PF LOAN APPLICATION SYSTEM

PROJECT WORK DONE AT P-795

NET POINT PVT.LTD., BANGALORE.

PROJECT REPORT

SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF

MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

OF BHARATHIAR UNIVERSITY, COIMBATORE
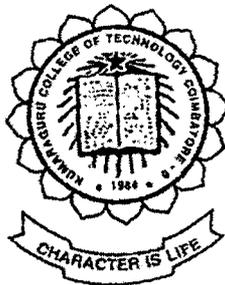
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May 2002

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project work entitled
PF LOAN APPLICATION SYSTEM
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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 for the university examination held on   10·5·2002

Internal Examiner

External Examiner

Net Point

Value Relations

12-April-2002

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Mr. M.BOOPATHI**, Final year **MCA, KUMARAGURU COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, COIMBATORE**, affiliated to BHARATHIYAR UNIVERSITY, COIMBATORE, has undergone project training from December 2001 to April 2002 in **NET POINT LTD, Bangalore**. During this period he had taken up **"PF LOAN APPLICATION SYSTEM"** project and addressed all relevant parts of the project successfully.

We wish him all the success in his future endeavors.

For NETPOINT LTD.
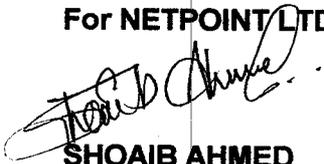
SHOAIB AHMED

Human Resources

DECLARATION

I here by declare that the project entitled 'PF LOAN APPLICATION SYSTEM' submitted to **Bharathiar University** as the project work of Master Of Computer Applications Degree, is a record of original work done by me under the supervision and guidance of **Mr. Prem Anand NET POINT PVT. LTD., Bangalore** 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

Signature of the student

Date: 2.5.2002

Countersigned by

Mr. K.R. Baskaran B.E., M.S.,

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I wish to express my deep sense of gratitude to **Dr. K. K. Padmanabhan**, B.Sc., (Engg.), M. Tech, Ph.D., Principal, **Dr. S. Thangasamy**, Ph.D., Head Of the Department, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Kumaraguru College of Technology, Coimbatore for providing me opportunity to take up this project.

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I am proud of my family for encouraging me whenever I was depressed, to face the challenges in the life and made the project a great success.

SYNOPSIS

The project entitled 'PF LOAN APPLICATION SYSTEM' is developed for the PF Consultant of NET POINT LTD., Bangalore. Net Point is a dedicated and fully integrated IT solution provider. Their belief in total commitment to quality and innovation has earned wide spread recognition of their services. Net Point is registered with STPI (Software Technology Parks of India), and is a 100% export oriented unit. As an effort towards maintaining the quality of work and core competencies, the company has four competency centers, e-solution, Creative Studio, InterPro & Products. The company is spearheaded with individuals whose experience runs up to 25 years in administration and other IT fields, not to forget the development team whose experience and expertise comprises of 1 to 8years.

"PF LOAN APPLICATION SYSTEM" is developed with HTML as the front end and Oracle as Back end, and server side programming is JAVA SERVLETS. The "PF Loan Application System" that aims at the development of a fully computerized system to cater the needs of the PF consultant service. The system has been used in the NET POINT Ltd., for various PF Service such as PF A/c Creation, PF A/c Transfer, PF A/c Close, Loan from the PF A/c and Pension Service.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT OVERVIEW

The project entitled 'PF LOAN APPLICATION SYSTEM' is developed for the PF Consultant of NET POINT LTD., Bangalore. This project is developed with HTML as the front end, Oracle as Back end, and server side program is JAVA SERVLETS. The PF Loan Application System that aims at the development of a fully computerized system to cater the needs of the PF consultant service. The system has been used in the NET POINT Ltd., for various PF Service such as PF A/c Creation, PF A/c Transfer, PF A/c Close, Loan from the PF A/c and Pension Service.

The input screens are developed with care to make it user-friendly and to avoid errors at the time of input. All the reports generated are up-to-date and include all the transactions that have taken place till the current data/time.

The system has been successfully tested both by the developer and the user. Proper training should be given for all who are supposed to use the system. Proper implementation is to be done to make sure that the system works in the reliable fashion.

Computerization of PF Consultant can resolve many problems and derive certain benefit including:

- Reduction in clerical work
- Reduction in printed application forms
- Instantaneous input and retrieval of information from 2umerous tables
- Improved accuracy of information
- Improved report generation
- Possible reduction in finding the data

The PF Loan Application system is divided into Two modules:

- Application's module
- Report generation module

Module I

This Application module contains five types of applications.

- Application for PF A/c Creation
- Application for PF A/c Transfer
- Application for PF A/c Close
- Application for Loan from PF A/c
- Application for Pension service

Application for PF/PS Account Creation:

- It provides Application for PF/PS Account creation for the Employee.

Application for PF/PS Account Transfer:

- It provides Application for PF/PS Account Transfer service for the Employee from one organization to other one.

Application for PF/PS Account Closing:

- It provides Application for PF/PS Account Closing service for the Employee.

Application for Loan from PF Account:

- It provides Application for Loan from Employee's   PF Account.

Application for Pension Service:

- It provides Application for Pension service from Employee's PS Account.

Module II

The report generation module deals with the reports alone. The objectives of this module are:

1. All reports should be in a prescribed format as suggested by a user and the management.
2. There should be a provision to view reports before taking final hard copy of the report. This is to eliminate the wastage of stationery.
3. The reports should be printed in the ascending or descending order based on the important fields.
4. The fields in reports should be listed in such a way that location of a particular record should be easily identifiable.
5. Not all the users are allowed to take or view the reports.

1.2 THE ORGANIZATION PROFILE

Net Point is a dedicated and fully integrated IT solution provider. Their belief in total commitment to quality and innovation has earned wide spread recognition of their services. Net Point is registered with **STPI (Software Technology Parks of India)**, and is a 100% export oriented unit. As an effort towards maintaining the quality of work and core competencies, the company has four competency centers, **e-solution, Creative Studio, InterPro & Products**. The company is spearheaded with individuals whose experience runs up to 25 years in administration and other IT fields, not to forget the development team whose experience and expertise comprises of 1 to 8years.

The company's competence, quality, punctuality, rich culture and employee retention programs has earned a remarkable clientele as diversified as aviation, defense related industries, software companies, educational institutes, cargo movers, R & D labs and many more.

Net Point also has strategic alliances with Computer Point Limited, India and Spruce Soft International Pte. Limited-US & Singapore, IBM-India, Ad astrum-US.

Advantages

1. They are a Balanced Company with top global organizations as their clients.
2. Total Solution for medium to large organizations.
3. Both Product and Tailor made solutions (A to Z) under one roof.
4. Solutions for Brick and Mortar Companies. All their products are flexible and expandable to new business transition.
5. Customer Satisfaction Index is very high.
6. Internet Promotion (InterPro) - Personalize attention and manual submission to the search engines. Email marketing is done through dynamically generated database based on the clients requirement.
7. Strong Management and Technical team with extensive experience in their respective fields.
8. Latest Technical Competencies based on quality solutions.
9. Values and Ethics of the company.

Methodology:

They have evolved a perfect strategy of achieving the desired results for their organization called the VThreeDTM. It is a time-tested approach to bring about future-pro, customized online solutions. The VThreeDTM - "They Tread with us all the way to Design, Develop and Deploy mission critical solutions in stipulated time frames", is their way to enable client's to garner the full potential of the market opportunities. And if they were to re-engineer their enterprise to online business they can create the necessary competitive business advantage that is just apt for them.

The VThreeDTM approach @ work their approach to any solution begins with the identification and definition of the right plan for the strategic leverage requisite to their enterprise. Depending on the strategy evolved, their experts implement the same to architect and build them Internet business solution.

Design

They get a total insight to their business - the business models, process, support etc. through sustained interaction. The assembled data is analyzed and the approach, setting objectives & identifying differentiates is defined. The inherent value parameters are also identified. Based on these they evolve the requisite strategy and standards for client's enterprise. Then the proposal is evaluated by in-house experts and presented to the client for final evaluation.

The proposal is refined and changes if any desired by the client are incorporated. The evaluation process is once again repeated till the clients are completely satisfied with it. And once the client's approves the proposal the modeling of necessary architecture is done. They then model the whole solution architecture by taking into consideration all the factors, which affect critical application. POC (Proof Of Concept) is developed and the client approval is taken

Development

The project is segregated into different designing stages and assigned to the team specifically designated for the purpose. The platform of deployment and development of the solution, the technology philosophy that best suits the requirements, the required System Integration etc. are also identified. All the standards and time frames are stipulated and relayed to the team. The project is then developed. A final Quality check is done to ensure the client's objectives are met with.

Deployment

The project is then submitted to the client's and implemented in the real environment. Complications if any that arise are dealt with and once the project smoothly functions, the necessary adaptation procedures are relayed. If necessary, end-user Training is also given.

Once the project has been successfully implemented their support team gets active and undertakes mapping of voids if any in the business cycle. A proactive approach is adapted in maintaining the project.

Quality Measures

Their unremitting commitment to quality and innovation has earned their widespread recognition. They have always strived to exceed their client's expectations through their incessant pursuit of excellence. The clients include leading multinational and Indian companies like Wipro, IFB, GE, Compaq, Siemens, Shell, MTR Foods etc. In fact, Net Point has been the 'company of choice' for their clients when it comes to repeat orders. That bespeaks of the confidence they have in their abilities. They have created them a niche.

System study & Analysis

2. SYSTEM STUDY & ANALYSIS

2.1 EXISTING SYSTEM

A complete understanding of software requirement is essential for the success of a software development effort. The requirement analysis task is the process of discovery, modeling, refinement and specification. The system development process was started from the scratch. Responsible users were identified and the requirements were collected.

LIMITATIONS OF EXISTING SYSTEM

- Availability of documents in the manual form
- Tedious maintenance of documents
- Time delay
- Need for extra effort
- Occurrence of error is possible
- There is no level of tracing in the existing system.
- There was no scope for future expansion in the present system
- Searching of previous records is a tedious work.

2.2 PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed system is designed to overcome the limitations of the existing system. It is a computerized one, which is capable of solving many problems occurring in the manual system.

The proposed system is going to be developed with HTML as the front-end, ORACLE as the backend and server side program is JAVA SERVLETS.

BENEFITS OF THE PROPOSED SYSTEM

- Using the JDBC, the front-end can be connected to any backend.
- Unauthorized access is going to be avoided by providing an effective level of tracing.
- Data duplication in the reports is avoided by effective coding.
- The system can withstand any violation in the usage of the system
- The system keeps systematic records and gives sophisticated reports.

In the proposed system:

- Computerized documents
- Database security
- Low time consumption for accessing & form filling
- Requires less knowledge
- Data redundancy eliminated
- Data Integrity maintained
- Validation checks are done then and there.
- Provides user-friendly entry screens to the end users as GUI based.
- Quick retrieval of information.

Thus the proposed system provides good reasons to incorporate needed changes in the existing system and satisfies both the needs of end user interfacing and data consistency.

2.3 USER CHARACTERISTICS

The user of this software is the employer of the NET POINT LTD. The user should know what are the rules and conventions are belongs with the PF Consultant of NET POINT LTD., and the users should have the knowledge of the Internet/Intranet. At least they should able to fulfill the requirement of the system or need for external training regarding Internet/Intranet perceived.

Programming Environment

3. PROGRAMMING ENVIRONMENT

3.1 HARDWARE SPECIFICATION

CPU	:	Intel Pentium IV 1.4 GHz
Main Memory	:	256 MB RAM
Hard Disk Capacity	:	40GB
Cache Memory	:	256KB
Display Monitor	:	Standard VGA 640 X 480
Key Board	:	Standard low profile 104 Keys
Other Drives	:	Floppy Disk Drive 1.44 MB
Mouse	:	Logitech Serial Mouse

3.2 SOFTWARE SPECIFICATION

Operating System   :   Windows 2000

Front End   :   HTML 2.0

Back End   :   Oracle 8.0

Server side programming :   JAVA SERVLETS 2.0

3.3 DESCRIPTION OF SOFTWARE USED

MICROSOFT WINDOWS-2000 PROFESSIONAL (OPERATING SYSTEM)

Microsoft Windows-2000 is powerful operating system which provides a multi platform foundation for both Client-Server Computing Using integrated Networking as its features.

Its main Features are:

- Windows 2000 Professional is a highly secure operating system. Based on the security system built into Windows NT, it allows users and administrators to select the appropriate level of protection for their information and applications, whether they are exchanging or storing information on individual computers, the network, an intranet, or the Internet.

- With support for Kerberos v5 authentication, Windows 2000 Professional protects our corporate network or intranet. Kerberos v5 authentication protects data by tracking and verifying each user's activity on a network.

- Kerberos Authentication Kerberos, an industry-standard network-authentication protocol, makes it possible for users to log on to the network by providing their credentials one time. Windows 2000 Professional implements Kerberos authentication based on Request for Comments (RFC) 1510 and supports Novell NetWare, UNIX, HP-UX, LINUX, SGI IRIX, and Sun Solaris.

- Windows 2000 Professional has stronger local and network security compared to Windows NT Workstation 4.0 and Windows 95 or Windows 98.

- It also has built-in peer-to-peer support for Windows 95, Windows 98, and Windows NT Workstation, enabling interoperability between Windows 2000 Professional and earlier versions of Windows.

ABOUT HTML

What is HTML?

HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language. Hypertext is ordinary text that has been dressed with extra features, such as formatting, images, multimedia, and links to other documents.

Markup is the process of taking ordinary text and adding extra symbols. Each of the symbols used for markup in HTML is a command that tells a browser how to display the text. The underlying text being marked up is always present and viewable.

Why we learn HTML?

There are plenty of advantages to knowing HTML:

➤ **Flexibility:-** We can always work on a Web site when we are away from the computer we usually work on because no matter which computer we end up using, it will always have a text editor we can use to edit the raw HTML.

➤ **Independence:-** We are not stuck to anyone vendor or anyone programs. We don't have to worry about bugs in a particular editing program or any companies going out of business and leaving us stranded.

➤ **Price:-** There are no expensive licenses to buy and no annoying upgrades to purchase.

Who Invented HTML?

HTML and the Web first conceived in 1989 by a researcher named Tim Berners-Lee who worked for CERN, the European Laboratory for particle physics in Geneva, Switzerland. CERN researchers developed the first World Wide Web programs in 1990 and began releasing programs and specifications to Internet users in 1991.

In 1992, there were only 26 web servers; by mid-1994 were more than 1,500. Suddenly, by end of 1994, there were more than 10,000 Web Servers. From there the Web began to really take off. Millions of Servers are operating today.

SGML

HTML is one member of a family markup languages called SGML, which stands for **Standard Generalized Markup Language**. SGML was developed by the International Organization for standards in 1986 to define Markup languages designed for various different purposes. SGML provides a grammar-like mechanism for users to define the structure of their documents and the tags they will use to denote the structure in individual documents.

Every language in SGML family conforms to certain requirements, the main one being that all of the symbols are strictly defined and describe using a DTD, or Document Type Definition.

The DTD for HTML defines what tags are available and how they can be used. The DTD answers the tricky questions about tags, such as exactly when a certain tag can be placed next to another tag.

Versions of HTML

The first version of HTML was not called HTML 1.0-it was just called HTML. The original HTML was never in wide use since it appears at a time when there were only a few dozen Web Servers in existence and most Web authors new one another personally.

HTML+

Dave Raggett worked on a successor to HTML called HTML+ in 1993. Although HTML+ was never an official specification, many of its ideas were incorporated into HTML 2.0.

HTML 2.0

A specification for HTML 2.0 was created in July 1994, and after editing by Dan Connolly, HTML 2.0 because a standard approved by the IETF (Internet Engg. Task Force) in Nov 1994.

HTML 3.0

HTML 3.0 drafted in Mar 1995 was different from HTML 2.0. It provided many additional options over previous versions of HMTL, including tables, math and new way of handling graphics.

HTML 3.2

HTML 3.2 finalized in Jan 1997, but it was popular and in use since its first release in May 1996. HTML 3.2 supported existing practices in logical way and was compatible with HTML 2.0.

HTML 4.0

HTML 4.0 is the latest version of HTML. Like HTML 3.2, HTML 4.0 incorporates common practices of Web design and formalizes some tags and HTML features that were previously extensions to HTML 3.2 HTML4.0's specification strongly encourages the user of style sheets.

HTML 4.0 also introduces the <OBJECT> tag, which is used to present multimedia. Another goal of HTML 4.0 is to allow for richer, for more flexible and interactive pages.

JAVA

Java represents the Holy Grail of the computer science a universal global operating system. A programming language that allows one to pick up and choose from the intranet, which are embedded on Web page and run them.

The highlights of the specification were that the software should be compatible with all the existing hardware, at the same time occupy as little memory space as possible. Between February 1991 and September 1992, as operating system was developed along those guidelines, which was called Green and a programming language interpreter, called the Oak.

What is Java?

Java is a general purpose, object-oriented computer programming language that offers special features along with the power and flexibility of the Internet. There are two different types of programs one can write using Java.

- ❖ Application programming
- ❖ Applet programming

JAVA APPLICATIONS

These are small applications that are embedded on Web pages. Applets are more security-conscious than the Java applications. There are many restrictions on the behavior of the applets.

A Java applet requires a browser (or another Java application) to run. Java applets are given a piece of screen real estate (in which to draw) and a thread of execution.

FEATURES OF JAVA

❖ Simple

Java's developers deliberately left out many of the unnecessary features of other high-level programming languages. For example, Java does not support pointer math, implicit type casting, structures or unions, operator overloading, templates, header files, or multiple inheritance.

❖ Object-oriented

Just like C++, Java uses classes to organize code into logical modules. At runtime, a program creates objects from the classes. Java classes can inherit from other classes, but multiple inheritances, wherein a class inherits methods and fields from more than one class, are not allowed.

❖ Compiled

Before programmer can run a program written in the Java language, the program must be compiled by the Java compiler. The compilation results in a "byte-code" file that, while similar to a machine-code file, can be executed under any operating system that has a Java interpreter. This interpreter reads in the byte-code file and translates the byte-code commands into machine-language commands that can be directly executed by the machine that's running the Java program. Programmer could say, then, that Java is both a compiled and interpreted language.

❖ Multi-threaded

Java programs can contain multiple threads of execution, which enables programs to handle several tasks concurrently. For example, a multi-threaded program can render an image on the screen in one thread while continuing to accept keyboard input from the user in the main thread. All applications have at least one thread, which represents the program's main path of execution.

❖ Garbage collected

Java programs do their own garbage collection, which means that programs are not required to delete objects that they allocate in memory. This relieves programmers of virtually all memory-management problems.

❖ Robust

Because the Java interpreter checks all system access performed within a program, Java programs cannot crash the system. Instead, when a serious error is discovered, Java programs create an exception. This exception can be captured and managed by the program without any risk of bringing down the system.

❖ Secure

The Java system not only verifies all memory access but also ensures that no viruses are hitching a ride with a running applet. Because pointers are not supported by the Java language, programs cannot gain access to areas of the system for which they have no authorization.

❖ Extensible

Java programs support native methods, which are functions written in another language, usually C++. Support for native methods enables programmers to write functions that may execute faster than the equivalent functions written in Java. Native methods are dynamically linked to the Java program; that is, they are associated with the program at runtime. As the Java language is further refined for speed, native methods will probably be unnecessary.

JAVA SERVLETS

SERVLETS are small programs that execute on the server side of a web connection. The JAVA SERVLET DEVELOPMENT KIT (JSDK) contains the class libraries that we will need to create SERVLETS.

SERVLETS offer several advantages over CGI:

Servlets are an effective replacement for CGI scripts. They provide a way to generate dynamic documents that is both easier to write and faster to run. Servlets also address the problem of doing server-side programming with platform-specific APIs: they are developed with the Java Servlet API, a standard Java extension.

So use servlets to handle HTTP client requests. For example, have servlets process data POSTed over HTTPS using an HTML form.

Other Uses for Servlets

- Allowing collaboration between people. A servlet can handle multiple requests concurrently, and can synchronize requests. This allows servlets to support systems such as on-line conferencing.

- Forwarding requests. Servlets can forward requests to other servers and servlets. Thus servlets can be used to balance load among several servers that mirror the same content, and to partition a single logical service over several servers, according to task type or organizational boundaries.

- Performance is significantly better

- SERVLETS are platform-independent, because they are written in Java.

Three methods are central to the life cycle of a SERVET: init(), service() and destroy(). They are implemented by every SERVLET and are invoked at specific times by the server.

JavaScript

What is JavaScript?

Java Script is an easy-to-use object scripting language designed for creating live online applications that link objects and resources on both clients and servers.

While Java is used by programmers to create new objects and applets, JavaScript is designed for use by HTML page authors and enterprise application developers to dynamically script the behavior of objects running on either the client or the server.

JavaScript's design and concepts represent the next generation of software for Internet and is:

- Designed for creating network-centric applications.
- Complementary to and integrated with Java.
- Complementary to and integrated with HTML.
- Open and cross-platform.

The History of JavaScript

JavaScript was organized by Netscape as LiveScript, developed in parallel with LiveWire server software. LiveScript was developed for several applications. In December 1995, Sun MicroSystems took over LiveScript development and changed its name to JavaScript. JavaScript's first and foremost advantage is in it's easy to learn.

In 1996 Microsoft introduced its first JavaScript-enabled browser, Internet Explorer 3.0. Netscape followed up a week alter with another JavaScript enabled browser, Netscape Navigator.

JavaScript in a Browser

Server-side JavaScript

A script in a Web page that is executed by the server before the page is sent to the browser that requested the page. When the page is sent to the browser, the server has already run the server script and removed it from the page. Server script typically performs database lookups, navigates to another page in the Web, or process information entered by a user on an HTML form.

Client-side JavaScript

Script that is executed by the browser on a user's computer. Client scripts are part of a page, and are sent to the browser when a user requests the page. Client scripts typically run in response to an event, such as when the page loads or when the user clicks a button, and are used to change the appearance of the page or to validate information entered by the user.

ORACLE 8.0

Every business enterprise maintains large volumes of data for its operations. With more and more people accessing this data for their work the need to maintain its integrity, relevance etc. increases. Normally, with the traditional methods of storing data and information in files, the chances that the data loses its integrity and validity are very high.

With the birth of new concepts of data storage and manipulation known as 'database' and 'database management', today, it is possible to maintain data pertaining to any operation with security. A **'database'** is an aggregation of data in contiguous locations in some organized fashion. This organized fashion normally involves storing the data in the form of tables. A table is a unit of storage which holds data in the form of rows and columns. Thus, a collection of all tables with their inter-relationships could be termed a database.

A program or 'software' that can help us to access this data and perform certain predefined operations on it is called a 'Data Base Management System' or a 'DBMS' as it is popularly called. The DBMS whose design is based on the relational theory in mathematics is called the 'Relational Data Base Management System' or 'RDBMS'. Some of the products in the IT industry based on the RDBMS concept are Oracle, Sybase, and Informix etc.

Tools of Oracle:

The tools required to access the Oracle database. All of them are so user friendly that at person with minimum skills in the field of computers can access them with ease. The main tools are,

- SQL*Plus
- PL/SQL

SQL*Plus

SQL*Plus is Structured Query Language supported by Oracle Through SQL*Plus we can store, retrieve, edit, enter and run SQL command and PL/SQL blocks. Using SQL*Plus we can Perform calculations, list column definitions for any table and can also format query results in the form of a report.

DATABASE OBJECTS:

The database objects used in SQL are as follows:

- TABLES
- VIEWS
- SYNONYM
- SEQUENCE
- INDEX

TABLES:

The table is a unit of storage which holds data in the form of rows and columns.

The SQL used for table definition can be classified into the following categories:

- Create Table
- Alter Table
- Drop Table
- Truncate Table
- Select Table

VIEWS:

A view is an imaginary table and it contains no data and the tables upon which a view is based are called base tables. The advantages of views are as follows.

- ❖ They provide table security by restricting access to a predetermined set of rows or columns of a table.
- ❖ They simplify commands for the user because they allow them to select information from multiple tables.
- ❖ They provide data in a different perspective than that of a base table by renaming columns without affecting the base table.

SYNONYM:

A synonym is a database object, which is used as an alias (alternative name) for a table, view or sequence. They are used to

- ❖ Simplify SQL statements
- ❖ Mask the name and owner of an object
- ❖ Provide public access to an object

Synonym can be either private or public. The former is created by the user, which is available only to that person whereas the latter is created by DBA, which can be availed by any database user.

- ❖ Only a DBA can create a public synonym.

SEQUENCES:

A sequences is a database object which can generate unique, sequential integer values. It can be used to automatically generate primary key or unique key values. A sequence can be either an ascending or a descending sequence.

There is a CYCLE option that allows the sequence to start over again when the Max-value is reached. This option should not be used for any primary keys that have only one column. It could be used for part of a compound key such as in a master-detail relationship where we know the master table part of the key must be unique.

PL/SQL

PL/SQL is an extension of **SQL**. **PL/SQL** block can contain any number of **SQL** statements integrated with flow of control statements. They **PL/SQL** combine the data manipulating power of SQL with data processing power of procedural languages.

PL/SQL is the Oracle programming language extension to the standard SQL. PL/SQL is an ADA-like language that, if we're interested, provides virtually all of the capabilities necessary for object oriented programming. This includes capabilities for such things as data encapsulation, information hiding and overloading. PL/SQL combines procedural language flow-of-control with the data manipulation capabilities of SQL and can be used in procedures, functions, triggers, or packages which are embedded in the database. It can also be used for stand alone programs or scripts that are run like any other program against the database.

PL/SQL can be used in conjunction with the declarative referential integrity capabilities of Oracle to enforce business rules at the database level. PL/SQL can be used in trigger, functions, procedures, and packages.

ABOUT INTRANET

What is an Intranet?

An Intranet is the use of Internet technologies within an organization (or company) to achieve better results than the conventional means of data access and transfer. Intranet helps is cutting costs, easy and fast accessibility of day to day information.

How Intranet differ form Internet?

Generally speaking an Intranet is different from an Internet in the following ways:

I.   Intranet is a network within the organization whereas Internet is a worldwide network.

II.   Intranet has access to Internet but not vice-versa.

Intranet Features

❖   **Intranets are cheap**

The initial costs in setting up an Intranet might seem low. We fine a spare PC lying around, add some memory and disk space, install as web server software, network card and we are on our way. This might be a bit misleading. If we expect our Intranet to grow, be prepared for the costs involved with the growth.

❖   **Platform independent**

Granted, Intranets will work across a number of platforms. Our pages can be viewed by browsers on UNIX boxes, Macs, Windows and a number of other platforms. But once we get into advanced applications and starts using the latest technologies (Java, ActiveX etc.) we will realize that we have to fine-tune our applications to support a "certain" type of browsers. Vendors are working to resolve conflicts and establish standards but then we all know how that works.

Intranet Applications

❖   **Integrating Information Design with Business Planning**

Intranets should help employees collaborate on business processes such as product development or order fulfillment, which create value for a company and its customers. Specifically, Intranets centralize the business process in an easily accessible, platform-independent virtual space.

❖ **Thinks About Tasks Rather than Documents**

Thinking of the Intranet as a tool means understanding the Intranet as more than a collection of documents. While important, documents are usually a means to an end. People use documents to complete tasks. Tasks include fulfilling orders, looking up a customer's billing history, or collaborating or a research document. To complete these tasks, people need to have related documents and tools close at hand.

❖ **Create Virtual Workgroups Organized around Processes**

Intranets can break though departmental walls to help accomplish business processes more efficiently. For example, a customer compliant might involve people and information form the accounting, sales and marketing department.

System Design & Development

4. SYSTEM DESIGN

System Design is a transition that goes through logical and physical design with emphasis on preparing input/output specification specify implementation plan preparing a logical design before implementation.

4.1 INPUT DESIGN

Input design is the link that the entities with the mini world of databases to the real world of users. The following guidelines are to be followed while designing the input:

- Format of same data in different screens are the same.
- Only required data is collected and similar data are grouped.
- Error or exceptions information handling is properly provided.
- Consistent terminologies are to be used throughout the system.
- Screens should be clear and sufficiently informative so as enable the user to enter the correct data.
- Inputs through the keyboard should be minimal so as to reduce the Typographical and transcription errors.

4.2 OUTPUT DESIGN

It is the output design that makes a system a useful information generator. Without timely and quality reports a system cannot be considered as an efficient one. This section discussed about the output design of the system taking into consideration at the level of reporting. The layout design is an arrangement of items on the printed output on the visual display. The purpose of the layout design is to show the location and position of every detail of the intended output clearly.

The following criteria are considered while designing the output:

- All reports should be in a prescribed format as suggested by a user and the management.
- There should be a provision to view reports before taking final hard copy of the report is taken. This is to eliminate the wastage of stationery.
- The reports should be printed in the ascending or descending order based on the important fields.
- The fields in reports should be listed in such a way that location of a particular record should be easily identifiable.
- Not all the users are allowed to take or view the reports. Proper rights should be checked before printing the report.

4.3 DATA BASE DESIGN

1. LOGIN TABLE
2. EMPLOYEE DETAILS (Master Table)
3. PF ACCOUNT DETAILS (Master Table)
4. PF AMOUNT DETAILS
5. PF A/C TRANSFER DETAILS
6. PF A/C CLOSE DETAILS
7. PS ACCOUNT DETAILS (Master Table)
8. PS A/c CLOSE DETAILS
9. LOAN ACCOUNT DETAILS (Master Table)
10. EMPLOYEE NOMINEE'S DETAILS
11. FORM 2
12. FORM 13
13. FORM 19
14. FORM 31
15. FORM 10c

LOGIN TABLE

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Key	Value
User Id	Varchar2	8	Unique	Not Null
Password	Varchar2	8		Not Null
Service	Varchar2	1		Not Null
Remarks	Varchar2	20		.

EMPLOYEE DETAILS: (Master Table)

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Key	Value
Employee No	Varchar2	8	Primary key	Not Null
Employee Name	Varchar2	25		Not Null
2Sex	Character	1		Not Null
Date of Birth	Date			Not Null
Date of Join	Date			Not Null
Address I, II	Varchar2	25		Not Null
Contact No	Number	10		
Designation	Varchar2	15		Not Null
Martial Status	Character	1		Not Null
PF A/c No.	Varchar2	6		
Salary	Number	7,2		Not Null
Remarks	Varchar2	15		

PF ACCOUNT DETAILS: (Master Table)

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Key	Value
PF A/c No.	Varchar2	6	Primary Key	Not Null
Employee No	Varchar2	8	Foreign Key (Empmas.empno)	Not Null
Date Of Creation	Date			Not Null
Employer %	Number	2		
Service	Varchar2	1		Not Null

PF AMOUNT DETAILS:

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Key	Value
PF A/c No.	Varchar2	6	Foreign Key (Pfacmas.pfno)	Not Null
Month	Varchar2	3		Not Null
Year	Number	4		Not Null
Employer Contribution	Number	6,2		Not Null
Company Contribution	Number	6,2		Not Null
Interest Amount	Number	6,2		

PF A/c TRANSFER DETAILS:

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Key	Value
PF A/c No.	Varchar2	6	Foreign Key (Pfacmas.pfno)	Not Null
Old PF A/c No.	Varchar2	6		Not Null
Old Establishment Name	Varchar2	25		Not Null

PF A/c CLOSE DETAILS:

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Key	Value
PF A/c No.	Varchar2	6	Foreign Key (Pfacmas.pfno)	Not Null
Date of Close	Date			Not Null
Reason for Closing	Varchar2	20		Not Null
Amount	Number	6		Not Null
Bank A/c No.	Varchar2	5		
Bank Address	Varchar2	25		

PS ACCOUNT DETAILS: (Master Table)

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Key	Value
PS A/c No.	Varchar2	4	Primary Key	Not Null
Employee No	Varchar2	8	Foreign Key (Empmas.empno)	Not Null
Date Of Creation	Date			Not Null
Service	Varchar2	1		Not Null

PS CLOSE DETAILS: (Master Table)

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Key	Value
PS A/c No.	Varchar2	4	Foreign Key (Psacmas.psno)	Not Null
Last Drawn Salary	Number	5		Not Null
Date Of Close	Date			Not Null
Amount	Number	6		Not Null
Bank A/c No.	Varchar2	5		
Bank Address	Varchar2	25		

LOAN ACCOUNT DETAILS: (Master Table)

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Key	Value
Loan No.	Varchar2	5	Primary Key	Not Null
PF A/c No.	Varchar2	6	Foreign Key (Pfacmas.pfno)	Not Null
Name	Varchar2	9	Foreign Key (Emppers.famid)	Not Null
Amount From	Varchar2	1		Not Null
Date of Loan	Date			Not Null
Amount	Number	7,2		Not Null
Category	Varchar2	1		Not Null
Reason for Loan	Varchar2	10		Not Null

EMPLOYEE NOMINEE'S DETAILS:

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Key	Value
Employee No.	Varchar2	8	Foreign Key (Empmas.empno)	Not Null
Nominee Name	Varchar2	25		Not Null
Address	Varchar2	25		Not Null
Date of Birth	Date			Not Null
Relationship	Varchar2	10		Not Null
Share Percentage	Number	3		Not Null
Guardian's Name	Varchar2	25		

Form 2 Data Base (EPF)

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Key	Value
Employee No.	Varchar2	8	Foreign Key (Empmas.empno)	Not Null
PF Nominee's Name	Varchar2	25		Not Null
PF Nominee's Address	Varchar2	25		Not Null
PF Nominee's Date of Birth	Date			Not Null
PF Nominee's Relation	Varchar2	10		Not Null
PF Nominee's Percentage	Number	3		
PF Nominee's Guardian Address	Varchar2	25		

Form 2 Data Base (EPS)

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Key	Value
Employee No.	Varchar2	8	Foreign Key (Empmas.empno)	Not Null
PS Nominee's Name	Varchar2	25		Not Null
PS Nominee's Address	Varchar2	25		Not Null
PS Nominee's Date of Birth	Date			Not Null
PS Nominee's Relation	Varchar2	10		Not Null

Form 2 Data Base (EPSW)

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Key	Value
Employee No.	Varchar2	8	Foreign Key (Empmas.empno)	Not Null
PS Nominee's Name	Varchar2	25		Not Null
PS Nominee's Relation	Varchar2	10		Not Null

Form 13 Data Base (EPF)

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Key	Value
Employee No.	Varchar2	8	Foreign Key (Empmas.empno)	Not Null
Old PF Trust Name	Varchar2	40		Not Null
Old PF No.	Varchar2	5		Not Null
Old PS No.	Varchar2	5		
Date of Leaving Service	Date			Not Null
New PF No.	Varchar2	5		
New PS No.	Varchar2	5		

Form 19 Data Base (EPF)

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Key	Value
Employee No.	Varchar2	8	Foreign Key (Empmas.empno)	Not Null
Date of Leaving Service	Date			Not Null
Reason	Number	1		
Mode of Remittance	Varchar2	1		Not Null

Form 19 Data Base (Bank)

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Key	Value
Employee No.	Varchar2	8	Foreign Key (Empmas.empno)	Not Null
SB A/c No.	Varchar2	5		Not Null
Bank Address	Varchar2	50		Not Null

Form 31 Data Base (Loan)

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Key	Value
Employee No.	Varchar2	8	Foreign Key (Empmas.empno)	Not Null
Reason for Loan	Varchar2	1		Not Null
Amount	Number	7,2		
Basic	Number	7,2		
DA	Number	5,2		
SB A/c No.	Varchar2	5		Not Null
Bank Address	Varchar2	50		Not Null

Form 31 Data Base (Agent Details)

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Key	Value
Employee No.	Varchar2	8	Foreign Key (Empmas.empno)	Not Null
Address I	Varchar2	50		Not Null
Address I	Varchar2	50		Not Null

Form 31 Data Base (Member Details)

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Key	Value
Employee No.	Varchar2	8	Foreign Key (Empmas.empno)	Not Null
Name	Varchar2	25		Not Null
Relation	Varchar2	1		Not Null

Form 31 Data Base (Marriage Details)

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Key	Value
Employee No.	Varchar2	8	Foreign Key (Empmas.empno)	Not Null
Age	Number	2		
Date	Date			Not Null
Place	Varchar2	25		

Form 10c

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Key	Value
Employee No.	Varchar2	8	Foreign Key (Empmas.empno)	Not Null
Name of Claim	Varchar2	25		Not Null
Date of Birth	Date			Not Null
Reason	Varchar2	30		Not Null
Date of Leaving	Date			
Address	Varchar2	40		Not Null
Mode of Remittance	Varchar2	1		Not Null

Form 10c (Family member's Details)

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Key	Value
Employee No.	Varchar2	8	Foreign Key (Empmas.empno)	Not Null
Name	Varchar2	25		Not Null
Date of Birth	Date			Not Null
Relation	Varchar2	1		Not Null
Guardian Address	Varchar2	40		Not Null

Form 10c

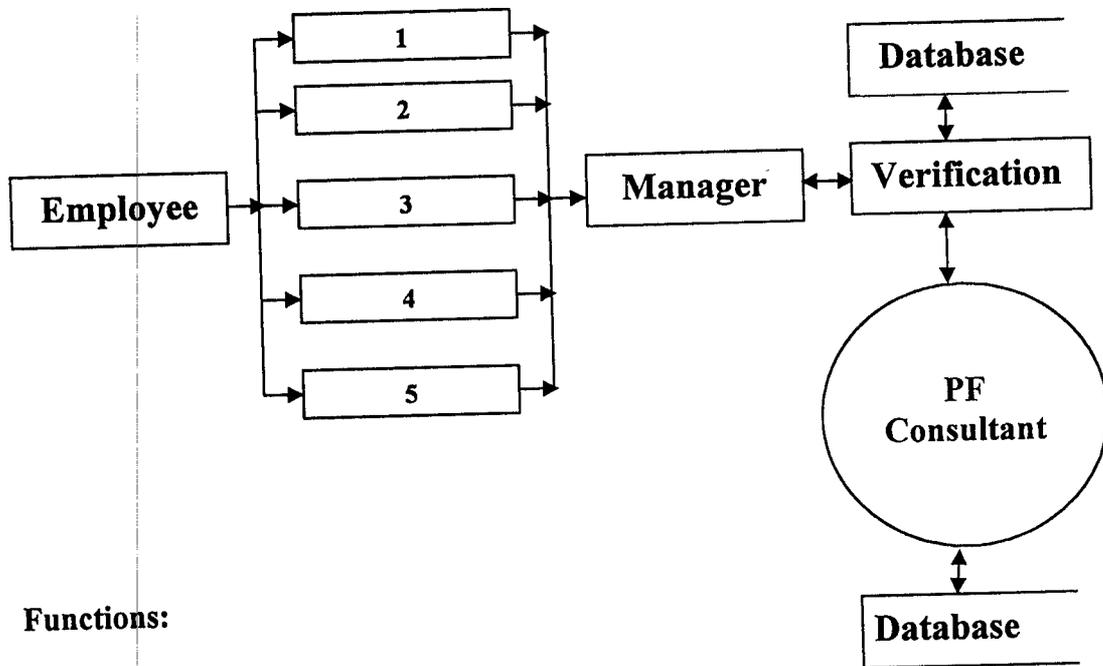| Field Name	Data Type	Size	Key	Value
Employee No.	Varchar2	8	Foreign Key (Empmas.empno)	Not Null
SB A/c No.	Varchar2	5		Not Null
Bank Address	Varchar2	50		Not Null

4.4 PROCESS DESIGN

The next step does how the system is processing.

SYSTEM FLOW CHART
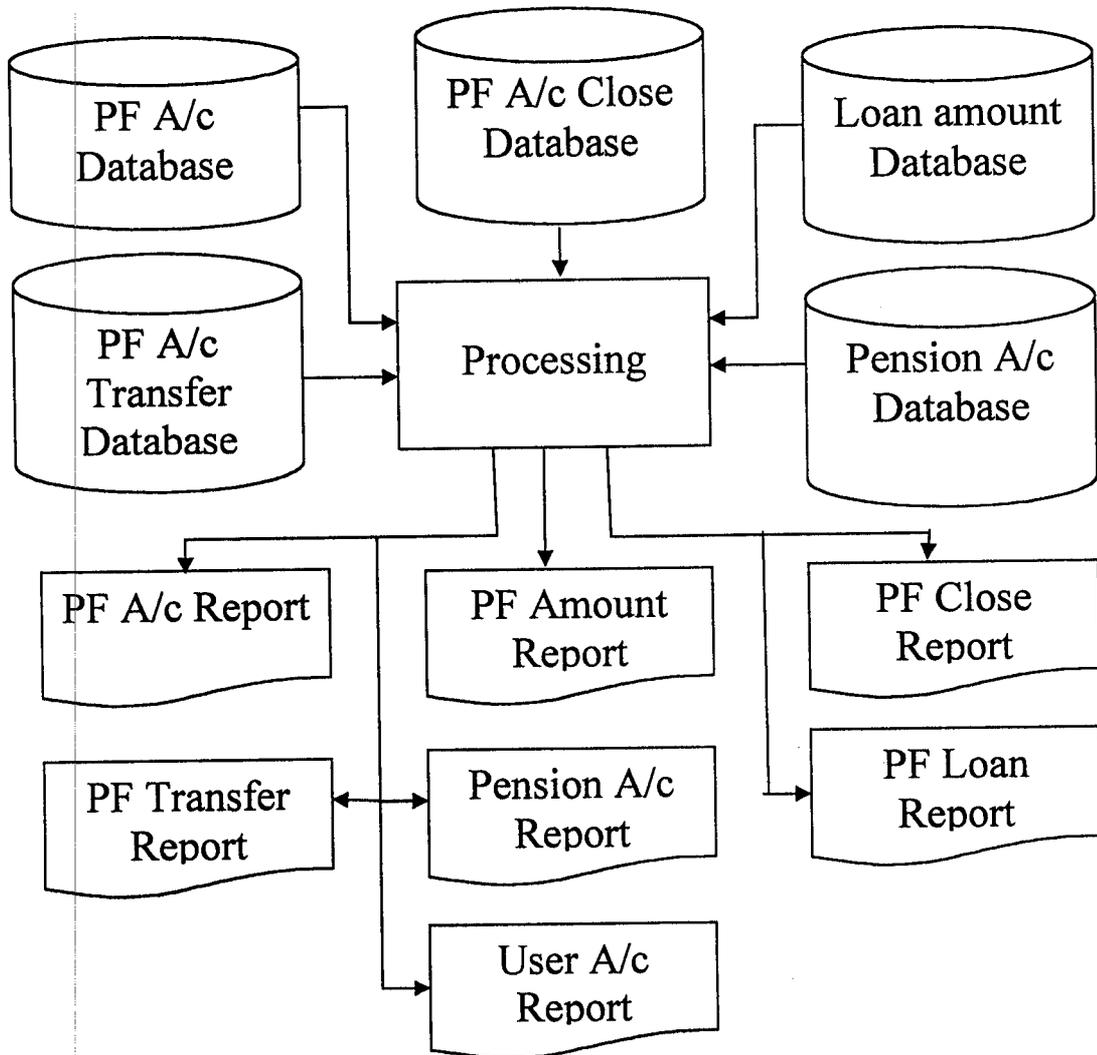
DATA FLOWCHART

Functions:

1. Application for Creation of PF/PS Account
2. Application for Transfer of PF/PS Account
3. Application for Closing of PF/PS Account
4. Application for Advance from PF Account
5. Application for Pension service

System Implementation & Testing

5. SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION & TESTING

5.1 SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation is used here to mean the process of converting a new or a revised system design into an operational one. Conversion is one aspect of implementation. There are three types of implementation. They are,

- Implementation of a computer system to replace a manual system.
- Implementation of a new computer system to replace an existing one.
- Implementation of a modified application to replace an existing one, using the same computer.

Here the system follows the first type of implementation of a computer system to replace a manual system. Here the problems encountered are converting files, training users, creating accurate files, and verifying printouts for integrity.

TASKS OF IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation is the stage of the project when the theoretical design is turned into a working system. 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 systems project in its own right. It involves careful planning, investigation of the current system and all constraints.

The more complex the system being implemented, the more involved will be the systems analysis and design effort required just for implementation. Indeed in large organizations systems analysts may specialize in implementation system activities.

CHANGE OVER

The change over from the old system to the new system may take place, when

1) The system has been proved to the satisfaction of the systems analyst and the other implementation activities have been completed.
2) User managers are satisfied with results of the system, test cases and references manuals.
3) The Director-projects is satisfied with the performance of system operations staff and the timetable.
4) The target data for change over is due.

Common Methods for achieving **change over** are:

- Direct Change Over
- Parallel Running
- Pilot Running
- Staged Change Over

DIRECT CHANGE OVER

This method is the complete replacement of the old system by the new system, in one move. When a direct change over is planned, system tests and training should be comprehensive and the change over itself planned in detail. This method is potentially the least expensive but the most risky.

PARALLEL RUNNING

Parallel running, or operation, means processing current Data by both the old and new systems to cross check the results. Its main attraction is that the old system is kept alive and operational until the new system has been proved for at least one system cycle, using full live data in the real operational environment. It allows the results of the new system to be compared with the old system before acceptance by the user, there by promoting user confidence.

PILOT RUNNING

It is similar to parallel running. Data from one or more previous periods for the whole or part of the system is run on the new system after the results have been obtained from the old system, and the new results are compared with the old.

STAGED CHANGE OVER

A staged change over involves a series of limited-size direct Changeovers, the new system becomes pieces.

A complete part, or logical section, is committed, to the new system while the remaining parts or sections are processed by the old system.

In this case, **Direct Change Over** is preferable as the existing system is operated manually.

5.2 SYSTEM TESTING

Introduction

No program or system design is perfect: communication between the user and the designer is not always complete or clear, and time is usually short. The result is errors and more errors. Theoretically, a newly designed should have all the pieces in working order, but in reality, each piece works independently.

Now is the time to put all the pieces into one system and test it to determine whether it meets the user's requirements. This is the last chance to detect and correct errors before the system installed for user acceptance testing.

The purpose of system testing is to consider all the likely variations to which it will be subjected and then push the system to its limits.

Why System Testing?

Testing is the vital to the success of the system. System testing makes a logical assumption that if all the part of the system is correct, the goal will be successfully achieved. Inadequate testing or non-testing leads to errors that may not appear until months later. Another reason for system testing is its utility as a user-oriented vehicle before implementation. The best program is worthless if it doesn't meet the user needs.

What Do We Test For?

The first test of a system is to see whether it produces the correct outputs. No other test can be more crucial. Following this step, a variety of other tests are being conducted.

- Recovery and Security

There are different strategies in testing. The following are the three testing strategies:

- Unit Testing

- Integration Testing

- System Testing

Unit Testing

In the unit testing strategies the individual program units that combine to makeup the system are tested. The unit testing focuses first on modules, which are independent on one another to locate errors. The unit testing enables detect errors in coding and logic within the module alone.

Integration testing

In the integration testing systematic technique for constructing the program structure is done. The integration test is conducted to uncover the errors associated with interfacing. In the integration testing 'Incremental sandwich integration' is adopted i.e. the program is constructed and tested in small segments. This adoption makes easier to isolate and correct errors.

System Testing

The system testing is a series of different tests performed to uncover the errors. The primary purpose of the system testing is to fully exercise the computer based systems. There are different types of system testing. They are :

- Recovery Testing
- Security Testing
- Stress Testing
- Performance Testing

Recovery Test

The recovery test is the system test that forces the software to fail in a variety of ways. The recovery test verifies that the system recovery from the above stated error is properly done and performed.

Security Test

The security system testing attempts to verify the protection. The security system test is done to verify the authentication in the system. In the system, the protection at system level RDBMS level and application level are done to avoid the improper penetration.

Stress Test

The stress system test is designed to confront the program with abnormal situations. It helps us in tuning the system.

Performance Test

The performance system test is designed to test the run time performance of software, within the context of an integrated system. The run time performance of the system is tested for all modules and wherever the performance was poor, alternate simple process was adopted.

Conclusion

6. CONCLUSION

PF LOAN APPLICATION SYSTEM

Thus the new system developed will meet all the requirements of the user. The interface of the user of the system is very friendly and it very much satisfies the user in entering, changing or retrieving information. At any time or when needed the current status of projects can be viewed within seconds. Since the manual system is complex and tedious, the need for a computerized system is very much welcomed.

All the drawbacks in the existing system (manual) namely;

> Wastage of time
> Errors in calculation
> Problem of security
> Wastage of Labor hours

Has been overcome in this project.

Scope of the Future Development

7. SCOPE OF THE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

The system may be further analyzed because of ever-growing needs and also for extra features. Some possible features are,

- ❖ Application for Employer contribution
- ❖ PF Amount Calculation (Monthly)
- ❖ Loan Payment Calculation

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Appendix

NETPOINT LTD.

AUTHENTICATION	
Enter ID	MANAGER
Enter Password	
ENTER	

NETPOINT LTD.,

⦿ USER SETTINGS
⦾ EMPLOYEE OFFICIAL DETAILS
⦾ PF APPLICATION FORM
⦾ PF APPLIED FORM
⦾ From PF Consultant
⦾ REPORTS
⦾ LOGOUT
Operation

NETPOINT LTD.

FORM SELECTION

◉ FORM2(PF A/c CREATION)

○ FORM13 (PF A/c TRANSFER)

○ FORM19 (PF A/c CLOSE)

○ FORM31 (LOAN APPLY)

○ FORM10C(PENSION APPLY)

[Record Submit]   [Back]

EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUND ORGANISATION
NOMINATION AND DECLARATION FORM

Declaration and Nomination Form under the Employees' Provident Funds & Employees' Pension Scheme
(Paragraph 33 & 61(1) of the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952 & Paragraph 18 of the
Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995)

EMP. NO. | RESU2

Date of Birth | 11-Feb-1965

Sex | Male

Martial Status | Single

Permanent Address | 34 , 1st Floor, 69th Cross,Rajaji

Temporary Address |

PART-A EPF

I hereby ⦿ nominate the person(s) / ○ cancel the nomination made by me previously and nominate the person(s), mentioned below to receive the amount standing to my credit in the Employees' Provident Fund, in the event of my death:

Name of the Nominee/Nominees'	Address	Date Of Birth (dd-mon-yyyy)	Nominee's relationship with the member	Total amount or share of accumulation in Provident Fund to be paid in each nominee
Arul .S.	34 , 1st Floor,	17 Oct 1988	SON	80
		1 Jan 1950	FATHER	0

☐ Certify that I have no family as defined in para2(g) of the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952 and should I acquire a family hereafter the above nomination should be deemed as cancelled.

☑ Certified that my father/mother is/are dependent upon me.

PART-B EPS

I hereby furnish below particulars of the members of my family who would be eligible to receive widow/children Pension in the event of my death.

Check	Name of the family member	Address	Date of Birth	Relationship with member
☑	Devi .S.	34 , 1st Floor, 69th Cro	3 ▾ May ▾ 1967 ▾	WIFE ▾
☐			1 ▾ Jan ▾ 1950 ▾	FATHER ▾
☐			1 ▾ Jan ▾ 1950 ▾	FATHER ▾
☐			1 ▾ Jan ▾ 1950 ▾	FATHER ▾

☐ Certify that I have no family as defined in para2(vii) of the Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 and should I acquire a family hereafter I shall furnish particulars thereon in the above form.
I hereby nominate the foloowing person for receiving the monthly widow pension (admissible under para 16 2(a) (i) & (ii) in the event of my death without leaving any eligible family member for receiving pension.

Name of the Nominee/Nominees'	Nominee's relationship with the member
	FATHER ▾

Submit   back

NETPOINT LTD.

EMPLOYEE'S PROVIDENT FUNDS SCHEME, 1952 (Para
APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER OF EPF ACCOUNT

I request that my Provident Fund balance along with the Membership details in Employee's Pension Fund may please be transfered to my Present account under intimation to me Necessary particulars are furnished below.

Employee No.	PERS1
Address of Previous Employer	556 Hosur Rd, Koramanagala,
EPF account number with the previous employer	BA34
By whom the PF account of the Previous Estt. is maintained	Name of the PF Trust
	Business Analysis, Bangalore
EPS Account Number with the previous Employer (if alloted as separate one)	
Date Of Leaving Service with previous Employer	12 Jan 1998
To be filled in by the present Employer	
EPF Code & Account No alloted to the member	NP3
EPS Account No alloted to the member Seperately if any	
In Whose favour transfer is to be effected i.e., payee's details	

SUBMIT   Back

NETPOINT LTD.

EMPLOYEE'S PROVIDENT FUNDS SCHEME, 1952
APPLICATION FOR CLOSE OF EPF ACCOUNT

FORM TO BE FILLED BY A MAJOR MEMBER OF THE EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS SCHEME, 1952 FOR CLAIMING THE EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUND DUES (Para-72(5))

Employee No.	PERS1
Code No. & Account No.	NP3
Date of Leaving Service	14 ▾ Feb ▾ 2002 ▾
Reason Fof Leaving Service	Migrating from India for permanent settlement abroad/taking up employement abroad
Full Postal Address Shri/Smt/Kumari/S/o. W/o. D/o.	556 Hosur Rd, Koramanagala, Bangalore

MODE OF REMITTANCE   M.O ◉ Cheque ◯

by postal money order at my cost if amount payable exceeds Rs.500/- and payable upto Rs.2000/-(if the amount payable is less than Rs.500/- M.O. commission will be borne by PF office)   to the address given in the above

by account payee cheque sent direct for credit to my SB A/c (any Schedule Bank/Post Office Co-operative Bank Including urban Co-operative Bank) (Advance stamped receipt furnished below)

S.B. Account No.

ICICI1234

Name Of the Bank

ICICI

Address Of the Bank

ICICI Old Police ▲
St. Rd, Ulsoor, ▾

[SUBMIT TO MANAGER] [Back]

NETPOINT LTD.

APPLICATION FOR ADVANCE FROM THE FUND

Purpose for which advance is required POST MATRICULATION EDUCATION OF SON/DAUGHTER ▼	Amount of advance required in figures Rs. 50000
Employee No.	RESU1
Member Name In case of Medical/Marriage/Educaton Loan	Amjath Relation SON ▼
Provident Fund Account No.	NP1
Monthly basic wages and D.A.	Basic 23000 D.A. 230
Full postal address of the members to which payment/intimation is to sent with Pin Code	173/3, 7th Main, ▼
(a) Incase of advancec for purchase of site/house/flat through an 'Agency' Or-Repayment of housing loan,indicate	▼
(b) In Whose favour the cheque is to be drawn, and full address	Shoaib,173/3, 7th ▼
SB Account No.	SBTN3
Name & Address of the Bank	State Bank of ▼
By money order at my cost to the address given against Sl. No. 6 If the payment exceeds more than Rs.2,000/- & above; payment will not be made through M.O.Please furnesh S.B. account No. dulyopend in any Nationalised Bank/Schedule Bank CO-op Bank with full postal address	

I declare that the advance is required to meet the expense in connection with above mentioed person
Aged [____] years to be celeberated on [1 ▼] [Jan ▼] [1950 ▼] at [_____]

SUBMIT   BACK

NETPOINT LTD.

EMPLOYEE'S PROVIDENT FUNDS SCHEME, 1995

FORM TO BE USED BY A MEMBER OF THE EMPLOYEES' PENSION SCHEME, 1995 FOR CLAIMING WITHDRAWAL BENEFIT/SCHEME CERTIFICATE

No. of the member	PERS2
Name of the claimant (s)	Shahul Hameed
Date of Birth	25 ▼ Oct ▼ 1968 ▼
Father's/Husband's Name	Umar
Wages on the Date of exit	17000
PS Account No.	NP4
Reason for leaving service	Migrating from india
Date of Leaving	26 ▼ Aug ▼ 1998 ▼
Full Postal Address	556 Hosur Rd, Koramanagala,

Particulars of Family

Select	Name	Date of Birth	Relationship with the member	Name of the guardian minor
☑	Banu	30 ▼ Dec ▼ 1970 ▼	WIFE ▼	
☐		1 ▼ Jan ▼ 1970 ▼	FATHER ▼	
☐		1 ▼ Jan ▼ 1970 ▼	FATHER ▼	
☐		1 ▼ Jan ▼ 1970 ▼	FATHER ▼	

In case of death of member after attaining the age of 58 years without filing the claim:	☐
Date of death of member	1 ▼ Jan ▼ 1998 ▼
By postal money order at my cost to the address given above	⦿
Account payee cheque send direct for credit to my S.B A/c (Scheduled Bank) under intimation to me.	○
S.B. A/c No.	
Name of the Bank & Address	

SUBMIT   BACK

NETPOINT LTD.

REPORTS SELECTION

- ◉ USER DETAILS
- ○ OFFICIAL DETAILS
- ○ PF A/c DETAILS
- ○ APPLIED FORMS
- ○ SANCTIONED FORMS

Report	Back

NETPOINT LTD.

USER REPORTS

EMPLOYEE NO.	EMPLOYEE NAME	SERVICE	USER REMARKS
DEVE1	Prem Kumar	Service Allowed	Nothing
PERS1	Ahamad	Service Allowed	Nothing
RESU2	Siva Prasad	Service Allowed	Nothing
RESU1	Shoaib	Service Denied	Suspend
PERS2	Shahul Hameed	Service Denied	Retirement

Ok

NETPOINT LTD.

USER PF A/c REPORTS

EMPLOYEE NO.	PF A/c No.	EMPLOYEE NAME	DATE OF CREATION	SERVICE
RESU1	NP1	Shoaib	10-Jun-2000	Service Allowed
RESU2	NP2	Siva Prasad	8-Apr-1998	Service Allowed
PERS1	NP3	Ahamad	25-Sep-2001	Service Allowed
PERS2	NP4	Shahul Hameed	25-Sep-1996	Service Allowed
DEVE1	-	Prem Kumar	-	Service Denied

Ok

NETPOINT LTD.

APPLIED PF A/c FORMS

EMPLOYEE NO.	Form No.	Comments
PERS1	2	Updation Nomination
RESU2	2	New Nomination
RESU1	31	Education Loan Rs.50000

Ok

NETPOINT LTD.

SANCTIONED FORMS

Employee Id	FormNo	Comments
RESU2	2	Nomination Accepted PF.No:NP2
RESU1	31	Loan Sanctioned Amount:50000

Ok

NETPOINT LTD.,

⦿ PF APPLIED FORM
⦾ Reports
⦾ LOGOUT
Operation

NET POINT LTD.

REPORT SELECTION

- ◉ APPLIED FORMS
- ○ PF A/c DETAILS
- ○ PF A/c TRANSFER DETAILS
- ○ PF A/c CLOSE DETAILS
- ○ PF A/c LOAN DETAILS
- ○ PENSION DETAILS

Report	Back

NET POINT LTD.

PF Applied Forms

EMPLOYEE NO.	Form No.	Comments
RESU2	2	New Nomination
RESU1	31	Education Loan Rs.50000

Ok

NET POINT LTD.

USER PF A/c REPORTS

User Name : NP1

Select

NET POINT LTD.

USER PF A/c REPORTS

PF A/c No.	ID	Name	Date of Creation	Service
NP2	RESU2	Siva Prasad	8-Apr-1998	Till In Service

PF A/c No.	Employer Contribution	Company Contribution	Interest	Till the month of
NP2	88,992	88,992	7119.36	Apr-1999

Select

NET POINT LTD.

USER PF A/c CLOSE REPORTS

PF A/c No.	ID	Name	Date of Creation	Service	comments
NP3	PERS1	Ahamad	25-Sep-2001	Service Denied	A/c Closed by PERS1

PF A/c No.	Employer Contribution	Company Contribution	Interest	Till the month of
NP3	12,120	12,120	1939.2	Feb-2002

Select

NET POINT LTD.

USER PF LOAN REPORTS

⦿	Purpose	PURCHASE OF A DWELLING HOUSE/FLAT
○	Amount Drawned From	Company Contribution ▾
○	Category Details	Refundable ▾

Select

NET POINT LTD.

USER PF LOAN REPORTS

⦿	Purpose	PURCHASE OF A DWELLING HOUSE/FLAT ▼
○	Amount Drawned From	Company Contribution ▼
○	Category Details	Refundable ▼

Select

NET POINT LTD.

USER PF LOAN REPORTS

POST MATRICULATION EDUCATION OF SON/DAUGHTER

Loan No.	PF A/c No.	EMPLOYEE ID	Amount	Month of Loan
NPLN5	NP1	RESU1	50,000	Mar-2001

Ok

NET POINT LTD.

USER PF LOAN REPORTS

From Employer Contribution

Loan No.	PF A/c No.	EMPLOYEE ID	Category	Amount	Month of Loan
NPLN5	NP1	RESU1	Education	50,000	Mar-2001

Ok

NET POINT LTD.

USER PF LOAN REPORTS

Refundable Amount

Loan No.	PF A/c No.	Employee ID	Category	Amount	Date of Loan
NPLN5	NP1	RESU1	Education	50,000	Mar-2001
NPLN4	NP2	RESU2	Construction of House	1,50,000	Jan-2002

Select