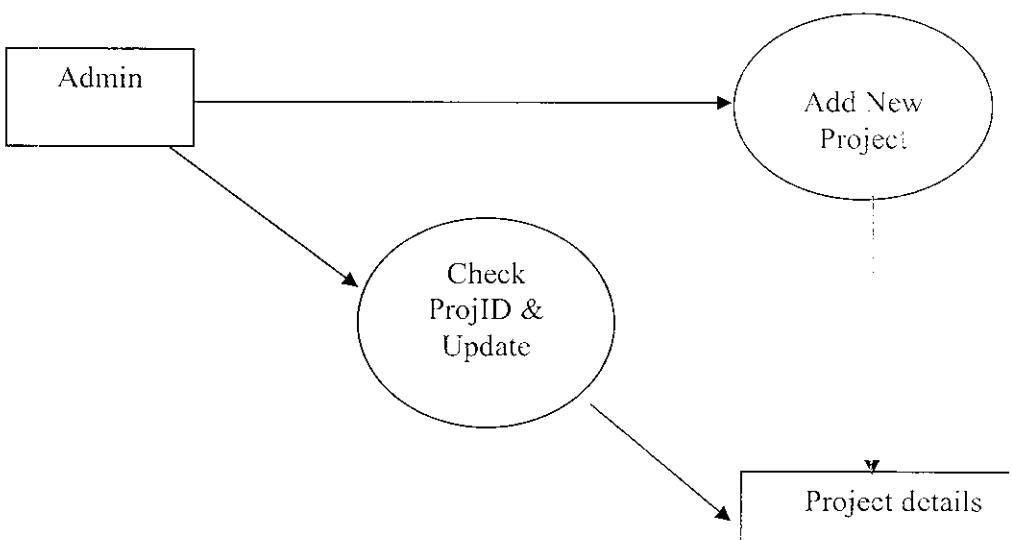


Figure 4.2.2.5 DFD: LEVEL 2 ADMINISTRATOR/PROJECT DETAILS

4.3 DATABASE DESIGN

Database design is designed to manage large bodies of information. These large bodies of information do not exist in isolation. Database design mainly involves the design of the data base schema. The design of the complete database application environment meets the needs of the enterprise being modeled requires attention to a broader set of issues.

The process of moving from an abstract data model to the implementation of the database proceeds in two design phases. In the logical schema, the designer maps the high level conceptual schema onto the implementation data model of the database system that will be used. The resulting specific database schema will be used in the subsequent physical design phase.

Normalization:

Normalization is a method for designing a relational database design. This will generate a set of relational schemas that allow to store information without unnecessary redundancy, yet also to retrieve information easily. The approach is to design schemas that are in appropriate normal form.

First normal form:

A relation schema will be in first normal form if and only if all the attributes of the relation are atomic in nature.

Second normal form:

A relation schema is said to be in second normal form if and only if it is in the first normal form and no partial dependency exists between key attributes and non key attributes.

Third normal form:

A relation is said to be in third normal form if and only if it is in second normal form and no transitive dependency exists between key attributes and non key attributes.

Boyce-code normal form:

A relation is said to be in Boyce-codd normal form if and only if all the determinants are candidate keys. Boyce-codd normal form is a strong third normal form, but not every third normal form is Boyce-codd normal form.

Fourth normal form:

A relation is said to be in fourth normal form if and only if it is in third normal form and whenever there exists a multivalued dependency in relation, say A->->B, then all attributes of relation are also functionally dependent on A.

Fifth normal form:

A relation is said to be in fifth normal form if and only if it is in fourth normal form and every join dependency in relation is implied by the candidate key of relation. It is also called projection join normal form.

The table design of this project has been normalized up to second normal form.

4.3.1 Table Relationship

1Table name: Project List

This table stores the project details.

Column Name	Type	Key	Length
Project ID	Int	Primary Key	20
Project Name	Varchar	Not Null	30
Department ID	Varchar	Not Null	20
Team ID	Varchar	Not Null	20
Client ID	VarChar	Not Null	20
Start date	Date,time	Not Null	
End date	Date,time	Not Null	
Status	Varchar	Not Null	50

4.3.1.1 Project Details table

2 Table Name: Project_ Updation

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

Column Name	Type	Key	Length
Employee ID	Varchar	Foreign Key	30
Project ID	Varchar	Foreign Key	30
Task_update	Varchar	Not Null	70
Remarks	Varchar		50

4.3.1.2 PRJOCET_UPDATION

3 Table Name: Client_details

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

Column Name	Data Type	Key	Length
Client ID	Varchar	Primary Key	20
Clinet_name	Varchar	Not Null	40
Client_address	Varchar	Not Null	40
Client_location	Varchar	Not Null	30
State	Varchar	Not Null	20
Country	Varchar	Not Null	20
Pin code	Varchar	Not Null	15
Phone_no	Varchar	Not Null	20
Email_id	Varchar	Not Null	20
User name	Varchar	Not Null	20
Password	Varchar	Not Null	20

4.3.1.3 CLIENT_DETAILS

4 Table Name: Employee_details

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

Column Name	Type	Key	Length
Emp_id	Varchar	Primary Key	20
Emp_name	Varchar	Not Null	40
Password	Varchar	Not Null	20
Gender	Varchar	Not Null	10
Dob	Date	Not Null	15
Qualification	Varchar	Not Null	20
Address	Varchar	Not Null	70
Email_id	Varchar	Not Null	25
Skill	Varchar	Not Null	25
Doj	Date	Not Null	30
designation	Varchar	Not Null	25

Table 4.3.1.4 EMPLOYEE_DETAILS

5 Table Name: Admin

Description: This table stores the login details of the administrator

Column Name	Data Type	Key	Length
Username	Varchar	Primary Key	30
Password	Varchar		30

Table 4.3.1. 5 ADMIN_LOGIN

6 Table Name: Department Details

Description: This table stores the Department Details of the Employee.

Column Name	Data Type	Key	Length
Department_id	Varchar	Primary Key	30
Name	Varchar	Not Null	30

Table 4.3.1. 6 Department Details

7 Table Name: Designation Details

Description: This table store Designation Details of the Employee

Column Name	Data Type	Key	Length
Designation_id	Varchar	Primary Key	30
Name	Varchar	Not Null	30

Table 4.3.1. 7 Designation Detail

CHAPTER 5

SYSTEM TESTING

5.1. OBJECTIVE OF TESTING

The objective of testing is to prove that there are no errors in the software. This is extremely difficult since developer cannot prove to be hundred percent accurate. Therefore the most useful and practical approach is with the understanding that testing is the process of executing a program with explicit intention of finding errors and check for the basic flow of the process.

Testing has its own cycle. The testing process begins with the product requirements phase and from there parallels the entire development process. In other words for each phase of the development process there is an important testing activity. Successful testing requires a systematic approach. It requires focusing on the basic critical factors: planning, project control, risk management, inspections, measurement, tools, organization and professionalism.

5.2 TEST CASES

Anything may be the system ; testing phase is the final and important phase for it to be success. It is the stage of implementation, which is aimed at ensuring that the system works accurately and effectively before live operation commences. System testing makes a logical assumption that if all parts of the system are correct the goal will be successful. The user tests the developed system and changes are made according to their needs .

TEST CASES

Test Cases for Client and Employee Personal Details:

Test Case ID	Test Case Name	Description	Expected Result	Actual Result	Test Script status
T01	First Name	String length is zero in "first name" text box	"First Name can not to be empty. Should display message to user.	Error Message "please Enter First name."	Pass
T02	Last Name	String length is zero in "last name" text box	Last name can not to be empty. Should display message to user.	Error Message "please Enter last name	Pass
T03	User Name	String length is zero in "User name" text box	User name can not to be empty. Should display message to user	Error Message "please Enter User Name".	Pass
T04	User Name	Check Maximum number of characters allowed in "User name" Text Box.	Should allow 20 characters in "user name".	Should allow 20 characters in "User Name".	Pass
T05	Password	Enter null string in "password" textbox.	"password" can not to be empty.should display a message	Error Message "please Enter Password".	Pass

Table: Test Cases for Client and Employee Personal Details.

5.3 UNIT TESTING:

This kind of testing is to verify the smallest unit of the software module. This is also known as "Module Testing". This test is carried out during the programming stage. This test ensures the expected output from each of the module. The modules including bill board, media, internet and vehicle have been tested for robustness. Exceptions have been handled and appropriate Error messages have been given in each module so as to avoid abnormal termination of the program.

The unit testing considers the actions that were taken into account is as follows:

- Interfacing errors
- Integrity of local data structures.
- Boundary conditions.
- Independent paths.
- Error handling paths

5.4 INTEGRATION TESTING:

This kind of testing is a systematic testing for constructing tests to uncover errors associated within the interface. The objective is to take unit tested modules and build a program structure. All the modules are combined and tested as a whole. The system underwent a series of Integration tests that recorded smooth transmission of data from one module to the other. The bottom up approach was applied.

CHAPTER 6

SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

This chapter describes the implementation process of the application.

6.1 IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

System Implementation is the part of the software engineering life cycle, where, the design artifacts are converted to a working application. Coding is done in this stage using an 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.

6.2 SYSTEM VERIFICATION

In Project Tracking System, each module has been verified whether it is working as it is desired. The functionality of the module has been exhibited and verified as it is working properly. Verification also determines whether the system is consistent, adheres to standards, uses reliable techniques and prudent practices, and performs the selected functions in the correct manner. In data access, it verifies whether the right data is being accessed, in terms of the right place and in the right way.

6.3 SYSTEM VALIDATION

In this project, validation checks whether the developer is moving towards the right product, whether the development is moving towards the actual intended product that was agreed upon in the beginning. Validation also determines if Online Assessment System complies with the requirements and performs functions for which it is intended and meets the goal and user needs. It is traditional and is performed at the end of the project.

Completeness check ensures that all fields in a record are present and are read in the proper sequence. In this project, while entering the student details, all the fields has to be entered, else the system will ask to enter the detail in the unfilled field. This has been done during completeness check.

Sequence check verifies that data records are in sequence prior to processing. A check of duplicate records may also be incorporated in the routine.

CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

7.1 CONCLUSION

The **Project Tracking System** enables the project team to get rid of a very tedious and time consuming process which has been followed so far. By automating it eliminates the possibility of any error in manual work.

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

Thus the Project Tracker 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 and leads to improved decision making.

7.2 FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

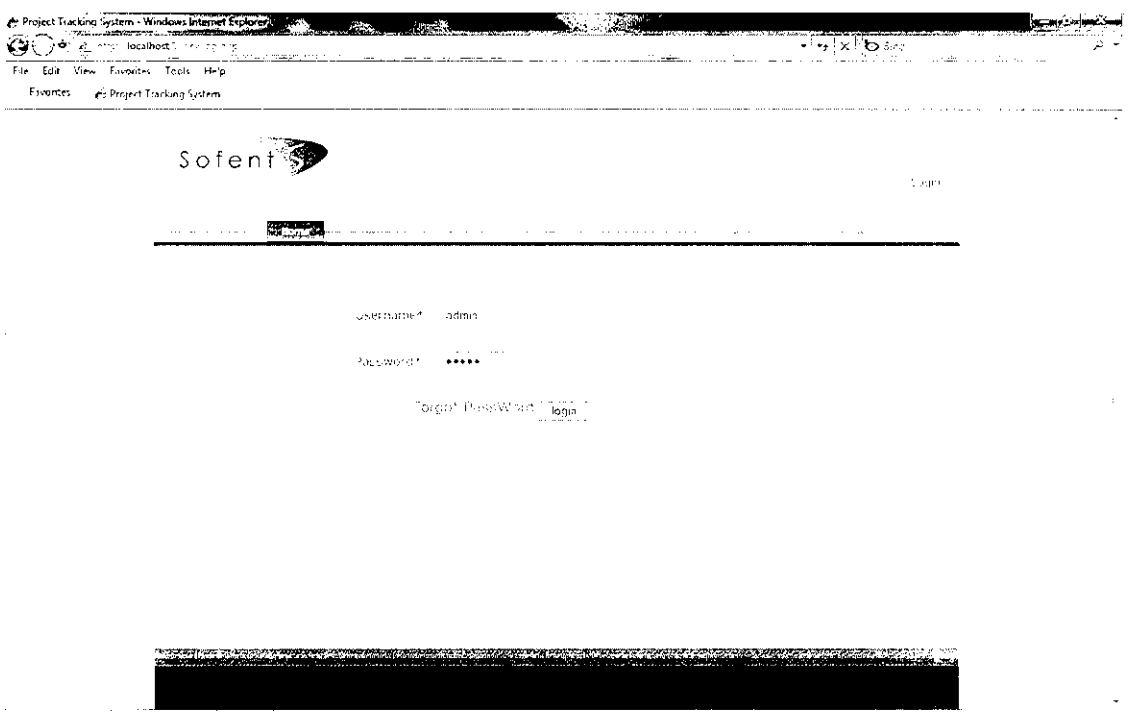
- The time tracking and issue tracking information mechanism for each employee can also be computerized so that the work time of each employee will be measured appropriately.
- New modules can be added into the system easily.
- The clients can use the voice mail for their registration process and feedback process.

CHAPTER 8

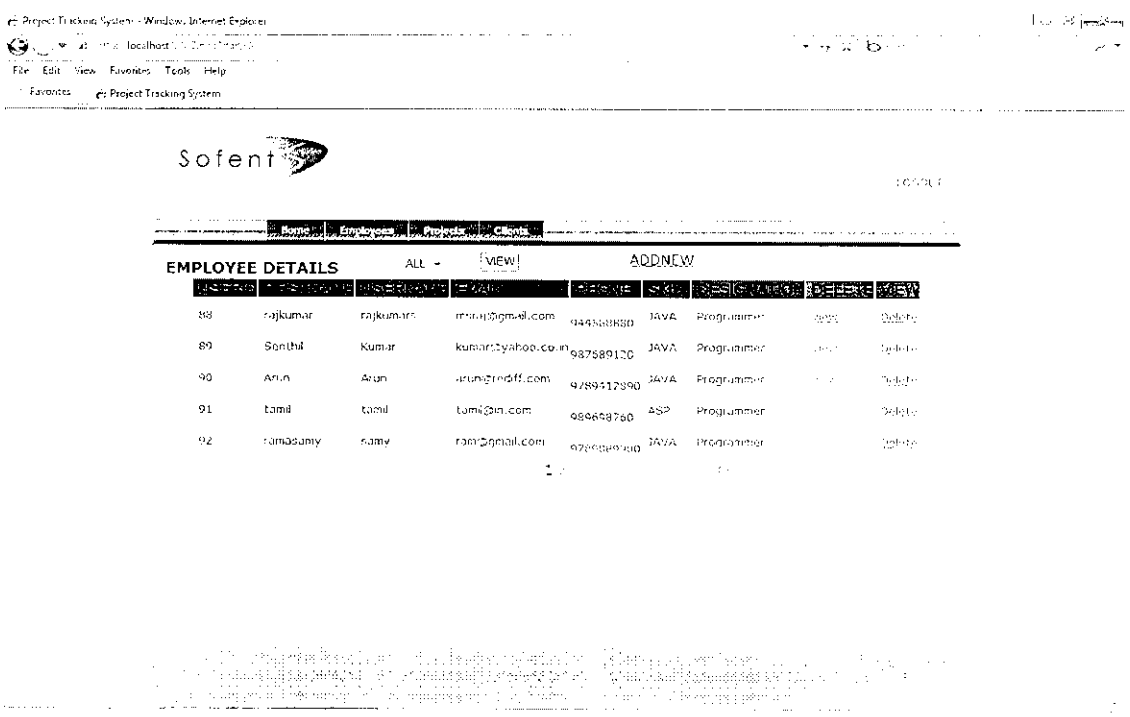
APPENDICES

8.1 SAMPLE SCREEN

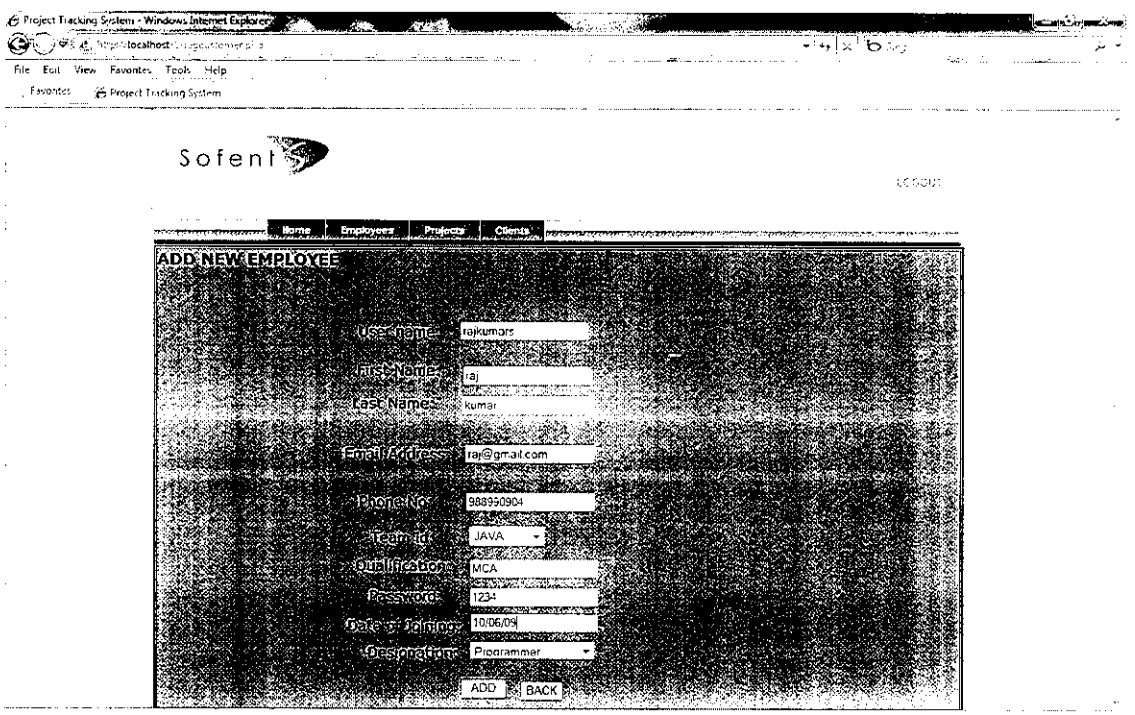
A.1 ADMIN LOGIN PAGE



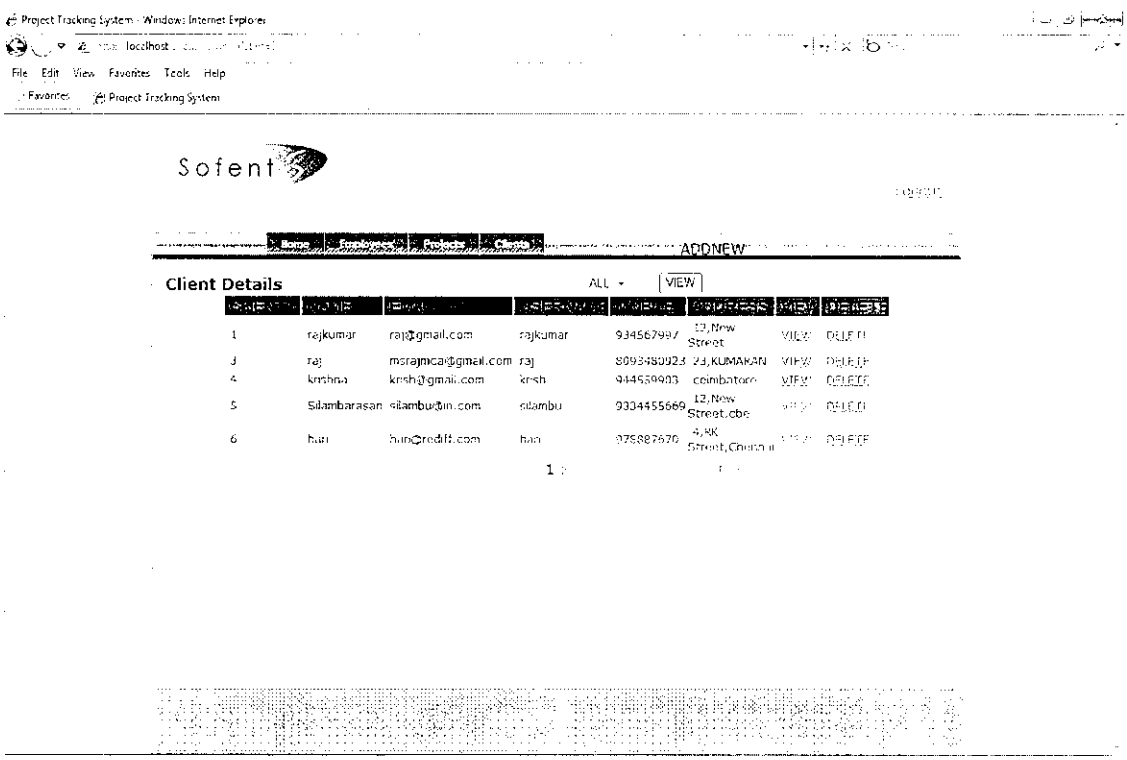
A.2 EMPLOYEE DETAILS PAGE



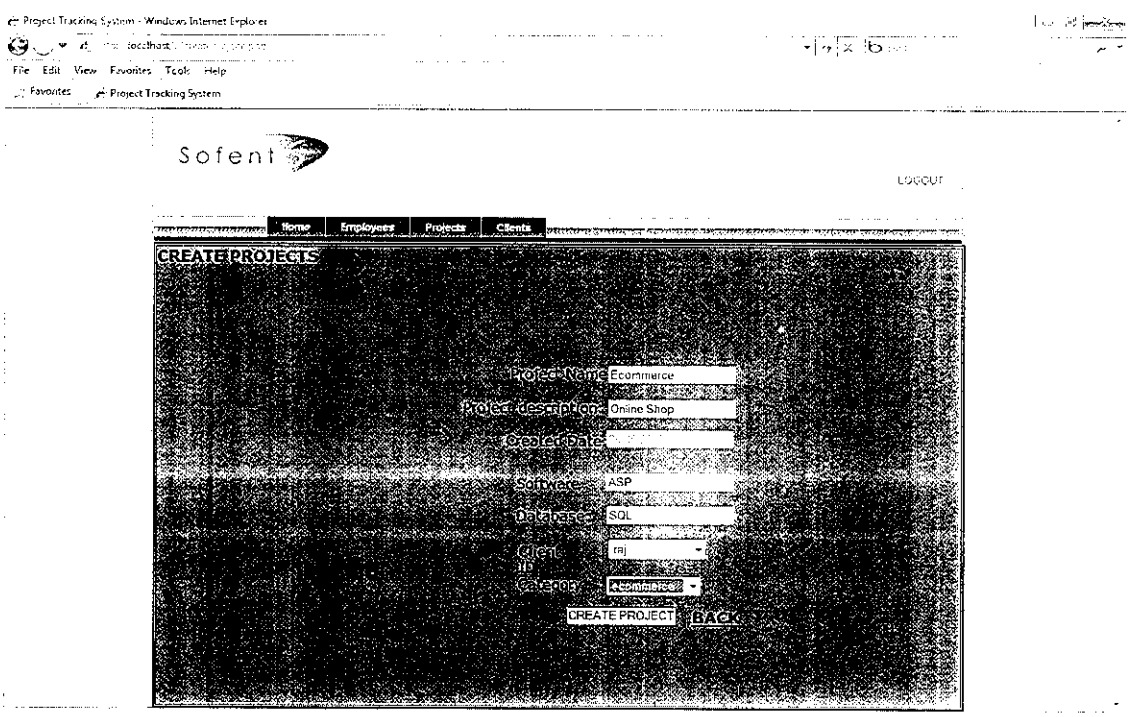
A.3 ADD EMPLOYEE DETAILS



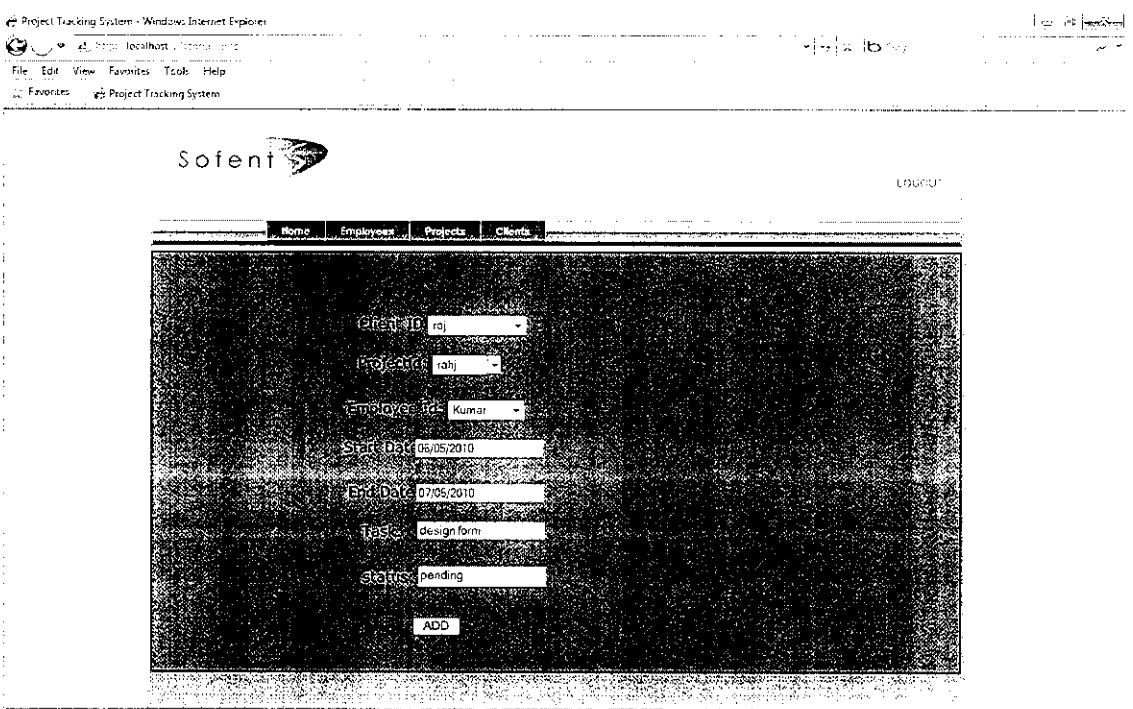
A.4 CLIENT DETAILS



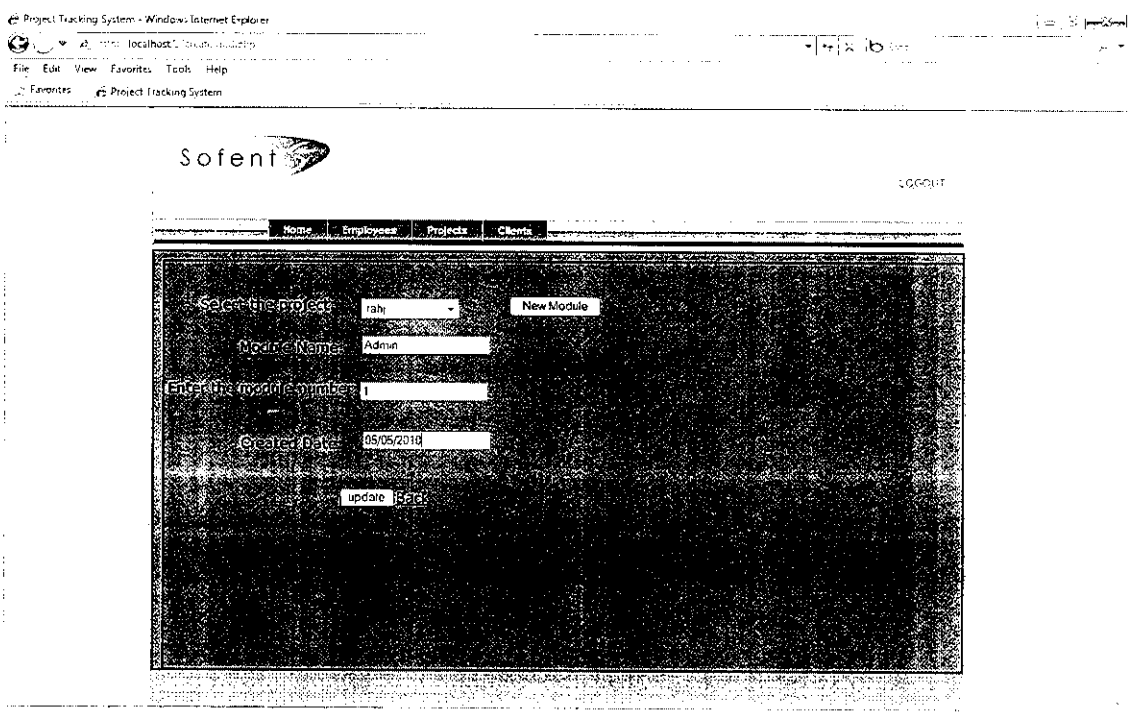
A.5 PROJECT PAGE



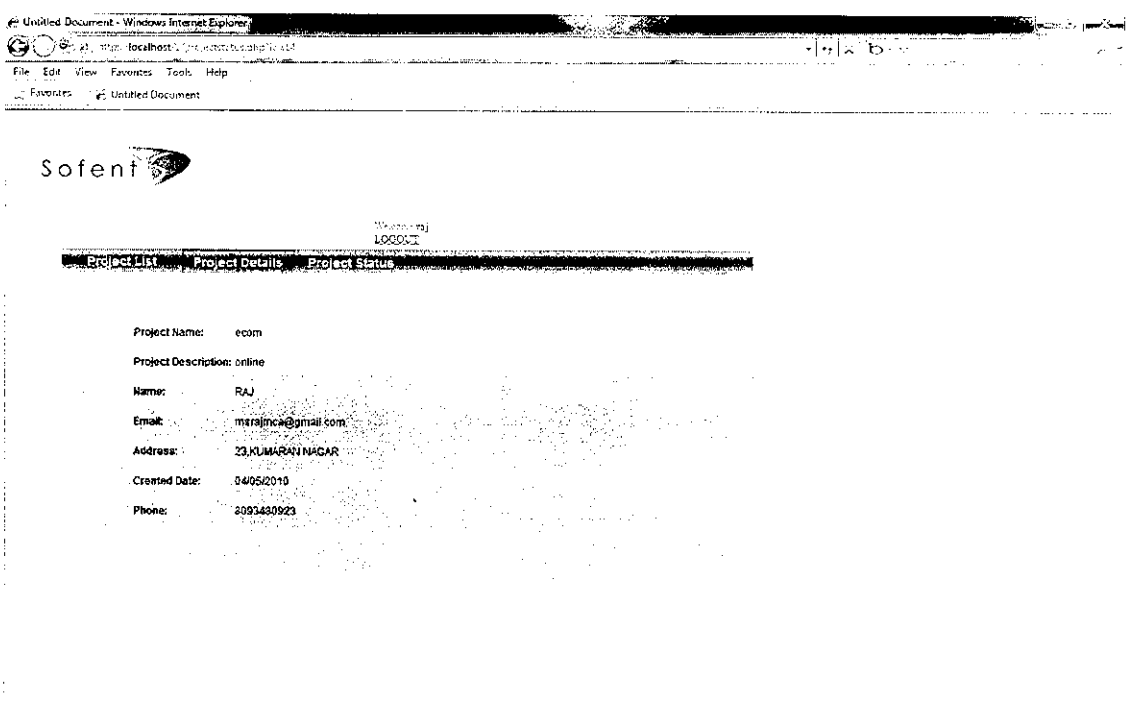
A.6 Task Allocation Page



A.7 Create Module Page



A.10 Project Detail Page



CHAPTER 9

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REFERENCE BOOKS

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- **"Beginning MySQL"**, by Robert Sheldon, Geoff Moes, Wrox Press Ltd.
- **"Software Engineering, A practitioner's approach"**, by Roger S. Pressman, Tata McGraw-Hill Edition.
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