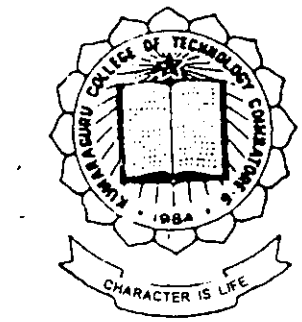
BANKING - ACCOUNT MAINTENANCE



PROJECT REPORT

Submitted By

N. YOGANANTH

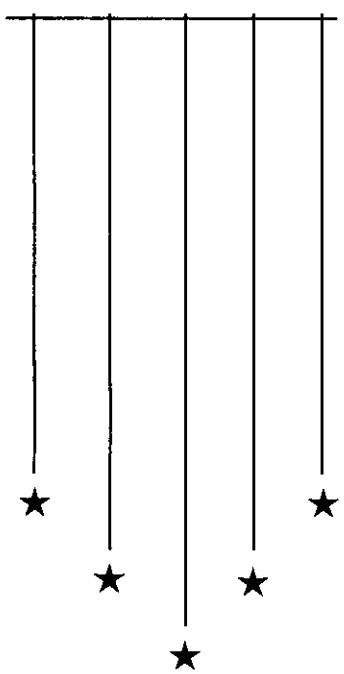
ZACHARIAH NINAN

P-494

Under the Guidance of

Prof. Dr. S.Thangaswamy, B.E.,(Hons) Ph.D.,
(HOD, CSE Department)

In partial fulfilment of the requirements
for the award of the degree of



1999 - 2000

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (ENGINEERING)
(APPLIED SCIENCE-COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY)
OF THE BHARATHIAR UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY AND APPLICATION

KUMARAGURU COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

COIMBATORE - 641006.

Kumaraguru College of Technology
Coimbatore-641006
Department of computer Science & Engineering

Certificate

This to certify that the project report entitled

Banking Account Maintanence

Has been submitted by

Mr./Ms. ZACHARIAH NINAN & N. JEGANATH

in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of degree of Bachelor Of Science-Applied Sciences (Computer Technology) of the Bharathiar University, coimbatore-46 during the year 1997-2000.

S. Thangaraj 27/3/2000 — (Guide)

S. Thangaraj 27/3/2000 — (Head Of Department)

Certified that the candidate was examined by us in the Project viva-voce examination held on _____ **& the University Register number is** 9737Q0054E.

(Internal Examiner)

(External Examiner)

Dedicated to our beloved parents.

कार्पोरेशन बैंक
(भारत सरकार के संपूर्ण स्वामित्व में)

355, नन्जप्पा राव बिल्डिंग,
बेडफोर्ड सर्किल
पोस्ट बाक्स नं. 32,
कुन्नूर - 643 101.

Estd : 1906

Corporation Bank
(Wholly Owned by Govt. of India)

355, Nanjappa Rao Building,
Bedford Circle,
Post Box No. 32
Coonoor - 643 101.

संदर्भ./Ref.

दिनांक/Date 19/03/2000

CERTIFICATE

TO WHOMSOVER IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that Mr. ZACHARIAH NINAN & N. YOGANANTH, III B.Sc (CT) of Kumaraguru College of Technology, COIMBATORE, have successfully completed their project work on banking from this branch.

For CORPORATION BANK,

Manager
Coonoor

फोन / Phone : STD (O) 0423-20580

Acknowledgement

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

An endeavour over a long period can be succesfull only with advice and support of many well wishers. We take this oppoutunity to express our gratitude and appreciation for all of them.

We are deeply indebted to **Mr. P. RAJAN** manager Corporation bank and we express our heartfelt thanks for granting and enabling us to do the project titled **'Banking-Account Maintanance** 'such a prestigious bank.

We wish to express our sincere and heartfelt gratitude to our esteemed principal **Dr.K.K Padmanaban** for giving us the needed encouragement in statrting this project and carrying out succesfully.

We are bound to express our gratitude to Professor and guide **Dr.S.Thangaswamy,** the Head of the Department of Computer Science and Engineering for his constant encouragement throughout the project.

We take pleasant privilege in expressing our heartfelt thanks to our staff members for their valuable suggestions.

Synopsis

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Introduction

BANKING

In recent times ,Personal banking has become a distinc focal point in banking circles. There has been a perceptible increase in number of personal banking centers ,personal Banking branches and related phenomena by different banks all over the country.

OPENING OF DEPOSIT ACCOUNT

Who can open an account:-

A bank account can be opened by

(a). Any person.

(b). Body corporate who is / Are having contractual capacity provided the bank is satisfied with the bonfires of the person.

Types of Accounts:-

Generally ,Bank offers the following three types of deposits accounts

(a). Current Account.

(b). Savings bank Account.

(c). Term Deposit Account.

Account opening from is the basic document evidencing contractual relationship between bank and its customer .Hence, tl same should be complete in all respects and the relevant account opening forms should be used depending upon the type of the account.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT

The scheme:-

A Savings Bank account is designed to cultivate banking habit among people from every walk of life.

In a savings bank account, any common man can save a part of his current income for his future needs and at the same time earn a reasonable rate of interest on the balance in his savings bank account.

As savings bank account is intended to encourage saving among depositors, the number of withdrawal is restricted to 50 per half year. However, the customer can deposit any amount of money any number of times.

who can open an account:-

1. An individual who has attained majority.
2. Two or more individuals in their joint name Suitable repayment instructions.
3. By the guardian on behalf of minor. In the name of a minor.
4. Minors who have completed the age of 14 years in their own names.
5. Instructions other than trading / business concerns whose income is entirely exempted from income tax.

CURRENT ACCOUNT

The scheme:-

Current Account are primarily intended for businessmen ,firms ,companies ,public ,enterprises etc .which have numerous banking transactions every day.

In a Current Account customer can deposit any amount of money any number of times and draw any amount as many times as he likes as long as he has funds to his credit.

Current Account are meant neither for the purpose of earning interest nor for the purpose of savings but only for convenience.

who can open an account:-

1. An individual who has attended majority.
2. Two or more individuals in their joint names.
3. Sole Proprietorship concerns.
4. Partnership concerns.
5. Hindu Undivided family.
6. Limited Companies.
7. Clubs, Societies.
8. Trusts ,Executors and Administrators.
9. Others - Govt. .And semi Govt. bodies ,local authorities etc.

FIXED DEPOSIT SCHEME

The scheme:-

The scheme is ideal for retired people or people who are having surplus funds and who do not intend to utilize the same immediately or do not intend to invest their money in risky industrial securities but desire to earn regular income.

Who can open an account:-

1. An individual in his own name.

2. Two or more individuals in their joint names with suitable repayment instructions.

3. A guardian on behalf of minor.

4. In the name of clubs , societies ,associations educational institutions ,trusts ,firms ,partnership concerns , joint stock companies ,executors and administrators.

FIXED DEPOSIT

Minimum Amount

- Foxed deposit a/c can be opened for any amount with a minimum of RS.500/- in Rural/Semi Urban Branches and RS.1000/- in other branches.

Period

- It can be opened for any period ranging from 15 days to Ten years.

Interest

- Rate of interest depends on the period of deposit.
- Interest is paid at periodic intervals.
- Tax will be deducted at source if the amount of interest exceeds RS.10000/- in a financial year.

Nomination Facility

- Nomination facility is available.

Raising a loan

- Loans can be raised against the security of the deposit.

Closure before due date

- Deposit can be closed before maturity.

Others

- FD Receipts are accepted for safe custody, free of charge.
- Accounts are transferable between branches, free of charge.

ISSUANCE OF DEPOSIT RECEIPT

Before issuing a Deposit Receipt ensure that:

- The cash/transfer **challan** is properly **authenticated** and passed by **supervisory** official viz., Officiating Clerk / Special Assistant/Officer.

- The **Account number** is allotted serially years - wise.

- The **due date** is calculated based on the period for which the deposit is kept.

- The counterfoil of the Deposit Receipt is filled in correctly and legibly.

- The amount of deposit, date of issue, due date, name and address of the depositor/s, rate of interest, etc., are written neatly and correctly on the FD Receipt.

- The instruction relating to repayment of deposits & Date of Birth of minor (Where applicable) are clearly written on the FD Receipt.

RECURRING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT

The scheme:-

The scheme is designed for persons having a regular income, especially salaried class.

Recurring deposit is a scheme in which the depositor Can pay a stipulated amount of money every month for a stipulated period and at the end of which he gets the accumulated deposits together with interest.

The depositor can plan and provide for expenses like child's education ,daughter's marriage and acquisition of customer durable etc. By choosing the appropriate monthly installment and period of deposit.

Who can open an account:-

1. Any individual in his name.

2. Two or more individual in their joint names with suitable repayment clause.

3. A guardian in the name of a minor.

4. A guardian jointly with a minor.

5. Proprietorship concerns ,partnership firms ,limited companies and trusts.

RECURRING DEPOSIT

Under Recurring Deposit Scheme the depositor a stipulated amount every month for a stipulated period.

Amount deposited is repaid together with interest at the end of the Stipulated period.

AMOUNT OF DEPOSIT

The amount of monthly deposit may be

Rs.50/- in rural and semi urban branches

Rs.100/- in other branches and in multiples of Rs.25/-.

PERIOD OF DEOPOSIT

Minimum: 12 months; **Maximum:** 120 months (in multiples of three Months)

The date of maturity will be the last day of the month for all accounts falling due during the month.

RATE OF INTEREST

Rate of interest depends on the period of deposit.

TAX DEDUCTION AT SOURSE (TDS)

Tax need **not be** deducted at source.

Nomination Facility:

Nomination facility is available.

Loan Facility:

Loan can be raised against the security of the deposit.

If any loan is granted on deposit, the **lien should be marked both on the passbook and in the ledger sheet.**

Premature closure:

Deposit can be closed before maturity.

Others:

The deposit is transferable between branches free of cost.

PAYMENT OF INSTALMENT

Instalments can be paid on **any day during the month.**

Installments may be paid by cash, by cheque, mail transfer or transfer from account as per the standard instructions.

Mail transfer for payment of instalments can be accepted free of cost.

Penal interest at prescribed rate should be charged **for delayed payment of instalment.** (part of month is to be treated as a month for the purpose of calculation of penal interest.)

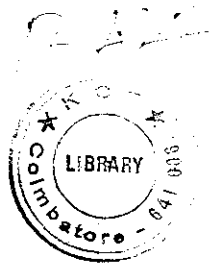
The amount of **penal interest** collected should be **credited to "interest on others"** account and not "Interest on Advances " account.

REPAYMENT ON MATURITY

The due date is to be intimated 15 days in advance to the depositor.

The total interest payable may be computed from the maturity tables provided to the branches.

ENVIRONMENT



PROGRAMMING ENVIRONMENT

HARDWARE ENVIRONMENT

- **PROCESSOR:** PENTIUM II 300MHZ
- **PRIMARY MEMORY:** 64 MB SD RAM
- **SECONDARY MEMORY:** 4.3 GB
- **FLOPPY DISK DRIVE:** 1.44 MB
- **CD-ROM DRIVE:** 40X
- **MONITOR:** 15" SVGA COLOR MONITOR
- **KEYBOARD:** 104 WIDOWS KEYBOARD
- **MOUSE:** MICROSOFT MOUSE

SOFTWARE ENVIRONMENT

- **OPERATING SYSTEM:** MICROSOFT WINDOWS 98
- **FRONT END TOOL:** MICROSOFT VISUAL BASIC 6.0 (ENTERPRISE EDITION)
- **BACK END TOOL:** ORACLE 8.0

DATA INTEGRITY: Centralized control can also ensure that at adequate checks are incorporated in to the database to provide data integrity. Data integrity means that data contained in the database must be accurate and consistent

To archive this data should be in normal form.

NORMALIZATION

Normalization is the process of simplifying the relationship between data elements in a record. Through normalization a collection of data in a record structure is replaced by successive record structure that are simpler and more manageable. Normalization is carried out for the following reason:

- To structure the data so that pertinent relationship between the entities can be represented
- To permit simple retrial of data in response to query and report requests
- To simplify the Maintanance of the database through update, insertions and deletions.
- To reduce the need to restructure and organize data when new application requirement arise

STEPS INVOLVED IN NORMALIZATION:

- Decompose all the data groups in to two-dimensional record.
- Eliminate any relationship in which data elements do fully depend on the primary key of the record.

- Eliminate any relationship that contains transitive dependencies.

FIRST NORMAL FORM

First normal form is achieved when all the repeating groups so that record is of fixed length. A repeating group, the reoccurrence of data is actually another relation. It is removed from the record and treated as an additional record structure or relation.

SECOND NORMAL FORM:

Second normal form is achieved when a table is in the first normal form and each field is fully dependant on the primary record key fro identification. In other words, a field is functionally dependant if the value is uniquely associated with the specified data item (Primary Key)

THIRD NORMAL FORM:

The third normal form is achieved when transitive dependencies are removed from a record design

Welcome to Visual Basic

Welcome to Microsoft Visual Basic, the fastest and easiest way to create applications for Microsoft Windows®. Whether you are an experienced professional or brand new to Windows programming, Visual Basic provides you with a complete set of tools to simplify rapid application development.

So what is Visual Basic? The "Visual" part refers to the method used to create the graphical user interface (GUI). Rather than writing numerous lines of code to describe the appearance and location of interface elements, you simply add prebuilt objects into place on screen. If you've ever used a drawing program such as Paint, you already have most of the skills necessary to create an effective user interface.

The "Basic" part refers to the BASIC (Beginners All-Purpose Symbolic Instruction Code) language, a language used by more programmers than any other language in the history of computing. Visual Basic has evolved from the original BASIC language and now contains several hundred statements, functions, and keywords, many of which relate directly to the Windows GUI. Beginners can create useful applications by learning just a few of the keywords, yet the power of the language allows professionals to accomplish anything that can be accomplished using any other Windows programming language.

The Visual Basic programming language is not unique to Visual Basic. The Visual Basic programming system, Applications Edition included in Microsoft Excel, Microsoft Access, and many other Windows applications uses the same language. The Visual Basic Scripting Edition (VBScript) is a widely used scripting language and a subset of the Visual Basic language. The investment you make in learning Visual Basic will carry over to these other areas.

Whether your goal is to create a small utility for yourself or your work group, a large enterprise-wide system, or even distributed applications spanning the globe via the Internet, Visual Basic has the tools you need.

- Data access features allow you to create databases, front-end applications, and scalable server-side components for most popular database formats, including Microsoft SQL Server and other enterprise-level databases.

- ActiveX™ technologies allow you to use the functionality provided by other applications, such as Microsoft Word word processor, Microsoft Excel spreadsheet, and other Windows applications. You can even automate applications and objects created using the Professional or Enterprise editions of Visual Basic.
  Internet capabilities make it easy to provide access to documents and applications across the Internet or intranet from within your application, or
- to create Internet server applications.

- Your finished application is a true .exe file that uses a Visual Basic Virtual Machine that you can freely distribute.

Working with RDO

Once the rdoResultset is created, you can begin to access the data values it contains. When working with any result set there are a few points to keep in mind:

- If the result set is created as a cursor, you should fully populate it as soon as possible because the rows and pages fetched for the remote database engine might lock your cursor. A result set is not fully populated until you have positioned to its last row.

- In many cases a cursorless result set can be more efficient. Do not create rdoResultset objects that enable more features than absolutely necessary. For example, do not request an updatable result set if you do not intend to change data using the cursor. And do not request a fully scrollable cursor if you simply need to populate a list box.

- Consider using cursorless result sets and action queries to perform updates. In many cases these techniques can improve performance. Although somewhat more complex to implement, they can be used when direct access to underlying data tables is not possible.

- Use asynchronous operations and event procedures wherever possible to prevent application lockups, or at. least mitigate their impact. It is also possible to enable asynchronous processing of *Move* methods like MoveLast to prevent lockups during result set population

- Creating several smaller result sets for complex result set processing is often faster and manages system resources better.

- Generate your result sets from stored procedures whenever possible, because it increases efficiency on the server, on the network, and on the workstation and makes application development simpler.

- Dissociate an existing rdoResultset object created as a static client batch cursor from its connection. You can continue to make changes to the data using the Edit or AddNew methods. When you are ready to post the changes back to the database, you can associate the rdoResultset with an open connection by setting the ActiveConnection object to an open rdoConnection object.

Setting RDO Cursor Limits: -

You can limit the number of rows returned by a query by creating a rdoQuery and setting the MaxRows property. Once the query processor returns MaxRows rows, it stops working on the query. This is an especially easy way to govern the number of rows returned from ad hoc queries.

Note: - The MaxRows property also affects data modification queries. For example, if MaxRows is set to 100, and you execute an action query such as an UPDATE statement, only the first 100 qualifying rows are updated.

Determining How Many Rows Are Returned: -

Generally, you can use the RowCount property to determine the number of rows that qualified to be members of your result set. When you access this property, RDO basically executes a MoveLast method to fully populate the result set before returning to your application. This operation is not performed asynchronously, so your application might block while the query is completed. In some cases, there is no RowCount support from ODBC, so the property returns –1.

Handling RDO QueryTimeout Events: -

To limit the amount of time the query processor works on a query, set the QueryTimeout property on the rdoConnection or rdoQuery. Once the QueryTimeout period expires, the QueryTimeout event fires. This event is fired each time the QueryTimeout time is reached — whether or not you are using the rdAsyncEnable option.

Your event handler has the choice of continuing or canceling the asynchronous query operation. If you or your user decide to continue working and wait for another QueryTimeout period, pass False to the *Cancel* parameter. Changes to the QueryTimeout property do not take effect until you start another query.

If you do not code a QueryTimeout event procedure, the query is canceled, the StillExecuting property is set to False, and control returns to the application.

DESIGN & IMPLEMENTATION

INPUT DESIGN

Input design is a part of overall system design, which requires very careful attention. Often the collection of input data is the most extensive part of the system, in terms of both the equipment used and number of people involved. It is the point of most contact for the users with the computer system and is prone to error. So measures are to be taken the possible objectives like

- To achieve the highest level of accuracy
- To ensure that the input is acceptable and understandable by the operational staff.

Error Avoidance:

Every effort is taken to ensure that input data remains accurate from that stage at which is recorded and documented to stage a which it is accepted by the computer.

Data Validation:

Computer input procedure is also designed to detect errors in the data at lower level. The validation procedure is designed to check record Data, item or field against certain criteria specified in the system specifications.

The following were the guidelines strictly followed while developing all the input screens of the system.

- Clearly identify the screen and it's purpose.
- Easy to use
- Ample writing space for inserting the data
- Ensure meaningful error message
- Permit easy reversal on most actions
- Use of menus to provide choice information

In the project BANKING-ACCOUNT MAINTANANCE, the Input date is entered through the keyboard. Validation checks are done for input and data error messages are displayed instantly.

All the input data are saved only after the user presses UPDATE button. If we want to quit the program, EXIT option is given on all the forms. Similar facilities like ADD, MODIFY, DELETE, VIEW is given in the other data entry screens.

FORMS USED FOR INPUT

- SAVINGS ACCOUNT
- RECURRING DEPOSIT
- CURRENT ACCOUNT
- FIXED DEPOSIT

DATABASE DESIGN

The overall objective in the development of database has been to treat the whole database as one. Database management allows the data to be protected and organized separately from other resource. Defining the term database is difficult. It is defined as an integrated collection of data.

- Determine the purpose of the database
- Determine the tables needed in the database
- Determine the fields needed in the tables
- Identify the fields with unique values
- Determine the relationship with tables
- Refine design

DATABSE OBJECTIVE:

The organization of data in a database aims to achieve two major objectives: Data Integrity and Data Integration.

DATA INTEGRATION: Within same computer system, reports or analysis referencing the same logical information are inconsistent owing to the difference in duplicated physical data. This could for example occur when the changes are made to one file but not to a copy of the same data in another file or table, one way to solve the problem is to ensure that when the field is updated, all the other copies of that field are updated at the same time. This becomes difficult when the copies of the field are held in separate files, which are used by separate programs. Another way to solve this problem is to store all data in one place and allow each application to access it. This leads to more consistent information. This also leads to less data redundancy.

SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

A crucial phase in the system development is the successful implementation of the new system. Implementation is the process of converting a new system design in to an operational one. This invlves creating computer compatible files to store the data, converting the data flow diagrams in to coding and documentation.

The BANKING-ACCOUNT MAINTANANCE has undergone the formal process of implementation in the same manner as every other system would under go. The procedural aspects which were followed are:

- Testing
- Documentation

TESTING:

Testing is a vital process to the success of the system. Inadequate testing or non-testing leads to error that may not appear until months latter. Hence the aim of testing is to provide bug free software and a secured system.

DOCUMENTATION:

After the testing is completed, the whole system must be documented and must be presented in areadablle form. This is to ensure that if any corrections, updations and manipulations were to be performed in the future, the users would find no problem in performing those changes. A documentation of the source code, report generation progrrams, table that were used to construct the database, forms used for the screen fromats and ofcourse the software was handed over to the user (Company).

SYSTEM TESTING

SYSTEM TESTING

The system on awhole were tested for the following:

- Validation of inputs
- Referential integrity test
- Sequential tests
- Consistency of the application

Testing is a vital to the success of the system. System testing makes a logical assumption that if all the parts of the system are correct, the system will be successfully achived.

The objective of testing is to discover errors. To fullfill these objectives a series of tests were planned and executed. The approach is to test each entity with successfully larger ones, upto the system level.

In the case of BANKING-ACCOUNTMAINTANANCE two types of tests were conducted namely Unit testing & Integrated testing.

In the unit testing each individual program were tested using the test data. The output as per the requirements was found satisfactory. Thus it was possible to conclude that every program in the software was functionally correct.

The individual programs were then combined together to form modules. Integrity tests were performed on each of the modules and again the validity was checked. Aftr that all the modules were brought under a single module and the integrity test was performed again. The result of the test was found to be successful.

This system was validated in such a way that even the slightest deviation in inputting the data will invoke error messages and provides necessary guideliness regarding the input.

TABLES

RECURR

Name	Null?	Type
ACCNO		NUMBER (6)
NAME		VARCHAR2 (20)
MONTHS		NUMBER (3)
MATURDAT		DATE
AMTDEPO		NUMBER (10)
MATURAMT		NUMBER (10)
DAT		DATE

RAMT

Name	Null?	Type
ACCNO		NUMBER(6)
AMT_TILL_DATE		NUMBER(10)
DAT		DATE

FINT

Name	Null?	Type
MONTHS		NUMBER(3)
INTEREST_RATE		VARCHAR2(4)

PASSWORD

Name	Null?	Type
MYPASS		VARCHAR2 (15)

CHEQUE

Name	Null?	Type
ACCNO	NOT NULL	NUMBER (6)
BOOKNO		VARCHAR2 (10)
START_LEAF_NO		NUMBER (10)
END_LEAF_NO		NUMBER (10)

DAY_INT

Name	Null?	Type
MIN_DAY		NUMBER(4)
MAX_DAY		NUMBER(4)
RATE		VARCHAR2 (4)

MATURITY_RECURR

Name	Null?	Type
PERIOD		NUMBER (3)
INT_9_0		VARCHAR2(11)
INT_9_5		VARCHAR2(11)
INT_10_0		VARCHAR2(11)
INT_10_5		VARCHAR2(11)
INT_11_0		VARCHAR2(11)
INT_11_5		VARCHAR2(11)

MATURITY_RECURR1

Name	Null?	Type
PERIOD		NUMBER(3)
INT_6_0		VARCHAR2(11)
INT_6_5		VARCHAR2(11)
INT_7_0		VARCHAR2(11)
INT_7_5		VARCHAR2(11)
INT_8_0		VARCHAR2(11)
INT_8_5		VARCHAR2(11)

SAVINGS_BAL_MONTHS

Name	Null?	Type
ACCNO		NUMBER (6)
JAN		VARCHAR2 (10)
FEB		VARCHAR2 (10)
MAR		VARCHAR2 (10)
APR		VARCHAR2 (10)
MAY		VARCHAR2 (10)
JUN		VARCHAR2 (10)
JUL		VARCHAR2 (10)
AUG		VARCHAR2 (10)
SEP		VARCHAR2 (10)
OCT		VARCHAR2 (10)
NOV		VARCHAR2 (10)
DEC		VARCHAR2 (10)

SAV_INT

Name	Null?	Type
INTEREST		VARCHAR2 (4)

YEAR_INT

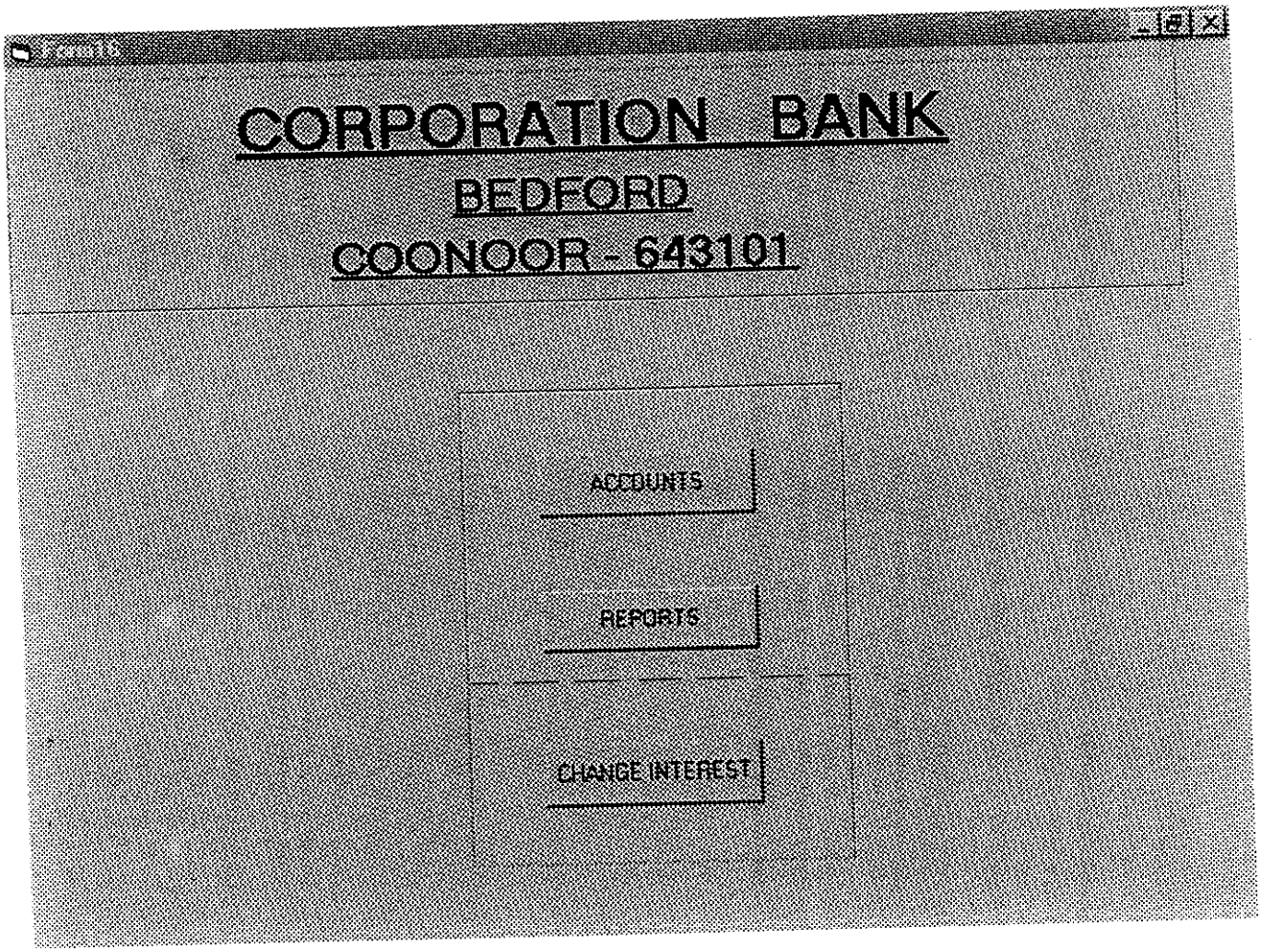
Name	Null?	Type
YEARS		NUMBER (2)
RATE		VARCHAR2 (6)

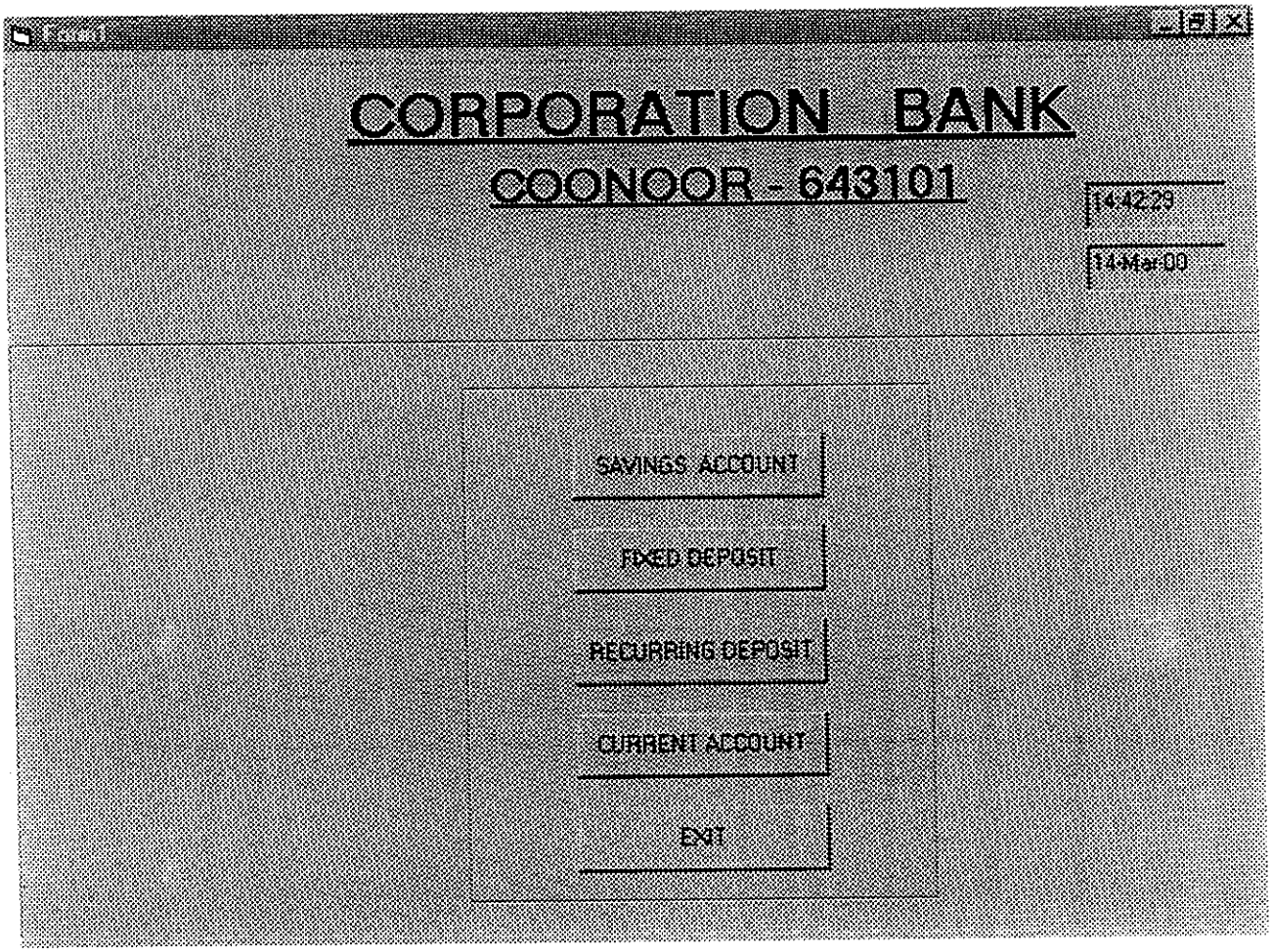
DAY_INT

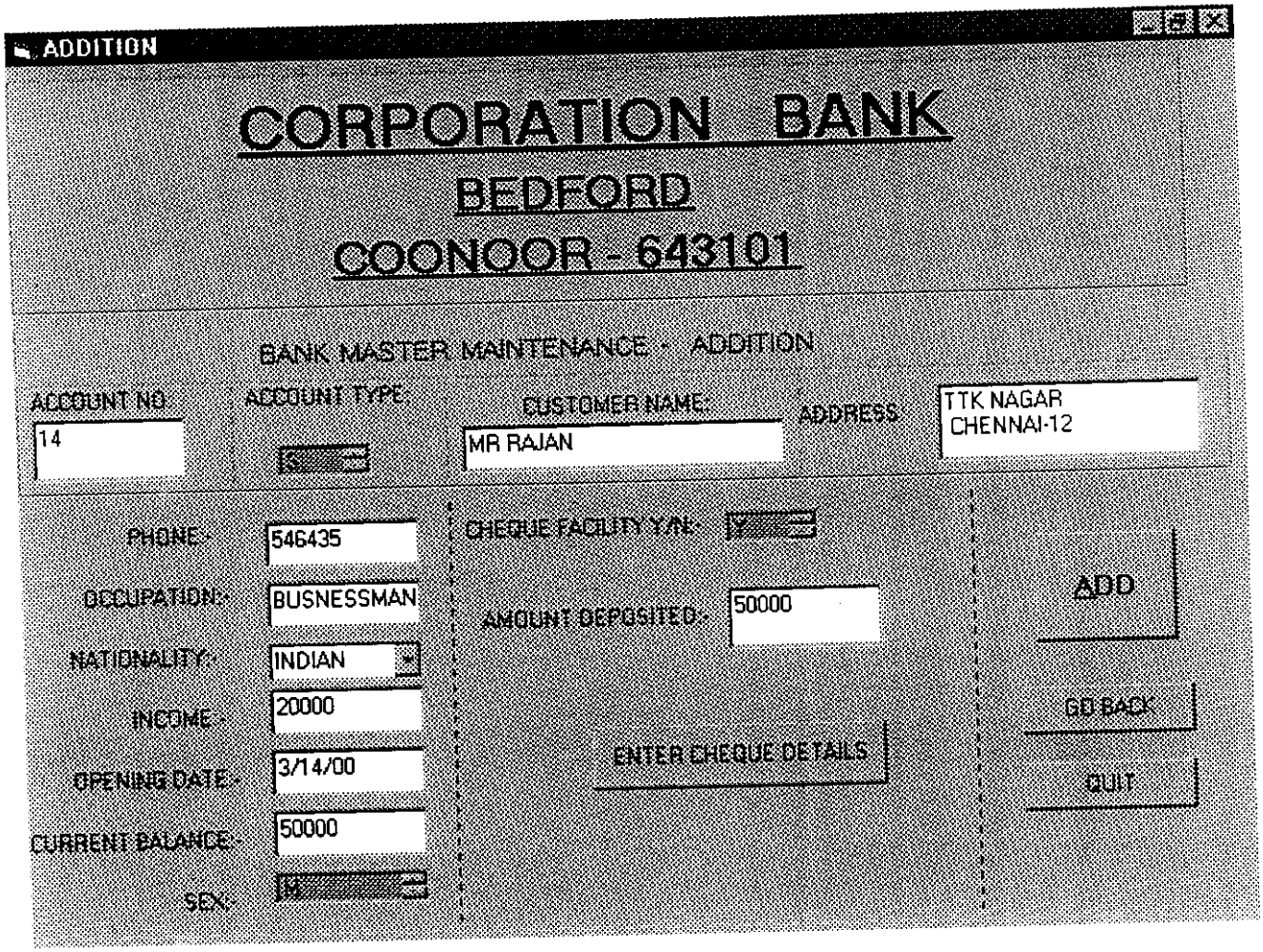
Name	Null?	Type
MIN_DAY		NUMBER(4)
MAX_DAY		NUMBER(4)
RATE		VARCHAR2(4)

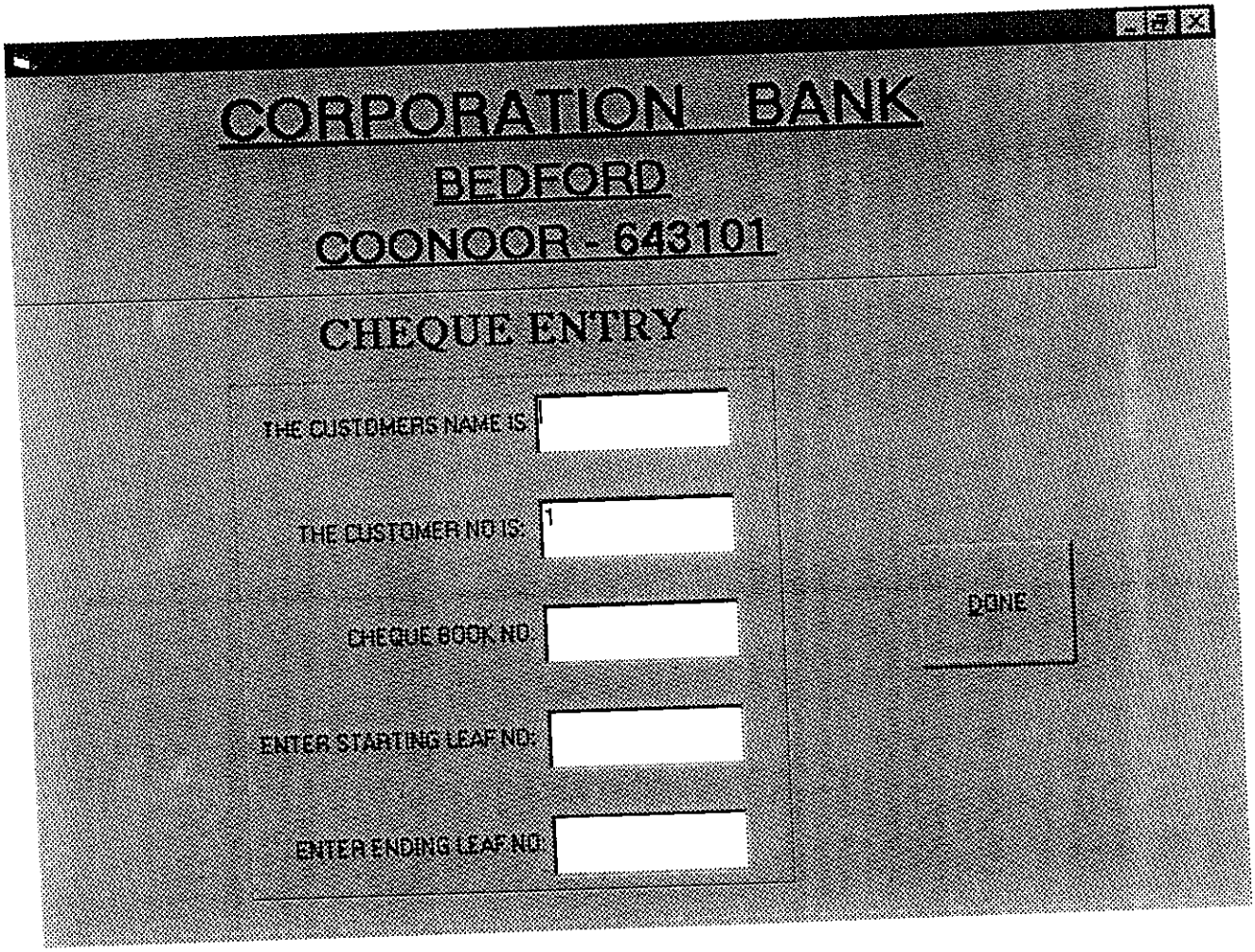
Appendix – Sample Screens

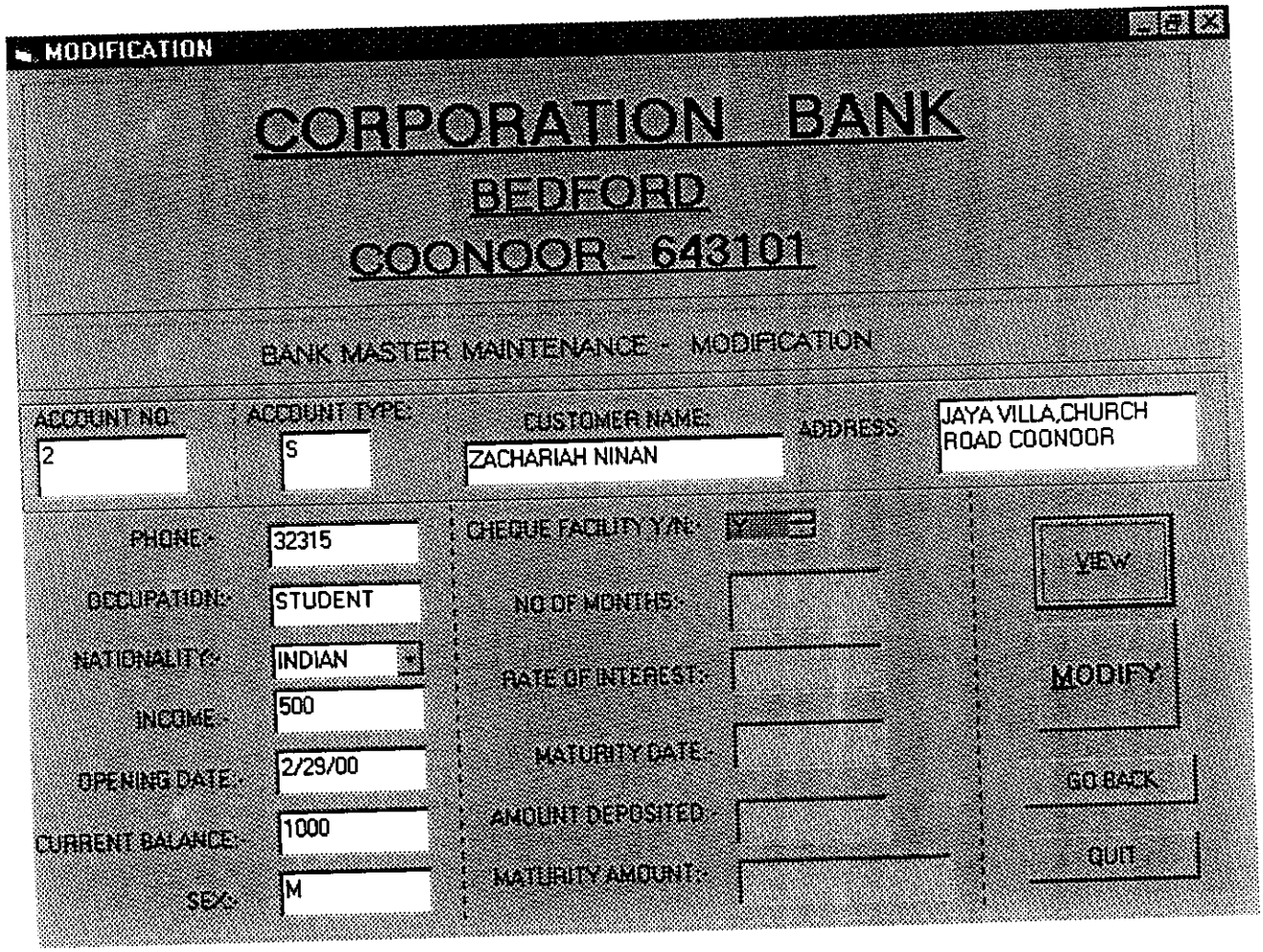
FORMS

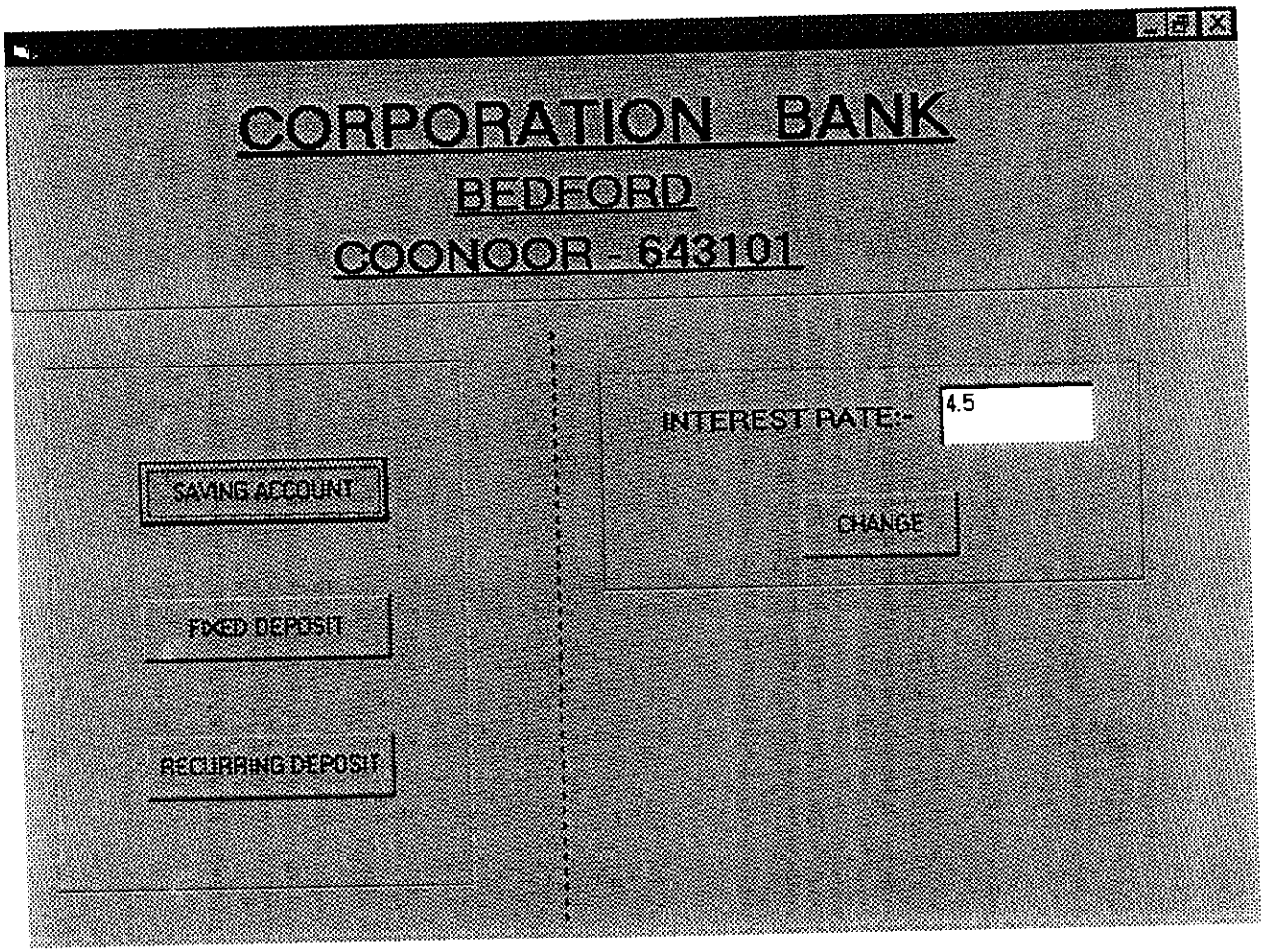

CORPORATION BANK
BEDFORD
COONOOR - 643101
ACCOUNTS
REPORTS
CHANGE INTEREST

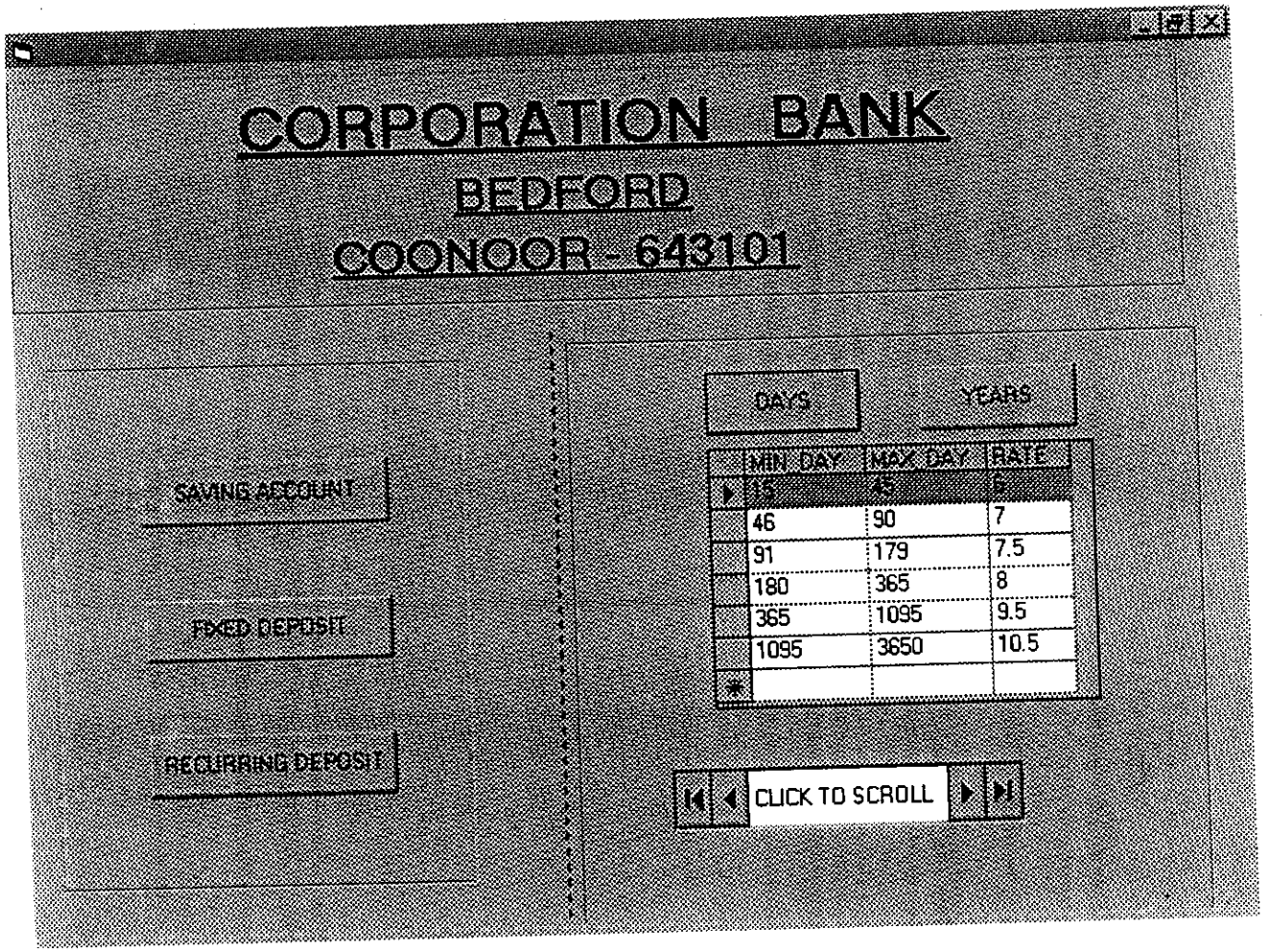

CORPORATION BANK
COONOOR - 643101
14:42:29
14-Mar-00
SAVINGS ACCOUNT
FIXED DEPOSIT
RECURRING DEPOSIT
CURRENT ACCOUNT
EXIT

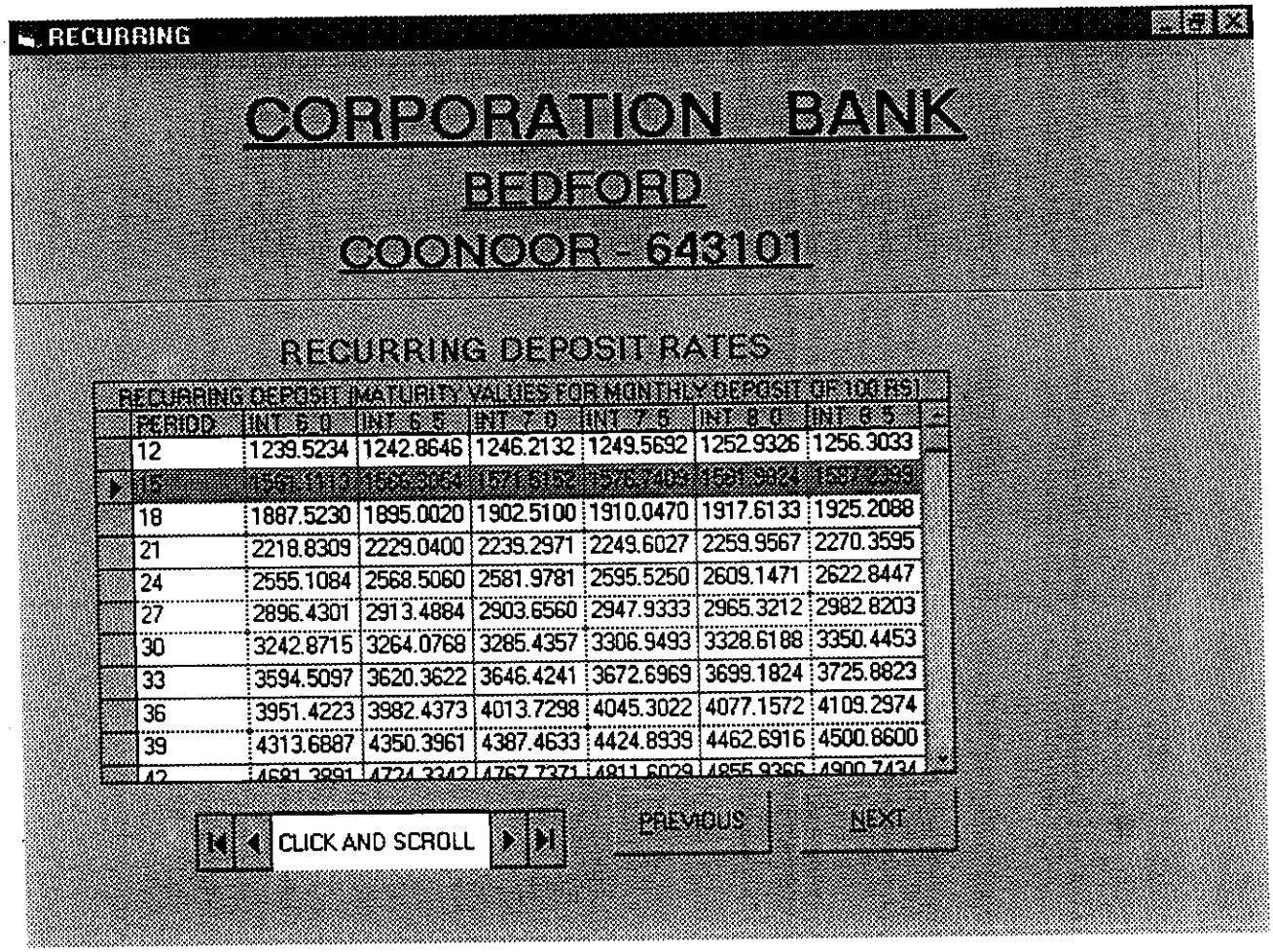

ADDITION
CORPORATION BANK
BEDFORD
COONOOR - 643101
BANK MASTER MAINTENANCE - ADDITION
ACCOUNT NO:
14
ACCOUNT TYPE:
CUSTOMER NAME:
MR RAJAN
ADDRESS:
TTK NAGAR
CHENNAI-12
PHONE:-
546435
OCCUPATION:-
BUSNESSMAN
NATIONALITY:-
INDIAN
INCOME:-
20000
OPENING DATE:-
3/14/00
CURRENT BALANCE:-
50000
SEX:-
M
CHEQUE FACILITY Y/N:-
Y
AMOUNT DEPOSITED:-
50000
ENTER CHEQUE DETAILS
ADD
GO BACK
QUIT

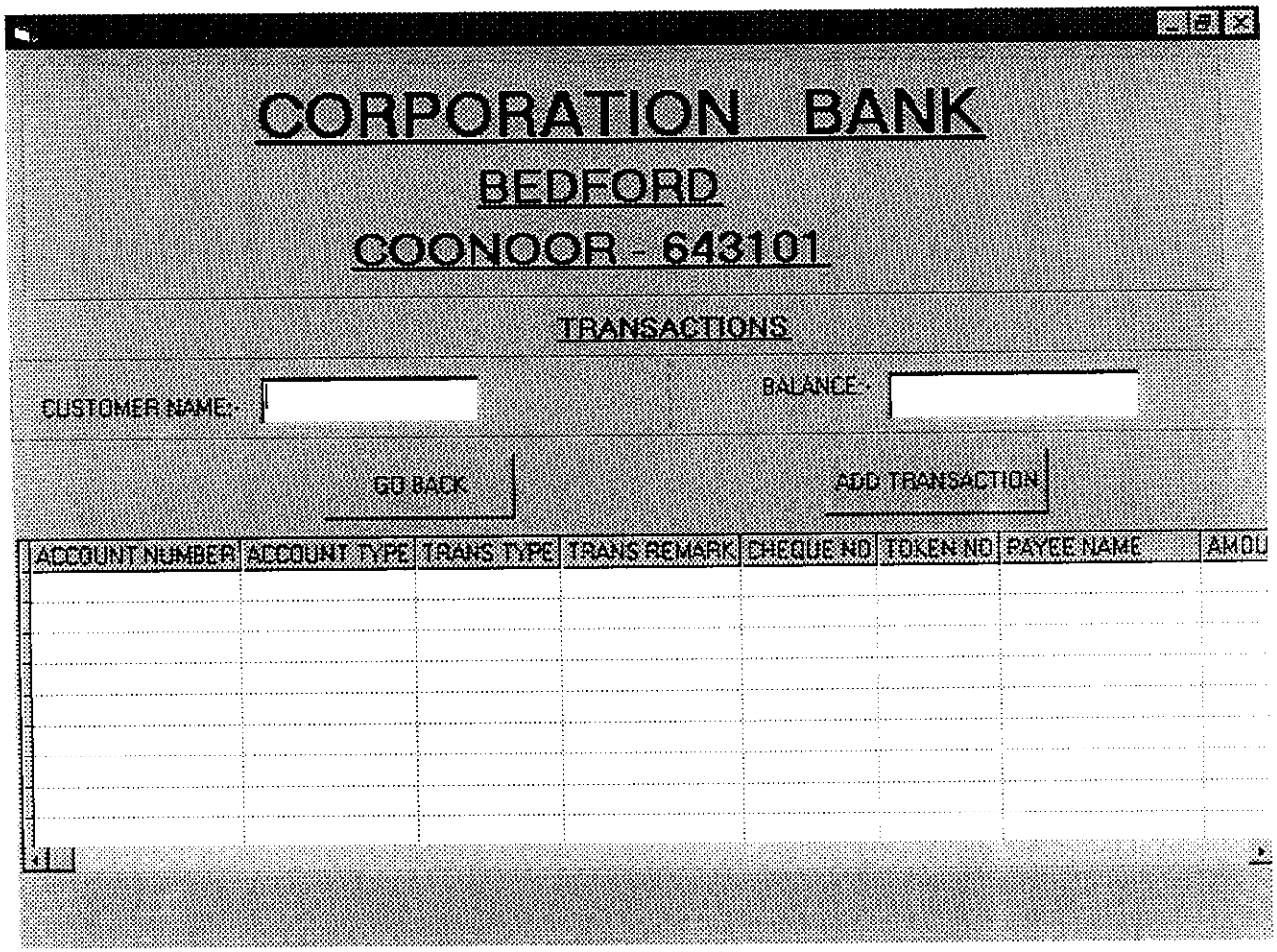

CORPORATION BANK
BEDFORD
COONOOR - 643101
CHEQUE ENTRY
THE CUSTOMERS NAME IS:
THE CUSTOMER NO IS:
1
CHEQUE BOOK NO:
ENTER STARTING LEAF NO:
ENTER ENDING LEAF NO:
DONE

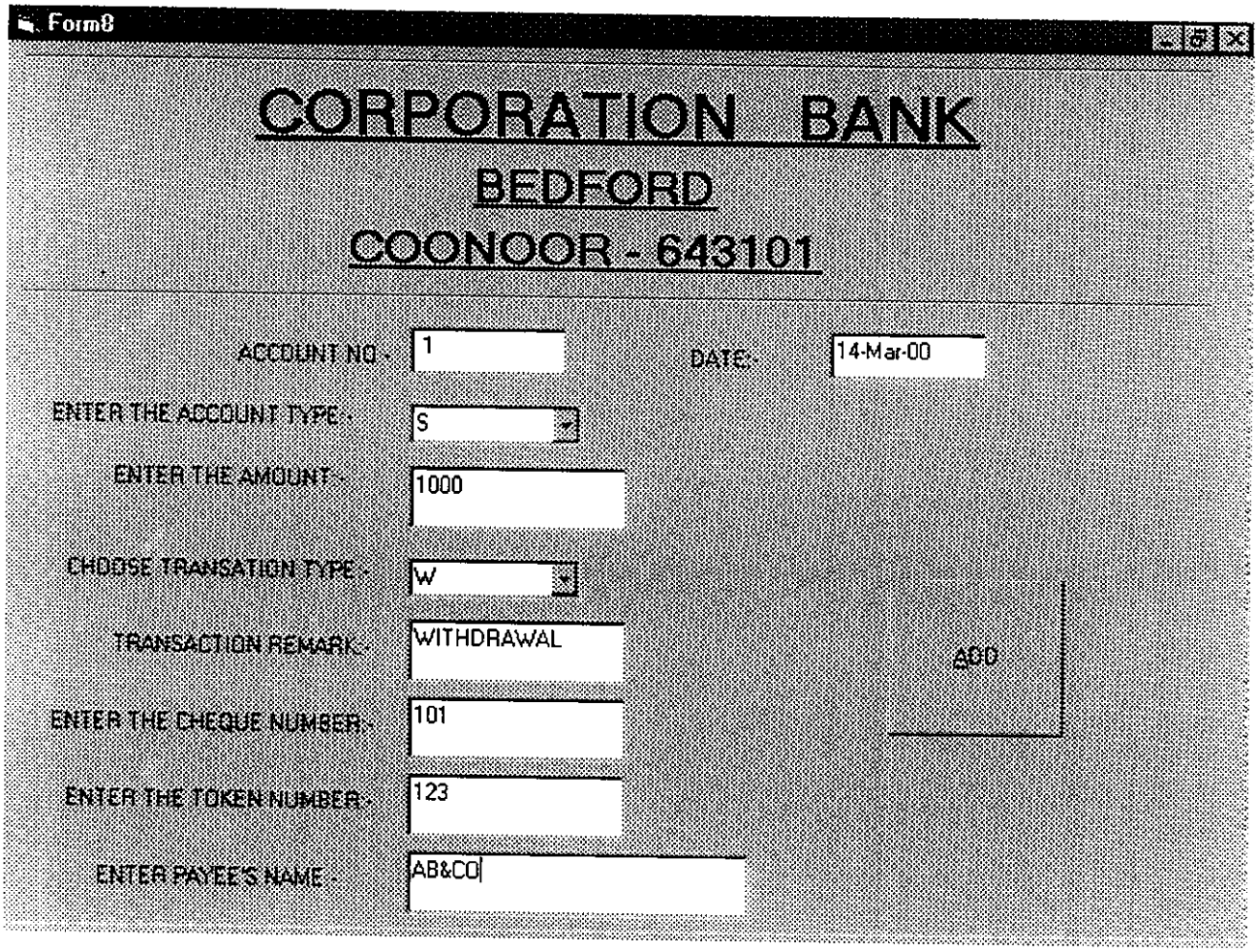

MODIFICATION
CORPORATION BANK
BEDFORD
COONOOR - 643101
BANK MASTER MAINTENANCE - MODIFICATION
ACCOUNT NO:
2
ACCOUNT TYPE:
S
CUSTOMER NAME:
ZACHARIAH NINAN
ADDRESS:
JAYA VILLA,CHURCH ROAD COONOOR
PHONE:
32315
OCCUPATION:
STUDENT
NATIONALITY:
INDIAN
INCOME:
500
OPENING DATE:
2/29/00
CURRENT BALANCE:
1000
SEX:
M
CHEQUE FACILITY Y/N:
Y
NO OF MONTHS:
RATE OF INTEREST:
MATURITY DATE:
AMOUNT DEPOSITED:
MATURITY AMOUNT:
VIEW
MODIFY
GO BACK
QUIT

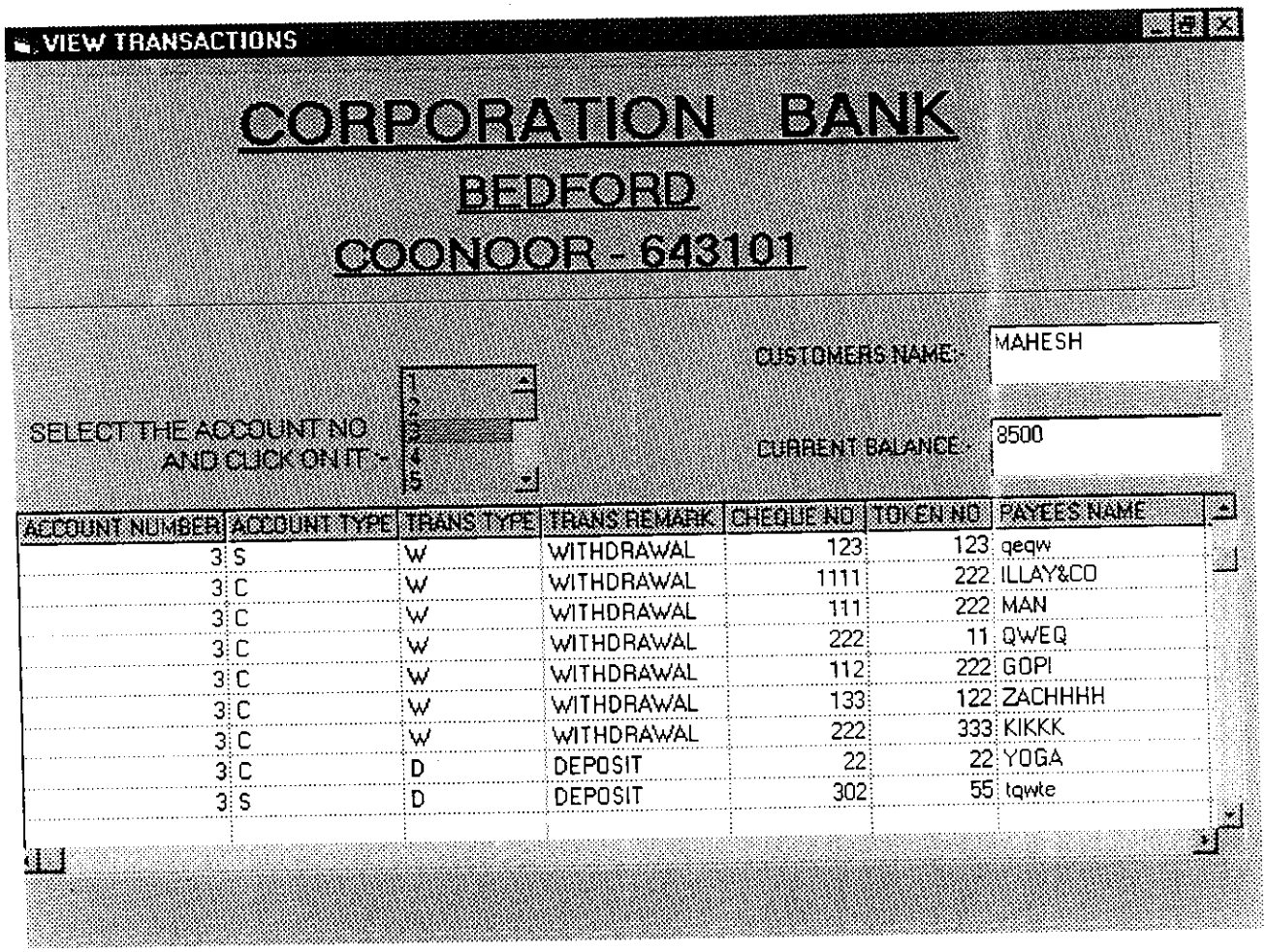

CORPORATION BANK
BEDFORD
COONOOR - 643101
SAVING ACCOUNT
FIXED DEPOSIT
RECURRING DEPOSIT
INTEREST RATE:-
4.5
CHANGE


CORPORATION BANK
BEDFORD
COONOOR - 643101
SAVING ACCOUNT
FIXED DEPOSIT
RECURRING DEPOSIT
DAYS
YEARS
MIN DAY
MAX DAY
RATE
15
45
6
46
90
7
91
179
7.5
180
365
8
365
1095
9.5
1095
3650
10.5
CLICK TO SCROLL


RECURRING
CORPORATION BANK
BEDFORD
COONOOR - 643101
RECURRING DEPOSIT RATES
RECURRING DEPOSIT MATURITY VALUES FOR MONTHLY DEPOSIT OF 100 RS
PERIOD
INT 6.0
INT 6.5
INT 7.0
INT 7.5
INT 8.0
INT 8.5
12 1239.5234 1242.8646 1246.2132 1249.5692 1252.9326 1256.3033
15 1561.1113 1566.3064 1571.5152 1576.7409 1581.9824 1587.2399
18 1887.5230 1895.0020 1902.5100 1910.0470 1917.6133 1925.2088
21 2218.8309 2229.0400 2239.2971 2249.6027 2259.9567 2270.3595
24 2555.1084 2568.5060 2581.9781 2595.5250 2609.1471 2622.8447
27 2896.4301 2913.4884 2903.6560 2947.9333 2965.3212 2982.8203
30 3242.8715 3264.0768 3285.4357 3306.9493 3328.6188 3350.4453
33 3594.5097 3620.3622 3648.4241 3672.6969 3699.1824 3725.8823
36 3951.4223 3982.4373 4013.7298 4045.3022 4077.1572 4109.2974
39 4313.6887 4350.3961 4387.4633 4424.8939 4462.6916 4500.8600
42 4681.3891 4724.3342 4767.7371 4811.6029 4855.9366 4900.7434
CLICK AND SCROLL
PREVIOUS
NEXT


CORPORATION BANK
BEDFORD
COONOOR - 643101
TRANSACTIONS
CUSTOMER NAME:-
BALANCE:-
GO BACK
ADD TRANSACTION
ACCOUNT NUMBER
ACCOUNT TYPE
TRANS TYPE
TRANS REMARK
CHEQUE NO
TOKEN NO
PAYEE NAME
AMOU


Form8
CORPORATION BANK
BEDFORD
COONOOR - 643101
ACCOUNT NO :-
1
DATE:-
14-Mar-00
ENTER THE ACCOUNT TYPE :-
S
ENTER THE AMOUNT :-
1000
CHOOSE TRANSATION TYPE :-
W
TRANSACTION REMARK :-
WITHDRAWAL
ADD
ENTER THE CHEQUE NUMBER :-
101
ENTER THE TOKEN NUMBER :-
123
ENTER PAYEE'S NAME :-
AB&CO


VIEW TRANSACTIONS
CORPORATION BANK
BEDFORD
COONOOR - 643101
CUSTOMERS NAME:-
MAHESH
SELECT THE ACCOUNT NO AND CLICK ON IT :-
1
2
3
4
5
CURRENT BALANCE:-
8500
ACCOUNT NUMBER
ACCOUNT TYPE
TRANS TYPE
TRANS REMARK
CHEQUE NO
TOKEN NO
PAYEES NAME
3 S W WITHDRAWAL 123 123 qeqw
3 C W WITHDRAWAL 1111 222 ILLAY&CO
3 C W WITHDRAWAL 111 222 MAN
3 C W WITHDRAWAL 222 11 QWEQ
3 C W WITHDRAWAL 112 222 GOPI
3 C W WITHDRAWAL 133 122 ZACHHHH
3 C W WITHDRAWAL 222 333 KIKKK
3 C D DEPOSIT 22 22 YOGA
3 S D DEPOSIT 302 55 tqwte

REPORTS

CUSTOMER DETAILS

1:54:05 PM

ACCNO: 1

CUSTNAME: YOGANANTH

ACCTYPE: S

ADDRESS: 2/BB-1, SATHY RD CBE -35

PHONE: 867852

NATIONALITY: INDIAN

OCCUPATION: STUDENT

INCOME: 500

OPDATE: 2/29/00

CURRBAL: 10778

SEX: M

CHEQUE: Y

FLAG: 0

ACCNO: 3

CUSTNAME: MAHESH

ACCTYPE: C

ADDRESS: 123-BATA STREET,KOVAI

PHONE: 23425

NATIONALITY: MUDUMALI

OCCUPATION: STUDENT

INCOME: 300

OPDATE: 3/12/99

CURRBAL: 8500

SEX: M

CHEQUE: Y

FLAG:

SAVINGS ACCOUNT DETAILS

ACCNO: 2

CUSTNAME: ZACHARIAH NINAN

ACCTYPE: S

ADDRESS: JAYA VILLA,CHURCH ROAD

PHONE: 32315

NATIONALITY: INDIAN

OCCUPATION: STUDENT

INCOME: 500

OPDATE: 2/29/00

CURRBAL: 10778

SEX: M

CHEQUE: Y

FLAG: 0

CURRENT ACCOUNT DETAILS

ACCNO:	3
CUSTNAME:	MAHESH
ACCTYPE:	C
ADDRESS:	123-BATA
PHONE:	23425
NATIONALITY:	INDIAN
OCCUPATION:	STUDENT
INCOME:	300
OPDATE:	3/12/99
CURRBAL:	8500
SEX:	M
CHEQUE:	Y
FLAG:	-

RECURRING DEPOSIT

Tuesday, March 21,
1:41:18 PM

ACCNO: 6

NAME: RTYR

MONTHS: 5

MATURDAT: 7/24/00

AMTDEPO: 200

MATURAMT: 1000

DAT: 2/24/00

ACCNO: 7

NAME: JOSEPH

MONTHS: 9

MATURDAT: 11/24/00

AMTDEPO: 100

MATURAMT: 900

DAT: 2/24/00

ACCNO: 15

NAME: TRTRTT

MONTHS: 21

MATURDAT: 12/17/01

AMTDEPO: 455

MATURAMT: 9555

DAT: 3/17/00

CONCLUSION

With the exposure of the technical knowledge of computers and its languages, whatever we gained is fully applied in the design and implementation of the Banking Account Maintanance.

The Banking Account Maintanance has been done to reduce the workload of the staff of the organization. This system has an added advantage of reliability and accuracy.

All the suggestions forwarded in the software proposal have been successfully completed and the final thresholds of the application have been crossed.

During the design phase of the Banking Account Maintanance many difficulties were encountered. All these difficulties were analyzed deeply and great efforts were taken to bring out a accurate and credible software package.

This user-friendly software overcame strict and severe validation checks performed using the test data. A great effort was made to attain maximum perfection in documenting the software in a simple, precise and self-explanatory manner.

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✓ VB 6.0 from ground up : Dare Cornell

✓ An approach to database Programming : C.J Date

✓ Software Engineering : Pankaj Jalote