
Banking *Automation*

INDEX & TABLES

1. Project Description
2. Modules
3. Data flow diagram
4. ER-Diagram
5. Tools/Platform/Language

1. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

In the bank all the activities are being done manually .As the bank widens its services & it finds difficult to manage its operations manually and hence this leads to the automation of some of its operations.

Banking Information system is a windows based applications. This project mainly deals with managing accounts and their related operations .

Tasks involved in this project are opening the user accounts , recording the account holders transactions , depositing, withdrawing amount.

2.Modules:

1. Login :

In this module user enter the User id and password is checked and only valid user id and password will get entry into member's zone. This is a security feature to avoid entry of unauthorized users.

2. Registration Process:

Through this module new users can registered them. After giving their details, they will get a user id and password. Then to get entry into details section they need to provide this id and password and only user with valid id and password will get entry into details zone. This is also a security feature to avoid entry of unauthorized user.

3. Manage Transaction:

This module deals with different types of transactions such as Deposit, Withdraw related to customer as well as Bank.

4. Administrator:

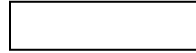
This is the Administrator's module by which he keep the eye on whole site and maintain and upgrade the site's service for sake of users.

3. DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

DFD

The Data flow Diagram shows the flow of data. It is generally made of symbols given below :

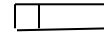
(1) A **square** shows the Entity : -



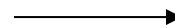
(2) A **Circle** shows the Process: -



(3) An **open Ended Rectangle** shows the data store : --



(4) An **arrow** shows the data flow :-

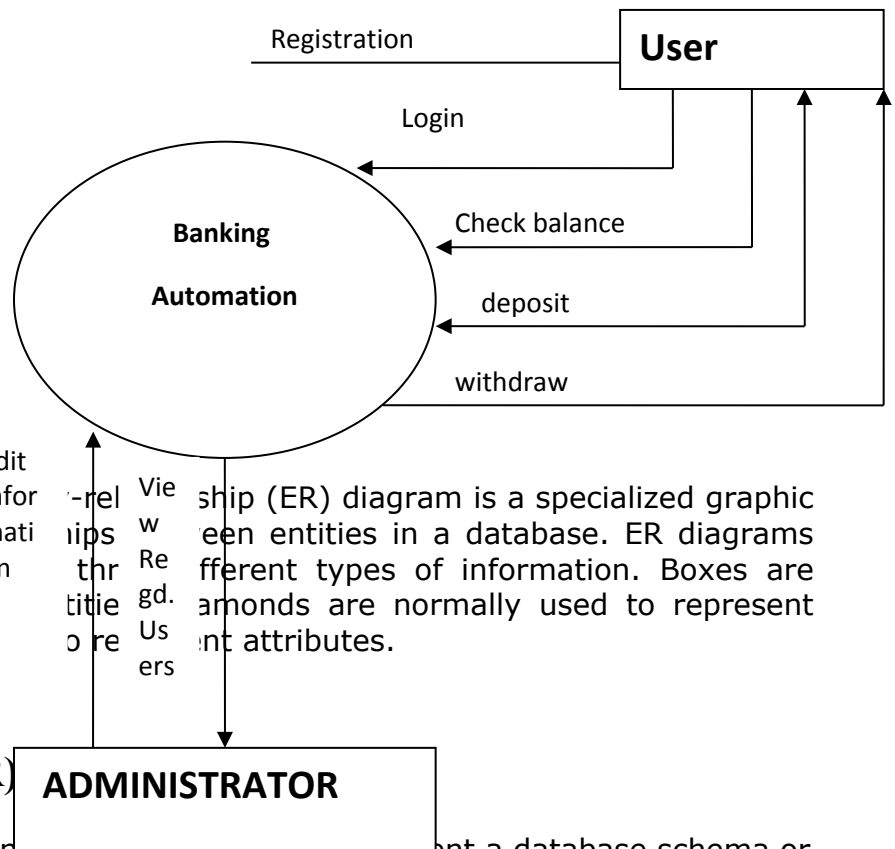


The DFD can be up to several levels. The 0 level DFD states the flow of data in the system as seen from the outward in each module.

The first level DFD show more detail, about the single process of the 0 level DFD

The second level DFD can show even more details and so on.

Context Level DFD



Definition:

that illustrates the interrelationships between entities in a database. ER diagrams often use symbols to represent different types of information. Boxes are commonly used to represent entities and ovals are used to represent relationships.

Entity Relationship (ER) diagram is a specialized graphic representation of a database schema. It uses symbols to represent different types of information. Boxes are commonly used to represent entities and ovals are used to represent relationships.

Entity Relationship (ER) diagram is a specialized graphic representation of a database schema. It uses symbols to represent different types of information. Boxes are commonly used to represent entities and ovals are used to represent relationships.

Entity Relationship (ER)

ADMINISTRATOR

This diagramming technique is used to visually present a database schema or data model and was originally proposed by Chen in the 1970s. There are many different data modeling notations; some are very similar to UML class diagrams (with the exception of operations). However, the notation used here is slightly different, as proposed by Elmasri, et al.

The database schema for this system is shown in figure. The table object has been left out of the diagram because the table management feature set had been dropped from the requirements before this stage of the design process.

Some important database design decisions are as follows:

_ To store the total price of an order with the order rather than calculating it on the fly when looking at past orders. This is because the price of menu items could change at any time, so the total price at the time of ordering must be stored so that the total price is not incorrectly calculated in future.

_ Similar to the previous point, the order receipt is stored as a hard-copy and not regenerated when reviewing past orders because things such as the restaurant name or VAT percentage are subject to change. Receipts stored need to be exactly the same as the customer copy in case of dispute.

5. TOOLS/PLATFORMS, LANGUAGES

Front End : **Python tkinter**

Back End :

Business Logic: **Python**

Database : **SQLite**

- Security
- Performance
- Scalability
- Reliability
- Support RDMS concepts