

This report about HR

To create an HR management system in ASP.NET, you would typically define several models: Employee, Attendance, Pay, Title, and Department. Each model represents a key entity in the system, with properties relevant to their functions.

Controllers such as `EmployeeController`, `AttendanceController`, `PayController`, `TitleController`, and `DepartmentController` will handle the business logic and interactions between the models and the views.

Controllers

EmployeeController: Manages employee-related actions such as creating, updating, and deleting employee records.

AttendanceController : Handles attendance tracking, including marking attendance and generating reports.

PayController :Manages salary processing, including pay calculations and payment history.

TitleController :Responsible for managing job titles and their associations with departments.

DepartmentController: Handles department management, including adding and removing departments.

Database

The database will consist of tables corresponding to each model, with relationships defined between them. For example, the Employee table will have a foreign key linking to the Department table.

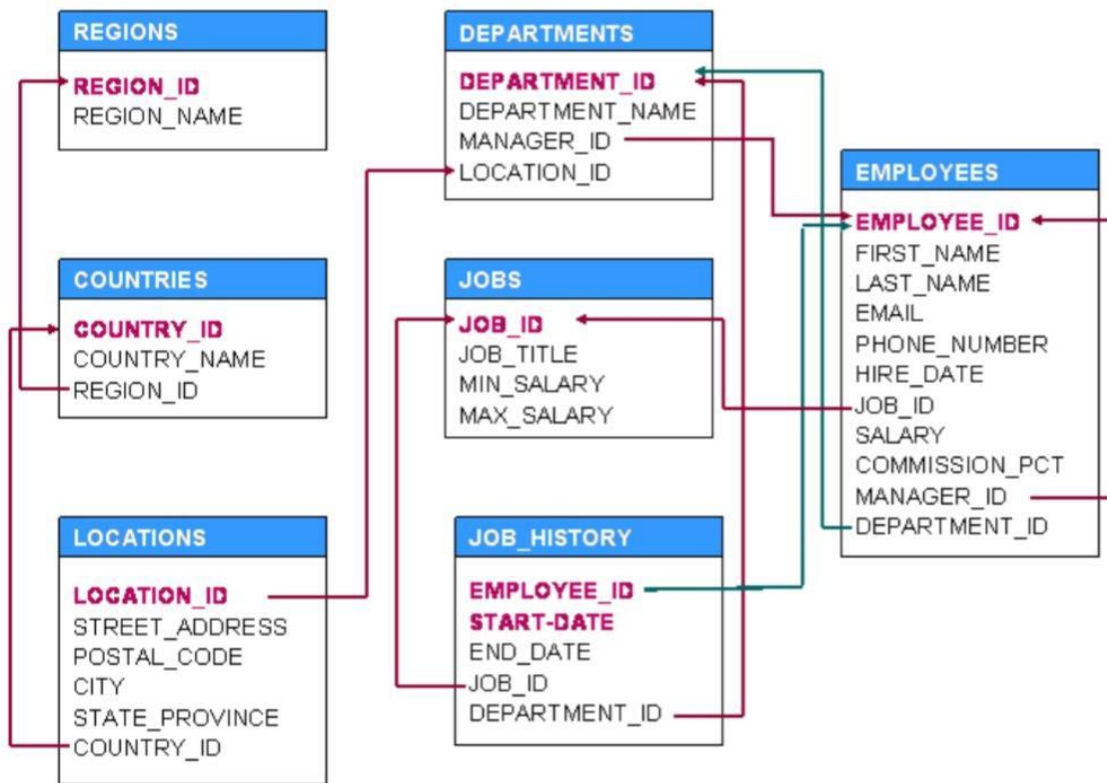
Relationships:

One-to-Many with Attendance: An employee can have multiple attendance records.

One-to-Many with Pay: An employee can have multiple pay records.

Many-to-One with Department: An employee belongs to one department.

Many-to-One with Title: An employee can have one job title.



To establish a database connection in an ASP.NET HR project, you typically use Entity Framework for ORM. Models for Employee, Attendance, Pay, Title, and Department represent the data structure, while controllers manage the application logic.

Database Connection

Database Type: SQL Server

Connection String Example:

```
1 Data Source=.\SQLEXPRESS;Initial Catalog=HRManagement;
```

Admin Dashboard

An Admin Dashboard in an HR management system serves as a centralized interface for administrators to manage various aspects of the HR functions. It provides a comprehensive view of the system's data and allows admins to perform tasks such as managing employees, tracking attendance, processing payroll, and overseeing departments and job titles.

Manage roles and permissions for different users.

Key Components include:

Employee Management: View a list of all employees with details such as name, email, department, and job title.

Add new employees or edit existing employee information.

Attendance Tracking: View attendance records for all employees.

Mark attendance for employees and generate attendance reports.

Payroll Management: View and manage payroll information for employees.

Generate pay slips and reports for payroll processing.

Department and Title Management:

Registration Process

The registration process allows new users to create an account in the system.



Index Page

The Index Page serves as the main landing page for users after they log in to the HR management system. It is designed to provide a comprehensive overview of key information and quick access to various functionalities within the application.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the development of an HR management system using ASP.NET encompasses a comprehensive approach to managing human resources effectively. This report has outlined the key components of the system, including the models, controllers, and user interfaces necessary for functionality.

The Employee Model serves as the foundation for user authentication, enabling both registration and login processes that ensure secure access to the system. The registration process allows new users to create accounts, while the login process facilitates access for existing users, ensuring that sensitive HR data is protected.

The Admin Dashboard provides a centralized interface for administrators to manage various HR functions, including employee management, attendance tracking, payroll processing, and department oversight. This dashboard enhances user experience by presenting key metrics

and quick access to essential features, allowing for efficient decision-making and management.