1. **Introduction**

This project titled **“Head Hunt”** is a web based application. The objective of this site is to provide placement assistance for both employer and employees registered with the site. This project is intended for soft solutions and the entire project is done at LCC.

This project contains the web based job search, job posting, online interview and recruitment. Here the employers can search and find out the suitable candidates by using the online interview facility which is provided in this website.

The project deals with the web based Job Search and Job Posting module. The modern computerized system is developed with the aim to overcome the drawbacks of existing system. The major advantage of this system is that any person anywhere from the world can register into the site of the job recruitment. The system helps in registration of the prospective candidates with the system. The module helps in registration of the prospective candidates with the system. The candidate has to register with site to get a login. Once the login is available they can register their RESUME with the site. The system helps in registration of the companies with the site. Once registered, they get a user id and password to get into the system. The system helps the registered companies to post their job openings with the site. The system helps in searching of jobs posted by the candidates as well as the search of matching candidates by the companies. The system helps in administration of the site and generation of administrative level reports like number of registration per day and number of call letters send through the site on different time intervals.

1. **About the Organization**

**Syntax Soft** is an aggressive catalyst helping customers to leverage technology to accelerate adaptation. Our focus is singular and clear: offer business benefits to the customer to deliver an unbeatable edge over competition. That's the bottom line we like to put on top of everything else. All our passion, values, strengths, skills and efforts orbit around this positioning. The idea of offering endless value to the customer is the very differentiating principle Syntax was founded on. Building up from the direction our foundation gave us, our guaranteed, unwavering quality of delivery was built up by sheer determination, expertise and commitment.

Having started in 1998 with a one-man team and a single client, Syntax today has a manpower base of over 150 that is expected to double within the year and a list of clients that reads like a Who's Who list of companies spread across geographies. Syntax has now attained the position of an emergent powerhouse in Technology consulting, product development and Outsourcing services. This amazing growth has resulted from the tremendous confidence Syntax has evoked in everyone alike - Management, Employees, Investors, Partners, Alliances and, of-course, our Clients.

On the ground, Syntax is a people company. The company's backbone is its strong management team that keeps focused on the magic of the initial vision. In addition, the expertise and energy of the founders has filtered down to the entire team making it one complete dynamic entity with strong commitment and focus. Syntax fundamentally aims to build strong relationships. Our deliverables are strong technology solutions that make a difference to the profitability of our clients' businesses. Our fundamental values can be defined by our vision, mission and philosophy.

**Philosophy**

To create an opportunity & to provide a platform where everybody can grow & contribute towards making India a “Super Power “ & the world a better place to live in.

**Mission**

To leverage technology and human capital for optimum productivity.

**Vision**

To be one of the top it consulting companies in India and abroad.

**SYNTAX SOFT-Tech India Pvt. Ltd**

**Marine Drive**

**Cochin-31**

1. **System analysis**

The **“Head Hunt System”** gives us the complete information about the various operations handled in by companies and candidates. The software provides user friendly interface which can be operated by anyone with a minimum knowledge of the computer system.

It stores the information needed by Admin, Company and Candidates a database which can these be accessed by the Admin, Company and Candidates within the organization. It should keep well organized database for storing the resources. This helps us to eliminate invalid data. Most problems of manual system can be solved by this system. This system should be a database system that can store the information regarding keeping record of all the Admin, Company and Candidates etc.

System analysis is a step-by-step process used to identify and develop or acquire the software need to control the processing of specific application. System analysis is a continuing activity in the stages of the system development. Once the existing system is studied and user requirements are identified, a more detailed analysis is carried out. System study is, therefore, the process of gathering and interpreting facts, diagnosing problem and using the information to recommend information in system or in other words, it means a detailed explanation or description.-The main components of making software are:

* System and software requirements analysis
* Design and implementation of software
* Ensuring, verifying and maintaining software integrity

**3.1 Existing System**

Now a day’s lots of placement consultancies are listed. Most of these companies are working manually. Without the help of a system and the natural behaviors of these companies are

* An employee can register himself in a particular placement company
* He or she can submit their resumes there
* Staff members of the company should identify each employee’s job areas and make a manual search for a suitable job
* If they find an apt job they have to inform an employee about this job
* Employee can apply for this job

**Limitations of Existing System**

Main limitation is time consuming. Here all works are done manually. If there are a lot of applicants, it is very difficult for staff members to sort all vacancies and distribute it to desired applicants. So it will take more time and it is uncomfortable. And also company must manually keep files. And maintain it manually. It is not applicable in the case of a large placement company and it is not user friendly.

Another limitation is in the field of resume submission. If an employee wants to modify his/her resume, it will be a Herculean task. There is no centralized control over all operations .So the existing system doesn’t work properly .So an automated service system is needed.

**3.2 Proposed System**

The proposed system is fully web enabled and builds with the help of Microsoft’s latest web technologies such as web services, mobile applications etc. The main objective is to provide placement assistance for both employees and employers. So there is two kinds of end users, employees and employers. Everyone can access the service through a web browser from anywhere in the world because .the service is totally centralized.

**Main advantages of the proposed system**

The proposed system is fully web based. So it can provide centralized control over the criteria. It is fast, user friendly and comfortable.

**Benefits for Employee**

* Registration of candidate resume (Add and Edit faculty)
* Facility for job search (using qualifications, area of job, and preferred locations etc.).
* Facility for WAP enabling job search using mobile application tool of .net.
* Creation of web user controls for different forms as well as for reports to be generated.

**Benefits for Employer**

* Registration facility for companies through forms.
* Job Posting facility through Forms as well as Web services.
* Web Service program for finding out Weight age of marks of candidates (marks of plus two, Degree and post-graduation).
* WAP Enabled screens for finding out list of people applied for the jobs published.

**The features of the existing system are:**

* Less work load.
* Less prone to errors.
* Menu driven and user friendly.
* Efficient use of resources.
* Retrieval and access of data is easy.
* Paper work is drastically reduced.
* Optimum Results can be achieved.
* Duplication of work is avoided.
* It‘s online, so that information is available anytime.
* High integrity and security.
* Ability to incorporate newly available data.
* Speed and accuracy is increased
* Fully automated.
* Security is associated with user authentication
* A real-time system
* Reduced operating costs
* Foundation for future improvement
* Improved communication with head office ,franchise center, staff and student

**3.3 Software Requirement Specification (SRS)**

The primary goal of this site is to provide services to the candidates who wish themselves to the employment exchanges and got job opportunities. This site will help them to register their names and get seniority as early as possible and to analyze their skills by attending online exams after certificates will get. After registration the candidates can download their registration card and also they can apply for renewal as online. The candidate can view and apply for job vacancies and can attend employability training. It provides the user a catalogue of different services available in the system. Using the services provided by the site, candidates can know more about the organization and information.

**3.3.1 What is the problem to be solved?**

* The existing system follows an unsecured storage of records.
* A number of records for every employer and the employee information.
* Time consuming and uncomfortable.
* Works are done manually.
* Modification of resume is not possible.
* No centralized control over all operations.

**3.3.2 Customer requirements**

* Easy to search each and every job vacancy.
* Easy to get and access status information.
* Should be comfortable with Employer and Employee.
* Easy to apply for particular Job.
* Easy to get job alerts.
* Easy to edit resume.

**3.3.3 What the developers need to know**

* Developer must know about the developing environment.
* What is the front end for development?
* What is the back end for the development?
* What are the software and hardware requirements?
* Deep knowledge about the developing software
* Day today activities which are like number of registration per day and numbers of call letters send through the site on different time intervals.
* The developer should have knowledge about the proposed system and should be able to overcome the limitations of existing system.

**3.3.4 Business requirements**

* Business requirements evolves one opportunity for improvement involves making reasonable estimates of how big a project is and how much it is going to cost.
* Business requirements are critical activities of an enterprise that must be performed to meet the organizational objective while remaining solution independent.
* A business requirements document details the business solution for a project including the documentation of customer needs and expectations.
* The business requirements are:-
* Fast access without lagging.
* Provides graphical user interface.
* Easy to access.
* User friendly.

**3.3.5 User requirements**

* Head Hunt system is directly login to the system and helps in administration of the site and generation of administrative level reports like number of registration per day and numbers of call letters send through the site on different time intervals. The module also helps in automatic backup and recovery of data in the database.
* Company manager needs to done with registration of the companies with the site. The site will receive the company details like, type of company, location of company, Types of Vacancy, Departments etc. Once registered, they will get a user id and password to get into the system. Then can access the different services offered by the web site such as posting of jobs, searching of employees and online interview etc.
* The candidates have to register with site to get a login. They have to enter the personal details during the registration process. The data entered by the user will be strictly validated inside the web site. Once the login is available they can register their CV with the site.
* The user requirements are:-
  + - Provides secure online access.
    - Reduce human effort.
    - Reliable and efficient.
    - Time saving.
    - User friendliness and interactive.

**3.3.6 Functional requirements**

Functional requirements define the internal workings of the software that is the calculations, technical details, data manipulation and processing and other specific functionality that show how the use cases are to be satisfied.

**Modules included in this project are:-**

* + - Admin Master
    - Company Master
    - Candidate Master.

**Admin Master**

* + - The module helps in administration of the site and generation of administrative level reports like number of registration per day and numbers of call letters send through the site on different time intervals. The module also helps in automatic backup and recovery of data in the database.
    - **Responsibilities**
      * Login.
      * View Home Page.
      * Approval of Company.
      * Approval of Candidate.
      * View.
      * Update
      * Sent Call Letter.
      * Change Password.
      * Logout.

**Company Master**

* The module helps in registration of the companies with the site. The site will receive the company details like, type of company, location of company, Types of Vacancy, Departments etc. Once registered, they will get a user id and password to get into the system. Then can access the different services offered by the web site such as posting of jobs, searching of employees and online interview etc.
* **Responsibilities**
  + - Registration.
    - Getting user id & password.
    - Login.
    - View Home Page.
    - Job Posting
    - View Candidate
    - Search Candidate.
    - Online Exam.
    - SMS/Mail Service.
    - Feedback.

**Candidate Registration Module**

* The module helps in registration of the prospective candidates with the system. The candidates have to register with site to get a login. They have to enter the personal details during the registration process. The data entered by the user will be strictly validated inside the web site. Once the login is available they can register their CV with the site.
* **Responsibilities:**
  + - Register.
    - Login.
    - Getting user id & password.
    - Resume Post.
    - Job Application.
    - Job search.
    - Status View.
    - Attend Exam
    - Feedback

**3.3.7 System requirements**

**Hardware Requirements**

Processor : Pentium IV

Processor Speed : 800 MHz or more

System Bus : 32bit

RAM : 256 MB or more

Hard Disk : 50 MB or more

Monitor : Standard

CD Drive : Standard

Keyboard : Standard

Mouse : Standard

**Software Requirement**

Operating System : Windows XP

Front-end : C#

Back-end : Microsoft SQL

Platform : .Net

It is very important to select the appropriate software so that the software works properly. Below is the software’s that are required to make the new system:

* Asp.Net
* SQL Server 2008

**Visual Studio 2012**

Microsoft Visual Studio is the main Integrated Development Environment (IDE) from Microsoft. It can be used to develop console and graphical user interface applications along with Windows. Web sites, web applications, and web services in both native codes together with managed code are used for all platforms supported by Microsoft Windows, Windows Mobile, .NET Framework and .NET Compact Framework. Visual Studio includes a code editor supporting IntelliSense as well as code refactoring. The integrated debugger works both as a source-level debugger and a machine-level debugger. Other built-in tools include a forms designer for building GUI applications, web designer, class designer, and database schema designer. Built-in languages include/C++ (via Visual C++), VB.NET (via Visual Basic .NET), and C# (via Visual C#). It also supports XML, HTML, JavaScript and CSS. Languages specific versions of Visual Studio also exist which provide more limited language services to the user. These individual packages are called Microsoft Visual Basic, Visual J#, Visual C#, and Visual C++.

Visual Studio 2012, code named Orcas, was released to MSDN subscribers on 19 November 2007 alongside, the .NET Framework 3.5. Visual Studio 2012 is focused on development of Windows Vista, Office system, and Web applications. For visual design, a new Windows Presentation Foundation visual designer and a new HTML/CSS editor influenced by Microsoft Expression Web are included.

Visual Studio 2012 requires .NET Framework 3.5 and by default configures compiled assemblies to run on .NET Framework 3.5. For Visual C++, Visual Studio Adds a new version of Microsoft Foundation Classes (MFC 9.0) that add support for the visual styles and UI controls introduced with Windows 7. This website is developed in Visual Studio 2012. It supports different languages. So here, the built in language C# is used. It also supports java Script and CSS which are used in designing the ‘Franchise Management System’ site.

**ASP.NET 4.0**

ASP.NET is more than the next version of active server pages (ASP); it is a unified Web development platform that provides the services necessary for developers to build. Enterprises-class web applications. While ASP.NET is largely syntax compatible with ASP, it provides a new programming model and infrastructure for more secure, scalable, and stable applications. You can feel free augmented your existing ASP applications by incrementally adding ASP.NET functionally to them.ASP.NET is a compiled, .NET based environment; you can author applications in any .NET compatible language, including Visual Basic .NET, C# and JScirpt.NET.

Additionally, the entire .NET Framework is available to any ASP.NET applications. Developers can easily access to benefits of these technologies, which include the managed common language runtime environment, type safety, inheritance and so on.ASP.NET has been designed to work seamlessly with WYSIWYG (What You See is what you Get) HTML editors and other programming tools, including Microsoft Visual Studio .NET. Not only does this make a Web development easier, but it also provide all the benefits that these tools have to offer, including a GUI that developers can use to drop server controls on to a Web page and fully integrated debugging support.

Developers can choose from the following two features when creating an ASP.NET application, Web forms and Web services, or combine these any way they fit. Each is supported by the same infrastructure that allows you to use authentication schemes; caches frequently used data, or customize your applications configuration, to name only a few possibilities. In addition to the build-in ASP.NET security features, an ASP.NET application can use the low level security features of the .NET framework.

ASP.NET is a web application framework developed and marketed by Microsoft to allow programmers to build dynamic web Sites, web applications and web services. It was first released in January 2002 with version 1.0 of the .NET Framework, and is the successor to Microsoft's Active Server Pages (ASP) technology. ASP.NET is built on the Common Language Runtime (CLR), allowing programmers to write ASP.NET code using any supported .NET language.

ASP.NET is not just a simple upgrade or the latest version of ASP. ASP.NET combines unprecedented developer productivity with performance, reliability, anddeployment. ASP.NET redesigns the whole process. It's still easy to grasp for new comers but it provides many new ways of managing projects. Below are the features of ASP.NET.

**The features of ASP.NET**.

* Easy Programming Model
* Flexible Language Options
* Great Tool Support
* Rich Class Framework
* Compiled execution
* Rich output caching
* Enhanced Reliability
* Easy Deployment
* Easy Migration Path

**Advantages of ASP .NET**

* ASP.NET drastically reduces the amount of code required to build large applications.
* ASP.NET makes development simpler and easier to maintain with an event-driven, server-side programming model.
* ASP.NET pages are easy to write and maintain because the source code and HTML are together.
* The source code is executed on the server. The pages have lots of power and flexibility by this approach.
* The source code is compiled the first time the page is requested. Execution is fast as the Web Server compiles the page the first time it is requested. The server saves the compiled version of the page for use next time the page is requested.
* The HTML produced by the ASP.NET page is sent back to the browser. The application source code you write is not sent and is not easily stolen.
* ASP.NET makes for easy deployment. There is no need to register components because the configuration information is built-in.
* The Web server continuously monitors the pages, components and applications running on it. If it notices memory leaks, infinite loops, other legal software or activities, it seamlessly kills those activities and restarts itself.
* ASP.NET validates information (validation controls) entered by the user without writing a single line of code.
* ASP.NET easily works with ADO .NET using data-binding and page formatting features.
* ASP.NET applications run faster and counter large volumes of users without performance problems.

To develop this website application ASP.NET is used. The benefits of this technology helped to access the .NET framework and so it provides more security and inheritance features. .NET supports GUI that is used here in creating web forms, one of the important features of ASP.NET. Dynamic website creation is done here. It helps to develop this website very easily. Also this gives flexibility in creating this page. Validation controls in ASP.

**C#.NET**

C#.net is a major component of Microsoft Visual Studio .NET suite. The .NET version of C# is a new improved version with more features and additions. Microsoft .NET is a programming and operating framework introduced by Microsoft. All .NET supported languages access common.NET library to develop applications and share common tools to execute applications. Programming with C# using .NET is called C#.NET.C# is an elegant and type-safe

Object-oriented language that enables developers to build a wide range of secure and robust applications that runs on the .NET Framework. We can use C# to create traditional Windows client applications, XML Web services, distributed components, client-server applications, database applications and much more. Microsoft Visual C# 2006 provides an advanced code editor, convenient user interface designers, integrated debugger, and many other tools to facilitate rapid application development based on version 2.0 of the C# language and the .NET Framework.

**Features of C#.NET**

**Inheritance**

Inheritance provides ability to use an existing class’s functionality via its derived (inherited) class. Inheritance refers to the properties of a class being available to many other classes. The Properties and methods of the base class are inherited and extractedby the derived classes. By default all the classes created with C#.NET are inheritable. The users can use inheritance to define new forms designed by users are really classes.

**Exception handling**

Exception handling is an in build mechanism in .NET framework to detect and run time errors. The .NET Framework contains lots of standard exceptions. The exceptions re anomalies that occur during the exception of program. They can be because of, logic or system errors. If a user (programmer) does not provide a mechanism to handle these anomalies, the .NET run time environment provides a default mechanism, which terminates the program execution. C#.NET provides three keywords try, catch and finally to do exception handling. Try encloses the statements that might throw an exception whereas catch handles an exception if one exist and finally can be used for doing any clean-up process.

**Overloading**

C#.NET supports methods overloading using the overloading Keyword. Using this keyword, you can declare same method names with different arguments.

**Overriding**

Overriding is the creation of a method in the subclass that the same signature, i.e. name, number and type of arguments, as method in the super class. This new method hides the method of super class. Derived classes inherit the methods defined in their base class. All methods cannot override by default but if a method in the base class is marked with override keyword then it can be used in derived class to define new implementation of the inherited method.

**Constructors and Destructors**

The procedures that control initialization of new instances of a class are known as constructors. Conversely, destructors are methods that are used to free system resources when a class leaves scope or is set to nothing.C#.NET supports constructors and destructors using the Sub New and Sub Dispose procedures. Sub New method will only run once when a class is created. In addition to these basic object-oriented principles, C# facilities the development of software components through several innovative language constructs

**MySQL Database**

A database is a collection of information that’s related to a particular subject or purpose, such as tracking client orders or maintaining a list of project details. If the database isn’t stored on a computer, or only part of it are one may be tracking information from a variety of sources that one is having to co-ordinate and organize himself using MySQL Server, one can manage all information from a single database file. Within the file, data is divided into separate storage containers called tables; view, add and update data by using online forms; find and retrieve just the data wanted for reports. MySQL Server allows the user to view, update or analyse the database from the Internet of an intranet by creating data access pages.

MySQL Server as a relational database stores data in many related tables. A table is a collection of data about a specific topic such as projects or clients. Using a separate table for each topic means that, store that data only once. This makes the database more efficient and reduces data-entry errors. Tables organize data into columns (called fields) and rows (called records). A common field relates two tables so that MySQL Server can bring together the data from the two Tables for viewing, editing, or printing. In table Design view one can create an entire table from scratch or add, delete or customize the fields in an existing table. The user can also display records from tables that are related to the current table by displaying sub datasheets within the main datasheet. With some restrictions, the user can work with the data in sub datasheets in many of the same ways that they work with data in the main datasheet. To store data, create one table for each type of information that is to be tracked. To bring the data from multiple tables together in a query, form, report, or data MySQL Server page, define relationships between the tables.

Databases actually helped a lot to store the data entered by the user. The common fields in one or more tables provide facility to retrieve the combined details using certain queries. Here we used 8 different tables to store 8 categories of data. Each table has a unique identifier and a reference field from other tables.

**Features of MySQL**

* Cross-platform support.
* Stored procedures.
* Triggers.
* Updatable views.
* True varchar support.
* SSL support.
* Query caching.

**3.3.8 Non-functional requirements**

**Better performance**

It provides better performance than existing system because all operations are computerized. Through the system it is possible to reduce the complexity of application that are done manually.

**Provide high security**

In existing system the information’s are stored in records .so there may be chance for loss of data/document. This problem can be easily solves in proposed system. This provides security for the personal data. It also reduce the chance to error the fraud activities. Admin can approve and view company also admin can issue call letter to candidates that they are registered with system.

Every user has unique username and password. So there is no chance of any unauthorized access. This provides security for the personal data. It also reduce the chance to error the fraud activities.

**Reduce the time delay**

In the existing system, it takes too much time to reach the student at the office for registering and gather information about the centers. In the easy leave system it reduces all these time delays.

**3.3.9 Unstated requirements**

* Internet connection is the basic requirement for all operations.
* Registration and login for preventing unauthorized access.
* Database server for storing data.

**3.3.10 Quality attributes**

Software Quality Attributes are the benchmarks that describe system’s intended behaviour within the environment for which it was built. The quality attributes provide the means for measuring the fitness and suitability of a product. Identifying desired system qualities before a system is built allows system designer to mould a solution to match the desired needs of the system within the context of constraints such as available resources, interface with legacy systems. System qualities can be categorized into two:

* Runtime qualities

These are qualities which can be measured as the system executes.

* Non-runtime qualities.

These are qualities which cannot be measured as the system executes.

And other Quality attributes are following,

* Conceptual integrity.
* Maintainability.
* Performance.
* Reliability.
* Scalability.
* Security.
* Supportability.
* Testability.
* Usability.

**3.4 FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS**

Feasibility analysis is the procedure for identifying the candidate system, evaluating and electing the most feasible system. This is done by investigating the existing system in the area under investigation or generally ideas about a new system. It is a test of a system proposal according to its workability, impact on the organization, ability to meet user needs, and effective use of resources. The objective of feasibility study is not to solve the problem but to acquire a sense of its scope. Feasibility analysis involves 8 steps:

* Form a project team and appoint a project leader.
* Prepare system flow charts.
* Enumerate potential candidate system.
* Describe and identify characteristics of candidate systems.
* Determine and evaluate performance and cost effectiveness of each candidate system.
* Weigh system performance and cost data.
* Select the best candidate system.
* Repair and report final project directive to management.

The following are the considerations involved in the feasibility analysis.

* Economic feasibility
* Technical feasibility
* Behavioral feasibility

**3.4.1 Economic feasibility**

Economic analysis is the most frequently used method for evaluating the effectiveness of a candidate system. It is more commonly known as cost benefit analysis, the procedure to determine the benefits and saving that are expected from a candidate system and compare them with costs.

In **“Head Hunt System”** we can post resume directly through online. Also in our system candidate can search new Job openings and apply for job. If candidate want to attend exam, then there is no need for went to the company, exam can be attend as online.

**3.4.2 Technical feasibility**

The assessments of technical feasibility centres on the existing system and to what extent it can support the proposed addition. This was based on an outline design of system requirements in turns of inputs, files, programs, procedures, and staff. It involves financial considerations to accommodate technical enhancement.

In **“Head Hunt System”** analysis was developed on.net platform using c# as developing tool. Net framework makes internet application more reliable and secure. It simplifies the development of the web applications and services, and the application developed using .Net can be easily migrated to better system. Hence the system was found technically feasible.

**3.4.3 Behavioural feasibility**

People are inherently resistant to change, and computers have been known to facilitate change. An estimate should be made about the reaction of the user staff towards the development of a computerized system. Computer installations have something to do with turnover, transfers and changes in job status. The introduction of a candidate system requires special effort to educate, sell and train the staff for conducting the business.

The candidate system was found to be technically, economically, and behaviourally feasible. The system was developed user friendly, needless training and improves the working environment. Justification for any capital outlay is that it will increase profit, reduce expenditure or improve the quality of service or goods, which in turn may be expected to provide increased profit. Disregarding the initial expenses, the candidate system was assessed to be feasible in all ways.

**3.5 Data Flow Diagram**

A Data Flow Diagram is a network that describes the flow of data and processes that change, or transform, data throughout the system. This network is constructed by use a set of symbols that do not imply a physical implementation. It is a graphical tool for structured analysis of the system requirements. DFD models a system by using external entities from which data flows to a process, which transforms the data and creates, output-data-flows which go to other processes or external entities or files. Data in files may also flow to processes as inputs.

There are various symbols used in a DFD. Bubbles represent the processes. Named arrows indicate the data flow. External entities are represented by rectangles. Entities supplying data are known as sources and those that consume data are called sinks. Data are stored in a data store by a process in the system. Each component in a DFD is labelled with a descriptive name. Process names are further identified with a number.

The Data Flow Diagram shows the logical flow of a system and defines the boundaries of the system. For a candidate system, it describes the input (source), outputs (destination), database (files) and procedures (data flow), all in a format that meet the user’s requirements.

The main merit of DFD is that it can provide an overview of system requirements, what data a system would process, what transformations of data are done, what files are used, and where the results flow.

**Rules for constructing a Data Flow Digram**

* Arrows should not cross each other
* Squares, circles and files must bear names.
* Decomposed data flow squares and circles can have same time.
* Choose meaningful names for data flow
* Draw all data flows around the outside of the diagram.

**Components of Data Flow Diagram**

Data source or Destination

A flow of data or data stream

Process that transform data stream

Data store

**A:** A data flow is a route, which enables packets of data to travel from one point to another. Data may flow from a source to a process and from data store or process. An arrow line depicts the flow, with arrow head pointing in the direction of the flow.

**B:** Circles stands for process that converts data in to information. A process represents transformation where incoming data flows are changed into outgoing data flows.

**C:** A data store is a repository of data that is to be stored for use by a one or more process may be as simple as buffer or queue or sophisticated as relational database. They should have clear names. If a process merely uses the content of store and does not alter it, the arrowhead goes only from the store to the process. If a process alters the details in the store then a double-headed arrow is used.

**D:** A source or sink is a person or part of an organization, which enters or receives information from the system, but is considered to be outside the contest of data flow model. Each component in a DFD is labelled with a descriptive name. Process name are further identified with number. Context level DFD is draw first. Then the process is decomposed into several elementary levels and is represented in the order of importance. A DFD describes what data flow (logical) rather than how they are processed, so it does not depend on hardware, software, and data structure or file organization.

A DFD methodology is quite effective; especially when the required design is clear and the analyst need a notation language for communication. The DFD is easy to understand after a brief orientation.

**CONTEXT LEVEL DFD**



**CANDIDATE FIRST LEVEL DFD**

**Candidate**

**Registration Process**

**Candidate**

**Login**

**Search Cmpdetails**

**Edit Resume**

**Inbox**

**Interview**

**Call Letter**

**Mail**

**Inbox**

**Candidate**

**Call letter**

**Company**

**Registration**

**Candidate details**

**Login details**

**Userid, pwd**

**Read mail**

**Send mail**

**View call letter**

**Edit resume**

**Attend interview**

**Search for company details**

**Job Opportunity**

**Search Jobs**

**Search Job**

**Test**

**Result**

**Attend Test**

**Add Result**

**Result details**

**Call letter details**

**COMPANY FIRST LEVEL DFD**

**Company**

**Registration Process**

**Company**

**Login**

**Search Cmpdetails**

**Edit Resume**

**Inbox**

**Online Test Creation**

**Call Letter**

**Mail**

**Inbox**

**Company**

**Call letter**

**Candidate**

**Registration**

**Candidate details**

**Login details**

**Userid, pwd**

**Read mail**

**Send mail**

**Call letter Preparation**

**Search for cmpdetails**

**Job Opportunity**

**Add Jobs**

**Search Job**

**Test**

**Result**

**Add Test**

**Add Result**

**Candidate**

**Company**

**Create Call Letter**

**Edit resume**

**Interview Candidate**

1. **System design**

The goal of design process is to produce a model or a representation of a moving from the problem domain to the solution domain .In top level design focus is on deciding which modules are needed for the system, the specification of these modules and how these modules can be interconnected.

In this project design technique used is top-down, object-oriented dynamic modelling technique. A top-down design approach starts by identifying the major components and iterating until the desired level of details is achieved. In object oriented design technique, the modules in the design represent data abstraction.

**4.1 Module Description**

**Modules of the Project**

The proposed system categories and follows these modules to implement

* + - Admin Master
    - Company Master
    - Candidate Master.

**Login component**

In the system all users are directly login into the system. All three users can directly login into system by their unique username and password.

**Administrator Component**

* Administrator

**Company Component**

* Job Posting
* Search Candidate

**Candidate Component**

* Job apply
* Job Search
* Resume posting
* Attend exam

The project deals with the web based Job Search and Job Posting module. The modern computerized system is developed with the aim to overcome the drawbacks of existing system. The major advantage of this system is that any person anywhere from the world can register into the site of the job recruitment. The system helps in registration of the prospective candidates with the system. The module helps in registration of the prospective candidates with the system.

The candidate has to register with site to get a login. Once the login is available they can register their CV with the site. The system helps in registration of the companies with the site. Once registered, they get a user id and password to get into the system. The system helps the registered companies to post their job openings with the site. The system helps in searching of jobs posted by the candidates as well as the search of matching candidates by the companies. The system helps in administration of the site and generation of administrative level reports like number of registration per day and number of call letter send through the site on different time intervals.

**Modules Description**

**Candidate Registration**

The module helps in registration of the prospective candidates with the system. The candidates have to register with site to get a login. They have to enter the personal details during the registration process. The data entered by the user will be

Strictly validated inside the web site. Once the login is available they can register their CV with the site.

**Company**

The module helps in registration of the companies with the site. The site will receive the company details like, type of company, location of company, Types of Vacancy, Departments etc. Once registered, they will get a user id and password to get into the system. Then can access the different services offered by the web site such as posting of jobs, searching of employees and online interview etc.

**Job Posting**

The module helps the registered companies to post their job openings with the site. Posting of job includes data entry like type of requirement, minimum qualification, minimum experience and location of work.

**Search**

The module helps in searching of jobs posted by the candidates as well as the search of matching candidates by the companies. The two way search facility is available with the site. Companies can search the registered employees and they can view employee profiles to find out the suitable one. And employees can search the different job openings which are posted by the registered companies.

**Resume posting and Job Application**

The module helps the employees to post their resume to the website. The module helps in sending an online application to the company for a job published in the web site.

**Call Letter**

The module helps in generation of Call Letters for the candidates based on the application submitted by them.

**Automatic Mailer**

The module helps in sending automatic emails to members of the site on a regular basis for the jobs posted in the site.

**Online interview**

The registered companies can search and find employees who satisfies their criteria. And they can conduct online interview with the candidates to know the ability of the candidate. This is based on Online Chatting between different departments of the Company & the short listed Candidate. This will be an Interactive ONLINE Communication between Clients and Candidate, which will help in ease the recruit procedure.

**Administration**

The module helps in administration of the site and generation of administrative level reports like number of registration per day and numbers of call letters send through the site on different time intervals. The module also helps in automatic backup and recovery of data in the database.

**4.2 Input Design**

Input is considered as the process of keying in data into the system, which will be converted to system format. People all over the world who belong to different cultures and geographies will use a web site. So the input screens given in the site should be really flexible and faster to use. With highly competitive environment existing today in web based businesses the success of the site depends on the number users logging on to the site and transacting with the company. A smooth and easy to use site interface and flexible data entry screens are a must for the success of the site. The easy to use hyperlinks of the site help in navigating between different pages of the site in a faster way.

I have concentrated a lot in designing the site and formatting of the web pages. The site navigation and the customized error messages are formed in such a way that it attracts the more people to the site. The options for input data entry are as follows.

**Add**

The adding option in each of the forms helps in keying in data to the system. Web based features like emailing of the keyed in data to the user etc. are included in this. For commercial and security reasons some of the adding options are restricted to the administrators of the site.

**Edit**

The editing option helps in updating the user data. Web based features like emailing of the modified profile to the user etc. are included in this. For commercial and security reasons some of the editing options are restricted to the administrators of the site.

**Delete**

The deletion option helps in removal of data from the system. For commercial and security reasons some of the deletion options are restricted to the administrators of the site.

**Search**

The option helps in searching for the data available in the database. Since web sites are visited by large number of people on a daily basis the searching option is very important for the end users of the site as well as from the point of view of site administrators. For maximum effectiveness we have added features like 360-degree view of search results etc.

**RegCompany.aspx**

Using this form company can add their information.

**RegUser.aspx**

Using this form candidate can add their information.

**addCountry.aspx**

Using this form admin can add country list to the system.

**addState.aspx**

Using this form admin can add state list to the system.

**addjobcategry.aspx**

Using this form admin can add various job category list to the system.

**AdminAddQst.aspx**

Using this form admin can add various questions to the system for Exam.

**addJob.aspx**

Using this form company can add various job openings to the system.

**profileCompany.aspx**

Using this form company can edit their Details.

**profileUser.aspx**

Using this form candidate can edit their Details.

**searchJob.aspx**

Using this form candidate can search for various job.

**4.3 Database Design**

Database design is the logical form of design of data storage in the form of records in a particular structure. Records are organized in the form of tables with fields which are not transparent to the normal user but it actually acts as the backbone of the system. Database is a collection of data which helps the system to manage and store data.

The software used to store, manage and retrieve data from database is called database management system. Data base management system builds some form of constraints like integrity constraints, i.e. the primary key/ unique key and referential integrity which help to keep data structure storage and access of data from tables efficiently and accurately and take necessary steps to concurrent access of data and avoid redundancy of data in tables by normalization criterions.

Normalization is the method of breaking down complex table structures into simple table structures by using certain rules that reduce redundancy and inconsistency and disk space usage and thus increase the performance of the system or application which is directly linked to the database design and also solve the problems of anomalies.

1. **Chat Table**

Description: This table is used to store chat details

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Field Name | Data Type | Constraints | Description |
| Examid | Integer | Foreign Key | Examid |
| Chatdt | datetime |  | Chatdt |
| Chattime | datetime |  | Chattime |
| Status | Varchar(30) |  | Status |

2) Country Table

Description: This table is used to store country details

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Field Name | Data Type | Constraints | Description |
| Countryid | Integer | Primary Key | Countryid |
| Countryname | Varchar(30) |  | Countryname |

3) Exam Table

Description: This table is used to store exam details

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Field Name | Data Type | Constraints | Description |
| Examid | Integer | Primary Key | Examid |
| Applyid | Integer | Foreign Key | Applyid |
| Examdt | Datetime |  | Examdt |
| Marks | Integer |  | Marks |
| Status | Varchar(30) |  | Status |

1. Jobapply Table

Description**:** This table is used to store jobapplydetails

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Field Name | Data Type | Constraints | Description |
| Applyid | Integer | Primary Key | Applyid |
| Uid | Integer | Foreign Key | Uid |
| Applydt | Datetime |  | Applydt |
| Jobid | Integer | Foreign Key | Jobid |
| Status | Varchar(30) |  | Status |

1. Jobcat Table

Description: This table is used to store Jobcat details

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Field Name | Data Type | Constraints | Description |
| Catid | Integer | Primary Key | Catid |
| Jobcat | Varchar(30) |  | Jobcat |

1. Jobs Table

Description: This table is used to store Jobs details

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Field Name | Data Type | Constraints | Description |
| Jobid | Integer | Primary Key | Jobid |
| Jobpost | Varchar(30) |  | Jobpost |
| Minquali | Varchar(30) |  | Minquali |
| Lastapplydt | Datetime |  | Lastapplydt |
| Minexp | Varchar(30) |  | Minexp |
| Postdon | Varchar(30) |  | Postdon |
| Cid | Integer | Foreign Key | Cid |
| Job\_Cat | Varchar(30) |  | Job\_Cat |
| Exam\_Cutoff | Integer |  | Exam\_Cutoff |

1. **Login Table**

**Description:** This table is used to store logindetails

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field Name** | **Data Type** | **Constraints** | **Description** |
| Username | Integer | Primary Key | Username |
| Pswc | Varchar(30) |  | Pswc |
| Usertype | Varchar(30) |  | Usertype |
| Security\_Qst | Varchar(30) |  | Security\_Qst |
| Ans | Varchar(30) |  | Ans |
| Loginstat | Varchar(30) |  | Loginstat |

1. **Question Table**

**Description:** This table is used to store questiondetails

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field Name** | **Data Type** | **Constraints** | **Description** |
| Qno | Integer | Primary Key | Qno |
| Jobcat | Varchar(30) |  | Jobcat |
| Question | Varchar(30) |  | Question |
| Ans1 | Varchar(30) |  | Ans1 |
| Ans2 | Varchar(30) |  | Ans2 |
| Ans3 | Varchar(30) |  | Ans3 |
| Ans4 | Varchar(30) |  | Ans4 |
| Anscorct | Varchar(30) |  | Anscorct |

1. **Recruit Table**

**Description:** This table is used to store recruitdetails

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field Name** | **Data Type** | **Constraints** | **Description** |
| Recruitid | Integer | Primary Key | Recruitid |
| Jobid | Integer | Foreign Key | Jobid |
| Uid | Integer | Foreign Key | Uid |
| Recruitdt | Datetime |  | Recruitdt |
| Joindt | Datetime |  | Joindt |
| Salary | Integer |  | Salary |

1. **Regcompany Table**

**Description:** This table is used to store regcompanydetails

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field Name** | **Data Type** | **Constraints** | **Description** |
| Cid | Integer | Primary Key | Cid |
| Cname | Varchar(30) |  | Cname |
| State | Varchar(30) |  | State |
| Town | Varchar(30) |  | Town |
| Street | Varchar(30 |  | Street |
| Zip | Varchar(30 |  | Zip |
| Website | Varchar(30 |  | Website |
| Email | Varchar(30 |  | Email |
| Phone | Integer |  | Phone |
| Logo | Varchar(30 |  | Logo |
| Year\_Estd | Datetime |  | Estd |
| Username | Varchar(30 |  | Username |
| Status | Varchar(30 |  | Status |

1. **Reguser Table**

**Description:** This table is used to store reguserdetails

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field Name** | **Data Type** | **Constraints** | **Description** |
| Uid | Integer | Primary Key | Uid |
| Name | Varchar(30) |  | Name |
| Gender | Varchar(30) |  | Gender |
| Dob | Datetime |  | Dob |
| State | Varchar(30) |  | State |
| Address | Varchar(30) |  | Address |
| Email | Varchar(30) |  | Email |
| Phone | Integer |  | Phone |
| Quali | Varchar(30) |  | Quali |
| Expyrs | Varchar(30) |  | Expyrs |
| Resume | Varchar(30) |  | Resume |
| Photo | Image |  | Photo |
| About | Varchar(30) |  | About |
| Uname | Varchar(30) |  | Uname |

1. **State Table**

**Description:** This table is used to store statedetails

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field Name** | **Data Type** | **Constraints** | **Description** |
| Stateid | Integer | Primary Key | Stateid |
| Countryid | Integer | Foreign Key | Countryid |
| State | Varchar(30) |  | State |

1. **Temp Table**

**Description:** This table is used to store tempdetails

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field Name** | **Data Type** | **Constraints** | **Description** |
| Frm | Integer | Primary Key | Frm |
| Msg | Varchar(30) |  | Msg |
| Exam\_Id | Integer | Foreign Key | Exam\_Id |
| Tym | Datetime |  | Time |

**4.4 Output design**

The success or failure of software is decided by the integrity and correctness output that is produced form the system. One of the main objective behind the automation of business systems itself is the fast and prompt generation of reports in a short time period. In today’s competitive world of business it is very important for companies to keep themselves up to date about the happenings in the business. Prompt and reliable reports are considered to be the lifeline of every business today. At the same time wrong reports can shatter the business itself and create huge and irreparable losses for the business. So the outputs/reports generated by the software systems are of paramount importance.

Web site such SCM, ERP and CRM deal with reports that are highly complex in nature. Other end user and e-Commerce sites also deal with reports which are considered to be the lifeline of these web sites. Reports are divided into 4 types.

**Statutory Reports**

These reports which should be submitted to the Govt. authorities like tax departments, registrar of companies, shareholders etc.

**Internal Reports**

These types of reports are used by the management and staff of the organization. They help the management and staff in planning, organizing, coordinating and controlling the activities of the organization.

**End User Reports**

These are reports of ordinary nature, which are generated by the user of the site. This includes transactions Report etc.

**System Reports**

They are reports generated by the system for the administrators and managers of the site. These include user registrations reports, site management reports, performance analysis report, database status reports etc. etc.

I have taken extra ordinary care in design and creation of the reports. Reports are created using Crystal Report software, as well as ordinary html/grid formats also. This helps in creating category wise grouping and summarizing of data in the reports. The reports generated

by the system include all the above reports will have option for generation based on time periods specified by the user.

The different output forms for different purposes in this project are:

**adminViewAllCompany.aspx**

Using this form admin can view all company information.

**ViewAprvdCompanies.aspx**

Using this form admin can view all approved company information.

**chatInterviewComp.aspx**

Using this form company can view interview schedule information.

**CompanyViewPlacmnts.aspx**

Using this form company can view placement information.

**companyViewWinners.aspx]**

Using this form company can view Exam winners information.

**companyViwAppli.aspx**

Using this form company can view all job application information.

**UserViewResponse.aspx**

Using this form candidate can view Exam schedule information.

**ViewPlacements.aspx**

Using this form candidate can view placement information.

**4.4 ER Diagram**

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**5 System Testing**

System testing is the stage of implementation, highly aimed at ensuring that the system works accurately and effectively before the live operation commences.

* Testing is the process of executing a program with the intention of finding any error.
* A good test of course has the high portability of finding a yet undiscovered error.
* A successful test is the one that uncovers a yet undiscovered error.

A test is vital to the success of any system. System test makes a logical assumption that if all parts of the system are correct, then goal will be successfully achieved. The candidate system is subjected to a variety of tests online like responsiveness, its value, stress, security and usability tests. A series of tests are performed before the system is ready for user acceptance testing.

Any engineered products can be tested in one of the following ways. Knowing the specified function that a product has been designed to perform, tests can be conducted to demonstrate each function is fully operational. Knowing the internal working of the product, tests can be conducted to ensure that “all gears mesh”, that is the internal operation of the product performs according to the specification and all internal components have been adequately exercised.

**Unit testing**

Here each module is tested individually and integrate overall system. Unit testing focuses verification effort even in the smallest unit of software development in each module.

This is also known as module testing. The modules of the system are tested separately. This testing is carried out in the programming style itself. In this testing, each module is focused to work satisfactorily as regard to expect output from the module.

In **“Head Hunt System ”**, registration forms of Company and Candidate is carefully tested. If user gives the already existing data then proper message is provided by the application. Here Admin, Company and Candidate sections are tested separately. First test the admin section, if this section works correct then Company and Candidate finally test user section.

**Targets for Unit Test Cases**

* Module interface
  + Ensure that information flows properly into and out of the module.

In **“Head Hunt System”**, whole process should work only in correct order. First admin should approve the Company and provide username and password. Company using this username and password for login. They can change their password after that.

* Independent paths (basis paths)
  + Paths are exercised to ensure that all statements in a module have been executed at least once
* Error handling paths
  + Ensure that the application respond correctly to specific error conditions

**Integration testing**

Data can be lost across on an interface, one module can have an adverse effect on other sub functions, when combined may not produce the desired functions. Integrated testing is the systematic testing to uncover the error within the interface. The testing is done with simple data and the developed system can run successfully with this simple data. Here the major attention is to find the overall system performance.

During integration testing, different modules are combined and tested to check whether the correct output is produced.

After the unit Wise testing of forms “**Head Hunt System”**, the forms are integrated and tested. Here focuses on inputs and outputs, and how well the components fit together and work together.

* Defined as a systematic technique for constructing the software architecture
* At the same time integration is occurring, conduct tests to uncover errors associated with interfaces
* In **“Head Hunt System”**, this website is used by any Company or more than one company at the same time having with same name. So there is a possibility for using same username for Companies. This problem is avoided using this testing.

**Validation testing**

The validation test can be defined by the following simple definition that validation succeeds when the software functions in a manner that can be reasonably accepted by the customer. After validation test have been conducted one of the two possible conditions exists.

* The function or performance characteristics are accepted and confirmed to specification
* A deviation from specification is uncovered and defining list is created.

System validation checks the quality of the software in both simulated (test data) and live environments (live data). First the software goes through a phase called alpha testing, in which errors and failures based on simulated user requirements are verified and studied. The modified software is then subjected to phase two called beta testing in the actual users’ site or live environment.

In this system, each and every form have validation fields. Validations such as required field validation compare validation, regular expression validations are set in this system and thus validation testing is conducted successfully. Once the application was made of all logical and interface errors, inputting dummy data ensured that the software developed satisfied all the requirements of the user. This dummy data is known as test case. The validation testing is done. The working of the system is satisfying.

In **“Head Hunt System”** verification are done correctly. So there is no chance for users to enter incorrect value. It will give error messages by using different validation. The validations that are used in the **“Head Hunt System”** are date validator, compare validator, required field validator, range validator. When a user enters details into the registration form it must be validated by required field validator, range validator, compare validator. If he/she enters a null field data then proper message is provided by the application. If user enter already existing username application will display an invalid username message. In this application mobile number is validated with range validator if user enters mobile number with range less than 10 digits it will display proper message. The validation testing is very clearly and found it error free. Date validator used to schedule exam on correct date and required validator used to input data correctly.

**Output testing**

After performing validation testing the next step is the output testing. The system cannot be useful if it does not produce the required output. Asking the user about the format in which the system is required, test the output that is displayed or generated by the system under consideration. The output format on the screen is found to be correct as the format was designed in the system phase according to user needs. Here the output testing does not result in any correction in the system.

In **“Head Hunt System”**, the output generated by the system under consideration is tested asking the Admin, Company and candidate about the format required by them. After getting their feedbacks, the corresponding change has been made in the system so that each forms output format is simple and acceptable to the corresponding users.

**User acceptance testing**

The system developed is tested constantly for the user acceptances keeping touch with the prospective system users at the time of development and the changes were made whenever required. This is done with respect to the following:

* Input and output screen testing.
* Output
* Online help messages to guide the user.

At this stage, the user decides whether to accept or reject the system. If the system is working according to the needs as specified by the user, the user will accept the system. **“Head Hunt System”** is tested for user acceptance by constantly keeping in touch with the LCC office, Staff and student at the time of developing the website.

**Black box testing**

Knowing the specified function that a product has been designed to perform, test can be conducted that each function is fully operational. Black box test is carried out to test whether input to a function is properly accepted and output is correctly produced. A black box test examines some aspect of the system, some aspect of a system with little regards for the internal structure of the software. Errors in the following categories are found through black box testing,

* Incorrect or missing function
* Interface errors
* Errors in data base structure /external database access
* Performance errors

**6 Implementation**

The implementation is the final stage and it is an important phase. It involves the individual programming, system testing, user training and the operational running of developed proposed system. Implementation is the process of conversion of a new or revised system design into an operation one. Implementation is the stage where the theoretical design is converted into a working system. An implementation plan is to be made before starting the actual implementation of the system.

The process of putting the developed system in actual use is called system implementation. The system can be implemented only after through testing is done and it is found to be working according to the specifications. The implementation stage involves following tasks:

* Careful Planning
* Investigation of system and constraints.
* Design of methods to achieve the changeover.
* Evaluation of the changeover method.

**6.1 System Description**

Implementation is the stage in the project where theoretical is designed is turned into a working system and is giving confidence on the new system for the users which will work efficiently and effectively .It involves careful planning, investigation of the current system and its constraints on implementation, design of methods to achieve the changeover, an evaluation, of change over methods. Apart from planning major task of preparing the implementation are education and training of users. The major complex system being implemented the more evolved will be the system analysis and the design effort required just for implementation. An implementation coordinating committee based on policies of individual organization has been appointed. The implementation process begins with preparing a plan for implementation of the system. According to this plan, the activities are to be carried out discussion made regarding the equipment and resources and the additional equipment has to be acquired to implement the new system. Implementation is the final and important phase .The most critical stage in achieving a successful new system and in giving the users confidence that the new system will work and be effective. The system can be implement only after through testing is done and if it found to working according to the specification. This method also offers the greatest security since the old system can take over if the errors are found or inability to handle certain type of transaction while using the new system.

**6.2 System Implementation**

For a successful implementation of the system, implementation plan is necessary. Its major elements include test plan, an equipment installation plan and a launching plan.

A test plan is a document detailing a systematic approach to test a system such as a [machine](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Machine) or [software](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software). The plan typically contains a detailed understanding of what the eventual [workflow](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Workflow) will be. Training plan is necessary to ensure that all person who are associated with computer related information system have necessary knowledge and skills. Equipment implementation activities are site preparation, equipment installation and hardware and software checkout.

Launching is the process of initiating and performing all the physical operation that result directly in the turnover of the new system to the user. The following are the steps involved in the implementation plan:

* Test system with sample data.
* Detection and correction of errors.
* Make the necessary changes in the system.
* Check the existing system.
* Installation of hardware and software utilities.
* Training and involvement of user personals.

**7 Maintenance**

Software maintenance is the modification of a software product after delivery to correct faults, to improve performance or other attributes. A common perception of maintenance is that it merely involves fixing [defects](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software_bug). However, one study indicated that the majority, over 80%, of the maintenance effort is used for non-corrective actions. Maintenance is the ease with which a program can be corrected if any error is encountered, adapted if its environment changes or enhanced if the customer desires a change in requirement.

In this **“Head Hunt System”,** considerable amount of time is spent in maintenance and monitoring. The different maintenance activities are

Corrective Maintenance

The first maintenance activity occur since it is unreasonable to assume that software testing will uncovers all errors in large software system. The process of including the diagnosis and correction of one or more errors is called corrective maintenance.

Adaptive Maintenance

This activity that contributes to the definition of maintenance occurs since rapid change is encountered in every aspects of computing. Therefore, adaptive maintenance modifies software to properly interface with the changing environment.

Perfective Maintenance

Perfective Maintenance is the process of implementing new or changed user requirements which concern functional enhancements to the software. This activity involves recommendation for new capability modification to the existing functions and general enhancements when software is used.

**8 Conclusion**

The project “**Head Hunt system”** was completed within six months’ time as per scheduled. This GUI based application software offers many features. This software package is designed in such a way that anyone without having the knowledge about the computer can use it. The user does not meet with any complication when using the system. The customized modules satisfy the user needs.

The system is done with the insight into necessary modifications that may be required in the future. Hence the system can be maintained successfully without much rework. This system is more helpful and advantageous over the existing system. The entire system is menu assisted and highly interactive. The system is very user friendly and reports are screen oriented. Accurate updating, data validation and integrity are observed in the system. On trial run the performance of the system was found to be satisfactory.

With the help of this software the business process can save time and expense, can make decisions faster and with fewer errors in it. Data becomes visible across the organization. By using this software, it brings legitimacy and transparency each bit of statistical data.

The system helps the registered companies to post their job openings with the site. The system helps in searching of jobs posted by the candidates as well as the search of matching candidates by the companies. The major advantage of this system is that any person anywhere from the world can register into the site of the job recruitment. The system helps in registration of the prospective candidates with the system. The module helps in registration of the prospective candidates with the system. The candidate has to register with site to get a login

Thus the company can improve its quality and efficiency of the activities by using this software which leads to smooth running of the franchise processes. The problems were thoroughly analyzed and studied to uncover all possible troubles that can be occurred in the system the detailed analysis of the existing system was conducted and the system we are making clarifies all drawbacks of the existing one. The system is designed in such a way that future developments can be made without much effort.

**Scope for Future Enhancements**

The system developed is very flexible for further up gradation with additional requirements. .Net and SQL server makes this modification very easy. It is also possible to involve more functions into the system. This flexibility makes this system widening its scope. All day to day work can be done with much more ease and efficiency.

**“Head Hunt System”** is a website which handles Job posting, Job Search, Resume posting, online Interview and online exam modules. The software has to register new Companies and candidates for new openings and placements to with the system. Companies with more than one branch across the state or country will be the ones to utilize the advantage of this software. The product is designed to manage the various activities like resume posting, job application, online interview and online exam can be accessed from one place. It helps to keep track of the progress and developments of the system. This can make the system easier to navigate and to use maximizing the effectiveness of time and other resources.

The system has the capability for easy integration with other systems. New module can be added to the existing system with less effort. The application contains only three modules.

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