

INTRODUCTION

1.1) Overview:-

- Our system is about “EMPLOYEE INFORMATION SYSTEM”. In this system we prepare Login master for admin & Employee, Employee master, for Employee come to our website for registration. The information about Employee is takes down.
- First in our system Employee comes to website and takes Registration about Employee master table. Our website has provided about Employee information for admin and user.
- Administer give Employee all list select specific details of Employee list and give a post details and about the employee post and all user details about login in the web side.
- Admin side many details show this all details when you visit website and show all website.
- In this system you get all information about employee take employee number salary, post, contactno, emailid, address and all details about employee.

1.2) Scope of System:-

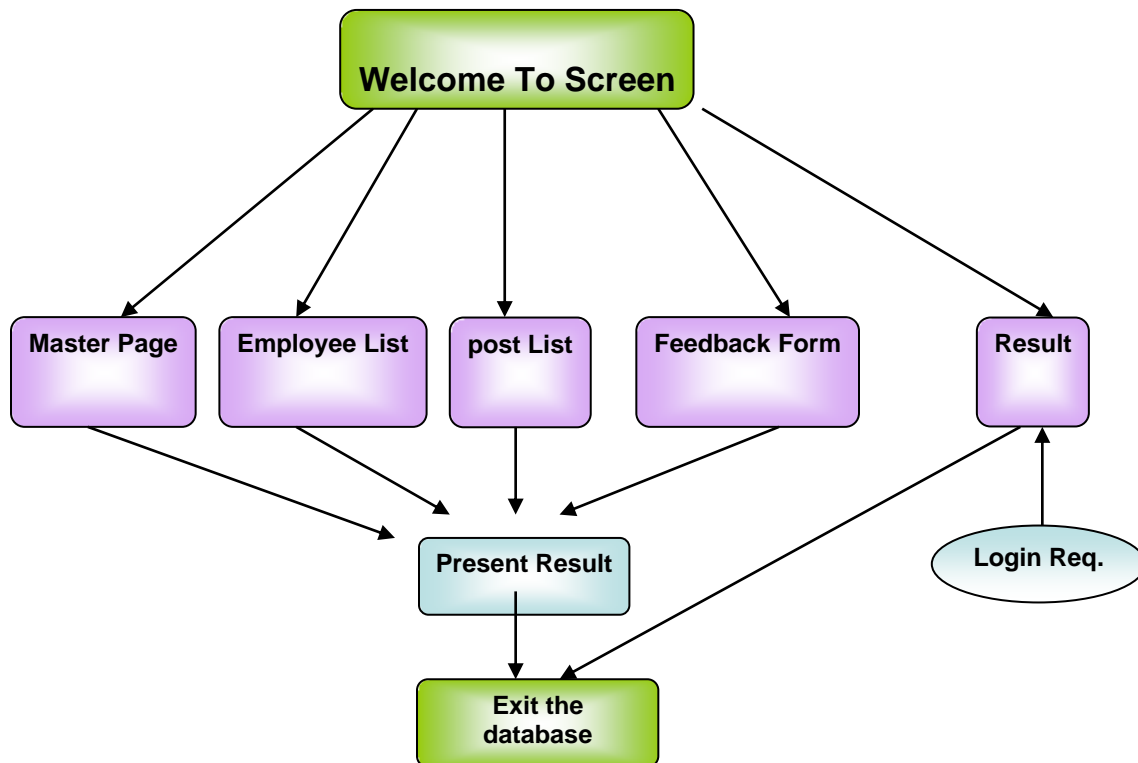
- “Employee Information system” is design for Registration the Employee for its data and information about Employee Rajratan metal Pvt. Ltd.
- First in our system Employee comes to website and fills the registration form of employee and show information about any employee. Our website has provided about Employee registration information for Employee.
- Administer Check all details of all employee and checked all user list of website visitor.
- Administer also checked selected post employee list and select employee all information.
- We provide their facility in our website once employee fill registration form then after he can also change its information from the update button administer also provide the checking of data and retrieve a data form specific employee.

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-: Problem Description:-

- In the company this is interested in developing a database maintains information about the Employee Details.
- The database will keep information about post information, Employee details , User details etc.

-: ASP.NET Application Development :-



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SYSTEM ANALYSIS

2.1 Identification of Need

Existing System Relates To All The System Which The User Was Working On Previously Before This System Was Put Into The Action Into The Market. The Existing System Is “**Rajratan Metal industry**” Was Manual. The Organization In With All The Works Are Done Manually The Management Approve The Needs Of Computerization Of Work. During The Study Of Existing System Following Points Are Observed:

- The Current System Was Totally Manual.
- Due To The Manual Process, It Requires More Time For Completion Of Any Work.
- As The Existing System Was Manual. So It Increases The Chance Of Errors And Also Increases Turnaround Time.
- Lot Of Time Was Consumed For Searching Required Student Info.
- More Manpower Is Required & Timely Updating Is Complicated.
- Immediate Response To The Inquiries Is Difficult And Time Consuming.
- Reports Can Not Be Generated As And What Required On Time.

Hence On Analyzing All The Points Above It Was Felt By The Management Of The Collage That There Was Need Of Such A Tool Which Could Fulfill All The Needs Of Feedback.

2.2 Preliminary Investigation

-: Investigation techniques:-

1. Interviewing

- The information is collected from project leader by interviewing to them and took suggesting from end user as per their requirement.

2. Visiting

- For clarification, visited some site like Google.com, yahoosearch.com, 4tests.com, codeforu.Com etc.

3. Questionnaires

- By asking possible questions to the project leader at the time of interview by making some questionnaires to collect the required information

-: REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS:-

Requirement analysis is a software engineering task that bridges the gap between system engineering and software design. It provides the software designer with a representation of information and function that can be translated to data.

Before developing any computerized system, it is imperative to examine initially. The problem in the existing system and also ascertain the basic needs that should be fulfilled by the proposed system the primary aspect of developing a full fledged automated system would be to learn the current procedure and the information flow to locate the problem in the existing system to identify what recourses are used to discuss with user and their authority as to what improvement must in the existing system.

-:Definition:-

- “Analysis of system is the process of gathering facts, solution of problem and to decide overall constitution of the desired system. In system analysis we have to analyze all the processes, related features, required function, available sources and the time which should be specified for the analysis stage.”
- The most important phase of developing any system is system analysis. Because of the analysis phase decides that what type of requirements, materials, strangles and techniques, models are required.
- All these things are depend upon our system that what type of our output of our system to function. We desire

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from the system is also responsible for defining the above factors. So the overall structure of system that we want to implement will be decided in analysis part of a system development by analyst.

2.3 Feasibility Study

Feasibility study is the study of the system to check whether the system made is feasible or not. It is very Useful to check whether the system work as per the requirement or not. It is undertaken to determine the possibility of the probability of developing completely new system.

-: Need of the feasibility study :-

- Answer the question whether the new system is to be developed or Not?
- Define the problem and objectives involved.
- Is the cost incurred in the development of the system of the Justified?

-: Operational feasibility:-

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It covers mainly two aspects. It determines that how the proposed system will fit in the current operation and what if the job retraining and restructuring may be needed at the end of the implementation of the system. The operational feasibility checks whether user who is going to use the system as able to work with the software with which the system is coded!

In the system Operation feasibility following are the question to be asked!

- Is there sufficient support for the system?
- Is current method are acceptable to the user?
- Have the user been involved in the planning and development of the system?
- System is very useful for online system.
- System is very user-friendly.
- Level of security and any other access control constrains are high.

-: Technical feasibility:-

It determines that work for the system is done with the present equipments and existing software technology.

Necessary all things is easily feasible for the system. Necessary technology, documents, reports are also available. Technical guarantee of accuracy, reliability and security are also provided.

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It asks following question?

- Does necessary technology exists to do what is suggested?
- Do the Proposed equipments have the technical capacity to hold the data required to use new system?
- Are there technical guarantees of accuracy, reliability ease of access and data security?

-: Economical feasibility:-

It looks the financial aspects of the system. Economic feasibility concerns with the returns of the investments in the system. It determines whether it is worthwhile to invest money in the proposed system?

It asks for the following question.


- What is the cost to conduct a full system investigation?
- What is the cost of hardware and software required in the development of the proposed system?
- Estimated cost is fitted in budget. (I.e. cost of software and hardware is feasible to common person.)s

2.4 Project Planning and Scheduling


2.4.1) Time line chart:-

- When creating a software project schedule, the planner begins with a set of tasks. If automated tools are used, the work breakdown is input as a task network or task outline. Effort, duration, and start date are then input for each task. In addition, tasks may be assigned to specific individuals.
- A timeline chart, also called a Gantt chart, is generated. A timeline chart can be developed for the entire project. Timeline charts can be developed for each project function.
- All project tasks are listed in the left-hand column. The horizontal bars indicate the duration of each task. When multiple bars occur at the same time on the calendar, task concurrency is implied. The diamonds indicate milestones, which indicate the place where our project reach.
- Once the information necessary for the generation of a timeline chart has been input, the majority of software project scheduling tools produce project tables listing of all project tasks, their planned and actual start and end table dates and variety of related information, enable the project manager to track progress.

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Work Task	Week 1				
	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5
Analysis					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Get project title Discuss about project's functionality with project guide. 					
Week 2					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make the System Flow Diagram. Make Data Flow Diagram. Make modifications in System Flow Dia. And DFD. 					
Week 3					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make the Data Dictionary related to project requirement. Identify features and functionality to be added. Visit related sites and do the compartmentalization <u>Milestone</u> 					
					
Analysis is Complete					

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Work Task	Week 4				
	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5
Design					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design home, login, and Main page Designing of the other pages. 					
Week 5					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inserting validation for the information insertion Checking of the validation. 					
					

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	Week 6				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing database connectivity. 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating table. 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Testing of the connectivity. 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check the complete project for Errors. 					

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- EIS**

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achieve reliable cost and effort estimates, a number of options arise:

- **Software Sizing:-**

- Fuzzy Logic Sizing
- Function point sizing
- Standard component sizing
- Change sizing.

-: Problem-Based Estimation:-

- LOC and FP data are used in two ways during software system Estimation:-
- As an estimation variable to size each element of the software and
- As baselines matrices collected from past systems and used in conjunction with estimation variables to develop cost and effort projections.

-: Costs:-

- Cost drivers such as staff and schedule constraints, specification volatility, and the impact of using new versus reused software, and development methods and standards can be taken into account using SEER for Software (formerly SEER-SEM).

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-: Schedules:-

- Obtain an early view of staffing requirements and constraints, and demonstrate the impact of changing deadlines, understaffing, and staff loading.

-: Quality:-

- Quantify the impact on defect rates of building to deadlines or reducing staff.

-: Risk:-

- Fine tune risk levels for all the major types of risk: size, requirements, technology, maintenance, systems integration, and defects.

-: Metrics:-

- Evaluate your system against the industry, comparing your development costs, reliability, functions, and more.

2.5 Software Requirement specification

-: Hardware specification:-

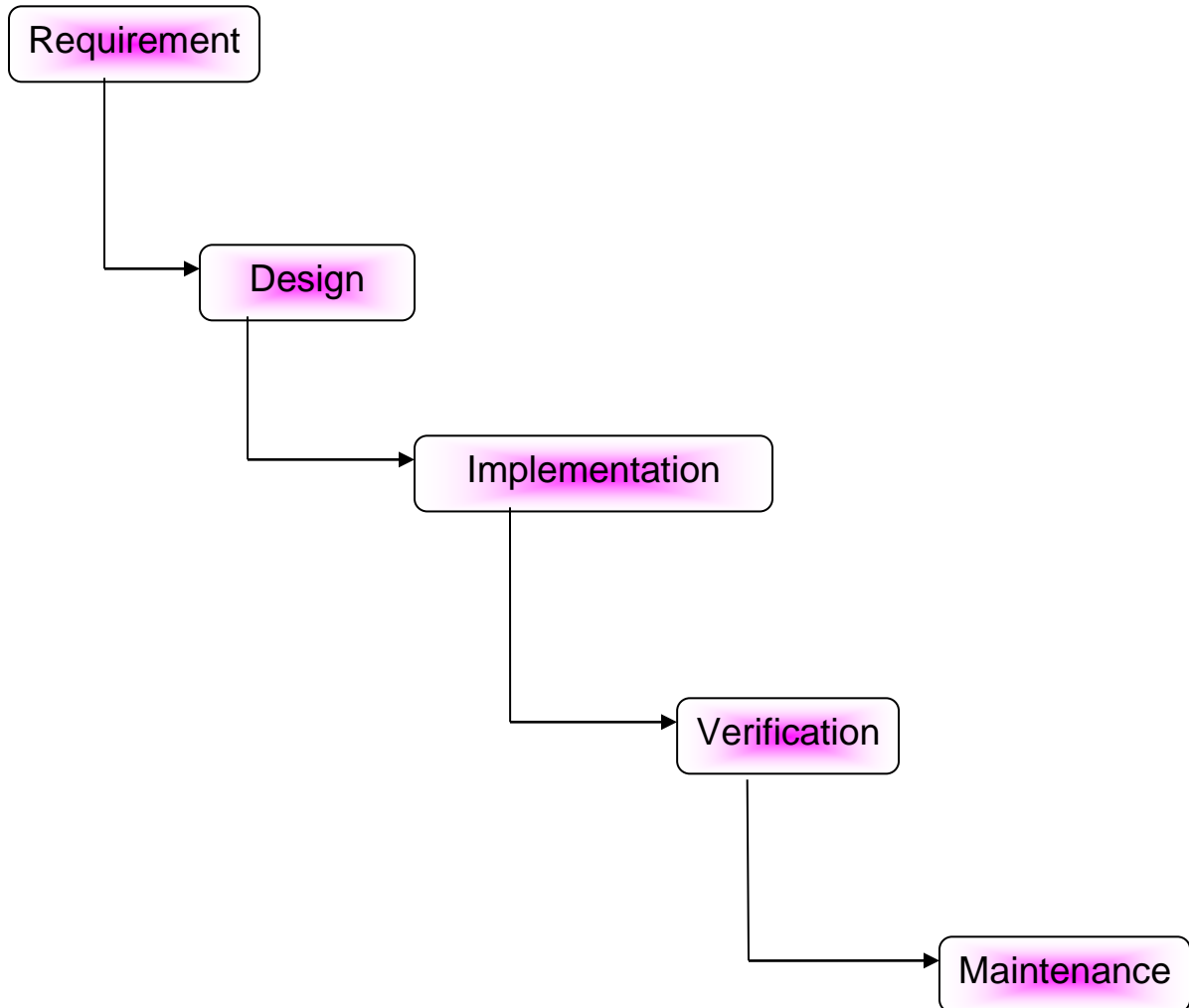
1. Pentium series or above processor
2. 20GB or above Hard Disk Drive
3. 128MB RAM
4. CD ROM Drive or DVD Drive
5. Floppy Drive

-:Software specification:-

1. Platform support :
 - Windows 98
 - Windows 2000
 - Windows NT
 - Windows XP
2. Application Development tool used:
 - Front End - Visual Studio 2008
 - Back End – SQL Database

2.6 Software Engineering Paradigm Applied

-: Water fall Diagram for methodology:-



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-: Waterfall Model:-

- The waterfall model derives its name due to the cascading effect from one phase to the other as is illustrated in above figure. In this model each phase well define starting and ending point, with identifiable deliveries to the next phase. Note that this model is sometime referred to as the linear sequential model or the software life cycle model.
- The water fall diagram is basically divided into following 5 models.

- Requirement
- Design
- Implementation
- Verification
- Maintenance

-:Requirement:-

- In the requirement phase the need to create the application is specified. What is the need of the project is defined. What information to be feeder to create the application will come under the requirement phase?

-:Design:-

- After the requirement phase the next phase is the Design phase where the application is designed

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according to the forms and other modules created. This phase is much important phase because it will structure the layout of your application.

-:Implementation:-

- Implementation is the process of having a system personnel phase check out and put new equipment into use, train users, install new application and construct any file of data need to use it.

-:Verification:-

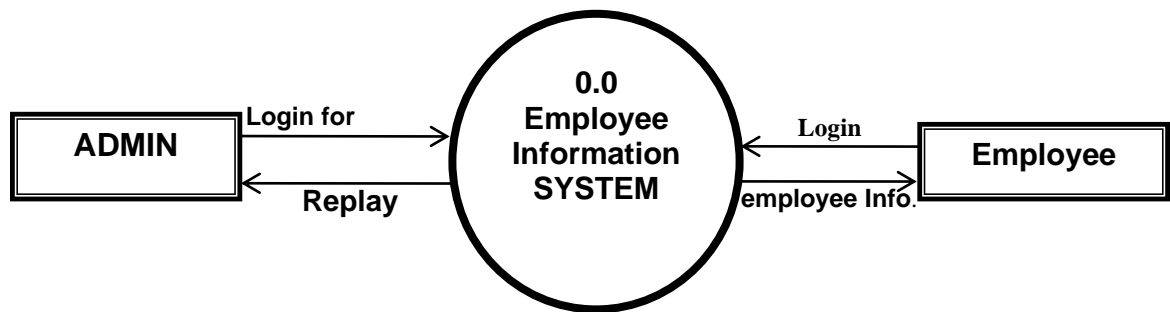
- After the whole application is being the developed the main phase is the verification phase where the whole application tested and verified to check the whole application

-:Maintenance:-

- After the successful verification of the application the main phase is the maintenance phase where the application needs to be maintained for its successful operation in future.

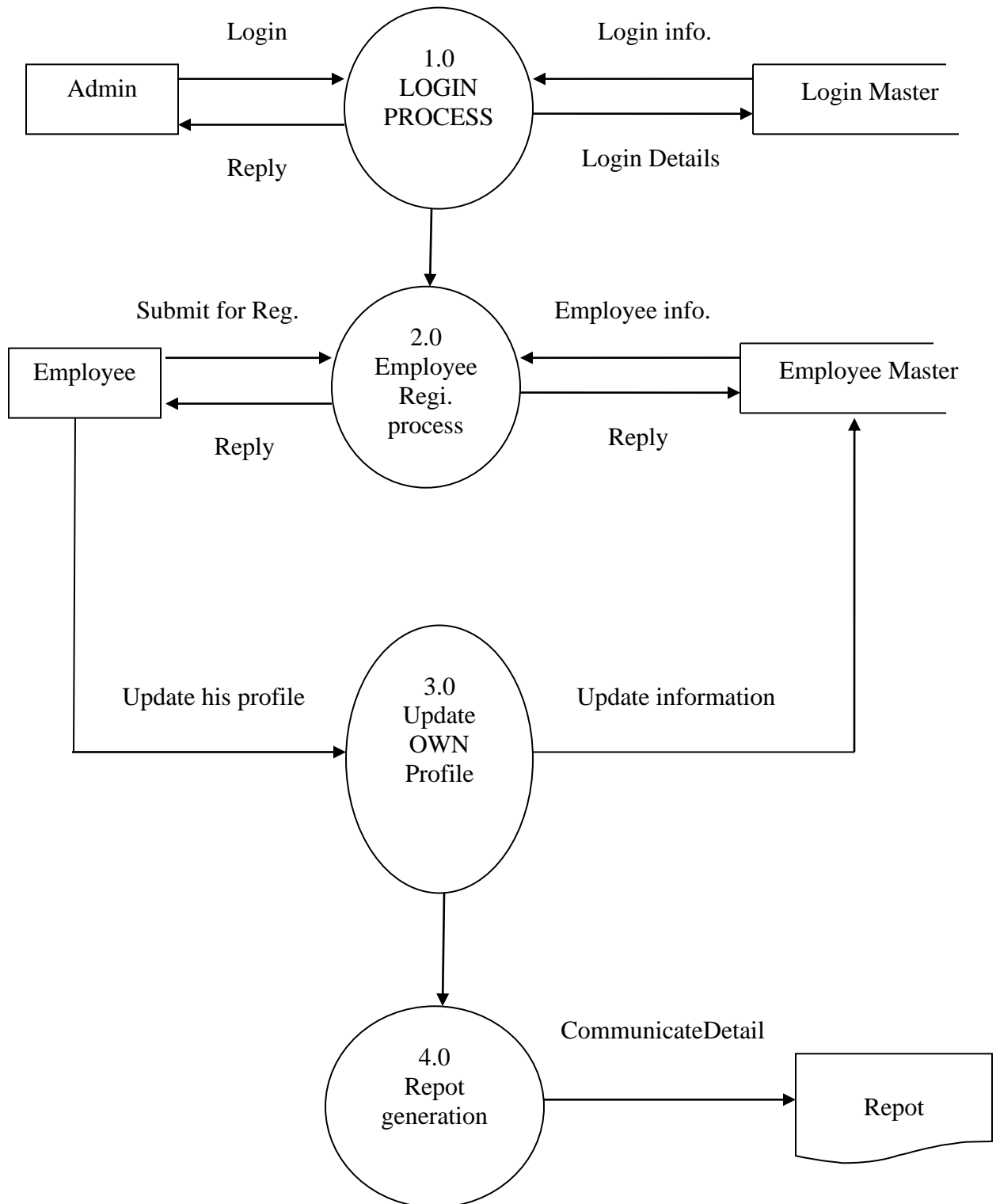
2.7 Data Flow Diagram, E-R Diagram

CONTEXT LEVEL DFD



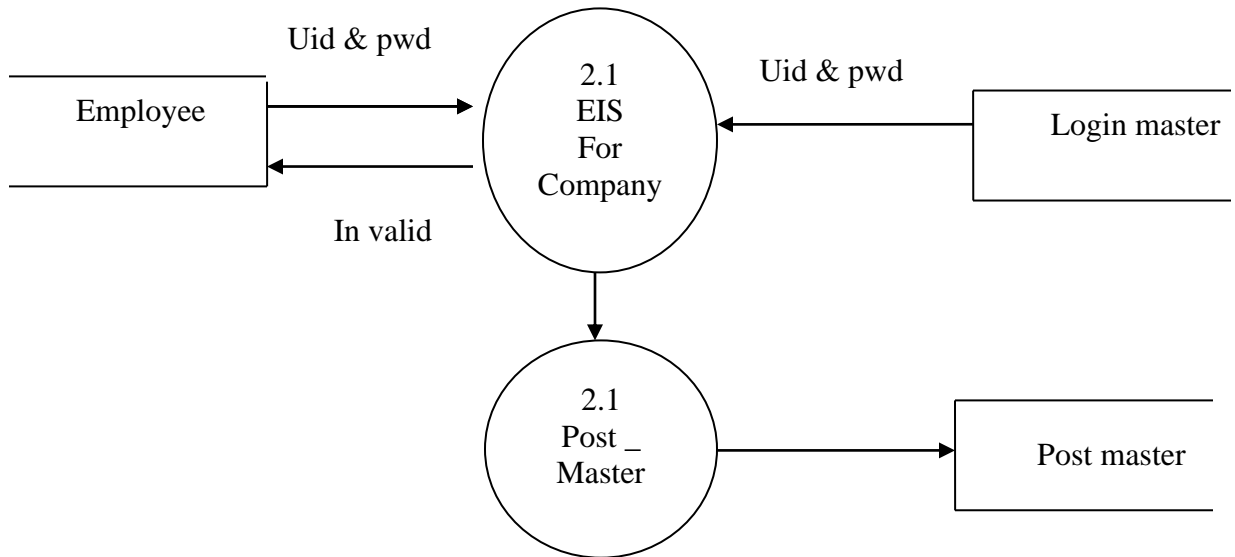
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1st LEVEL DFD FOR ADMIN

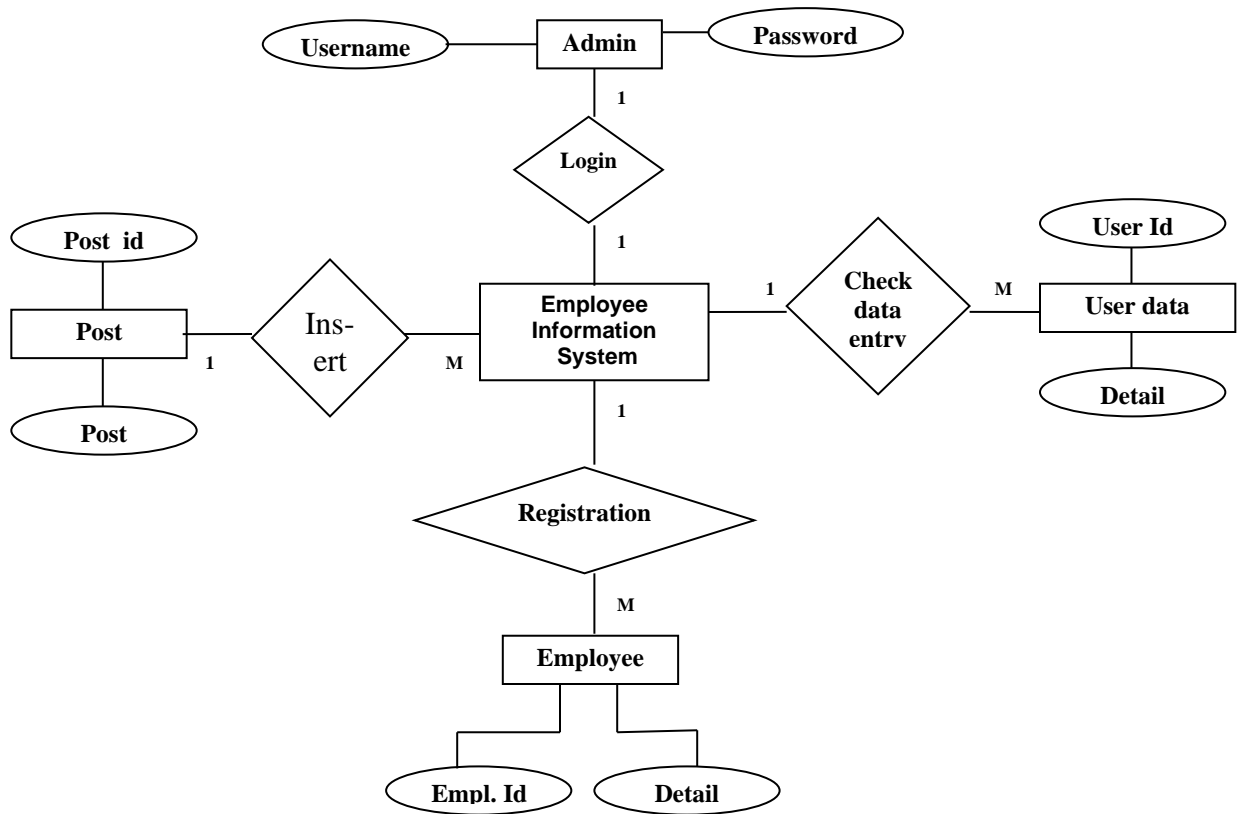


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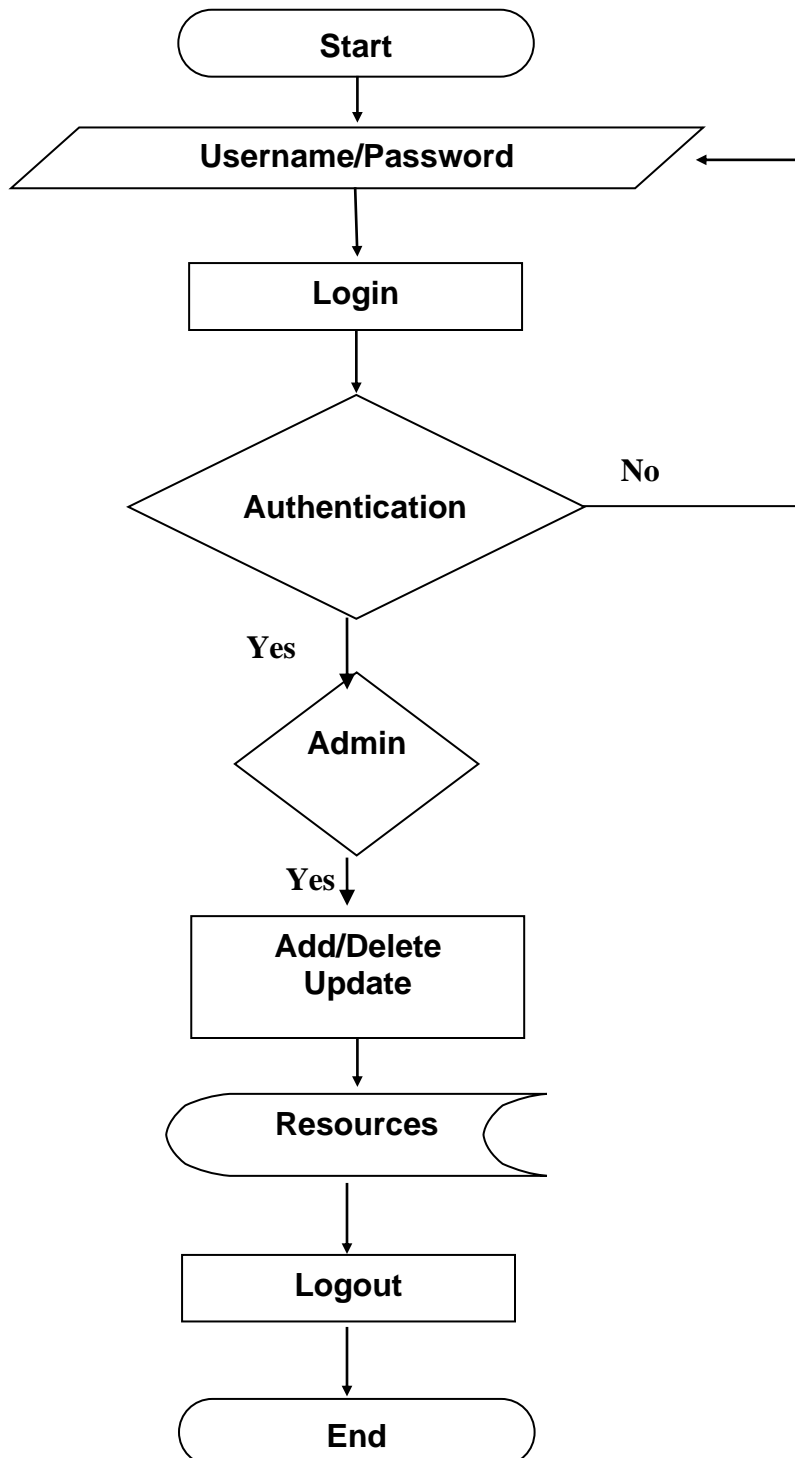
2nd level DFD



E-R DIAGRAM



2.8 System flow diagram



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SYSTEM DESIGN

3.1 Modularization Detail

The different modules of this site are as follows:

- 1. HOME MODULE**
- 2. LOGIN PAGE MODULE**
- 3. CONTACT AS MODULE**
- 4. EMPLOYEE REGISTRATION MODULE**
- 5. SELECT SPECIFIC EMPLOYEE LIST EMPLOYEE SIDE MODULE**
- 6. ABOUT US MODULE**
- 7. POST MODULE**
- 8. EMPLOYEE MODULE**
- 9. CHECK DATA ENTRY MODULE**
- 10. USER MODULE**
- 11. SELECT SPECIFIC EMPLOYEE LIST ADMIN SIDE MODULE**

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1. HOME MODULE:-

- It provides the functionality for an Authorized person.
- In this site the authorized person or the main owner of the site can get the facility of Checking of employee list.

2. LOGIN MODULE:-

- It gets the functionality for a new Employee entry.
- This module admin, employee and visitor use and Login and store user information in user data master.
- In this module new Employee having login facility.

3. CONTACT MODULE:-

- In This module is use to see all contact details of admin.
- In this module all contact details about system developer.

4. EMPLOYEE REGISTRATION MODULE :-

- In this module is used for Employee registration.

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- In this module new employee adds its information and registered employee show its inserted record and update its inserted record using add, delete, and update facility throw.
- Employee also deletes all its record and show all record.

5. SELECT SPECIFIC EMPLOYEE LIST EMPLOYEE SIDE MODULE:-

- In this module you can show selected employee name post salary and net salary of selected employee.
- This module employee side and admin side but differs is that in this side you show only employee name, no, post, salary and net salary.

6. ABOUT US MODULE:-

- In this module is providing all information about this project.

7. POST MODULE:-

- This module is Admin side module. This module only can use Admin.
- In this module all the post details are include on this module.

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- In this module you add new post of company and delete the post and update the post name using this module.

8. EMPLOYEE MODULE:-

- This module is Admin side module. This module only can use admin.
- In this module Admin show all registered employee Record and also shoe all employee information throw out employee registration table.

9. CHECK USER DATA ENTERY MODULE:-

- In this module employee site employee checked its record inserted or not.
- In this form employee enter no and name then another page open and show entered no and name record.

10. USER INFORMATION MODULE:-

- This is admin site user module. In this module only can use admin.
- In this module only show details about website visitor and show its record.

11. SELECT SPECIFIC EMPLOYEE INFORMATION ADMIN SIT MODULE:-

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- This is admin site user module. In this module only can use admin.
- In this module first show all post name in the post name admin selected any post then in this post jointed employee list show and then select only one employee name and show selected employee name all details.

3.2 Data Dictionary

- In database management systems, a file that defines the basic organization of a database. A data dictionary contains a list of all files in the database, the number of records in each file, and the names and types of each field.
- Most database management systems keep the data dictionary hidden from users to prevent them from accidentally destroying its contents.
- Data dictionaries do not contain any actual data from the database, only book keeping information for managing it
- Without a data dictionary, however, a database management system cannot access data from the database.

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Login Master For Admin

Table Name : Login Master For Admin

Table Description:- This table provides information about the username and password.

Table name	Column name	Data type	size	Constrain
Login master	User name	Varchar	50	Primary key
	Password	Varchar	50	Not null
	User type	Varchar	50	Not Null

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Employee MASTER

Table Name: - Employee MASTER

Table Description:-This Table Provide Information about Employee.

Table name	Column name	Data type	size	Description
Employee Master	No	Integer	50	Primary key
	Name	Varchar	50	Not null
	Address	Varchar	100	Not null
	City	Varchar	50	Not null
	Age	Integer	50	Not null
	Email	Varchar	50	Not null
	Contac no	Varchar	50	Not null
	Post	Varchar	50	Not null
	Salary	Integer	50	Nut null
	Da	Integer	50	Not null
	Hra	Integer	50	Not null
	It	Integer	50	Not null
	Pf	Integer	50	Not null
	allowance	Integer	50	Not null
	Deduction	Integer	50	Not null
	Net salary	integer	50	Not null

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POST MASTER

Table Name:- POST_Master

Table Description:- This Table is store all post is available in post_master table.

Table name	Column name	Data type	size	Description
Post Master	Id	integer	50	Primary key
	post name	Varchar	100	Not null

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LOGIN DETAILS_MASTER

Table Name:- LOGIN DETAILS Master

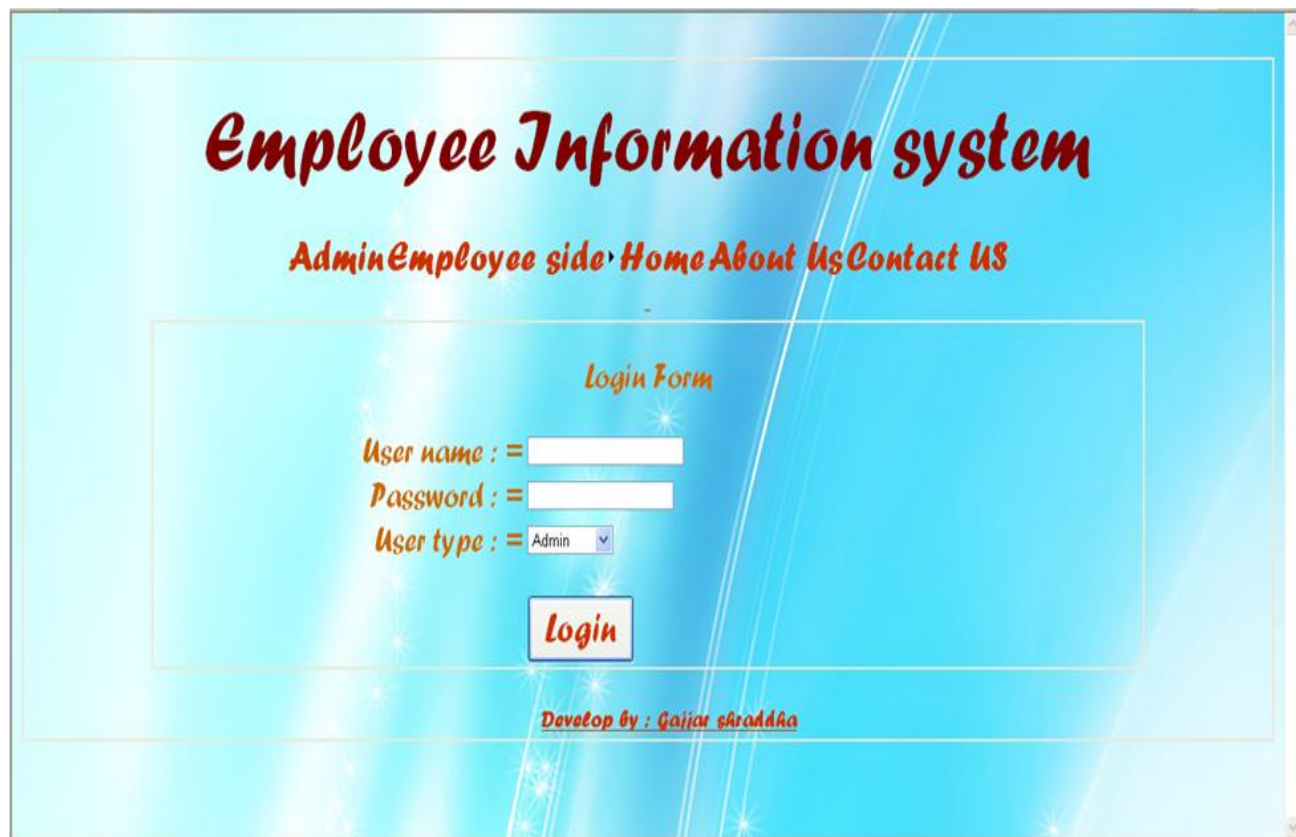
Table Description:- This Table is store all website user password, usertype,username,and its id no. This all information is store in login details master table.

Table name	Column name	Data type	size	Description
Login details Master	Id	integer	50	Primary key
	User name	Varchar	100	Not null
	Password	Varchar	100	Not null
	User Type	Varchar	100	Not null

3.3 User Interface Design

LOGIN Page

Login Page Description: - This is Login page. Visitor, admin, employee all website user login on this page.



The screenshot displays the login interface of the 'Employee Information system'. The title is in a large, bold, red font. Below it, a navigation menu includes 'Admin', 'Employee side', 'Home', 'About Us', and 'Contact Us'. The central 'Login Form' contains three input fields: 'User name', 'Password', and 'User type' (a dropdown menu currently showing 'Admin'). A 'Login' button is positioned below these fields. At the bottom, the text 'Develop by : Gajjar shradhaa' is visible. The background is a light blue gradient with abstract white lines and star-like sparkles.

Employee Information system

Admin Employee side Home About Us Contact Us

Login Form

User name :

Password :

User type :

Login

Develop by : Gajjar shradhaa

Employee registration Page

Employee registration Page Description: - This is Employee page. In this page employee fill all information about its.

Employee Information system

Admin Employee side Home About us Contact us

Employee Registration

No :

Name :

address :

City :

Age :

Email Id :

Contact No :

Bloodgroup :

Post :

Salary :

Da :

HRA :

JT :

PF :

Allowances :

Deduction :

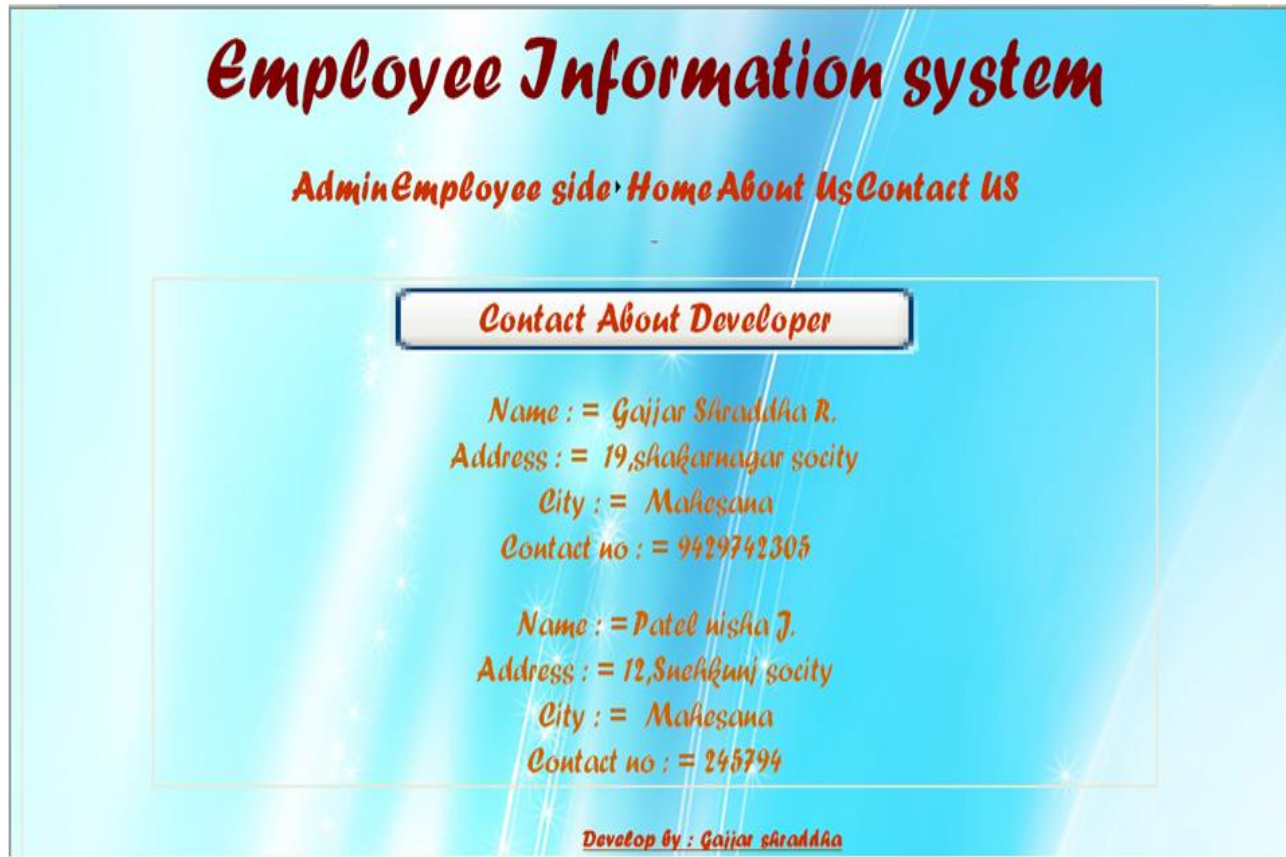
Net Salary :

Submit Insert Delete Update Select Refresh

Develop by : Gajjar saraddha

Contact Us Page

Contact us Description: - This is Contact us page. In this page information about Admin and Website developer.



About Us Page

About us Description: - This is about us page. In this page information about this website.



Check for data entry Page

Check for data entry Description: - This is Checking page. This page Employee when using then he enter and registered its registration form.

The screenshot displays a web application interface for an 'Employee Information system'. The title is in a large, stylized red font. Below it, a navigation bar contains links: 'Admin', 'Employee side', 'Home', 'About Us', and 'Contact Us'. The main content area is titled 'Check your data entry' in a brown, cursive font. It features two input fields: 'No : =' and 'Name : =', each followed by a white text box. Below these fields is a blue 'Submit' button with white text. At the bottom of the form area, it says 'Develop by : Gajjar saradda' in a brown font. The background of the page is a light blue gradient with white starburst effects.

Employee Information system

[Admin](#) [Employee side](#) [Home](#) [About Us](#) [Contact Us](#)

Check your data entry

No : =

Name : =

Submit

Develop by : Gajjar saradda

Select Specific Employee list in employee side Page

Select Specific Employee list in employee side

Description: - This is Employee side page. This page Employee when using then he show specific employee details.

Employee Information system

[Admin](#) [Employee side](#) [Home](#) [About Us](#) [Contact Us](#)

No :	=	<input type="text"/>
Name :	=	<input type="text"/>
Post:	=	<input type="text"/>
Salary:	=	<input type="text"/>
NetSalary :	=	<input type="text"/>
<input type="button" value="Select"/>		

Develop by : Gajjar sRaddha

Admin side Login page Page

Admin side login Description: - This is Admin side login page. In this page Admin enter user name and password and password is true then user login otherwise he is not login admin side.



The screenshot displays a login interface for the 'ADMIN SIDE EMPLOYEE INFORMATION SYSTEM'. The title is in a large, bold, red, stylized font at the top. Below it, the text 'LOGIN FORM' is centered in a smaller, brown, stylized font. The login fields consist of 'Name : =' and 'Password : =' followed by white input boxes. At the bottom of the form area, there are two buttons: 'LOGIN' and 'LOGOUT', both in a brown, stylized font. Each button is preceded by a small icon of a hand pointing. The entire form is set against a light blue background with a subtle pattern of white stars and lines. At the very bottom of the form area, the text 'Develop By : - Gajjar shradha' is written in a brown, stylized font.

**ADMIN SIDE EMPLOYEE
INFORMATION SYSTEM**

LOGIN FORM

Name :

Password :

 **LOGIN**  **LOGOUT**

Develop By : - Gajjar shradha

User Details Page

User Details Description: - This is Admin side User details page. In this page Admin Show all website visitor list.



Select Specific Employee list in Admin side **Page**

Select Specific Employee list in Admin side Description:

- This is Admin site page. In this page Admin show selected post in selected employee all information.



Employee Details Page

User Details: - This is Admin side User details page. In this page Admin Show all Employee list.

ShowEmployeeList Post Master UserDetails ShowSpecificInformation								
Employee list								
	no	name	address	city	age	Contactno	email	bg post
Select 1	1	Rajenderbhai	19,sahkarnagarmakesana	40	1234567890	asd@sad.com	+0	1
Select 2	2	Mehulbhai	19,sahkarnagar	kalol	35	1234567890	asd@sad.com	+AB 2
Select 3	3	Bhupenderbhai	19,sahkarnagar	kalol	35	1234567890	asd@sad.com	+0 3
Select 4	4	sahilbhai	19,sahkarnagar	kalol	35	1234567890	asd@sad.com	+0 4
Select 5	5	Sarthakbhai	19,sahkarnagar	kalol	35	1234567890	asd@sad.com	+A 5
Select 6	6	Sarthakbhai	19,sahkarnagar	kalol	35	1234567890	asd@sad.com	+B 6
Select 7	7	Sarthakbhai	19,sahkarnagar	kalol	35	1234567890	asd@sad.com	+AB 7
Select 8	8	Sarthakbhai	19,sahkarnagar	kalol	35	1234567890	asd@sad.com	+A 8
Select 9	9	Sarthakbhai	19,sahkarnagar	kalol	35	1234567890	asd@sad.com	+A 1
Select 10	10	Sarthakbhai	19,sahkarnagar	kalol	35	1234567890	asd@sad.com	+A 2
12								

Post Details Page

Post Details: - This is Admin side Post details page. In this page Admin Show all Post list is available in this company and admin can add, delete and update the post list.

ShowEmployeeelist Post Master UserDetails ShowSpecificinformation

Post Details

<u>id</u>	<u>post</u>
Edit Delete Select 1	HRD
Edit Delete Select 2	Production Manager
Edit Delete Select 3	Mantenios Manger
Edit Delete Select 4	Colity Manager
Edit Delete Select 5	Supervisor
Edit Delete Select 6	Helper
Edit Delete Select 7	operatar
Edit Delete Select 8	Packing Supervisor

id:

post:

[Insert](#) [Cancel](#)

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CODING

Coding for Login button

Description: - This page of coding is about login of admin and user.

Try

```

        Dim cn As New SqlConnection("Data
Source=.\SQLEXPRESS;AttachDbFilename=|DataDirectory|\luck.m
df;Integrated Security=True;User Instance=True")
        Dim cmd As New SqlCommand
        Dim cnstring As String
        Dim s As String
        If DropDownList1.SelectedItem.Selected = True

```

Then

```

            s = DropDownList1.SelectedItem.Text
        End If
        cn.Open()
        cnstring = "insert into Logindata values('" &
TextBox1.Text & "',''" & TextBox2.Text & "',''" & s & "')"
        cmd = New SqlCommand(cnstring, cn)
        cmd.ExecuteNonQuery()
        cn.Close()
        cmd = Nothing
        MsgBox("record inserted")
        Response.Redirect("show.aspx?")
    Catch ex As Exception
        MsgBox(ex.Message)
    End Try

```

End Try

Coding for Insert button

Description: - This page of coding is about insert data into database.

Try

```

Dim s, ss As String
If D1.SelectedItem.Selected = True Then
    s = D1.SelectedItem.Text
End If
If D1.SelectedItem.Selected = True Then
    ss = D1.SelectedItem.Text

End If
cn.Open()
cnstring = "Insert into employee values(" &
TextBox1.Text & "," & TextBox2.Text & "," &
TextBox3.Text & "," & TextBox4.Text & "," &
TextBox5.Text & "," & TextBox6.Text & "," & TextBox7.Text
& "," & s & "," & ss & "," & TextBox8.Text & "," &
TextBox9.Text & "," & TextBox10.Text & "," & TextBox11.Text
& "," & TextBox15.Text & "," & TextBox12.Text & "," &
TextBox13.Text & "," & TextBox14.Text & ")"

cnd = New SqlCommand(cnstring, cn)
cnd.ExecuteNonQuery()
cn.Close()
cnd = Nothing
MsgBox("record inserted")

Catch ex As Exception
MsgBox(ex.Message)

End Try

```

Coding for Delete button

Description: - This page of coding is about delete data into database.

```
Try
    cn.Open()
    cnstring = "delete employee where no="
    & TextBox1.Text
    cmd = New SqlCommand(cnstring, cn)
    ' cmd.Parameters.Add("@no",
Data.SqlDbType.Int).Value.TextBox1.Text()

    cmd.ExecuteNonQuery()
    MsgBox("record deleted")

Catch ex As Exception
    MsgBox(ex.Message)

End Try
```

Coding for Update button

Description: - This page of coding is about update data into database.

Try

```

        cn.Open()
        cnstring = ("update employee set
name=@n,address=@a,city=@c,age=@age,email=@email,Contactno=
@cno,bg=@bg,post=@post,salary=@salary,da=@da,hra=@hra,it=@i
t,pf=@pf,allow=@allow,ded=@ded,net=@net where no=@noo")
        cmd = New SqlCommand(cnstring, cn)
        cmd.Parameters.Add("@n",
Data.SqlDbType.VarChar).Value = TextBox2.Text
        cmd.Parameters.Add("@a",
Data.SqlDbType.VarChar).Value = TextBox3.Text
        cmd.Parameters.Add("@c",
Data.SqlDbType.VarChar).Value = TextBox4.Text
        cmd.Parameters.Add("@age",
Data.SqlDbType.Int).Value = TextBox5.Text
        cmd.Parameters.Add("@email",
Data.SqlDbType.VarChar).Value = TextBox6.Text
        cmd.Parameters.Add("@cno",
Data.SqlDbType.Int).Value = TextBox7.Text
        cmd.Parameters.Add("@bg",
Data.SqlDbType.VarChar).Value = D1.SelectedItem.Text
        cmd.Parameters.Add("@post",
Data.SqlDbType.VarChar).Value = D1.SelectedItem.Text
        cmd.Parameters.Add("@salary",
Data.SqlDbType.Int).Value = TextBox8.Text
        cmd.Parameters.Add("@da",
Data.SqlDbType.Int).Value = TextBox9.Text
        cmd.Parameters.Add("@hra",
Data.SqlDbType.Int).Value = TextBox10.Text
        cmd.Parameters.Add("@it",
Data.SqlDbType.Int).Value = TextBox11.Text

```

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```
        cnd.Parameters.Add("@pf",  
Data.SqlDbType.Int).Value = TextBox15.Text  
        cnd.Parameters.Add("@allow",  
Data.SqlDbType.Int).Value = TextBox12.Text  
        cnd.Parameters.Add("@ded",  
Data.SqlDbType.Int).Value = TextBox13.Text  
        cnd.Parameters.Add("@net",  
Data.SqlDbType.Int).Value = TextBox14.Text  
        cnd.Parameters.Add("@noo",  
Data.SqlDbType.Int).Value = TextBox1.Text  
        cnd.ExecuteNonQuery()
```

```
        MsgBox("Recorded Updated")
```

```
    Catch ex As Exception  
        MsgBox(ex.Message)
```

```
    End Try
```

```
End Sub
```

Coding for Select button

Description: - This page of coding is about select data into database.

Try

```
cn.Open()
cnstring = "select
name,address,city,age,email>Contactno,bg,post,salary,da,hra
,it,pf,allow,ded,net from employee where no=" &
TextBox1.Text
```

```
cnd = New SqlCommand(cnstring, cn)
dr = cnd.ExecuteReader
dr.Read()
```

```
If dr.HasRows Then
```

```
    TextBox2.Text = dr(0)
    TextBox3.Text = dr(1)
    TextBox4.Text = dr(2)
    TextBox5.Text = dr(3)
    TextBox6.Text = dr(4)
    TextBox7.Text = dr(5)
```

```
Dim i As Integer
```

```
For i = 0 To D1.Items.Count - 1
```

```
    If D1.Items.Item(i).Text = dr(6) Then
```

```
        D1.Items.Item(i).Selected = True
```

```
        Exit For
```

```
    Else
```

```
        D1.Items.Item(i).Selected = False
```

```
    End If
```

```
Next
```

```
Dim n As Integer
```

```
For n = 0 To D1.Items.Count - 1
```

```
    If D1.Items.Item(n).Text = dr(7) Then
```

```
        D1.Items.Item(n).Selected = True
```

```
        Exit For
```

```
    Else
```

```
        D1.Items.Item(n).Selected = False
```

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```
End If  
Next
```

```
TextBox8.Text = dr(8)  
TextBox9.Text = dr(9)  
TextBox10.Text = dr(10)  
TextBox11.Text = dr(11)  
TextBox15.Text = dr(12)  
TextBox12.Text = dr(13)  
TextBox13.Text = dr(14)  
TextBox14.Text = dr(15)
```

```
Else  
    MsgBox("Enter valid number")  
End If
```

```
Catch ex As Exception  
    MsgBox(ex.Message)  
    MsgBox("Enter correct data")
```

```
End Try
```


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Coding for Submit button

Description: - This page of coding is about When user click submit then its salary, da, hra, allow is counting and display its solution.

Try

Integer

```
Dim da, hra, pf, allow, ded, net, salary, it As
```

```
salary = D1.Selectedvalue
```

```
da = salary * TextBox9.Text / 100
```

```
hra = salary * TextBox10.Text / 100
```

```
it = salary * TextBox11.Text / 100
```

```
pf = salary * TextBox15.Text / 100
```

```
ded = pf + it
```

```
allow = salary + da + hra
```

```
net = allow - ded
```

```
TextBox8.Text = salary
```

```
TextBox12.Text = allow
```

```
TextBox13.Text = ded
```

```
TextBox14.Text = net
```

```
Catch ex As Exception
```

```
MsgBox(ex.Message)
```

```
End Try
```

Roles & Responsibility

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There are mainly three types of user.

<1> Admin:-

Admin has the main Functionality. He has all Rights. Admin can Insert, Update, or Delete a customer details. He has the responsibility of Employee list which has less quantity and also that material which are requested by the user.

Admin has also responsibility of managing the Employee list, user data list, post details order which is given by the user.

<2> Employee:-

In Employee site Employee add its record update, delete, insert, select its record in employee site employee show contact module, about us module, login module and check data eatery module.

Employ also check your data is enter or not in the employee site specific five module authorize is selected.

<3> Visitor:-

Visitor can see the home page, contact us page ,about us page and enter user data enter form select visitor type selecting then it is insert data visited the “employee information n system”.

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TESTING

- 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. Infect, testing is the one step in the software process that could be viewed (psychologically, at least) as destructive rather than constructive.

6.1 Testing Principle:-

- Testing is a process of executing a program with the intent of finding an error.
- A good test case is one that has a high probability of finding an as yet undiscovered error.
- A successful test is one that uncovers a yet undiscovered error.
- **Principle #1:-** All tests should be traceable to EMPLOYEE requirements.
- **Principle #2:-** Tests should be planned long before testing begins.

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- **Principle #3:-** The pare to principle applied to software testing.
- **Principle #4:-** Testing should begin in the small and progress toward testing in large.
- **Principle #5:-** Exhaustive testing is not possible.

6.2 Testability:-

Software Testability is simple how easily can be tested.
The following characteristics lead to software.

- Operability.
- Observables.
- Controllability.
- Decomposability.
- Simplitycity.
- Stability.
- Understandability.

6.3 Model Of Testing:-

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

1. White-box testing.

2. Black-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 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 some times 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 check the loops and conditions.

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- And 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 works 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

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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.
- Test cases that tell us something about the presence or absence of classes of errors, rather than an error associated only with the specific test at hand.

6.4 Testing Strategy:-

Content Testing:-

- Errors in Web Application content can be as trivial as minor typographical error as incorrect information, improper organization or validation of intellectual property laws. Content Testing attempt to uncover this and many other problems before the user encounter them.

Content Testing Objectives:-

- There are three types of objectives.
 - To uncover syntactic errors in text-based documents, graphical representation and other media.
 - To uncover semantic errors in any content object represented as navigation occurs, and
 - To find errors in organization or structure of content that is presented to the end-user

Database Testing:-

- Modern Web Application does much more than present static content objects. In many application domains, WebApps interface with sophisticated database management system and build dynamic content object that are created in real time using the data acquired from a database.

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- Database Testing for WebApps is complicated by a variety of factor.

1) The original client side request for information is rarely presented in form that can be input to a database management system.

2) The database may be remote to the server that houses the Web Applications.

Web Application Server and properly formatted for subsequent transmittal to the client.

3) RAW data acquired from the database must be transmitted to the client.

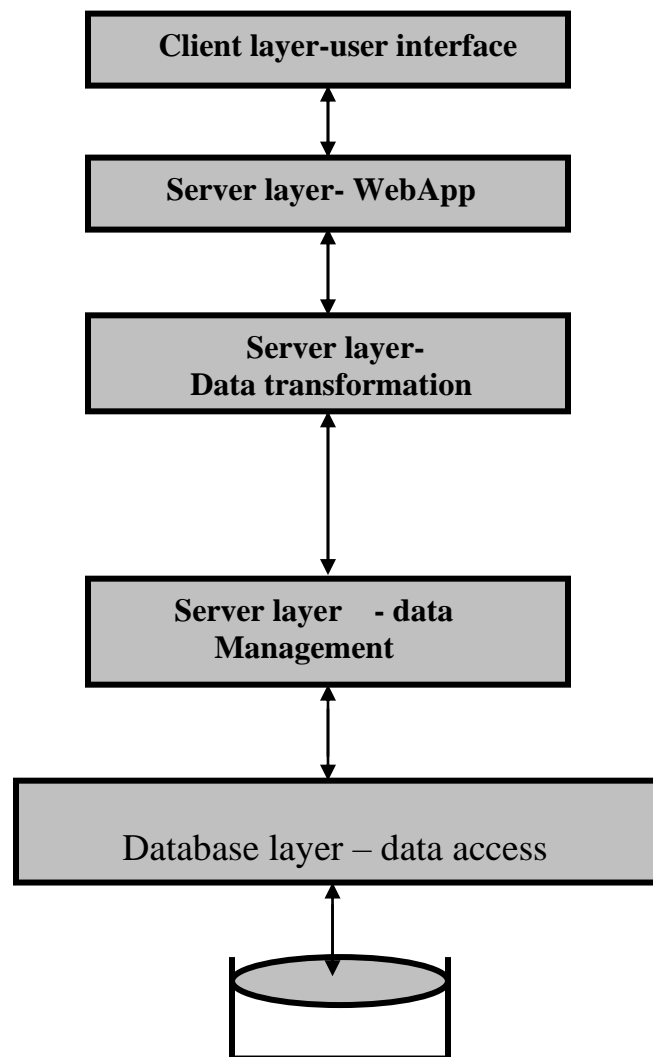
4) The dynamic content objects must be transmitted to the client in a form that can be displayed to the end user.

- In figure testing should be ensure that :-

1. Valid information is passed between the client and server from the interface layer.
2. The WebApps process script correctly and properly extract or formats user data.
3. Queries are passed to a data management layer that communicates with database access routines.

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4. User data are passed correctly to a server side data transformation function that format appropriate queries.



4.3[Layers of interaction]

Interface Testing:-

- Interface design model is reviewed to ensure that generic quality criteria established for all user interfaces have been achieved and that application specific interface design issue has been properly addressed.

Interface Testing Strategy:-

- The overall strategy for interface testing is to (1) Uncover error related to specific Interface mechanisms (2) uncover errors in the way the interface implements the semantics of navigation, WebApp functionality, or content display .to accomplish this strategy, a number of objectives must be achieved:
 - Interface futures are tested to ensure that design rules, aesthetics, and related visual content are available for the user without error.
 - Individual interface mechanisms are tested in a manner that is alogous to unit testing For example, tests are designed to exercise all forms, client-side scripting, dynamic HTML.

Testing Interface Mechanisms:-

- When a user interacts with a WebApp, the interaction occurs through one or more interface mechanisms.

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Links: -

- Each link is tested to ensure that the proper content object or function is reached. The Web engineer builds a list of all links associated with interface layout. And then executes each individually.

Forms: - At a microscopic level, tests are performed to ensure that

- (1) Labels correctly identified fields within the form and that mandatory fields are identified visually for the user.
- (2) The server receives all information content within the form and their no data are lost in the transmission between client and server.
- (3) Appropriate defaults are used when the user does not select from a pull down menu or set of buttons.
- (4) Browser function don't corrupt data enter in a form.
- (5) Scripts that perform error checking on data entered work properly and provide meaningful error message.

Client Side Scripting:-

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- Black box tests are conducted to uncover any error in processing as the script is executed. These tests are coupled with forms testing because script input is often derived from data provided as part of forms processing.

Dynamic HTML:-

- Each Web page that contains dynamic HTML is executed to ensure that the dynamic display is correct. In addition a compatibility test should be conducted to ensure that the dynamic HTML is work properly in the environmental configuration that support the WebApps.
- Application specific interface mechanisms:-Test conforms to a checklist of functionality and features that are defined by the interface mechanism.
- Boundary test minimum and maximum number of item that can be placed in to shopping chart.
- Test to determine persistence of shopping chart contents.
- Test to determine whether the WebApp can be record shopping chart content at some future date.

Usability Testing:-

- Usability test may be designed by Web engineering team.

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1. Define a set of usability testing categories and identify goal for each.
2. Design test that will enable each goal to be evaluated.
3. Select participants who will conduct test.
4. Instrument participant's interaction with WebApp while testing is conducted.
5. Develop a mechanism for assessing the usability of the WebApp.

➤ The following test categories and objective illustrate establish testing:

- **Interactivity:** - Are interaction mechanism easy to understand and use?
- **Layout:** - Are navigation mechanism, content and function place in a manner that allows the user to find them quickly?
- **Readability:** - Is text well written and under stable?
- **Aesthetics:**-Do layout color, typeface, and related characteristics lead to ease of use?
- **Display Characteristics:** - Does the WebApp make optimal use of screen size and resolution?
- **Time Sensitivity:** - Can important features, functions and content be used in a timely manner?

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- **Accessibility:-** Is the WebApp accessible to people who have disabilities?

Compatibility Testing:-

- WebApps must operate within environment that differs from one another. Different computer, display device, OS, browser and network connection speed can have significant on WebApp operation. Different browser some time produced slightly different results, regardless of the degree of HTML standardization within the WebApps.
- The Web Engineering team derives a series of compatibility, validation tests, derived from existing interface tests, navigation tests, performance tests and security tests.

Test Cases:-

(1) Invalid User:-

Test Case:-

- If the username and password is not valid, means that the person who is trying to access the website is not authenticated so system will give the message that unauthicated user.

Solution:-

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- Solution of this case is that user is not aware about the login criteria so the person needs to create its account to the website and it may be there mistake in the typing so it needs to retype the username and password.

(2) Invalid Information entered on search page:-

Test Case:-

- If the any user enters invalid information on the search page a message is generated or on asking user to enter the correct type.

Solution:-

- Solution of this case is that user is not aware about the Type of data to be search or it may be person's mistake in the searching so it needs to research the information.

(3) Invalid Information entered on seller page:-

Test Case:-

- If the name enters invalid information an error message is generated on asking user to enter the correct type.

Solution

- Solution of this case is that user is not aware about the Type of data to be entered or it may be person's

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mistake in the typing so it needs to retype the information.

(4) Invalid Information entered on buyer page:-

Test Case:-

- If the name enters invalid information an error message is generated on asking user to enter the correct type.

Solution:-

- Solution of this case is that user is not aware about the Type of data to be entered or it may be person's mistake in the typing so it needs to retype the information.

(5) Error in data base connectivity

Test Case:-

- If there is any problem connecting to the database user will be asked to browse and search for the data base and establish the bridge.

Solution:-

- Solution of this case is that user has to first establish the connectivity with the database and then run the project.

(6) Error loading the module

Test Case:-

- This problem may arise if the browser does not have the write support.

Solution:-

- Solution is to first check the browser supports for module.

Future Enhancement

Future Enhancement

- We think that not a single project is ever considered as complete forever because our mind is always thinking something new and our necessities also are growing day by day. We always want something more than what we have. Our application also, if you see at the first glance than you find it to be complete but we want to make it still mature and fully automatic. Some of the expansions which we have thought of are:
- We want to improve this system to the day by day generate report.
- We want printing facility to the employee information.
- We want to improve feedback facility Company related questions.
- We are planning to place this software on internet.

Bibliography

Bibliography

- During the Development of our system, we have taken the References Books which I would like to mention in this Section.

-. Books:

- The Complete Reference vb Programming
 - Asp.net 3.5

Links:

- www.code4u.com
- www.codeproject.com
- www.yahoosearch.com
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THANK YOU