

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. ABSTRACT

“AUTOMATION OF COURIER SYSTEM” project is designed to facilitate a goods and services and courier to automate its operations of keeping records and store them in form of a large and user friendly database further facilitating easy access to the personnel

The Project was made in order to effectively and efficiently caters to requirements of the courier. Very frequently the person who generally holds the tasks to manage the center needs to keep records of all the transactions as well as data manually. Generally, In order to structure these tasks Separate Registers are maintained. This whole process thus becomes quite cumbersome for them to control manually. The usage of separate registers will provide the following problems any wrong data entered mistakenly can brings serious results Searching a particular data specific to particular requirements is also very tedious in such system. In order to retrieve records, the responsible person needs to manually locate the appropriate register and locate the appropriate placement of that particular record which may be very times consuming.

Main idea behind developing this project is to manage different types of data in deliver the goods. Using this software we can manage employee attendance details members payments, daily attendance, present and absent days of employees and members. Along with these details gym equipment and payments details are also managed. This software is easy to operate by person with minimum compute skills. Data

is maintained in database which helps in retrieving information of specific query within seconds.

The core of the system is used to categorize to various modules:

- Account holder Details
- Courier Details
- Expenses Details
- Branch Details
- Total Turnover Detail

Account Holder Details:

The purpose of account holder is to maintain the account of the regular customer and other details of the customer. So the staff working in the courier office can view the details without any interruption.

Courier Details:

The purpose of the courier details is to maintain the data about the transformation of the couriers from one place to another. So the courier return and courier lost courier dispatch details can be viewed easily and the processing of this automation can be obtained successfully.

Expenses Details:

This detail is provided for the allowance of the working members, travelling charges, Vehicle Allowances are maintained in this form. According to the changes of data it can be updated.

Branch Details:

The branch details are used to have the records about the branches provided in different places and in various locations. So the urgent information can be transferred very quickly by viewing the address of the courier branch.

Total Turnover Details:

This form contain the branch number, when we have to view the daily, monthly turnover of the courier service ,we have enter the number of the courier service and the receiving details of that branch are entered so the turnover of each and every courier services can be viewed automatically.

1.2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Courier Management System is the process whereby records of members are directly stored and can be accessed by the admin interactively in real-time without an intermediary service. Courier Management System is the process of storing member's details including parcel, payment records, and courier return no, etc. Since the emergence of the World Wide Web, owners have sought to store their user details in a digital system for easy access and find out every detail when needed.

The main purpose of this project is to automate a courier system and therefore facilitating its operations. It makes the clients and staff data and schedule easily accessible and also making it easy to keep records in a secure database.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES:

- Automating the existing system.
- Reducing time taken to enter client and staff data.
- Making the client data easily accessible.
- Speeding up operations.
- To centralize the management of the goods and services.
- Reduce data loss in the manual system already in place.
- Reduce the cost of maintenance of the courier and data storage and reducing the space occupied the files being used.
- Make data retrieval easy and reduce time wasted when manually searching for data.
- Reduce data redundancy. Redundancy is the repetition of similar data in the system. Redundancy occurs when data is updated so there occurs more than one copy of data which consumes a lot of space.

1.3. COMPANY PROFILE

IT Navigation Ltd., is a leading IT Training company, which is placed in Madurai to provide best training for Networking, Server Administration, VMware Administration and Internet Security. IT Navigation Ltd., gives importance to take care of student's career and provide high quality training to all class of people. Our organization not only provide the platform to build up the bright professional career in networking, Server Administration, VMware Administration and Internet Security but also provides the placement support in reputed companies.

We are proud to be the pioneers in "Hardware and Networking". Just when everyone was bent upon Software, we foresaw the tremendous potential in Hardware and Networking, and successfully emerged as one of the best IT Company for Hardware and Networking Solutions and the best institute for Hardware and Networking Training. Today the two sides of its business are equally balanced. The expertise of its training is coupled with a strong commitment to provide the best Hardware and Networking solutions. This has put IT Navigation Ltd., in the unique position of deriving synergies between Network Solutions and IT Training.

IT Navigation Ltd. is an educational and professional development organization working on various divisions including Software Development, Training, Web development, Corporate Training, Business process and Consultancy. They strive to excel a quality out-put in training individuals, Organization coders, development and business process with Professionals who are best in the business. They provide industrial exposure by making fresher work on real time projects. They have world class quality

trainers who have the industry exposure of around 8 years. Hence, it provides the best training in VB 6.0 and MS Access.

IT Navigation Ltd. is an innovative company, based in India that provides a series of Web-based and software applications that have helped their customer create successful business ventures through online initiatives. Web provide all the services that a company needs to get online from web designing to web hosting; we design, promote, program and manage leading-edge Web sites and e-business applications. Above all they provide optimized website promotion in major search engines.

Services includes: Professional Web Design, Internet Marketing, Link Building, Ecommerce Solution, Web Application Development, Multimedia Presentations, Customized Software Development, and Business Process Outsourcing- IT/IT

On-line Interactive Learning

We believe in On-line Interactive learning. That is to say, the problems, or doubts which students often face, while sitting before a system, is cleared by our staff as soon as they surface. This way our students learn more.

Get experienced while learning

After extensive learning, we subject our students to some Real Time situations (which is often created by our staff) and student left alone, to handle the situation, to overcome the problem, with his own solutions in this way, he is getting experienced,

even before the completion of course and is very much ready to seek the job with tremendous confidence.

Teaching Strategy

There is a saying, which goes like "It takes lot of beatings to make a pot". Here we literally follow this method of beatings; Beatings it is now in the beginning to beat the world later. Our training is vigorous. At IT Navigation Ltd., we run strict schedules and conduct several crucial tests so as to prepare you for the challenges you are going to face in the IT world as soon as you step out of IT Navigation Ltd.,.

Technical Facility

Our labs are enormous and equipped with the latest system available in the industry today. We also have product maintenance engineers who see it to that our systems are full functional at all times. We have a library, shelving books with latest version and edition covering various topics on Real time situation and Troubleshooting, etc.,

2. SYSTEM ANALYSIS

2.1 EXISTING SYSTEM STUDY

The system study phase studies the problem, identifies alternate Solutions evaluate those solutions and finally recommend the best solution.

The system study gives the structure & function of the system. The system Study can be performed only on an existing system.

The system study gives an idea of then user requirements. A detailed system study is an essential for developing an efficient system. The techniques used are:

- Observation
- Interview
- Discussion

Observation:

Observation of the functioning of the existing system gives the Idea for the design of the new system. This will figure of the pitfalls of the Current system. It is helpful to understand and study the entire current system. By observation we can point out the changes needed to the existing system. It also validates the data gathered by other means. It also gives a better understanding of the workloads & pressures faced.

Interview:

The main objective of the interview is to gather information Regarding the system from the concerned authorities/employees to find the System requirements & there by improving the existing system. Interviewing the managerial staff & users can make a thorough understanding of the system & this will be useful to improve the efficiency of the existing system.

Discussion:

The main objective of the discussion is to transfer the ideas between the department & the system developer. Through discussions, the problem faced by the user during data entry, data retrieval, report generation can be understood.

2.2 Limitations of existing system:

At present, the requirements of the system are done manually and hence there are number of limitations.

- ❖ The various activities are carried out by different section depending on their activity.
- ❖ The various status information is maintained in books and files, which is very difficult.
- ❖ Reports are produced by manual processing, that will be an unformatted manual and unreliable.

- ❖ Data security is less.
- ❖ Calculations are done manually.

Comparative system study:

Since at present every thing is done manually, it is having lot of drawbacks. The major drawback of the present system is the bulk amount of physical volume of the data making information search & retrieval a tedious process. There are changes of papers containing information.

Because of all these problems of the present system development of the computerized system, which could solve all these, was inevitable. In the case of manual entry, chances of entering incorrect data are high. With the help of help messages & validation checks the new system can contribute a lot to the accuracy of data report generation is very easy. Computerized system can handle large inflow of data. It is fast flexible & user-friendly than the manual one.

2.3 PROPOSED SYSTEM:

The proposed system tries to avoid the problems arising in the existing system. It automates the entire process of embroidery management System. It should have a provision to maintain master entries, provision to Prepare inward, invoice etc. It should also provide often needed reports to Satisfy the need of the concern.

2.4 MERITS OF PROPOSED SYSTEM:

- ⊕ As the proposed system is system oriented it is faster than the manual process
- ⊕ It also minimizes the errors in the data entry.
- ⊕ It improves customer satisfaction due to the improvement in the stitches.
- ⊕ It reduces the burden of staff.

3. SYSTEM SPECIFICATION

3.1 HARDWARE SPECIFICATION

- Ⓢ Processor : Intel Core 2 Duo
- Ⓢ Main Memory : 2 GB
- Ⓢ Hard Disk Capacity : 500 GB
- Ⓢ Keyboard : 101 Keys
- Ⓢ Monitor : VGA with resolution
- Ⓢ Printer : Dot Matrix Printer

3.2 SOFTWARE CONFIGURATION

- Ⓢ Operating System : Windows-7
- Ⓢ Front End : Visual Basic 6.0
- Ⓢ Back End : MS-Access

3.3 SOFTWARE FUTURE

CLIENT/SERVER ENVIRONMENT

Benefits offered by client/server computing:

- Increased end user productivity because of flexible data access.
- Graphically oriented, highly interactive user interface.
- Increased developer productivity through usage of easy to use easy tools.
- Improved access to information because of networking.
- Better control of corporate data through centralized data, systems & network management.
- Easier maintenance of application & data.
- Protection of hardware investments by making use of existing installations of Hardware, software & network and at same time getting maximum leverage out of the available desktop technology.

3.4 ABOUT VISUAL BASIC 6.0

FRONT END TOOL WITH THE VERSION:

Visual Basic is the most popular programming language for the worlds Most popular operating system. By encapsulating the complexities of the windows Application Program Interface (API) into easily manipulated objects.

Visual Basic is the first language continue when they want rapid application development for the windows environment. The ability of custom controls to easily extend the language has made VB a popular choice in an amazingly wide variety of programming tasks.

WHAT IS VB?

“Visual” refers to the method used to create the (GUI).Rather than writing numerous lines of code to describe the appearance and location of interface elements, Simply drag and drop rebuilt objects in to place on screen. The “Basic” refers to the BASIC (Beginners All Purpose Symbolic Instruction Code) language, a language used by more than any other language in the history of computing.

VB is an interpreted language. The main advantage of an Interpreted language is immediate response program development often goes Faster because the code instruction can be easily modified and Immediately tested without being compiled first. This save you considerable Time in writing and testing a program.

MULTITASKING:

Multitasking means running more than one program at the Same time. A VB program can run more than once, and a VB program can Run at the same time as another windows program.

FORMS AND CONTROLS:

Some of the tools are as follows:

TEXT BOX:

Text box control, displays text entered at design time or which Can be changed at runtime. It is used to get text data such as name, address, Description, etc,

LABEL:

A Label is a graphical control you can use to display static text, which a user cannot change.

CHECK BOX:

IT displays a graphical x when selected and the symbol disappears when you click once again.

COMMAND BUTTON:

Command button is used to initiate, interrupt or to stop a Process. Usually a command button closes the window opened, or it opens Other window.

COMBO BOX:

A combo box control combines the features of a text box Control and a list box control. User can enter a information in the text portion or select an item from the list box portion of the control.

LIST BOX:

List Box are used to display pre-decided list of items from Which the user can select one or more choices. List box occupies a fixed area In the form and it displays a fixed amount of options.

NEED OF VB:

In visual programming environment, the user is involved more often and is given a much better understanding of how an application will Actually work before the programmer begins to program.

The following steps are considered while programming in the Visual language.

1. Define the problem to be dissolved.
2. Work with the user to determine the inputs available to solve the problem and the required outputs.
3. Determine how to user wants to enter, retrieve and input information.
4. Design the user interface using forms and controls (The user of the computer) language begins here. It includes the design of both forms and controls and their properties.
5. Test this interface by asking the user to determine if it is acceptable.
Return to step 4
6. If the interface is not acceptable.
7. Write the procedures and modules for the design.
8. Test the completed design by asking the user if it is acceptable. If not, return to step 4 and step 6 depending upon the type of design problem.

Visual Basic 6.0 for windows requires at least Microsoft Windows95/Windows NT3.51, 486 processor and a minimum of 16MB of RAM.

3.5 ABOUT MS-ACCESS

MS-ACCESS is a powerful database management system and The customer can create entire application that requires little or no programming. It supports GUI features and an entire programming Language. VBA(visual basic 6.0 for application) that can be used to develop application.

Access is easy enough to use that, in a short time, beginners can to manage their own data. In MS-ACCESS, the database means the collection of tables that hold data. It collectively stores all other objects such as queries, forms and reports that are used to implement the database management function effectively.

The MS-ACCESS database can act as a BACK-END database for Visual Basic 6.0 as a front-end tool, MS-ACCESS supports the customer with its powerful management functions. Beginners can create his/her own database very simply some mouse clicks.

MS-ACCESS database supports so many data types where a customer can incorporate data from other applications. A database created in MS-ACCESS can be accessed through Visual Basic 6.0 using data control. Here database means a collection of related and a table means a collection of a number of records where a record means a collection of inter-

related fields. It should be noted that a field in an entity is used to describe a striate.

A single table can have any number of indexed fields that can be used to locate records using an expression. This helps in filtering out information according to specific criteria. In other words the saying “Necessity is the need of invention “ hold true for MS-ACCESS either a beginner (or) an advanced programmer can develop her own application effectively and efficiently.

4. SYSTEM DESIGN

INTRODUCTION

System study started off with initial analysis of the existing system. The analysis was helpful in giving through understanding of the present system. The analysis of the existing system is also uncovered many flaws and elimination of flaws formed the major objective of the proposed system.

A through knowledge the well details of the production terminologies etc., were understood clearly before system design was initiated. The study of existing system ended up with verifying the stock quantity to be issued with the request the database size was found to ever increasing & that the present set up of following manual method would not service long. This leads to the idea of introducing the DBMS in developing the software. this idea was appreciated when the database need hierarchical security & made going in for an DBMS inevitable due to various other reasons.

OBJECTIVES

The major objective of the embroidery management is to increase the efficiency of the system & to reduce the system & to reduce the cost & time

- maintenance of stock details of design & cloth.
- easy access information.
- reducing the time involved in computer queries.
- reducing the time involved in generation reports.

The system has been designed in six steps which comprises of:

- **INPUT DESIGN**
- **CODE DESIGN**
- **OUTPUT DESIGN**
- **DATABASE DESIGN**
- **FORM DESIGN**
- **REPORT DESIGN**

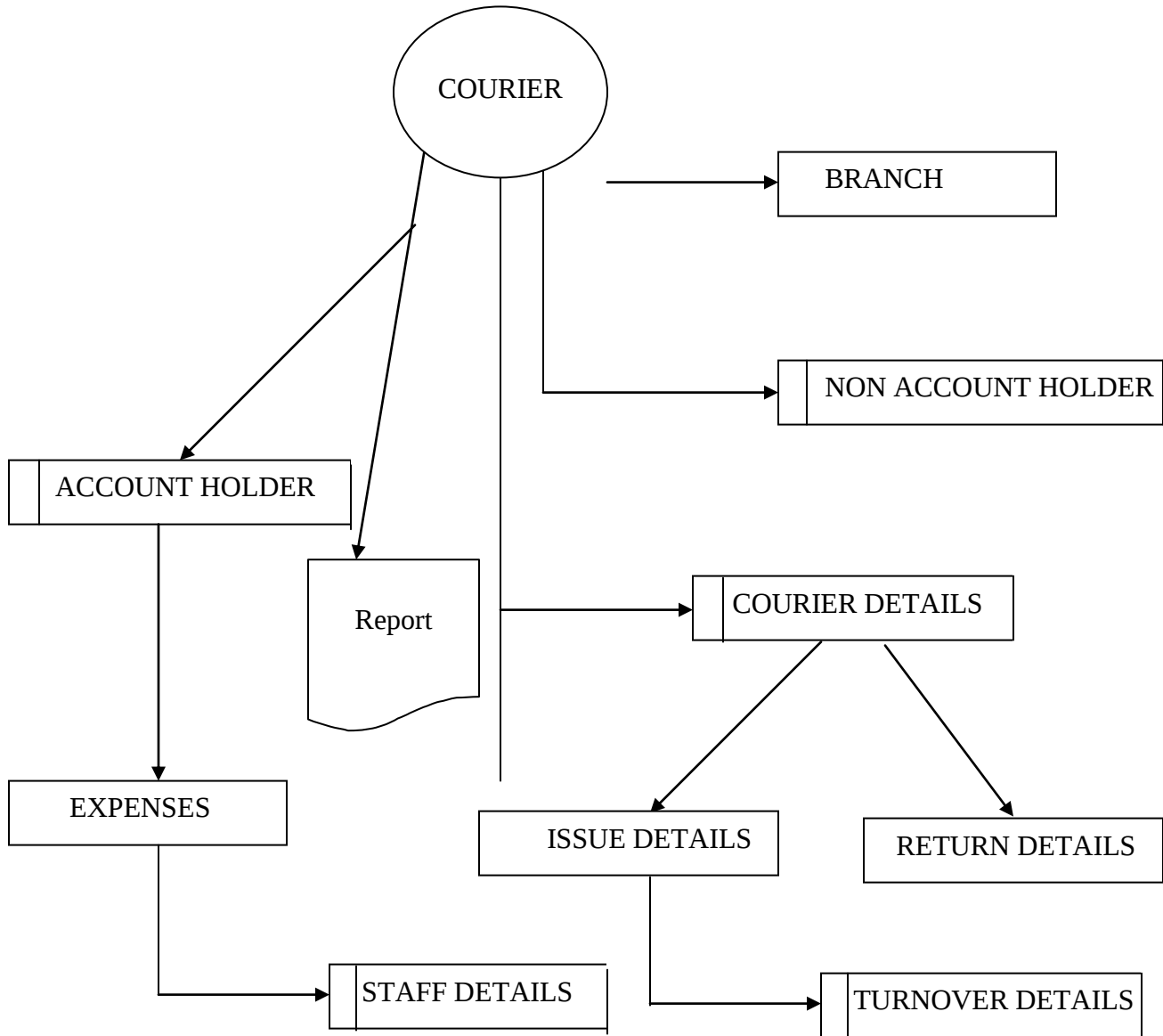
4.1 ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN

DESIGN FUNDAMENTAL

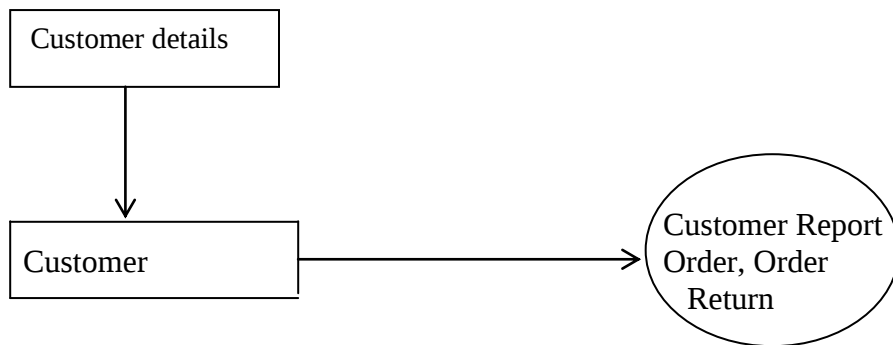
The word system is possibly the most overused and abused term in the technical lexicon. System can be defined as the “a set of fact, principles, rules etc., classified and arranged in an orderly form so as to show a logical plan linking the various parts” here the system design defines the computer based information system. The primary objective is to identify user requirements and to build a system that satisfies these requirements.

Design is much more creative process than analysis. Design is the first step in the development of any system or product. Design can be defined as “the process of applying various techniques and principles for the purpose of defining a device, a process or a system in sufficient detail to permit its physical realization”.

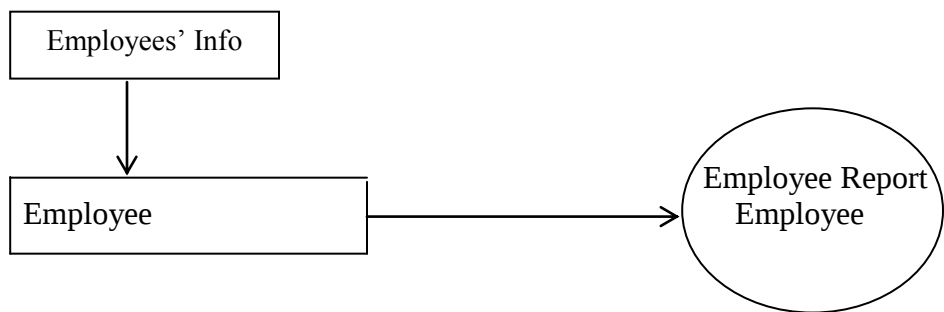
4.1.1.SYSTEM FLOW CHART



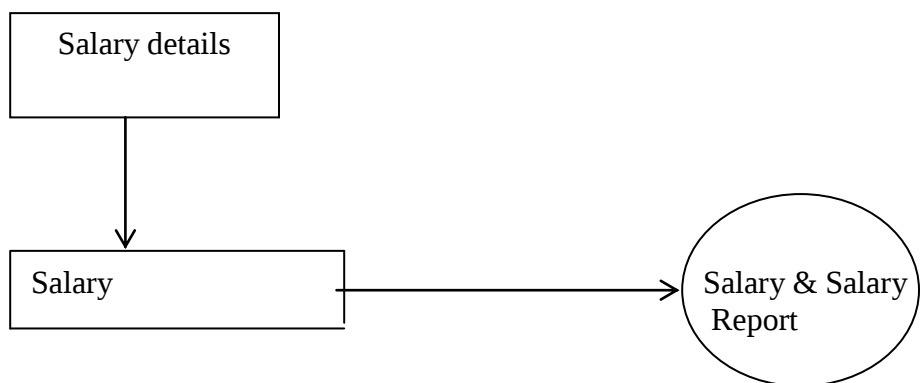
Customer



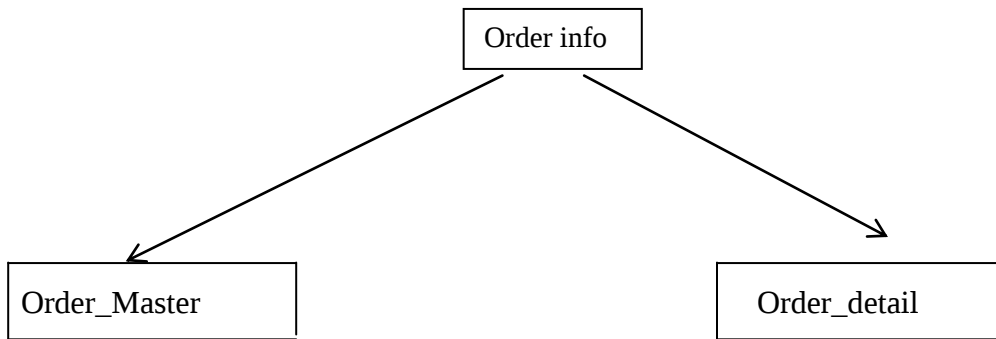
Employee



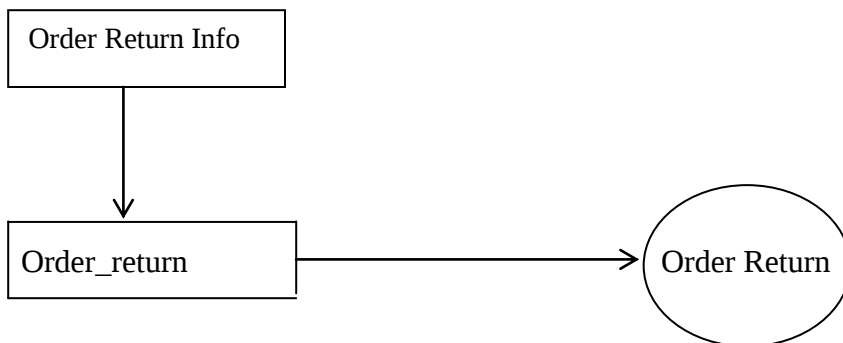
Salary

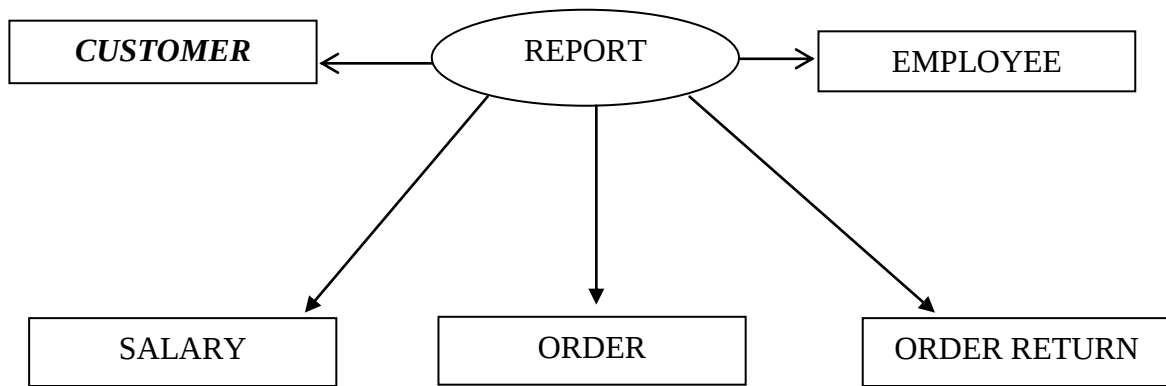


Order



Order Return





4.2 DATABASE DESIGN

The database design involves creation of tables. Tables are represented in physical database as stored files. They have their own independent existence. A table consists of rows and columns. Each column corresponds to a piece of information called field. A set of fields constitutes a record. The record contains all the information, specific to a particular item.

TABLE NAME: ACCOUNT HOLDER DETAILS**PRIMARY KEY: CUSTID**

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	SIZE	description
CUSTID	NUMBER	20	Customer id
NAME	TEXT	50	Name
PER STREET	TEXT	50	Present street
PER CITY	TEXT	50	Present city
PIN CODE	NUMBER	25	Pincode
PER STATE	TEXT	50	Present state
PER PH NO	NUMBER	20	Present phone number
OFF STREET	TEXT	50	Office street
OFF CITY	TEXT	50	Office city
OFF PIN CODE	NUMBER	25	Office pin code
OFF STATE	TEXT	50	Office state
OFF PH NO	NUMBER	25	Office phone number
E.MAIL ID	TEXT	50	Email id
BRAND NUMBER	NUMBER	20	Brand number
AMOUNT	CURRENCY	20	Amount
DATE	DATE/TIME	10	Date

TABLE NAME=NON ACOUNT HOLDER DETAILS

PRIMARY KEY: NONMEMBERID

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	SIZE	Description
NON MEMBER ID	TEXT	55	Nonmember id
FROM NAME	TEXT	50	From name
FROM SREET	TEXT	50	From sreet
FROM CITY	TEXT	50	From city
FROM STATE	TEXT	50	From stste
PH NO	NUMBER	20	Phone number
BR/FR NO	NUMBER	20	Br /Fr number
DATE	DATE/TIME	10	Date

TABLE NAME=COURIER DETAILS**Primary key: courier id**

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	SIZE	Description
COURIER ID	NUMBER	20	Courier id
MEM/NM ID	TEXT	50	Member nonmember id
BR/FR NO	TEXT	55	BR/ FR number
TO NAME	TEXT	50	To name
TO STREET	TEXT	50	To street
TO CITY	TEXT	50	To city
TO PIN CODE	NUMBER	20	To pin code
TO STATE	TEXT	50	To stste
TO PH NO	NUMBER	20	To phone number
DATE	DATE/TIME		Date
WEIGHT	NUMBER	20	Weight
RATE	CURRENCY	20	Rate

TABLE NAME=COURIER RETURN DETAILS

Foreign key: courier no

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	SIZE	Description
COURIER NO	NUMBER	20	Courier number
RETURN DATE	DATE/TIME		Return date
BRANCH NO	TEXT	20	Branch number
REASON	TEXT	50	Reason

TABLE NAME=EXPENCES DETAILS

Primary key: expensesid

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	SIZE	Description
expensesid	TEXT	10	expenses id
PETTY EXP	CURRENCY	20	Petty expenses
TRAVEL EXP	CURRENCY	20	Travel expenses
REPAIR EXP	CURRENCY	20	Repair expenses
E DATE	DATE/TIME	20	Expenses date

TABLE NAME=STAFF DETAILS

Primary key: staff no

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	SIZE	Description
STAFF NO	TEXT	55	Staff no
STAFF NAME	TEXT	50	Staff name
STREET	TEXT	50	Street
CITY	TEXT	50	City
PIN CODE	NUMBER	20	Pin code
STATE	TEXT	50	State
PH NO	NUMBER	25	Phone no
QUALIFICATION	TEXT	50	Qualification
DESIGNATION	TEXT	50	Designation
RIGHTS	TEXT	55	Rights
SALARY	CURRENCY	45	Salary

TABLE NAME=BRANCH DETAILS

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	SIZE	Description
BRANCH NAME	TEXT	50	Branch name
BRANCH NO	TEXT	55	Branch number
BRANCH STREET	TEXT	50	Branch street
BRANCH CITY	TEXT	55	Branch city
PIN CODE	NUMBER	20	Pin code
BRANCH STATE	TEXT	50	Branch state
BRANCH PH NO	NUMBER	20	Branch phone number

TABLE NAME=TODAY TURN OVER DETAILS

Foreign key: br/fr no

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	SIZE	Description
BR/FR NO	TEXT	55	br/fr no
EACH_OVER	CURRENCY	45	Each day turn over
COURIER RECEIVED	NUMBER	20	Courier received
COURIER DISPATCH	CURRENCY	25	Courier dispatch
DATE	DATE/TIME		Date

5. SYSTEM TESTING AND IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 SYSTEM TESTING

Objectives of System Testing:

Testing is an activity to verify that a correct system is being built and is performed with the intent of finding faults in the system. However not restricted to being performed after the development phase is complete but this is to be carried out in parallel specification. Testing results, once gathered and evaluated, provide qualitative indication of software quality and reliability and serve as a basis for design modification if required a project is set to be incomplete without proper testing.

system testing is process of checking whether the development system is working according to the original objectives and requirements. The system should be tested experimentally with test data so as to ensure that the system works according to the required specification. When the system is found working, test it with actual data and check performance.

Software testing is a critical element of software quality assurance and represents the ultimate review of specification, design and coding. The increasing visibility of software as a system element and the attendant “cost” associated with a software failure is motivating forces for a well planned, through testing.

Testing Principles:

All tests should be traceable to customer requirements. The focus of testing will shift progressively from programs. Exhaustive testing is not possible. To be more effective, testing should be one, which has probability of finding errors.

The following are the attributes of good test:

- ⊕ A good test has a high probability of finding an error.
- ⊕ A good test is not redundant.
- ⊕ A good test should be “best of breed”.
- ⊕ A good test should neither too simple nor too complex.

Levels Of Testing

The details of the software functionality tests are given below.

The testing procedure that has been used is as follows:

1. Unit Testing
2. Integration Testing
3. Validation Testing
4. Output Testing
5. User acceptance system
6. Performance Testing

1. Unit Testing

The first level of testing is called as Unit testing. Here the different modules are tested and the specifications produced during design for the modules. Unit Testing is essential for verification of the goal and to test the internal logic of the modules. Unit testing was conducted to the different modules of the project. Errors were noted down and corrected down immediately and the program clarity as increased.

The testing was carried out during the programming stage itself. In this step each module is found to be working satisfactory as regard to the expected output from the module.

1. Integration Testing

The second level of testing includes integration testing. It is a systematic testing of constructing structure. At the same time tests are conducted to uncover errors associated with the interface. It need not be the case, that software whose modules when run individually and showing perfect results will also perfect results when run as a whole.

The individual modules are tested again and the results are verified. The goal is to see if the modules can be integrated between modules. Poor interfacing may result in data being lost across an interface causing serious problems. This testing activity can be

considered as testing the design and emphasizes on testing modules interactions.

3. Validation Testing

The next level of testing is validation testing. Here the entire software is tested. The reference document for this process is the requirement and the goal is to see if the software meets its requirements.

The requirement document reflects and determines whether the software functions the user expected. At the culmination of the integration testing, software is completely assembled as a package, interfacing and corrected and a final series of software test and validation test begins. The proposed system under construction has been tested by Using validation testing and found to be working satisfactory.

4. Output testing

The output of the software should be acceptable to the system user. The output requirements are defined during the system analysis. Testing of the software system is done against the output requirements and the output testing was completed with success.

5. User acceptance system

An acceptance test has the objective of selling the user on the validity and reliability of the system. It verifies that the systems procedures operate to system specification and make the integrity of vital

data is maintained.

6. Performance Testing

This project is a system-based project, and the modules are interdependent with the other modules, so the testing cannot be done module by module. So the unit testing is not possible in the case of this driver. So this system is checked only with their performance to check their quality.

In case of the Unit testing the initialization module is first tested. Since read module and the write module is interdependent the performance testing is done only after the final phase of coding.

5.2 IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation is the stage in the project where the theoretical design is turned into a working system. the most crucial stage is achieving a successful new system & giving the user confidence in that the system will work efficiently & effectively.

It involves careful planning investigation of the current system & its constraints on implementation & design of methods to achieve change. Apart from these , the two major task of preparing for implementation are Education & training of users & system testing.

6. MAINTENANCE

MAINTENANCE FUNDAMENTALS

The term “software maintenance” is used to describe the software engineering activities that occur following delivery of a software product to the customer. The maintenance phase of the software life cycle is the time period in which a software product performs useful work.

Maintenance activities involve making enhancement to software products, adapting products to new environments and correcting problems. Software product enhancement may involve providing new functional capabilities, improving user display and modes of interaction, and upgrading external documents. Adaptation of software to a new environment may involve moving the software to a different machine. Problem correction involves modification and revalidation of software to correct errors.

The enhancement of this project can be accomplished easily. That is, any new functional capabilities can be added to the project by simply including the new module in the homepage and giving a hyperlink to that module. Adaptation of this project to a new environment is also performed easily.

6.1. Corrective Maintenance

Even with the best quality assurance activities, it is likely that they customer will uncover defects in the software. Corrective maintenance changes the software to correct defects.

6.2. Adaptive Maintenance

An activity that modifies the software to properly interface with a changing environment. The system has been modified so that various change include to the new system.

In case of Fund Transfer, adoptive maintenance has been performed, that is in earlier system (character based UNIX system) changes are fixed and if any new changes are to be included, was a difficult task. Now provisions are given so that the user can define various changes. Such as it designed to accommodate the new change in further.

6.3. Enhancement Maintenance

As software is used, the customer/user will recognize additional functions that will provide benefit. Perceptive maintenance extends the software beyond its original functional requirements.

In the case of Net banking system can be added new functions such that the user can able to retrieve the information in a user friendly and it will be very helpful for future development.

7. FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

SCOPE FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

The “AUTOMATION OF COURIER SYSTEM” programming has made possible for the accessing of data relating to employees and Customer Details. The system has been developed in Visual Basic as front end and Microsoft Access as back end.

Top down programming technique has been adopted while developing the project. Each task is divided into separate modules. Hence modification and enhancement can be easily made without affecting any other part of the program.

The system has been developed to satisfy the needs of the institute. The entire system is user friendly and interactive. The performance of the system is provided efficiently.

The system was tested with all possible sample data and was found to have an effective planning of the functions or process with a high degree of accuracy and user friendliness. The newly developed system overcomes all the drawbacks of the existing system. That is it more or less eliminates the manual works to computerized one.

In future this project can be modified to suit all conditions. Now the tax system has been changed. The customer may require changing their tax, so that the future system may build to adopt new situations. Some of the pre-configured input/outputs could be controlled by the system admin. So that the software may suitable for industry and middle level operators too.

8. CONCLUSION

This project is successfully completed and works properly according to the needs this project is developed in visual basic, ms-access & crystal reports. The system maintains data consistency by avoiding manual error & stock are maintained accurately which reduces the losses that can be made due to various environment features. All the requirement regard to this problem are solved the needs specified in the problem definition are fulfilled. This project will help all end users as a user-friendly system.

9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Elias M.Awad - “System analysis & Design Galgotia
Publications, New Delhi.
2. Gary Cornell - “Visual Basic 6.0 from Ground up”
3. Petersons Evageloneous - “Visual Basic 6.0”, Bpb
Publications, New Delhi.
4. Roger S. Pressman - “Software engineering”, MC
GrawHill Publications, New Delhi.