



Attendance Management System project report

Submitted by

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		AttendanceSystem

Introduction

Our project introduces an Attendance Management System designed to streamline employee attendance processes and enhance organizational efficiency. The system allows employees to clock in and out, provides managers with tools to track their team's attendance and approve leave requests, and enables administrators to manage users and generate detailed reports.

How it Works:

The code is structured into six main classes, each responsible for a specific functionality, ensuring clarity and organization:

1. **User Class:** Manages user details like name, ID, and role, along with login and logout functionalities.
2. **Employee Class:** Handles clock-in and clock-out processes and provides access to attendance records.
3. **Manager Class:** Oversees team management, leave approvals, and report generation.
4. **Admin Class:** Facilitates user management, including adding/removing users, generating monthly reports, and tracking attendance.
5. **Attendance System Class:** Manages the entire system, including attendance tracking and notification handling.
6. **Attendance Record Class:** Maintains timestamps for employee check-ins and check-outs and calculates working hours.

System Benefits:

- Simplifies employee attendance logging.
- Empowers managers with tools for effective team management.
- Provides administrators with a comprehensive overview for improved decision-making.

Objective

The primary goal of this project is to create a sophisticated electronic system for tracking employee attendance and departures using Java.

This system is designed to streamline time management and boost overall work efficiency within organizations. By automating and precisely monitoring when employees clock in and out, administrators can effortlessly oversee schedules, generate detailed monthly reports, and ultimately enhance productivity across the board.

Code explanation

```
1  import java.time.LocalDateTime;
2  import java.util.ArrayList;
3  import java.util.List;
4  import java.util.Scanner;
5
6  // Superclass User
7  @
8  class User {
9      String name;
10     int id;
11     String role;
12
13     public User(String name, int id, String role) {
14         this.name = name;
15         this.id = id;
16         this.role = role;
17     }
18
19     public void login() {
20         System.out.println(name + " logged in as " + role);
21     }
22
23     public void logout() {
24         System.out.println(name + " logged out.");
25     }
}
```

User Class

Attributes:

1. String name:

- A variable to store the user's name.

2. int id:

- A variable to store the user's unique identifier (ID)

3. String role:

- A variable to store the user's role.

Constructor:

This is a constructor that initializes a new instance of the User class.

Parameters:

1. String name:

- the name of the user.

2. int id:

- the user's ID.

3. String role:

- the user's role.

this keyword: Refers to the current object instance, differentiating between the class attributes and the parameters.

Methods:

1. Login Method:

- This method simulates the user logging into the system.
- It prints a message indicating the user's name and their role upon login.

2. Logout Method:

- This method simulates the user logging out of the system.
- It prints a message indicating that the user has logged out.

```

3 class Employee extends User {
4     boolean isClockedIn;
5     List<AttendanceRecord> attendanceRecords;
6
7     public Employee(String name, int id) {
8         super(name, id, role: "Employee");
9         this.isClockedIn = false;
10        this.attendanceRecords = new ArrayList<>();
11    }
12
13    public void clockIn() {
14        if (!isClockedIn) {
15            isClockedIn = true;
16            AttendanceRecord record = new AttendanceRecord(userId:id, checkInTime: LocalDateTime.now(), checkOutTime: null);
17            attendanceRecords.add(record);
18            System.out.println(name + " clocked in at " + LocalDateTime.now());
19        } else {
20            System.out.println(name + " is already clocked in.");
21        }
22    }
23
24    public void clockOut() {
25        if (isClockedIn) {
26            isClockedIn = false;
27            AttendanceRecord lastRecord = attendanceRecords.get(attendanceRecords.size() - 1);
28            lastRecord.setCheckOutTime(LocalDateTime.now());
29            System.out.println(name + " clocked out at " + LocalDateTime.now());
30        } else {
31            System.out.println(name + " is not clocked in.");
32        }
33    }
34
35    public void viewAttendance() {
36        System.out.println("Attendance records for " + name + ":");
37        for (AttendanceRecord record : attendanceRecords) {
38            System.out.println("Check In: " + record.getCheckInTime() + ", Check Out: " + record.getCheckOutTime() + ", Hours Worked: " + record.calculateHoursWorked());
39        }
40    }
41 }

```

Employee Class

Attributes:

1. isClockedIn:

- Type: Boolean
- Description: Indicates whether the employee is currently clocked in.

2. attendanceRecords:

- Type: List<AttendanceRecord>
- Description: A list containing the attendance records of the employee.

Methods:

1. Employee(String name, int id) (Constructor):

- Description: Initializes an Employee object with a name, ID, and default values (isClockedIn set to false and an empty list for attendanceRecords).

2. clockIn():

- Clocks in the employee if they are not already clocked in.
- Adds a new attendance record to the attendanceRecords list with the current time as the clock-in time.

3. clockOut():

- Clocks out the employee if they are currently clocked in.
- Updates the last attendance record in the list with the current time as the clock-out time.

4. viewAttendance():

- Displays all attendance records for the employee, including the clock-in time, clock-out time, and the total hours worked.

```
69 class Manager extends User {  
70     List<Employee> teamMembers;  
71  
72     public Manager(String name, int id) {  
73         super(name, id, role:"Manager");  
74         this.teamMembers = new ArrayList<>();  
75     }  
76  
77     public void generateReport() {  
78         System.out.println("Generating attendance report for team:");  
79         for (Employee employee : teamMembers) {  
80             employee.viewAttendance();  
81         }  
82     }  
83  
84     public void approveLeave(Employee employee) {  
85         System.out.println("Leave approved for " + employee.name);  
86     }  
87 }
```

Manager class

Attributes:

1. teamMembers:

- A list of Employee objects representing the manager's team.

Methods:

1. Constructor: Manager(String name, int id):

- Initializes a Manager object with a name, ID, and the role “Manager”.
- Starts with an empty list of team members.

2. generateReport():

- Loops through the teamMembers list and calls each member's viewAttendance() method to display attendance details.

3. approveLeave(Employee employee):

- Prints a message approving leave for a specific employee.

```

90  class Admin extends User {
91      List<User> allUsers;
92      AttendanceSystem system;
93
94      public Admin(String name, int id) {
95          super(name, id, role: "Admin");
96          this.allUsers = new ArrayList<>();
97          this.system = new AttendanceSystem();
98      }
99
100     public void addUser(User user) {
101         for (User existingUser : allUsers) {
102             if (existingUser.id == user.id) {
103                 System.out.println("Error: User ID " + user.id + " already exists. Cannot add user.");
104                 return;
105             }
106         }
107         allUsers.add(e: user);
108         system.addUser(user);
109         System.out.println(user.name + " added to the system.");
110     }
111
112     public void deleteUser(int userId) {
113         for (int i = 0; i < allUsers.size(); i++) {
114             if (allUsers.get(index: i).id == userId) {
115                 allUsers.remove(index: i);
116                 break;
117             }
118             for (int i = 0; i < system.users.size(); i++) {
119                 if (system.users.get(index: i).id == userId) {
120                     system.users.remove(index: i);
121                     break;
122                 }
123             }
124             System.out.println("User with ID " + userId + " removed from the system.");
125         }
126     }
127
128     public void generateMonthlyReport() {
129         System.out.println("Generating monthly report for all users:");
130         for (User user : allUsers) {
131             if (user instanceof Employee) {
132                 Employee employee = (Employee) user;
133                 System.out.println("Attendance records for Employee: " + employee.name);
134                 employee.viewAttendance();
135             } else if (user instanceof Manager) {
136                 Manager manager = (Manager) user;
137                 System.out.println("Attendance records for Manager: " + manager.name);
138                 System.out.println(manager.name + " currently has no specific attendance records.");
139             }
140         }
141     }
142 }
```

Admin Class

Attributes:

1. List<User> allUsers:

- Stores all users in the system.

2. AttendanceSystem system:

- An instance of the AttendanceSystem class to manage attendance.

Methods:

1. addUser(User user):

- Adds a new user to the allUsers list if the user ID is unique.
Adds the user to the attendance system and prints a confirmation or error message.
- 2. deleteUser(int userId):**
- Removes a user from allUsers and system.users based on the user ID. Prints a message confirming the removal.
- 3. generateMonthlyReport():**
- Generates a monthly attendance report for all users, differentiating between employees and managers.
- 4. trackAttendance(Employee employee):**
- Calls the trackAttendance method from the AttendanceSystem for the specified employee.

```

144 class AttendanceRecord {
145     int userId;
146     LocalDateTime checkInTime;
147     LocalDateTime checkOutTime;
148
149     public AttendanceRecord(int userId, LocalDateTime checkInTime, LocalDateTime checkOutTime) {
150         this.userId = userId;
151         this.checkInTime = checkInTime;
152         this.checkOutTime = checkOutTime;
153     }
154
155     public LocalDateTime getCheckInTime() {
156         return checkInTime;
157     }
158
159     public LocalDateTime getCheckOutTime() {
160         return checkOutTime;
161     }
162
163     public void setCheckOutTime(LocalDateTime checkOutTime) {
164         this.checkOutTime = checkOutTime;
165     }
166
167     public long calculateHoursWorked() {
168         if (checkOutTime != null) {
169             return java.time.Duration.between(startInclusive: checkInTime, endExclusive: checkOutTime).toHours();
170         }
171         return 0;
172     }
173 }
```

AttendanceRecord Class

Purpose: Represents a single attendance record for an employee.

Attributes:

1. int userId:

- The unique ID of the user associated with the attendance record.

2. LocalDateTime checkInTime:

- The check-in timestamp for the user.

3. **LocalDateTime checkOutTime:**

- The check-out timestamp for the user.

Methods:

1. **getCheckInTime():**

- Returns the check-in timestamp for the user.

2. **getCheckOutTime():**

- Returns the check-out timestamp for the user.

3. **setCheckOutTime(LocalDateTime checkOutTime):**

- Updates the check-out timestamp for the user.

4. **calculateHoursWorked():**

- Calculates the total hours worked between checkInTime and checkOutTime. If checkOutTime is not set, it returns 0.

```
175
176     class AttendanceSystem {
177         List<User> users;
178         List<AttendanceRecord> records;
179
180     }
181
182     public AttendanceSystem() {
183         this.users = new ArrayList<>();
184         this.records = new ArrayList<>();
185     }
186
187     public void addUser(User user) {
188         users.add(user);
189     }
190
191     public void trackAttendance(Employee employee) {
192         if (employee.isClockedIn) {
193             employee.clockOut();
194         } else {
195             employee.clockIn();
196         }
197     }
198
199     public void sendNotification(String message) {
200         for (User user : users) {
201             System.out.println("Notification to " + user.name + " (" + user.role + "): " + message);
202         }
203     }
204 }
```

Attendance System Class

Purpose: The AttendanceSystem class tracks employee attendance by managing clock-in and clock-out actions while storing attendance records.

Attributes:

1. **isClockedIn:**

- Boolean to track if the employee is clocked in.

2. **attendanceRecords:**

- List to store clock-in and clock-out timestamps.

Methods:

1. AttendanceSystem():

- Constructor to initialize isClockedIn as false and attendanceRecords as empty.

2. `clockIn()`:

- Sets `isClockedin` to true and logs the clock-in time.
 - Prints an error if already clocked in.

3. `clockOut()`:

- Sets `isClockedin` to false and logs the clock-out time.
 - Prints an error if already clocked out.

4. viewAttendance():

- Returns the attendance log.

5. main():

- Demonstrates the system's functionality by clocking in, clocking out, handling errors, and printing records.

```
205
206     public class Main {
207         public static void main(String[] args) {
208             Scanner scanner = new Scanner(source: System.in);
209
210             Admin admin = new Admin(name: "Sara Admin", id: 1);
211             Manager manager = new Manager(name: "Saly Manager", id: 2);
212             Employee employee1 = new Employee(name: "Salwa Employee1", id: 3);
213             Employee employee2 = new Employee(name: "Samar Employee2", id: 4);
214
215             admin.addUser(user: admin);
216             admin.addUser(user: manager);
217             admin.addUser(user: employee1);
218             admin.addUser(user: employee2);
219
220             manager.teamMembers.add(e: employee1);
221             manager.teamMembers.add(e: employee2);
222             boolean running = true;
223
224             while (running) {
225                 System.out.println("===== Attendance System =====");
226                 System.out.println("1. Admin - Add User");
227                 System.out.println("2. Admin - Delete User");
228                 System.out.println("3. Employee1 - Clock In/Out");
229                 System.out.println("4. Admin - Generate Monthly Report");
230                 System.out.println("5. Manager - Generate Attendance Report");
231                 System.out.println("6. Employee - Request Leave");
232                 System.out.println("7. Manager - Approve Leave");
233                 System.out.println("8. Admin - Send Notification");
234                 System.out.println("9. Exit");
235                 System.out.print("Choose an option: ");
236
237                 int choice = scanner.nextInt();
238
239                 switch (choice) {
240                     case 1:
241                         System.out.print("Enter name for new user: ");
242                         String name = scanner.next();
243                         System.out.print("Enter ID for new user: ");
244                         int id = scanner.nextInt();
245                         System.out.print("Enter role (Employee/Manager): ");
246                         String role = scanner.next();
247
248                         User newUser = role.equalsIgnoreCase("Manager") ?
249                             new Manager(name, id) :
250                             new Employee(name, id);
251                         admin.addUser(user: newUser);
252                         if (newUser instanceof Employee) {
253                             manager.teamMembers.add((Employee) newUser);
254
255                         }
256                         break;
257                 }
258             }
259         }
260     }
261 }
```

```

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    case 2:
        System.out.print("Enter ID of user to delete: ");
        int userId = scanner.nextInt();
        admin.deleteUser(userId);
        break;

    case 3:
        System.out.print("Enter Employee ID for Clock In/Out: ");
        int empId = scanner.nextInt();

        boolean found = false;
        for (User user : admin.allUsers) {
            if (user instanceof Employee && user.id == empId) {
                Employee employee = (Employee) user;
                admin.trackAttendance(employee);
                found = true;
                break;
            }
        }
        if (!found) {
            System.out.println("Error: Employee with ID " + empId + " not found.");
        }
        break;

    case 4:
        admin.generateMonthlyReport();
        break;

    case 5:
        manager.generateReport();
        break;

    case 6:
        System.out.print("Enter employee ID to request leave: ");
        int empIdRequestLeave = scanner.nextInt();
        scanner.nextLine();
        boolean employeeFoundForLeave = false;

        for (User user : admin.allUsers) {
            if (user instanceof Employee && user.id == empIdRequestLeave) {
                Employee employee = (Employee) user;
                System.out.print("Enter leave reason: ");
                String leaveReason = scanner.nextLine();
                System.out.println(employee.name + " requested leave for reason: " + leaveReason);
                employeeFoundForLeave = true;
                break;
            }
        }
        if (!employeeFoundForLeave) {
            System.out.println("No employee found with ID " + empIdRequestLeave);
        }
        break;

    case 7:
        System.out.print("Enter employee ID to approve leave: ");
        int empIdApproveLeave = scanner.nextInt();
        boolean employeeFoundForApproval = false;

        for (User user : admin.allUsers) {
            if (user instanceof Employee && user.id == empIdApproveLeave) {
                Employee employee = (Employee) user;
                System.out.println("Leave approved for " + employee.name);
                employee.clockOut();
                employeeFoundForApproval = true;
                break;
            }
        }
        if (!employeeFoundForApproval) {
            System.out.println("No employee found with ID " + empIdApproveLeave);
        }
        break;

    case 8:
        System.out.print("Enter notification message: ");
        scanner.nextLine(); // Clear the buffer
        String message = scanner.nextLine();
        admin.system.sendNotification(message);
        break;

    case 9:
        System.out.println("Exiting system...");
        running = false;
        break;

    default:
        System.out.println("Invalid choice. Please try again.");
    }

    scanner.close();
}

```

Main Class:

Purpose: The Main class serves as the starting point of the program, where all operations are initiated. It demonstrates creating users, tracking attendance, and generating reports.

Attributes and Responsibilities:

1. Attributes:

- List<User> allUsers: A list that stores all the users (employees and managers) for processing.

2. Responsibilities:

- User Creation: Employees and managers are created and added to the system.

3. Simulating Attendance:

- Employees log their check-in and check-out times to generate attendance records.

4. Generating Monthly Reports:

- Attendance details for employees are printed, while a placeholder message is displayed for managers.

Key Functions:

1. `checkIn()` and `checkOut()`:

- Allow employees to log their work hours by storing timestamps.

2. `viewAttendance()`:

- Displays the employee's attendance records, including check-in and check-out times.

3. `calculateHoursWorked()`:

- Calculates total hours worked between check-in and check-out times.

4. `generateMonthlyReport()`:

- Iterates through all users and prints attendance records for employees or placeholders for managers.

Features:

Provides a menu with options to:

1. Add a user (Admin only)
2. Delete a user (Admin only)
3. Clock in/out (Employee)

4. Generate monthly report (Admin)
5. Generate attendance report for a team (Manager)
6. Request leave (Employee)
7. Approve leave (Manager)
8. Send notifications (Admin)
9. Exit the program.

Conclusion

The Attendance Management System presented is a significant step toward improving administrative efficiency and enhancing employee accountability. By distributing roles among administrators, managers, and employees, the system ensures seamless integration of attendance tracking and report generation, simplifying the monitoring of daily employee performance. With features such as precise clock-in and clock-out recording and leave management, the system effectively meets the needs of organizations, making it an essential tool for any workplace striving for innovation and structured management.

Reference

This project was built using knowledge from various programming resources, including Java programming textbooks, classroom material, and online documentation like javaTpoint.

<https://www.javatpoint.com/java-tutorial>

<https://docs.oracle.com/javase/>