Summer Training Project Report



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ABSTRACT

My purpose in developing this application was to provide a very simple interface to the requirement that will be easy to navigate and operate, proper record keeping and reporting, and an application that can be implemented on desktop or client/server architecture i.e. providing with the following features:

- * Highly user-friendly
- * Cross-platform
- * Easy-to-use
- * Tested system to track unnoticed error
- * Data entry restricted to valid domains (to avoid errors)

A desktop application aimed to manage hostel and all the related clerical work. The application was made using Java SE, Java FX and MySQL for Database. This was a personal project made during summer training tenure.

INTRODUCTION

Hostel Management System is an application software which aims at the computerization of hostel management letting the complete process of allotment and its management be dependent on computer. As the working of any hostel is almost same, I've chosen our very own "aravli hostel" to present the software and its design. Without computers, everything goes on registers causing a lot of paper work with very less efficiency, which is where this software can dramatically improve the overall management.

User Modules

There are mainly two types of users, the first one is the head clerk, and the other are the mess accountants.

Hostel Accountant

This user account is meant for the head clerk who maintains the complete database of students, maintains the room allotments and the payment of bills.

The privileges allowed to the head clerk/hostel accountant are:

- * Allot a new room
- * Empty an allotted room
- * Swap rooms between students
- * Shift student to empty room
- * Make an adjustment
- * View or Update Details of student
- * Receive payments of Mess Bill
- * Change Password
- * View Activity Log
- * Search through complete database

Mess Accountants

There are mess accountants for each block of the hostel. These users are meant for the mess accountants who keep the record of mess charges for each room number.

The activities the mess accountant can do:

- * Search through complete database
- * Add amount to account
- * Subtract amount from account
- * Change Password
- * View Activity Log

These users have been explained in detail further in the report, about their privileges activities and over all functions.

Privileges of Hostel Accountant

Allotment of New Room

Clerk can allot a new seat to a student using this action button clicking on which opens up the form to allot new room.

The form expects user to select the block and room number to allot through a combo box which shows the list of empty rooms only. The room can be allotted only when the valid details are filled. For

example:

- Mobile number needs to be a 10 digit number.
- Date should be a valid one.
- Roll No., Vehicle No. and Fee receipt number should be unique.

Emptying of Rooms

This allows admin to empty some particular seat, or the entire block or the entire hostel.

The form expects user to select radio button of the action to be performed.

Further selecting the Block or Room No. as per the radio button selected.

The room can be emptied only when there is no mess bill pending for the room.

Swapping of Rooms

This allows admin to swap seats between students letting the complex process of information interchange be done by computer itself.

The form expects user to select the two students and simply press the swap button to do rest of the job.

The pending mess bill also goes along with the students.

Shifting to Empty Room

This allows admin to shift a student to an empty seat in the hostel. The form expects user to select the student to shift and the available empty room to which student is to be shifted and pressing the shift button shifts the student to the room.

The pending mess bill also goes along with the student.

Making an adjustment

This allows admin to make some adjustment in some room. Only one student can be adjusted in one single room.

The form expects user to select the room into which the adjustment is to be made, and the seat allotted to becomes the room number suffixed with letter "E".

The rest of the adjustment process is same as the allotment.

Viewing and Updating Student Details

This allows admin to update details of student.

The form expects user to select the student from the left table which shows the students according to search box.

As soon as user selects the student, the pane slides to right and clicking on update button will allow updating details.

Receiving the Mess Bill Payment

This allows admin to receive payments of mess bill of any student. The student can be searched and click to open details page which has an option to pay pending bill clicking on which will open up the dialog box for the same.

Simply enter the amount, change will be adjusted next time.

Searching Through Database

The application is provided with an all in one Search Engine for the complete database of hostel which lets you search students as you type.

You can search by Name of student, Roll Number, Room Number, City, State, and Vehicle Number. The results will be searched out as you type.

Two Keywords lets you shortlist students:

"Adjust" shows the students who are adjusted.

"Pending" shows the students who have some bill pending.

Changing Password

This dialog box lets you change the password of the user.

The form expects user to fill up the old password, and the new one twice.

Few conditions have been applied for the new password to be accepted:

- Maximum Password Length is 20.
- Minimum Password Length is 5.
- Password is Case-Sensitive.

Privileges of Mess Accountant

Adding and Subtracting Amount

The mess accountant can simply add amount in the add column to any room, and similarly subtract some amount.

The form expects user to select the student and press enter in subsequent column which changes the cell to textbox and hence letting the user to add/subtract amount.

Searching

The mess accountant can search through the database using the search box at the top of the form. The search can only be done by room number.

Overview of System

SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS:

The various hardware requirements are:

PROCESSOR : Intel Pentium 2 and above

PROCESSOR speed: 1.76 GHZ or above

RAM : 32 MB or above HDD : 40 MB or above

The various software requirements are:

PLATFORM : any os with java installed

DATABASE : my SQL

OTHER : javafx plugin installed

SYSTEM ANALYSIS

In this phase here we make the analysis of the system .That means in this phase we do the study of the system which means what is the problem definition of the system .Alternate system solutions are studied and recommendations are made about omitting the resources required designing the system .

Here in this phase apart from the problem definition we make the determination system performances the identifications and evaluations of the potential system solution and analysis of alternate solutions .

FEASIBILTY STUDY

Test of feasibility are

- -operational feasibility
- -technical feasibility
- -economic feasibility

DESIGN SYSTEM

The system design starts by converting a logical model of the system into physical model . Physical mode

The system design starts by converting the logical model of the system into physical model. Physical model represents the transactions that take place in the system and physical components that are involved; the documents for models namely, flow chart for the program.

TECHNOLOGY USED

JAVA SE

Java Platform, Standard Edition or Java SE is a computing platform for development and deployment of portable code for desktop and server environments. Java SE was formerly known as Java 2 Platform, Standard Edition or J2SE.

The platform uses Java programming language and is part of the Java software-platform family. Java SE defines a range of general-purpose APIs—such as Java APIs for the Java Class Library—and also includes the Java Language Specification and the Java Virtual Machine Specification. One of the most well-known implementations of Java SE is Oracle Corporation's Java Development Kit (JDK).

The platform was known as *Java 2 Platform, Standard Edition* or *J2SE* from version 1.2, until the name was changed to *Java Platform, Standard Edition* or *Java SE* in version 1.5. The "SE" is used to distinguish the base platform from the Enterprise Edition (Java EE) and Micro Edition (Java ME) platforms. The "2" was originally intended to emphasize the major changes introduced in version 1.2, but was removed in version 1.6. The naming convention has been changed several times over the Java version history. Starting with J2SE 1.4 (Merlin), Java SE has been developed under the Java Community Process, which produces descriptions of proposed and final specifications for the Java platform called Java Specification Requests (JSR). JSR 59 was the umbrella specification for J2SE 1.4 and JSR 176 specified J2SE 5.0 (Tiger). Java SE 6 (Mustang) was released under JSR 270.

Java Platform, Enterprise Edition (Java EE) is a related specification that includes all the classes in Java SE, plus a number that are more useful to programs that run on servers as opposed to workstations.

Java Platform, Micro Edition (Java ME) is a related specification intended to provide a certified collection of Java APIs for the development of software for small, resource-constrained devices such as cell phones, PDAs and set-top boxes.

The Java Runtime Environment (JRE) and Java Development Kit (JDK) are the actual files downloaded and installed on a computer to run or develop Java programs, respectively.

JAVA FX

JavaFX is a software platform for creating and delivering desktop applications, as well as rich internet applications (RIAs) that can run

across a wide variety of devices. JavaFX is intended to replace Swing as the standard GUI library for Java SE, but both will be included for the foreseeable future. JavaFX has support for desktop computers and web browsers on Microsoft Windows, Linux, and macOS.

Before version 2.0 of JavaFX, developers used a statically typed, declarative language called JavaFX Script to build JavaFX applications. Because JavaFX Script was compiled to Java bytecode, programmers could also use Java code instead. JavaFX applications could run on any desktop that could run Java SE, on any browser that could run Java EE, or on any mobile phone that could run Java ME.

JavaFX 2.0 and later is implemented as a "native" Java library, and applications using JavaFX are written in "native" Java code. JavaFX Script has been scrapped by Oracle, but development is being continued in the Visage project. JavaFX 2.x does not support the Solaris operating system or mobile phones; however, Oracle plans to integrate JavaFX to Java SE Embedded 8, and Java FX for ARM processors is in developer preview phase.

On desktops, JavaFX supports Windows Vista, Windows 7, Windows 8, Windows 10, macOS and Linux operating systems. Beginning with JavaFX 1.2, Oracle has released beta versions for OpenSolaris. On mobile, JavaFX Mobile 1.x is capable of running on multiple mobile operating systems, including Symbian OS, Windows Mobile, and proprietary real-time operating systems.

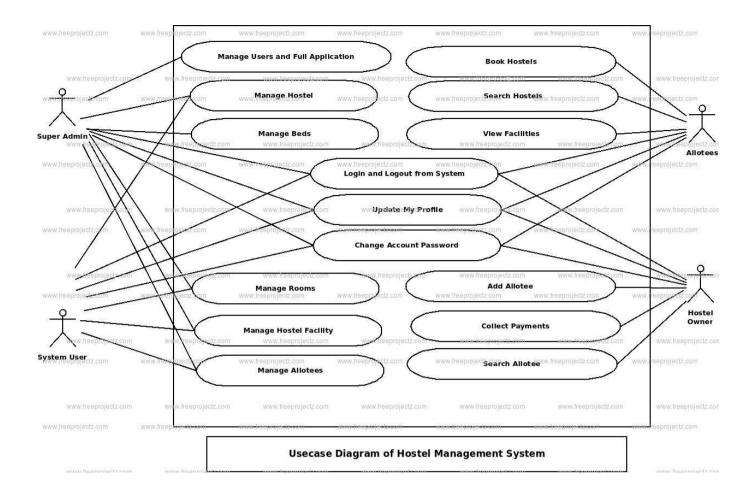
MY SQL

MySQL is an open-source relational database management system (RDBMS). Its name is a combination of "My", the name of co-founder Michael Widenius's daughter, and "SQL", the abbreviation for Structured Query Language. The MySQL development project has

made its source code available under the terms of the GNU General Public License, as well as under a variety of proprietary agreements. MySQL was owned and sponsored by a single for-profit firm, the Swedish company MySQL AB, now owned by Oracle Corporation. For proprietary use, several paid editions are available, and offer additional functionality.

MySQL is a central component of the LAMP open-source web application software stack (and other "AMP" stacks). LAMP is an acronym for "Linux, Apache, MySQL, Perl/PHP/Python". Applications that use the MySQL database include: TYPO3, MODx, Joomla, WordPress, phpBB, MyBB, and Drupal. MySQL is also used in many high-profile, large-scale websites, including Google (though not for searches), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, and YouTube.

USE CASE



SCREEN SHOTS

