P-763

SHARE TRANSFER SYSTEM

Kumaraguru College Of Technology

(Affiliated to Bharathiar University)

Coimbatore – 641 006

PROJECT WORK DONE AT
GEN AHEAD TECHNOLOGIES, COIMBATORE.

PROJECT REPORT

SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF

MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

OF BHARATHIAR UNIVERSITY, COIMBATORE.

SUBMITTED BY

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Department of Computer science and Engineering
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Coimbatore – 641 006.
May 2002

CERTIFICATE

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project work entitled

SHARE TRANSFER SYSTEM

Done by

S. CHANDRASEKARAN

Reg.No: 9938MO603

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of Master of Computer Applications of Bharathiar University.

Professor and Head

Internal Guide

Submitted to university examination held on 9/5/2002

Internal Examiner

External Examiner

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TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that Mr. **S. Chandrasekaran** (Enrolment No. 9938M0603), student of Kumraguru college of technology, Coimbatore has successfully completed the project titled **"SHARE TRANSFER SYSTEM"** in our organization during the project period.

During his association with this company he was found to be good and sincere in his assignments.

As a policy of our company, we are not giving the source code and system design pertaining to the project.

For ***Gen Ahead Technology***

N. Subramanian 23.4.02

(Director)

DECLARATION

DECLARATION

I here by declare that the project entitled SHARE TRANSFER SYSTEM, submitted to Bharathiar University as the project work of Master of Computer Application Degree, is a record of original work done by me under the supervision and guidance of **Mr N. Subramaniam**, General Manager, GA Technologies, Coimbatore and **Mr. P. Gobalakrishnan M.C.A**, Lecturer, Department of Computer Science, Kumaraguru College of Technology. And this project work has not found the basis for the award of any Degree/Diploma/Associateship/Fellowship or similar title to any candidate of any University.

Place: Coimbatore

Date: 30.04.2002

S. Chandrasekar
Signature of the Student

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I express my profound respect and sincere gratitude to **Dr. K.K. Padmanaban, Ph.D.,** Principal, Kumaraguru College of Technology, Coimbatore, for his kind co-operation in allowing me to take up this project work.

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I wish to extend my gratitude to **Mr.N.Subramaniam**, General Manager Gen Ahead Technologies, Coimbatore for allowing me to carry out the project work at Gen Ahead Technologies and guiding me in completing the project successfully.

I am greatly privileged to express my deep sense of gratitude to my guide **Mr. P. Gobalakrishnan M.C.A,** Lecturer, Dept. of Computer Science and Engineering, Kumaraguru College of Technology, for his valuable advice and encouragement.

Last but not the least, I wish to express my sincere thanks to all my friends who have helped me to finish the project successfully.

S.CHANDRASEKARAN

SYNOPSIS

SYNOPSIS

The project work entitled - Share Transfer System has been developed for M/S Gen Ahead Technology, Coimbatore.

The objective of this project is to keep track of the information processing, shareholders Details, Share transfer process, Split and merge certificate details, top share holder's report, share seller and buyer details of a public Ltd company.

Share accounting system provides a solution to maintain shareholders data / Transaction and to improve the information processing for the management of the company. The general benefits of the system are reduction in clerical work required by professionals, better accountability and information accuracy.

Shareholders details will be stored in master database. All the certificate information for a particular share like certificate number, distinctive number etc., will be stored in the certificate master. Different kinds of category, status & occupation codes would be stored in share master file. Transfer process is designed to transfer share certificate from one shareholder to another.

Top shareholder's process is designed to select the holder who is having the major share in company. The transmission process is designed to transmit the share to next joint holder or the legal heir of the deceased share holder subject to fulfillment of certain documentation And provision of evidence.

The share transfer system has been developed to wipe out such register dependence syndrome once for all. The total expenditure incurred on the STS amounts to less than one-third of the expenditure incurred on hiring a registrar; it provides companies with total solution about the problem of folio management.

This system operates through user-friendly menu with extensive interactive messages, so that the users themselves could handle the system.

Share is nothing but the units in the share capital of the company. The company issues shares to mobilize capital for its expansion activities. Dividing the amount into uniform parts forms the share's capital. They offer them to the public through general advertisement. Those who buy or subscribe the shares by paying the amount for the shares will become shareholders of the company. The liability is limited to the face value of the shares. Each member has rights over the business and they can become representative or can become directors.

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INTRODUCTION

1.INTRODUCTION

1.1 SHARE TRANSFER SYSTEM-AN OVERVIEW:

SHARE is nothing but the units in the share capital of the company. A company issues share to mobilize capital for its expansion activities. Dividing the amount into uniform parts forms the share capital. They offer them to the public through general advertisement. Those who buy or subscribe the shares by paying the amount for the shares will become shareholder of the company .The liability is limited to the face value of the shares. Each member has a right over the business and they can become representatives or can become directors.

MAIN OBJECTIVES:

To integrate information from all shareholders and transaction details through share transfer system.

To reduce the cost of accomplishing necessary manual clerical work and related activities

To provide queries to retrieve to share holder details and certificate details

To provide reports like current shareholders and current year share certificate transactions and other activities of the consolidated problem reports.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:

To provide faster and efficient services with reduced cost and to improve the loyalty of the shareholder.

1.2 THE ORGANIZATION PROFILE:

The company GEN AHEAD TECHNOLOGY is one of the leading software consultancy in Coimbatore. Mr. N Ravichandran who had been in the computer field for the past 12 years has started the organization.

The organization has developed software for various concerns located in and around coimbatore district. The organization has more than 200 clients for whom they develop various softwares.

Their main activity of the business is

1. Dealing software products from Microsoft, Novell, Sco, Borland, Oracle, power builder, autocad, Macromedia, Nortran, lotus, Corel, Adobe & Norman Antivirus.

2. Technical assistance for the above software.

3. Corporate training for the software.

4. Value addition for software like lotus notes.

The organization currently has 12 staff members. In these, three persons are in sales, two in customer support and five in developments.

SYSTEM STUDY AND ANALYSIS

2.SYSTEM STUDY AND ANALYSIS

2.1 EXISTING SYSTEM-LIMITATIONS:

The existing system is manual system. It involves a lot of clerical works such as transaction of share certificates, entering data particulars about the transaction into registers and maintaining or updating registers for every transaction. Because of lot of manual work it leads to considerable delay in every work. For example in a practical life, a share transfer has to wait for a lot of time to update new shareholders details consequently and the company has to check seller detail with their share and signature to transfer one to another.

Several corporate companies has maintained their share holders details in old method database software's like DBASE and FOXPRO. This type of system only maintain the share holders name and their Address. There were no other functions like name transfer, split and consolidation certificate's, printing issue of duplicate certificate.

LIMITATION OF THE CURRENT SYSTEM:

1. Lot of manpower is required.
2. Enquiry about any particular shareholder details is delayed because of searching records.
3. Very slow process
4. More space required managing shareholders records.
5. Lot of money has to be spent on printing reports to the government specification, certificate printing and covering letter printing.
6. Large number of stationary required.

2.2 PROPOSED SYSTEM:

The proposed system is a computerized system which is suitable to meet the shareholders request (like name correction, change of address, change of name, power of attorney) and the management. By using the system undermined merits can be obtained.

- Decision taken on information supplied by these report's will be more effective then the previous manual system.
- It provides data security.
- Manpower requirements can be reduced significantly.
- Hence the system will be well suited to generate the accurate and up to date information and timely reports than previous system enabling the management to take quick decision.

This system captures following details.

- Shareholder's information on allotment
- Feed back details
- Details of the share certificate owned by the shareholder.
- Complaint details from shareholder,
- Shareholder request for correction of name, changes of address and name transfer.

The system generates following reports:

- List of shareholders
- Top shareholder list
- Printing duplicate certificate
- Bank details of shareholder
- Split and consolidation certificate list

2.3 REQUIREMENTS OF THE NEW SYSTEM:

Gen Ahead Technology is one of the leading software development company in coimbatore . Mostly their customers are corporate companies.

The manual system obviously will not be able to manage the information efficiently, so it could be better to computerize to the system. So the efficient and quick retrieval of details can be made possible.

More over manual-handling gives a greater possibility of committing errors in this operation where as such errors can be completely rectified in an automated system.

The manual system leads to various problems like security in data, in consistency among data being manipulated and redundant storage of data. This is due to the inability of the manual system to provide with the required details about the share holders to the top level management.

2.4 USER CHARACTERISTICS:

The two main users of the system are:

- Banker
- Broker

The user operation includes issuing duplicate certificate, consolidate & split the certificate, transfer of certificate, transmission of certificate, issuing endorsement slips, query the system, reject certificates.

The users of the system should possess minimum data-entry operations only.

PROGRAMMING ENVIRONMENT

3.PROGRAMMING ENVIRONMENT

3.1 HARDWARE CONFIGURATION:

Processor: Pentium 166 MMX

Ram : 64 MB

Hard Disk: 10 GB

Mouse : logitech

Floppy Drive: 1.44 MB

Monitor : SAMSUNG 14" color monitor

3.2 DESCRIPTION OF SOFTWARE AND TOOLS USED:

Operating System: WINDOWS 98

Front End: VB 6.0

Back End: ORACLE 7.1

VISUAL BASIC 6.0

Visual Basic is an ideal programming language for developing sophisticated professional applications for Microsoft Windows. It makes use of the Graphical User Interface for creating robust and powerful applications. The Graphical User Interface as the name suggests, uses illustrations for text, which enable users to interact with an application. This feature makes it easier to comprehend things in a quicker and easier way.

The Integrated Development Environment:

One of the most significant changes in Visual Basic 6.0 is the integrated development environment (IDE). IDE is a term commonly used in the programming world to describe the interface and environment that we use to create our applications. It is called integrated because we can virtually access all the development tolls that we need from one screen called an interface. The IDE is also commonly referred to as the design environment, or the program.

Tool Box:

Toolbox contains a set of controls that are used to place on a form at design time thereby creating the user interface area. Additional controls can be included in the toolbox by using the components menu item on the project item on the project menu.

1. Label Box: Label displays a text that the user cannot modify or interact with.
2. Check Box: Check Box displays a True or False or Yes or No option.
3. Text Box: Text Box is a control used to display messages and enters text.
4. List Box: List Box displays a list of items from which a user can select one.

5. Combo Box: Combo Box contains a Text Box and a List Box. This allows the user to select an item from the dropdown List Box, or type in a selection in the Text Box.
6. Hscroll Bar or Vscroll Bar: Allows to control the user to select a value with in the specified range of values.
7. Timer control executes the timer events at specified intervals of time.
8. Picture Box displays icons or bitmaps and metafiles.
9. Command Button carries out the specified action when the user chooses it.
10. Menu which mainly used to handle the different forms to be loaded at run time and also for selection of values form the menu item as an input to a form
11. Data grid control displays and enables data manipulation of a series of rows and columns representing records and fields from a record set object.

Form serves as a window that can be customized and controls, graphics and pictures can also be added to it.

Data Access using DAO:

Data Access Objects (DAO) provides data access to native Microsoft Jet engine databases (.mdb files), selected ISAM databases, and any ODBC data source.

The general characteristics of DAO are:

- Difficulty in coding.
- Flexibility, with facilities to access many different data sources.
- Adequate-to-slow performance.
- Dynamic Data Language (DDL) functionality.
- Support for complex cursors.

Compared to the newer ActiveX Data Objects (ADO) or Remote Data Objects (RDO) technologies, Data Access Objects (DAO) is a slower, less capable data access alternative. DAO (and its companion, the Microsoft Jet database engine) was

originally designed to handle remote ISAM data access. DAO is tied to the Microsoft Jet engine because it uses the Microsoft Jet engine query and result set processors.

DAO is the only data access technology that supports 16-bit operations. If your application must run within a 16-bit environment, DAO is the only choice.

If your application must access both native Microsoft Jet and ODBC resources, DAO provides a consistent programming model (although you should consider using OLE DB data providers and the uniform data access model provided by ADO).

If your application must access remote data sources, DAO and its companion (the Microsoft Jet database engine) are a poor choice because they are slow and consume far more resources than the newer data access technologies (such as ADO or RDO).

If you're experienced in using DAO and have large amounts of existing DAO code, or just need to extend an existing application that uses a Microsoft Jet database, DAO may still work for you. The drawback is that as your application requires other types of data sources, DAO cannot provide data access. Eventually, you'll want to take advantage of the design, coding, and performance benefits provided by ADO.

Data Access using RDO:

Remote Data Objects (RDO) is specifically designed to access remote ODBC relational data sources, and makes it easier to use ODBC without complex application code. RDO is a primary means of accessing SQL Server, Oracle, or any relational database that is exposed with an ODBC driver.

The general characteristics of RDO are:

- Simplicity (when compared to the ODBC API).
- High performance against remote ODBC data sources.
- Programmatic control of cursors.
- Complex cursors, including batch.
- Ability to return multiple result sets from a single query.
- Synchronous, asynchronous, or event-driven query execution.
- Reusable, property-changeable objects.
- Ability to expose underlying ODBC handles (for those ODBC functions that are not handled by RDO).
- Excellent error trapping.

Compared to the older Data Access Objects (DAO) technology, RDO is a smaller, faster, more sophisticated alternative. RDO is especially capable of building and executing queries against stored procedures and handling all types of result sets, including those generated by multiple result set procedures, those returning output arguments and return status, and those requiring complex input parameters.

If you have an RDO application that works well today, there's no reason to change it. But if you need to extend your application to access other kinds of data, you should consider reengineering to use ADO.

2. ORACLE

Relational Database System:

- Dr. E.F.Codd first introduced the Relational Database Model in 1970. The relational model allows data to be represented in a simple row-column format. Each data field is considered as a column and each record is considered as a row of a table. Cod's rules are designed in such a way that

when the database is ready for use it encapsulates the relational theory to its full potential.

SQL:

SQL was invented and developed by IBM in early 1970's. SL stands for Structured Query Language. IBM was able to demonstrate how to control relational databases using SQL. The SQL implemented by ORACLE CORPORATION is 100% complaint with ANSI/ISO standard SQL data language. Oracle database language is SQL, which is used for storing and retrieving information in Oracle. A table is a primary database object of SQL that is used to store data.

SQL supports the following categories of commands:

- Data Definition Language
- Data Manipulation Language
- Transaction Control Language
- Data Control Language

The following are the benefits of SQL:

- Non-procedural language, because more than one record can be accessed rather than one record at a time.
- It is the common language for all relational databases. In other words it is portable and it requires very few modifications so that it can work on other databases.
- Very simple commands for querying, inserting, deleting and modifying data and objects.

Data Definition Language

The Data Definition Language is used to create an object, alter the structure of an object and also to drop the object created. A table is a unit of storage that holds data in the form of rows and columns.

The DDL used for table definition can be classified into the following four:

- Create table command
- Alter table command
- Drop table command
- Truncate table command

Data Manipulation Language:

Data Manipulation commands are the most frequently use SQL commands. They are used to query and manipulate existing objects like tables. The DML commands are as follows:

- Insert command – Once the table is created the insert command is used to add one or more rows to a table.
- Select command – Request for information stored in a table can be done through the select command.
- Update command – Sometimes changes to the database become imminent. To reflect some changes in the existing records in a table the update command is used. With the update command we can update a single row or multiple rows or specific rows.
- Delete command – After inserting rows in the table can also delete them if required.

Transaction Control Language:

A transaction is a logical unit of work. All changes made to the database can be referred to as a transaction. Transaction changes can be made permanent to a database only if they are committed. A transaction begins with an executable SQL statement and ends explicitly with either rollback or commit statements and implicitly, i.e., automatically, when a DDL statement is used.

- Commit – This commit is used to end a transaction. Only with the help of the commit command, transaction changes can be made permanent to the database.
- Savepoint – savepoints are like markers to divide a very lengthy transaction to smaller ones. They are used to identify a point in a transaction to which we can later rollback. Thus savepoint is used in conjunction with rollback, to rollback portions of the current transactions.
- Rollback – a rollback command is used to undo the work done in the current transaction. We can either rollback entire transaction or rollback to a savepoint.

Data Control Language:

Data Control Language provides user with privilege commands. The owner of databases objects, say tables. Has the sole authority over them.

- Grant privileges – Allows them to perform operations with in their privileges.
- Revoke privileges – To withdraw the privilege that has been granted to a user.

SQL Set Operators:

Set operators combine the results of two queries in to a single one. The following set operators aid SQL in joining queries.

- Union – The union operator returns all distinct rows selected by both queries.
- Union all – The union all operator returns all rows selected by either query including duplicated.
- Intersect – Intersect operator returns only rows that are common to both the queries.
- Minus - Minus operator returns all distinct rows selected only by the first query and not by the second.

Views:

A view is a virtual table with no data, but can be used likely any other table. It is like a window through which you can view the data of another table, which is called the base table. This window is called a view and is given a name, and can be operated with some restrictions.

Packages:

A package is a database object, which is an encapsulation of related PL/SQL types, subprograms, cursors, exceptions, variables and constants. It consists of two parts, a specification and a body. In the package specification we can declare types, variables, constants, exceptions, cursors and subprograms. A package body implements cursors, subprograms defined in the package specification.

Exception:

Exceptions are designed for run time error handling, rather than compile time error handling. Exceptions and exception handlers is the method by which the

program reacts and deals with run time errors. When an error occurs, an exception is raised. When an exception occurs, the control is passed to the exception handler, which is separate section in the program.

Stored procedures:

A stored procedure is collections of PL/SQL statements that reside on the Oracle server and can be executed by any user who has been granted execute permissions. A stored procedure has number of features that give it good advantages over a batch.

A stored procedure can:

- Be called from other procedures. This feature helps in increasing modularity.
- Return values, which could be an indication of success or failure.
- Produce different outputs depending on information provided to it at the time of executing it. This information is passed to it in the form of parameters. This feature of parameter passing makes procedures more flexible.
- Reports back or return more than one value to the calling procedure or batch in the form of return parameters.

Triggers:

Triggers are special kind of stored procedures that are fired automatically when an insert, delete or an update takes place in a specified table. Unlike stored procedures, which must be explicitly invoked and executed, triggers are automatically invoked. Triggers can help maintain referential integrity in a database by maintaining consistency among logically related data in different tables. Since each trigger is specific to one or more of the data modification operations – update, insert or delete,

there can be a maximum of three triggers per table. Each trigger applies to one table only. Triggers cannot be explicitly called and they cannot take parameters.

Constraints:

Maintaining security and integrity of a database is the most important factor in judging the success of a system. This integrity can be applied to different degrees of severity. An integrity constraint is a mechanism is used to prevent invalid data entry into the table.

Following are the various types of integrity constraints:

- Domain integrity constraints – These constraints set a range, and any violations that take place will prevent the user from performing the manipulation that caused the breach. There are two types
  1. Not Null constraints.
  2. Check constraints.

- Entity integrity constraints
  1. Unique constraints – Unique constraints allows only unique values to be stored in the column. This constraints rejects duplicate of records when the unique key constraint is used.
  2. Primary key constraints – The primary key constraint avoids duplication of values. Its need is best felt when a relation has to be set between tables.

- Referential integrity constraints – This enforces relationship between tables. It designates a column or combination of columns as a foreign key. The foreign key establishes a relationship with a specified primary or unique key in another table, called the referenced key.

SYSTEM DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT

4. SYSTEM DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT

The design phase is a transaction from the proposed system to the document oriented information containing the process involved in developing the system. A smooth transaction from the study phase to the design phase is necessary because the design phase continues the activities began in earlier phase. The scope of the project in the design phase becomes enlarged. After having identified the user requirement and collected information requires for solving the problem.

4.1 INPUT DESIGN:

Input design is the process of converting user-oriented inputs to the computer-based format. The goal of designing input data is to make data entry as easy as possible and free from errors. The common cause of errors is inaccurate input data. User has to input all the values in registration form to become the member of Gen company. It has the following fields:

Folio Number

Name

Certificate number

Distinctive number's

Number of shares

Address

Date

After entering all the values in registration form, the succeeding page displays related information and fields for share transfer. The user is supposed to enter all the

fields in this page. Once the user becomes the member of company, various other features are given to them. The features given to them are:

Change of name, Change of address, Correction of name, Split and Consolidation certificate, Duplicate certificate, Share transfer, Endorsement slip, Daily quotation value and bank details.

Transfer of shares:

This done by buying or selling shares. If a person who buys the company shares, he becomes a new shareholder of the company.

Transmission of shares:

This occurs on the death of shareholder where by shares is transferred to either a joint holder or nominee. The board of the company approves the transfer and transmission.

Operation in share certificate:

Shares can be bought or sold only in marketable lots correspondingly share certificate undergo splitting and consolidation. Splitting involves dividing shareholders in to marketable lots.

Dividend warrant:

The dividend for shares are issued with dividend warrant, which can be en-cashed at par at the company or can be deposited in banks. The company settled the dues to the banks after the process of bank reconciliation

4.2 OUTPUT DESIGN:

The objective of the system is to display the results and reports. The output communicates the results of the processing to the user. The output design is one of the important system design activities. A good output design is all the required information is well formatted for better visualizing and to avoid the complexity of the displayed data.

Queries:

Master and transaction details can be selected and viewed through queries. Query can be made on

- Shareholders details
- Certificate details of shareholder
- Share transfer details
- Stop transfer details

Based on the key value entered in the above query details from corresponding data bases are displayed. The purpose is to see the details of individual share holders requirements.

Reports:

All the reports which are generated are concise with only necessary information. The reports generated by the system are

- Shareholder details
- Top shareholder details
- Split and consolidation
- Endorsement slip
- Daily quotation value
- Seller and buyer details

4.3 DATABASE DESIGN:

Based on the analysis report the following databases has been found as necessary so as to cover all the modules that need development.

Share master: This table is used to store the details of shareholder information and their share information.

Certificate master: Share certificate master, this table is used to store all share holders share certificate details.

Joint shareholder master: This table is used to store joint shareholder's name and address's.

Transaction master: This is transaction master, this table is used to store seller and buyer details with number of shares.

Split certificate master: This table is used to store all splitting details of share certificate.

Consolidation certificate: This table is used to store consolidate certificates details of shareholders.

4.4 PROCESS DESIGN:

Procedure is a series of operation designed to manipulate data to produce output from a computer system. Detailed procedure design and documentation is essential for the proper system development and for the easy reference op the operation done by the procedure.

Proper procedure design is done to avoid redundant code large and complex programs are split in to smaller modules. Future maintenance of the system is made easy because of the proper procedure design.

The user passes data from one procedure to the other avoiding the need of re-entering the data. Special attention is given to the validation, updating and report producing procedures.

SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION AND TESTING

5. SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION AND TESTING

5.1 SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION:

Implementation is the stage of the project when the theoretical design is turned into a working system. At this stage the main workload, the greatest upheaval and the major impact on existing practices shifts to the user department. If the implementation stage is not carefully planned and controlled, it can cause chaos. Thus it can be considered to be the most crucial stage in achieving a successful new system and in giving the users confidence that the new system will work and be effective.

The implementation stage is a system project in its own right. It involves careful planning, investigation of the current system and its constraints on implementation, design of methods to achieve the change over, training of staff in the change over procedures, and evaluation of changeover methods.

The main task of implementation are classified as follows

- Implementation planning
- Computer system testing
- Educational and training

Implementation Planning:

The implementation of a system involves people from different departments, and we are confronted with the particular problem of controlling the activities of people outside their own data department. Because of this we have to plan carefully for accessing the respective staff members. This involves meeting the respective staff members only with the permission of their managers and without disturbing their usual routines. And our implementation process should not disturb or collapse the existing system.

5.2 SYSTEM TESTING:

System testing is the process, which is aimed at ensuring that, the system works accurately and efficiently before live operation, commences. It is last step of the software development system. The testing is classified into two.

1. Unit testing
2. Integration testing
3. Validation testing
4. System testing

UNIT TESTING:

Unit testing is also called program testing. In unit testing is each of the individual modules are evaluated using test data under unit testing. The foreground testing and background testing were done,

Foreground testing includes the test of all kinds of bugs that would be visible to the user on the screen. This includes

Entry of invalid inputs

Lack of friendliness user

Background testing needed to be given much more importance since these bugs to not get exposed to the user and hence cause severe problems in the system. These include testing whether the records are Properly inserted and updated.

INTEGRATION TESTING:

After unit testing individual modules linked together to form an integrated system this integration system is tested for reliability, integrity response and functioning etc., system testing also verifies whether file size are adequate.

Validation testing:

To ensure the final assurance that software meets all functional, behavioral, and performance requirements, validation testing is carried out. All fields in database tables are validated for its suitability.

Over all system testing:

By system testing, the system is verified whether all elements mesh properly and that overall system function/performance is achieved. This stage consist of

- Deducting and correcting errors.
- Testing the developed program with sample data
- Testing whether the system meets user requirements.
- Creating filters of the system with actual data.

CONCLUSION

6. CONCLUSION

Share Transfer System has been developed for the efficient functioning of the shareholders transaction with company.

This software is FLEXIBLE and USER FRIENDLY.

No formal programming knowledge is expected from the user. Since various modules are created separately and modification could be made easily.

This system has the following advantages.

- High security and unauthorized person cannot access data.
- Shareholders requests are done efficiently and immediately.
- It produces accurate and timely information as and when required.
- Provides an interactive users interface to the shareholders.
- It provides data security
- Manpower requirements can be reduced significantly.

SCOPE FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

7. SCOPE FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

The system can be adapted for any future development. If the system changes and any modifications are needed in the functional parts of programs, it can be done easily.

The reports generated can also be changed according to the user requirements. Proper documentation about the system is also prepared for future reference modification and expansion.

The difficult types of reports are generated for information processing for the management of the company as transfer list, transfer flow giving the information regarding the number of share held by different categories etc.,

The software would surely be an asset to the company and its value would be appreciated not only now but also in future with a few modifications.

The software can be modified in future so that the updated share values can be displayed to the user by connecting to Internet.

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Database Design

1. Shmast: This Table is used to store shareholders address, status, occupation and their share certificate details.

Field Name	Type	Size	Description
Folio	Text	6	Folio number of share holders [primary key]
Name	Text	30	Name of the share Holder
Fh_name	Text	30	Father name of share holder
Add1	Text	30	Address one of the share holder
Add2	Text	30	Address two of the share holder
Location	Text	20	Location of the share Holder
State	Text	15	State of the share Holder
Pincode	Text	6	Pin code of the location
Entered_on	Date		Share Holders shares purchase date
No_shares	Number	8	Number of shares Acquired
St_code	Text	2	Status code of the share holder
Occup_code	Text	2	Occupation code of the share holder
S_Dist_No	Number	10	Starting distinctive no.of share cert.
E_Dist_No	Number	10	Ending distinctive no.of share cert.
Cat_code	Text	2	Category code of the share holder

2.Bankmand: This table is used to store bank details of all shareholders.

Field_name	Type	Size	Description
Folio	Text	6	Folio number of the share holder[primary key]
Name	Char	30	Name of the shareholder
Cert_no	Number	8	Share certificate number
Bank_acno	Text	10	Bank A/C No. of the share holder
Bank_name	Text	30	Bank name of the share holder A/C
Branch	Text	30	Branch of the bank
Add1	Text	30	Address1 of the Bank
Add2	Text	30	Address2 of the Bank
Location	Text	20	Location of the Bank
Pincode	Text	6	Pin code

3. **Inward**: It is transaction master file. This table is used to store details of shareholders, while they have send their requests with certificate.

Field_Name	Type	Size	Description
Inward_no	Number		Inward no. of share holder requests [primary key]
Rec_date	Date		Receipt date of share holder letter
Mode_code	Text	2	Share holder letter Receipt mode
Ltr_date	Date		Share holder letter date
Rec_from	Text	30	Letter received from whom
Folio	Text	6	Folio number of the share holder letter
Inw_type	Text	2	Inward type of the share holder letter
No_shares	Number		Number of shares
Const_amt	Number		Constant amount of total shares
Rec_add	Text	30	From address of the letter
Rec_loc	Text	30	Location of the from address

4.**Newfolio**: This table is used to store new shareholders folio number with name and address.

Field_Name	Type	Size	Description
Inward_no	Number		Inward no. of share holder requests [primary key]
Folio	Text	6	New Folio number of share holder
Name	Text	30	Name of the share holder
Fh_name	Text	30	Father Name of share holder
Jh_name	Text	30	Joint share holder name
Add1	Text	30	Address1 of the share holder
Add2	Text	30	Address2 of the share holder
Location	Text	20	Location of the Share holder
State	Text	15	State of the share holder
Pincode	Text	6	Pin code of the location

5. **Inwcert**: This is transaction master table. This table is used to store incoming share Certificate number & shares.

Field_Name	Type	Size	Description
Folio	Text	6	Folio number of shareholders
Inward_no	Number	8	Inward no of shareholder request[primary key]
Cert_no	Number	8	Share certificate number
No_shares	Number	8	Number of shares of share certificate
Mode_code	Text	2	Shareholder letter receipt mode
Rec_from	Text	30	Letter received from whom
Rec_add	Text	30	From address of letter
Rec_loc	Text	30	Location of the from address
Rec_date	Date		Receipt date of shareholder letter
Rec_ltr	Date		Shareholder letter date

6. **Tranhist**: This transaction master table is used to store seller details and buyer details with number of shares.

Field_Name	Type	Size	Description
Inward_no	Number		Inward no. of share holder requests[primary key]
Cert_no	Number	8	Share certificate number
Tr_date	Date		Share certificate transfer date
Streg_fno	Text	6	Seller register folio number
Breg_fno	Text	6	Buyer register folio number
Bname	Text	30	Buyer name of the share certificate
Bjh_name	Text	30	Buyer joint holder name
Badd1	Text	30	Buyer address1
Badd2	Text	30	Buyer address2
Blocation	Text	20	Buyer location
Tra_type	Text	30	Transaction type
Occu_code	Text	2	Buyer occupation code
St_code	Text	2	Status code of the buyer
Const_amt	Number		Constant amount of the share certificate
No_shares	Number		Number of shares of share certificate

7.**splitdetl**: This table is used to store all splitting details of share certificate.

Field_Name	Type	Size	Description
Folio	Text	6	Folio number of the share holder[primary key]
Cert_no	Number		Share certificate number
No_shares	Number		Number of shares of share certificate
Split_val	Number		Shares of new certificates
No_of_cert	Number		Number of new certificate
Total	Number		Total number of shares
Ncert_no1	Number		New certificate number no1
Ncert_no2	Number		New certificate number no2

8. **Consolid**: This table is used to store consolidate certificates details of shareholders.

Field_Name	Type	Size	Description
Sno	Number		Serial number of consolidation cert.
Cons_date	Date		Date of the consolidation
Folio	Text	6	Folio number of the share holder[primary key]
Cert_no	Number		Share certificate number
No_shares	Number		Number of shares of certificate
S_dist_no	Number		Starting distinctive no. of share cert.
E_dist_no	Number		Ending distinctive no. Of share cert.
Ocert_no1	Number		Old certificate 1
Ocert_no2	Number		Old certificate 2

9. **Stoptran**: This table is used to store stop transfer details of shareholders.

Field_Name	Type	Size	Description
Folio	Text	6	Folio number of share holder[primary key]
St_date	Date		Stop transfer date
Cert_no	Number		Share certificate number
User_id	Text	6	User identification name
Remarks	Text	25	Status code of the share holder
Strvkdate	Date		Revoke stop transfer date

10. **Endorsement**: This table is used to store shareholder endorsement details.

Field_Name	Type	Size	Description
Folio	Text	6	Folio no of shareholders [primary key]
Name	Text	30	Name of the shareholder
No_Shares	Number	8	Number of share acquired
Sign	Text	30	Endorsement by whom

11. **Quotation**: this table is used to store daily quotation values.

Field_name	Type	Size	Description
S_Exchange	Text	30	Name of the stock exchange
Day	Date		Date of the stock exchange
Max_val	Number	8	Max.value of stock exchange
Min_val	Number	8	Min.value of stock exchange

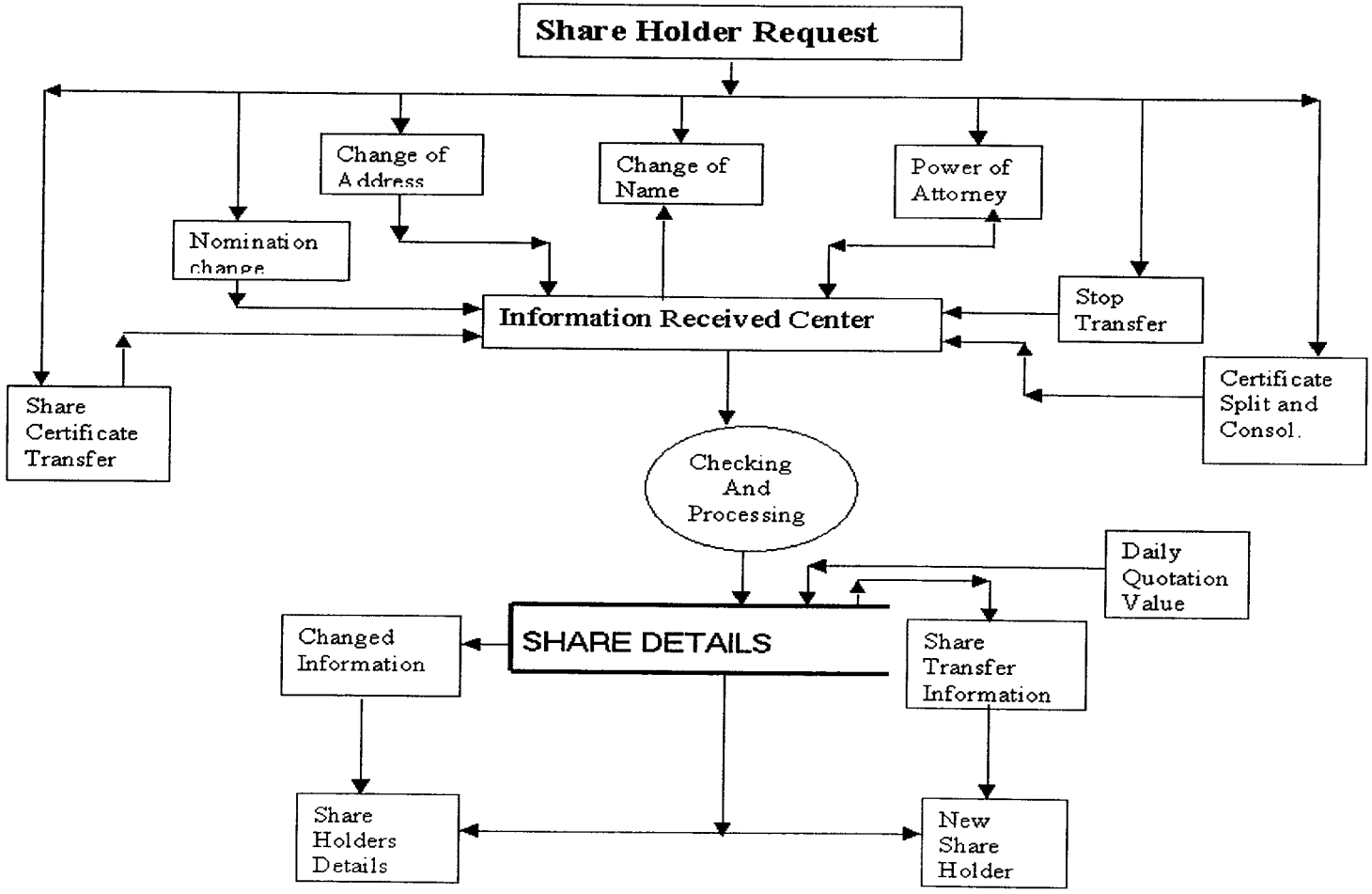
12. **Rejection**: This table is used to store rejection reasons while share certificate 's has come to name transfer.

Field_Name	Type	Size	Description
Rejec_code	Text	2	Rejection reason code for share transfer[foreign key]
Rejec_name	Text	25	Description of rejection reason

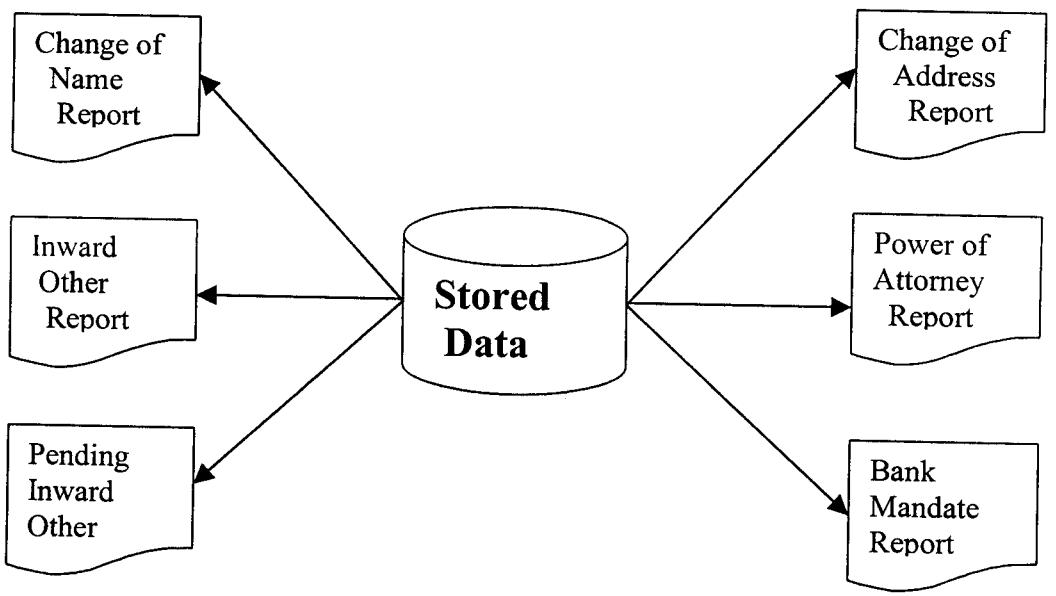
13. **Inwtype**: This table is used to store types of shareholder's requests.

Field_Name	Type	Size	Description
Inw_type	Text	2	Inward type [foreign key]
Inw_desc	Text	25	Description of the inward type

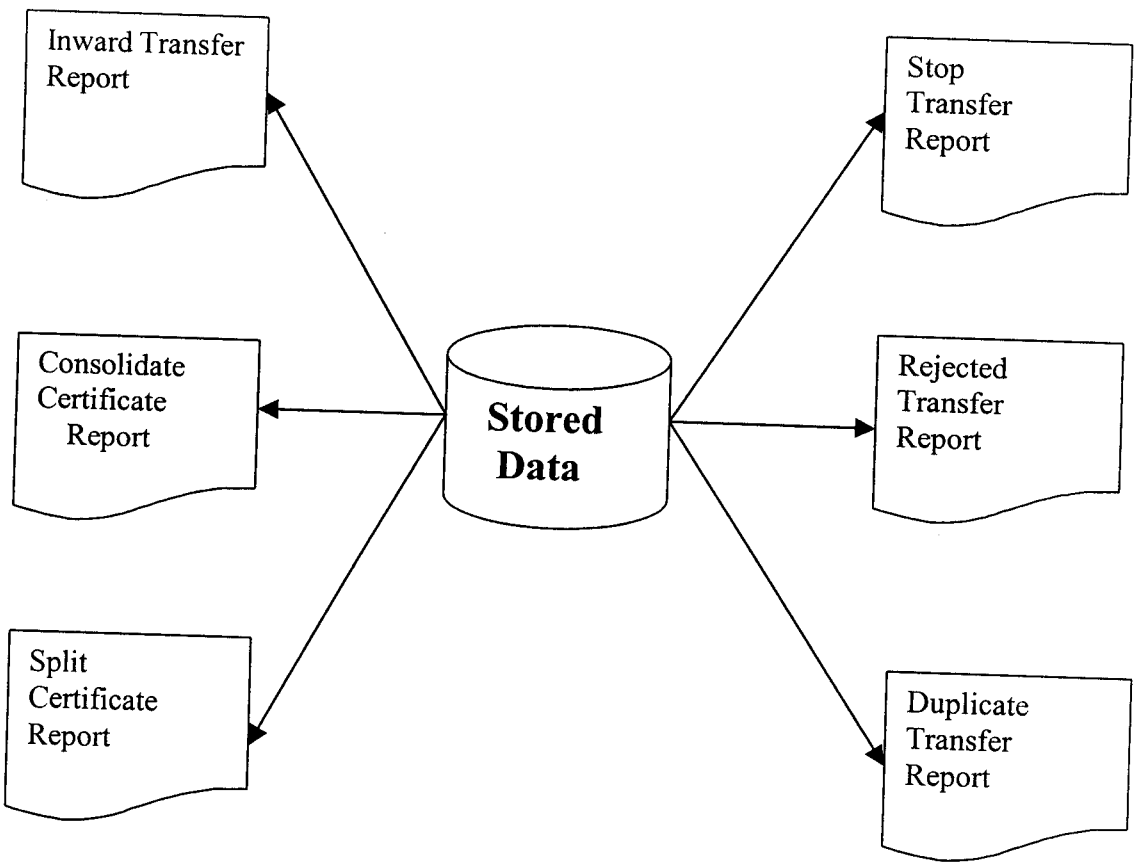
SHARE HOLDERS REQUEST AND TRANSFER



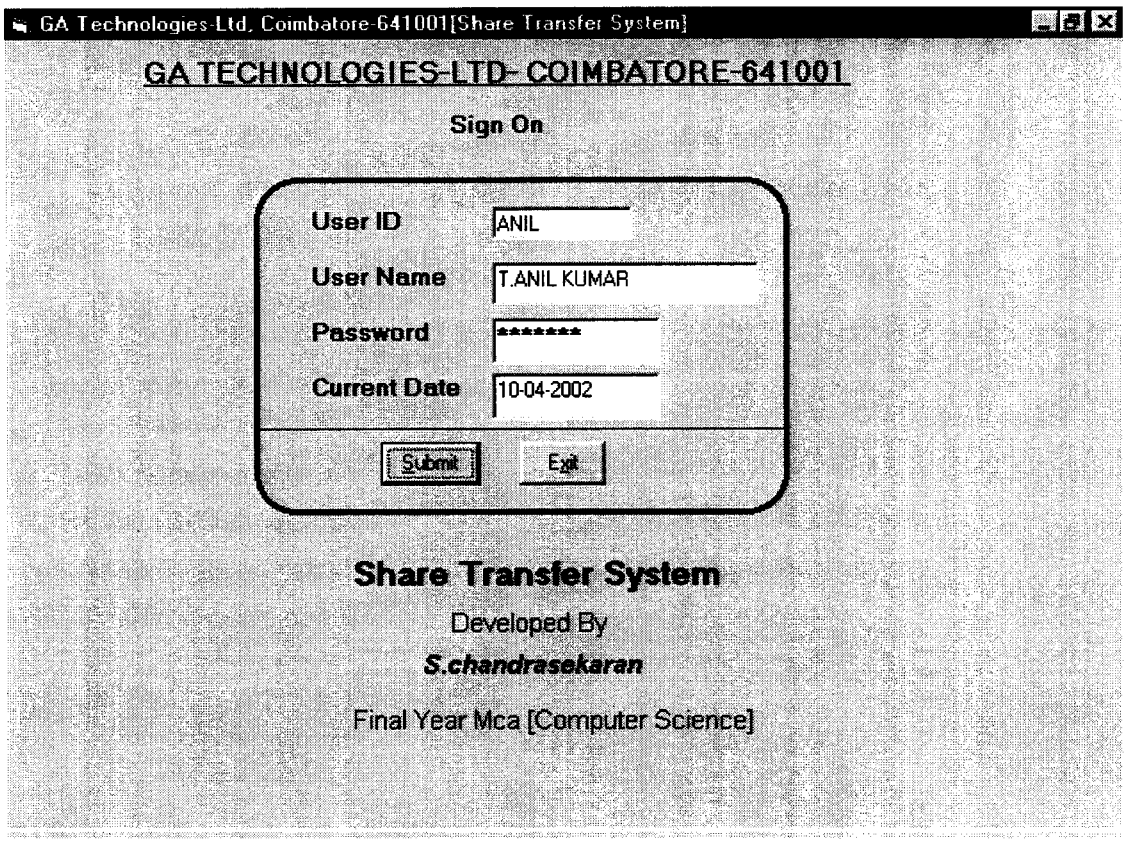
STS-INWARD OTHER REPORTS

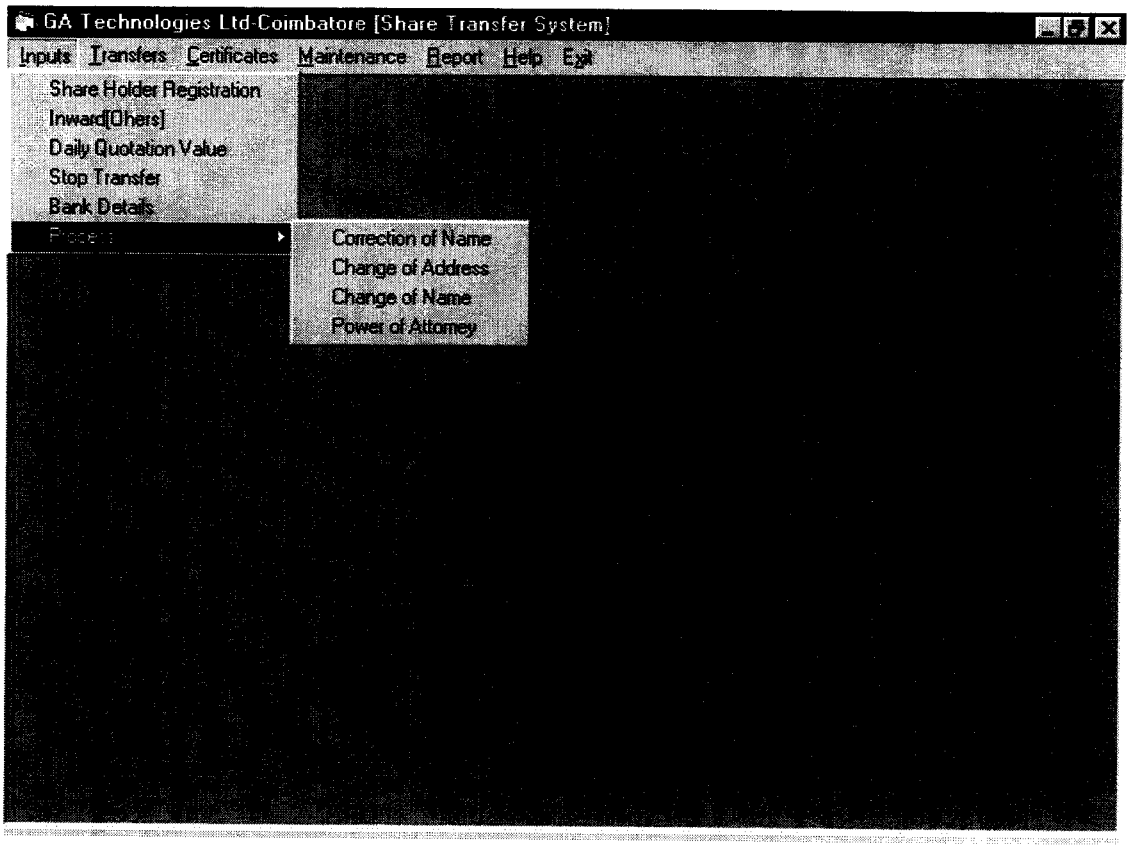


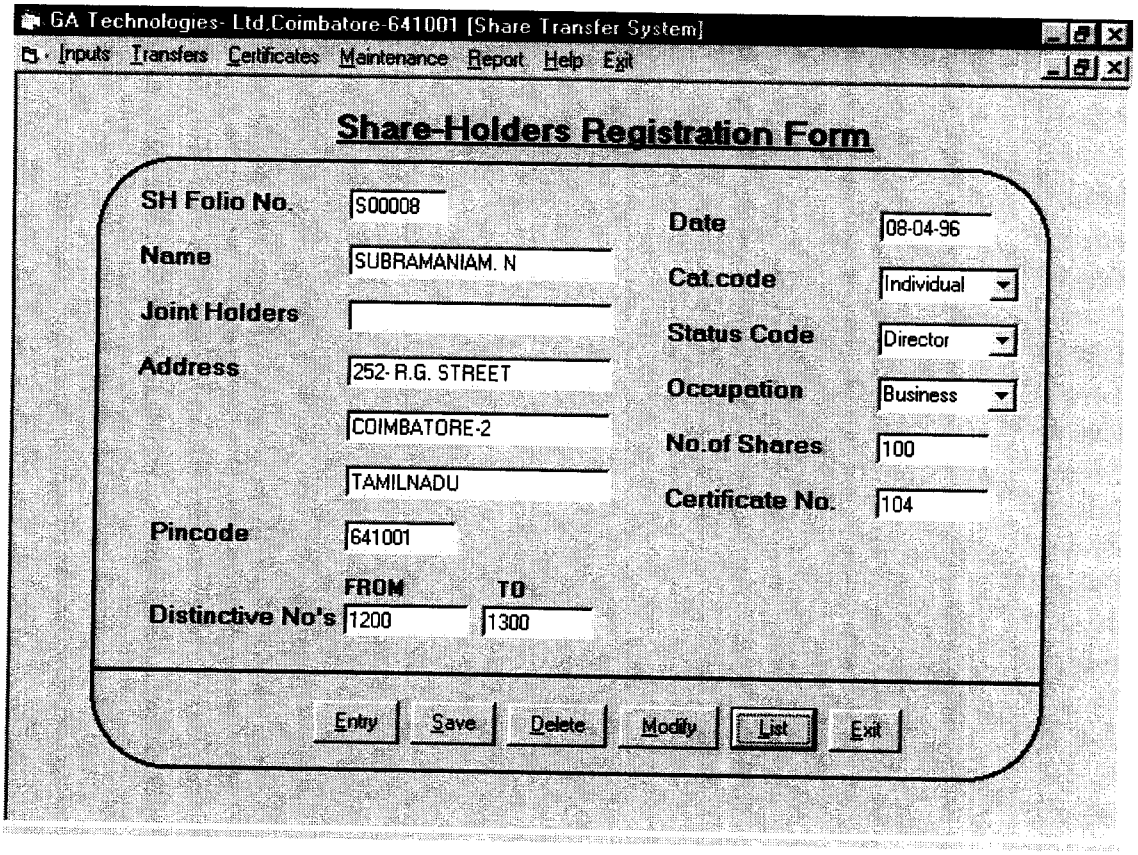
STS – TRANSFER AND REPORTS

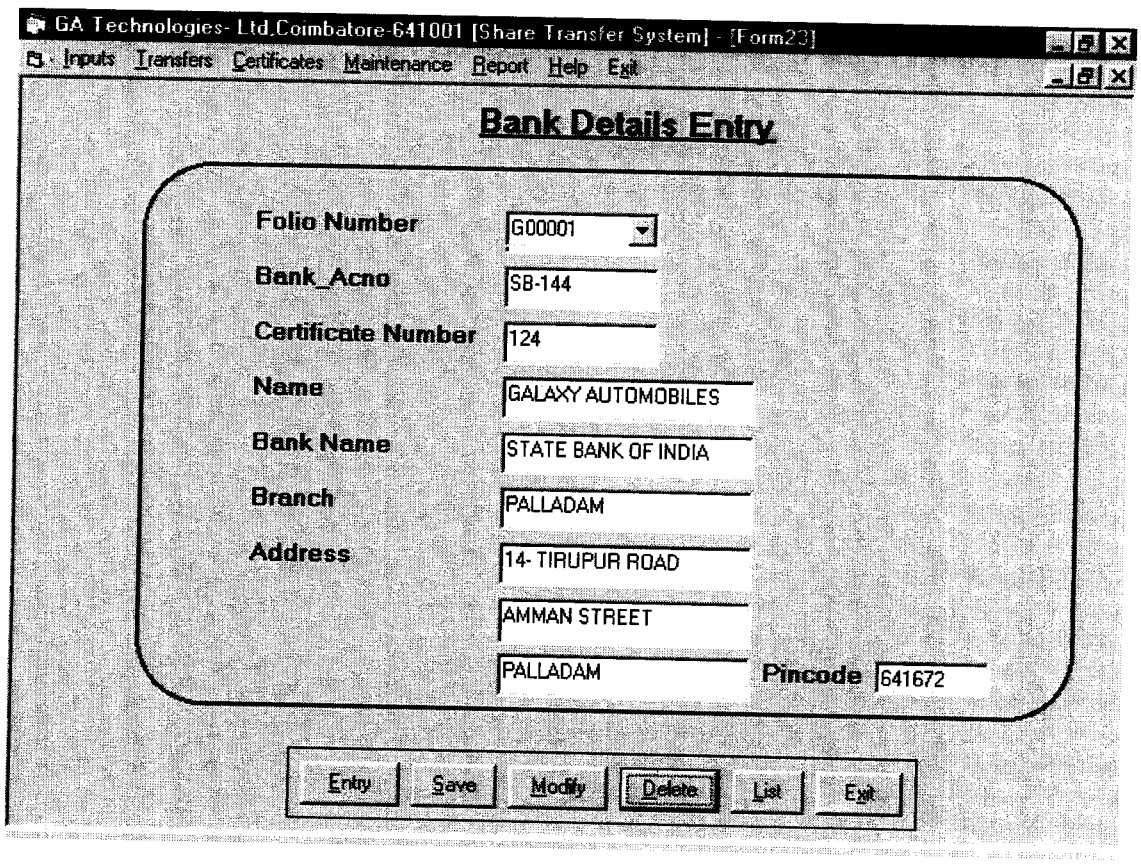


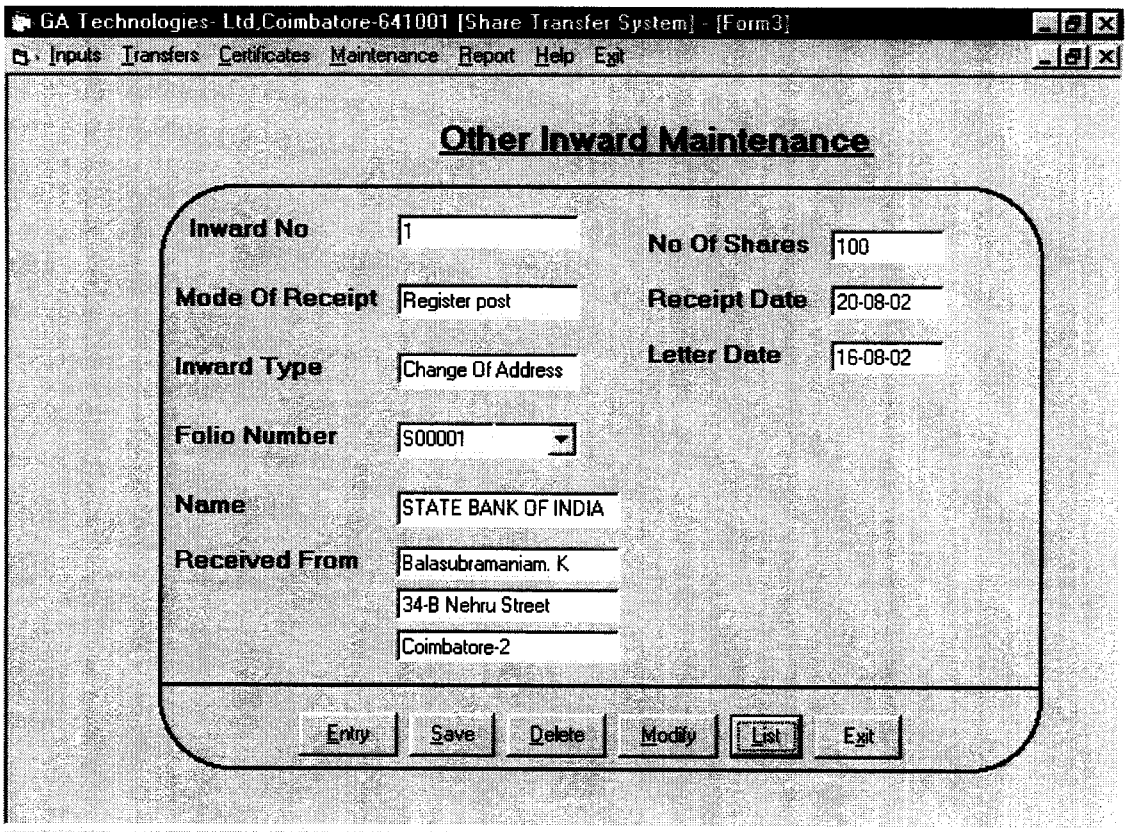
APPENDIX -A
SAMPLE SCREENS

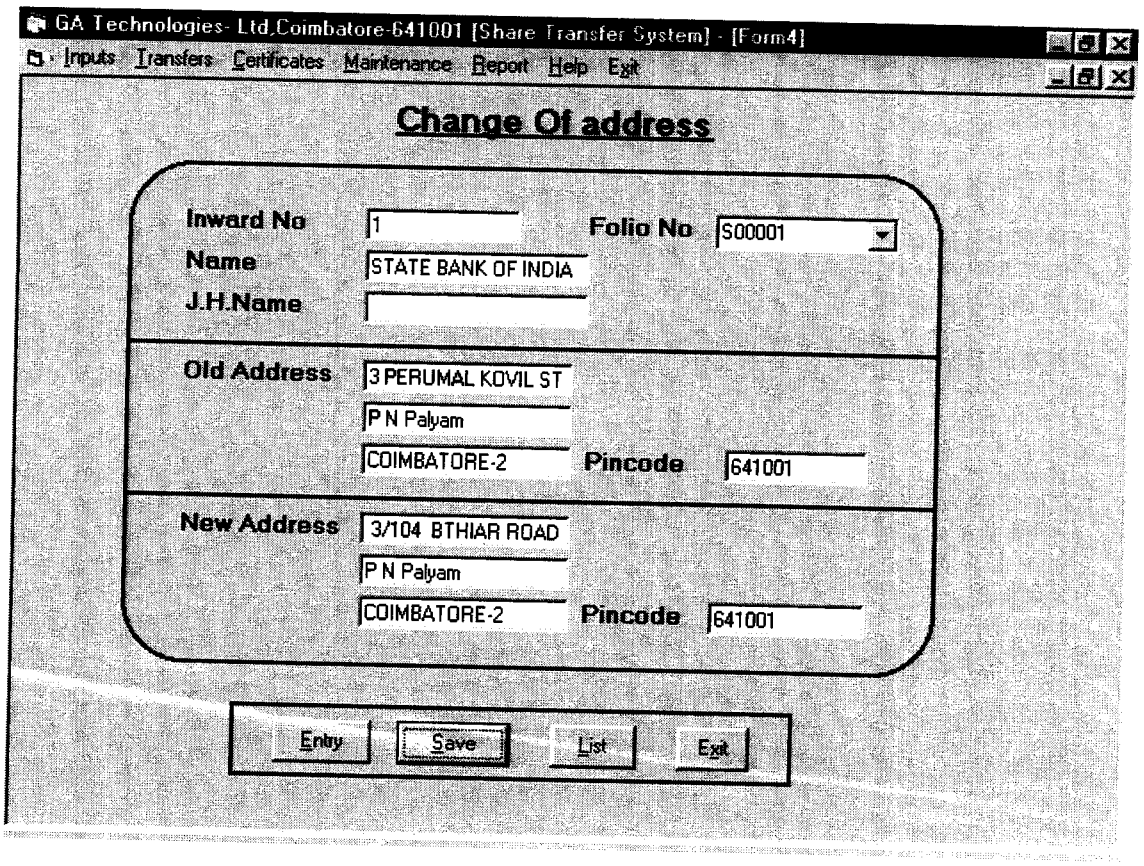

GA Technologies-Ltd, Coimbatore-641001[Share Transfer System]
GA TECHNOLOGIES-LTD- COIMBATORE-641001
Sign On
User ID
ANIL
User Name
T.ANIL KUMAR
Password
****
Current Date
10-04-2002
Submit
Exit
Share Transfer System
Developed By
S.chandrasekaran
Final Year Mca [Computer Science]

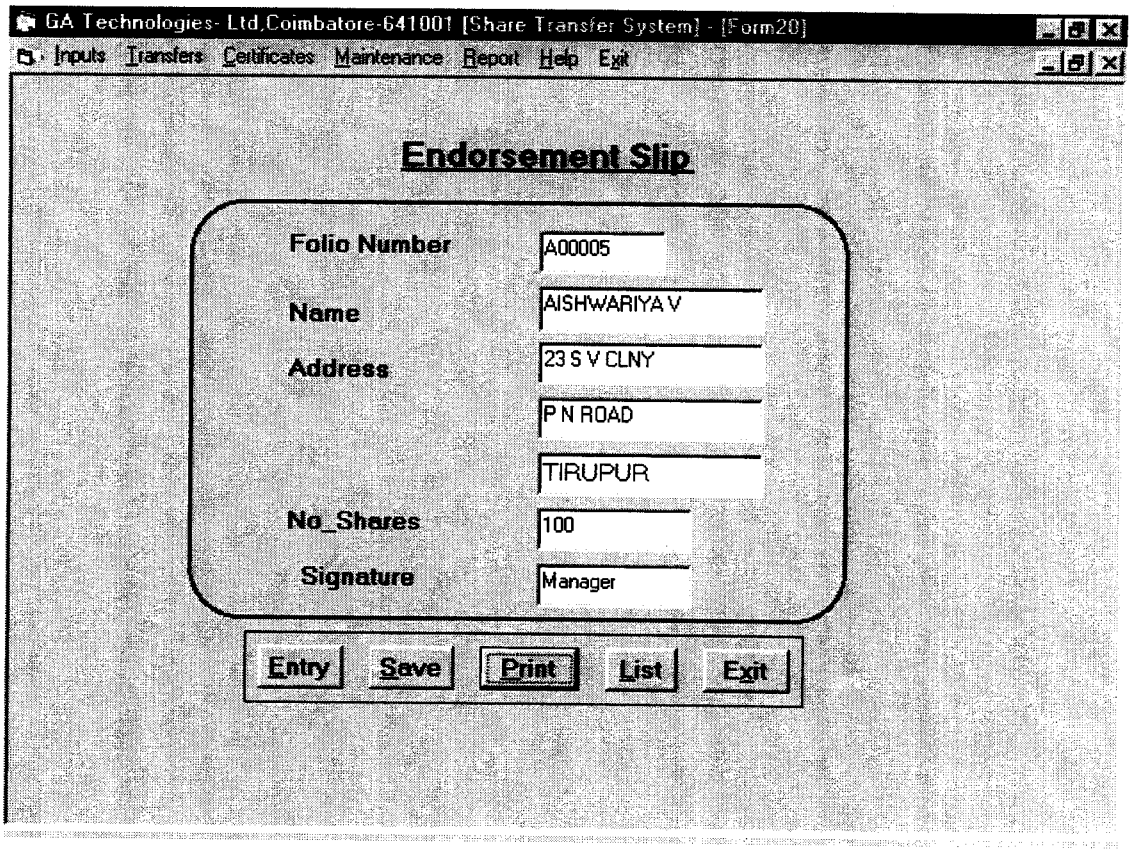

GA Technologies Ltd-Coimbatore [Share Transfer System]
Inputs
Transfers
Certificates
Maintenance
Report
Help
Exit
Share Holder Registration
Inward[Others]
Daily Quotation Value
Stop Transfer
Bank Details
Correction of Name
Change of Address
Change of Name
Power of Attorney

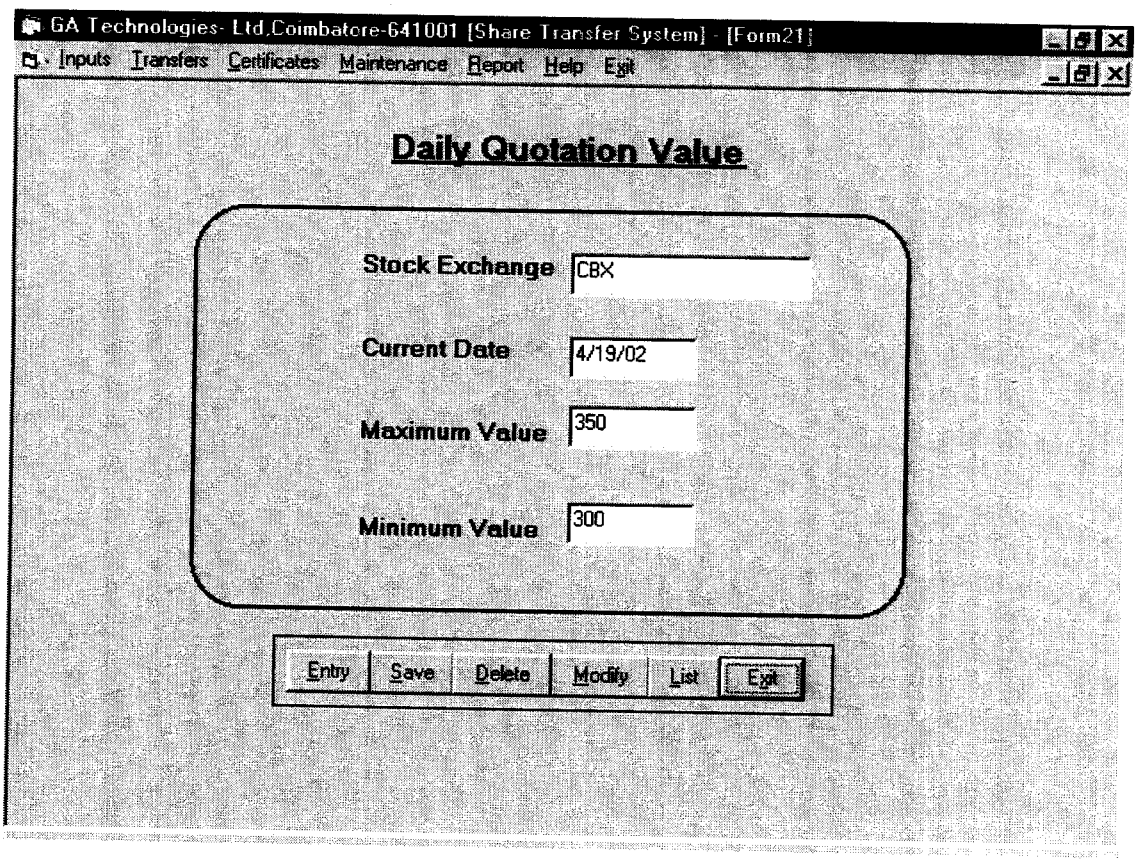

GA Technologies- Ltd,Coimbatore-641001 [Share Transfer System]
Inputs Transfers Certificates Maintenance Report Help Exit
Share-Holders Registration Form
SH Folio No.
S00008
Name
SUBRAMANIAM. N
Joint Holders
Address
252- R.G. STREET
COIMBATORE-2
TAMILNADU
Pincode
641001
Distinctive No's
FROM
1200
TO
1300
Date
08-04-96
Cat.code
Individual
Status Code
Director
Occupation
Business
No.of Shares
100
Certificate No.
104
Entry
Save
Delete
Modify
List
Exit

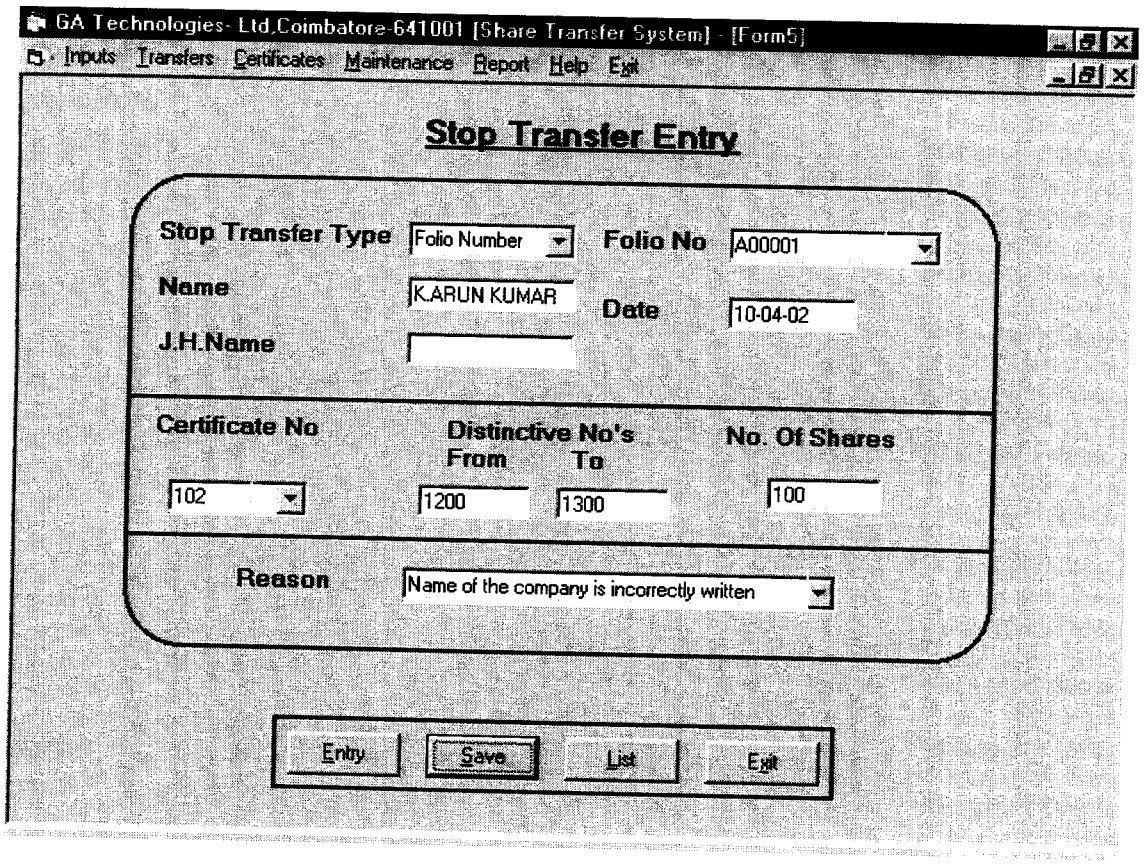

GA Technologies- Ltd,Coimbatore-641001 [Share Transfer System] - [Form23]
Inputs Transfers Certificates Maintenance Report Help Exit
Bank Details Entry
Folio Number
G00001
Bank_Acno
SB-144
Certificate Number
124
Name
GALAXY AUTOMOBILES
Bank Name
STATE BANK OF INDIA
Branch
PALLADAM
Address
14- TIRUPUR ROAD
AMMAN STREET
PALLADAM
Pincode
641672
Entry
Save
Modify
Delete
List
Exit

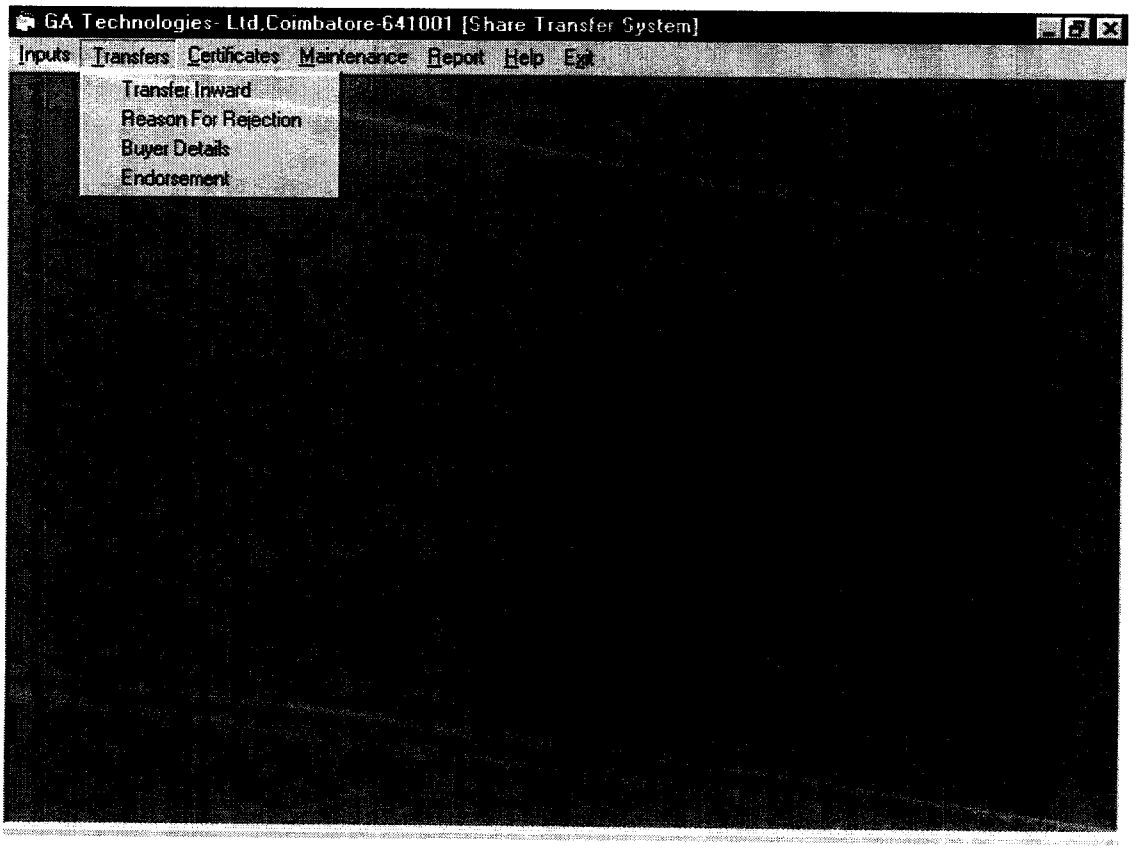

GA Technologies- Ltd,Coimbatore-641001 [Share Transfer System] - [Form3]
Inputs Transfers Certificates Maintenance Report Help Exit
Other Inward Maintenance
Inward No
1
No Of Shares
100
Mode Of Receipt
Register post
Receipt Date
20-08-02
Inward Type
Change Of Address
Letter Date
16-08-02
Folio Number
S00001
Name
STATE BANK OF INDIA
Received From
Balasubramaniam. K
34-B Nehru Street
Coimbatore-2
Entry
Save
Delete
Modify
List
Exit

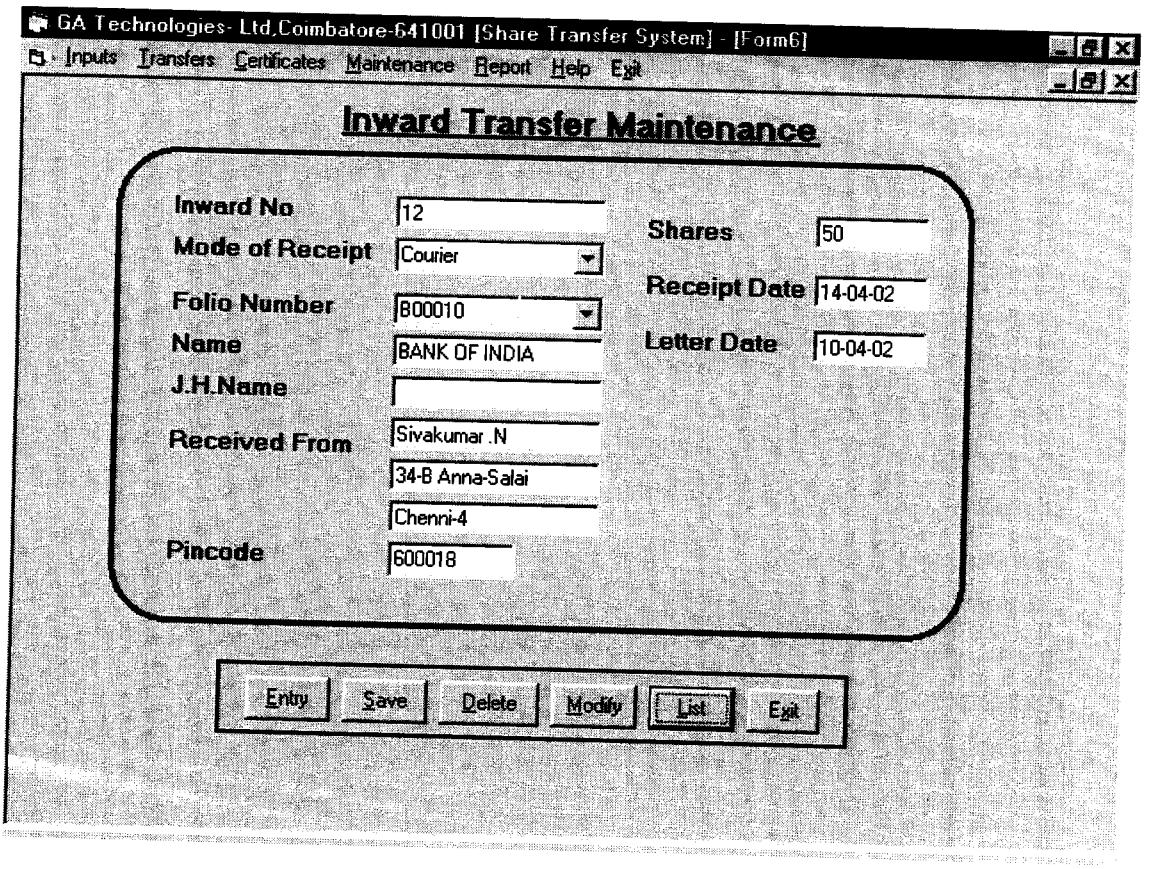

GA Technologies- Ltd,Coimbatore-641001 [Share Transfer System] - [Form4]
Inputs Transfers Certificates Maintenance Report Help Exit
Change Of address
Inward No
1
Folio No
S00001
Name
STATE BANK OF INDIA
J.H.Name
Old Address
3 PERUMAL KOVIL ST
P N Palyam
COIMBATORE-2
Pincode
641001
New Address
3/104 BTHIAR ROAD
P N Palyam
COIMBATORE-2
Pincode
641001
Entry
Save
List
Exit

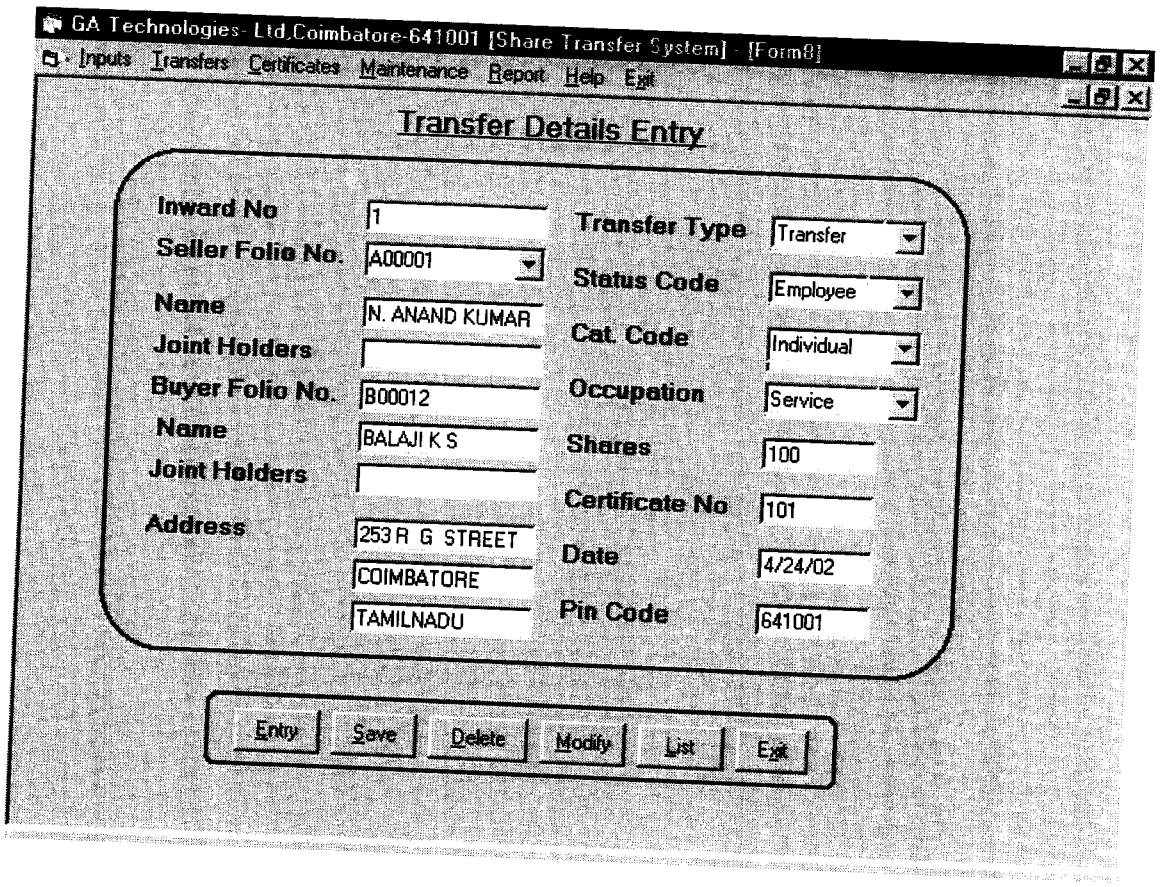

GA Technologies- Ltd,Coimbatore-641001 [Share Transfer System] - [Form20]
Inputs Transfers Ceitificates Maintenance Report Help Exit
Endorsement Slip
Folio Number
A00005
Name
AISHWARIYA V
Address
23 S V CLNY
P N ROAD
TIRUPUR
No_Shares
100
Signature
Manager
Entry
Save
Print
List
Exit

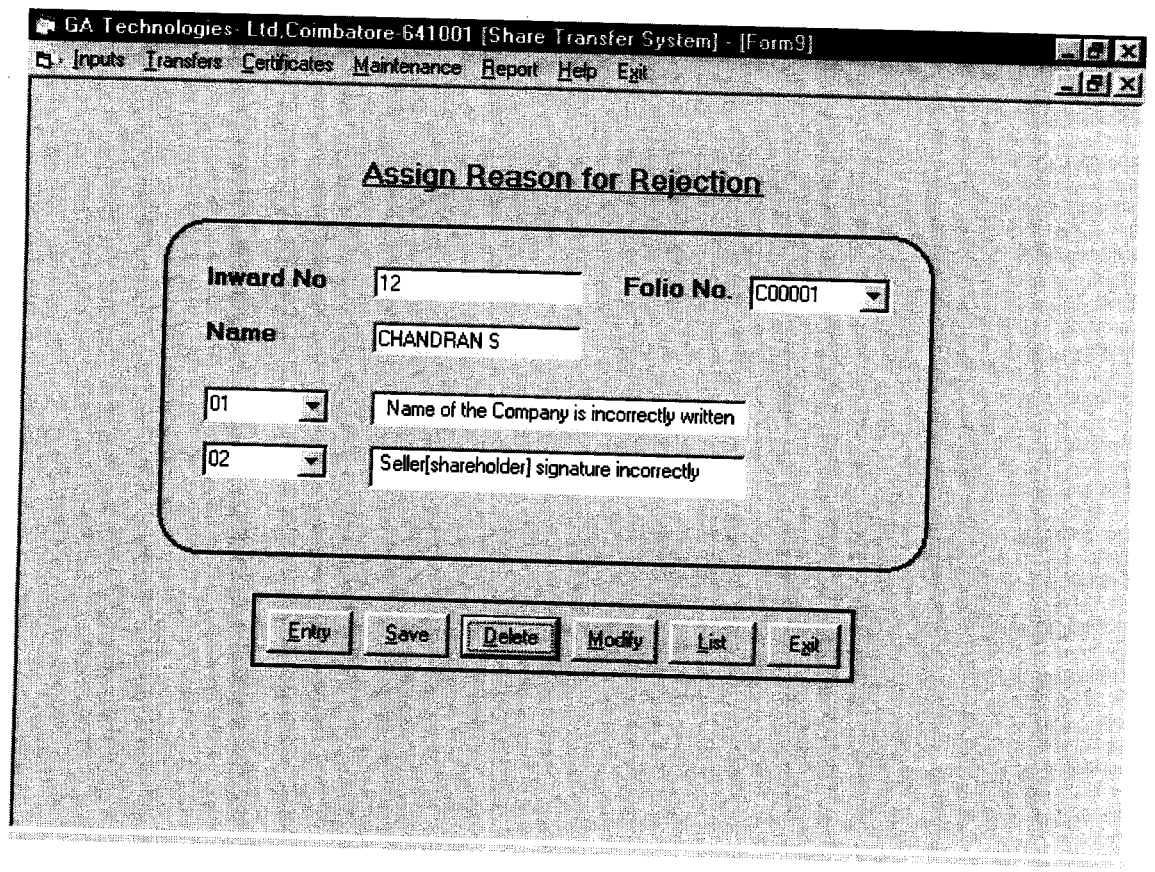

GA Technologies- Ltd,Coimbatore-641001 [Share Transfer System] - [Form21]
Inputs Transfers Certificates Maintenance Report Help Exit
Daily Quotation Value
Stock Exchange
CBX
Current Date
4/19/02
Maximum Value
350
Minimum Value
300
Entry
Save
Delete
Modify
List
Exit

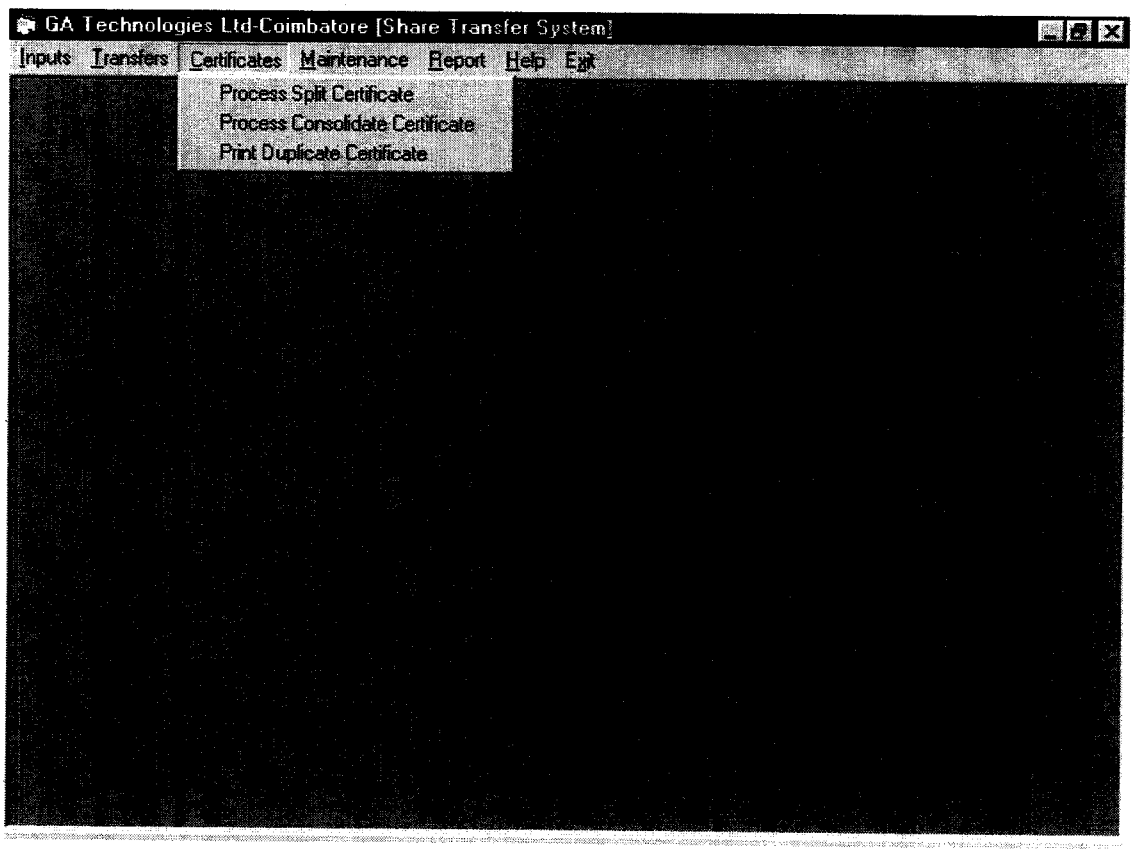

GA Technologies- Ltd,Coimbatore-641001 [Share Transfer System] - [Form5]
Inputs Transfers Certificates Maintenance Report Help Exit
Stop Transfer Entry
Stop Transfer Type
Folio Number
Folio No
A00001
Name
K.ARUN KUMAR
Date
10-04-02
J.H.Name
Certificate No
Distinctive No's From
To
No. Of Shares
102
1200
1300
100
Reason
Name of the company is incorrectly written
Entry
Save
List
Exit

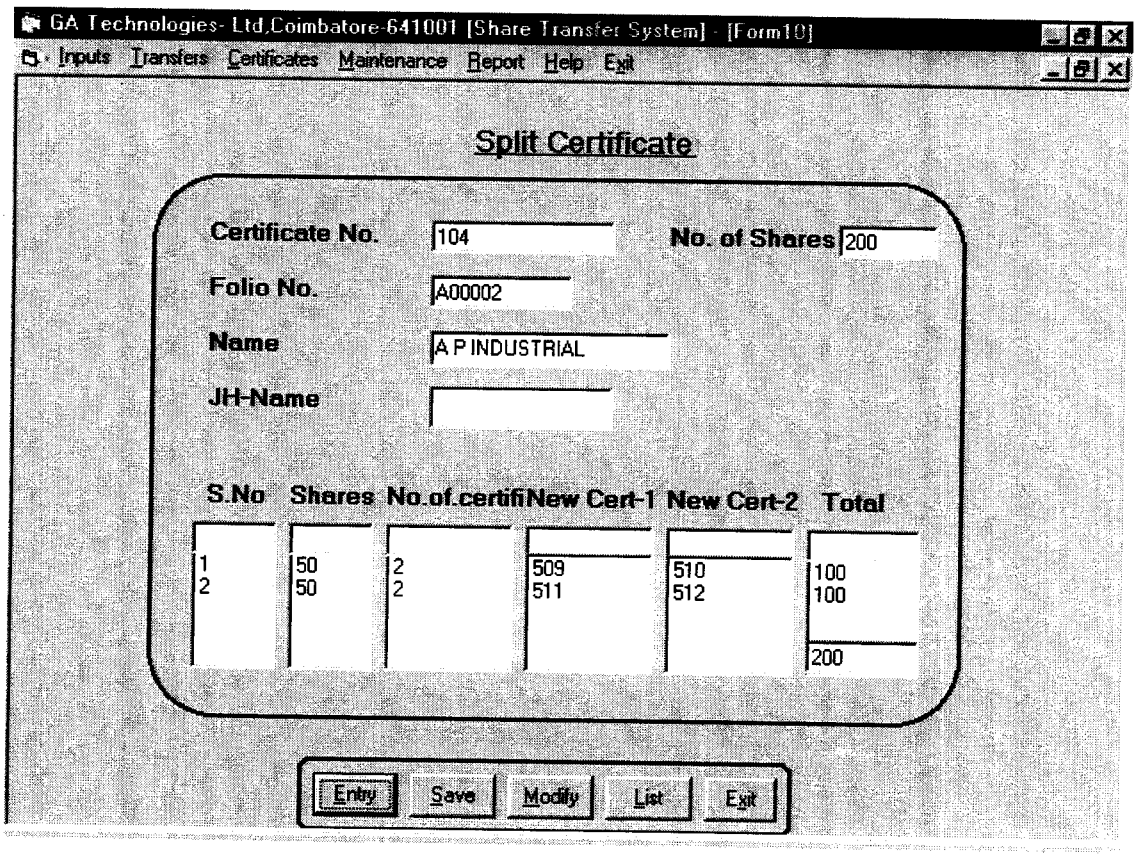

GA Technologies- Ltd,Coimbatore-641001 [Share Transfer System]
Inputs
Transfers
Certificates
Maintenance
Report
Help
Exit
Transfer Inward
Reason For Rejection
Buyer Details
Endorsement

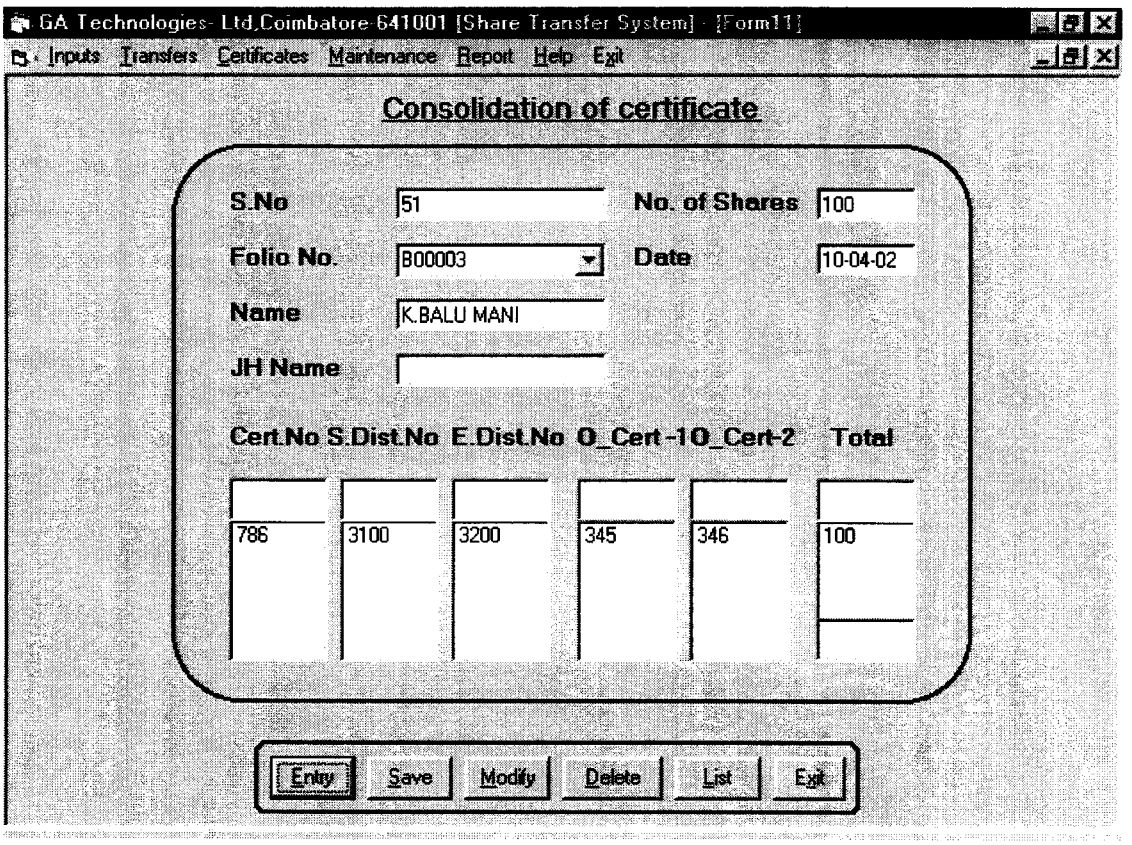

GA Technologies- Ltd,Coimbatore-641001 [Share Transfer System] - [Form6]
Inputs Transfers Certificates Maintenance Report Help Exit
Inward Transfer Maintenance
Inward No
12
Mode of Receipt
Courier
Folio Number
B00010
Name
BANK OF INDIA
J.H.Name
Received From
Sivakumar .N
34-B Anna-Salai
Chenni-4
Pincode
600018
Shares
50
Receipt Date
14-04-02
Letter Date
10-04-02
Entry
Save
Delete
Modify
List
Exit

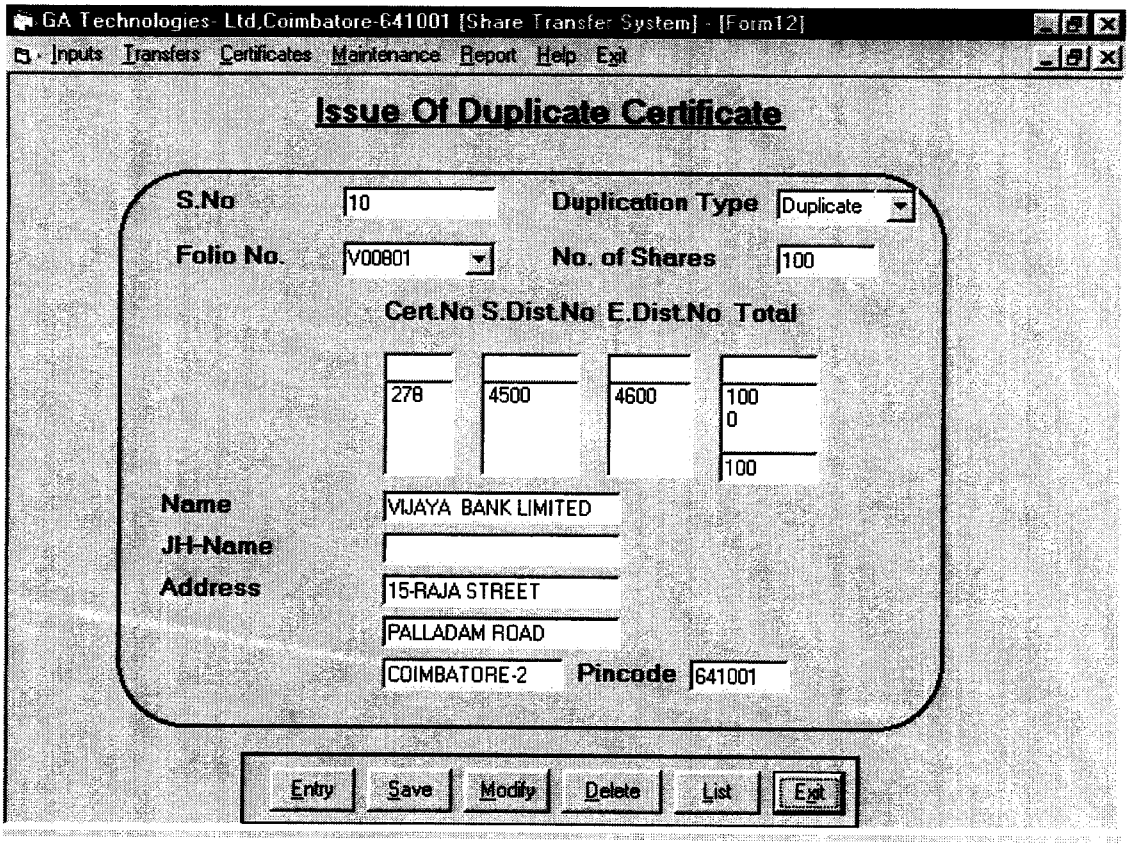

GA Technologies- Ltd,Coimbatore-641001 [Share Transfer System] - [Form8]
Inputs Transfers Certificates Maintenance Report Help Exit
Transfer Details Entry
Inward No
1
Seller Folio No.
A00001
Name
N. ANAND KUMAR
Joint Holders
Buyer Folio No.
B00012
Name
BALAJI K S
Joint Holders
Address
253 R G STREET
COIMBATORE
TAMILNADU
Transfer Type
Transfer
Status Code
Employee
Cat. Code
Individual
Occupation
Service
Shares
100
Certificate No
101
Date
4/24/02
Pin Code
641001
Entry
Save
Delete
Modify
List
Exit

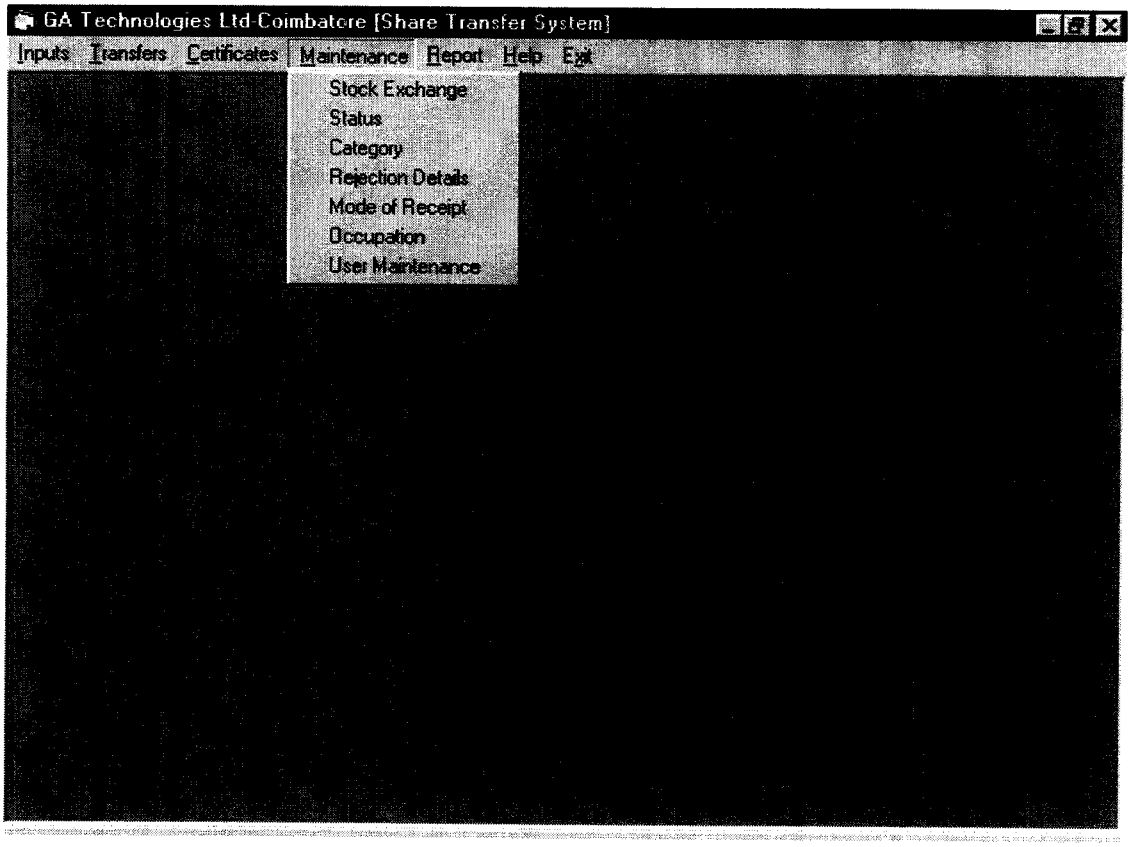

GA Technologies Ltd,Coimbatore-641001 [Share Transfer System] - [Form9]
Inputs Transfers Certificates Maintenance Report Help Exit
Assign Reason for Rejection
Inward No
12
Folio No.
C00001
Name
CHANDRAN S
01
Name of the Company is incorrectly written
02
Seller[shareholder] signature incorrectly
Entry
Save
Delete
Modify
List
Exit

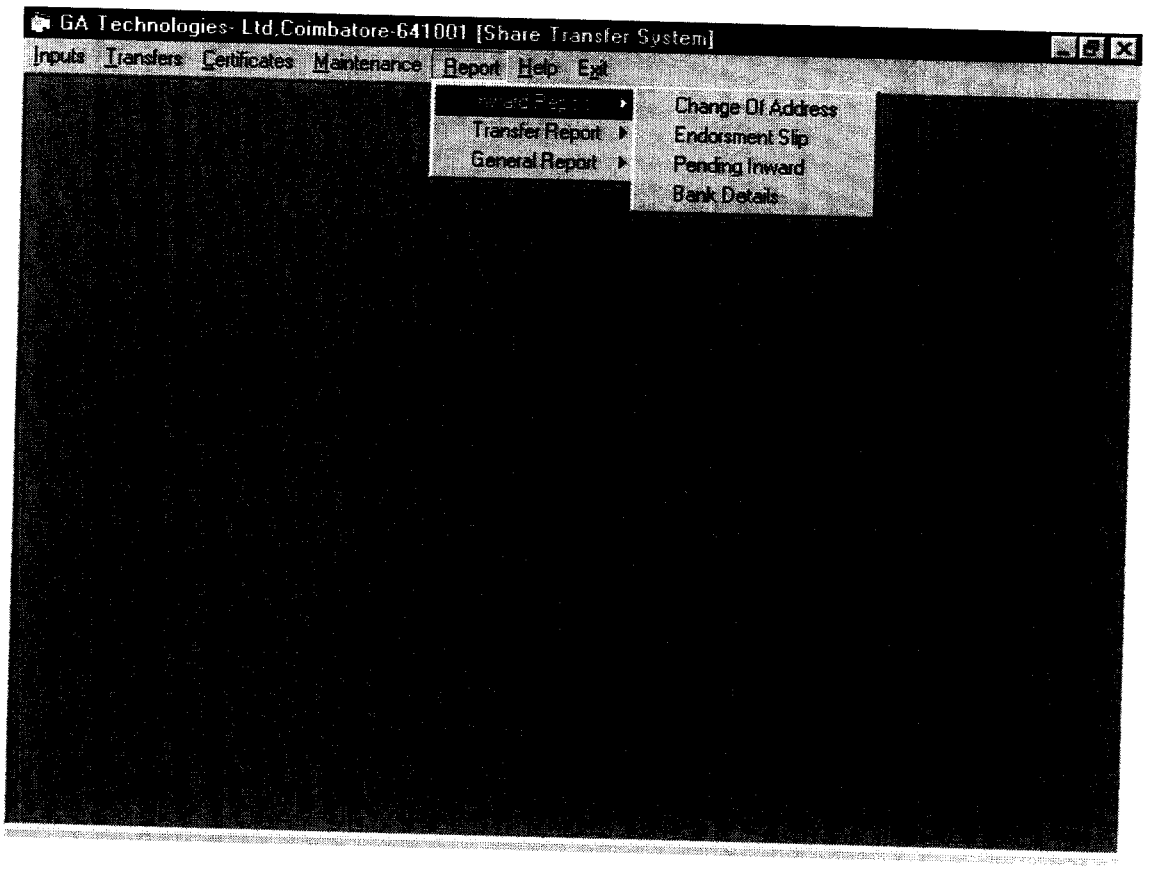

GA Technologies Ltd-Coimbatore [Share Transfer System]
Inputs
Transfers
Certificates
Maintenance
Report
Help
Exit
Process Split Certificate
Process Consolidate Certificate
Print Duplicate Certificate


GA Technologies- Ltd,Coimbatore-641001 [Share Transfer System] - [Form10]
Inputs Transfers Certificates Maintenance Report Help Exit
Split Certificate
Certificate No.
104
No. of Shares
200
Folio No.
A00002
Name
A P INDUSTRIAL
JH-Name
S.No
Shares
No.of.certifi
New Cert-1
New Cert-2
Total
1
2
50
50
2
2
509
511
510
512
100
100
200
Entry
Save
Modify
List
Exit


GA Technologies- Ltd,Coimbatore-641001 [Share Transfer System] - [Form11]
Inputs Transfers Certificates Maintenance Report Help Exit
Consolidation of certificate
S.No
51
No. of Shares
100
Folio No.
B00003
Date
10-04-02
Name
K.BALU MANI
JH Name
Cert.No S.Dist.No E.Dist.No O_Cert-1 O_Cert-2 Total
786
3100
3200
345
346
100
Entry
Save
Modify
Delete
List
Exit


GA Technologies- Ltd,Coimbatore-641001 [Share Transfer System] - [Form12]
Inputs Transfers Certificates Maintenance Report Help Exit
Issue Of Duplicate Certificate
S.No
10
Duplication Type
Duplicate
Folio No.
V00801
No. of Shares
100
Cert.No S.Dist.No E.Dist.No Total
278
4500
4600
100
0
100
Name
VIJAYA BANK LIMITED
JH-Name
Address
15-RAJA STREET
PALLADAM ROAD
COIMBATORE-2
Pincode
641001
Entry
Save
Modify
Delete
List
Exit


GA Technologies Ltd-Coimbatore [Share Transfer System]
Inputs
Transfers
Certificates
Maintenance
Report
Help
Exit
Stock Exchange
Status
Category
Rejection Details
Mode of Receipt
Occupation
User Maintenance


GA Technologies- Ltd,Coimbatore-641001 [Share Transfer System]
Inputs
Transfers
Certificates
Maintenance
Report
Help
Exit
Transfer Report
General Report
Change Of Address
Endorsment Slip
Pending Inward
Bank Details

GA TECHNOLOGIES LTD
THAMAS STREET, COIMBATORE-641001

QUOTATION VALUE

26-04-2002

STOCK EXCHANGE	DATE	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM
MSE	24-04-20	210	195
BSE	24-04-20	215	195
NSE	24-04-20	220	215
CBX	25-04-20	205	200
BSE	25-04-20	210	200
CBX	24-04-20	200	190

GA TECHNOLOGIES-LTD
THAMAS STREET, COIMBATORE-641001

ENDORSEMENT SLIP

FOLIO	NAME	NO_SHARES	ADDRESS	26-04-2002 LOCATION	SIGN
A00002	ABRAHAM K	100	34-AMMAN STREET	RAJA KOVIL VIA	MANI S
A00004	AGRI PIPE PRODUCTS	100	223 NEW SCHEME ROAD	P N Palayam	MANI S
A00006	AJITH KUMAR K	100	185 NEHRU STREET	RAM NAGAR	MANI S
B00003	BALACHANDRAN S	200	364 KG STREET	RS PURAM	SELVAM K
B00006	BALAN M S	100	59-A GANDHI NAGAR	GANAPATHI	SELVAM K
C00001	CAVERI STEELS	100	38 AMMAM KOVIL	RAJA STREET	SELVAM K
C00005	CHINNASAMY K S	100	N0-1 VIMAL NAGAR	VADAVALLI	SELVAM K

GA TECHNOLOGIES-LTD
THAMAS STREET, COIMBATORE-641001

PENDING INWARD DETAILS

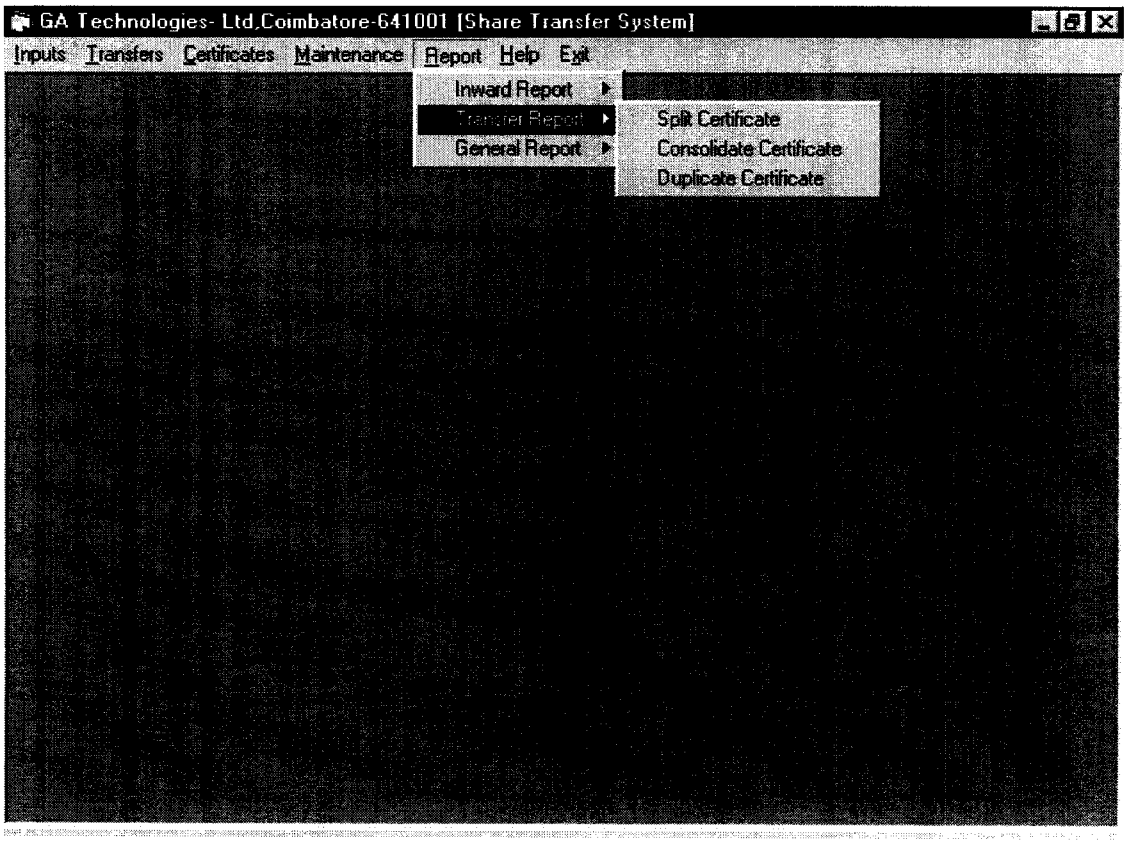
26-04-20

FOLIO	INWARD_NO	RECEIVED_FROM	NO_SHARES	LETTER_DATE	RECEIPT_DAT
A00005	13	S GEETHA	100	08-04-2002	10-04-2002
A00008	14	S SATHIYA	100	08-04-2002	10-04-2002
B00006	5	N.BALAJI	100	08-04-2002	10-04-2002
C00005	7	D.SENTHIL	100	08-04-2002	10-04-2002
D00002	8	D.KUMARAN	200	08-04-2002	10-04-2002
D00004	9	S MANIKANDAN	200	08-04-2002	10-04-2002
G00001	10	L. LATHA	200	08-04-2002	10-04-2002
G00003	11	L. KUMARAN	200	08-04-2002	10-04-2002
G00004	12	K. SRINIVASAN	200	08-04-2002	10-04-2002

GA TECHNOLOGIES
THAMAS STREET,
COIMBATORE-641001

BANK DETAILS

FOLIO	NAME	A/C NO	BANK NAME	BRANCH	26-04-200 CERT NO
A00002	ABRAHAM K	SB-789	STATE BANK OF INDIA	COIMBATORE	102
A00008	AYYASAMI K	SB-890	STATE BANK OF INDIA	COIMBATORE	108
B00002	BABY LAND	SB-899	VIJA BANK	COIMBATORE	110
C00004	CHANDRASEKARAN S	SB-1020	VIJA BANK	COIMBATORE	120
D00002	DEEPA K S	SB-1789	NATIONAL ASSURANCE	COIMBATORE	138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GA TECHNOLOGIES
THAMAS STREET, COIMBATORE-641001

SELLER AND BUYER LIST

26-04-2002

SNO	OLD FOLIO	CERT_NO	NO_SHARES	NEW FOLIO	ISSUED_ON	BUYER NAME AND ADDRESS
1	B00001	109	200	A00009	20-04-2002	ANIL S M 12-RAJA STREET COIMBATORE TAMILNADU
2	B00002	110	100	C00006	20-04-2002	CHANDRAN D 14-AMMAN STREET COIMBATORE TAMILNADU
3	D00001	122	200	M00001	20-04-2002	MANIKANDAN B 90-CROSS CUT ROAD COIMBATORE TAMILNADU
4	D00002	138	200	M00002	20-04-2002	MANI K 12-KUMARAN STREET R S PURAM COIMBATORE

GA TECHNOLOGIES-LTD
THAMAS STREET, COIMBATORE-641001

SPLIT CERTIFICATE LIST

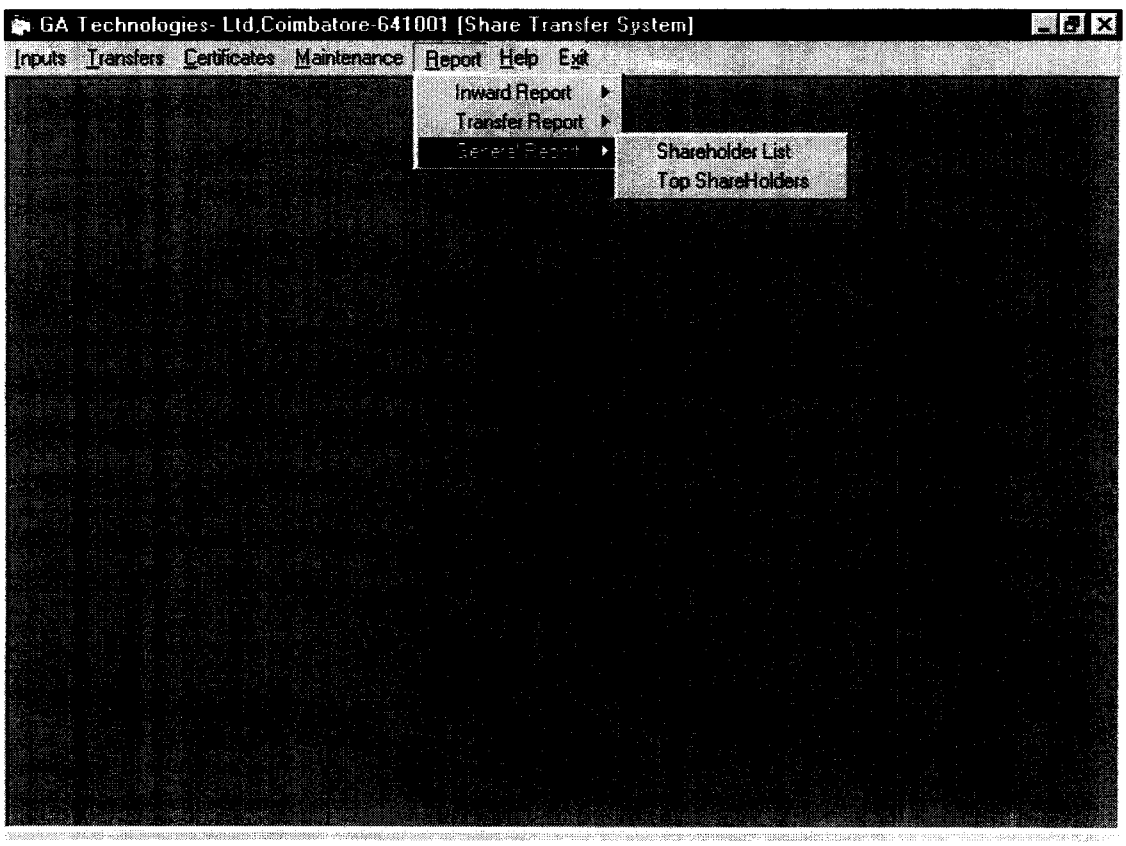
FOLIO	NAME	CERT_NO	NO_SHARE	NO_OF_CER	TOTAL	26-04-2002 NCERT_NO1	NCERT_NO2
A00001	ABT INDUSTRIES LTD	101	100	2	100	500	501
A00002	ABRAHAM K	102	100	2	100	502	503
A00003	AGILA S	103	100	2	100	504	505
A00005	AISHWARIYA V	105	100	2	100	506	507
N00002	NEW INDIA ASSURANCE	133	200	2	200	508	509

GA TECHNOLOGIES-LTD
THAMAS
STREET,COIMBATORE-641001

CONSOLIDATION CERTIFICATION LIST

26-04-200

SNO	FOLIO	NAME	CERT_NO	S_DIST_NO	E_DIST_NO	NO_SHARES	OCERT_NO1	O_CERT_NO2
1	A00002	ABT INDUSTRIES LTD	101	10000	10100	100	502	503
2	A00003	AGILA S	103	10200	10400	100	504	505
3	A00005	AGRI PIPE PRODUCTS	104	10400	10500	100	506	507
4	N00002	AYYASAMI K	108	10800	10900	100	508	509
5	A00001	STATE BANK OF INDIA	127	13700	13900	100	500	501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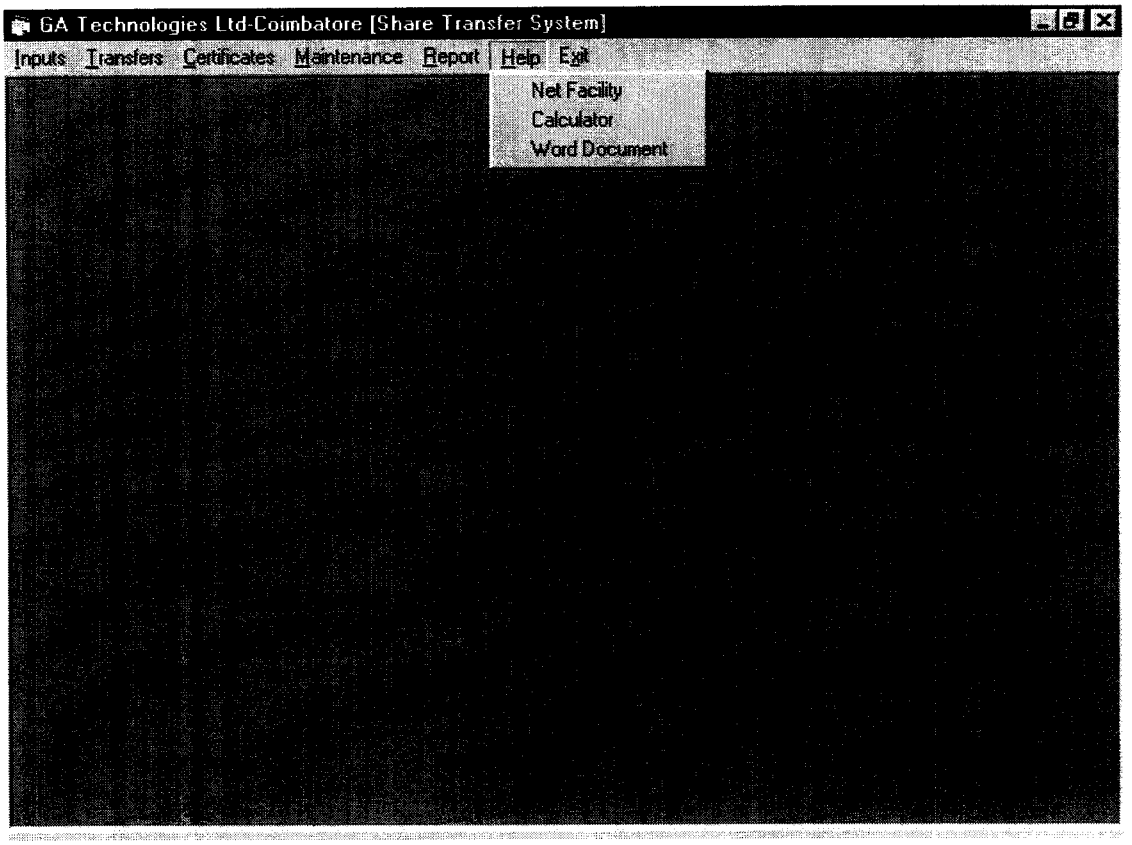
Top ShareHolders

GA TECHNOLOGIES-LTD
149-A THAMAS STREET,
COIMBATORE-641001

TOP SHAREHOLDERS

FOLIO	NAME OF SHAREHOLDERS	ADDRESS	26-04-2002 NO_SHARES
B00001	BABU H	962 AVINASI ROAD COIMBATORE TAMILNADU	200
C00001	CAVERI STEELS	38 AMMAM KOVIL RAJA STREET COIMBATORE	200
C00002	CHANDRA K B	LAXMI PURAM SAKTHY ROAD COIMABTORE	200
C00003	CHANDRAN L D	1034-CROSS CUT ROAD GANDHIPURAM COIMABTORE	200
C00004	CHANDRASEKARAN S	112 KUTHUR RD P N PALAYAM COIMABTORE	200
C00005	CHINNASAMY K S	N0-1 VIMAL NAGAR VADAVALLI COIMABTORE	200
D00001	DAVID K F	132-KANNIMAL NAGAR GANAPATHY COIMABTORE	200
D00002	DEEPA K S	1000-MTP ROAD R S PURAM COIMABTORE	200
G00001	GALAXY AUTOMOBILES	10-CHINNASAMY NAIDU R S PURAM COIMABTORE	200
N00002	NEW INDIA ASSURANCE	NALLAPA COMPLEX POLLACHI ROAD COIMBATORE	200
V00002	VIJAYA BANK	RAMU COMPLEX NEW SCHEME ROAD COIMBATORE	200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