A

PROJECT REPORT

ON

"Aadat Management System"

FOR

Arts, Commerce & Science College, Sonai

SUBMITTED TO SAVITRIBAI PHULE PUNE UNIVERSITY, PUNE

BY

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Under the Guidance of

Prof. Doifode S.K

IN PARTIAL FULLFILLMENT OF BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR

2020-2021

Mula Education Society's
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NAAC REACCREDITED 'A' GRADE and ISO 9001 : 2008 CERTIFIED

Date:

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Mr. Pawal Rahul Ramdas & Mr. Ghadge Pratik Santosh** rebonafide students of **Arts, Commerce and Science College, Sonai** have successfully completed the Mini project work as prescribed by the Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune in the partial fulfillment of the requirement of Third Year, Bachelor of Business Administration (Computer Application). Program for the academic year **2020-2021**.

The Project Work titled as "Aadat Management System"

Prof. Doifode.S.K
Project Guide

Prof.Darandale .S.R
H.O.D.

External Examiner

Internal Examiner

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

At every outset we express my gratitude to almighty lord for showering his grace and blessings upon me to complete this project.

Although our name appears on the cover of this book, many people had contributed in some form or the other form to this project Development. We could not do this project without the assistance or support of each of the following we thank you all.

We wish to place on my record my deep sense of gratitude to my project guide, for his constant motivation and valuable help through the project work. Express my gratitude to **Dr. Laware S.L.(Principal)** and **Prof. Darandale S.R. (H.O.D.)** of **Arts, Commerce & Science College, Sonai** for her valuable suggestions and advices throughout the **B.B.A(CA)** course. We also extend my thanks to other faculties for their Cooperation during my Course.

Finally, we would like to thank my friends for their co-operation to complete this project.

Mr. Pawal Rahul Ramdas

Mr. Ghadge Pratik Santosh

DECLARATION

We hereby declare that the project work entitled, "**Aadat Management System"** submitted under the guidance of **Prof. Doifode S.K.** is our original work completed under the four walls of our institute.

The Report submitted is our own work and has not been duplicated from any other source. We shall be responsible for any unpleasure moment/situation.

Mr. Pawal Rahul Ramdas

Mr. Ghadge Pratik Santosh

INDEX

INTRODUCTION

Aadat System project is developed using Programming Language VB and MS-ACCESS as a Database. Talking about the project, it has almost all the essential features required for a bidding system.

The system displays all the products and categories inside Main Menu, in a clean and responsive way. Design of this project is pretty simple so that the user won't find any difficulties.

Admin has full control of the system; the user should perform major functions from the admin side. Here, the admin can notifications about their products on the bid. Which displays a small message of the user's account with the placed bid on certain product item?

PROJECT OBJECTIVES :

- Automating the existing system.
- Reducing time taken to enter Product data.
- Making the client data easily accessible.
- Speeding up operations.
- To centralize the management of the data.
- Reduce data loss in the manual system already in place.
- Make data retrieval easy and reduce time wasted when manually searching for data.

- Reduce data redundancy. Redundancy is the repetition of similar data in the system. Redundancy occurs when data is updated so there occurs more than one copy of data I which consumes a lot of space.

SYSTEM ANALYSIS

FACT FINDING TECHNIQUES:-

To Study the system we need to collect facts i.e. gathering information about the system. The Proper use of tools for gathering information is the key to success analysis**.**

Various fact finding techniques are:

- Observation.
- Record Review.
- Interview.

Any number of these techniques can be used to develop a system which is accurate & comprehensive.

We used the all of the Fact Finding Techniques /Data Collection Methods .

Observation:

This technique is used to collect information, which can't be obtained by other fact finding techniques. This method allows analyst to gain first hand information about how activities are carried out etc.

Record Review:

Record review technique is used at beginning or at the end of system. This Kind of record review provides very valuable information to the analyst about the system, organizations and various procedures and rules. In our project we had seen past records of patient's. Also we can search their records.

Interview:

To gather the information related to real world implementation, we had interview sessions with few of the owners of local matrimonial service providers. These were small businesses but still had to deal with thousands of user registrations. Owner of one such business outlined the drawbacks of the paper based system he was using. He told us that his job was a cumbersome one and he had to spend a lot of time on it. As business was growing, tasks like searching were becoming difficult to manage.

The other owner also faced same difficulties and how they lose customers because of this. He also provided some suggestions on what new facilities we can provide in searching. So these two interviews gave us a direction to proceed with the design phase of project.

FEASIBILITY STUDY

Depending on the results of the initial investigation the survey is now expanded to a more detailed feasibility study. **"*FEASIBILITY STUDY*"** is a test of system proposal according to its workability, impact of the organization, ability to meet needs and effective use of the resources. It focuses on these major questions:

1. What are the user's demonstrable needs and how does a candidate system meet them?
2. What resources are available for given candidate system?
3. What are the likely impacts of the candidate system on the organization?
4. Whether it is worth to solve the problem?

During feasibility analysis for this project, following primary areas of interest are to be considered. Investigation and generating ideas about a new system does this.

Steps in feasibility analysis

Eight steps involved in the feasibility analysis are:

- Form a project team and appoint a project leader.
- Prepare system flowcharts.
- Enumerate potential proposed system.
- Define and identify characteristics of proposed system.
- Determine and evaluate performance and cost effective of each proposed system.
- Weight system performance and cost data.
- Select the best-proposed system.
- Prepare and report final project directive to management.

3.1 Technical feasibility

A study of resource availability that may affect the ability to achieve an acceptable system. This evaluation determines whether the technology needed for the proposed system is available or not.

- Can the work for the project be done with current equipment existing software technology & available personal?
- Can the system be upgraded if developed?
- If new technology is needed then what can be developed?
- This is concerned with specifying equipment and software that will successfully satisfy the user requirement. The technical needs of the system may include:

Front-end and back-end selection

An important issue for the development of a project is the selection of suitable front-end and back-end. When we decided to develop the project we went through an extensive study to determine the most suitable platform that suits the needs of the organization as well as helps in development of the project.

The aspects of our study included the following factors.

Front-end selection:

1. It must have a GUI that assists employees that are not from IT background.
2. Scalability and extensibility.
3. Flexibility.
4. Robustness.
5. According to the organization requirement and the culture.
6. Must provide excellent reporting features with good printing support.
7. Platform independent.
8. Easy to debug and maintain.
9. Event driven programming facility.
10. Front end must support some popular back end like Ms Access.

According to the above stated features we selected VB 6.0 as the front-end for developing our project.

Back-end Selection:

1. Multiple user support.
2. Efficient data handling.
3. Provide inherent features for security.
4. Efficient data retrieval and maintenance.
5. Stored procedures.
6. Popularity.
7. Operating System compatible.
8. Easy to install.
9. Various drivers must be available.
10. Easy to implant with the Front-end.

According to above stated features we selected MS ACCESS as the backend.

The technical feasibility is frequently the most difficult area encountered at this stage. It is essential that the process of analysis and definition be conducted in parallel with an assessment to technical feasibility. It centers on the existing computer system and to what extent it can support the proposed system.

3.2 Economical feasibility

Economic justification is generally the "Bottom Line" consideration for most systems. Economic justification includes a broad range of concerns that includes cost benefit analysis. In this we weight the cost and the benefits associated with the candidate system and if it suits the basic purpose of the organization i.e. profit making, the project is making to the analysis and design phase.

The financial and the economic questions during the preliminary investigation are verified to estimate the following:

- The cost to conduct a full system investigation.
- The cost of hardware and software for the class of application being considered.

- The benefits in the form of reduced cost
- The proposed system will give the minute information, as a result the performance is improved
- This feasibility checks whether the system can be developed with the available funds. The **Aadat System** does not require enormous amount of money to be developed. This can be done economically if planned judicially, so it is economically feasible. The cost of project depends upon the number of man-hours required.

3.3 Operational Feasibility

It is mainly related to human organizations and political aspects. The points to be considered are:

- What changes will be brought with the system?
- What organization structures are disturbed?
- What new skills will be required? Do the existing staff members have these skills? If not, can they be trained in due course of time?

The system is operationally feasible as it very easy for the End users to operate it. It only needs basic information about Windows platform.

3.4 Schedule feasibility

Time evaluation is the most important consideration in the development of project. The time schedule required for the developed of this project is very important since more development time effect machine time, cost and cause delay in the development of other systems.

A reliable **Aadat System** can be developed in the considerable amount of time

SOFTWARE AND HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

- **Software Requirements** :-

  Operating System : Windows -10 pro

  Software Packages :

  1. Front End–VB 6.0
  2. Back End: MS ACCESS

- **Hardware Requirement** :-

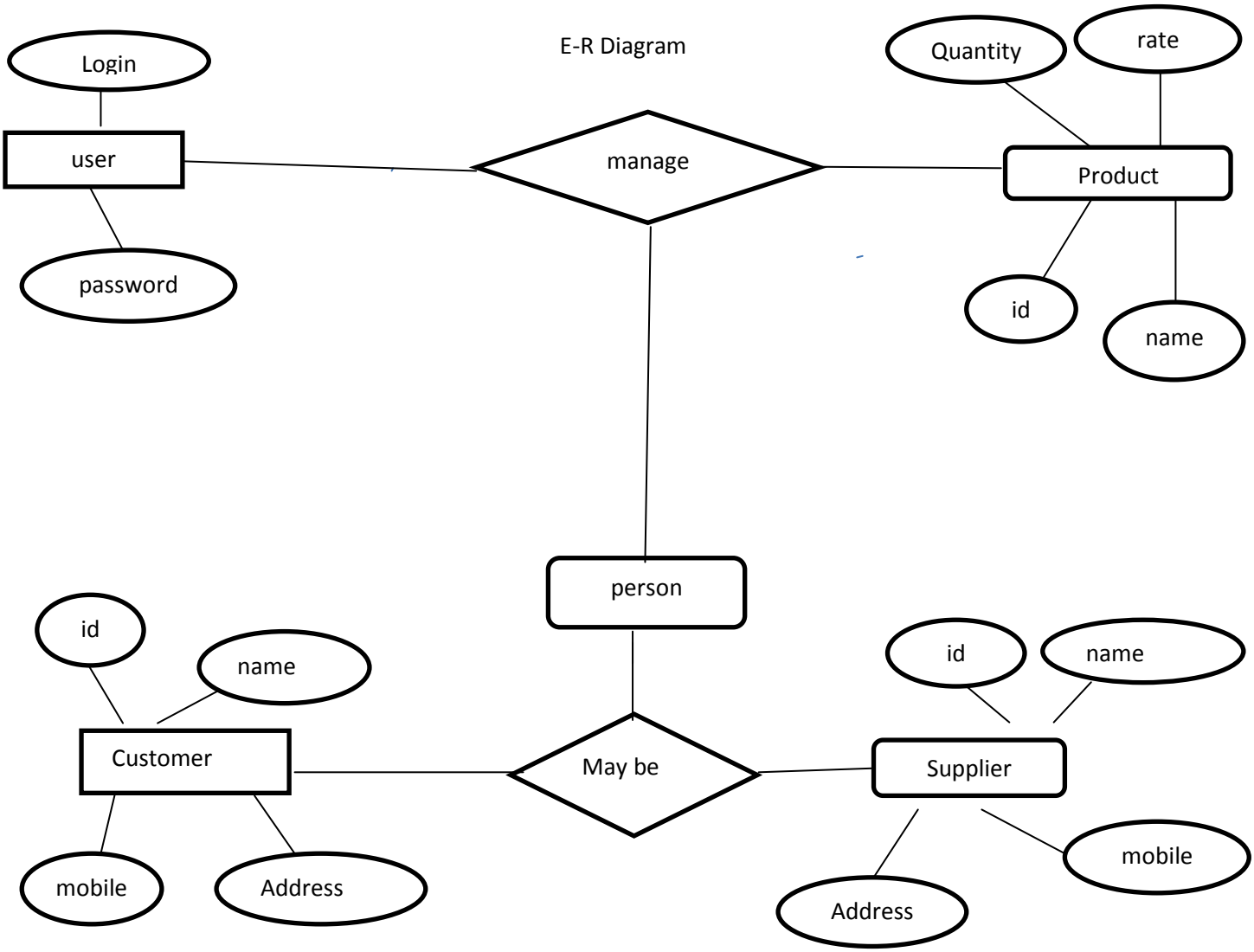
  Hard Disk : 10 GB & Onwards

  RAM : 256 MB

  Processor :Intel Core -i

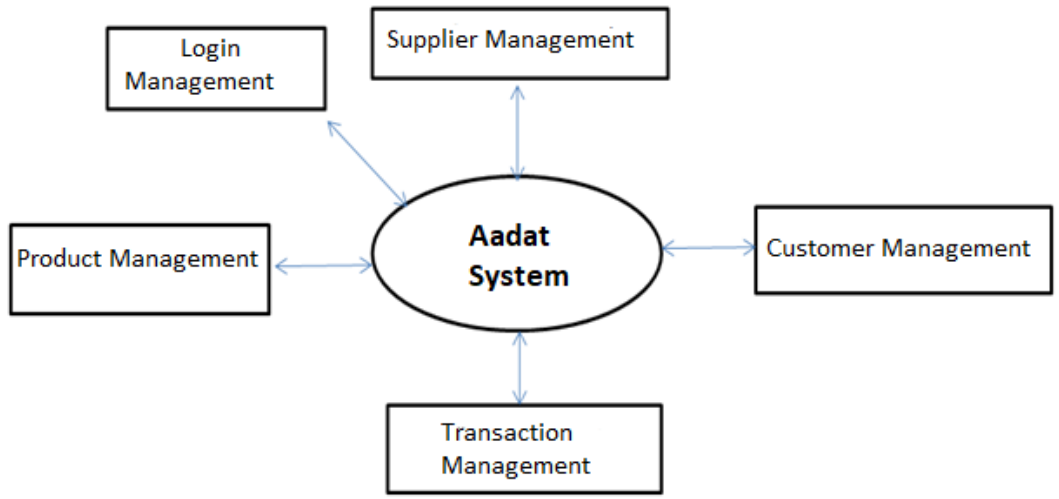
E-R DIAGRAM

E-R Diagram:=

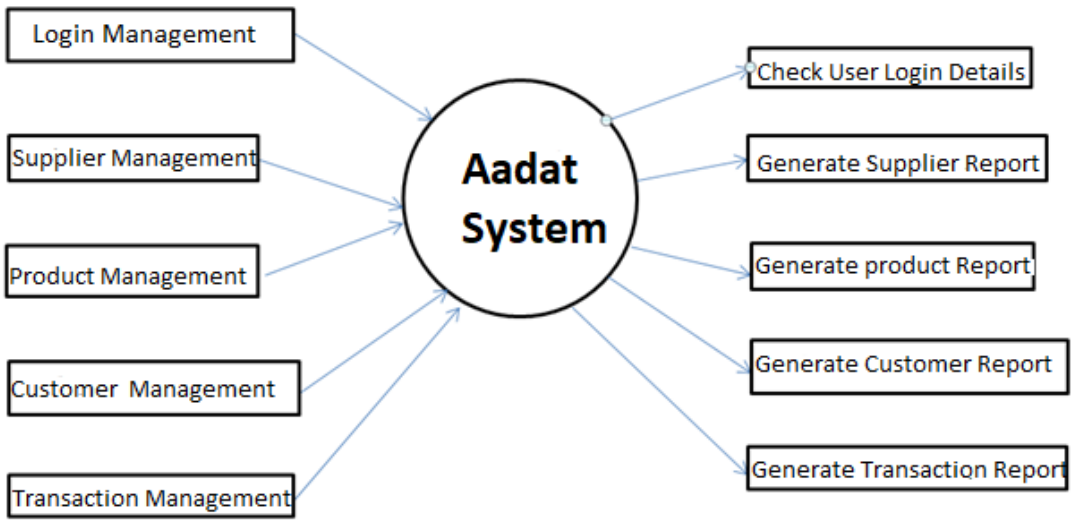


DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

DFD 0 Level [Context Level Diagram]:-

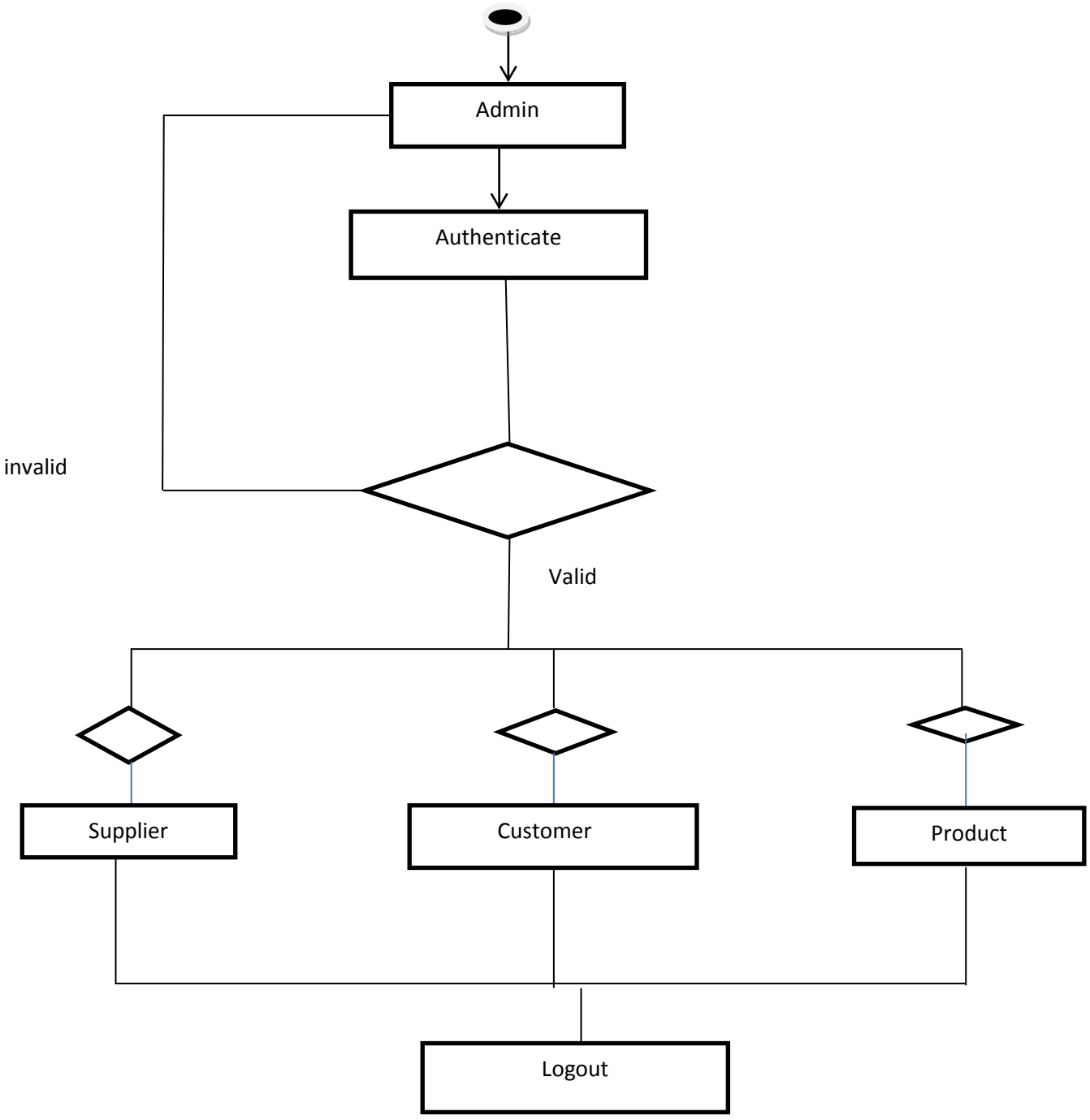


DFD : LEVEL 1:

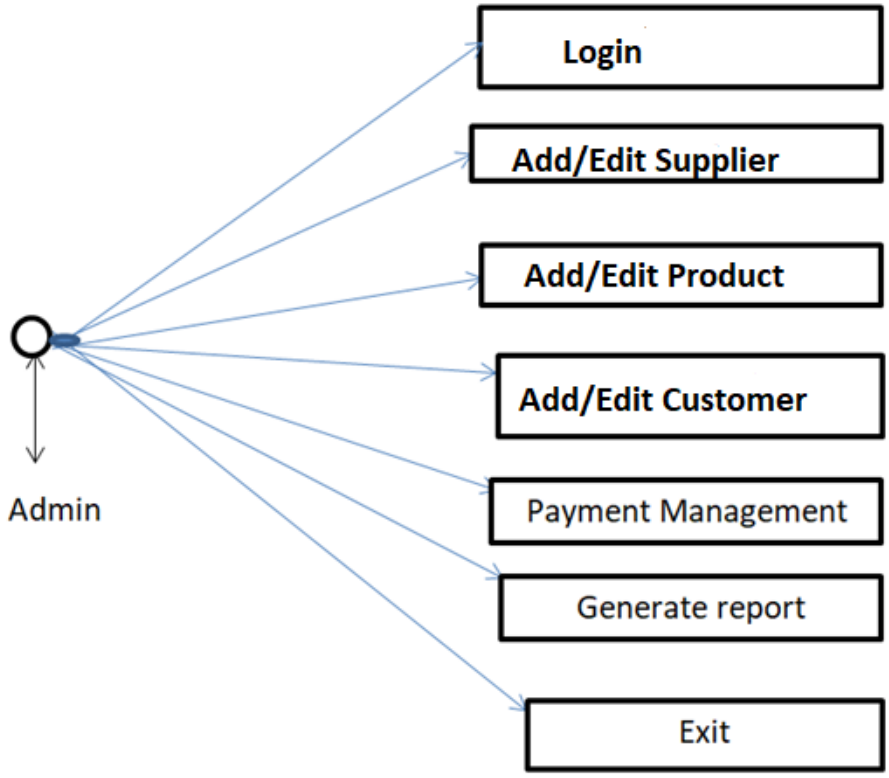


UML DIAGRAM:

Activity Diagram:



Use Case Diagram:



DATA DICTIONARY

1. Login Table

NAME	TYPE
UserName	Varchar2(20)
Password	Varchar2(20)

2. Customer Table:

NAME	TYPE
c_id	Number
c_name	Text
c_address	Text
c_mobile	Text

3. Product

NAME	TYPE
product_id	Number
product_name	Text

4. Supplier:

NAME	TYPE
s_id	Number
s_name	Text

s_address	Text
s_mobile	Text

5. Supplier transaction:

NAME	TYPE
s_id	Number
p_name	Text
p_quantity	Number
P_rate	Number
t_bill	Number

6. Product Return:

NAME	TYPE
s_id	Number
s_name	Text
s_product	Number
s_reason	Text

7. Customer Transaction:

NAME	TYPE
c_id	Number
p_name	Text

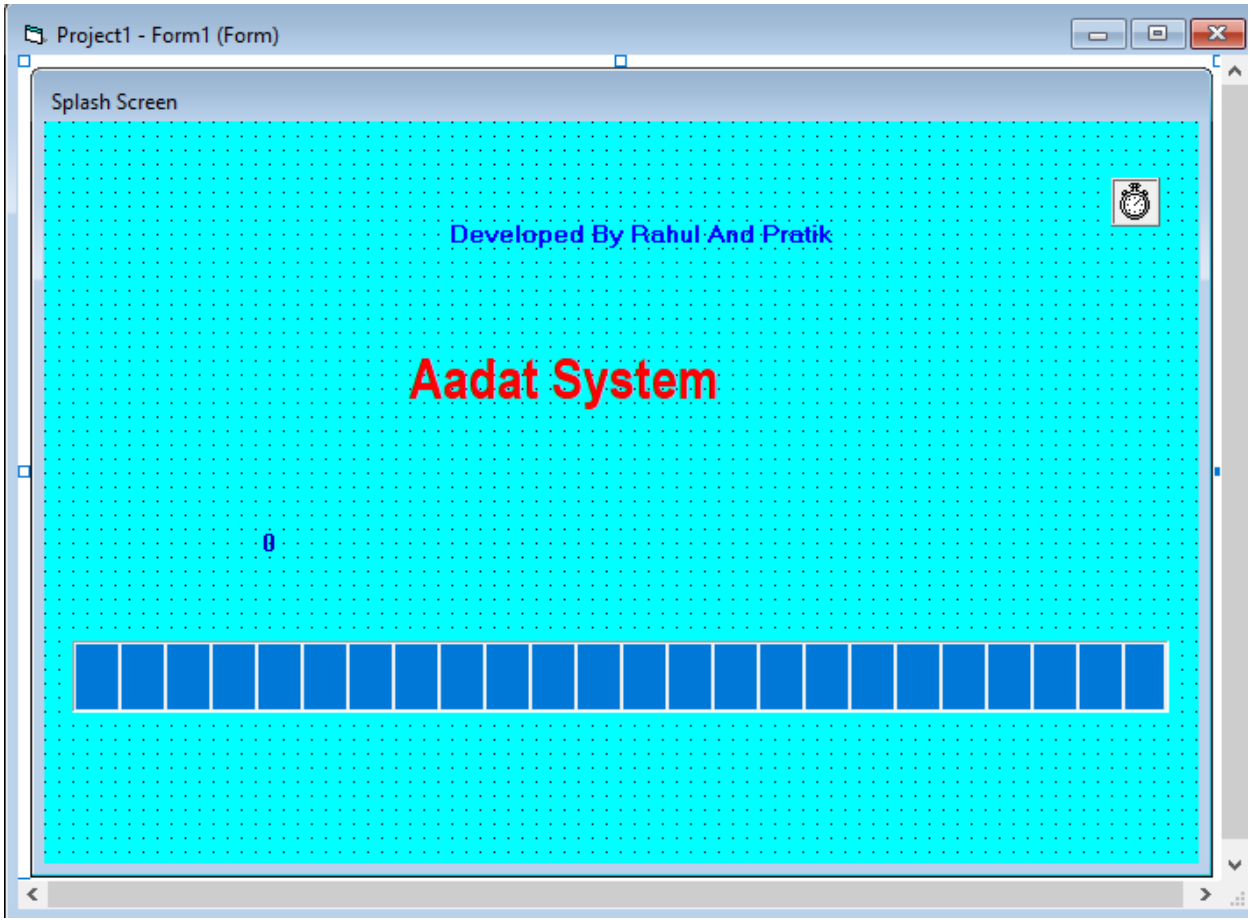
Stock	Text
Quantity	Number
Rate	Number
Total Bill	Number

8. Creturn:

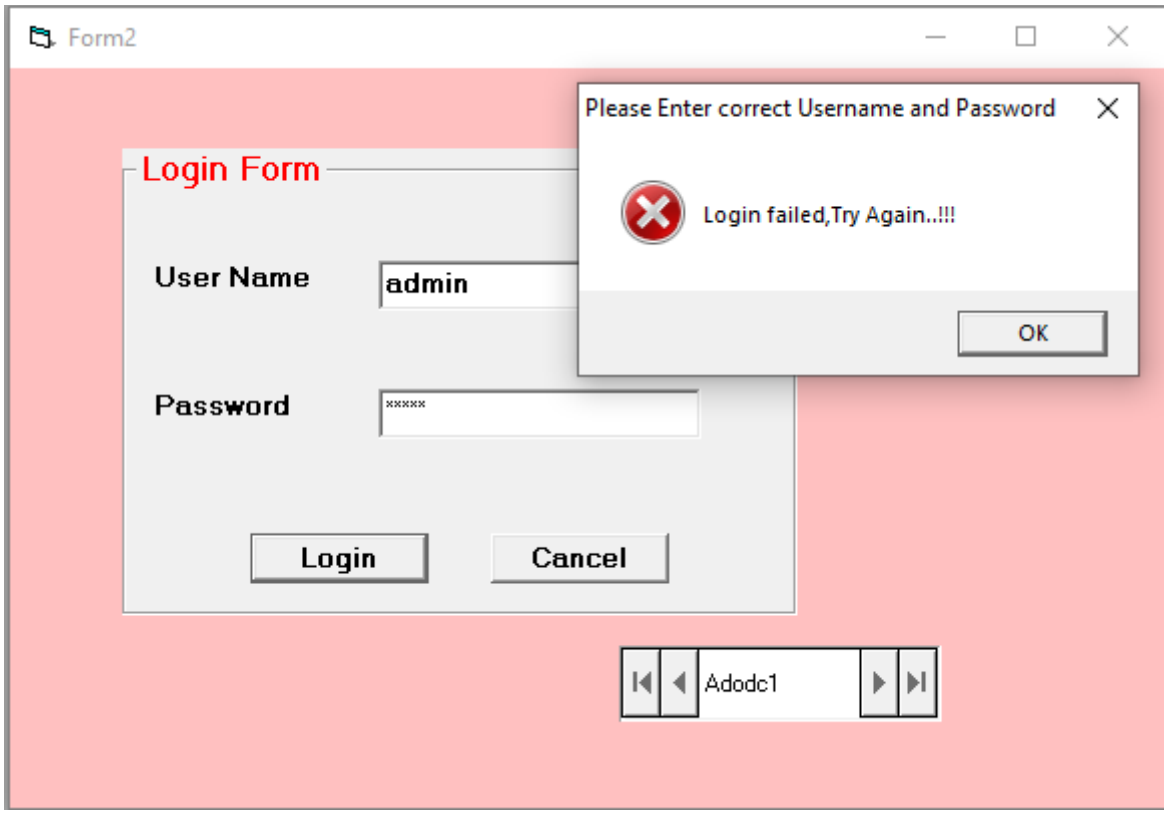
NAME	TYPE
c_id	Number
c_name	Text
c_product	Number
c_reason	Text

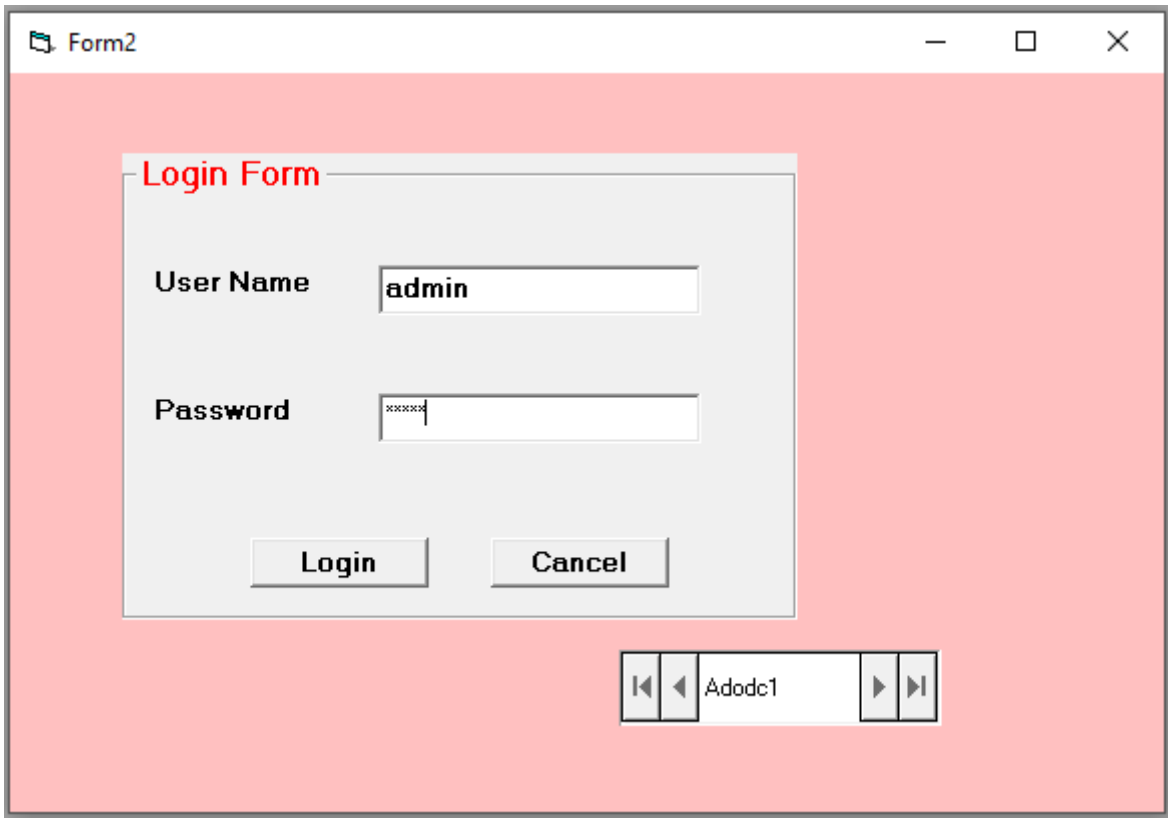
INPUT OUTPUT SCREEN

Splash Screen:

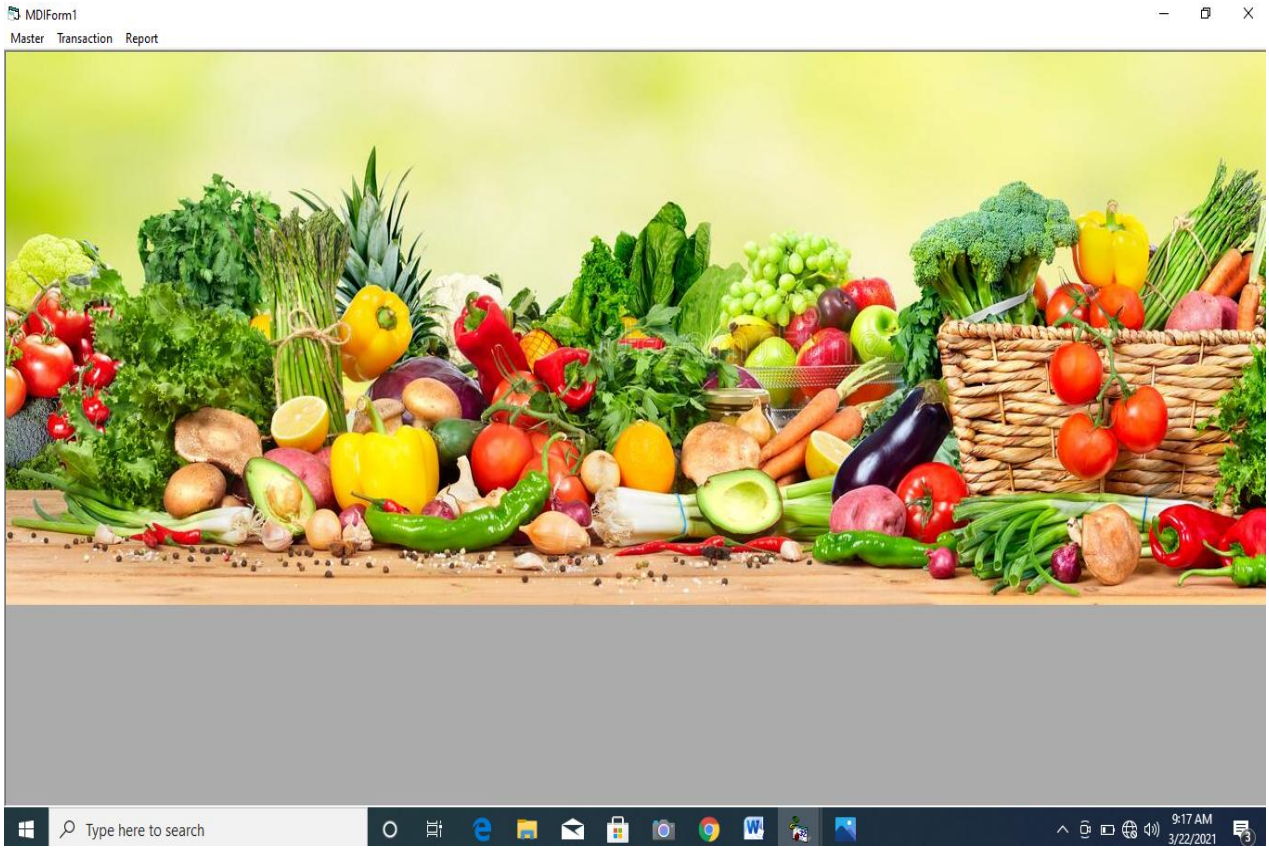


Login screen:

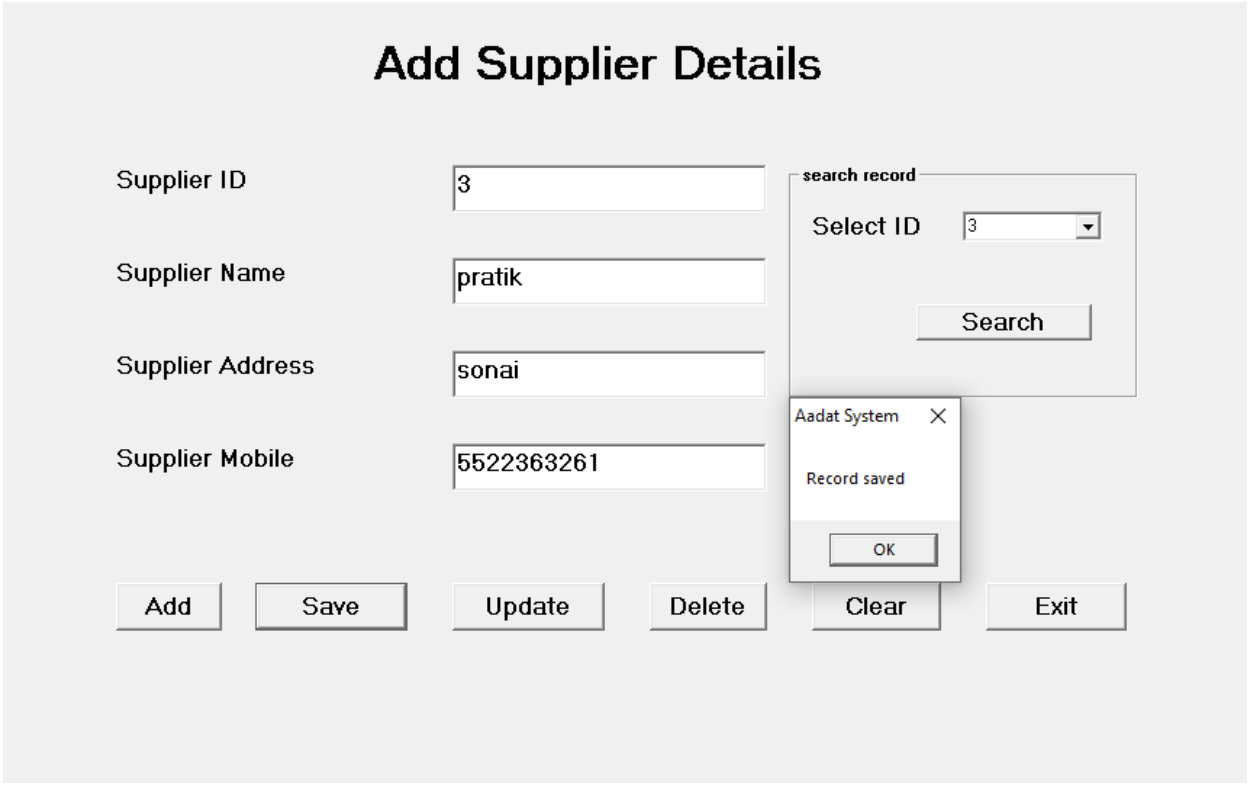




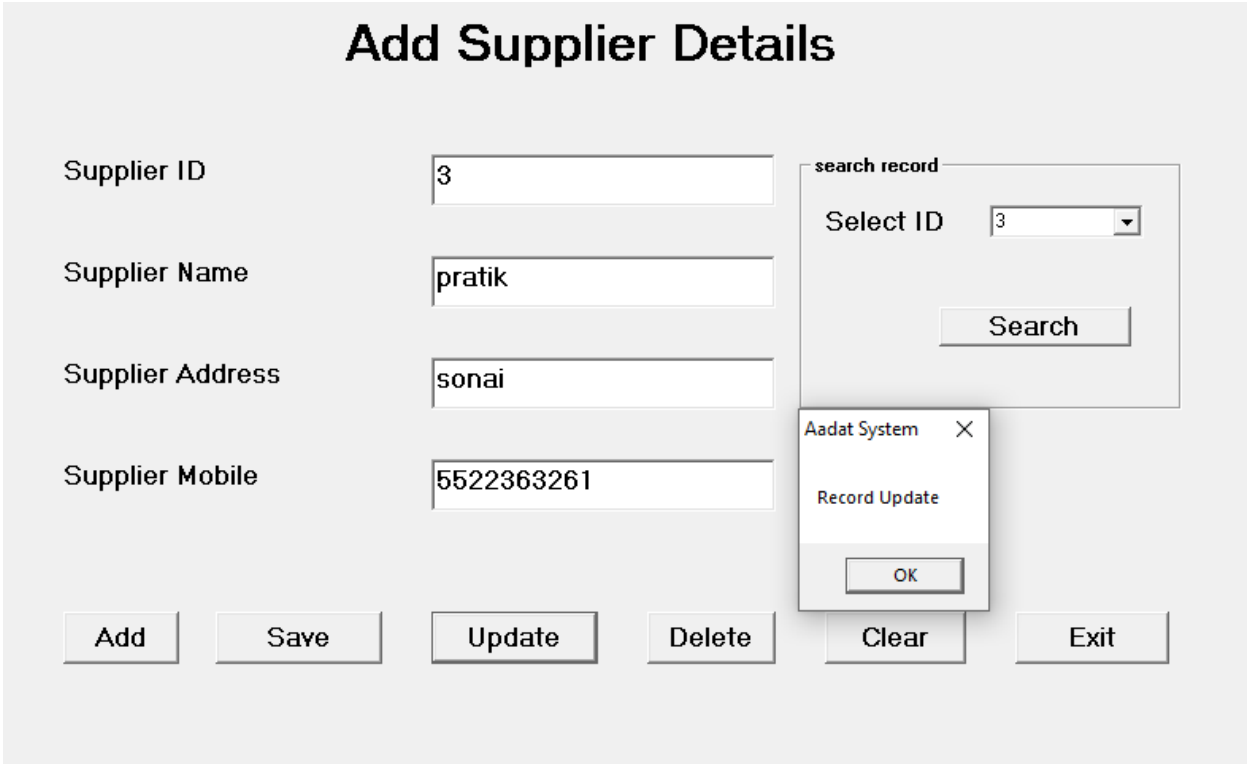
MDI Form:


MDIForm1
Master Transaction Report
Type here to search
9:17 AM
3/22/2021

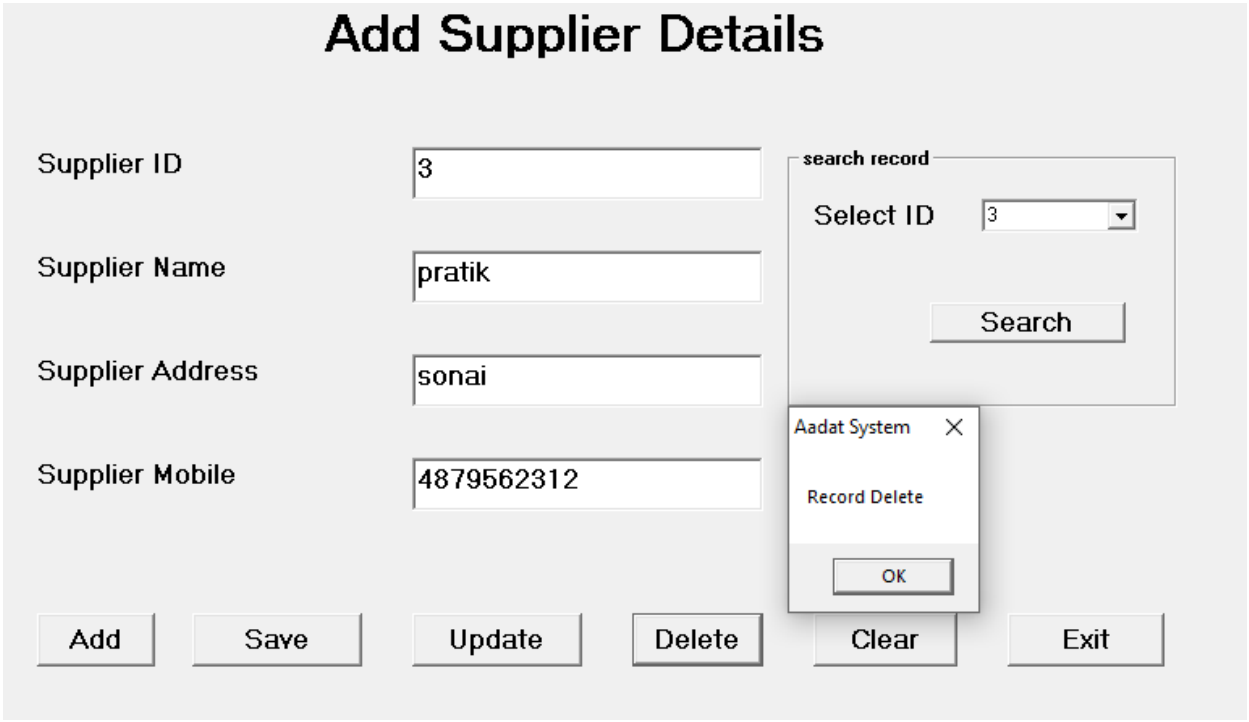
Add Supplier Details



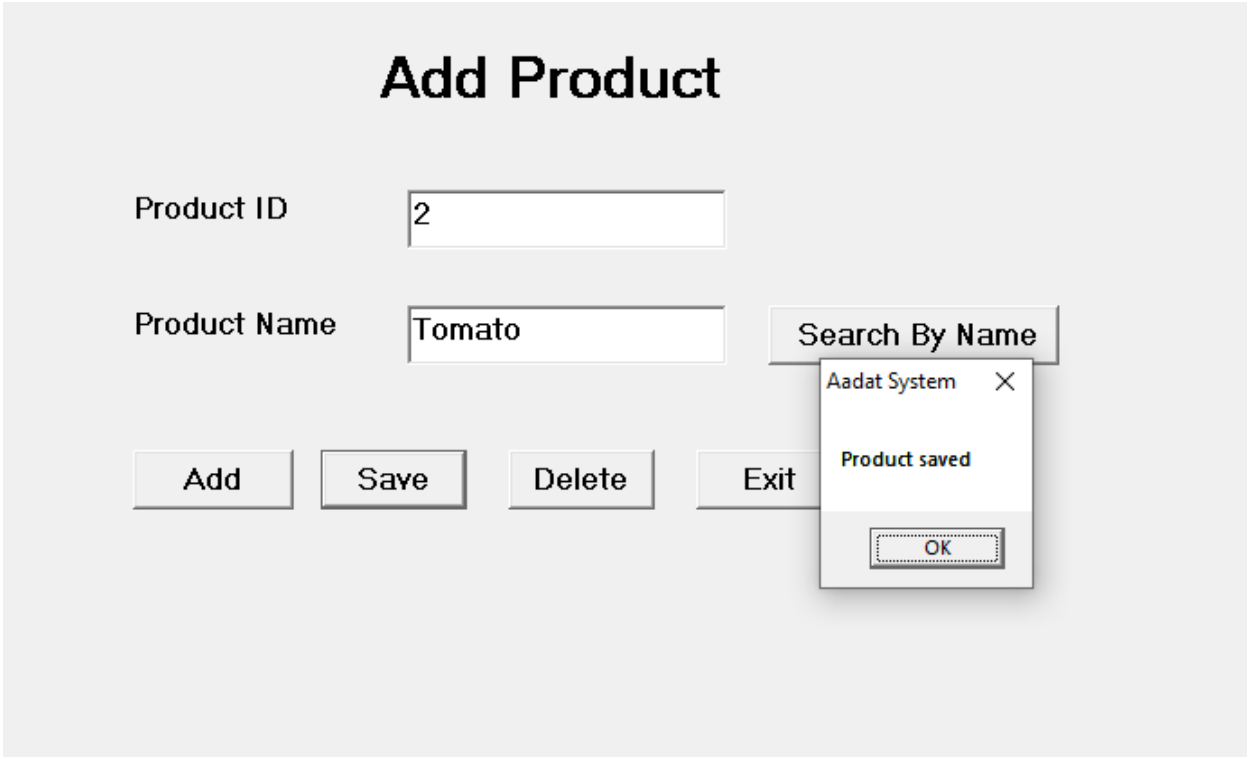
Update Supplier Details:



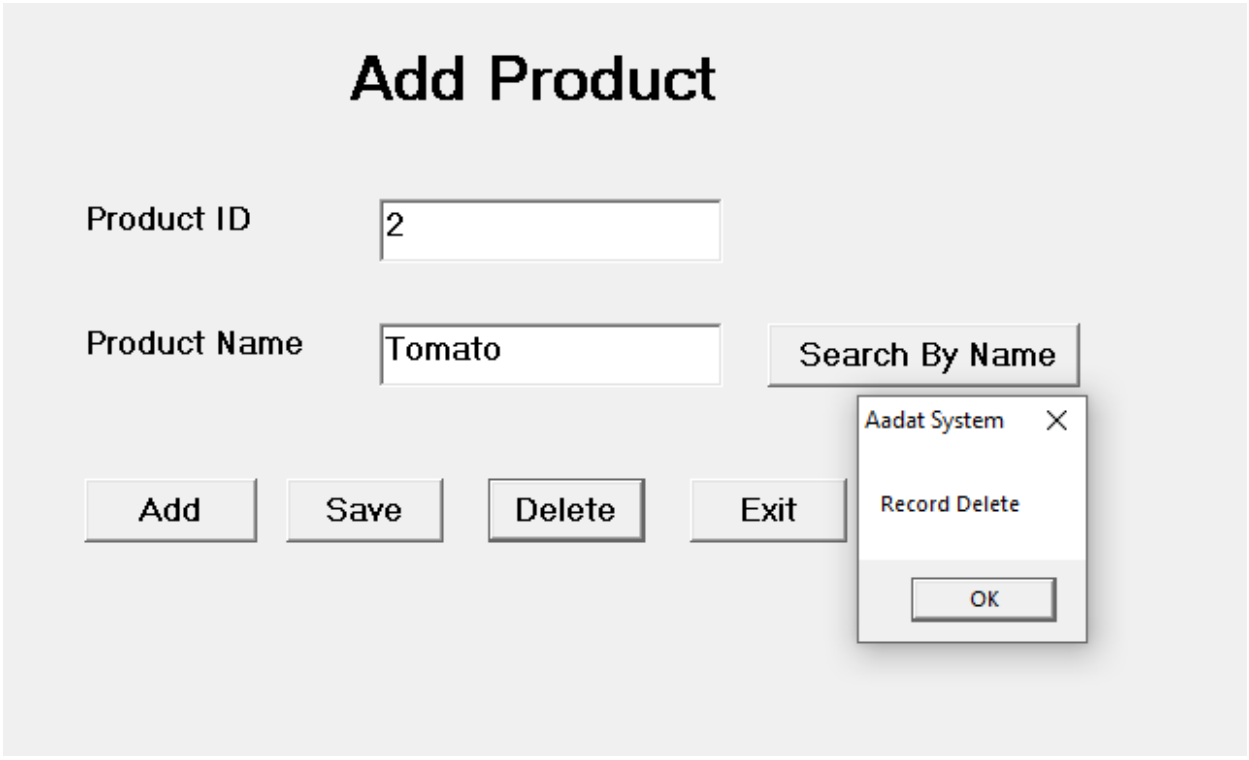
Delete Supplier Details:



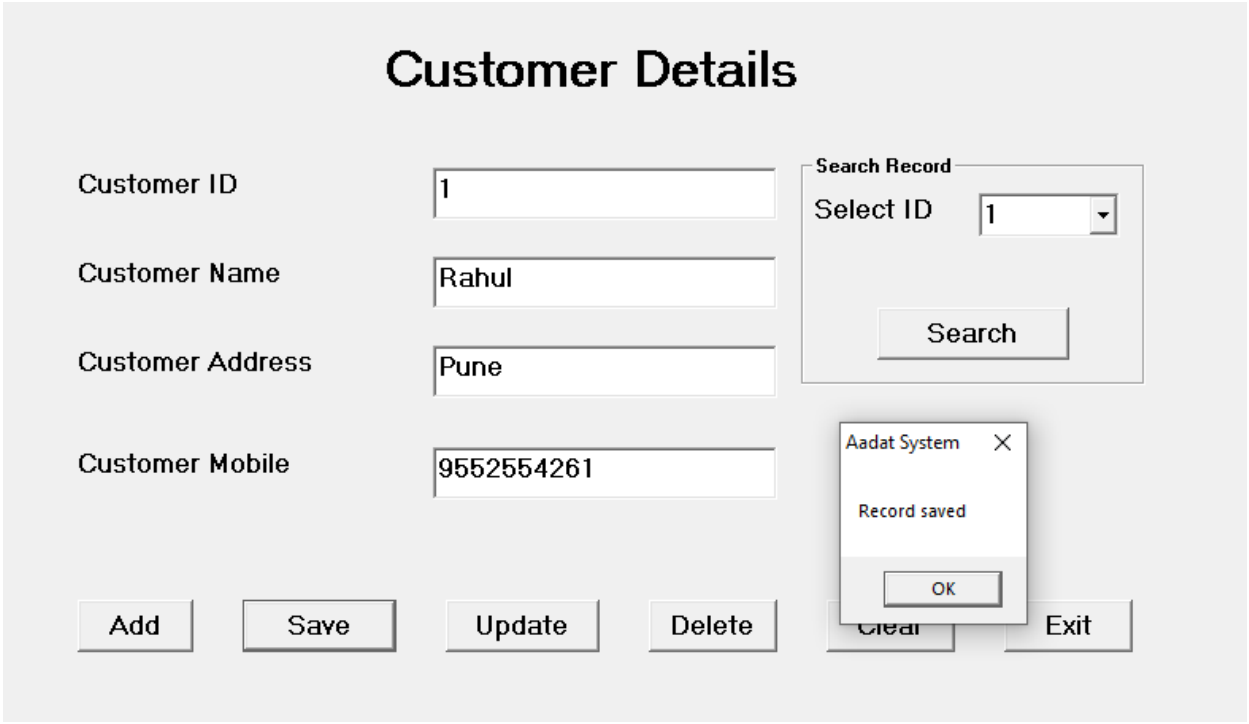
Add Product Details:



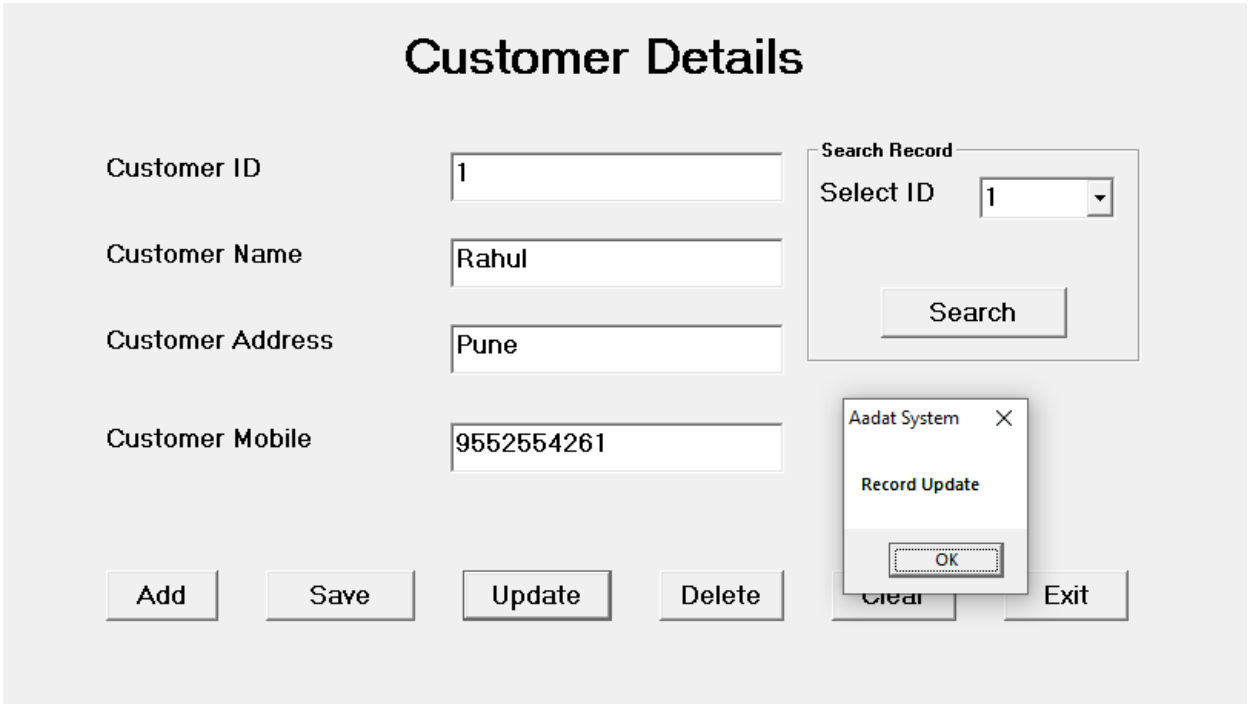
Delete Product Details:



Add Customer Details:



Update Customer Details:



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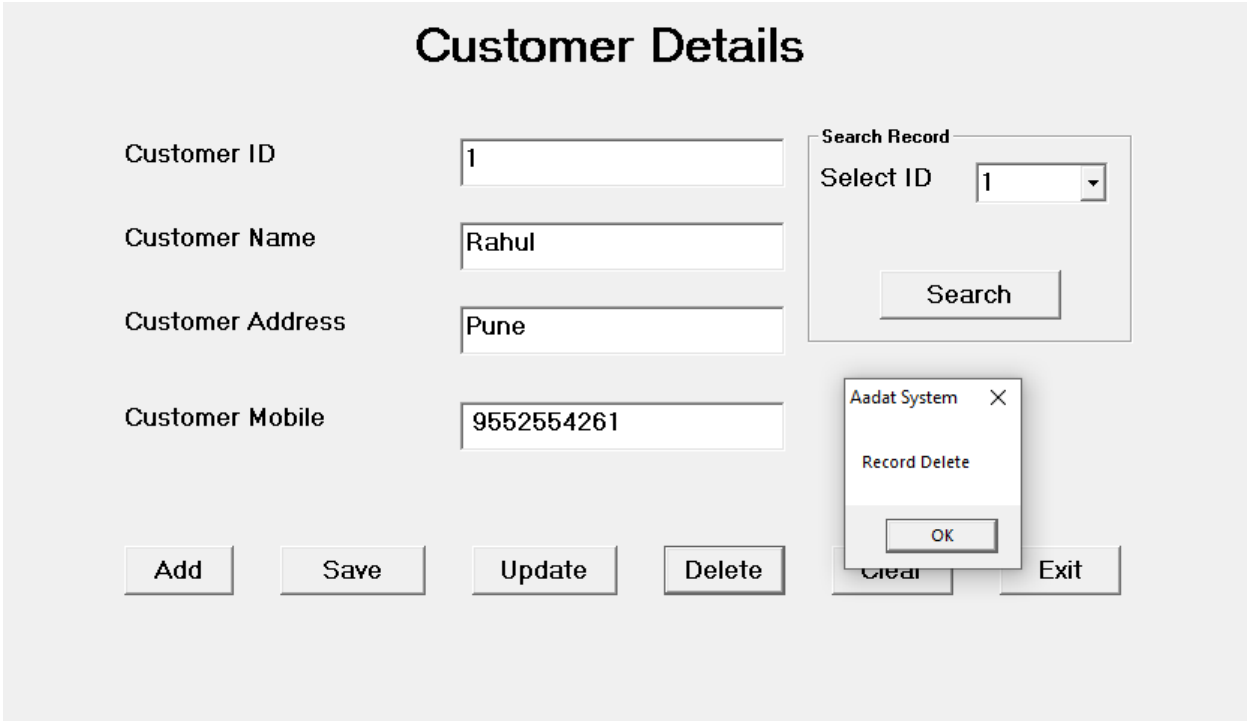
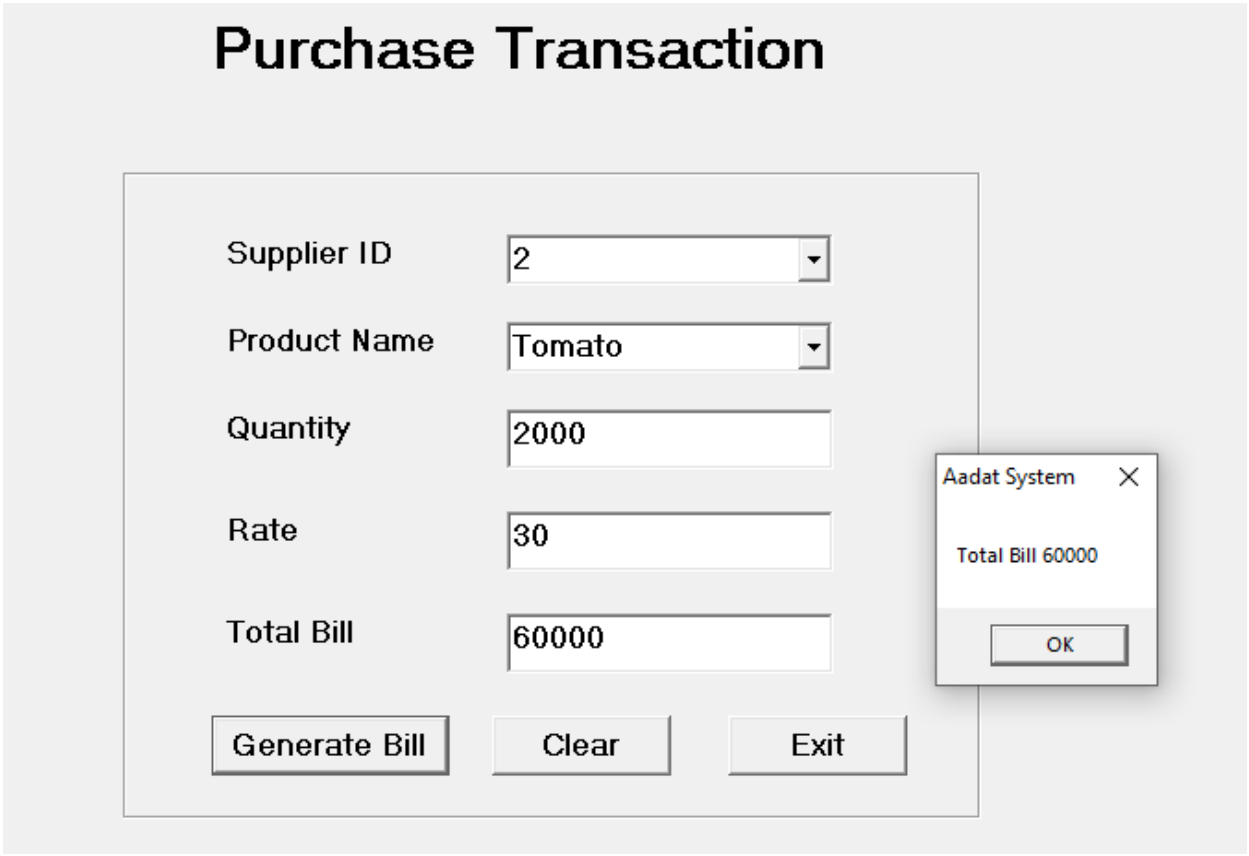
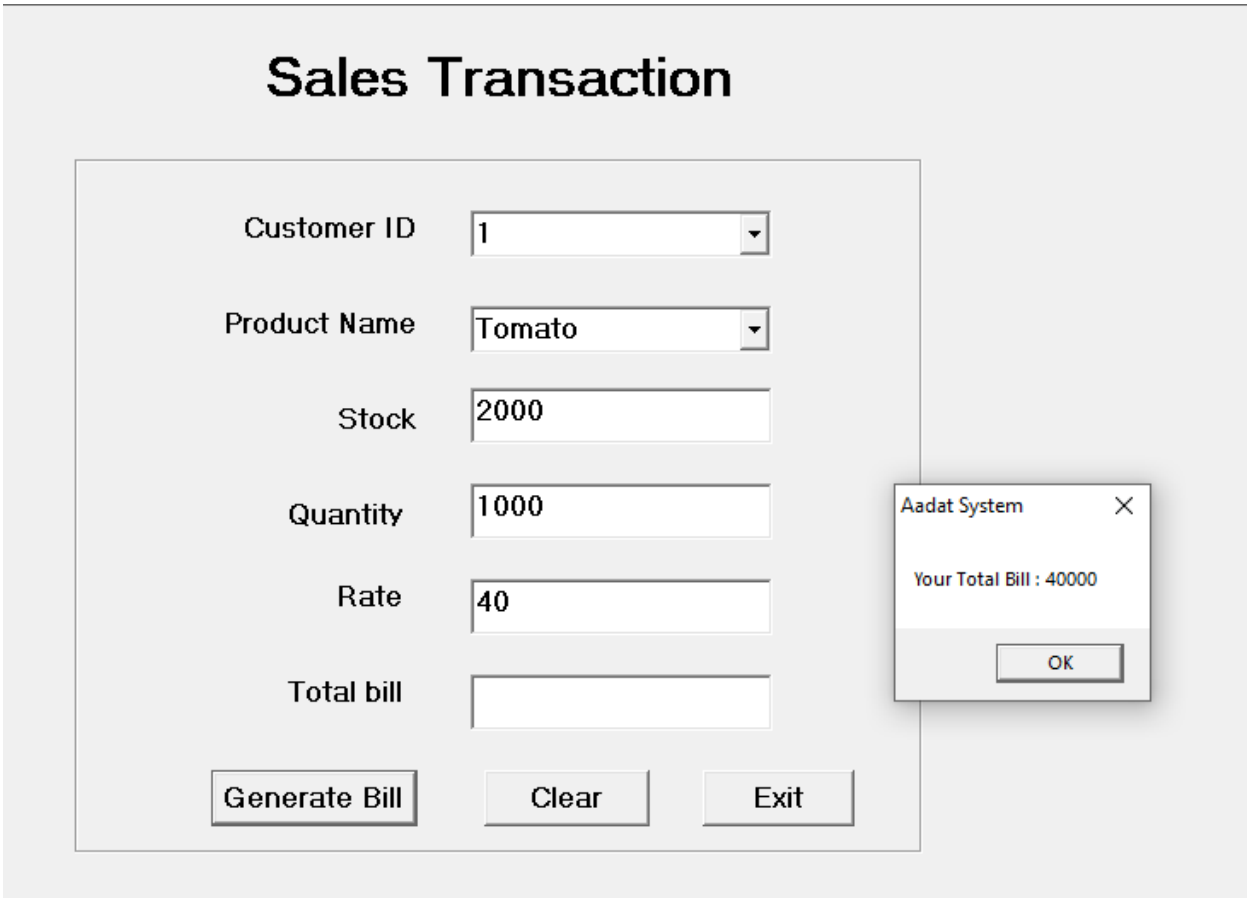
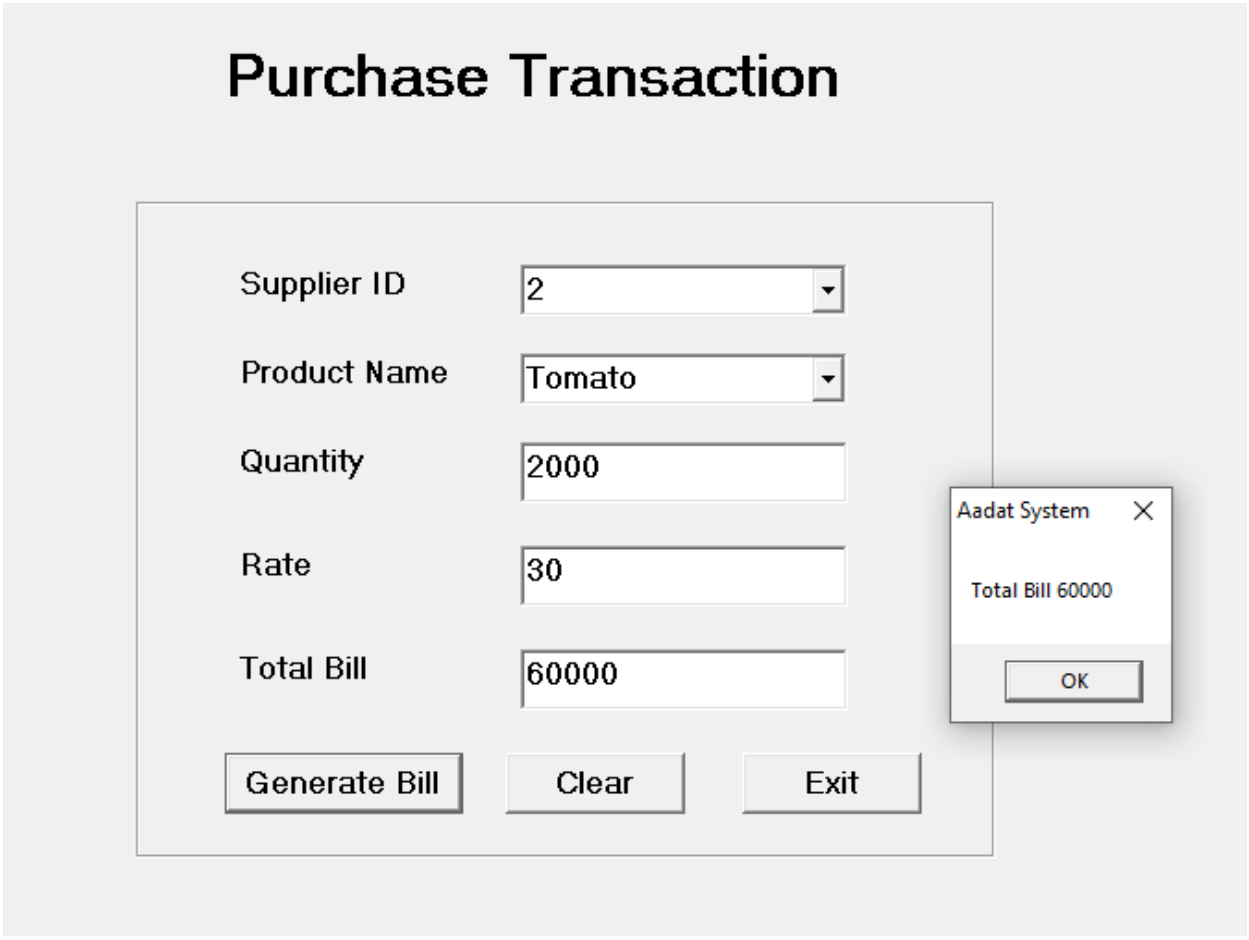


Bill Generation:

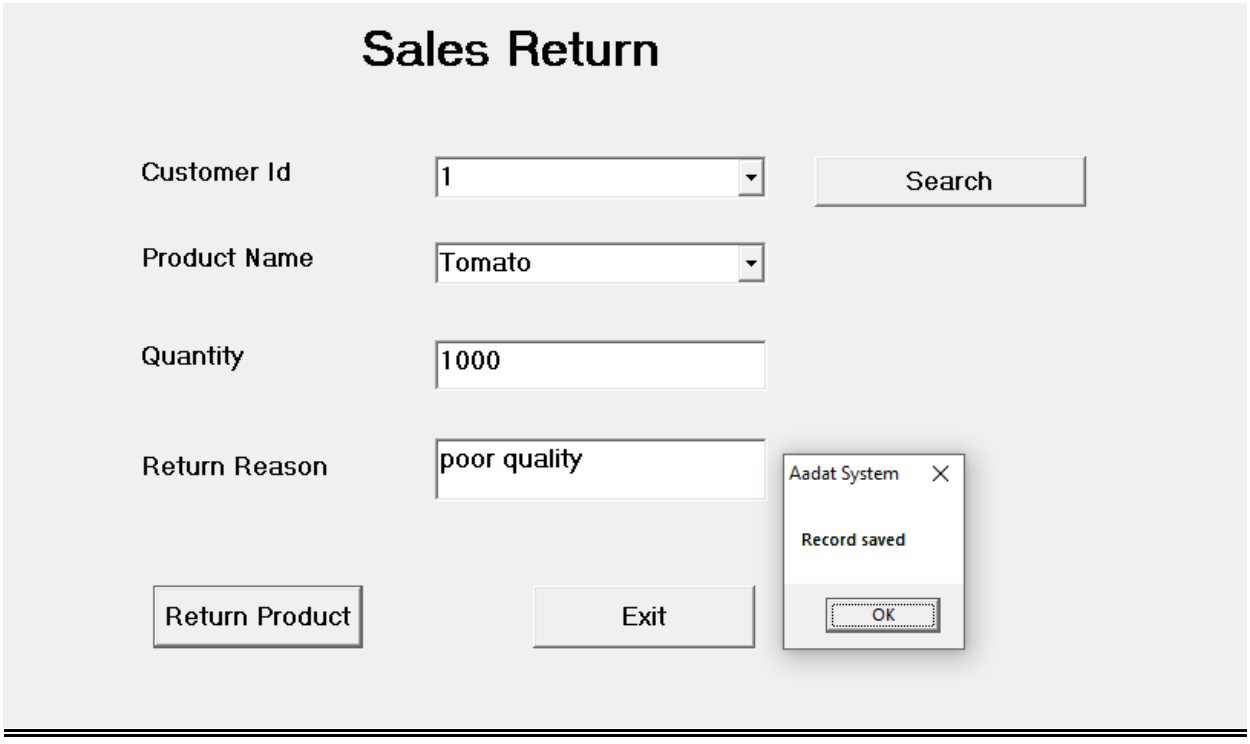




Product Purchase Return:

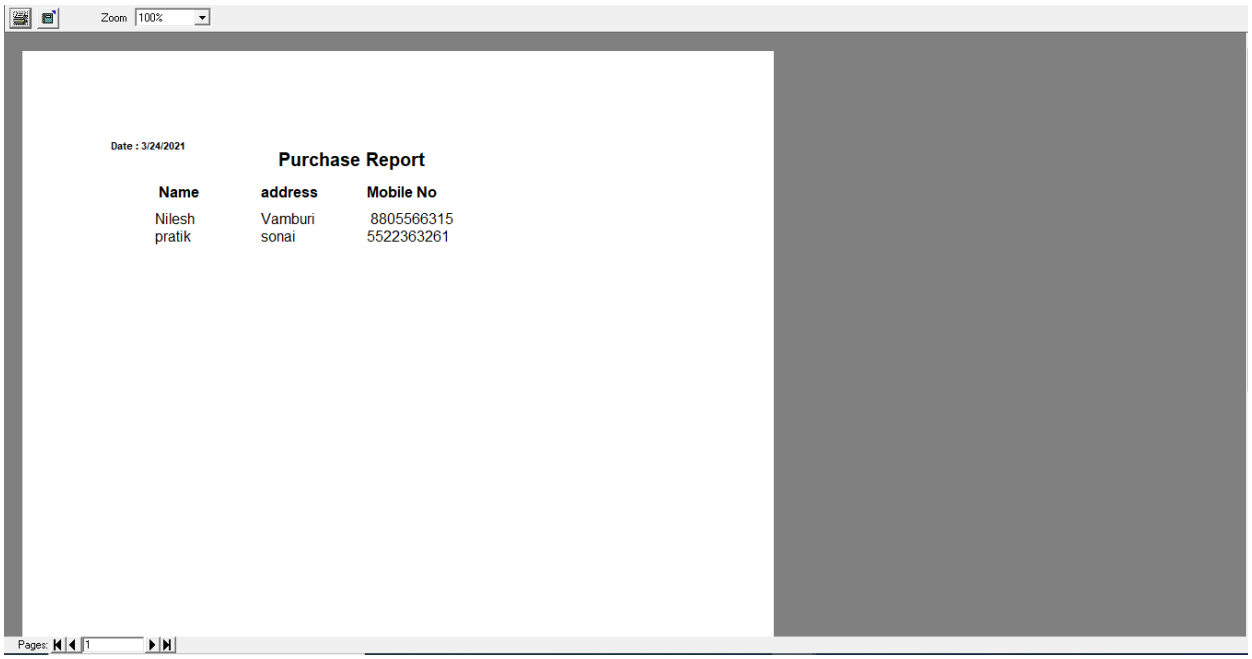


Sale Purchase Return:

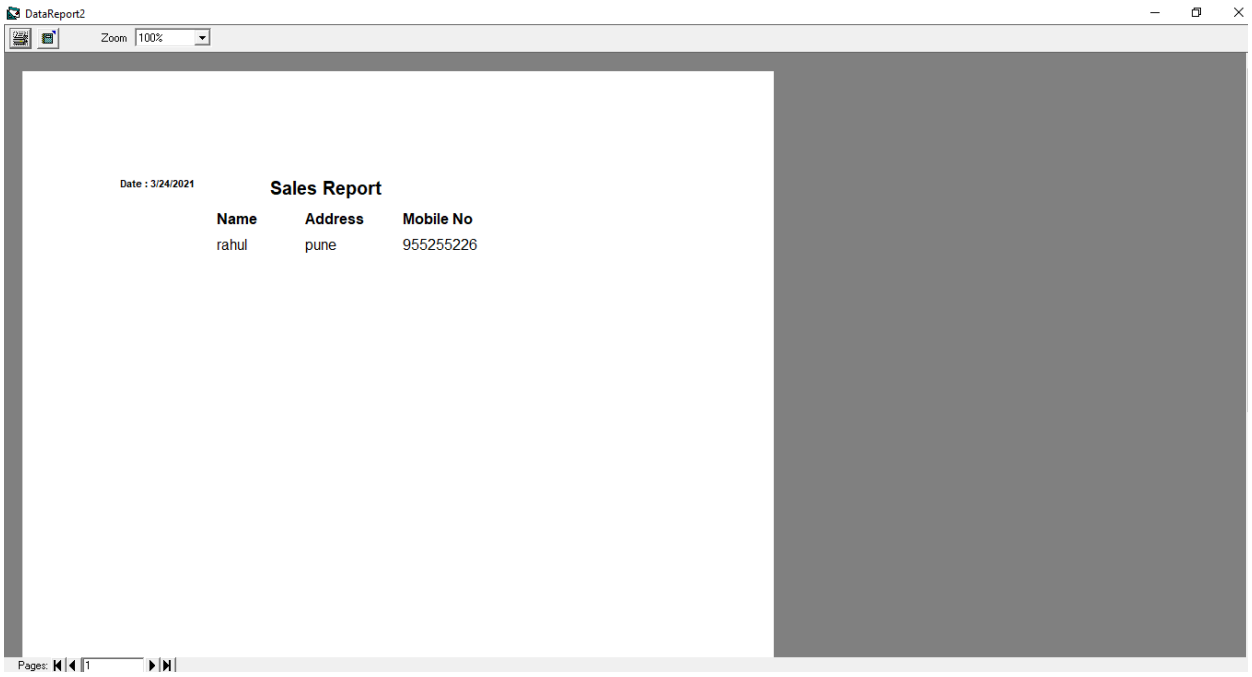


Report:

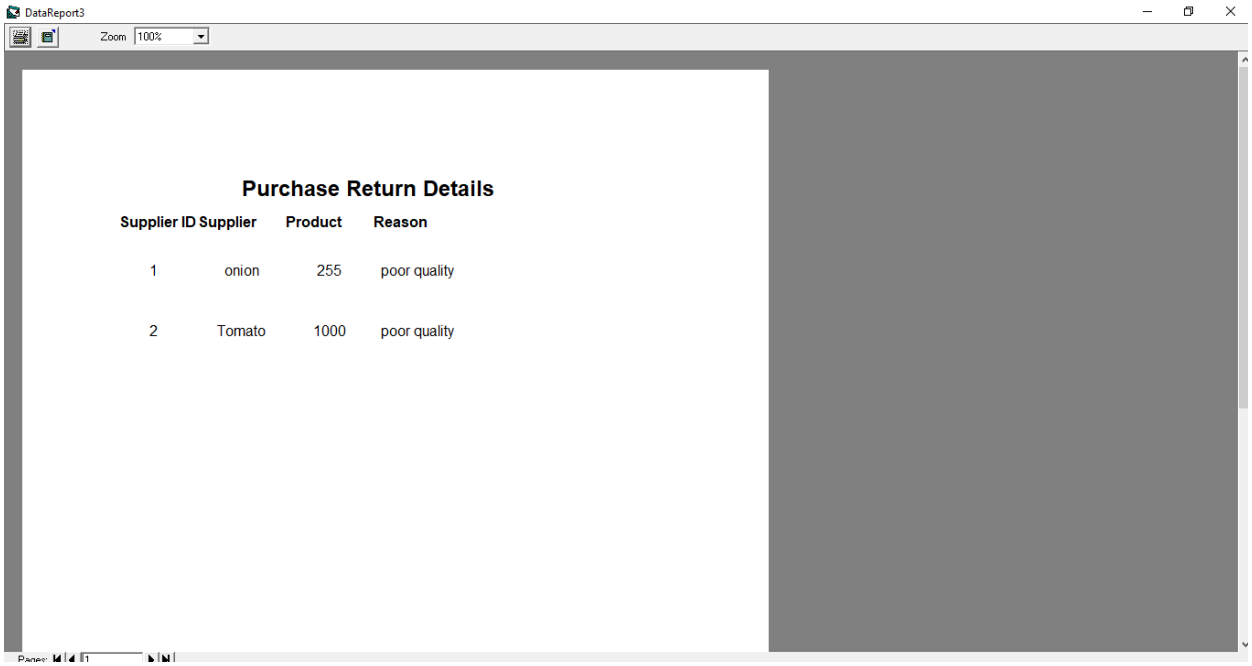
Purchase report:



Sales report:



Purchase return details:



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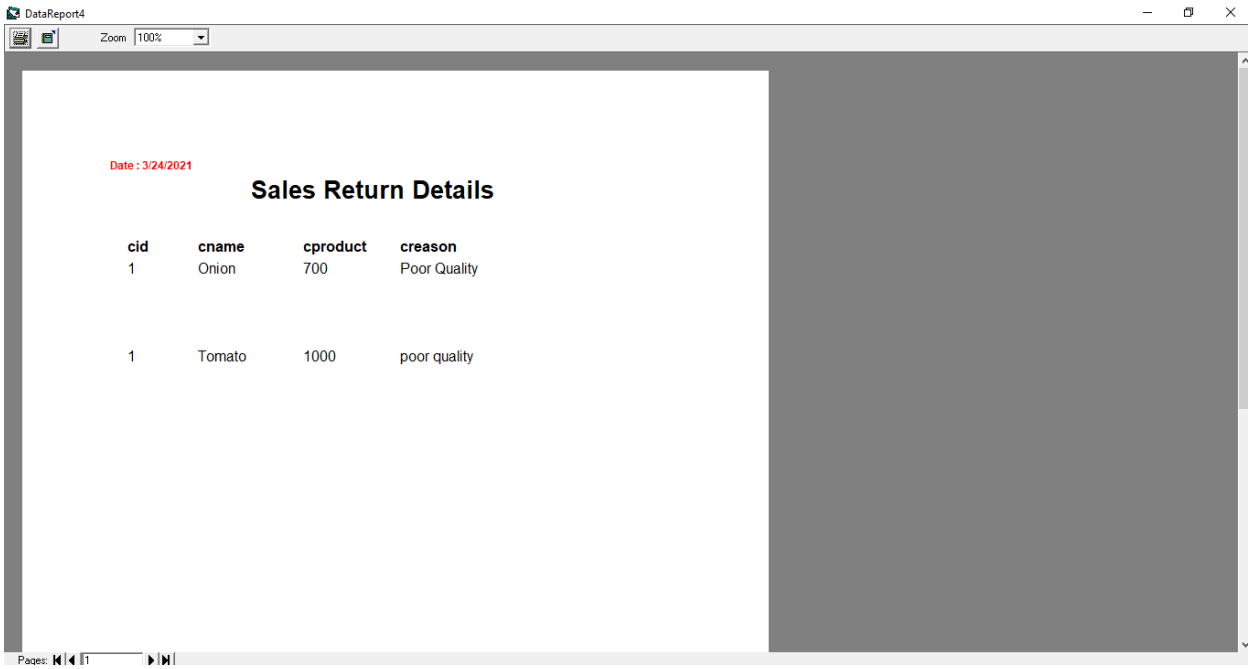

TESTING:

1. White box testing:

- It is also called as STRUCTURAL TESTING or GLASS BOX TESTING.
- Testers use the knowledge of internal logic of the system.
- Mostly verification techniques are used.
- It does not ensure that the user requirement had been met.
- The test may not mimic the real world situations.
- Cost is very high since expert testers are required.
- Example: feasibility review, designer review, code inspection and code walk through.

2. Black box testing:

- It is also called as FUNCTIONAL TESTING. These tests are conducted at interface.
- Testers do not have information about the internal functionality of the system.
- Mostly validation techniques are used.
- It stimulates the actual system usage.
- They have potential of not detecting the logical errors.
- The possibility that efforts are duplicated is high.
- Example: unit testing, integration testing, system testing, and acceptance testing.

3. Unit testing:

- In unit testing the individual component are tested independently to ensure their quality.
- The focus is to uncover the errors in design and implementation.

- The various test that are conducted during the unit test are described below:
- Module interfaces are tested for proper information flow in and out of the program.
- Local data are examined to ensure that integrity is maintained.
- Boundary conditions are tested to ensure that the module operates properly at boundaries established to limit or restrict processing
- All the basis (independent) paths are tested for ensuring that all statements in the module have been executed only once.
- All errors handling paths should be tested.

4. Integration testing:

- A group of dependent components are tested together to ensure their quality of their integration unit.
- The objective is to take unit tested components and build a program structure that has been dictated by software design
- The focus of integration testing is to uncover errors in:
    - Design and construction of software architecture.
    - Integrated functions or operations at subsystem level
    - Interface and interaction between them.
    - Resources interaction and / or environment integration.
- The integration testing can be carried out using two approaches.
    i. The non incremental integration.
    ii. Incremental integration

5. System testing:

The system test is a series of tests conducted to fully the computer based system.

Various types of system tests are:

I. **Recovery testing.**

II. **Security testing.**

III. **Stress testing.**

IV. **Performance testing.**

The main focus of such testing is to test

- System functions and performance.
- System reliability and recoverability(recovery test).
- System installation (installation test).
- System behavior in special condition (stress test).
- System user operations (acceptance test).
- Hardware and software integration and collaboration.
- Integration of external software and the system.

I. Recovery testing:

- Recovery testing is intended to check the system's ability to recover from failures
- In this type of testing the software is forced to fail and then it is verified whether the system recovers properly or not.
- For automated recovery then reinitialization , check point mechanisms , data recovery and restart are verified

II. Security testing:

- Security testing verifies that system protection mechanism prevent improper penetration of data alteration.
- It also verifies that protection mechanism built into the system prevent intrusion such as unauthorized internal or external access or willful damage.

- System design goal is to make the penetration attempt more costly than the value of information that will be obtained in it .

III. Stress testing:

- Determines breakpoint of a system to establish maximum service level.
- In stress testing the system is executed in manner that demands resources in abnormal quality, frequency or volume.
- A variation of stress testing is a technique called sensitivity testing.
- A variation of stress testing is a technique called sensitivity testing.
- The sensitivity testing is a testing in which it is tried to uncover data from a large class of valid data that may cause instability or improper processing.

IV. Performance testing:

- Performance testing evaluates the run time performance of the software especially real time software.
- In performance testing resources utilization such as CPU load , throughput ,response time, memory usage can be measured.
- For big system (e.g. banking system) involving many users connecting to servers (e.g. using internet) performance testing is very difficult.

FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

The main aim of our project is create a good interaction between the Client and Owner.

- We are trying to do the project at best level to satisfy all the end users
- In our future we are decided to provide more security to our Project which may not be hacked.
- And we give the choice to student to add their name under the faculty who they wish and get advice for their betterment.
- It will be more empowering.

LIMITATIONS OF THE SYSTEM

1. Need skilled person to handle it.
2. As computer does not have its own brain, manual mistakes can lead to hazards.

3. If users want report, which is not mention in the listed option for the reports, then the new program query for that report has to be needed.

4. Possibility of displaying wrong message while at runtime if user enter wrong information.

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2. Object Oriented Software Engineering
3. Database Management System
4. Use Internet

Online References:

- www.w3school.com
- www.google.co.in