|  |
| --- |
|  |
| **Micro Finance Management System** |
| Synopsis |
|  |
| **Shovan Saha** |
|  |

|  |
| --- |
|  |

Contents

[**Micro Finance Management System** 0](#_Toc351660798)

[1. Introduction And Objective 4](#_Toc351660799)

[1.1 Introduction 4](#_Toc351660800)

[1.2 Objective 4](#_Toc351660801)

[2. System analysis 5](#_Toc351660802)

[2.1 identification of need 5](#_Toc351660803)

[2.2 Preliminary Investigation 6](#_Toc351660804)

[2.3 Feasibility Study 6](#_Toc351660805)

[2.4 Project Planning & scheduling 6](#_Toc351660806)

[2.4.1 Gantt chart 6](#_Toc351660807)

[2.4.2 Tracking Gantt 7](#_Toc351660808)

[2.4.3 Pert chart (Network Diagram) 8](#_Toc351660809)

[2.5 software requirment SPECIFICATIONS (srs) 9](#_Toc351660810)

[2.5.1 Functional Requirements 9](#_Toc351660811)

[2.5.1.1 Add a new client for loan or new scheme 9](#_Toc351660812)

[2.5.1.2 monitor accounts details 9](#_Toc351660813)

[2.5.1.3 generate bill 10](#_Toc351660814)

[2.5.1.4 generate monthly report 10](#_Toc351660815)

[2.5.1.5 User login with different authentication level 11](#_Toc351660816)

[2.5.1.6 Business details through mobile applicaiton 11](#_Toc351660817)

[2.5.1.7 Remainder of incaome/expense 11](#_Toc351660818)

[2.5.2 Non-functional Requirements 12](#_Toc351660819)

[2.6 Hardware And Software Specification 13](#_Toc351660820)

[2.6.1 Hardware Requirement 13](#_Toc351660821)

[2.6.2 Software Requirement 13](#_Toc351660822)

[2.7 Tools/Platforms used (Hardware/Software): 13](#_Toc351660823)

[2.7.1 Hardware Used 13](#_Toc351660824)

[2.7.2 Software Used 13](#_Toc351660825)

[2.8 Software Engineering Paradigm applied 14](#_Toc351660826)

[2.9 data modeling 14](#_Toc351660827)

[2.7.1 Context Diagram 14](#_Toc351660828)

[2.7.2 Level 0 DFD 15](#_Toc351660829)

[2.7.3 Level 1 DFD 15](#_Toc351660830)

[2.7.4 Level 2 DFD 16](#_Toc351660831)

[2.10 Control Flow diagrams 17](#_Toc351660832)

[2.11 State Diagrams/Sequence diagrams 17](#_Toc351660833)

[2.12 Entity Relationship Model, 17](#_Toc351660834)

[2.13 Class Diagrams/CRC Models/Collaboration Diagrams/Use-case Diagrams/ 20](#_Toc351660835)

[2.13.1 Class Diagram 21](#_Toc351660836)

[2.13.2 Activity Diagrams 22](#_Toc351660837)

[3. System Design 23](#_Toc351660838)

[3.1 Modularisation details 23](#_Toc351660839)

[3.2 Data integrity and constraints 24](#_Toc351660840)

[3.2.1 Entity integrity 24](#_Toc351660841)

[3.2.2 Referential Integrity 24](#_Toc351660842)

[3.2.3 Domain Integrity 24](#_Toc351660843)

[3.2.4 User Defined Integrity 25](#_Toc351660844)

[3.3 Database design, Procedural Design/Object Oriented Design 25](#_Toc351660845)

[3.4 User Interface Design 31](#_Toc351660846)

[3.5 Test Cases (Unit Test Cases and System Test Cases) 31](#_Toc351660847)

[3.5.1 UNIT TEST CASES 31](#_Toc351660848)

[3.5.2 SYSTEM TEST CASES 31](#_Toc351660849)

[4. Coding 33](#_Toc351660850)

[4.1 Complete Project Coding 33](#_Toc351660851)

[4.2 Comments and Description of Coding segments 33](#_Toc351660852)

[4.3 Standardization of the coding 34](#_Toc351660853)

[4.4 Code Efficiency 34](#_Toc351660854)

[4.5 Error handling 34](#_Toc351660855)

[4.6 Parameters calling/passing 34](#_Toc351660856)

[4.7 Validation checks 34](#_Toc351660857)

[5. Testing 35](#_Toc351660858)

[5.1 Testing techniques and Testing strategies used 35](#_Toc351660859)

[5.2 Testing Plan used 35](#_Toc351660860)

[5.3 Test reports for Unit Test Cases and System Test Cases 35](#_Toc351660861)

[5.3.1 UNIT TEST CASES 35](#_Toc351660862)

[5.3.2 SYSTEM TEST CASES 35](#_Toc351660863)

[5.4 Debugging and Code improvement 36](#_Toc351660864)

[6. System Security measures 36](#_Toc351660865)

[6.1 Database/data security 37](#_Toc351660866)

[6.2 Creation of User profiles and access rights 37](#_Toc351660867)

[7. Cost Estimation of the Project along with Cost Estimation Model 37](#_Toc351660868)

[7.1 Estimation of development effort 38](#_Toc351660869)

[7.2 Estimation of development time 38](#_Toc351660870)

[8. Reports 39](#_Toc351660871)

[9. Future scope and further enhancement of the Project 39](#_Toc351660872)

[10. Bibliography 40](#_Toc351660873)

[2. Tools/Platform, Hardware and Software Specification 40](#_Toc351660874)

[3. Requirements And Analysis 40](#_Toc351660875)

[3.1 Problem Definition 40](#_Toc351660876)

[3.1.1 Existing System 40](#_Toc351660877)

[3.1.2 WORK To Be Done 40](#_Toc351660878)

[3.2 Requirements Specification 41](#_Toc351660879)

[3.3 Technical specification 41](#_Toc351660880)

[4. Scope Of The Solution 42](#_Toc351660881)

[4.1 E-R Diagram 42](#_Toc351660882)

[5. Database And Table Details 42](#_Toc351660883)

[6. Complete Data Structure 42](#_Toc351660884)

[6.1 Module Description 42](#_Toc351660885)

[6.2 Estimation 42](#_Toc351660886)

[6.3 Data Structure 43](#_Toc351660887)

[6.4 Implementation Methodology 43](#_Toc351660888)

[6.5 List of Reports 44](#_Toc351660889)

[7. Security Mechanism 44](#_Toc351660890)

[8. Future Scope And Further Requirements 44](#_Toc351660891)

# Introduction And Objective

## Introduction

Microfinance is considered to be effective tool in alleviating poverty by increasing income of poor households and reducing their vulnerabilities. Today, when the majority of the world’s population is living below subsistence level, many organizations are providing microfinance services to millions of the-world’s poor. Yet most of the poor still have little or no access to financial services. Microfinance institutions (MFIs) have reached a lot of poor people. The task of reaching such a big number is a major challenge. The microfinance posed a big challenge as the existing MFI did not have any functionality related to deposits, remittances and insurance that the organization envisaged to Offer. The challenge will be removed through the following strategy:

* Establishment of a strong IT department
* Short-term solution that involved integration of an off the-shelf application with its existing portfolio management system.
* Long-term plan to build an enterprise MIS with the functionality to deliver all banking and microfinance services, and flexible enough to meet the current and future technology requirements of the bank.

As a result of its strong and flexible computerized system MFI will be able to introduce a wide range of products and services, including loans, deposits, remittances and insurance. The system is used to obtain maximum information to support timely decisions.

## Objective

Micro Finance Management System is versatile and complete end-to-end Micro Finance Management software .Micro Finance Management System is used to enhance the administrative efficiency of educational institutions. It is an interactive platform for all entities viz. Students, Teachers, Management, Parents. It is a simple yet powerful one point integrated platform that connects all the departments of an institution namely office, fee counter, library, hostel, stores, academics, activity center and so on.

# System analysis

## identification of need

The microfinance sector is quite diverse in its use of information systems. But there are lots of disadvantages using existing systems like manual system or semi-automated systems.

1. **Manual System:**

Some MFIs still rely on manual systems, which involve maintenance of records in forms and ledgers. Organizations having manual systems are either small micro-credit programs or NGOs.

1. **Semi-automated System:**

More than 50% of MFIs are operating in a semi automated mode. Within this category, the spreadsheet is the common tool being used either in conjunction with a manual system or with an MIS application that does not fulfill the information requirements of the MFI. The majority of non-regulated MFIs have semi automated systems.

**Disadvantage of manual systems:**

Some of the disadvantages of manual Information Systems are:

* Too laborious and time consuming.
* Prone to Errors.
* Data manipulation and analysis is very difficult.
* Maintenance of large amount of data is almost impossible.
* Data and information is not secured.
* Loosely controlled.
* Highly inflexible (addition of new products and change in business processes cannot be made).
* Business continuity is at risk in case of damage to information due to fire, water or any other disaster.
* Reporting is very cumbersome, time consuming and difficult.

From this I felt that we need a solution that could minimize the drawbacks of existing system.

## Preliminary Investigation

I started talking to my relatives and neighbors who have recently invested money in some microfinance organization or they are in the process of investment. Naturally, they are the ones who know the problems very well. I also spoke with some of microfinance organization administrations in my locality about the problems they faced and what exactly would they want if they are given software like Microfinance Management System just to get an idea on what could the points be if we want to develop a new application to minimize microfinance business managing related problems and difficulties. I obviously then consulted with some IT professionals and software engineers and expressed my view to them. I was really amazed to see their positive response on this matter and I got helps in many ways from them. After completing all this process I decided to develop this application for sure

## Feasibility Study

We all know that the microfinance industry is growing as fast as Information Technology. Developing an application is very easy these days so people would love to use technology ease their tasks. There is need and there is solution so undoubtedly this software is going to be appreciated by the market.

## Project Planning & scheduling

### Gantt chart



### Tracking Gantt



### Pert chart (Network Diagram)



## software requirment SPECIFICATIONS (srs)

### 2.5.1 Functional Requirements

#### 2.5.1.1 Add a new client for loan or new scheme

**Introduction**

The system should keep all the records of the various clients with their details. User should be able to get those information whenever is needed.

**Input**

Relevant client details like name, address, contact no., scheme type should be provided to the system.

**Processing**

After getting relevant data the system must automatically generate a unique id for the client and save all the details in the database.

**Output**

MFMS generates the required details and save them in the database. As output they are shown to the user.

#### 2.5.1.2 monitor accounts details

**Introduction**

User should be able to see all types of accounts activities like income and expense along with the details of them.

**Input**

Salaries are paid to the employees using MFMS system and income information should be added to the accounts as well.

**Processing**

System automatically calculates the total income and expense and computes the final account balance and profit loss.

**Output**

All the accounts related details and calculations are saved in database along with the loss/profit details and provided to user as output whenever is asked.

#### 2.5.1.3 generate bill

**Introduction**

MFMS should provide a bill printing option on payment by the clients.

**Input**

User provides all the bill details in the billing GUI of the software.

**Processing**

System calculates the amount total, fetches customer details using his using id and merges them all in a single page for printing.

**Output**

As output a bill gets printed that contains all the details of the transaction.

#### 2.5.1.4 generate monthly report

Introduction

System must monitor monthly business details and provide a monthly/ weekly/ daily report to the user.

Input

User uses the application regularly for business. Generates bill, pays salary etc.

Processing

System tracks all the income, expense and other details of the company and gathers them into a single sheet for generating a report.

Output

User gets a business report whenever he want and can track the progress of his business.

#### 2.5.1.5 User login with different authentication level

Introduction

The system should be secure by a password. It should provide a login window to the user and according to his job role he can login as admin, clerk, officer etc.

Input

Predefined username and password and account type is provided to the system.

Processing

System checks the login database, matches the password and replies to the user accordingly.

Output

After providing a valid username and password a user can access the contents of the software as per his permission level.

#### 2.5.1.6 Business details through mobile applicaiton

Introduction

A mobile application of the software should be developed to provide user his business details via mobile even when he is away from office.

Input

User provides predefined password in the mobile application installed in his java and internet enabled mobile.

Processing

As per user requirement, the mobile application searches for the relevant data inside the cloud based database for showing to the user.

Output

User gets to see his business details from the mobile application.

#### 2.5.1.7 Remainder of incaome/expense

**Introduction**

The system should automatically provide a remainder to the user whenever a client’s deadline is close enough for paying money to the company.

**Input**

**Processing**

System keeps track of each employees’ payment deadlines regularly and notifies the user when the date is clos enough.

**Output**

Without providing any input, the user automatically gets the deadline notification.

### 2.5.2 Non-functional Requirements

* The application will be **self-dependent** and no dependency on other parties required.
* There will be a digital **backup** and restore system.
* There will be more **opportunity** to extend the application in future.
* The response time will be low and the system will **response** fast.
* It will be very **user friendly** and **usable** by any person with minimal computer knowledge.
* In terms of **security** unauthorized access will be denied and register user will be able to change as necessary.
* It will be **efficient** as it reduces manual labor and searching.
* **MMS** will have user manual and help **documents**.
* It is designed such a way that it can be **maintained** with minimal effort.

## Software Engineering Paradigm applied

## data modeling

### 2.7.1 Context Diagram



### 2.7.2 Level 0 DFD



### 2.7.3 Level 1 DFD





### 2.7.4 Level 2 DFD



## Control Flow diagrams

## State Diagrams/Sequence diagrams

## Entity Relationship Model,

We will design a RDBMS for Micro Finance Management System. The entities and their attributes are listed below. Attributes in Bold letter is the unique key.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Entities** | **Attributes** |
| Employees | **employeeId**, employeeName, employeeAddress, employeeJoinDate, employeeQualification, employeeContactDetails, employeeContactNumber, employeeEmail, employeeDOB |
| Clients | **clientId**, clientName, clientEmail, clientContactNumber, clientAddress, clientType, businessDetails |
| Accounts | **AmountId,** amountDescription**,** amountType, amountValue, accountBalance |
| Schemes | **schemeId,** schemeName, schemeDescription, schemeType, schemeDuration |
| Loans | **loanId,** loanName, loanDescription, loanType, loanDuration |

**Relationship between Entities:**

* Micro Finance Management System has employees 1 : N
* Micro Finance Management System has clients 1 : N
* Micro Finance Management System manages accounts 1 : 1
* Micro Finance Management System has schemes 1 : N
* Micro Finance Management provides loans 1 : N
* employees receive from accounts N:1
* clients pay to accounts N:1
* clients take loans N:N
* clients take schemes N:N

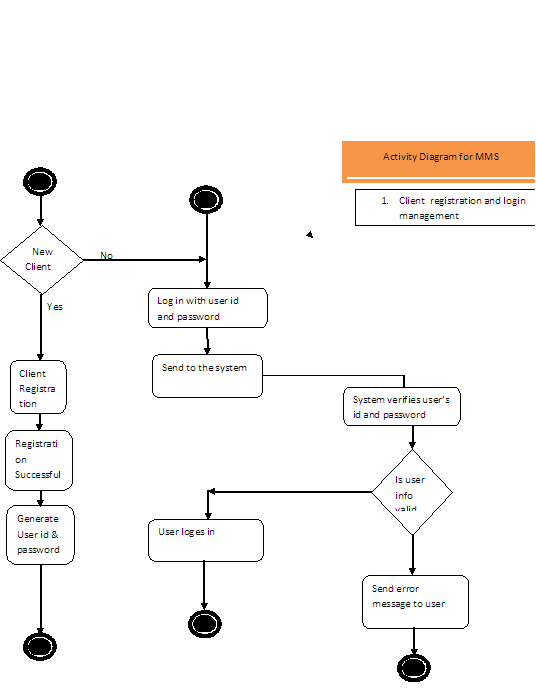


## Class Diagrams/CRC Models/Collaboration Diagrams/Use-case Diagrams/

### Class Diagram



### Activity Diagrams



# System Design

## Modularisation details

All the modules of Micro Finance Management System are divided into 5 different modules. The above picture represents those modules and details of the modules are written below:

**MFMS Engine:** It controls all the logical parts of microfinance management system. It controls the entire system. Takes the data from one module to another and does all the mathematical calculations as well.

**MFMS GUI:** This module works as the bridge between the application and the user. User provides input through it and gets required output through it. To be more precise, it is the graphical representation of the application.

****

**MFMS Storage:** This module holds all the data provided by user as input. The MFMS engine takes the relevant data from different modules and sends them to this module for storing. The MFMS Storage returns it whenever a user asks for a saved data.

**MFMS Web Application:** This module controls the entire process of the desktop application’s online data storage facility. It takes relevant input from user through the GUI; process them according to the instruction of the user and finally send them to the cloud based database.

**MFMS Cloud Storage:** This module acts as an online storage for the data of MFMS. It gets input data to be stored from MFMS Web Application and returns the relevant output to hit whenever is asked. It also sends the data to the mobile application module.

**MFMS Mobile Application:** This module shows the data stored in the cloud based database through a mobile GUI to the user. It gets the input from user via MFMS engine, takes relevant output from online storage and provides them to the user via mobile app’s GUI.

## Data integrity and constraints

We have used Integrity constraints in **MMS** to ensure accuracy and consistency of data in a relational database. Data integrity is handled in a relational database through the concept of referential integrity. There are many types of integrity constraints in **MMS** that play a role in referential integrity.

Codd initially defined two sets of constraints but, in his second version of the relational model, he came up with four integrity constraints:

### Entity integrity

In **MMS** we used various type of primary key and consciously we set the primary key property as not null. The entity integrity constraint states that no primary key value can be null. This is because the primary key value is used to identify individual tuples in a relation. Having null value for the primary key implies that we cannot identify some tuples. This also specifies that there may not be any duplicate entries in primary key column key row.

### Referential Integrity

The referential integrity constraint is specified between two relations and is used to maintain the consistency among tuples in the two relations. Informally, the referential integrity constraint states that a tuple in one relation that refers to another relation must refer to an existing tuple in that relation. It is a rule that maintains consistency among the rows of the two relations.

### Domain Integrity

**MMS** has various type of data field with set by default value of Null because if the value is not provided by the user, the vale will be set as null. The domain integrity states that every element from a relation should respect the type and restrictions of its corresponding attribute. A type can have a variable length which needs to be respected. Restrictions could be the range of values that the element can have, the default value if none is provided, and if the element can be NULL.

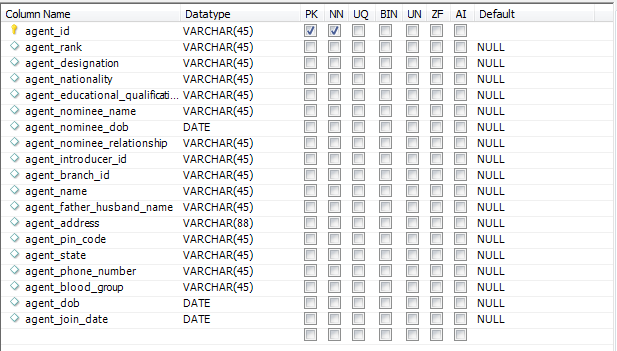
### User Defined Integrity

A business rule is a statement that defines or constrains some aspect of the business. It is intended to assert business structure or to control or influence the behaviour of the business.

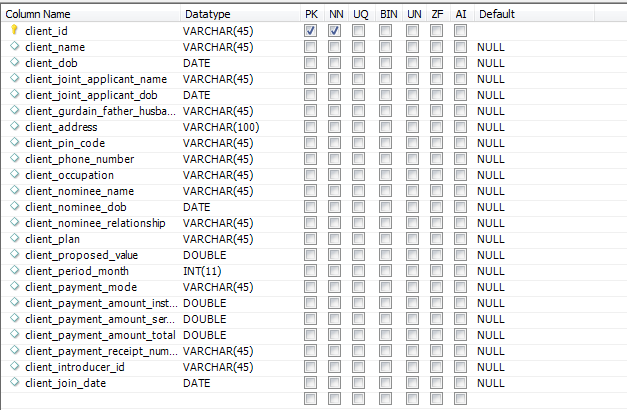
## Database design, Procedural Design/Object Oriented Design

The database used for this software is called **mfmsdb**. Database tables and corresponding keys are shown in tabular form. It shows the tables and its columns. A key in **Bold** is the primary key.

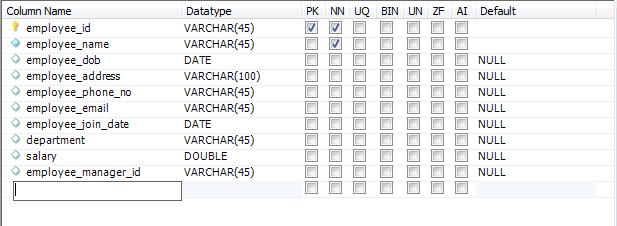
**Agent Table**



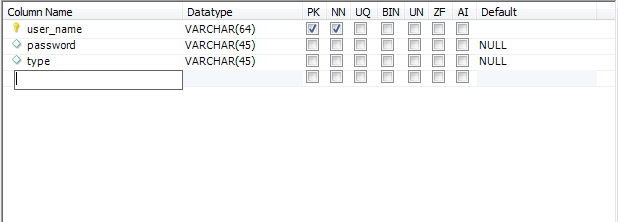
**Client Table**



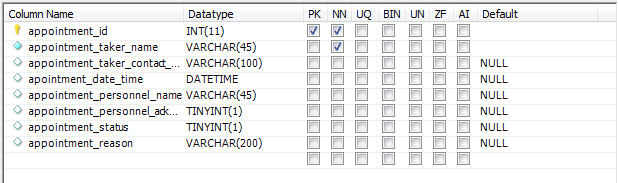
**Employee Table**



**Login Details Table**



**Appointment Table**



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Entities** | **Attributes** |
| Employees | **employeeId**, employeeName, employeeAddress, employeeJoinDate, employeeQualification, employeeContactDetails, employeeContactNumber, employeeEmail, employeeDOB |
| Clients | **clientId**, clientName, clientEmail, clientContactNumber, clientAddress, clientType, businessDetails |
| Accounts | **AmountId,** amountDescription**,** amountType, amountValue, accountBalance |
| Schemes | **schemeId,** schemeName, schemeDescription, schemeType, schemeDuration |
| Loans | **loanId,** loanName, loanDescription, loanType, loanDuration |

|  |
| --- |
| **EmployeeDetails** |
| public class EmployeeDetails  {  public string employeeId { get; set; }  public string employeeName { get; set; }  public DateTime employeeDob { get; set; }  public string employeeAddress { get; set; }  public string employeePhoneNumber { get; set; }  public string employeeEmail { get; set; }  public DateTime employeeJoinDate { get; set; }  public string employeeDepartment { get; set; }  public double employeeSalary { get; set; }  public string employeeManagerId { get; set; }  } |

|  |
| --- |
| AccountInfo |
| public class AccountInfo  {  public string id { get; set; }  public ClientDetails client;  public double balance { get; set; }  public List<AmountInfo> amounts { get; set; }  } |

|  |
| --- |
| SchemeInfo |
| public class SchemeInfo  {  public string id { get; set; }  public string name { get; set; }  public string Type { get; set; }  public DateTime Duration { get; set; }  public DateTime dateOfStart { get; set; }  public string description { get; set; }  public AmountInfo amountPremium { get; set; }  public double incentivePercentage;  } |

|  |
| --- |
| LoanInfo |
| public class LoanInfo  {  public string id { get; set; }  public string name { get; set; }  public string Type { get; set; }  public DateTime Duration { get; set; }  public DateTime dateOfStart { get; set; }  public string description { get; set; }  public AmountInfo amountPrincipal { get; set; }  public double interestPercentage;  } |

|  |
| --- |
| ViewOrEdit |
| public enum ViewOrEdit  {  View,  Edit  } |

|  |
| --- |
| AmountType |
| public enum AmountType  {  Debit,  Credit,  Overdraft  } |

|  |
| --- |
| AmountInfo |
| public class AmountInfo  {  public string id { get; set; }  public double amount { get; set; }  public string description { get; set; }  public AmountType type { get; set; }  } |

|  |
| --- |
| AccountInfo |
| public class AccountInfo  {  public string id { get; set; }  public ClientDetails client;  public double balance { get; set; }  public List<AmountInfo> amounts { get; set; }  } |

|  |
| --- |
| SchemeController |
| public class SchemeController  {  public List<SchemeInfo> schemes;  } |

|  |
| --- |
| LoanController |
| public class LoanController  {  public List<LoanInfo> loans;  } |

|  |
| --- |
| ClientController |
| public class ClientController  {  public List<ClientDetails> clients;  } |

|  |
| --- |
| AgentsController |
| public class AgentsController  {  public List<AgentDetails> agents;  } |

|  |
| --- |
| AcountsController |
| public class AcountsController  {  public List<AccountInfo> accounts;  } |

|  |
| --- |
| MFMSController |
| public class MFMSController  {  public AgentsController agentsController;  public ClientController clientController;  public SchemeController SchemeController;  public LoanController loanController;  public AcountsController AcountsController;  } |

|  |
| --- |
| UserTypeEnum |
| public enum UserTypeEnum  {  user,  manager,  owner  } |

|  |
| --- |
| AgentDetails |
| public class AgentDetails  {  public string agentId { get; set; }  public string agentTitle { get; set; }  public string agentName { get; set; }  public DateTime joinDate { get; set; }  public int rank { get; set; }  public string designation { get; set; }  public string agentFatherHusbandName { get; set; }  public string agentAddress { get; set; }  public int agentPinCode { get; set; }  public string agentState { get; set; }  public string agentPhoneNumber { get; set; }  public string agentBloodGroup { get; set; }  public DateTime agentDateOfBirth { get; set; }  public string agentNationality { get; set; }  public string agentQualification { get; set; }  public string agentNomineeName { get; set; }  public DateTime agentNomineeDob { get; set; }  public string agentNomineeRelationship { get; set; }  public string agentIntroducerId { get; set; }  public string agentBranchId { get; set; }  public List<ClientDetails> clients;  } |

|  |
| --- |
| LoginData |
| public class LoginData  {  public string userName;  public UserTypeEnum type;  public string password;  } |

|  |
| --- |
| ClientDetails |
| public class ClientDetails  {  public string clientId { get; set; }  public string clientName { get; set; }  public DateTime joinDate { get; set; }  public DateTime clientDateOfBirth { get; set; }  public string clientJointApplicantName { get; set; }  public DateTime clientJointApplicantDateOfBirth { get; set; }  public string clientGuardianFatherName { get; set; }  public string clientAddress { get; set; }  public int clientPinCode { get; set; }  public string clientPhoneNumber { get; set; }  public string clientOccupation { get; set; }  public string clientNomineeName { get; set; }  public DateTime clientNomineeDateOfBirth { get; set; }  public string clientNomineeRelationship { get; set; }  public string clientPlan { get; set; }  public double clientProposedValue { get; set; }  public int clientPeriodMonth { get; set; }  public string clientPaymentMode { get; set; }  public double clientPaymentAmountInstallment { get; set; }  public double clientPaymentAmountServiceCharge { get; set; }  public double clientPaymentAmountTotal { get; set; }  public string clientPaymentReciptNumber { get; set; }  public string clientIntroducerId { get; set; }  public List<SchemeInfo> schemes;  public List<LoanInfo> loans;  public List<AmountInfo> payments;  } |

## User Interface Design

## Test Cases (Unit Test Cases and System Test Cases)

### UNIT TEST CASES

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **TEST CASE ID** | **ITEM** | **DESCRIPTION** | **ACTUAL RESULT** | **TESTED BY** |
| MMS – 001 | Login | Enter User ID and Password for Login. | Successfully Logged in. | Shovan |
| MMS – 002 | Cancel | Select Cancel to close Login window. | Successfully Canceled. | Shovan |

### SYSTEM TEST CASES

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **TEST CASE ID** | **ITEM** | **DESCRIPTION** | **ACTUAL RESULT** | **TESTED BY** |
| MMS – 001 | Login | Enter User ID and Password for Login. | Successfully Logged in. | Shovan |
| MMS – 002 | Cancel | Select Cancel to close Login window. | Successfully Canceled. | Shovan |
| MMS – 003 | Add Client | To add a new Client enter the Client\_ID, Client\_DOB, Client\_Name, Client\_FatherName,  Client\_NomineeName,  Client\_Occupation,  Client\_Address,  Client\_PhoneNo, | New Client is added to the Microfinance Management System. | Shovan |
| MMS – 004 | ViewClientStatus | Click the view Client Button. | Show the Client Details. | Shovan |
| MMS – 005 | EditClientStatus | Select the Client and Click the Edit option. Now edit the Client Details and submit the Details. | Client Details successfully updated. | Shovan |
| MMS – 006 | Add Employee | To add a new Client enter the Employee\_ID, Employee\_DOB, Employee\_Name, Employee\_FatherName,  Employee\_Address,  Employee\_PhoneNo, | New Employee is added to the Microfinance Management System. | Shovan |
| MMS – 007 | View Employee Status | Click the view Employee Button. | Show the Employee Details. | Shovan |
| MMS – 008 | Edit Employee Status | Select the Employee and Click the Edit option. Now edit the Client Details and submit the Details. | Employee Details successfully updated. | Shovan |
| MMS – 009 | Add Agent | To add a new Client enter the Agent\_ID, Agent\_DOB, Agent\_Name, Agent\_FatherName,  Agent\_Address,  Agent\_PhoneNo, | New Agent is added to the Microfinance Management System. | Shovan |
| MMS – 010 | View Agent Status | Click the view Agent Button. | Show the Agent Details. | Shovan |
| MMS – 011 | Edit Employee Status | Select the Employee and Click the Edit option. Now edit the Client Details and submit the Details. | Employee Details successfully updated. | Shovan |

# Coding

## Complete Project Coding

## Comments and Description of Coding segments

Various types of comments and description we use in our coding section. Some of them are:

//open the connection

This comment is use at the data interaction section where the code to open the MySql connection.

//define the command reference

To define a command reference in MySql.

//define the connection used by the command object

To define the connection, which is used by the comment object.

//always close the connection

It is indicating to close connection after code is executed.

Manu Unused code in our project we did comment them also like :  
<!--<Condition Property="Password" Value="c" />-->

## Standardization of the coding

## Code Efficiency

We started working on the project keeping in mind that we must develop it in a way that it not only provides a very easy to use GUI but also provide a fast and flexible service to the users. We know that a particular work can be done in more than one ways. We have tried all the options and then chose the one which provides the fastest and most secure performance. First of all, we have used the latest technologies of Microsoft like visual studio 2010 as IDE and WPF as GUI to keep our application’s performance few steps ahead. We have studies all the rules of software development life cycle and applied them to keep our application flexible. We have given special attention to the storage related codes. We have avoided all the unnecessary database codes and kept them as short as possible without harming our purpose so that insertion, updation, deletion and fetching of data take place flexibly. You can see the result as a user; our application does all the works very smoothly.

## Error handling

## Parameters calling/passing

## Validation checks

# Testing

## Testing techniques and Testing strategies used

MMM application will be tested using following strategies to ensure that the application succeeds to complete all the functional and non functional requirements:

### Regression Testing:

Regression testing focuses on software functionality that may have been previously working however through subsequent changes may have been inadvertently impacted. The goals of these tests are to verify that the broader impact of changes has been verified. Identified below is an outline of the regression testing recommended for each application(s)/module(s) of MMM.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Test Objective: | Ensure that previously passed test cases continue to pass as the new system development is deployed and that surrounding systems that may be impacted by a change are still functioning as expected. |
| Technique: | * Execute previous passed testing suites to ensure the following: * The expected results occur when valid data is used. * The appropriate error or warning messages are displayed when invalid data is used. * Each business rule is properly applied. |
| Completion Criteria: | • All planned regression tests have been executed.  • All identified defects have been resolved. |

### Smoke Testing:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Test Objective: | Verifies the major functionality at high level in order to determine if further testing is possible. |
| Technique: | * After initial deployment to the test environment validate all critical components of the application prior to proceeding with testing. |
| Completion Criteria: | * Navigation through the application at high level is possible, testing can continue. |

### Unit Testing:

Unit testing will take place within the construction phase of the project. After application module has been built to meet design specifications, each component (screen, view, interface, conversion program, etc.) will be tested individually to help confirm that it functions properly as an individual unit. Basic performance testing will also be completed during unit test to resolve obvious issues with performance prior to the System Testing.

The resource responsible for development will conduct testing of their module using the unit test conditions defined by the developer based on detailed design documents. The final step of unit test will be a review by the team lead to obtain their signoff on the component test checklist.

### Functional Testing:

Function testing focuses on any requirements for test that can be traced directly to use cases or business functions and business rules. The goals of these tests are to verify proper data acceptance, processing, and retrieval, and the appropriate implementation of the business rules. This type of testing is based upon black box techniques; that are verifying the application and its internal processes by interacting with the application via the Graphical User Interface (GUI) and analyzing the output or results. Identified below is an outline of the function testing recommended for MMM:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Test Objective: | Ensure proper target-of-test functionality, including business process validation. |
| Technique: | Execute each use case, use-case flow, or function, using valid and invalid data, to verify the following:   * The expected results occur when valid data is used. * The appropriate error or warning messages are displayed when invalid data is used. * Business rules are properly applied. * Black Box end to end testing of configured processes. Manual validation of required and optional fields. |
| Completion Criteria: | * All planned tests have been executed. * All defects that have been identified have been resolved * All resolutions have been implemented. |

### Database & Data Integrity Testing

The databases and the database processes should be tested as a subsystem within the MMM Application. These subsystems should be tested with the target-of-test’s User Interface as the interface to the database.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Test Objective: | Ensure that data is stored correctly, audits can be performed, access is controlled |
| Technique: | * SQL queries will be executed in the DB to verify the data content and correctness. |
| Completion Criteria: | * All planned tests have been executed. * All defects that have been identified have been resolved * All resolutions have been implemented. |

### User Interface Testing:

User Interface (UI) testing verifies a user’s interaction with the software. The goal of UI testing is to ensure that the User Interface provides the user with the appropriate access and navigation through the functions of the target-of-test. In addition, UI testing ensures that the objects within the UI function as expected and conform to corporate or industry standards. Most of this testing will have been done during functional testing. The areas of focus will be on design, layout and navigation of the screens.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Test Objective: | UI testing will verify the screens and the layouts and navigation |
| Technique: | * Verify the design and layout of the screen. * Identify the integration links. * Test the functioning of the links – that the proper page is displayed and correct messages, pop-ups are shown when they need to be displayed etc * Validation of general navigation |
| Completion Criteria: | * All navigation test cases have been executed. * All screens have been verified as per design and layouts * All defects that have been identified have been resolved. |

### Performance Profiling:

Performance profiling is a performance test in which response times, transaction rates, and other time-sensitive requirements are measured and evaluated. The goal of Performance Profiling is to verify performance requirements have been achieved. Performance profiling is implemented and executed to profile and tune performance behaviours as a function of conditions such as workload or hardware configurations

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Test Objective: | The purpose of performance profiling is to ensure the performance of the MMM application is up to the desired level. |
| Technique: | * Use a subset of Test Procedures developed for Function and Business Cycle Testing. * Modify data files to increase the number of transactions or the scripts to increase the number of iterations each transaction occurs. * This will be done by using Load Runner or Quick Test Professional (QTP). |
| Completion Criteria: | * Single Transaction or single user: Successful completion of the test scripts without any failures and within the expected or required time allocation per transaction. * Results are recorded and a performance baseline is created for the major logical functions within the scenarios listed above. * All performance defects are reviewed and triaged to an acceptable resolution. |

.

### Load Testing:

Load testing is a performance test which subjects the target-of-test to varying workloads to measure and evaluate the performance behaviours and ability of the target-of-test to continue to function properly under these different workloads. The goal of load testing is to determine and ensure that the system functions properly at the expected maximum workload. Additionally, load testing evaluates the performance characteristics, such as response times, transaction rates, and other time sensitive issues.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Test Objective: | The purpose of load testing is to verify performance behaviour time for designated transactions or business cases under varying workload conditions. |
| Technique: | * Use a subset of Test Procedures developed for Function and Business Cycle Testing. * Scripts will be executed to simulate the peak load for 1 hour and report will be generated and analysed. * This will be done using Load Runner. |
| Completion Criteria: | * Multiple transactions or multiple users: Successful completion of the test scripts without any failures and within acceptable time allocation. * Results are recorded and a performance baseline is created for the major business functions within the scenarios listed above. * All load testing defects are reviewed and triaged to an acceptable resolution. |

### Stress Testing:

Stress testing is a type of performance test implemented and executed to find errors due to low resources or competition for resources. Low memory or disk space may reveal defects in the target-of-test that aren't apparent under normal conditions. Other defects might result from competition for shared resources like database locks or network bandwidth. Stress testing can also be used to identify the peak workload the target-of-test can handle, which is often beyond the production workload.

### Volume Testing:

Volume Testing subjects the target-of-test to large amounts of data to determine if limits are reached that cause the software to fail. Volume Testing also identifies the continuous maximum load or volume the target-of-test can handle for a given period. For example, if the target-of-test is processing a set of database records to generate a report, a Volume Test would use a large test database and check that the software behaved normally and produced the correct report.

### Security & Access Control Testing:

Security and Access Control Testing focus on following key areas of security:

* Application-level security, including access to the Data or Business Functions

Application-level security ensures the authentication and authorization of a user. Authentication ensures that the user is a valid user of the system and authorization ensures that the user has the proper privileges to perform specific tasks on desired resources of the system. Testing will be conducted to validate the rules by taking into considerations the various roles applicable for the system.

### Failover & Recovery Testing:

Failover and Recovery Testing ensures that the target-of-test can successfully failover and recover from a variety of hardware, software or network malfunctions with undue loss of data or data integrity.

Failover testing ensures that, for those systems that must be kept running, when a failover condition occurs, the alternate or backup systems properly “take over” for the failed system without loss of data or transactions.

Recovery testing is an antagonistic test process in which the application or system is exposed to extreme conditions, or simulated conditions, to cause a failure, such as device Input/ Output (I/O) failures or invalid database pointers and keys. Recovery processes are invoked and the application or system is monitored and inspected to verify proper application, or system, and data recovery has been achieved.

### Configuration Testing:

Configuration testing verifies the operation of the target-of-test on different software and hardware configurations. In most production environments, the particular hardware specifications for the client workstations, network connections and database servers vary. Client workstations may have different software loaded⎯for example, applications, drivers, and so on⎯and at any one time, many different combinations may be active using different resources.

### Installation/Deploy & Back out Testing:

Installation testing has two purposes. The first is to ensure that the software can be installed under different conditions⎯such as a new installation, an upgrade and a complete or custom installation⎯under normal and abnormal conditions. Abnormal conditions include insufficient disk space, lack of privilege to create directories, and so on. The second purpose is to verify that, once installed; the software operates correctly and can be backed out successfully. This usually means running a number of the tests that were developed for Function testing before and after the back out.

### Post Production Testing:

The purpose of Post production testing is to verify that, once deployed, the software operates correctly. This usually means running a number of the tests that were developed for Function Testing ensuring that no data is changed/ modified in production. Typically, the business SME’s assist with Post production testing.

### Data Migration Testing:

This is the process of testing to verify whether or not the data migration (or conversion) has been successfully completed. The testing process will be carried out by running SQL scripts on both the source and destination databases.

The fields which are present in the new data Model in the Destination DB(s) will be migrated from the existing systems source DB(s) to Destination DB(s).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Test Objective: | The objective of this test is to verify that data migration is successful from source DB(s) to destination DB(s). |
| Technique: | * The Team is notified before the data migration. * Team runs queries on the source DB and fetches the data. * Data Migration is done. * Mapped data needs to be determined. * Team runs the queries on the Destination DB and fetches the data. * Cross verification of the data is done to see that data fetched from the old database is same as the data fetched from the new database. * Verification of the table structure. * Verification of record counts. * Verification of the data formatting. |
| Completion Criteria: | * Data fetched from the Source DB(s) and Destination DB(s) matches. * The record count in the Source and the Destination databases should be equal. * No data are truncated. * Data formatting is proper (if required at any instance). * All defects that have been identified have been resolved. |

## Testing Plan used

## Test reports for Unit Test Cases and System Test Cases

### UNIT TEST CASES

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Test Case Id | Comments | Status |
| MMS – 001  MMS – 001 | NA  NA | PASS  PASS |

### SYSTEM TEST CASES

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Test Case Id | Comments | Status |
| MMS – 001 | NA | PASS |
| MMS – 002  MMS – 003  MMS – 004  MMS – 005  MMS – 006  MMS – 007  MMS – 008  MMS – 009  MMS – 010  MMS – 011  MMS – 012  MMS – 013  MMS – 014  MMS – 015  MMS – 016  MMS – 017  MMS – 018  MMS – 019  MMS – 020  MMS – 021  MMS – 022  MMS – 023  MMS – 024  MMS – 025  MMS – 026  MMS – 027  MMS – 028  MMS – 029  MMS – 030 | NA  NA  NA  NA  NA  NA  NA  NA  NA  NA  NA  NA  NA  NA  NA  NA  NA  NA  NA  NA  NA  NA  NA  NA  NA  NA  NA  NA  NA | PASS  PASS  PASS  PASS  PASS  PASS  PASS  PASS  PASS  PASS  PASS  PASS  PASS  PASS  PASS  PASS  PASS  PASS  PASS  PASS  PASS  PASS  PASS  PASS  PASS  PASS  PASS  PASS  PASS |

## Debugging and Code improvement

# System Security measures

* Micro Finance Management System is password protected software. It will be developed such a way that the admin will have complete control on the client’s data.
* Admin can create account with various permission levels, like employee, clients, customer, admin etc. so that the users can see relevant data only.
* The data of the Microfinance will be stored in the database with an encrypted format so even if someone hacks the database somehow still he can make no real harm.
* The software will provide a backup and restore feature in case of loss of data.

## Database/data security

It encrypts the data stored in the database so that even if someone succeeds to hack the database still not much harm could be done.

The application will use Google open-id authentication for web interface.

## Creation of User profiles and access rights

The software requires a predefined username and password to login. It allows a guest login as well which lets a guest user this application with very limited access to the user data.

# Cost Estimation of the Project along with Cost Estimation Model

We used the basic COCOMO model, which gives an approximate estimate of our MMS project parameters. The basic COCOMO estimation model is given by the following expressions:

Effort = a1 \* (KLOC)a2 PM

Tdev = b1 \* (Effort)b2 months

Where

KLOC is the estimated size of the software product expressed in Kilo Lines of Code a1, a2, b1, b2 are constants for each category of software products.

Tdev is the estimated time to develop the software, expressed in months.

Effort is the total effort required to develop the software product, expressed in person-month (PM).

Our project is semidetached type, because the development team consists of a mixture of experienced and inexperienced staff like my guide and me. Team members may have limited experience on related system but may be unfamiliar with aspects of the system being developed.

## Estimation of development effort

For our Semi-detached class software product MMS, the formula for estimating the effort based on the code size is shown below:

Semi-detached MMS: Tdev = 3.0\*(KLOC)1.12 PM

## Estimation of development time

For our Semi-detached class software product MMS, the formula for estimating the development time based on the effort is given below:

Semi-detached DNBSN: Tdev = 2.5\*(Effort)0.35 months

Assume that the size of a Semi-detached MMS product has been estimated to be 3,400 lines of source code. Assume that the average salary of software engineer (me) is Rs. 18,000 per month.

Assume that the size of our

The basic COCOMO estimation formula for MMS semidetached software:

Our Effort = 3.0 \* (3.4)1.12 PM

= 12 PM

Normal Development time = 2.5 \* (12)0.35 months

= 6 months

Cost required to develop the product = Rs. 6 \* 18000

= Rs. 1,08,000

# Reports

List of reports that are likely to be generated in this software are given below:

* Annual client’s saving report can be generated
* Hierarchical relationship of client’s report can be generated
* Loan statements of borrower can be generated
* Annual turnover report can be generated
* Updated balance sheet can be generated
* Scheme details can be generated
* Fund details can be generated
* Salary slips can be created

# Future scope and further enhancement of the Project

* It is available for windows operating system only. It could be developed for other OS like Linux as well.
* An online application could be added that would show all the business scheme details and loan offer details through a website. It would be really helpful if a client could access his plan details and other required information after logging in to that website.
* The mobile version of the application has limited features only. Hence a fully functional mobile app could be developed which would be almost as useful as the desktop app itself.
* The mobile version is getting developed for java environment only. We could develop the app such a way that it would support other mobile OS like Symbian, Android etc.

# Bibliography

* <http://en.wikipedia.org>
* <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/>
* <http://www.microsoft.com/en-us/default.aspx>
* <http://www.codeplex.com/>
* <http://stackoverflow.com/>
* <http://www.codeguru.com/>
* [http://www.w3schools.com](http://www.w3schools.com/)
* [www.mysql.org](http://www.mysql.org)
* Micro-Finance Professionals

# APPENDICES

## IDE (Visual Studio 2010):

Microsoft Visual Studio is a powerful IDE that ensures quality code throughout the entire application lifecycle, from design to deployment. Whether we are developing applications for SharePoint, the web, Windows, Windows Phone, and beyond, Visual Studio is the ultimate all-in-one solution. Visual Studio includes a [code editor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Code_editor) supporting [IntelliSense](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IntelliSense) as well as [code refactoring](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Code_refactoring). The integrated [debugger](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microsoft_Visual_Studio_Debugger) works both as a source-level debugger and a machine-level debugger. Other built-in tools include a forms designer for building [GUI](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GUI) applications, web designer, [class](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Class_(computing)) designer, and [database schema](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Database_schema) designer. It accepts plug-ins that enhance the functionality at almost every level—including adding support for [source-control](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Source_control) systems (like [Subversion](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Subversion_(software)) and [Visual SourceSafe](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Visual_SourceSafe)) and adding new toolsets like editors and visual designers for [domain-specific languages](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Domain-specific_language) or toolsets for other aspects of the [software development lifecycle](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software_development_lifecycle) (like the [Team Foundation Server](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Team_Foundation_Server) client: Team Explorer).

## Front End - WPF (Windows Presentation Framework)

Windows Presentation Foundation (WPF) provides developers with a unified programming model for building rich Windows smart client user experiences that incorporate UI, media, and documents. Windows Presentation Foundation (WPF) is a next-generation presentation system for building Windows client applications with visually stunning user experiences. With WPF, you can create a wide range of both standalone and browser-hosted applications. The core of WPF is a resolution-independent and vector-based rendering engine that is built to take advantage of modern graphics hardware. WPF extends the core with a comprehensive set of application-development features that include Extensible Application Markup Language (XAML), controls, data binding, layout, 2-D and 3-D graphics, animation, styles, templates, documents, media, text, and typography. WPF is included in the Microsoft .NET Framework, so you can build applications that incorporate other elements of the .NET Framework class library.

## Extensible application Markup Language (XaML)

XAML stands for Extensible Application Markup Language. Its a simple language based on XML to create and initialize .NET objects with hierarchical relations. Altough it was originally invented for WPF it can by used to create any kind of object trees.

Today XAML is used to create user interfaces in WPF, Silverlight, declare workflows in WF and for electronic paper in the XPS standard.

All classes in WPF have parameter less constructors and make excessive usage of properties. That is done to make it perfectly fit for XML languages like XAML.

All you can do in XAML can also be done in code. XAML ist just another way to create and initialize objects. You can use WPF without using XAML. It's up to you if you want to declare it in XAML or write it in code. Declare your UI in XAML has some advantages:

XAML code is short and clear to read

Separation of designer code and logic

Graphical design tools like Expression Blend require XAML as source.

The separation of XAML and UI logic allows it to clearly separate the roles of designer and developer.

## Programming Framework (.NET 4)

The .NET 4 Framework is Microsoft's platform for building applications that have visually stunning user experiences, seamless and secure communication, and the ability to model a range of business processes. The .Net Framework consists of:

Common Language Runtime – provides an abstraction layer over the operating system

Base Class Libraries – pre-built code for common low-level programming tasks

Development frameworks and technologies – reusable, customizable solutions for larger programming tasks.

The framework's Base Class Library provides user interface, data access, database connectivity, cryptography, web application development, numeric algorithms, and network communications. The class library is used by programmers, who combine it with their own code to produce applications.

## Database/backend - MySQL

MySQL is the world's most popular open source database software, with over 100 million copies of its software downloaded or distributed throughout its history.

The MySQL Community Edition includes:

Pluggable Storage Engine Architecture

Multiple Storage Engines: InnoDB , MyISAM, NDB (MySQL Cluster),Memory ,Merge , Archive, CSV

MySQL Replication to improve application performance and scalability

MySQL Partitioning to improve performance and management of large database applications

Stored Procedures to improve developer productivity

## ide for Database –MySQL workbench

MySQL Workbench is a visual database design tool that integrates SQL development,administration, database design, creation and maintenance into a single integrated development environment for the MySQL database system. It is the successor to DBDesigner 4 from fabFORCE.net, and replaces the previous package of software,MySQL GUI Tools Bundle.

## Programming Language (C#)

C# is a type-safe, object-oriented language that is simple yet powerful, allowing programmers to build a breadth of applications. C# is a [multi-paradigm programming language](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multi-paradigm_programming_language) encompassing [imperative](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imperative_programming), [declarative](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Declarative_programming), [functional](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Functional_programming), [generic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Generic_programming), [object-oriented](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Object-oriented_programming)([class-based](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Class_(computer_science))), and [component-oriented](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Component-based_software_engineering) programming disciplines. It was developed by [Microsoft](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microsoft) within the [.NET](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/.NET_Framework) initiative and later approved as a standard by [Ecma](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ecma_International) (ECMA-334) and [ISO](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Organization_for_Standardization) (ISO/IEC 23270). C# is one of the programming languages designed for the [Common Language Infrastructure](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Common_Language_Infrastructure).

C# is intended to be a simple, modern, general-purpose, object-oriented programming language.

## Dia for Diagram Drawing & Modeling

Dia is free and open source general-purpose diagramming software, developed as part of the GNOME project's office suite and was originally created by Alexander Larsson. Dia uses a controlled single document interface (CSDI) similar to GIMP and Sodipodi.

Dia has a modular design with several shape packages available for different needs: flowchart, network diagrams, circuit diagrams, and more. It does not restrict symbols and connectors from various categories from being placed together.

Dia is a gtk+ based diagram creation program released under the GPL license.

Dia is inspired by the commercial Windows program 'Visio', though more geared towards informal diagrams for casual use. It can be used to draw many different kinds of diagrams. It currently has special objects to help draw entity relationship diagrams, UML diagrams, flowcharts, network diagrams, and many other diagrams. It is also possible to add support for new shapes by writing simple XML files, using a subset of SVG to draw the shape.

It can load and save diagrams to a custom XML format (gzipped by default, to save space), can export diagrams to a number of formats, including EPS, SVG, XFIG, WMF and PNG, and can print diagrams (including ones that span multiple pages).

## Google Spreadsheet Interface:

With Google Spreadsheets, we can easily create, share, and edit spreadsheets online. Here are a few specific things we can do:

Import and export these file types: .xls, .csv, .txt and .ods. We can also export data to a PDF or an HTML file.

Format cells and edit formulas so we can calculate results and make data look the way we want it.

Chat in real time with others who are editing our spreadsheet.

Embed a spreadsheet, or a section of a spreadsheet, in our blog or website.

## Windows Mobile 6 Professional SDK

Windows Mobile is a mobile operating system developed by Microsoft that was used in smartphones and mobile devices. This features a suite of basic applications developed with the Microsoft Windows API. It is designed to be somewhat similar to desktop versions of Windows, feature-wise and aesthetically. Additionally, third-party software development is available for Windows Mobile, and software applications can be purchased via the Windows Marketplace for Mobile. Windows Mobile 6.1 was announced April 1, 2008. It is a minor upgrade to the existing Windows Mobile 6 platform which brings with it various performance enhancements, a redesigned Home screen featuring horizontal tiles that expand on clicking to display more information, although this new home screen is featured only on Windows Mobile Standard edition. This feature was inexplicably left out of the Professional edition. Several other changes such as threaded MMM, full page zooming in Internet Explorer and 'Domain Enroll' have also been added, along with a "mobile" version of the Microsoft OneNote program and an interactive "Getting Started" wizard. Windows Mobile 6.1 also featured improved bandwidth efficiency in its push-email protocol "Activesync" of "up to 40%", this reduced data usage was the cause of considerably improved battery life in many devices.

///////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////

# Tools/Platform, Hardware and Software Specification

### Existing System

### WORK To Be Done

The primary roles of the MFMS are to capture information, create new information, store information, and convey information to the user. MFMS can add substantial value in achieving all the objectives of MFI:

* A major advantage of MIS is that it provides easy access to accurate and up-to-date information.
* Detailed information is captured on customers and their activities that can then be used to assess client business to assess impact. It is also useful in tracking historical information of clients.
* Activities, such as disbursements, repayments, deposits, withdrawals and money transfers are completed faster, better controlled and with minimum opportunity for errors.
* Information is produced in user-required formats, which facilitates better understanding, setting priorities, objectives and strategy.
* Key performance indicators provide an overview of the organization’s performance, efficiency and effectiveness of business procedures so that timely adjustments can be made.
* Use of ICT helps make MFI services more interactive, accessible and transparent.
* In terms of innovation, ICT provides full flexibility to structure products and services to the needs of its target group.
* Efficiency and productivity of staff is increased, as they are able to manage more products, customers, and transactions in less time.
* To meet target market needs, introduction of new products and setting procedures is easy and can be quickly applied throughout the branch network.
* It can also provide the flexibility to integrate with other applications and delivery mechaniMMM
* MFMS will provide low transaction cost, increases productivity, reduces risk of failure, and pushes the boundaries beyond bricks and mortar infrastructure to carryout business.

## Requirements Specification

## Technical specification

* **Front End/ GUI Tools:** Windows Presentation Framework (WPF)
* **IDE:** Visual Studio 2010
* **Framework:** Microsoft .NET 4.0
* **Database:** MySQL
* **Database Tool:** MySQL workbench CE
* **Operating Systems**: Windows XP, Windows 7
* **Cloud Technology**: Google Drive, Google forms

# Complete Data Structure

## Module Description

## Estimation



## Data Structure

## Implementation Methodology

* Object Oriented Programming methodology will be adopted
* User interface development will be done in MVC architecture using Windows Presentation Framework.
* Relational DBMS MySQL will be used to implement & execute SQL query to database.

Agile Software Development model will be used while developing this software.