**ORGANIZATIONAL VIEW**

An intellect & effective use of available resources in the key to any successful venture. In this complex and competitive business world planning the origination and well orchestral coordination of these resources matters the most.

Human resources are the principle element in this whole gambit. However, a very scant attention is paid to its abundant availability. This coupled with corruptive practices, is a major stumbling block in smooth functioning of any origination.

One of the major findings of the research was, the realization that a systematic approach to their requirement information was lacking in these origination, due to variety of constrictions.

It was therefore felt that, a professional approach to address this problem would provide some relief of these organizations

**ORGANIZATION CHART**

**Advertisement**

**Management System**

**Customer**

**Advertise Sales**

**Department**

**Employee**

**DESCRIPTION OF PRESENT SYSTEM**

**PRESENT MANUAL SYSTEM**

The present Working system of the referred agency in manual. It is difficult to maintain all details of media, employee, customer and the publication. Also the data security is not assured. Publishing advertise sometimes delays due to unmanaged information.

As far as quality is concurred it is ok but not as good when handled using computerized system.

All the records of sales, purchase, stock and the customer are written in different register. Accountant will have to maintain all separate registers become an impossible task to be performed manually systematic way. As the job is done manually, it has its own limitations and monthly basis become a tedious and the time consuming job.

The daily monthly records which are done manually are not easy to maintain in files or register is also very difficult.

The system is unable to provide timely report information.

**LIMITATIONS OF PRESENT SYSTEM**

* The Manually handled system in time consuming.
* Data security is not assured.
* The daily and monthly records which are done manually are not easy to
* Maintain in files or registers which can be destroyed anytime by any Person.
* It is difficult to maintain records in long run.
* Large number of manpower is required.
* It is difficult to keep records in registers for many years or for some months safely.
* Maintaining the records of media and its details in registers is also very difficult.

**PROPOSED SYSTEM**

The Benefits of computerized System:

* All the information about customer, media, and orders will be maintained properly in this system.
* All manual calculations of orders or all the money management will be performed by the computer automatically
* This system will provide timely report information. It will produce report for advisement order, bill and media information. The computer can hold amount of data in its storage device.
* The operation and the speed of the computer is very high. we can calculate result and print any report within second.
* Any difficulties we can solve easily
* A database application can be stored in computer effectively. It is very user friendly and easy to handle.

So the computerized system is more suitable than the manual system.

**FEASIBILITY STUDY**

Feasibility study tells whether the system would be beneficial for the organization with respect to the requirement of the organisation. Feasibility study is divided into the following phases.

**Phase of Feasibility:**

The following are the phases of feasibility:

* Operational feasibility.
* Technical feasibility.
* social feasibility.
* economical feasibility.

**1. Operational Feasibility**

Operational feasibility is dependent on the human resources available for the project and involves projecting whether the system will operate and be used once it is installed. The proposed system is according to the requirement of the Auto Fuel Technologies and after when it will be implemented in the AFT, is likely to yield benefit for the whole company. AS the people are already familiar with using application programs like Microsoft office so, there is no chance of any sort of destructive resistance to the implementation of this project. It is mainly concerned with the availability of human resource for the project and also tells whether the system would be operate-able after its deployment or not. If the project meets the needs of an organisation then it is operationally feasible. The proposed system would be exactly according to the user requirement and will give the guarantee of complete data security. It will provide the end user with timely pertinent, accurate and usefully information by making a full use of the available resources.

**2. Technological feasibility**

Technical feasibility is a measurement of the practically of a specific technical solution and the availability of technical resources and expertise. Today, very little is technically impossible, consequently, technical feasibility looks at what is practically and reasonable. It is the measure of specific technical solution and the availability of technical resources and expertise. In technical feasibility we see that the technology in which we are implementing the project provides data security, reliability, and ease of access. In Auto Fuel Technologies project we use Visual Studio. Net unblocks the door towards the development of projects. For data base we use SQL server2008, which has power to hold the data for a heavy project. Technical feasibility addresses the major issues: Is the proposed technology or solution practical? Do we currently possess the necessary technology? Do we possess the necessary technical expertise, and is the schedule reasonable? Yes! Technical problems can be there if there is no computer operator. So there should be a computer operator for correct working of the software. And different technical issues will be solved during the testing process. A large part of determining resources has to do with accessing technical feasibility. If existing systems cannot be added onto, then the next question becomes whether there is technology is existence that meets the specification.

**3. Social Feasibility**

With the development of the new system on one hand the organization got benefited but on the other hand it also affects the employees of the origination. Social Feasibility is done in order to check this effect. It check whether the system affects the job of employees and how much it affects the employees. The social evaluation how the proposed system may improve the jobs and the working environment of those affected. Our proposed system will affect the staff of the origination. As only 8+ persons would be enough to run this system despite of many manual record keepers, but the other persons would be accommodated on the other places as the organization is escalating and they need to hire new persons in order to meet the growing needs of the organization. We analyse the social costs of training and education, salary changes and other hidden costs arising from hostility, ignorance and fear, In AFT we have to see that staff working in Auto Fuel Technologies has knowledge of how to use the technologies as well as user training to use the project.

**4. Economical and Financial Feasibility**

Economic feasibility is the measurement of the cost effectiveness of the project proposed system. The bottom line in many projects is economic feasibility. During the early phase of the project economic feasibility analysis amount little more judging whether the possible benefits of the solution or worthwhile. Costs are practically impossible to estimate at that stage because the end user requirements and alternative technical solutions have been not identified. However as soon as specific requirements have been identified, the analyst can weigh the cost and benefit of each alternate solution. This is called the cost and benefit analysis. It is the measure of the cost effectiveness of a project. This is often calling cost and benefits analysis. So in economical feasibility we see what cost is required to implement the new system. In AFT Automation system we have to consider all the facts that are related to new system costs.

**Stakeholders**

Stakeholders are anyone who has an interest in the project. Project stakeholders are

Individuals and the organizations that are actively invoked in the project, or whose interests

May be affected as a result of project execution or project completion. They may also exert

Influence over the project’s objectives and outcomes. The project management team must

Identify the stakeholders, determine their requirements and expectations, and, to the

Extent possible, manage their influence in relation to the requirements to ensure a Successful project.

**The following are example of project stakeholders:**

1. **Project Developes**

Project Developers is one who develops software for customer. In my project I am the first stakeholder i.e. Project Developer.

1. **Project customer**

Project Customer is one who pays for the developed software. In my project the Chairman of Techno vision Automation Pvt. Ltd. Is the second stakeholder i.e. Project Customer.

1. **Project user Group**

Project user group are those people who use the software on daily basis for the Project Customer. In my project employee’s of Techno vision Automation Pvt. Ltd. Are the third stakeholders i.e. project user group

1. **Project Testers**

Project Testers are those who test the software. In my project myself, my project guide and Technical Department of TAPL are the fourth stakeholder i.e. Project Tester.

**SOFTWARE SPECIFICATION**

**Software Requirement Of This System Are Listed Below:**

* FRONTEND : VB.Net
* BACKEND : SQL SERVER 2008
* OPERATING SYSTEM : WINDOWS 7
* FULL DOCUMENTATION : MICROSOFT OFFICE

**HARDWARE SPECIFICATION**

**Minimum Hardware requirement for this system are as listed below:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| CPU Type | I3 |
| RAM | 4GB |
| Display Type | VGA |
| Hard Disk | 500GB |
| Network | Lan/ Wireless |

**FRONTEND- VB.NET**

**Why you use Vb.net?**

Visual Basic .Net (VB.Net ) is an object- oriented computer Programming language that can be viewed as an evolution of the classic Visual Basic(VB) which is implemented on the .Net Framework. Microsoft currently supplies two major implementations of visual basic: Microsoft Visual Studio, which is commercial software and Microsoft Visual Studio Express, which is free of charge.

Following key feature set EasyCode apart from all other tools.

**1.** Automatic code Generation

EazyCode generates your front-end GUI and Data Access Layers as ADO.NET, and

Provides helps generate complete Windows Form Applications.

**2.** Fully Intregrated into Visual Studio .Net

Experience all these feature without leaving your preferred IDE.

**3.** Object-relational mapping

Significantly decreases development time generating reliable front-end GUI Code that do all persistence and retrival.

**4.** WinFrom UI Generation

Generation ready-to-use and easily-extendable database-driven applications

**5.** High quality code generation

Generations understandable, well- structured, and fully documented source code.

**6.** Store Procedures

Generates stored procedures for all database operations.

**7.** Support all Major Databases

Currently it is supported MS SQL Server 2008, and MSDE 8.0 for code generation.

EasyCode supports all major database (OLEDB interface) for code execution.

**8.** Transport support

The generated front-end GUI code supports ADO.NET transactions for all database operations.

**9.** Near to zero debug time

Generates up to 100% bug-free code. This means your testing time is significantly reduced because you mostly need to test just your own hand-written code.

**10.** VB.NET code generation

Generates in the language of your choice: VB.NET. More languages are under development.

**11.** Customizable code

The generated front-end GUI code is easily customizable according to your needs.

**BACKEND : SQL SERVER 2008**

IBM developed the original version of SQl, originally called Sequel, as part of the system R Project in the early 1970s. The Sequel Language has evolved since then, and its name has changed to SQL (Structured Query Language). Many products now support the SQL language. SQL has clearly established itself as the standard relational database language.

In 1986, the American standard institute (ANSI) and the international organization for standardization (ISO) Published SQL standard called SQL-86. ANSI published an extended standard for SQL, SQL -89, in 1989. The version of standard was SQL-92 Standard followed by SQL:1999; the most resent version are SQL:2005 and then SQL:2008.

The SQL language has servel parts:

* **Data- definition language (DDL):**

The SQL DDL provides Command for defining relations schemas, deleting relations, and modigying relation schemas.

* **Interactive data-manipulation language(DML):**

The SQL DML includes a query language based on both relational algebra (2) and the tuple relational calculus(5). It include also command for specifying integrity constraint that the data store in data base must satisfy. Updates that violate integrity constraints are disallowed.

* **View Definition:**

The SQL DDL includes commands for defining views.

* **Transaction Control:**

SQL includes command for specifying the beginning and ending transaction.

* **Embedded SQL in Dynamic SQL:**

Embedded and dynamic SQL Define how SQL statement can be embedded within general- purpose programming languages, such has C, C++, JAVA, PL/I, COBOL, Pascal, and FORTRAN.

**Authorization:**

The SQL DDL includes commands for specifying access rights to relation and views.

**Use Case Diagram**

**Er- Diagram**

Bill

Customer

Advertisement

Sales

Department

Order

Execution

Employee

**Activity Diagram**

Customer Entry

Registration

Customer give Order

Order passed to sales Department

Order Exection

Delivery

Payment

**Class Diagram**

Employee

Employee\_id

Employee\_name

Update() Delete()

Order

Order\_id

Order\_delete

Order\_name Update()

Customer

Customer

Customer\_Name

Customer\_Address Update()

Update()

asssss

Bill Bill\_No

Bill\_Date Amount Update() Delete()

Advertisement\_sales Dept Order\_id

Order\_name

Media\_Type

Order\_Date

Insert() Update() Delete()

**Object Diagram**

Customer

01

Raj

Sheetal Dhara

Colony, Kamothe

8056555568

Employee

02

Aditya

Omkar niwas

Dadar

8082022635

have 1

have

Advertise Sales Dept

03

B-604, Shop- 08, Sector- 14 kharghar

Navi- Mumbai

8082022962

**Sequence Diagram**

**Customer Employee Advertisement Sales**

1.Enquiry of Advertisement

2. Given Information

3. Given the Form Regeistration

4.Full Fill The Form

5. Submit the Form

6. Registration Complited

7. Order for an Advetise

8. Ask order detail

9. Give order Detail Information

10.Order passed to

sales Department

11.Manage the order Dispatch

12. Report of dispatch

order

15. Dispatch detail With Bill

16. Payment

14. Payment to sales

**Collaboration Diagram**

4.Fulfill the form

Customer

2.Give Information

3. Give form registration

6. Registration completed

8. Asking for Displaying Medium

13. Dispatch detail with bill

1.Enquiry of

advertisement

5.Submit the form

9.order for Advertise

7.Give detail

Information

14.Payment

10. Order passed to Advertise sales dept

Employee

Advertise sales

12. report of dispatch order

15.payment for sales dept

11.Manage Order & dispatch

**State Diagram**

**Calling Order**

Customer give order

Customer Validation

Idle

Customer invalid

Order Created

Generate Bill

**Data Flow Zero Level Diagram**

**Sizes Management**

**Customer Management**

**Payments Management**

**Advertisement Management**

**Advertisement Type Management**

**Report Management**

**Data Flow First Level Diagram**

**Generate System user Report**

**Generate Banner Report**

**Generate Channel Report**

**Generate Newspaper Report**

**Generate Customer Report**

**Check user login details**

**System user Management**

**Login Management**

**Customer Management**

**Newspaper Management**

**Channel Management**

**Banner Management**

**Data Flow Second Level Diagram**

**Insert/Update data**

**Newspaper Mgt**

**Reply**

**Insert data**

**Channel Mgt**

**Reply**

**Reply**

**Insert data**

**Banner Mgt**

**Reply**

**Check Details**

**Admin Mgt**

**Response**

**Request to Login**

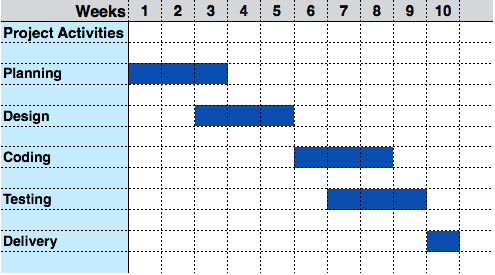
**Admin**

**Order Mgt**

**Reply**

**Update info**

**Gantt Diagram**



**Pert Diagram**

