# **TEENOVATORS**

# Core Banking Software Requirements Specification

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# **Contents**

1.	Introduction 3
	1.1 Purpose
	1.2 Scope
	1.3 Definitions. 4
	1.4 References
	1.5 Technologies
	1.6 Overview
2.	Overall Description 6
	2.1 Product Perspective
	2.2 Product Function 8
	2.3 Use-Case Model Survey
	2.4 Schema Design
	2.5 E-R Model
	2.6 Assumptions
3.	Specific Requirements
	3.1 Use-Case Reports
	3.2 Supplementary Requirements

### **Software Requirements Specification**

- 1. Introduction: A Core Banking Software is the key to the application of modern technology in the banking sector. It provides innumerable ways to perform tasks consistently, accurately and with versatility. Core Banking is the networking of branches which enables a customer to avail the entire bank services irrespective of where he/she maintains his/her account.
  - 1.1 Purpose: The present scenario views the need of deploying a technological solution that encompasses every aspect of the banking operations and provides a complete suite of delivery channels. It is the turn of the transaction processing systems to dominate the arena and transform banking processes and practices the world over to achieve higher levels of differentiation, agility and operational efficiency. The Core Banking would prove the most fruitful step in this field.

#### 1.2 <u>Scope:</u>

- 1.2.1 Includes different services as e-Banking,
  Bill Payment, Tax Payment, etc.
- 1.2.2 Inbox Facility is also provided.
- 1.2.3 User can Submit any Query to get the corresponding solution.
- 1.2.4 Includes Auto Reports Generation on daily, monthly and yearly basis.
- 1.2.5 Provision of Standing Instruction Issue.
- 1.2.6 A search functionality is also included to any particular account details.
- 1.2.7 It provides a section of Re mittance which includes Inter- Banking as well as option of Foreign Re mittances.
- 1.2.8 Letters of Guarantee can also be issued.
- 1.2.9 Incudes General Ledger Maintainence.
- 1.2.10 Intra-Banking Facility can be used for account to account transactions.
- 1.2.11A Command Box is also provided which can be used to perform an operation directly by command-line.

1.2.12A SQL query can also be given to operate any function even those which are not included in the software. Administrator has full rights over the database while employee has limited access to it.

#### 1.3 Definitions:

#### **ACID Properties:**

- Atomicity: Either all operations of a transaction are reflected properly in a database or none are.
- ullet Consistency: Execution of a transaction in isolation i.e. with no other transaction executing concurrently preserves the consistency of the database.
- Isolation: Even though multiple transactions may execute concurrently, the system guarantees that for every pair of transaction  $T_i$  and  $T_j$ , it appears to  $T_i$  that either  $T_j$  finished execution before  $T_i$  started or  $T_j$  started execution after  $T_i$  finished. Thus, each transaction is unaware of other transactions executing concurrently in the system.
- <u>Durability</u>: After a transaction completes successfully, the changes it has made to the database persist, even if there are system failures.
- E-R Model: Based on the perception of a real world that consists of basic objects called Entities and Relations between these. The set of entities of the same type are called Entity Set and relations of same type are called Relationship Set. E-R model places a constraint called mapping cardinalities which expresses the number of entities to which another entity can be associated.
- Remittance: The process of sending money to remove an obligation. This is most often done through an electronic network, wire transfer or mail. The term also refers to the amount of money being sent to remove the obligation.

➤ Standing Instructions: Alerts that a customer can give to the bank to permit it to debit a fixed amount of money from his account for a particular reason. The bank charges some commission for this purpose.

#### 1.4 References:

- > Online References:
  - www.sbi.co.in
  - www.ucobank.com
  - www.icicibank.com
- ► Books:
  - Database System Concepts by Abraham Silberschatz
- > IEEE SRS Format
- Project Scenario and specification given by IBM

#### 1.5 Technologies:

- 1.5.1 Eclipse IDE
- **1.5.2** W A S C E Web Sphere Application Server Community Edition
- **1.5.3** DB2 Express
- 1.6 <u>Overview:</u> The remaining portion of SRS is divided into two sections:
  - ➤ Overall Description will describe the major components of the system, interconnection and external interfaces.
  - > Specific Requirements will describe the function of actors, their role in the system and constraints.

# 2 Overall Description:

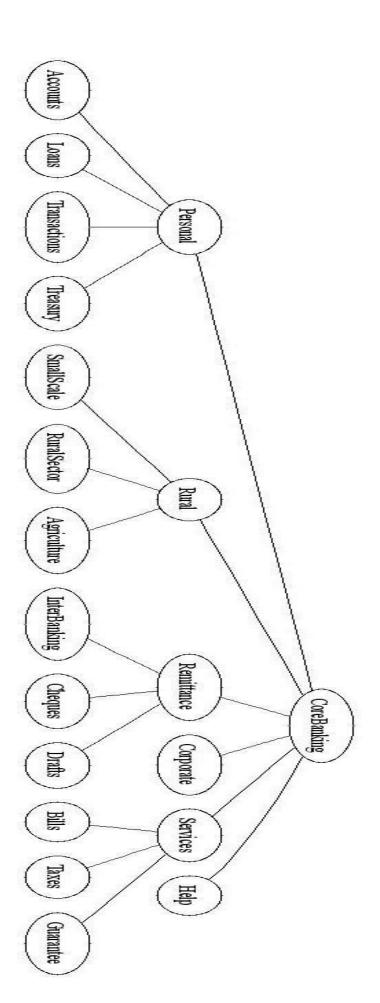
#### 2.1 <u>Product Perspective:</u> There are 3 aspects of perspection to this project:

<u>Customer View</u>- Can access functions like viewing information, Intra-Banking features, Bill and Tax payments, etc.

 $\underline{\text{Employee View}}\text{-}$  Can access functions of customer and many other additional functions.

Administrator View- Can access functions of Employee and some other additional administrative tasks.

The following image depicts the overall view of our project:



Page | 7

# 2.2 <u>Product Function</u>: The various sections of the product are described below with their function:

#### 2.2.1 Personal Tab:

This portion shall be useful only for the employees as it shall ensure the administrative work such as maintainence of different types of account and loan details, transaction functions and few other jobs.

O wing to such confidential functions, access to this shall be possible only through a secure method of logging in.

#### 2.2.2 **Rural Sector:**

This tab is primarily created so as to cater to the increasing needs of the rural sector in setting up various farming phenomenon. It also has special specification for small-scale industries. Besides, all the Rural Branches are also handled under this section.

#### 2.2.3 <u>International Banking:</u>

It includes features such as provision of foreign currency loans, financial services for the purpose of import/export, Treasury services, etc.

#### 2.2.4 Corporate Banking:

Under this section, we provide capital finance to both domestic as well as international users. It also includes many term loans, deferred payment guarantees, etc.

#### 2.2.5 **Services:**

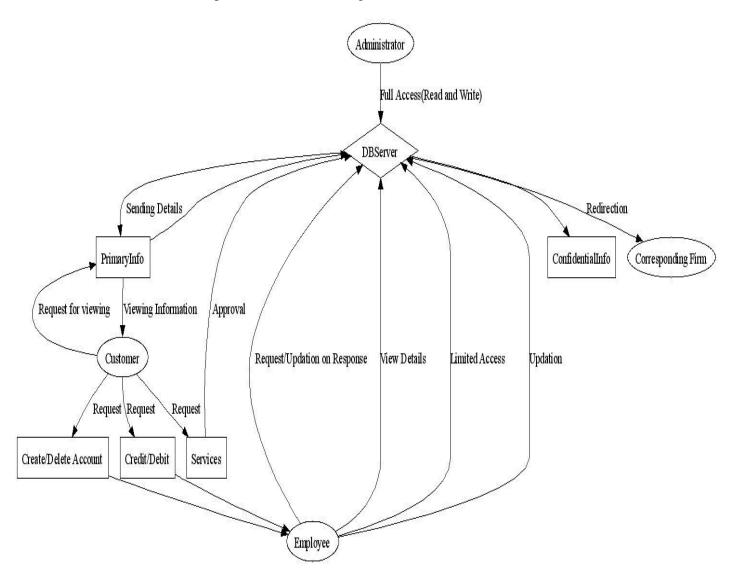
Under this tab we handle many exclusive features which are totally for the use of customers. This includes e-Banking, Bill

payment, Tax Payments, Letters of Guarantee etc.

#### 2.2.6 **Help:**

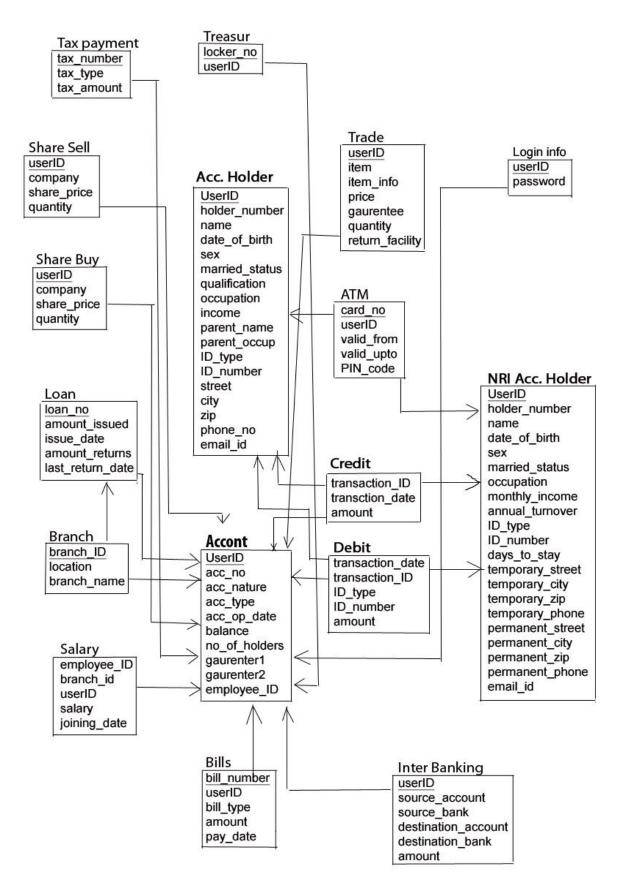
This is an attached documentation that will act as a user guide to users whether a customer, employee or administrator.

**2.3 <u>Use-Case Model Survey:</u>** The following diagram indicates the use-case modelling simulation of a basic Banking Project. The description follows the diagram.

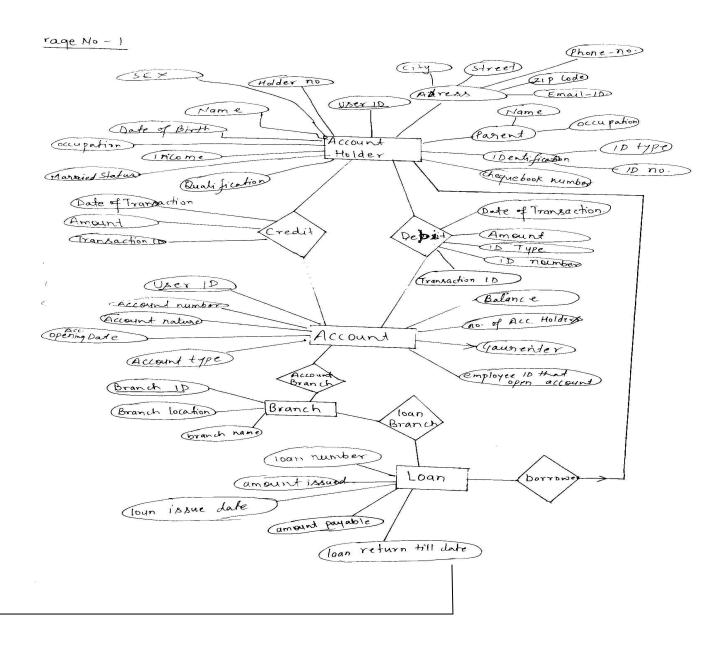


To explain the overall theory of the project, we have decided three vantage points as shown in the above diagram.

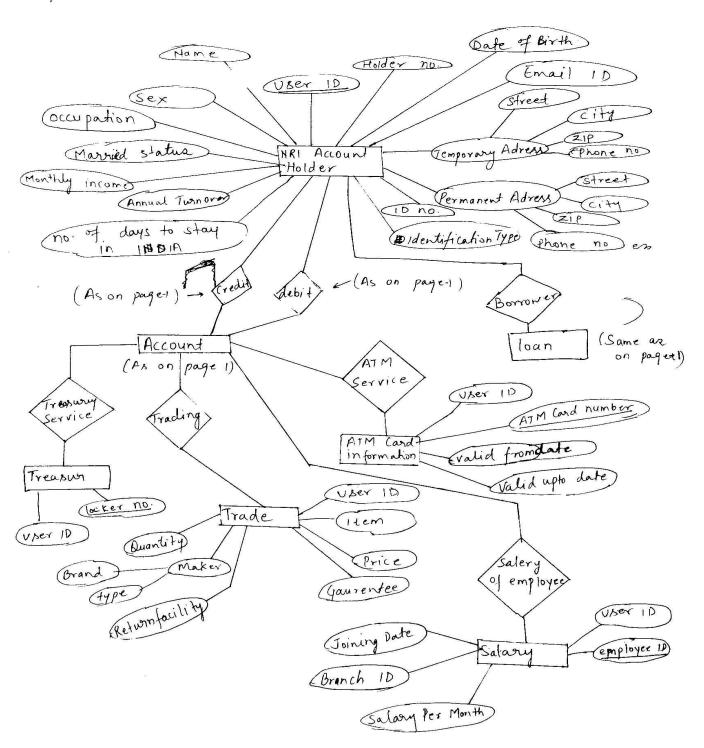
- Customer point of View: A customer could have various demands from an application as this-
  - O Creation or deletion of account.
  - O Credit or debit balance from account.
  - O Loan Hiring or Loan Payment.
  - O Viewing his account details.
  - O Availing the extra services provided by a banking system.
- Employee point of View: The following are the jobs of an employee in a banking system.
  - O Accept various requests of creation/deletion of accounts.
  - O Crediting or debiting the amount from one's account.
  - O Forwarding the request of a loan sanction to the Administrator.
  - O Updation of records in the Database after any transaction or operation.
- Administrator point of View: The administrator needs to check the following:
  - O Inter-operatibility between various sections of the system.
  - O Ensure proper system functioning.
  - O Take care of the RISK issue and take appropriate management techniques.
    - **2.4 Schema Design:** The schema design shown below is self-explanatory. This is a basic Schema or Database design for any Banking Enterprise. However, we have included a few more relations in it to provide some extra features.



**2.5** <u>E-R Model:</u> The Entity-Relationship model for various relations and entity sets is illustrated through the following diagram. The standard notations are followed in the diagram.



Page no-2



#### 2.6 Assumptions:

- The current values for the Database are provided manually and has no real connection with any system database. However, the database can be recreated easily.
- The administrator account is created by default in the project.
- There can be a maximum of three account holders for any type of account.
- Minimum balance required for an Saving Account to exist =500 /-INR

Minimum balance required for an Current Account to exist =1000 /-INR

Minimum balance required for an Fixed Deposit Account to exist =5000 /-INR

Minimum balance required for an Recurring Account to exist =500 /- INR

- Cheques are numbered in the format:
   <Number of Cheque(1-25) > < Cheque Book Number>
   Examples of some valid Cheque Numbers are 1CHQ3, 13CHQ4
   ,24CHQ45 etc.
- Few interest rates have been assumed and few have been taken as granted. However, code can be modified to take desired rates.

  Hence, this is only an assumption and not a limitation.
- The Remittance Option is enabled only for a few number of countries and not all. However to enable all the currency rates of all countries must be put in the table.

#### **3** Specific Requirements:

#### 3.1 Use-case Reports:

- Administrator: The person in this designation enjoys full access over the DBServer and thereby has full privileges over the system.
  - Managing System Users-view, create, delete and update information pertaining to them.
  - Viewing Logs.

Name of Use Case: Viewing User Information

**Description:** View the list of customers and employees and all other

system users who are assigned some role in the system.

**Preconditions:** (i) Administrator is already logged in.

(ii) System Users have been already assigned tasks.

Flow of Events: (i) A particular system user is selected.

(ii) The required query is submitted to the DBS erver.

(iii) The corresponding output is displayed.

Name of Use Case: Creating User Accounts

**Description:** Create accounts of various customers and employees and all

other system users.

**Preconditions:** (i) Administrator is already logged in.

Flow of Events: (i) All the details like login name, password and other relevant

details are collected.

(ii) The required information is submitted to the DBServer

with a request of creating account.

(iii) The corresponding account is created.

Alternate Flow of Events: (i) A message for duplicate login name appears.

(ii) The administrator has to enter all the details again.

Name of Use Case: Updating User Information

**Description:** Update the details of customers and employees and all other

system users.

**Preconditions:** (i) Administrator is already logged in.

(ii) System Users have been already created.

Flow of Events: (i) A particular system user is selected.

(ii) Assign or Revoke the tasks, permissions, etc.

(iii) The required query is submitted to the DBServer.

(iv) The corresponding changes are updated on the server.

Name of Use Case: Viewing Log Information

**Description:** View the activites (log) of customers and employees and all

other system users.

**Preconditions:** (i) Administrator is already logged in.

(ii) System Users have been already created.

Flow of Events: (i) A particular system user is selected.

(ii) The required date is selected.

(iii) The required query is sub mitted to the DBServer.

(iv) The corresponding log file is displayed.

**Employee:** The next subordinate to the position of Administrator.

 He entertains and processes the requests of customers to create/delete account, credit/debit money and other jobs.

• He is responsible for updation of product/service details.

Name of Use Case: Crediting Money to Account

**Description:** To credit the money to a user's account in case he deposits

the money through any means.

**Preconditions:** (i) Employee is already logged in.

(ii) Money has been deposited by customer.

Flow of Events: (i) The particular account details are viewed.

(ii) The amount is credited by increasing the balance.

(iii) The details are updated on the DBServer.

Name of Use Case: Debiting Money from Account

**Description:** To debit the money from a user's account in case he wishes to

withdraw the money through any means.

**Preconditions:** (i) Employee is already logged in.

(ii) Request for withdrawal has been submitted by customer.

Flow of Events: (i) The particular account details are viewed.

(ii) Constraints such as minimum balance, etc are verified
(iii) After verification, the amount is debit from the account

by decreasing the balance.

(iv) The details are updated on the DBServer.

Name of Use Case: Creating Product/Services catalogue.

**Description:** The product and services details are maintained in the form of

catalogue.

**Preconditions:** (i) Employee is already logged in.

Flow of Events: (i) All the product and service details are entered.

(ii) The required information is submitted to the  ${\tt DBServer.}$ 

(iii) The corresponding service creating is entered in the log.

- **Customer:** He is the user with limited number of features. He has access to only few features of the application.
  - He can view his information and avail few features of the application.
  - o Name of Use Case: Viewing Account Information

**<u>Description:</u>** A customer is allowed to view all the information he gave to the bank during creation of account. He can however not change it.

**Preconditions:** Customer is already logged in.

**Flow of Events:** (i) Customer logins with his user id and password.

- (ii) He send the query to Server to view information.
- (iii) The server query the DBServer for Customer information and sends it back to the customer.
  - (iv) The information is finally displayed in the browser.

o Name of Use Case: Account to Account Transfer

**<u>Description:</u>** A customer can transfer money from his account to any desired account

**Preconditions:** Customer is already logged in.

<u>Flow of Events:</u> (i) Customer send request to server to debit money from his account and credit it to someone's account.

- (ii) Server validates customer through his ID and if validated debits the money from his account and credits it to the destination account and send a confimation.
- (iii) In case of failure of validation, Error message is displayed.

#### 3.2 Supplementary Requirements:

- ➤ Have hours of operation that are 24 x 7 Because system can be an automated process, so it can stay open for 24 hours a day. If the base is now the entire world, staying open 24 hours a day becomes critical. System is required to be available 24x7 so UPS support must be on server site for at least 8 hours in case of power failure. System will remain inaccessible to users at 2:00 to 4:00 am for backup and maintenance purpose.
- Make the existing Web site more dynamic in nature Many early Web implementations consisted of static HTML pages. This becomes very difficult to manage if the number of pages gets too large. An effective system should be largely dynamic taking advantage of technology that automates this process rather than relying on manual processes. Application should serve dynamic user based customized web pages to its clients from server.
- ➤ Tie the existing Web site into existing enterprise systems Any existing Web site that relies on the manual duplication of data from another system is one that can be improved. Most of the business data in the world today exists in enterprise servers that can be connected to the Web servers to make this process far more effective.
- ➤ Provide good performance and the ability to scale the server —

  The Web

Application Server should provide good performance and the ability to manage performance with techniques, such as support for caching, clustering, and load balancing.

➤ Providing session management capability - Web application developers should not spend valuable time worrying about how to maintain sessions within the application. The Web Application Server should provide these services.