



PROFIT BOOKS

A PROJECT REPORT

SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF
THE DEGREE OF

MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATION

TO

RK UNIVERSITY, RAJKOT

SUBMITTED BY

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Internal Guide

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Rajkot.

January 2022



SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING, RK UNIVERSITY, RAJKOT

DECLARATION

We hereby certify that we are the sole author(s) of this project work and that neither any part of this project work nor the whole of the project work has been submitted for a degree to any other University or Institution. We certify that, to the best of my/our knowledge, our project work does not infringe upon anyone's copyright nor violate any proprietary rights and that any ideas, techniques, quotations, or any other material from the work of other people included in my/our project document, published or otherwise, are fully acknowledged in accordance with the standard referencing practices. We declare that this is a true copy of my/our project work, including any final revisions, as approved by my/our project review committee.

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Date: 12-01-2022

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Place: Rajkot

Place: Rajkot



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the work which is being presented in the Project Report entitled “**PROFIT BOOKS**”, in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the **MCA** and submitted to the School of Engineering, RK University, is an authentic record of my/our own work carried out during a period from **October 2021 to January 2022**.

The matter presented in this Project Report has not been submitted by me/us for the award of any other degree elsewhere.

Signature of Student

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This is to certify that the above statement made by the student(s) is correct to the best of my knowledge.

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January 2022



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ABSTRACT

The **Profit Book** is real time web application, which is used to generate a purchase bills, Sale bills, Journal entry, cash entry and bank entry. Profit Book provides a functionality to add Ledger accounts and also add new Products. User can add both new data. Accounting software is a computer program that assists accountants in recording and reporting a firm's financial transactions. Accounting software makes accounting calculations easier to perform, understand, and analyse.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter No.		Chapter Title	Page No.
		Abstract	I
1		INTRODUCTION	1
	1.1	Project summary	1
	1.2	Purpose	1
	1.3	Scope	1
	1.4	Technology and literature review	1
2		PROJECT MANAGEMENT	
	2.1	Project planning and scheduling	2
	2.2	Risk management	4
	2.3	Estimation	6
3.		SYSTEM REQUIREMENT STUDY	
	3.1	User Characteristics	7
	3.2	Hardware requirements & Software requirements	8
	3.3	Constraints	9
4.		SYSTEM ANALYSIS	
	4.1	Study of current system	10
	4.2	Problem and weakness of current system	10
	4.3	Requirements of new system	11
	4.4	Feasibility study	12
	4.5	Data Modelling	14
	4.6	Functional And Behavioural modelling	17
	4.6.1	Purchase	18
	4.6.2	Sale	19
	4.6.3	Bank	20
	4.6.4	Cash	21
	4.6.5	Journal	22
5.		SYSTEM DESIGN	
	5.1	Use Case Diagram	23
	5.1.1	Purchase	23
	5.1.2	Sale	24
	5.1.3	Bank	25
	5.1.4	Case	26
	5.1.5	Journal	27
6.		TESTING	

	6.1	Testing Plan and Strategy	28
	6.2	Methods of Testing	29
7.		SCREEN SHOTS	
	7.1	Home	33
	7.2	Ledger	34
	7.3	Purchase	35
	7.4	Sale	36
	7.5	Bank	36
	7.6	Cash	37
	7.7	Journal	37
8.		LIMITATIONS AND FUTURE PLAN ENHANCEMENT	
	8.1	Limitations	38
	8.2	Future Plan Enhancement	38
9.		CONCLUSION	39
10.		REFERENCES	
	10.1	Web References	40

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT SUMMARY

Accounting software is a computer program that assists accountants in recording and reporting a firm's financial transactions.

Accounting software makes accounting calculations easier to perform, understand, and analyse.

Users can add purchase, sales, journal, cash and bank entry in this application.

1.2 PURPOSE

Profit Book's purpose is to provide a functionality from which user can manage

His accounts with the help of so many features like purchase, sales, journal, cash

And bank entries.

1.3 SCOPE

Scope of Profit Book is not limited all users can access its all functionalities without any barriers.

The function of accounting are to keep accounts of those financial transactions. Even accounts are to be kept in case of individuals and families

1.4 Technology and Literature Review

1.4.1 Front-End

- HTML, CSS, Bootstrap

1.4.2 Back – End

- Django, Python, MySQL

1.4.3 Tools

- Pycharm, XAMPP

2.0 PROJECT MANAGEMENT

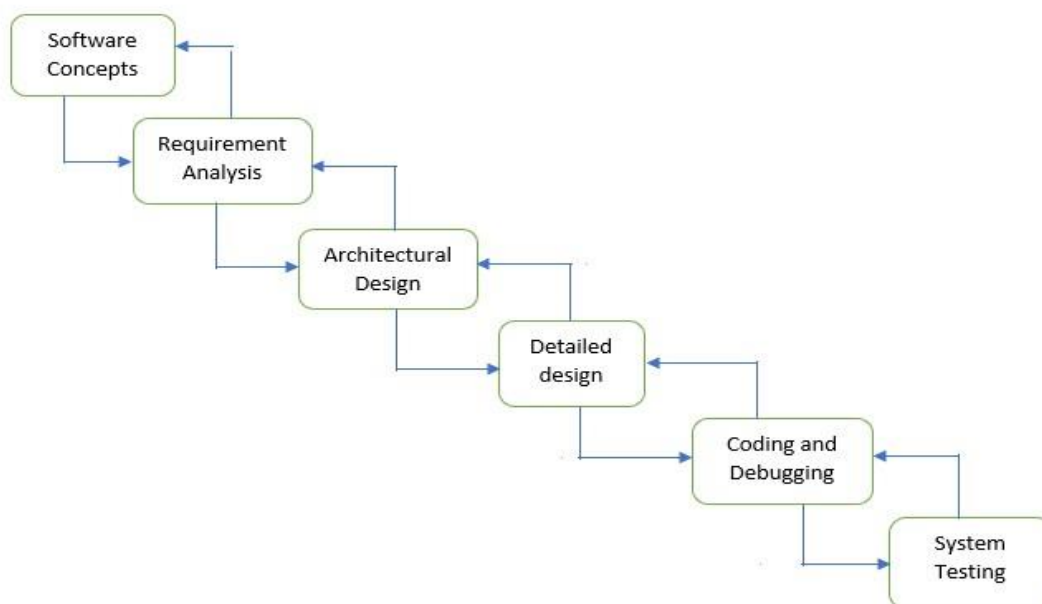
2.1 PROJECT PLANNING AND SCHEDULING

2.1.1 Project Development Approach (Process Paradigm) and Justification

Following the software engineering standard as specified for Software Engineering, we are using Iterative Waterfall Model for the development of the system. This process model is explained in brief below.

□ Justification

In the Software Development Life Cycle, there are different stages for requirement collection, feasibility study, requirement determination, design, coding and implementation and then testing and debugging so we can first identify requirements and we can do the feasibility study. Thus it is beneficial to first identify the requirements and then through feasibility study we can analyse these requirements and determine them for implementation. Then after gathering all necessary requirements we can easily design them and then the implementation becomes very easy and faster. The client requirements were quite fluctuating and that enforces us to choose a model that allows us to move back to any previous phase of the development life cycle, make changes over there, & again get it implemented in the next phase. This repeats until the satisfactory level is reached.



2.1.2 Project Plan

The road to the successful project development is the well planned strategy for the best and optimal use of resource available.

The step wise plan for the project is as follows:

- 1) Understand the system firstly.
- 2) Once familiar with the system, start to work on it.
- 3) Make tables in the database that holds values and their data types that are to be inserted.
- 4) First of all, design a page using various controls from the toolbox.
- 5) Create a relationship among all these tales, wherever needed.
- 6) Generate classes that cover the coding part and helps with the insertion operations.
- 7) Link the tables and classes with designed web page using objects.
- 8) Approval by testing

➤ Milestones and Deliverables

Milestone and Deliverables are the important task for the project scheduling because if milestone is achieved in the specified time than I will increase customer faith and Deliverables means that software is delivered with all the requirements specified by the user

➤ Roles and Responsibilities

As the project development was under a team organization of three phonons, all the phases are divided into parts and each module of it was assign to each person in the team. Each person has to complete his task within a specifications defined and then finally integration of the whole work was done All of us worked together on same phases and we also divided the phases into sub phases so that our work was more efficient, effective and less time consuming As a result we wore able to achieve our defined system with all the specifications given to us.

➤ Group Dependencies

A project Guide provides the technical leadership and is designated as the chief programmer. The chief programmer partitions the task into small activities and assigns us. He also verifies and integrates the products developed by us and we worked under the constant supervision of the project Guide.

2.1.3 Schedule Representation

Scheduling the project task is an important project planning activity. It involves deciding which tasks would be taken up when. Based on the planned duration of required tests and collection of resources to complete those tasks projected completion date is calculated.

TASK NAME	START	END	DURATION
Requirement Gathering	24 SEP,2021	01 OCT,2021	1 Week
Analysis of requirements	08 OCT,2021	15 OCT,2021	1 Week
System Design and Coding	18 OCT,2021	30 NOV,2021	7 Week
System design and testing	01 DEC,2021	06 DEC,2021	2 Week
System Integration and Testing	17 DEC,2021	03 JAN,2021	2 Week
Documentation	04 JAN ,2021	10 JAN,2021	1 Week

2.2 RISK MANAGEMENT

2.2.1 Risk Identification (it is concerned with discovering possible risk to the project)

Risk identification is the first stage of risk management. It is concerned with discovering possible risks to the project. Following are the risks identified to the project:

a) Schedule Risk

Requirements are clear about the project and also it is a new area of concern to deal with, it is slightly difficult to maintain the strict schedule for the project.

b) Technical Risk

We need to use Android Studio so we need to use it with correct syntax and coding standards in order to avoid any kind of technical errors.

There is no definite way currently known related to our project which also can be used with the current project environment. So, we need to search for the technology, check it, and it is not necessary that they will give us the perfect results.

Other thing is if we go onto the certain way in much depth and find that technology is not convenient than we may lose our time and efforts.

c) Other Risks

Other risks can be changes in the requirement, which may require major design rework.

2.2.2 Risk Analysis

Risk Monitoring involves regularly assessing each of the identified risk to decide whether or not the risk is becoming more or less probable and whether the effects of the risk have been changed. Risk Monitoring was a continuous process throughout the development

2.2.3 Risk Planning

For scheduling risk we had decided the strategy that as everything is not properly defined, any requirement which comes to us will be kept by us and we will check its feasibility.

These strategies are listed below

1) The first risk of technology not meeting the expectation is very serious risk

Solution: This risk should not be kept away in any situation. The design of the modules and the should be constrained so that they can be implemented in the particular environment

2) The second risk of team inexperience is also the serious risk.

Solution: in case of team inexperience the related members will be trained or given time to learn that thing. So their disability to work can be overcome.

3) Team member turnover is a serious issue and cannot be forecasted.

Solution: In this scenario a new member should be inducted into the team. The project manager will have to induct him and explain him his role.

2.3 ESTIMATION

2.3.1 Effort Estimation

Software measurement is concerned with deriving a numeric value for some attributes of a software product or a software process. By comparing these values to each other and to standards which apply across an organization it is possible to draw conclusion about the quality of software process.

Cost and efforts estimation can be done using any of these four techniques. Along with ways to estimate justifications are given to state why the strategy was not selected or why was it selected.

- 1) Delay estimation until late in the project.
- 2) Base estimation on similar projects that have already been completed.
- 3) Use relatively simple decomposition techniques to generate project cost and effort estimates.
- 4) Use one or more models for software cost and effort estimation.

2.3.2 Cost Analysis

There are mainly two types of costs

1. Direct cost.

2. Indirect cost.

I. Direct Cost: In direct cost, cost of the software's and tools are included. In our project we have used Android, and java as front end . Both free so there is no direct cost in our project.

2. Indirect Cost: In Indirect cost, cost of man power is included for the requirement analysis, project development and training of the project given to the user.

For requirement analysis we spend 10 days of time in starting of project. For development we spend 2 to 3 hours per day three day in a week for 2 to 3 months, so the cost of this entire is also included in project

3.0 SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS STUDY

3.1 User Characteristics

The System contains only one Users

1) Users

➤ **Users**

Users can perform basic tasks like

- View Purchase Entry, Add Purchase Entry, Edit Purchase Entry, Delete Purchase Entry.
- View Sale Entry, Add Sale Entry, Edit Sale Entry, Delete Sale Entry.
- View Bank Entry, Add Bank Entry, Edit Bank Entry, Delete Bank Entry.
- View Cash Entry, Add Cash Entry, Edit Cash Entry, Delete Cash Entry.
- View Journal Entry, Add Journal Entry, Edit Journal Entry, Delete Journal Entry.

3.2 Hardware and Software Requirements

Hardware Requirements

Processor	Intel(R) Core(TM) i3-1005G1 CPU @ 1.20GHz 1.19 GHz
Ram	4.00 GB (3.77 GB usable)
Keyboard	Standard
Mouse	Standard
Hard Disk	Free Space enough to install and run software cleanly.

Software Requirements

Operating System	Windows 10, 8, 7 and Above
Tools*	Pycharm
Other*	Xampp, PhpMyAdmin

* For Developers

3.3 CONSTRAINTS

3.3.1 Hardware Constraints

For better use of Android Studio Ram must be of 8 or more GB as mentioned in Hardware Requirements. (For Developer)

3.3.2 Reliability Constraints

Validation is the main reliability requirement that is used in the system. Without proper validation, system does not allow to login in the system.

3.3.3 Safety Considerations

□ Safety

If the use of this system is done by someone who is unauthorized but can able access this system using valid authentication then he or she could able to change any important .

3.3.4 Assumption and Dependencies

3.3.4.1 Assumptions

We will provide a friendly interface so that any user can easily navigate through the system, but he/she should be capable of providing login name and password that has been provided to them by administrator.

Dependencies

The System doesn't depend on any dependencies. It only requires valid authentication.

4.0 SYSTEM ANALYSIS

4.1 STUDY OF CURRENT SYSTEM

Institute Management system (IMS) works with current systems and leverages existing technology. Centralizes the mountains of data to learning and automates routing administrative functionality. This package has education's most flexible and interactive scheduling function, thus meeting the communication and information needs of the entire Institute community in real time. Institute Management system is the total management system imagined the first truly scalable institute management package with power revolutionize the way the Institutes are run. The software is more than just another technology solution. It is an education system that will improve the way Institute is managed IMs is a policy driven process, which requires customization as per our client's process.

- Handling the online users
- Display new online users real time
- Handle multiple users messages at a same time

4.2 PROBLEM AND WEAKNESSES OF CURRENT SYSTEM

Current system is a policy driven process, which requires customization as per our client's process. The design is an easy process to understand, handle or customize the product by creating institute specific rules. With experiences of various intuit we deliver the best processing modules with great comfort level of our user's it's a very high level of security and functional models this is the best End easy to use software for any kind of institute. These systems vary in size, scope and capability, from packages that are implemented in relatively small organizations to cover student records alone, to enterprise-wide solutions that aim to cover most aspects of running large multi-campus organizations with significant local responsibility. Many systems can be scaled to different levels of functionality by purchasing add-on 'modules' and can typically be configured by their home institutions to meet local needs. Doesn't provide user friendliness at the pick level or the flow of the system is very awkward the system is an online application so if a User wants to integrate it with their own software for Intranet application certain modification to its usability has to be done. Less secure, Delay in data collection. Non response and delay in printing document. No E-mail and SMs services. There are some problems in the Existing system. Which decrease its usability in very rapid fashion all information is not placed separately.

4.3 Requirements of New System

Ease of Use Requirements

System must be user friendly. So, anyone can easily understand and easy to use themselves no guidance is needed. Because all the useful information is available in various tags or buttons so, this entire facilities user can see very easily by just clicking the buttons of relevant information. The person who does not have technical knowledge of software development can also use system easily.

Ease of Learning Requirements

As we know it is hard to use new system without knowledge of it, so developer provide any document which tells user how to use the system. But our system is very basic level software so very easy to use and no need of any extra reference the person who has basic computer knowledge he can also use our system.

Operational Requirements

- Operations in the system must follow some system standards, efficiency & accuracy □
Operations must be back up with log files.
- All operations must be accurate and user friendly.

Partner Applications & Interfaces Requirements

- Can the system be implemented using the errant technology and within the given cost and schedule constraints.
- Also, the system was developed within the given cost and schedule constrains.
- Can the system be integrated with other systems which are already in place?
- no

4.4 FEASIBILITY STUDY

Feasibility study is carried out whenever there is a complex problem or opportunity it is a fact a preliminary investigation which emphasizes the Lock undertaken to determine the possibility or probability of either inn he existing system or developing a completely new system. It helps to obtain an overview of the problem and to get rough assessment of whether feasible solutions exist. Tiera is essential to avoid committing large resources to a project and the repent UN it later.

Need for feasibility study:

The feasibility study is needed to answer the question

- Whether a new system is too installed or not?
- Determine the potential of the existing system.
- Improve the existing system(website)
- Know what should be embedded in the new systems.(chrome)
- Define the problems and objectives involved in a projects
- Avoid costly repairs at a later larger stage when the system is implemented.
- Avoid the hardware approach Le getting a computer first and then deciding How to use it.

Method:

To conduct a detailed feasibility study, firstly an expert committee called Committee is appointed. This committee generally consists of systems analyst, representatives from the departments we likely to benefit from the prima and chairman who is generally a key person in the organization

The committee will look into

- Technical feasibility
- Economic feasibility
- Operational feasibility of the project.

Technical feasibility

The technical feasibility should ask questions related so:

- 1) Adequacy of available technology.
- 2) Adequacy of hardware
- 3) Available of computer
- 4) Operating time and support facilities, etc.

Technical feasibility determines whether available and how it can be integrated within the system. Technical evaluation must also assess whether the existing system can be upgraded to use the new technology and whether the Educational Institute information system has expertise to use it.

The technical feasibility in the proposed system deals with the technology used in the system. It deals with the hardware and software used in the system whether they are of latest technology or not. It happens that after a system is prepared a new technology arises and the user wants the system based on that technology. Thus it is important to check the system to be technically feasible.

- Available through internet.
- It is easy to use
- Any One can use no need technology knowledge
- Provide better Functionality
- Provide better GUL

Operational feasibility

Operational feasibility covers two aspects. one is de technical performance aspect and other is the acceptance within the In the system operational feasibility check, whether the user who is going use the system is able to work with the system with which the system is code and also the mind of the user going to use the system. If the user does not underfund or is able to work on the system further development is of waste

- Removes manual work
- No extra programming or other skills are required
- Faster work

Economic feasibility

Economic feasibility looks at the financial aspects of the project Economic feasibility concerns with the returns from the investments in s project, It determines whether it is worthwhile to invest the money in the proposed system. It is not worthwhile spending a lot of money on a project for no return. To carry out an economic feasibility for a system, it is necessary to place actual money value against any purchases or activities needed to implement the project. The system plans to acquire the necessary hardware and software requires for the system and there is no hindrance whether economical or otherwise towards its purchase.

4.5 DATA MODELLING

4.5.1 DATA DICTIONARY

1) ledger

Sr. No.	Column	Data Type	Null	Constraint
1	id	Int(11)	Not Null	(PK)
2	party_name	Varchar (30)	Not Null	
3	party_adderess	Varchar(100)	Not Null	
4	gst_no	Varchar(12)	Not Null	

2) purchase

Sr. No.	Column	Data Type	Null	Constraint
1	id	Int(11)	Not Null	(PK)
2	voucher_no	Int(11)	Not Null	
3	voucher_date	Date	Not Null	
4	party_name	Varchar(40)	Not Null	
5	items	Varchar(30)	Not Null	
6	quantity	Decimal(10,0)	Not Null	
7	price	Decimal(10,0)	Not Null	
8	taxable_amount	Decimal(10,0)	Not Null	
9	gst_per	Decimal(10,0)	Not Null	
10	gst_amount	Decimal(10,0)	Not Null	
11	total_amount	Decimal(10,0)	Not Null	

3) sales

Sr. No.	Column	Data Type	Null	Constraint
1	id	Int(11)	Not Null	(PK)
2	voucher_no	Int(11)	Not Null	
3	voucher_date	Date	Not Null	
4	party_name	Varchar(40)	Not Null	
5	items	Varchar(30)	Not Null	
6	quantity	Decimal(10,0)	Not Null	
7	price	Decimal(10,0)	Not Null	
8	taxable_amount	Decimal(10,0)	Not Null	
9	gst_per	Decimal(10,0)	Not Null	
10	gst_amount	Decimal(10,0)	Not Null	
11	total_amount	Decimal(10,0)	Not Null	

4) bank

Sr. No.	Column	Data Type	Null	Constraint
1	id	Int(11)	Not Null	(PK)
2	voucher_no	Int(11)	Not Null	
3	voucher_date	Date	Not Null	
4	party_name	Varchar(40)	Not Null	
5	amount	Decimal(10,0)	Not Null	
6	narration	Varchar(200)	Not Null	

5) cash

Sr. No.	Column	Data Type	Null	Constraint
1	id	Int(11)	Not Null	(PK)
2	voucher_no	Int(11)	Not Null	
3	voucher_date	Date	Not Null	
4	party_name	Varchar(40)	Not Null	
5	amount	Decimal(10,0)	Not Null	
6	narration	Varchar(200)	Not Null	

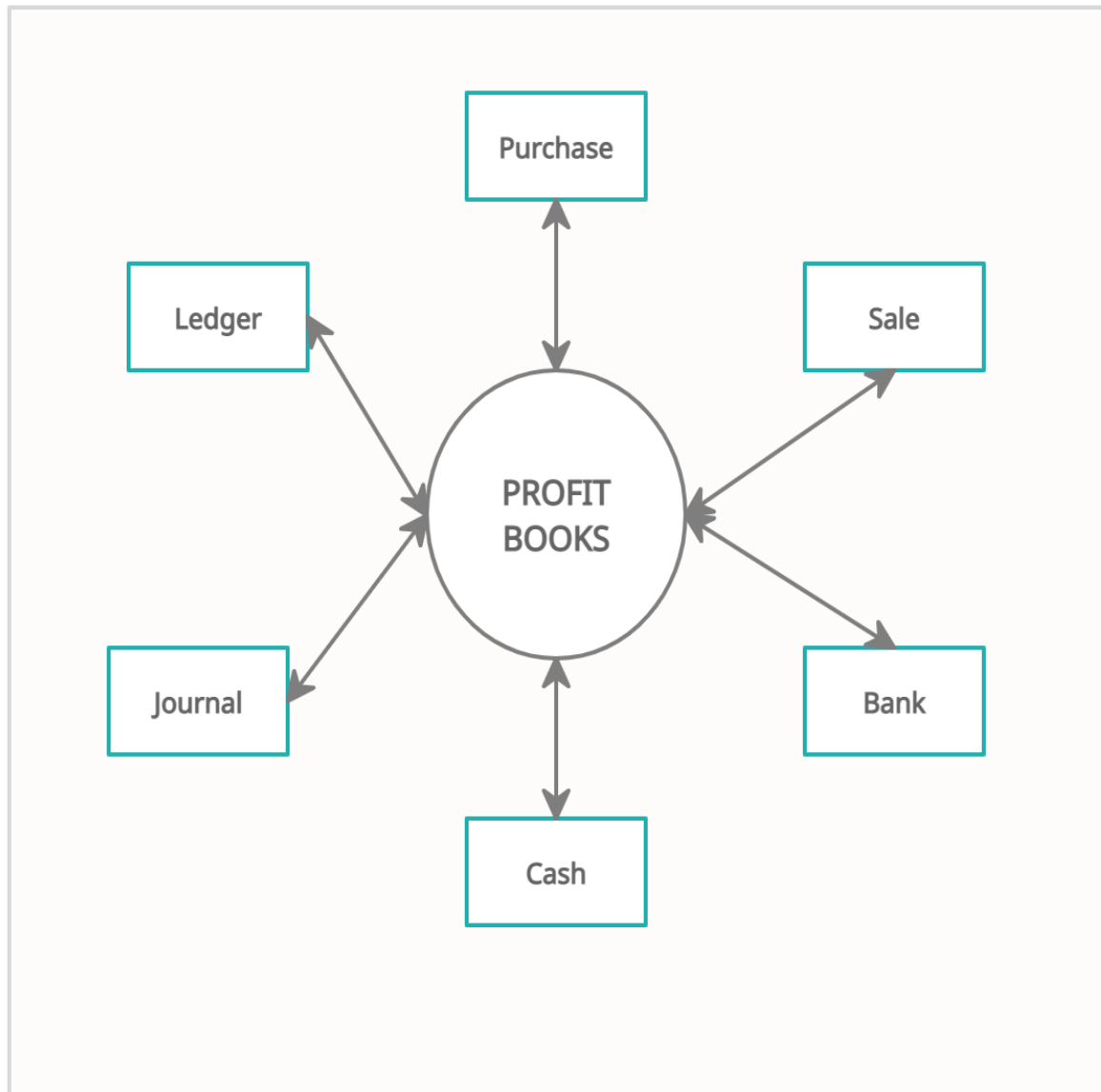
6) journal

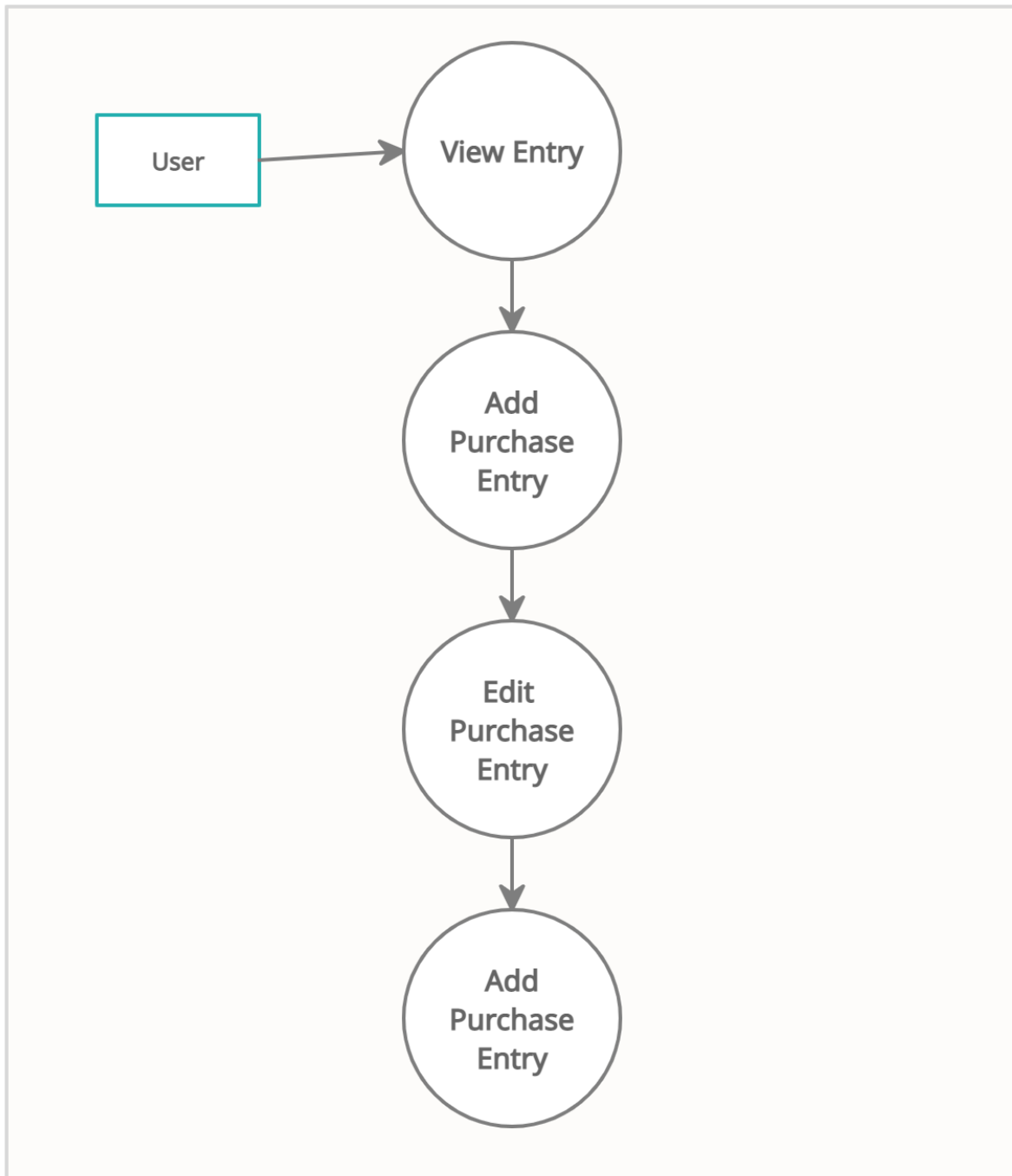
Sr. No.	Column	Data Type	Null	Constraint
1	id	Int(11)	Not Null	(PK)
2	voucher_no	Int(11)	Not Null	
3	voucher_date	Date	Not Null	
4	cr_party_name	Varchar(30)	Not Null	
5	dr_party_name	Varchar(30)	Not Null	
6	cr_amount	Decimal(10,0)	Not Null	
7	dr_amount	Decimal(10,0)	Not Null	
8	narration	Varchar(200)	Not Null	

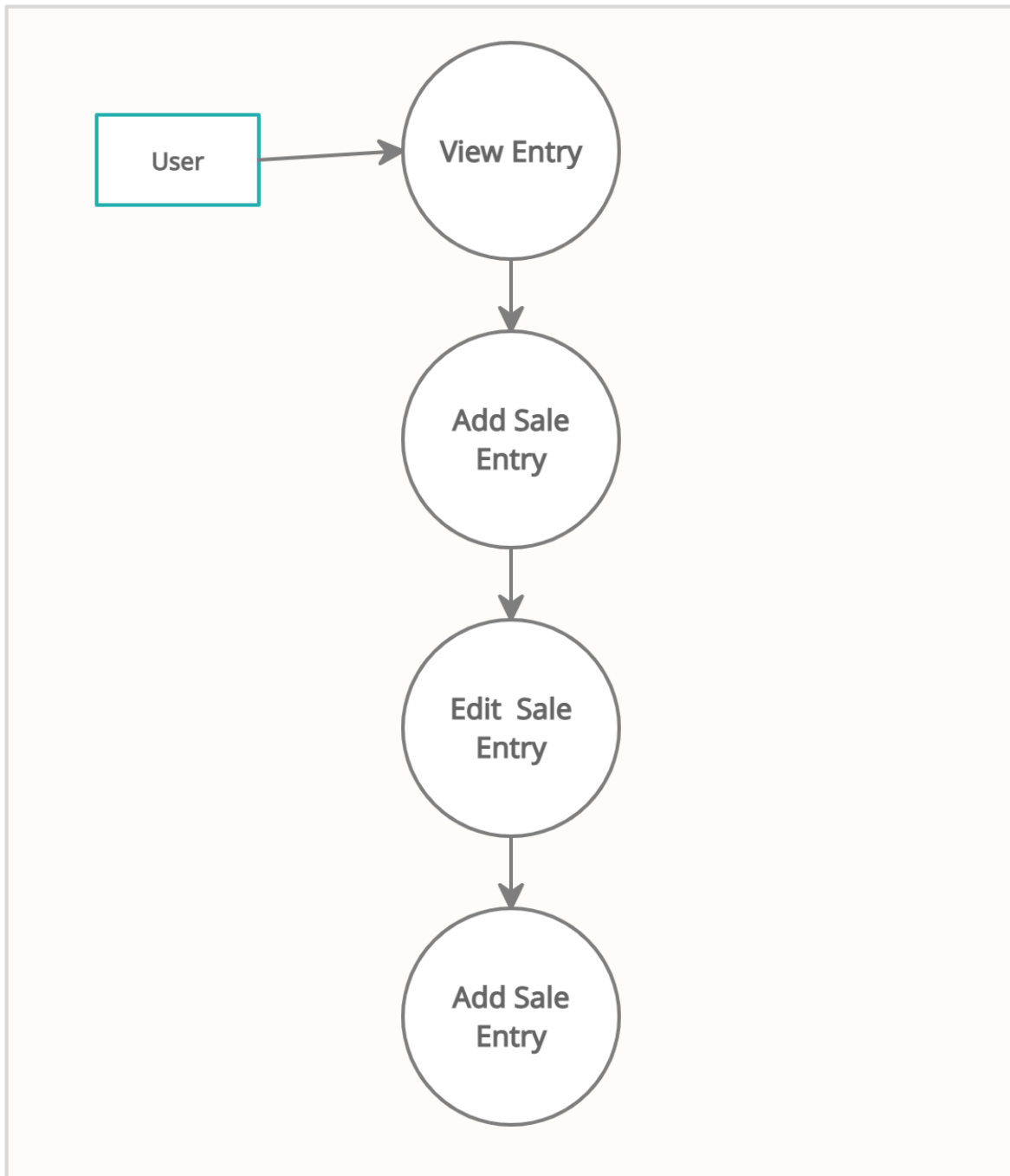
4.6 FUNCTIONAL AND BEHAVIORAL MODELLING

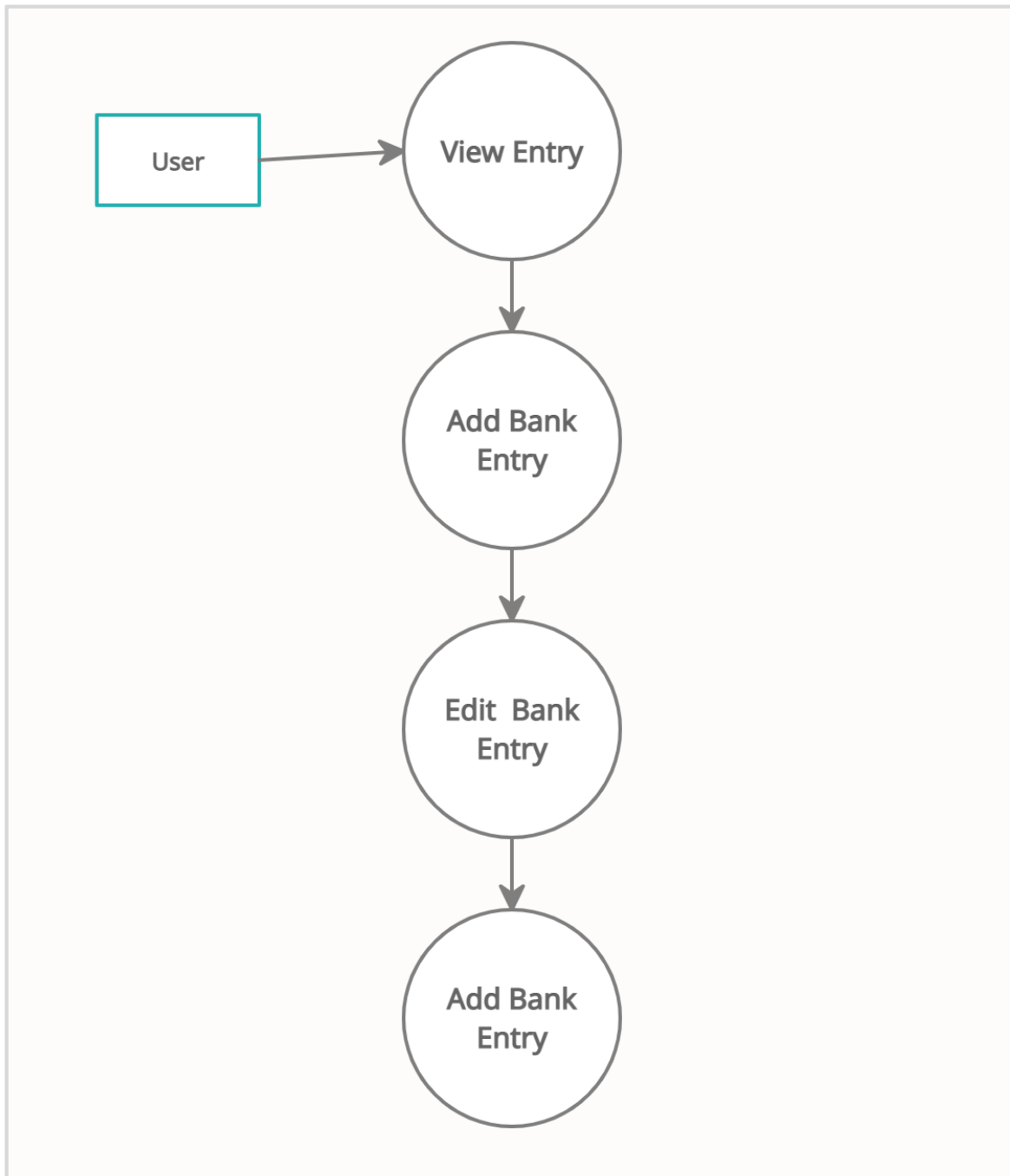
➤ DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

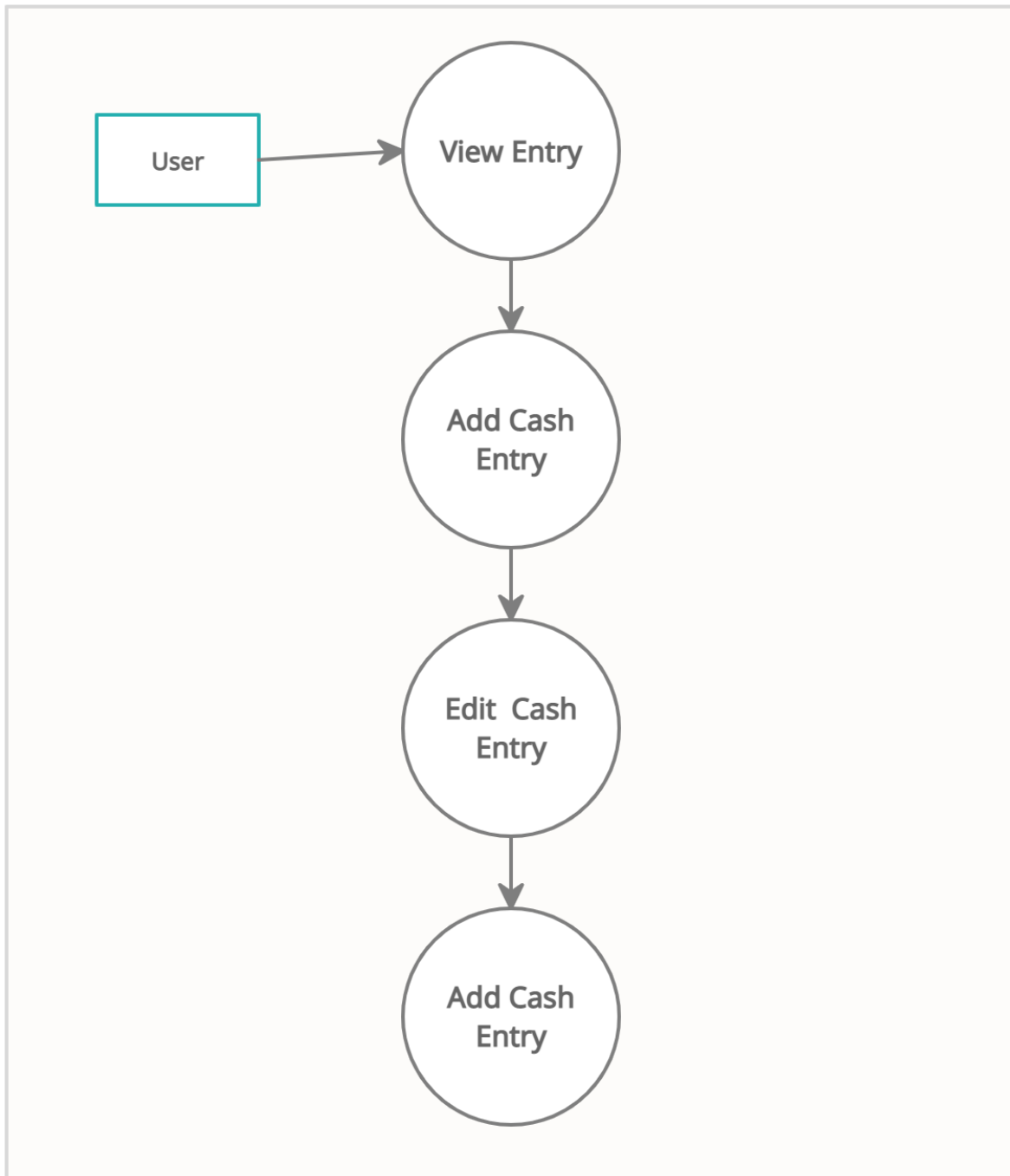
Context Diagram (0 Level Diagram)

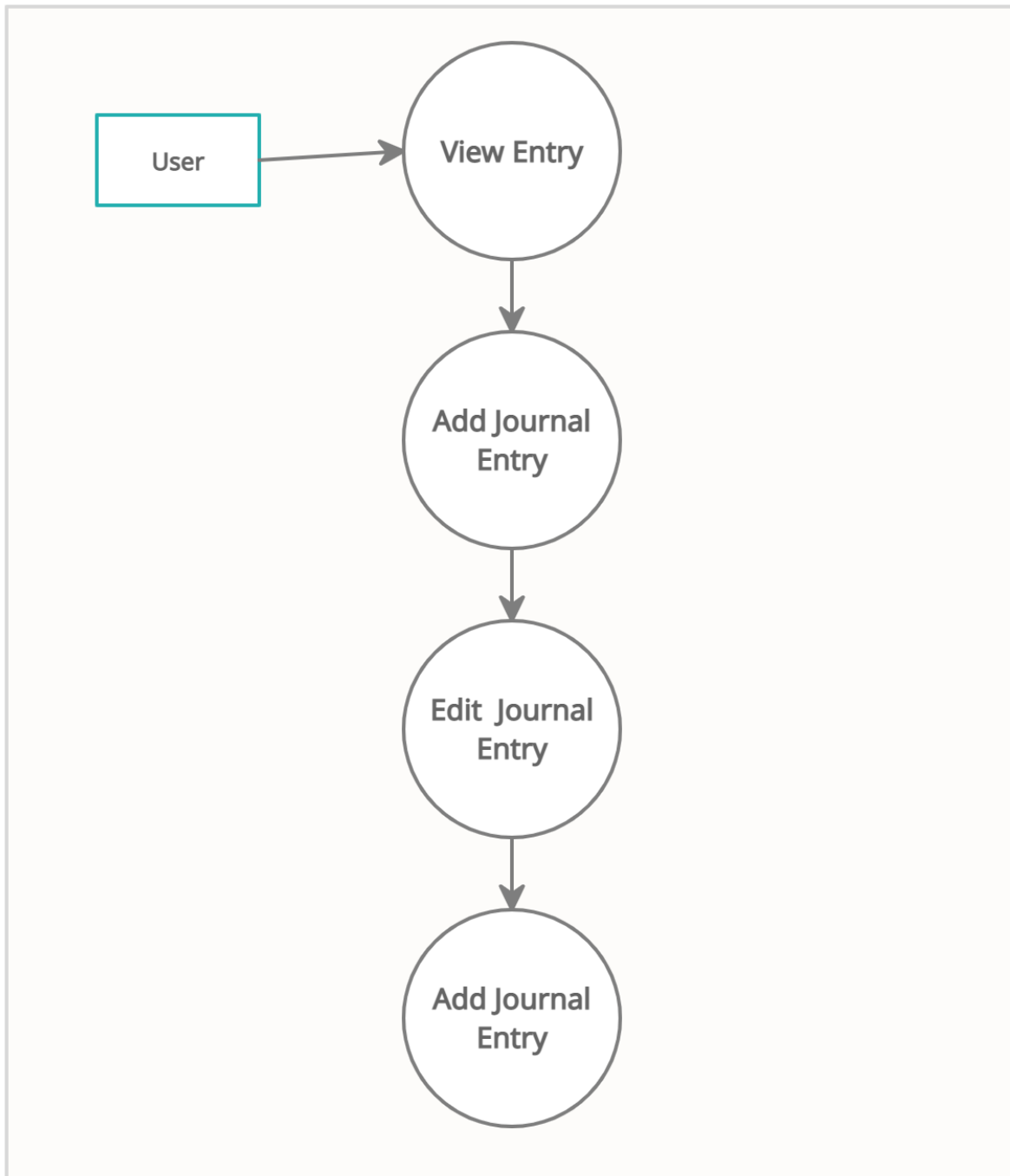


First Level Diagram (1-level Diagram)**4.6.1) Purchase**

4.6.2) Sale

4.6.3) Bank

4.6.4) Cash

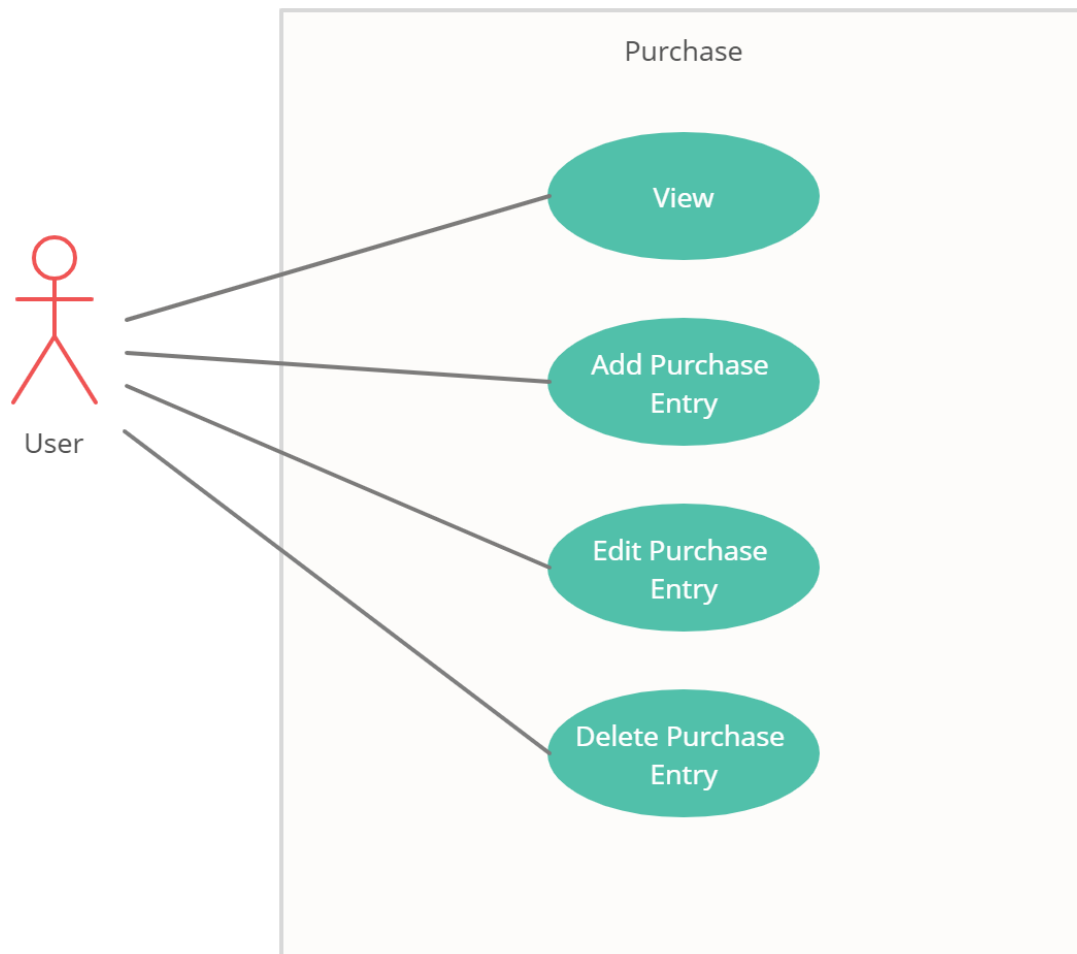
4.6.5) Journal

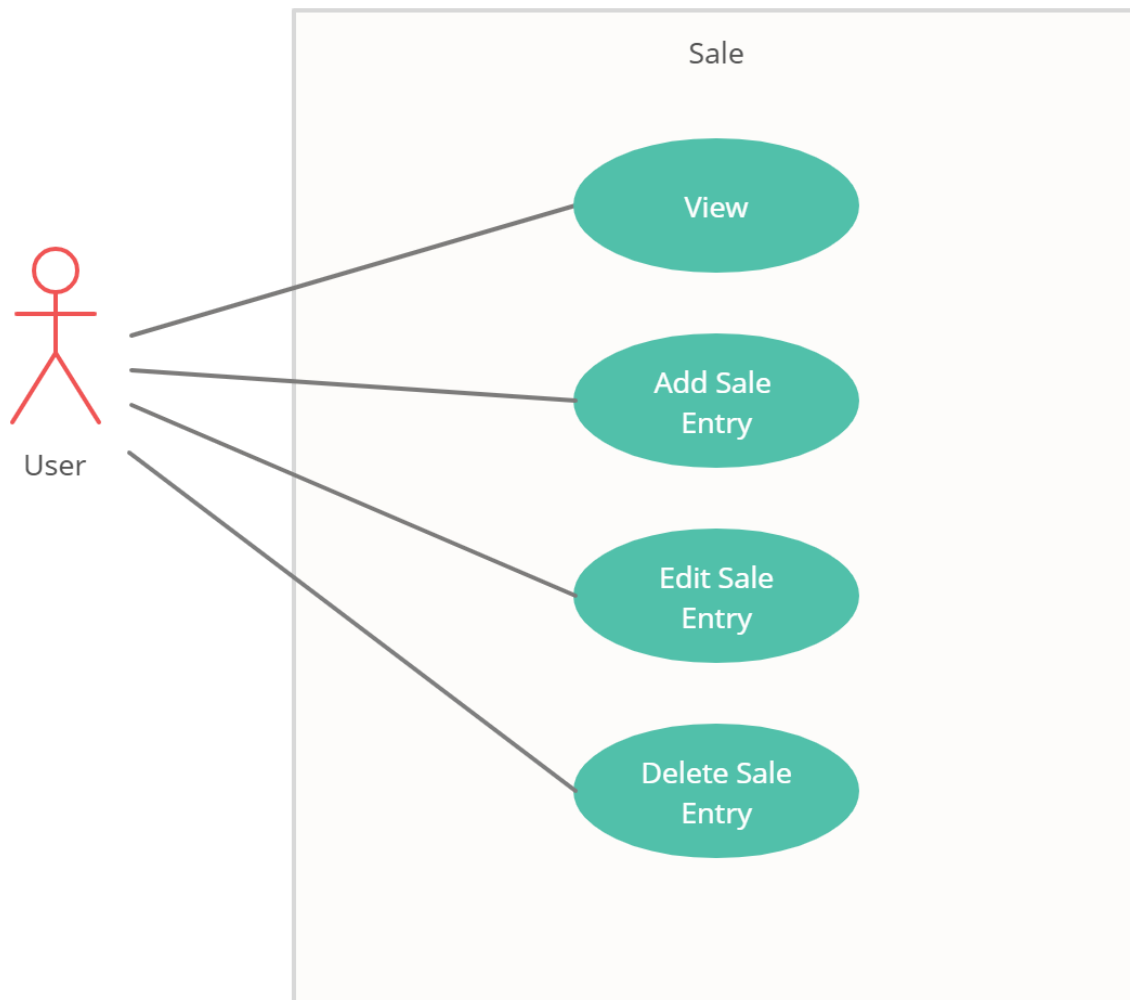
5.0 SYSTEM DESIGN

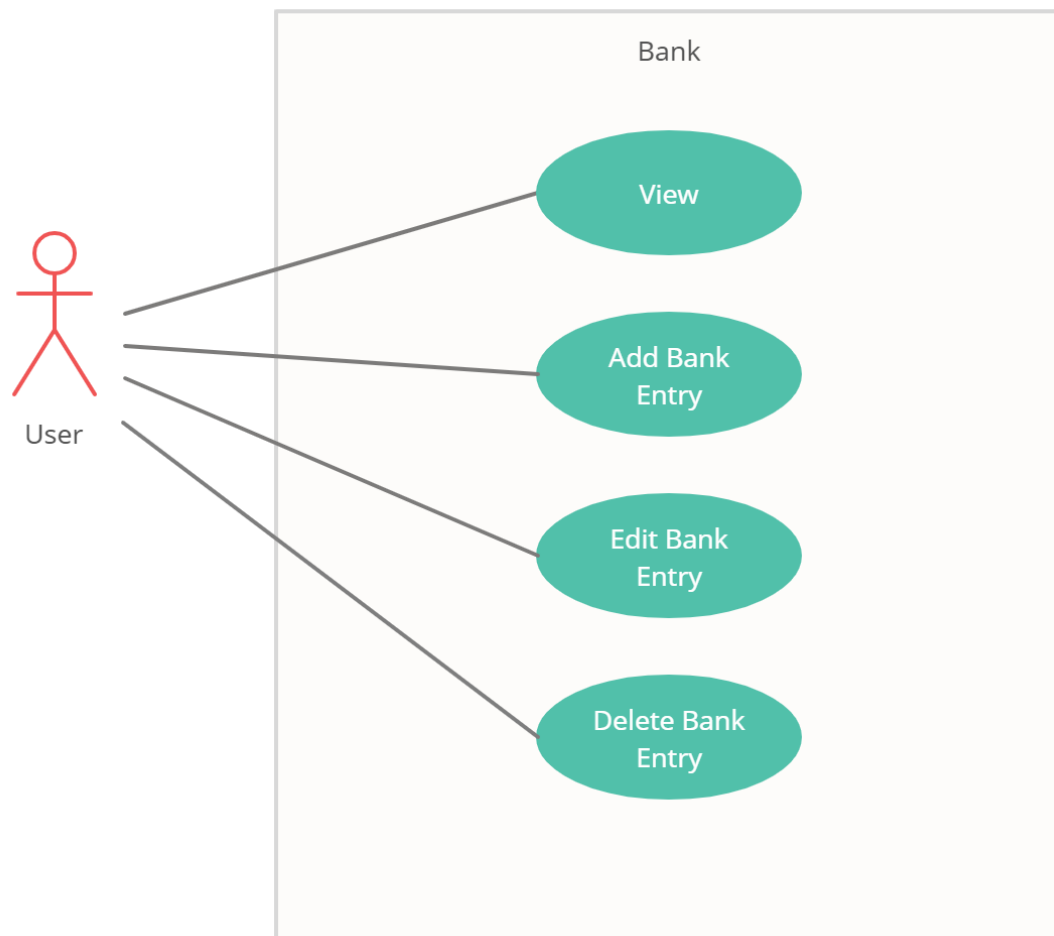
5.1 USE CASE DIAGRAM

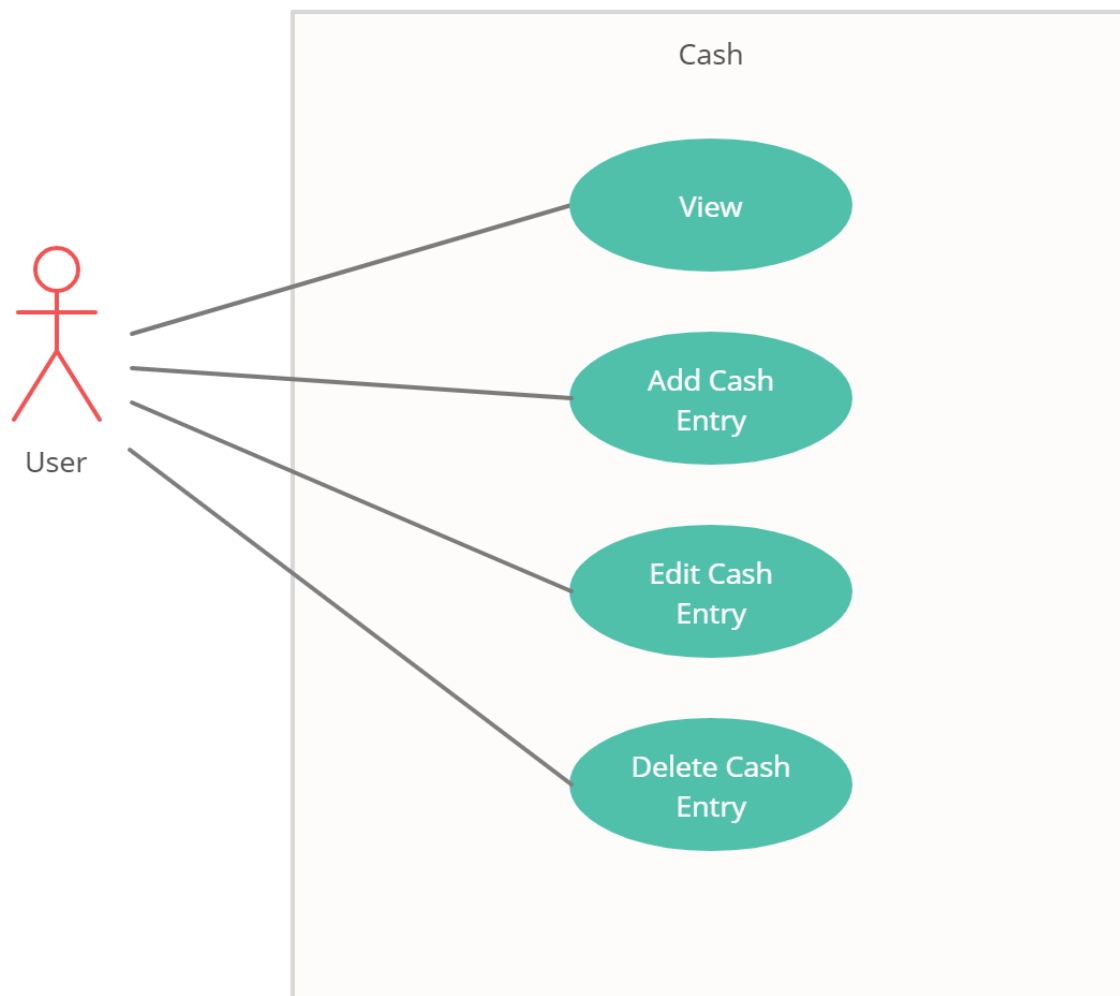
➤ Users

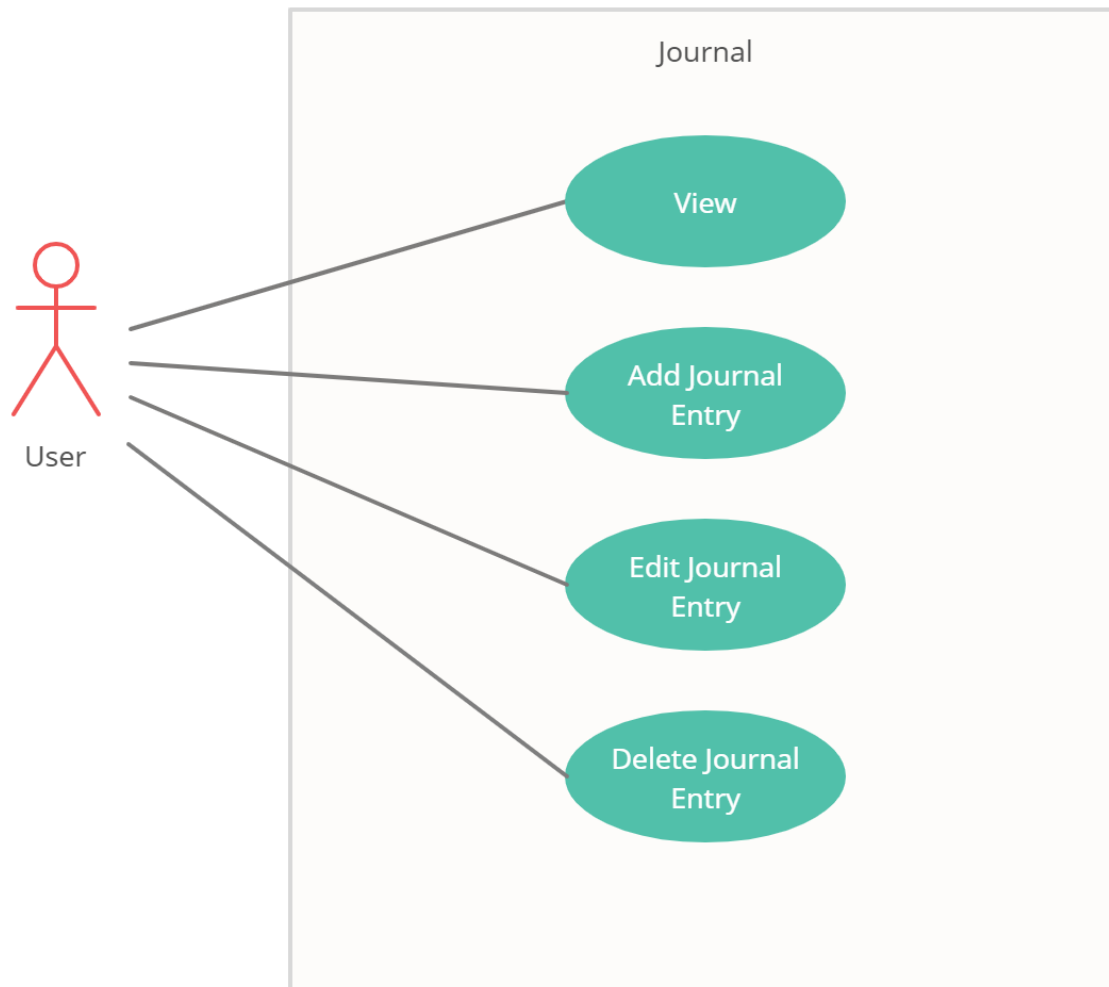
5.1.1)Purchase



5.1.2) Sale

5.1.3) Bank

5.1.4) Case

5.1.5) Journal

6.0 TESTING

6.1 Testing Plan and Strategy

Testing is important phase of the application development. After implementing the application and before delivering it to the client, it is necessary to verify that whether the code written is working properly or not. By testing the application, we can detect the logical errors in the code and can be able to correct them so that the client can get a perfect working application.

We have tested our application of Assets Management by inputting various valid and invalid data. We have checked all the input conditions required to store valid data. For this we have tried all the normal conditions as well as extreme conditions.

We have performed the process of testing at during the implementation phase as well as after the completion of implementation. We tested our application after the completion of each module by entering all kind of data and corrected almost all the incorrect working of the application we observed.

6.1.1 Unit Testing

Unit testing is focused on verifying small portions of functionality. Unit testing is important part where each module and process of application is to be test by possible input sets, range and desired output. Each Individual Module or process should generate (if any).

Applicable requirements are checked. Exercise every line of code. Check that the full range of possible input data works. Boundary analysis - logical statements that refer to threshold states are checked to ensure they are correct. Check for bad input data. Test for scientific validity.

6.1.2 Load Testing

In performing load testing, I have to simulate how users will use Android Application in the real world. The earlier perform load testing the better. Simple design changes can often make a significant impact on the performance and scalability of Android Application.

A topic closely related to load testing is performance tuning. Performance tuning should be tightly integrated with the design of your application.

Testing presents an interesting anomaly for the software engineering activities; the engineer attempts to build software from an abstract concept to a tangible product. Now comes testing.

The engineer creates a series of test case that are initiated to "demolish" the software that has been build. Infact, testing is the one step in the software process that could be viewed (psychologically, at least) as destructive rather than constructive.

6.2 Methods of Testing

There are different methods of testing. On the basis of testing methods there are two types of testing

□ White-box testing

White-box tests are used to examine the procedural details. It checks the logical paths by test case. It can also check the conditions, loops used in the software coding. It checks that loops are working correctly on defined boundary value.

□ Black-box testing

Black-box tests are used to demonstrate that software functions are operational, that input is properly accepted and output is correctly produced, and that integrity of external information is maintained.

1. White-Box Testing

White-box testing sometimes called glass-box testing, is a test case design method that uses the control structure of the procedural design to drive the test case. Always we are thinking that there is no necessary to execute or checks the loops and conditions, so large number of errors is uncovered. With using white-box testing methods, we have checked that; all independent paths within a function have been executed at least once; all logical decisions on their true and false side.

All loops working correctly at their boundary values and within their specified conditions.

In our coding we test that all the loops work truly in each module. The one technique of white-box testing is basis path testing. It contains two parts; one is flow graph notation and the second is cyclometer complexity. In flow graph notation we are checking logical control of flow. By using cyclometer complexity, we find complexity of our project structure.

2. Black-Box Testing

Black-box testing focuses on the functional requirements of the software. That is black-box testing enables the software engineer to drive sets of input conditions that will fully exercise all functional Requirements for the program. Black-box testing is not an alternative to white-box testing techniques. Rather, it is a complementary approach that is likely to uncover a different class of errors than white-box methods.

We use in our coding to find errors in the following categories:

- Incorrect or missing functions
- Interface errors
- Errors in database
- Performance errors
- Initialization and termination errors.

Unlike white-box testing, which is performed earlier in the testing process, black-box testing tends to be applied during later stages of testing. Because black-box testing purposely disregards control structure, attention is focused on the information domain.

By applying black-box techniques, we derive a set of test cases that satisfy following criteria. Test cases that reduce, by a count that is greater than one, the number of additional test cases must be designed to achieve reasonable testing.

Level 1 – Build Acceptance Tests

Other related test cases ensure that adopters received the proper Development Release Document plus other build related information. The objective is to determine if further testing is possible. If any Level 1 test case fails, the build is returned to developers un-tested.

Level 2 - Smoke Tests

The objective is to determine if further testing is possible. These test cases should emphasize breadth more than depth. All components should be touched, and every major feature should be tested briefly by the Smoke Test. If any Level 2 test case fails, the build is returned to developers un-tested.

Level 2a - Bug Regression Testing

Every bug that was “Open” during the previous build, but marked as “Fixed, Needs Re-Testing” for the current build under test, will need to be regressed or re-tested. Once the smoke test is completed, all resolved bugs need to be regressed. It should take between 5 minutes to 1 hour to regress most bugs.

Level 3 - Critical Path Tests

Critical Path test cases must pass by the end of every 2-3 Build Test Cycles. They do not need to be tested every drop, but must be tested at least once per milestone. Thus, the Critical Path test cases must all be executed at least once during the Iteration cycle, and once during the Final Release cycle.

Level 4 - Standard Tests

Test Cases that need to be run at least once during the entire test cycle for this release. These cases are run once, not repeated as are the test cases in previous levels. Functional Testing and Detailed Design Testing (Functional Spec and Design Spec Test Cases, respectively). These can be tested

multiple times for each Milestone Test Cycle (Iteration, Final Release, etc.). Standard test cases usually include Installation, Data, GUI, and other test areas.

Level 5 - Suggested Test

These are Test Cases that would be nice to execute, but may be omitted due to time constraints.

□ Bug Regression

Bug Regression will be a central tenant throughout all testing phases. When a Severity 1 bug fails regression, adopters testing team should also put out an immediate email to development. The Test Lead will be responsible for tracking and reporting to development and product management the status of regression testing.

7.0 SCREENSHOTS

➤ Start Screen

7.1 Home: -



7.2 Ledger: -

127.0.0.1:8000/ledger_entry

127.0.0.1:8000/ledger_entry

Ledger Entry

From Date To Date

Add Show Entries

Id	Party Name	Gst No.		
1	S.K Enterprise	24ABCD1501	Edit	Delete
2	Vrushali Ltd	24ABCP1105L1	Edit	Delete
3	Jay Elctricals	18RTGSMK45	Edit	Delete
4	Dipen Co. Pvt. Ltd	24CPKLJ4568	Edit	Delete
6	J.K Infotech	04ABAPI1235	Edit	Delete

Type here to search

23°C Sunny 11:15 26-01-2022

7.3 Purchase: -

127.0.0.1:8000/purchase_entry x +

127.0.0.1:8000/purchase_entry

Purchase Entry

From Date To Date

[Add](#) [Show Entries](#)

Voucher No	Voucher Date	Party Names	Amount		
1	Jan. 10, 2021	S.K Enterprise	11800	Edit	Delete
2	Aug. 12, 2021	Vrushali Ltd.	33600	Edit	Delete
3	Jan. 25, 2021	Jay Elctricals	177000	Edit	Delete
4	Feb. 10, 2022	Dipen Co. Pvt. Ltd.	63000	Edit	Delete
5	Feb. 15, 2021	Jay Elctricals	28000	Edit	Delete

Windows 10 Taskbar: Type here to search, 23°C Sunny, 11:15, 26-01-2022

127.0.0.1:8000/add_purchase

Purchase Entry

Voucher Date:

Voucher No.:

Party Name:

Items:

Quantity:

Price:

Taxable Amount:

GST Percentage:

GST Amount:

Total Amount:

[Save](#)

Windows 10 Taskbar: Type here to search, 23°C Sunny, 11:15, 26-01-2022

7.4 Sale: -

127.0.0.1:8000/sales_entry

127.0.0.1:8000/sales_entry

Sales Entry

From Date To Date

[Add](#) [Show Entries](#)

Voucher No	Voucher Date	Party Names	Amount		
1	Feb. 10, 2022	S.K Enterprise	17700	Edit	Delete
2	Jan. 10, 2021	Vrushali Ltd.	81500	Edit	Delete
3	Feb. 26, 2021	Jay Elctricals	6780	Edit	Delete
4	June 15, 2021	J.K Infotech	106200	Edit	Delete



7.5 Bank: -

127.0.0.1:8000/bank_entry

127.0.0.1:8000/bank_entry

Bank Entry

From Date To Date

[Add](#) [Show Entries](#)

Voucher No	Voucher Date	Party Names	Amount	Narration		
1	Feb. 10, 2020	S.K Enterprise	15000		Edit	Delete
2	Feb. 10, 2021	Vrushali Ltd.	7500		Edit	Delete
3	June 26, 2021	J.K Infotech	63000	As per Voucher	Edit	Delete
4	May 11, 2021	Dipen Co. Pvt. Ltd.	78620		Edit	Delete
5	May 11, 2022	J.K Infotech	15450		Edit	Delete



7.6 Cash: -

127.0.0.1:8000/cash_entry x +

127.0.0.1:8000/cash_entry

Cash Entry

From Date To Date

[Add](#) [Show Entries](#)

Voucher No	Voucher Date	Party Names	Amount		
1	Jan. 10, 2022	Jay Elctricals		Edit	Delete
2	May 2, 2022	S.K Enterprise		Edit	Delete
3	June 26, 2021	Dipen Co. Pvt. Ltd.		Edit	Delete
4	Nov. 10, 2021	J.K Infotech		Edit	Delete



7.7 Journal: -

127.0.0.1:8000/journal_entry x +

127.0.0.1:8000/journal_entry

Jouneral Entry

From Date To Date

[Add](#) [Show Entries](#)

Voucher No	Voucher Date	Party Names	Narration		
1	Feb. 10, 2021	S.K Enterprise	Bill No..01	Edit	Delete
2	Feb. 10, 2021	Vrushali Ltd.	Bill No..05	Edit	Delete
3	May 10, 2021	Jay Elctricals	As per Voucher	Edit	Delete



8.0 LIMITATION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

8.1 Limitations

- Can be accessed only from website with login users.
- Once close the tab or site cannot retrieve data(messages) back.
- Can't Change avatar

8.2 Future Enhancement

- If accidently close the tad data can be retrieve.
- Store Data Temporary in website .

9.0 CONCLUSION

- For many years there was a problem to solve the accounting books So to store accounting records in computer accounting application Is needed.
- With the help of this app user can add all types of accounting entries In the system so it will be more secure as compare to books storage

REFERENCES

10.1 WEB REFERENCES

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