

Chapter:-1

Introduction of Project

1.1.1 Problem statement

As we know in any technical office, the managing director of office used to spare lot of time even after the normal office hours either at home or office for preparation of daily/weekly report and other necessary record. How to manage all employee and as well as employee work and also assign and track the work.

1.1.2 Description

Now with the help of **Employee Monitoring System**, the managing director (admin) has the information on his finger tips and can easily view a record based on their requirements apart from daily/weekly report. In this system admin assign the project to employee (top level employee or team leader) and then team leader assign the different task of project to different Employee. After completion of task, employee has to add their task status on this system so admin and their team leader can easily view their task status. Admin can add the event or news on this system. Admin can see the attendance report of employee and also see the project report which is generated by team leader. Employee can view the notice or news which is posted by admin and also see their attendance. Employee can do the forward their task to another employee. Finally, we can say that this system will not only automate the process but save the valuable time of the office manager, which can be well utilized by this organization. This system will also help the employee to record his work done on daily basis. at the back end side admin manage the database and their employee profile.

Chapter:-2

Project Profile

2.1 Environment Description

It describe various technology and software tools that is used to develop project.

2.1.1 Hardware and software Requirement

Requirements **Hardware requirements:**

- Minimum 1GB of RAM
- Minimum 100 MB of storage
- Minimum 200 MHz processor

Software requirement:

- Software: eclipse
- Operating system: Windows XP or Windows 7 or Windows 8 or Linux
- Server: Glassfish Server
- Database: PHP MYSQL

2.1.2 Technology Used

Eclipse:-



Eclipse is an integrated development environment (IDE) used in computer programming, and is the most widely used Java IDE. It contains a base workspace and an extensible plug-in system for customizing the environment. Eclipse is written mostly in Java and its primary use is for developing Java applications, but it may also be used to develop applications in other programming languages via plug-ins, including Ada, ABAP, C, C++, C#, COBOL, D, Fortran, Haskell, JavaScript, Julia,^{[Lasso, NATURAL, (including Ruby on Rails framework), Rust, Scale, Closure, Groovy, Scheme, and Erlangen.} It can also be used to develop documents with Latex (via a Eclipse plug-in) and packages for the software Mathematica. Development environments include the Eclipse Java development tools (JDT) for Java and Scala, Eclipse CDT for C/C++, and Eclipse PDT for PHP, among others. Here we used eclipse for jsp development.

MYSQL:-



MySQL is a fast, easy-to-use RDBMS being used for many small and big businesses. MySQL is developed, marketed and supported by MySQL AB, which is a Swedish company. MySQL is becoming so popular because of many good reasons –

MySQL is released under an open-source license. So you have nothing to pay to use it.

MySQL is a very powerful program in its own right. It handles a large subset of the functionality of the most expensive and powerful database packages. MySQL uses a standard form of the well-known SQL data language.

MySQL works on many operating systems and with many languages including PHP, PERL, C, C++, JAVA, etc. MySQL works very quickly and works well even with large data sets.

MySQL is very friendly to PHP, the most appreciated language for web development. MySQL supports large databases, up to 50 million rows or more in a table. The default file size limit for a table is 4GB, but you can increase this (if your operating system can handle it) to a theoretical limit of 8 million terabytes (TB). MySQL is customizable. The

Open-source GPL license allows programmers to modify the MySQL software to fit their own specific environments.

Glassfish server:-



Glassfish is the reference implementation of Java EE and as such supports Enterprise JavaBeans, JPA, Java Server Faces, JMS, RMI, Java Server Pages, servlets, etc. This allows developers to create enterprise applications that are portable and scalable, and that integrate with legacy technologies. Optional components can also be installed for additional services.

Built on a modular kernel powered by OSGi, Glassfish runs straight on top of the Apache Felix implementation. It also runs with Equinox OSGi or Knopflerfish OSGi runtimes. HK2 abstracts the OSGi module system to provide components, which can also be viewed as services. Such services can be discovered and injected at runtime.

Glassfish is based on source code released by Sun and Oracle Corporation's Top Link persistence system. It uses a derivative of Apache Tomcat as the servlet container for serving Web content, with an added component called Grizzly which uses Java New I/O (NIO) for scalability and speed.

2.2 Existing System

2.2.1 System Component

- In each and every system there is particular system component through the system are running till now. The existing system can be any type, they can be kept in either maintained in traditional manual system or can be maintained using computerized system.
- But after sometimes is need OS implementation work in more in advanced way and can compete with existing system of others.
- The existing or in words the current system of our organization is completely manually.

2.2.2 Drawback of Existing System:-

- Normally records are maintained in some file or book that can get damaged or can be lost. This system provides the record safely stored.
- In many systems all data are stored in paper; it is all done by paper work so in flood or any other way the data can be lost. So it is better that data are stored in a database if the data are lost, then it can be backed up by the server. So it becomes easy to store and get data from the server.
- Employees cannot easily work tracked.

2.3 System Planning

2.3.1 Feasibility Study

- The entire project we feasible provide that unlimited resources and infinite time are available.
- Especially computer-based systems are likely to bind by limited resources as well as time feasibility and risk analysis is related in many ways. If the risk is greater the feasibility of producing quality systems is reduced.
- The purpose of the feasibility study is to produce a feasibility study document that evaluates the costs and benefits of the proposed system.
- The first is necessary to analyse the problem of that is in old system.

- Based on the definition of the problem during the preliminary analysis we analyses cost and delivery date.
- Thus feasibility study analysis whether development is whether while and if so which development process should followed :
 - Technical feasibility.
 - Schedule feasibility.
 - Economically feasibility.
 - Operational feasibility.

Technical Feasibility: -

- This application requires that much of highs and advanced technology. It require database interaction this can be easily done.
- System should be expandable configurable and also system would guarantee accuracy and data security.
- The technical feasibility work for this project is done with the present equipment manual procedures, existing software technology and available technology hardware.
- In technical feasibility requirement is to run system better.

Economic Feasibility: -

- The material wastage by the manual system needs to be eliminated.
- The cost of the manual system will be reduced.
- All the developing software are open source so it easily available on internet so it not needs to pay for the license version of OS.

2.3.2 Requirement analysis & Data Gathering

Functional Requirements

Id	Title & Description
FR1	<p>Title: Employee Registration</p> <p>Description:</p> <p>Employee should be able to register through web application. The employee must provide user-name, password, email-address and other information of target person, so that they can successfully get logged in to the application. But first time admin will give permission to employee for login. Then only employee can successfully login.</p>
FR 2	<p>Title: Admin Login/Employee Login/Client Login</p> <p>Description:</p> <p>Admin/Employee/Client can log in to the web application and after they can carry out various web application in the system.</p>
FR 3	<p>Title: Manage Department</p> <p>Description:</p> <p>Admin can add the different department on this system and also update it. Admin assign this different department to different employee.</p>
FR 4	<p>Title: Manage Employee Profile</p> <p>Description:</p> <p>Admin can insert the profile of employee on this system and also update it. Admin assign the different designation to different employee.</p>

FR 5	<p>Title: Assign Project</p> <p>Description:</p> <p>Admin assign the different project to different team leader through this web application. Admin must provide project type, project name, project start date and project end date.</p>
FR 6	<p>Title: Manage Client Description:</p> <p>Admin can add the client details (client name, client project name, client mobile number, client requirement) and also update it through this system.</p>
FR 7	<p>Title: Add Work</p> <p>Description:</p> <p>Team leader assign the different task to their different employee. After completion of task employee can add the task status or task details on this system, so it is easily visible by their team leader and admin.</p> <p>Employee can do the forward their work to the another employee.</p>
FR 8	<p>Title: View Project Report</p> <p>Description:</p> <p>Admin can view the project report with current status of project which is updated by team leader.</p>
FR 9	<p>Title: View Attendance Report</p> <p>Description:</p> <p>Admin can view their employee daily attendance report on their dashboard. Employee can also view their attendance on their dashboard.</p>
FR 10	<p>Title: Add Event/News</p> <p>Description:</p> <p>Admin can add the event or some news related their company so it would be easily visible by their employees.</p>

FR 11	<p>Title: View Project Details (Client)</p> <p>Description:</p> <p>Client can see their project current status and the task details of their project on this web application.</p>
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Non Functional Requirements

- **Portability:** This application should be portable on any window system like window 7, window 8 etc.
- **Security:** The person who has user-name and password can only access the application.
- **Performance:** The web application should require highly internet connection.

2.4 Proposed System

2.4.1 Scope

As an organization has a number of employees working under them, this system will help them to manage each and every employee's work and their attendance so that it becomes easier for them and saves both time and energy, so they can use their valuable time for the development of the organization. Using this system they can reduce paper work which is helpful for environment and we can save data for long time. It reduce probability of lost of data.

2.4.2 Constraints

Hardware constraint:-

The project is web based application so it will easily open any system. And mobiles with using any browser.

Software constraint:-

It require any browser and network connection.

2.4.3 Expected Modules

Admin Module

Admin can login on this web application. Admin can perform registration of employees and create employee's profile. Admin approve the permissions of the employees and after employee can login into the web application. Admin can manage the departments of project. Admin can assign the project to the team leader and also add the events or news related their company for employees. Admin can view the project report which is generated by team leader and also view the attendance report of their employees.

User Module (Employee Module)

User can login on this web application. User (team leader) assign the different project task to their different employee (team member). After employee complete their task they can update their task status so admin and team leader can easily see their project task status. Employee can view the event or news which is declared by admin. Employee can fill their daily attendance and also view their attendance.

Client Module

Client can view their project current status and also view the task details of their project.

Massager Module

In this module every employee can chat with each other and that chat's will be seen by admin

Chapter:-3

The whole Industrial process and problem study

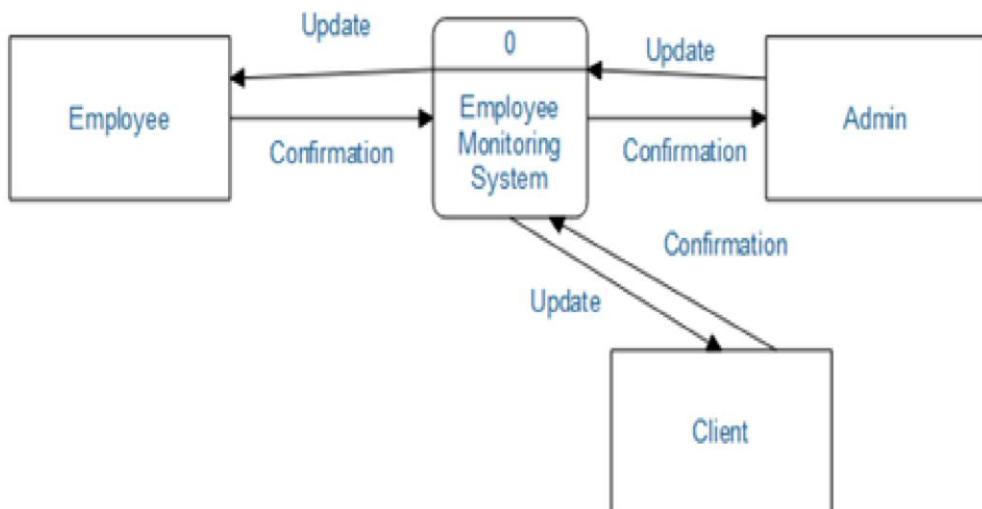
3.1 Data flow diagram

A data flow diagram (DFD) illustrates how data is processed by a system in terms of inputs and outputs. As its name indicates its focus is on the flow of information, where data comes from, where it goes and how it gets stored.

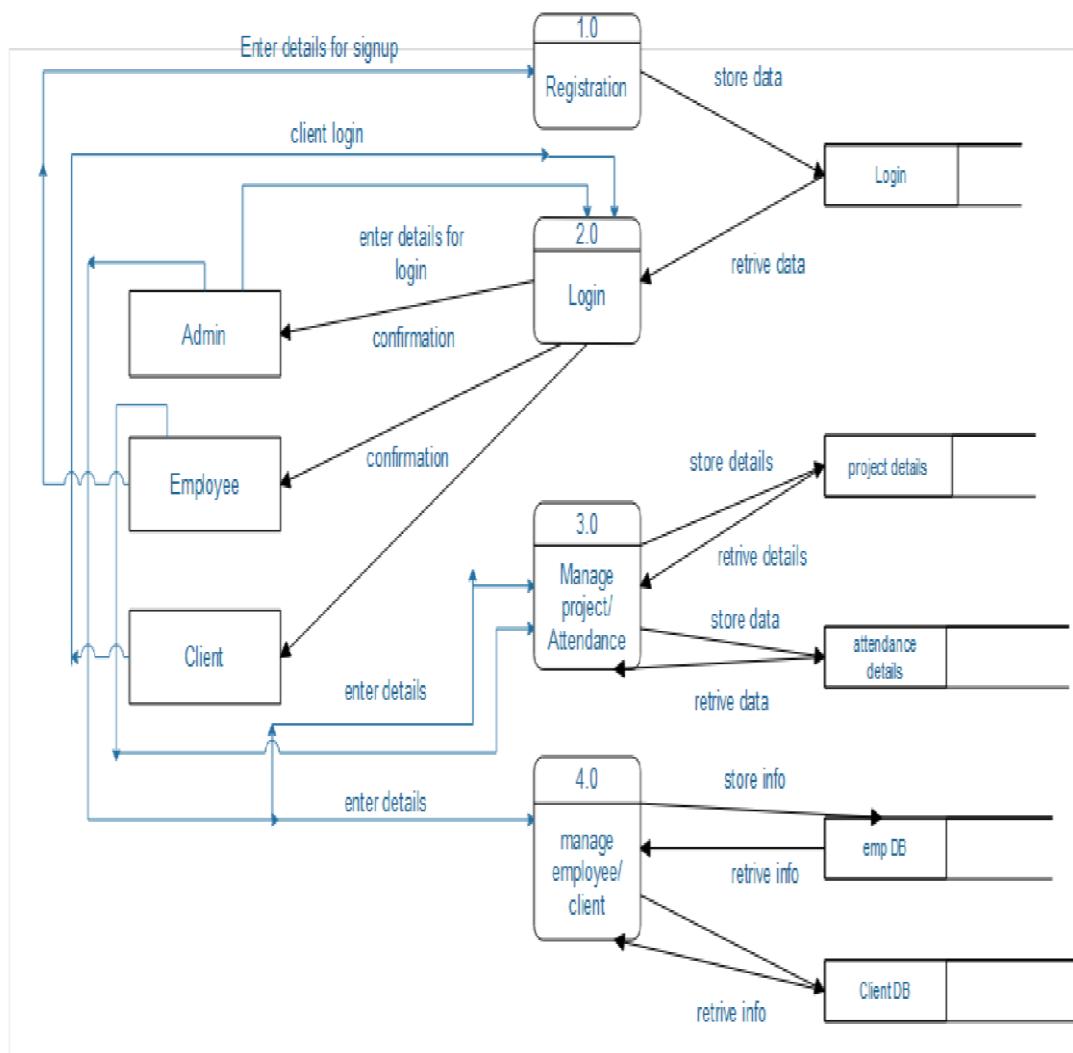
Notations of DFD are:

- Process Notations
- Data store Notations
- Dataflow Notations
- External Entity Notations

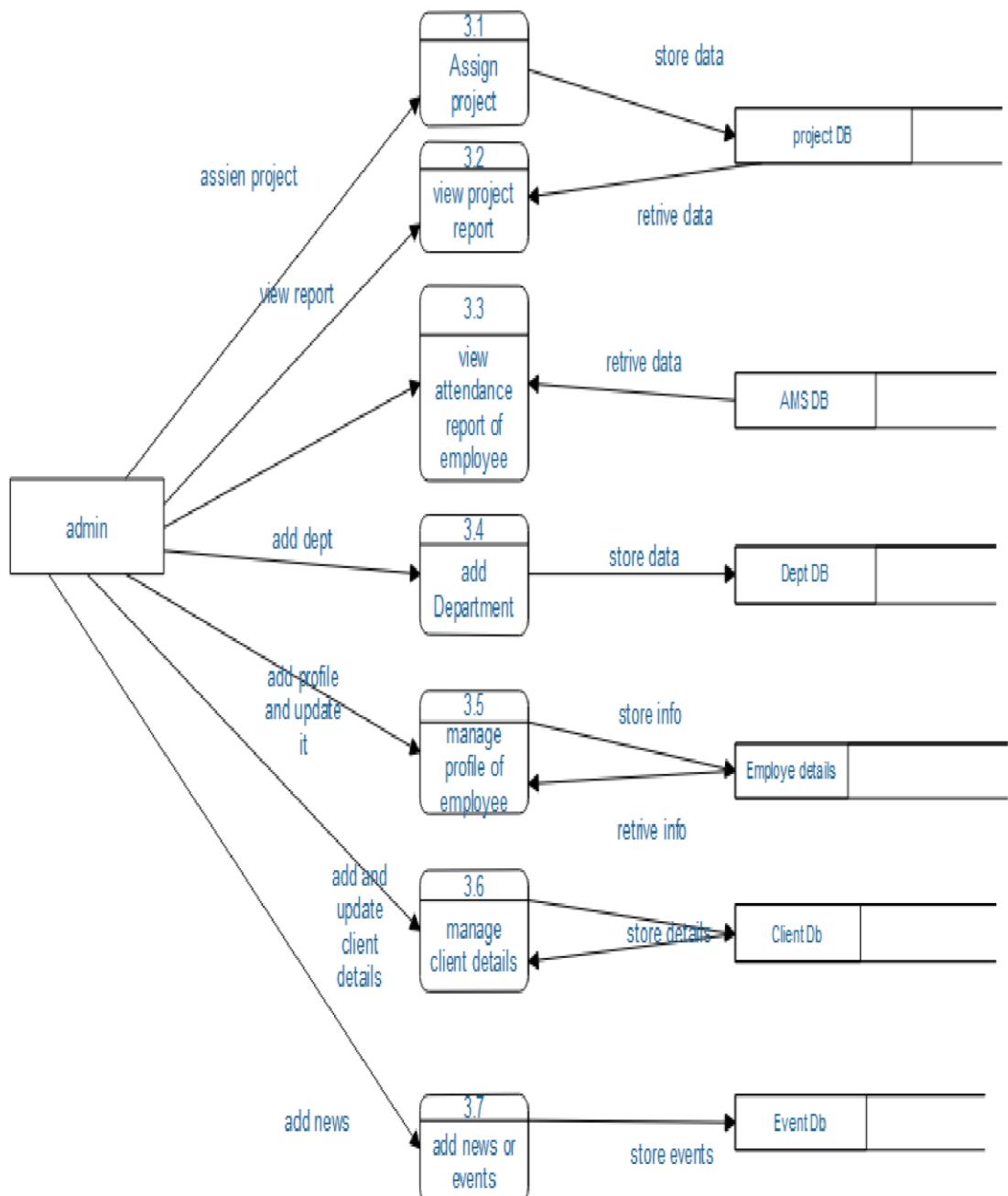
Following figures shows the level wise data flow diagram for employee monitoring system.



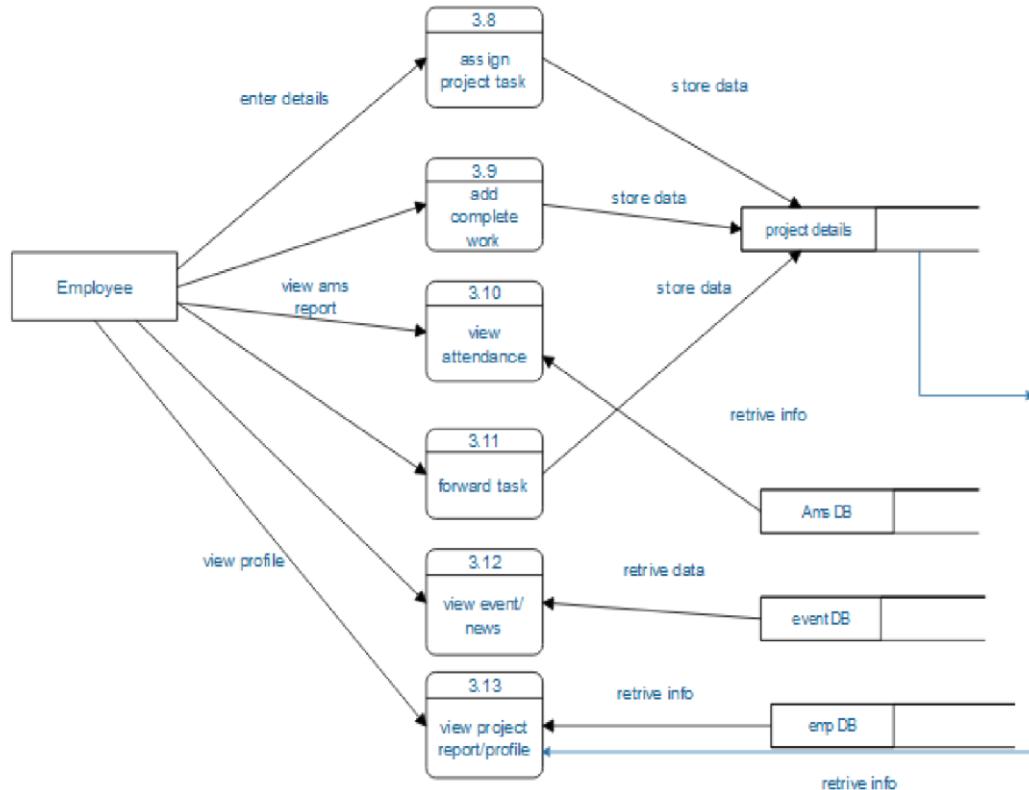
Level-0 Dataflow Diagram



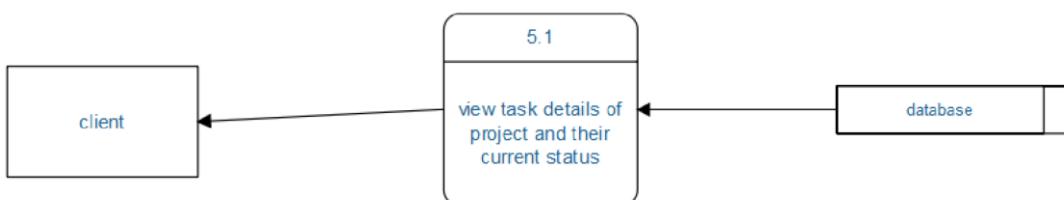
Level-1 Dataflow Diagram



Level-2 Data Flow Diagram of Admin



Level-2 Data Flow Diagram of Employee



Level-2 Dataflow Diagram of Client

3.2 Use -Case Diagram

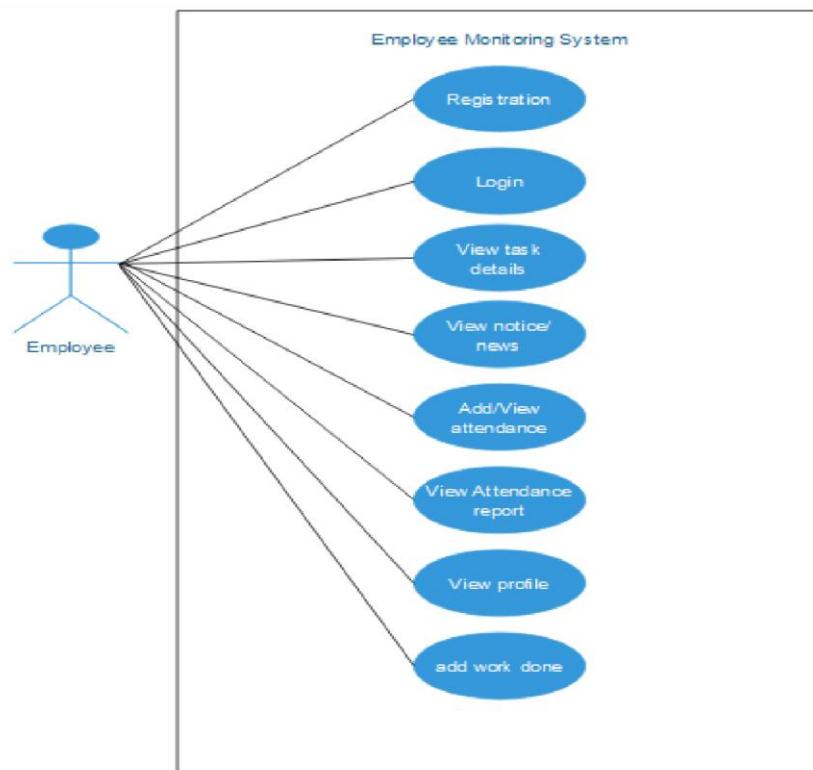
In our project, there are mainly four actors :

- User (Employee/Team leader)
- Admin
- Client
- Team Leader

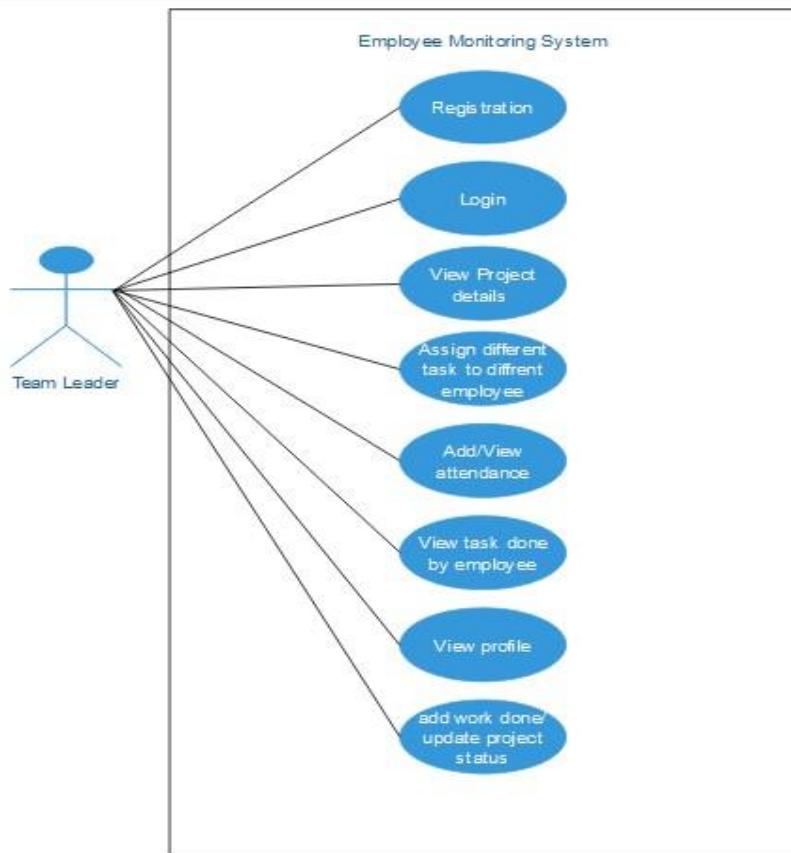
Operations which are performed by all actors are shown in below diagrams.



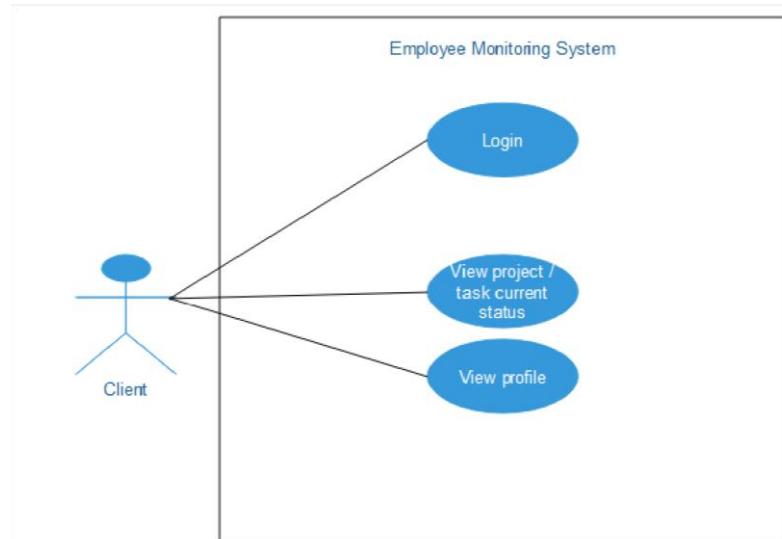
Use case Diagram of Admin



Use case Diagram of Employee



Use case Diagram of Team Leader

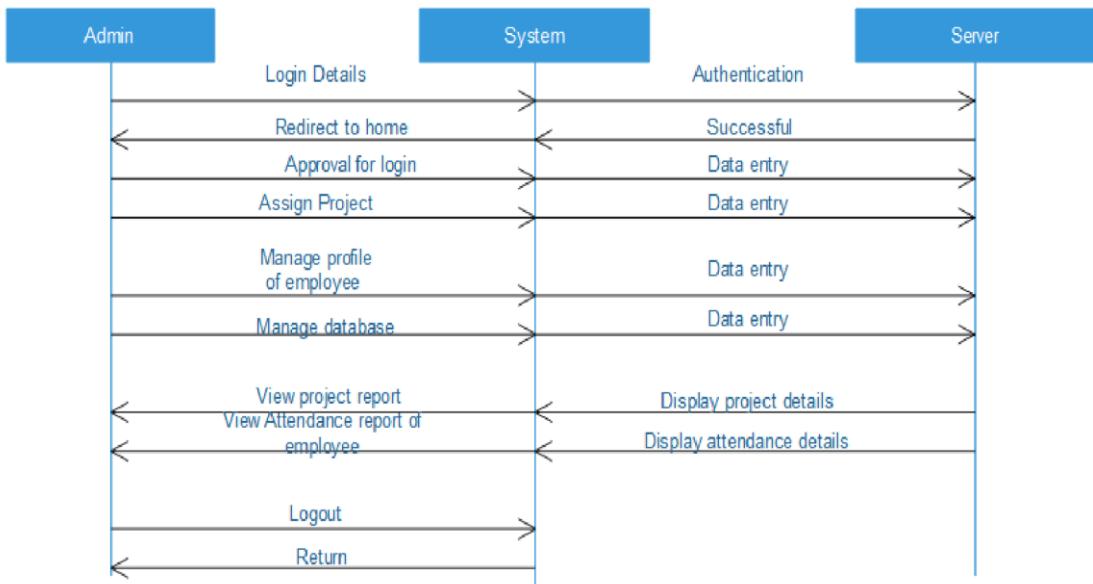


Use case Diagram of Client

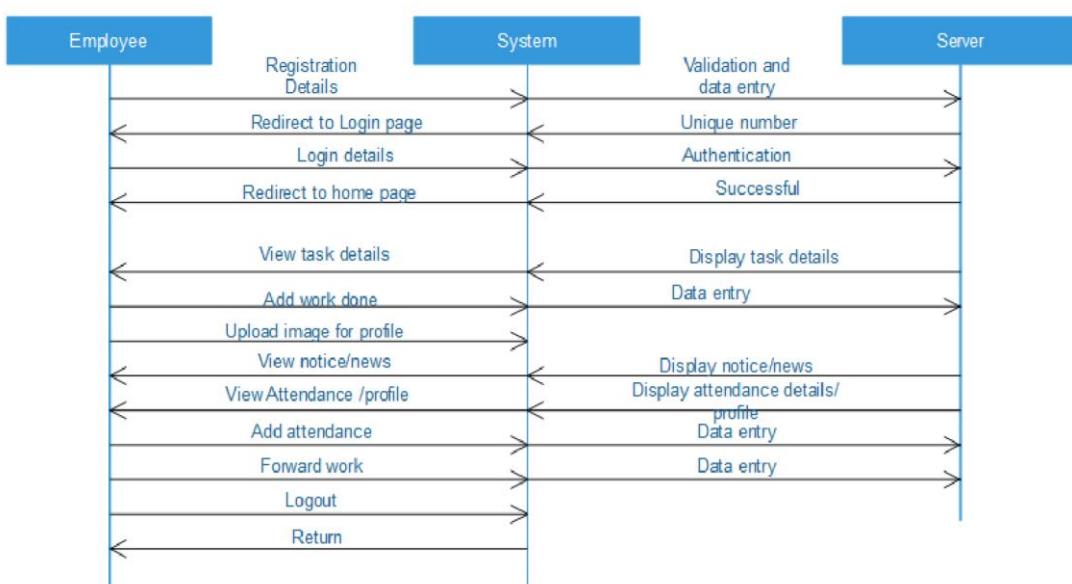
3.3 Sequence Diagram

Sequence diagram will show the flow of the application. It will also shows the lifetime of the operation which are perform by the users. The line will shows the lifetime of the user to perform the operations.

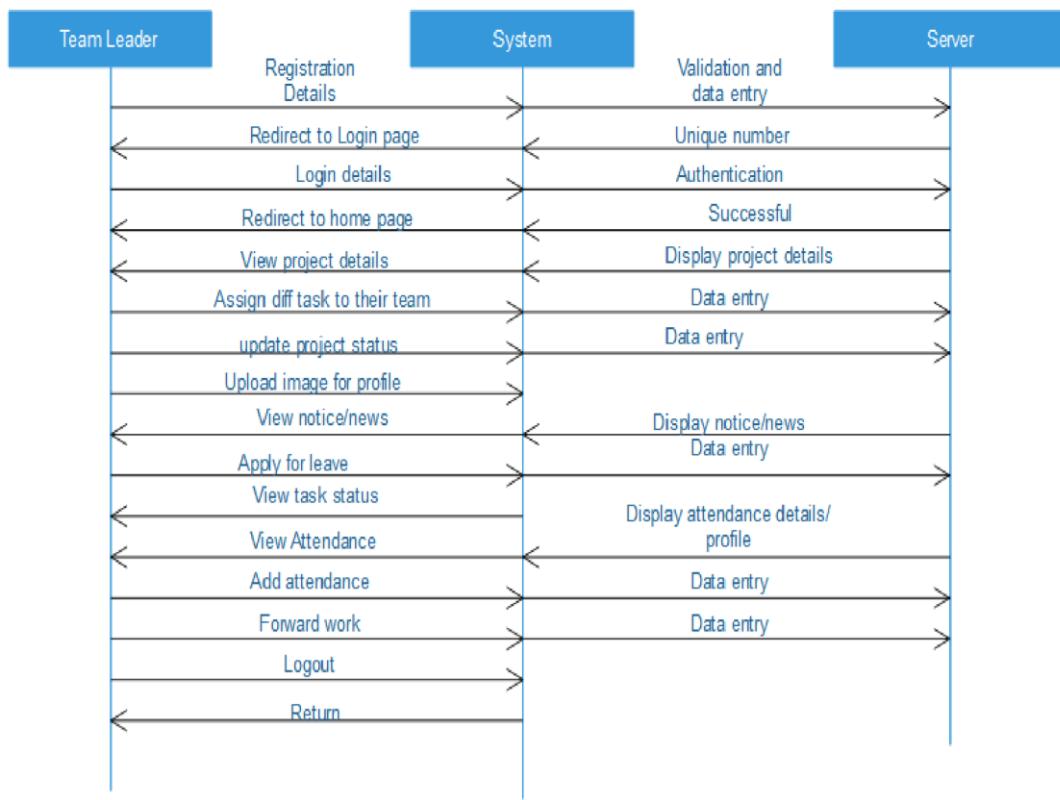
Following figure shows the sequence diagram for the employee monitoring system



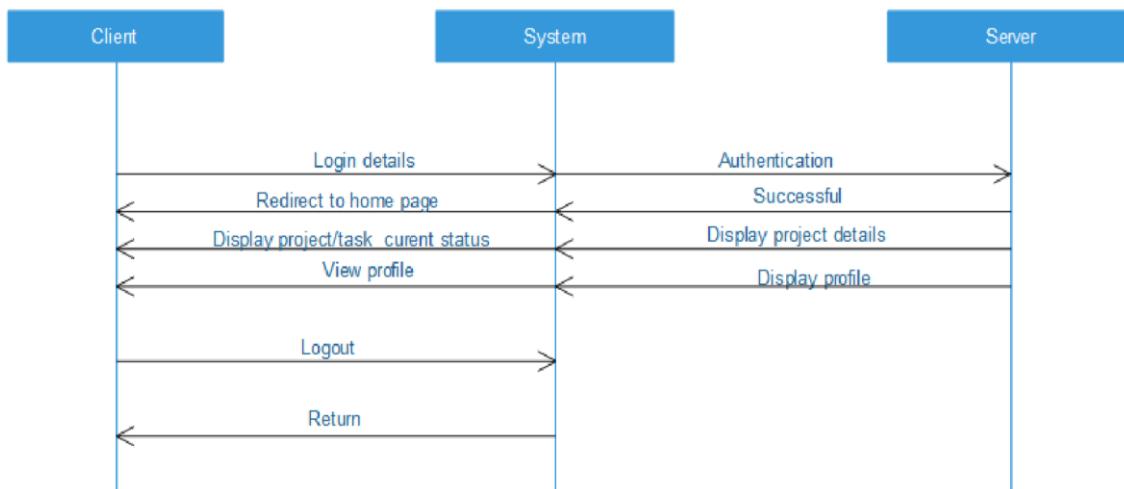
Sequence Diagram of Admin



Sequence Diagram of Employee



Sequence Diagram of Team Leader



Sequence Diagram of Client

3.4 Entity Relationship diagram

The ER model defines the conceptual view of a database. It works around real-world entities and the associations among them. At view level, the ER model is considered a good option for designing databases.

- **Entity**

An entity can be a real-world object, either animate or inanimate, that can be easily identifiable. For example, in a school database, students, teachers, classes, and courses offered can be considered as entities. All these entities have some attributes or properties that give them their identity.

An entity set is a collection of similar types of entities. An entity set may contain entities with attribute sharing similar values. For example, a Students set may contain all the students of a school; likewise a teachers set may contain all the teachers of a school from all faculties. Entity sets need not be disjoint.

- **Attributes**

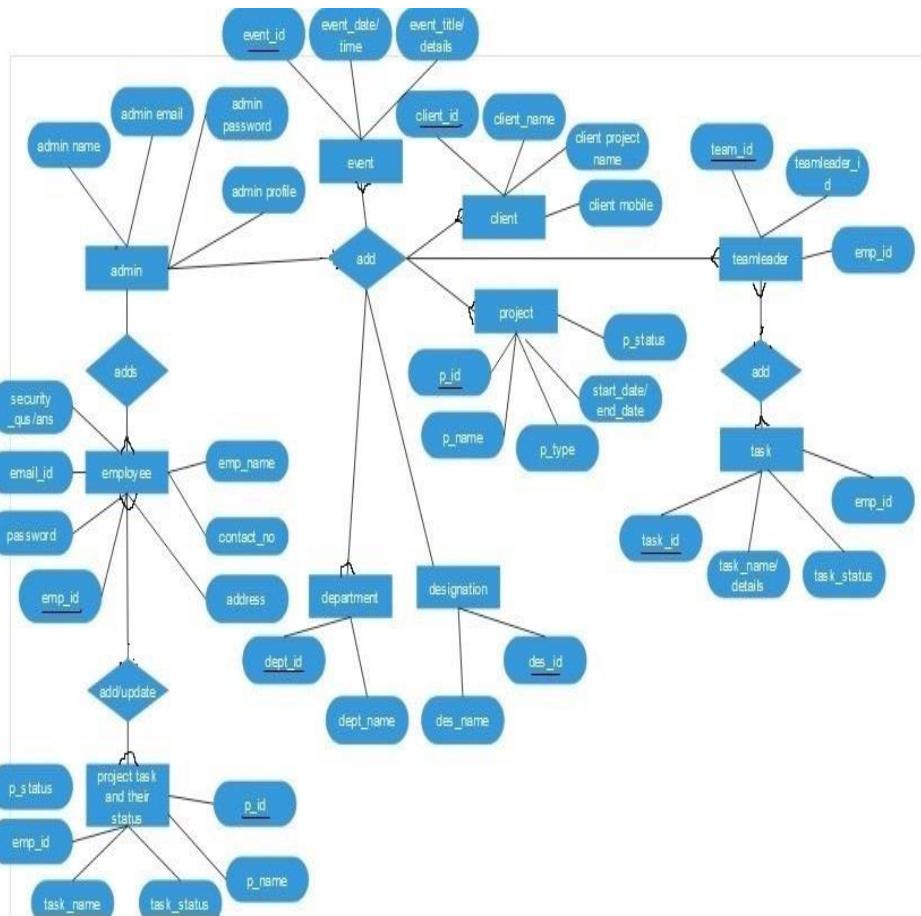
Entities are represented by means of their properties, called attributes. All attributes have values. For example, a student entity may have name, class, and age as attributes. There exists a domain or range of values that can be assigned to attributes. For example, a student's name cannot be a numeric value. It has to be alphabetic. A student's age cannot be negative, etc.

➤ **Types of Attributes:** -

- **Simple attribute** – Simple attributes are atomic values, which cannot be divided further.
For example, a student's phone number is an atomic value of 10 digits.
- **Composite attribute** – Composite attributes are made of more than one simple attribute.
For example, a student's complete name may have first_name and last_name.
- **Derived attribute** – Derived attributes are the attributes that do not exist in the physical

Database, but their values are derived from other attributes present in the database. For example, average_salary in a department should not be saved directly in the database, instead it can be derived. Another example, age can be derived from data_of_birth.

- **Single-value attribute** – Single-value attributes contain single value. For example – Social_Security_Number.
- **Multi-value attribute** – Multi-value attributes may contain more than one values. For example, a person can have more than one phone number, email_address, etc.



E-R Diagram of Employee Monitoring System

3.5 Data dictionary

Registration Table

Column Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
R_Id	INT		Primary Key	Register ID
Name	VARCHAR	50	---	Username
Email_id	VARCHAR	50	---	Email_Id
Password	VARCHAR	32	---	Password
Gender	VARCHAR	50	---	Gender
Address	VARCHAR	250	---	Address
Mobile_No	INT	10	---	Mobile Number
Security Question	VARCHAR	100	---	Security Question
Security Answer	VARCHAR	50	---	Security Answer
Imgfile	VARCHAR	50	---	Profile Image
Is_Allowed	INT		---	Approval for Login

Admin Login Table

Column Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
Admin_Id	INT		Primary Key	Login ID
Admin_Email	VARCHAR	50	---	Email Id
Admin_Password	VARCHAR	32	---	Password
Admin_Image	VARCHAR	50	---	Profile Image

Client Details Table

Column Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
Client_Id	INT		Primary Key	Client ID
Client_Name	VARCHAR	50	---	Username
Email_id	VARCHAR	50	---	Email_Id
Password	VARCHAR	32	---	Password
Mobile_No	INT	10	---	Client Mobile Number
Client Project Name	VARCHAR	100	---	Project Name
Client Profile Image	VARCHAR	50	---	Profile Image

Department Table

Column Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
Dept_Id	INT		Primary Key	Department Id
Dept_Name	VARCHAR	50	---	Department Name

Employee Designation Table

Column Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
Des_Id	INT		Primary Key	Designation Id
Des_Name	VARCHAR	50	---	Designation Name

Employee Profile Table

Column Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
Profile_Id	INT		Primary Key	Employee Profile Id
R_id	VARCHAR	50	---	Register Id
Dept_id	VARCHAR	50	---	Department Id
Emp_name	VARCHAR	32	---	Employee Name
Des_Id	INT	10	---	Designation Id
S_Name	VARCHAR	100	---	Employee Short Name

Mobile_No	VARCHAR	50	---	Mobile Number
Join_Date	VARCHAR	100	---	Employee Join Date
Birth_Date	VARCHAR	50	---	Employee Birth Date

Project Details Table

Column Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
P_Id	INT		Primary Key	Project Id
P_Name	VARCHAR	50	---	Project Name
Client_Id	INT		---	Client Id
Project_Type	VARCHAR	50	---	Project Type
Project_Working_Status	VARCHAR	20	---	Project Working Status
Start_Date	DATE		---	Project Start Date
End_Date	DATE		---	Project End Date

Task Table

Column Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
Task_Id	INT		Primary Key	Project Task Id
P_Id	INT		---	Project Id

Emp_Id	INT		---	Employee Id
Task_Details	VARCHAR	50	---	Task Details
Task_Status	VARCHAR	20	---	Task Status

Team Leader Table

Column Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
Team_Id	INT		Primary Key	Team Id
Teamleader_Id	INT		---	TeamLeader Id
Emp_Id	INT		---	Employee Id

Team Task Table

Column Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
Task_id	INT		Primary Key	Project task id
Emp_id	INT		---	Employee id
P_id	INT		---	Project id
Task_name	VARCHAR	250	---	Task name
Task_Details	VARCHAR	500	---	Task details
Task_Status	VARCHAR	50	---	Task status
Add_log	VARCHAR	100	---	Add log

Team task update Table

Column Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
Update_id	INT		Primary Key	Project task update id
Task_id	INT		---	Task id
Emp_id	INT		---	Employee id
Start_date	DATE		---	Task start date
End_date	DATE		---	Task end date
Remark	VARCHAR	150	---	Task remark
Task_Status	VARCHAR	100	---	Task status

Attendance Table

Column Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
A_id	INT		Primary Key	Attendance id
Date	DATE		---	Date
Ip_address	VARCHAR	50	---	Employee system IP address
Shift_time	VARCHAR	20	---	Employee shift time
In_time	VARCHAR	20	---	Employee incoming time
Reason of Late	VARCHAR	150	---	Reason

Attendance	INT		---	Attendance
Emp_id	INT			Employee id

Leave Table

Column Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
Leave_id	INT		Primary Key	Leave id
Emp_id	INT		---	Employee id
Leave_type	VARCHAR	50	---	Leave type
Leave_of	VARCHAR	20	---	Reason
From_date	VARCHAR	20	---	Date
To_date	VARCHAR	20	---	Date
Reason	VARCHAR	20	---	Reason for leave

Event Table

Column Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
Event_id	INT		Primary Key	Event id
Event_date	DATE		---	Event date
Event_time	VARCHAR	50	---	Event time
Event_title	VARCHAR	200	---	Event title
Event_Details	VARCHAR	500	---	Event details

Chapter:-4

The problem solution outline

4.1 Input Design/Output Design

○ Admin Login

Admin can enter user name and password for login on this web application.

The image shows a screenshot of a web-based admin login interface. At the top, there is a dark blue header bar with the text "Admin Login" in white. Below this, the main form area has a light gray background. It contains two input fields: one for email with a blue envelope icon and another for password with a blue lock icon. The email field contains the text "admin@gmail.com". The password field contains several red asterisks. At the bottom of the form is a dark blue "Submit" button.

Figure 4.1 Admin Login Page

○ Admin Dashboard

Admin can view the details of project and details of task and also view the attendance report of their employees and client details on their dashboard.

≡ Admin Login

Dashboard

Latest Project	Start Date	End Date
buisness Management	2016-12-01	2017-03-15
Hotel Management System	2015-02-01	2015-06-01
Staff Management System	2015-02-01	2015-08-01
Line Messenger	2017-01-01	2017-03-01
BRTS System	2016-12-01	2017-01-25

Project Name	Client Name	Client Mobile Number	Project Type
buisness management	mr rakesh shah	1456235412	web based
hotel managemenet	ms priya patel	1231231212	desktop application
Staff Management System	ms siya Mehta	1512121010	web based
Line Messenger	mr ketan bhatt	1812121012	desktop application
BRTS System	Mr NC Shah	1012101210	Desktop Application

Latest Project	TeamLeader Name	Project Details	Project Status
buisness Management	Kevin M Patel	hsj xjj xnjmkm xnm xjgd bdj dnjnd nd	In Progress
Hotel Management System	Kevin M Patel	in this system we make an application in which hotel staff and menu are managed by this application ...it is mobile based application	Pending
Staff Management System	Riya S Patel	in this project we make an application based on android in which staff are managed...like staff details, staff attendance etc.	In Progress
Line Messenger	Miral H Sutariya	this is web based project in which we make an software in which message and calls are connecting between more people in lan network	Pending
Line Messenger	Miral H Sutariya	bx novv bbeb ecbe voeb	Pending

Figure 4.2 Admin Dashboard

Department Page

Admin can add department on this system and also update it.

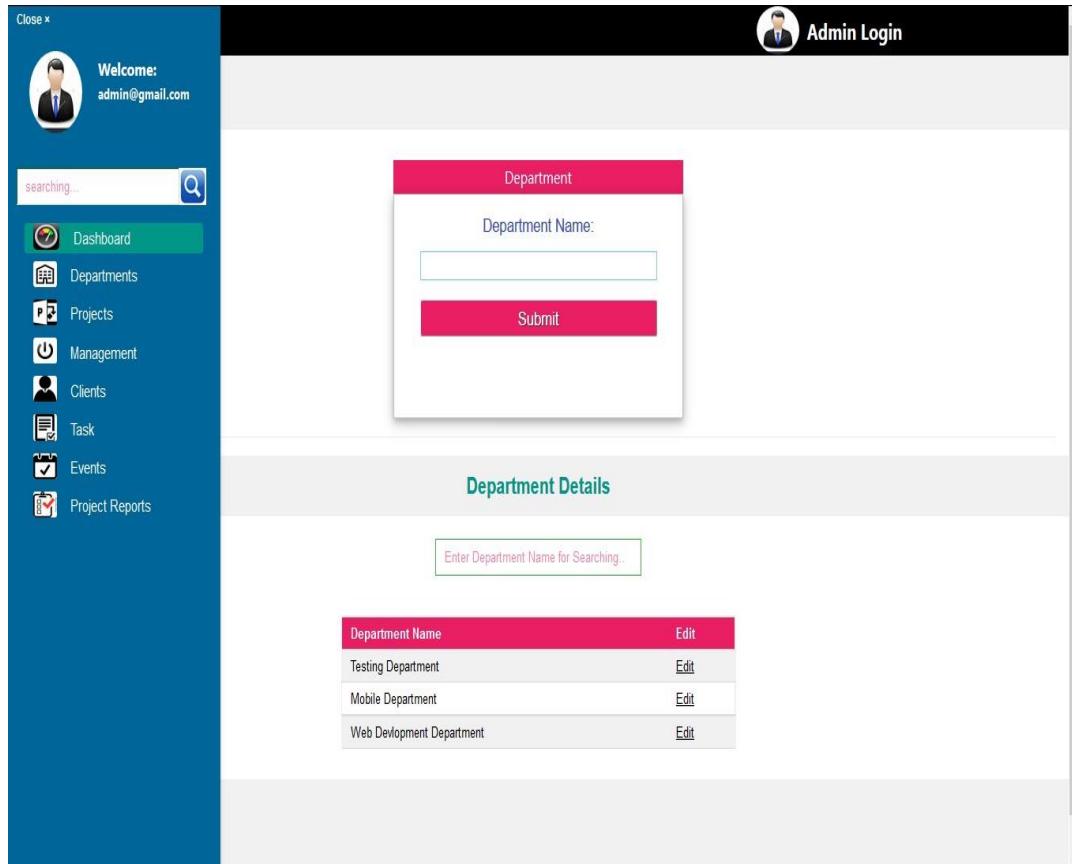


Figure 4.3 Department Page

○ Project Details Page

Admin can assign the project to team leader and they can also add the details like project start date, project end date, project type etc.

Project Details

Client Name

Project Name

Project Type

Project Start Date

Project End Date

Project Details

Enter Client Name for Searching..

Client Name	Project Name	Project Status	Project Start Date	Project End Date
mr rakesh shah	buisness Management	pending	2016-12-01	2017-03-15

Figure 4.4 Project Details Page

Client Details

Admin can add the client name, client mobile number, client project, client email on this system.

Client Information

Client Name

Client Email

Password

Client Mobile Number

Project Name

Submit

Client Details

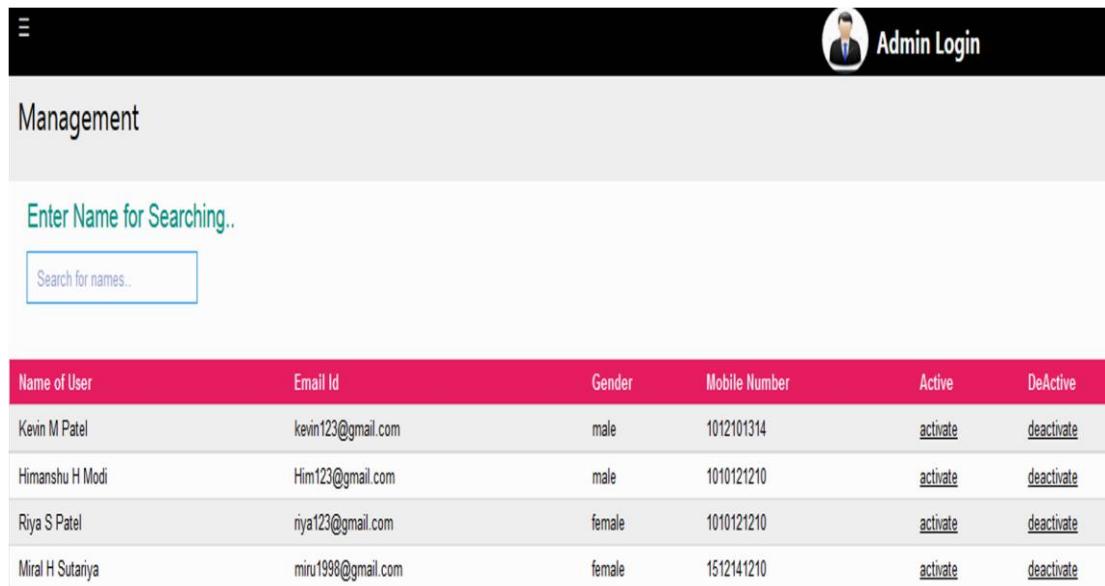
Enter Client Name for Searching..

Client Name	Client Email	Client Mobile Number	Project Name	Edit
mr rakesh	rakesh123@gmail.com	1456235412	buisness management	Edit

Figure 4.5 Client Details Page

Management Details

When user login for the first time they have to get permission from admin to their login.



The screenshot shows a web-based administrative interface. At the top right is a 'Admin Login' button with a user icon. Below it, the word 'Management' is displayed. A search bar contains the placeholder 'Enter Name for Searching..'. Below the search bar is a smaller input field with the placeholder 'Search for names..'. A table lists five users with columns for Name of User, Email Id, Gender, Mobile Number, Active status, and DeActive status. Each row has two buttons at the end: 'activate' and 'deactivate'.

Name of User	Email Id	Gender	Mobile Number	Active	DeActive
Kevin M Patel	kevin123@gmail.com	male	1012101314	activate	deactivate
Himanshu H Modi	Him123@gmail.com	male	1010121210	activate	deactivate
Riya S Patel	riya123@gmail.com	female	1010121210	activate	deactivate
Miral H Sutariya	miru1998@gmail.com	female	1512141210	activate	deactivate

Figure 4.6 Admin Management Page

○ Task Details:

Admin can assign the project details to the team leader.

Task of Project

Project Name:

Please Select

Employee Name:

Please Select

Project Details:

Task Details

Enter Project Name for Searching...

Project Name	Employee Name	Project Details	Status	Delete
Business Management	Kevin M Patel	hsj xjj xrjnmkm xnm xjgd bdj dnjnd nd	In Progress	Delete
Hotel Management System	Kevin M Patel	in this system we make an application in which hotel staff and menu are managed by this application ...it is mobile based application	Pending	Delete

Figure 4.7 Task Details Page

Project Report

Admin can view the project report .

Enter Project Name for Searching..

Project Name	Client Name	Start Date	End Date	View Details
buisness Management	mr rakesh shah	2016-12-01	2017-03-15	View
Hotel Management System	ms priya patel	2015-02-01	2015-06-01	View
Staff Management System	ms siya Mehta	2015-02-01	2015-08-01	View
Line Messenger	mr ketan bhatt	2017-01-01	2017-03-01	View
BRTS System	Mr NC Shah	2016-12-01	2017-01-25	View

TeamLeader Details

Project Name	TeamLeader Name	Project Details	Project Status
buisness Management	Kevin M Patel	hsj xjj xnjmkm xm xjgd bdj dnjnd nd	In Progress

Employee Details

Project name	employee name	Task Name	Task Details	Task Status	Add Log
buisness Management	Manthan L Vaghasiya	requirement gathering of business management website	in this website requirement gathering of this website and desining the database.	pending	
buisness Management	Niya P Patel	design webpage	this webpage is design using css and java script	in progress	
buisness Management	Hiren G Sutariya	database manage task	insert ,update and delete the details.	pending	
buisness Management	Janvi K Rathod	testing the website	.test all webpages.	pending	

Figure 5.8 Project Report Page

Events Detail

Admin can add the event on this system and also delete it. It is easily visible to employee.

Date	Time	Event-Title	Event Details	Edit	Delete
2016-08-22	10:00 am to 12:00pm	Notice	The following mentioned Decision taken by the Management is to be implemented from today itself. Except Evening Tea time allocated to employees for 15 min nobody is allowed to eat any kind of food in office premises. Thank You.	Edit	Delete
2014-12-25	3:00 pm to 6:00 pm	seminar on cyclone	in this seminar many activity are include like engineering events like URL hunt , Algo hunt etc...for more info meet mr admin, thankyou.	Edit	Delete

Add Event

Events/News

Date

Time

Event-Title

Event-Details

Submit

Figure 4.9 Event Page

Admin Profile

Admin can add detail and also update it.



Name: Mr Admin
Email Id: admin@gmail.com
Designation: Managing Director
Gender: male
Mobile Number: 1010121012
Birth Date: 1990-01-01
<input type="button" value="Upload Image"/> <input type="button" value="Browse..."/> No file selected. <input type="button" value="submit"/>

Figure 4.10 Admin Profile Page

○ change password

Admin can change password on this web application.

Change Your Password

Old Password
<input type="text" value="Enter Old Password"/>
New Password
<input type="text" value="Enter New Password"/>
Confirm Password
<input type="text" value="Enter Confirm Password"/>
SAVE

Figure 4.11 Change Password

Employee Register

Employee can enter their personal details for registration. In this form they can enter their name, email, password, address etc.

Create to Your Account

Fill Up!!

Name of User
<input type="text" value="Enter Your Name"/>
Email Id
<input type="text" value="Enter Your Email"/>
Password
<input type="text" value="Enter Password"/>
Confirm Password
<input type="text" value="Enter Confirm Password"/>
Gender
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female
Address
<input type="text" value="Enter Address"/>
Mobile No
<input type="text" value="Enter Mobile Number"/>
Security Question
<input type="text" value="Choose your option"/> <input type="button" value="▼"/>
Security Answer
<input type="text" value="Enter Answer"/>
<input type="button" value="Submit"/>

Figure 4.12 Employee Register Page

○ Employee Login

Employee can enter their user name and password for login.

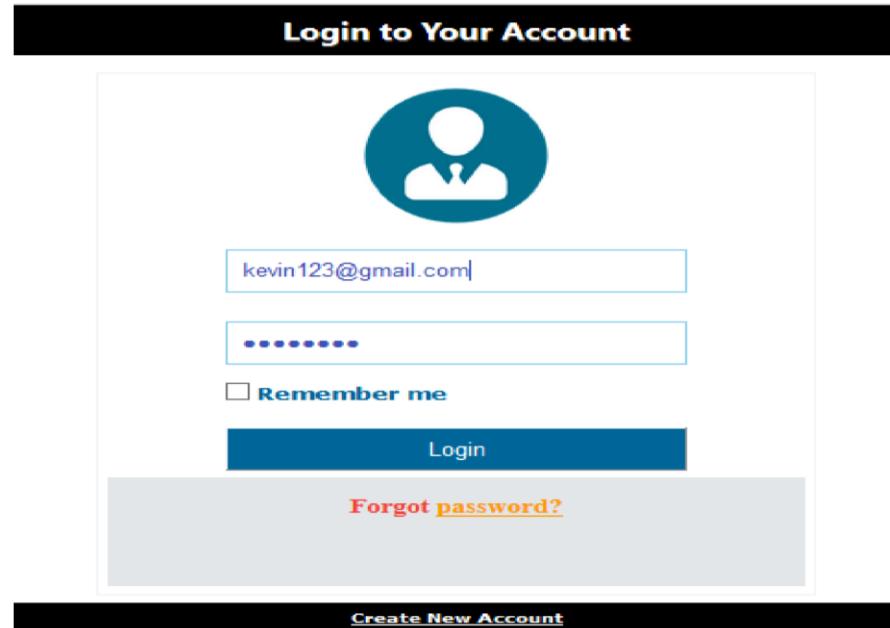


Figure 4.13 Employee Login Page

Employee Dashboard

Employee can view their personal details (employee name, employee designation, employee department, join date etc.) which is assign by admin.

They can also view their attendance report.

The screenshot displays the Employee Monitoring System dashboard. On the left, a dark sidebar menu lists navigation options: Dashboard, Team Leader, AMS, Event/News, and Employee Performance. The main content area shows a profile placeholder for 'John Doe' (Frontend Developer) and two sections: 'Employee Details' and 'Attendance Details'.

Employee Details:

Employee Name:	Kevin Patel
Employee Designation:	Team Leader
Short Name:	KMP
Department:	Mobile Department
Join Date:	2015-09-15
Birth Date:	1993-12-12

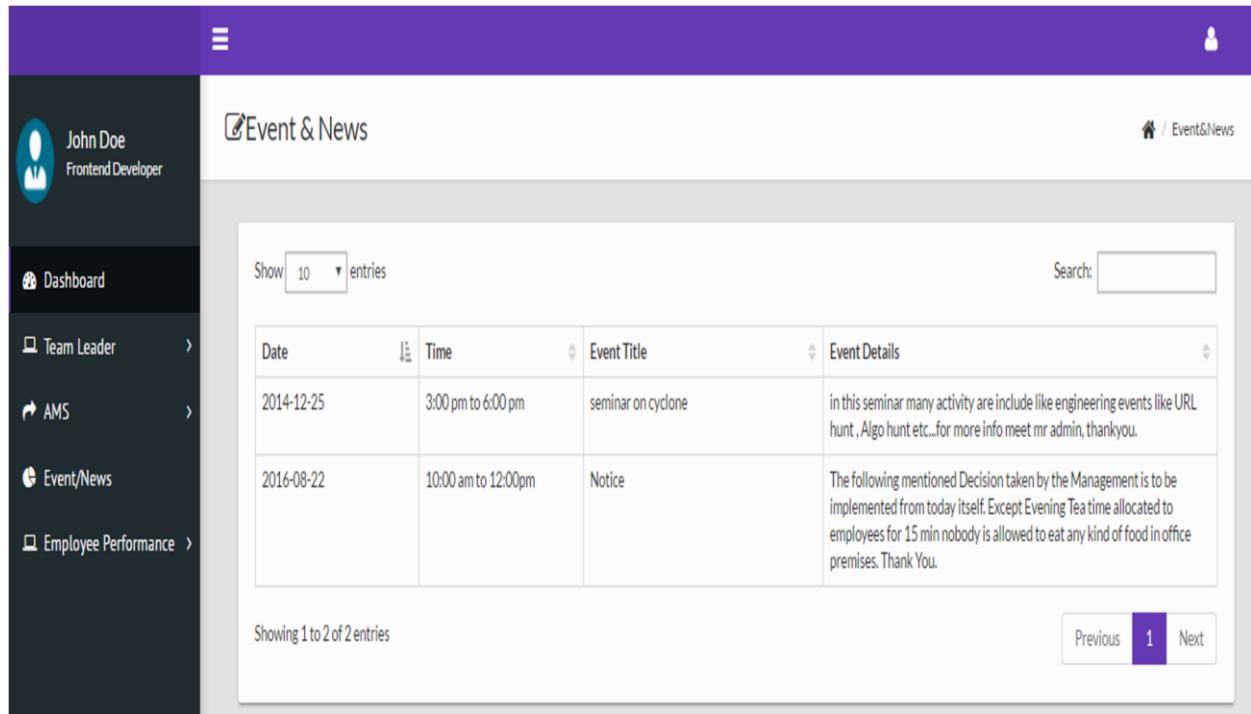
Attendance Details:

Date	Shift Time	In Time	Reason of Late	Attendance
2017-04-22	90000	162113	traffic reason	1
2017-04-23	90000	163127		1
2017-04-24	90000	164304		1

Figure 4.14 Employee Dashboard

○ Event

Employee can see the events or news which is posted by admin.



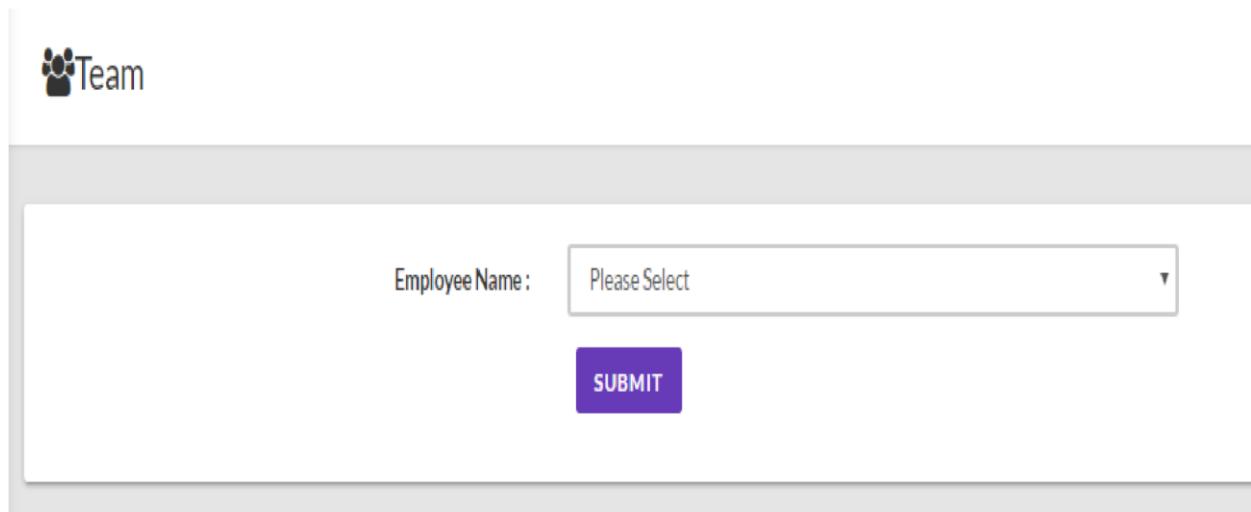
The screenshot shows a web application interface for managing events and news. On the left is a dark sidebar with a user profile for 'John Doe' (Frontend Developer) and links for Dashboard, Team Leader, AMS, Event/News, and Employee Performance. The main content area has a purple header with the title 'Event & News'. Below the header is a table with two rows of event data. The table columns are Date, Time, Event Title, and Event Details. The first entry is for a seminar on cyclone on December 25, 2014, from 3:00 pm to 6:00 pm. The second entry is for a notice on August 22, 2016, from 10:00 am to 12:00 pm. The 'Event Details' column for the notice contains a descriptive text about management decisions regarding food consumption.

Date	Time	Event Title	Event Details
2014-12-25	3:00 pm to 6:00 pm	seminar on cyclone	in this seminar many activity are include like engineering events like URL hunt , Algo hunt etc...for more info meet mr admin, thankyou.
2016-08-22	10:00 am to 12:00pm	Notice	The following mentioned Decision taken by the Management is to be implemented from today itself. Except Evening Tea time allocated to employees for 15 min nobody is allowed to eat any kind of food in office premises. Thank You.

Figure 4.14 Event Page

○ Team

Using this page team leader can create team.



The screenshot shows a form for creating a new team. At the top is a logo icon labeled 'Team'. Below it is a dropdown menu labeled 'Employee Name:' with the placeholder text 'Please Select'. A large blue 'SUBMIT' button is centered below the dropdown.

Figure 4.16 Make Team Page**View Employee Task**

This page displays different tasks assign to different employees. This page can only access by team leader.

The screenshot shows a web-based application interface. At the top left is a logo with a pencil icon and the word 'Task'. Below it is a search bar with the placeholder 'Employee Name :'. To the right of the search bar is a dropdown menu with the options 'Please Select', 'Please Select', 'Raj J Shah', 'Krina H Sutariya', 'Rahul J Mishra', 'Mahesh P Sojitra', and 'Mital S Italiya'. The main content area contains a table with the following data:

Employee Name	Project Name	Task Name	Task Details	Task Status
Krina H Sutariya	Hotel Management System	menu manage task	bxn bdjd bdjbce mbcewj c bwkc cwkbc wc kwcc	return back

Figure 4.17 Team leader View Task Page**○ Team Leader's Task**

List of tasks assign by admin for team leader.

Project Name	Project Details	Task Status	Add Task	Change Status
buisness Management	hsj xjj xnjmkm xnm xjgd bdj dnjnd nd	In Progress	add Task	Change Status
Hotel Management System	in this system we make an application in which hotel staff and menu are manged by this application ..it is mobile based application	pending	add Task	Change Status

Employee Name :

Task Name :

Task Details :

Task Status :

SUBMIT

Project Status

Project Status

In Progress

Select Status

In Progress

Pending

Complete

Attendance

Attendance page for employee.

 Attendance

Home / Ans

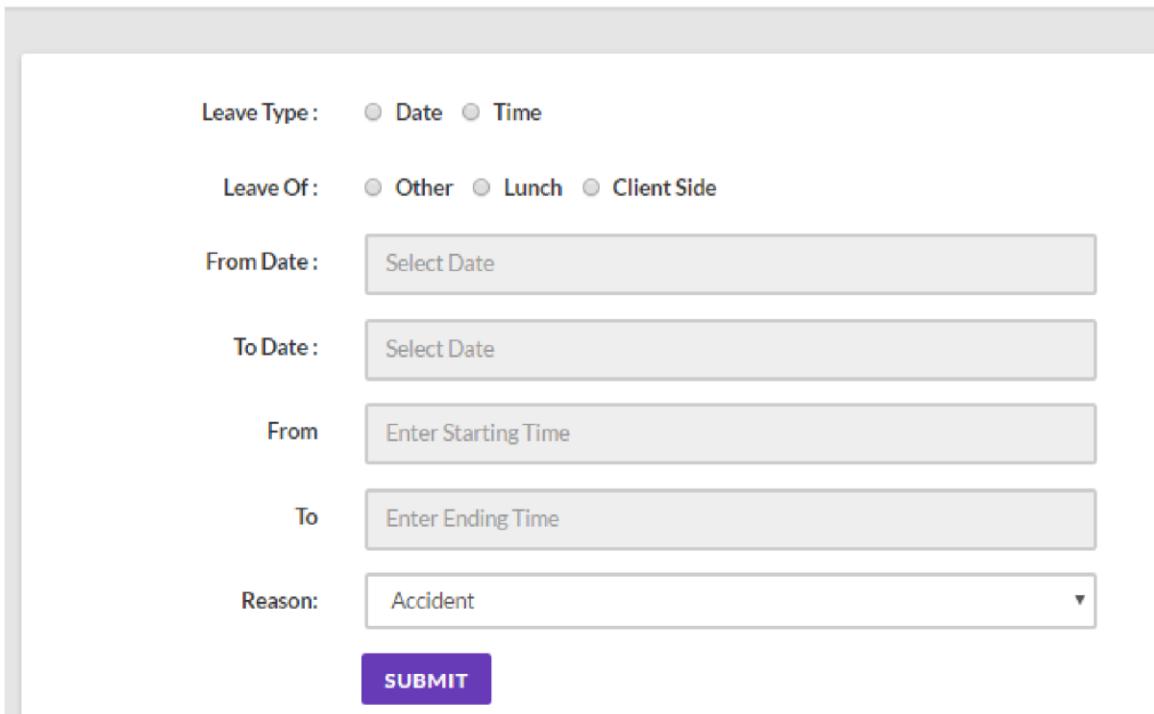


The screenshot shows a simple form for employee attendance. It has four input fields: 'Date' (2017-04-27), 'Shift-time' (09:00:00), 'In-time' (16:24:06), and 'Reason of Late' (an empty text area). A 'submit' button is located at the bottom right of the form.

Date	Shift-time	In-time	Reason of Late	submit
2017-04-27	09:00:00	16:24:06		<input type="button" value="submit"/>

Figure 4.19 Employee Attendance Page Leave Page

Leave form for employee.

 Leave Entry


The screenshot shows a leave entry form. It includes fields for 'Leave Type' (Date or Time), 'Leave Of' (Other, Lunch, Client Side), 'From Date' (Select Date), 'To Date' (Select Date), 'From' (Enter Starting Time), 'To' (Enter Ending Time), 'Reason' (dropdown menu with 'Accident'), and a 'SUBMIT' button.

Leave Type : Date Time

Leave Of : Other Lunch Client Side

From Date :

To Date :

From :

To :

Reason: ▼

Figure 4.20 Leave Page Change Password

Change password page for user.

Old Password
Enter Old Password

New Password
Enter New Password

Confirm Password
Enter Confirm Password

Submit

Figure 4.21 Change Password

○ Employee Performance

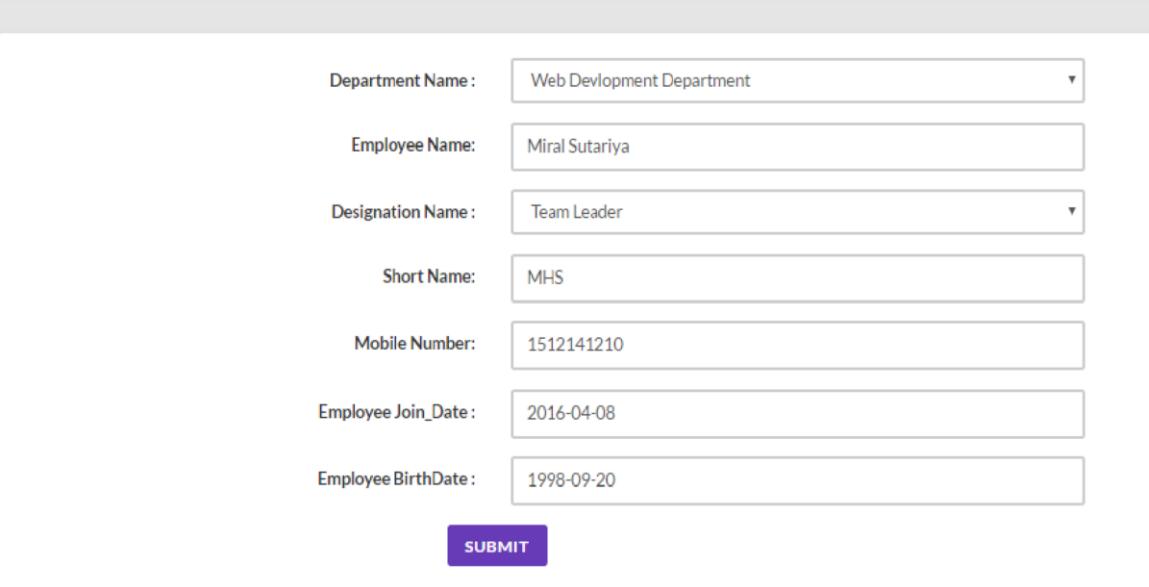
Employee can view the performance by their name on this system.

Employee Name	Designation	Type of Awards	Date
Manthan Vaghasiya	Software Developer	Employee of the month	2017-04-24
Dev Chevili	Software Developer	Appreciation Letter	2017-04-24

Figure 4.22 Employee Performance

Employee Profile

Admin can add employee details and also update detail of employee.

 Edit Profile

The screenshot shows a form titled 'Edit Profile' for an employee. The form fields and their values are:

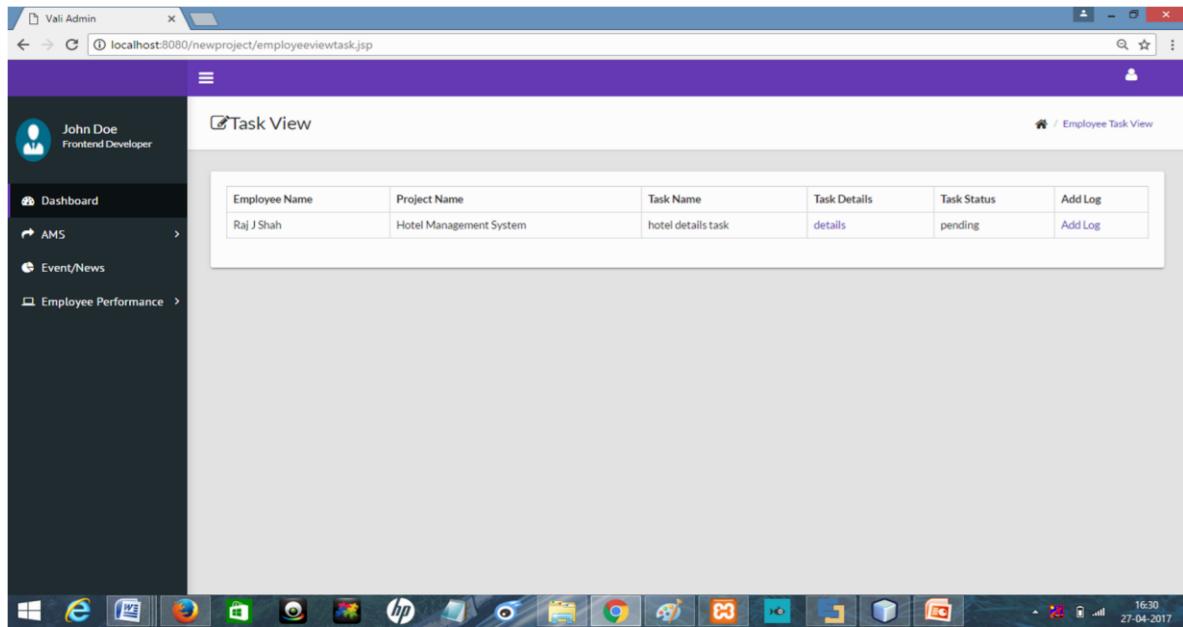
Department Name :	Web Development Department
Employee Name:	Miral Sutariya
Designation Name :	Team Leader
Short Name:	MHS
Mobile Number:	1512141210
Employee Join Date :	2016-04-08
Employee Birth Date :	1998-09-20

Below the form is a purple 'SUBMIT' button.

Figure 4.23 Employee Profile**O Employee View Task**

- Employee can view their task details which is assigned by their team leader.
- Employee can forward their work to other employee in some critical situation.
- They can also update their task status so it will be easily visible to team leader.

EMPLOYEE MONITORING SYSTEM



A screenshot of a "Task Details" form. At the top, there is a table with one row of data:

Project Name	Task Name	Task Details	Task Status
Hotel Management System	hotel details task	requirement gathering of hotel and design database and interface	pending

The main form area contains the following fields:

- Start Date: Select Date (dropdown menu)
- End Date: Select Date (dropdown menu)
- Remark: Enter Remark (text area)
- Task Status: In progress (dropdown menu)

A "SUBMIT" button is located at the bottom right of the form.

A screenshot of a "Task View" form. It has the following fields:

- Employee Name: Please Select (dropdown menu)
- Task Name: (empty text input field)
- Task Details: (empty text input field)
- Task Status: pending (dropdown menu)

A "SUBMIT" button is located at the bottom right of the form.

Figure 4.24 Employee Can View Task Page

Client Login

Client can enter the username and password for login.

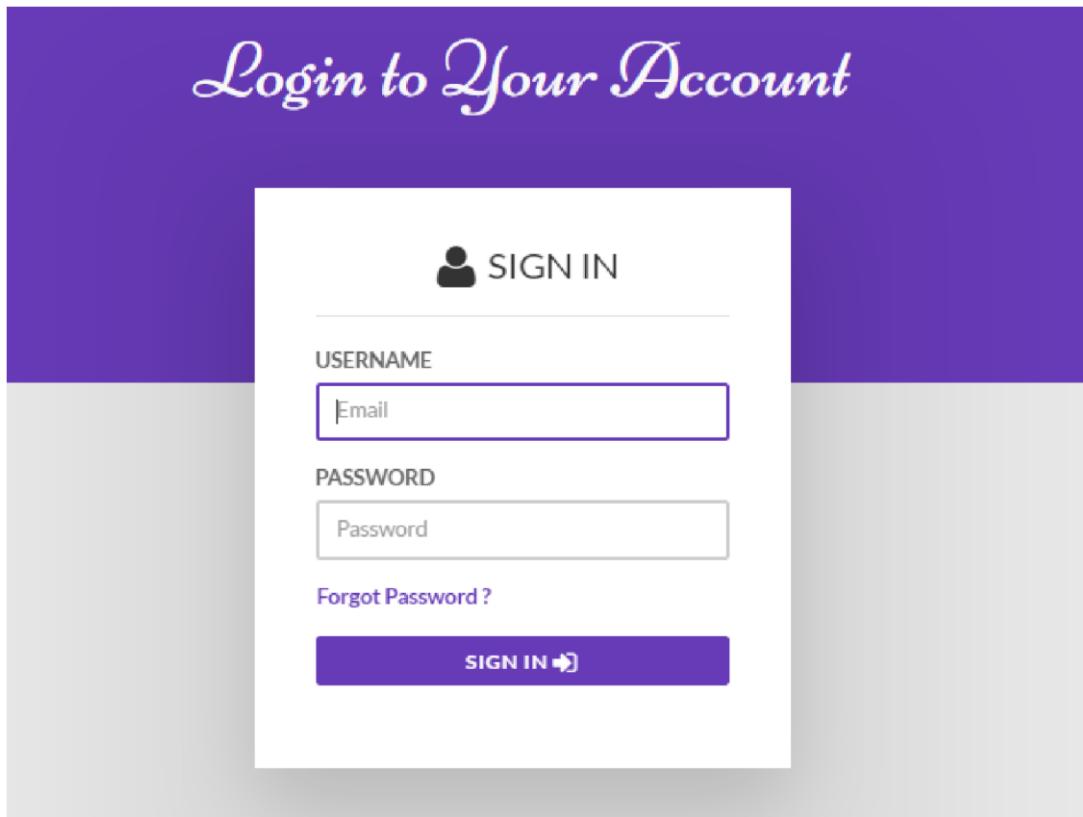


Figure 4.25 Client Login

○ Client Dashboard

Client can view their project details with current status of project.

The screenshot shows the 'Dashboard' page of the Employee Monitoring System. At the top right, there is a navigation bar with icons for home and dashboard, and the text 'Dashboard'. Below the header, there are two main sections: 'Project Details' and 'Task Details', each containing a table.

Project Details

Client Name	Project Name	Project Type	Start Date	End Date	Project Status
ms siya Mehta	Staff Management System	web based	2015-02-01	2015-08-01	In Progress

Task Details

Project Name	task_name	task_details	task_status
Staff Management System	requirement gathering of staff management system	in this application, generate the task list and making database	pending
Staff Management System	designing of application	this application are design with android	pending
Staff Management System	manage the task	generate staff list and details and manage attendance	pending

Figure 4.26 Client Dashboard

○ Client Profile

The screenshot shows the 'Client Profile' page. The left sidebar has a purple header with three horizontal dots, followed by a dark blue section with a user icon and the text 'Welcome: ms siya Mehta'. Below this is a 'Dashboard' button. The main content area has a purple header with a magnifying glass icon and the text 'Client Details'. It features a large placeholder for a user profile picture, a file upload input labeled 'Choose File' with 'No file chosen', and a 'SUBMIT' button. To the right, there is a 'Client Details' section with a table:

Client Name:	ms siya Mehta
Client Email:	siya123@gmail.com
Client Mobile Number:	1512121010

Figure 4.27 Client Profile

4.2 Report

4.2 Software Testing

Software testing is a critical element of software quality assurances and represents the ultimate review of specification, design and coding. Testing is an exposure of a system to trial input to see whether it produces current output. Testing cannot be determined whether software meets user's needs, only whether it appears to confirm to requirements. Testing can show that a system is free of errors, only that it contains error. Testing finds errors, it does not correct errors. Software success is a quality product, on time and within cost. Though testing can reveal critical mistakes. Testing should therefore,

- Validate performance.
- Detects error.
- Identify inconsistencies.

Test Objective

- There is strong evidence that effective requirement management leads to overall project cost savings. The three primary reasons for this are.
- Error in requirement typically cost over 10 times more to repair than other errors.
- Requirement errors typically comprise over 40% of all errors in a software project.
- The testing procedure should care for all of these as well as,
- In order to attain a flawless, error-free and efficient functioning system; too, software testing is an important phase of any software development life cycle. The system presented here is a blood bank management system based, various reports and data used for the same are the core of the system. The testing therefore becomes important in order to maintain the cost as well as improve performance and consistency. The testing procedure for the system has been divided in to various parts ranging for single unit testing to entire system testing

Testing Principles

- All tests should be traceable to customer requirements.
- Tests should be planned long before testing begins.
- The Pareto principle applies to software testing.
- Testing should begin “in the small” and progress toward testing “in the large”.
- Exhaustive testing is not possible.

1. Unit Testing



- Unit testing focuses verification efforts on the smallest unit of software design—the software component or module. Using the component-level design description as a guide, important control paths are tested to uncover error within the boundary of the module. The unit test focuses on the internal processing logic and data structures within the boundaries of a component. This type of testing can be conducted in parallel for multiple components.

2. Integration Testing

- Integration testing is a systematic technique for constructing the software architecture while at the same time conducting tests to uncover errors associated with interface. The objective is to take unit testing components and build a program structure that has been dictated by design.

Top- Down Integration

- It is an increment approach to construction of the software architecture. Modules are integrated by moving downward through the control hierarchy, beginning with the main control module.

Bottom-Up Integration

- It begins construction and testing with atomic modules. Because components are integrated from the bottom up, processing required for components subordinate to a given level is always available and the need for stubs is eliminated.

3. Validation Testing

- In validation testing, requirements established as part of software Requirements analysis are validated against the software that has been constructed. All validation criteria are tested. Validation testing provides the final assurance that software meets all functional, behavioural and performance requirements.
- The alpha test is conducted at the developer's site by end-users in a natural setting with the developer "looking over the shoulder" of typical users and recording errors and usage problems. It is conducted in a controlled environment.
- The beta test is conducted at end-user sites. Unlike alpha testing, the developer is generally not present. Therefore, the beta test is a "live" application of the software in an environment that cannot be controlled by the developer. The end-user records all problems that are encountered during beta testing and reports these to the developer at regular intervals. As a result of problems reported during beta tests, software engineers make modifications and then prepare for release of the software product to the entire customer base.

4. System Testing

- System testing is actually a series of different tests whose primary purpose is to fully exercise the computer-based system.

Recovery Testing

- It is a system test that forces the software to fail in a variety of ways and verifies that recovery is properly performed. If recovery is automatic, re-initialization, check pointing mechanisms, data recovery, and restart are evaluated for correctness. If recovery requires human intervention, the mean-time-to-repair is evaluated to determine whether it is within acceptable limit.

Security Testing

- Security testing verifies that provides mechanisms built into a system will, in fact, protect it from improper penetration. During security testing, the tester plays the roles of the individual who desire to penetrate the system. The role of the system designer is to make penetration cost more than the value of the information that will be obtained.

Stress Testing

- Stress testing executes a system in manner that demands resources in abnormal quantity, frequency or volume.

Performance Testing

- Performance testing is designed to test the run-time performance of software within the context of an integrated system. It occurs throughout all steps in the testing process. Even at unit level, the performance of an individual module may be assessed as tests are conducted. Performance tests are often coupled with stress testing and usually require both hardware and software instrumentation.

Sanity Testing

- Sanity testing is a very basic check to see if all software components compile with each other without a problem. This is just to make sure that developers have not defined conflicting or multiple functions or global variable definitions.

White Box Testing Principle

White Box Testing Principles

- White-box testing sometimes called glass-box testing is a test design method that uses the control structure of the procedural design to drive test cases. Using white-box testing methods the software engineer can derive test cases that:
- Guarantee that all independent paths within a module have been exercised at least once.
- Exercise all logical decision on their true and false sides.
- Execute all loops at their boundaries and within their operational bounds.
- Exercise internal data structures to ensure their validity.
- Testing is software quality assurance activity which is a very important to work the system successfully and achieve high quality of software. The main objective of testing is to find yet an undiscovered error and at the same time checking the quality and reliability of system.

Chapter:-5

The outline of work to be carried future

5.1 Limitation

- This system cannot be access without internet. For this application there must be internet connection available.
- This system can not work when computer is off.

➤ 5.2 System Enhancement

- Infuture we think about screen short in this web when employee can log on in our site than admin can able to capture screen short of employee screen to trace activity of employee..

Conclusion:-

Employee monitoring system is java based online application in which admin or higher level authority employee can monitor employee who works under them. It keeps the track of work flow of employee and also manage their attendance, their working project, how much work done by employee.

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