Courier Management System

A PROJECT SYNOPSIS

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Introduction

The project entitled as "COURIER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM" is developed to transfer the some important and personal messages from one place to another. So this is used for global connections. Immediate processing will be done. Today people like to send the letter and other things with the help of this courier. Because it is maintaining the timings and the minimum expenditures. The international and cargo trading can be done in this courier. This project is provided for making this work as computerized one. So the manual workings can be reduced by this valuable processing.

This courier is also used in domestic and it is also provided in remote areas. So the person who is unknown to this process is also learned easily. The branches of this courier is provided all over the world. The courier is much faster than the postal letters, so the people like to have this kind of approaches.

The project is developed using the front-end ASP.net and as a back-end we use SQL Server 2005, So the storage of data for different modules are easy and viewing the data can be done in the forms organised in the database.

Purpose:-

The purpose of developing courier management system is to computerized the traditional way of taking attendance. Another

purpose for developing this software is to generate the report automatically as per the user demand.

Technology Used:-

Language:- ASP .NET

Backend:- SQL server 2005

Recommended System Requirement:-

- **Processor** **Intel Pentium IV 2.66 GHz**
- **Main Memory** **512 MB**
- **Hard Disk Capacity** **160 GB**
- **Operating System** **Windows XP**
- **Front End** **ASP.NET**
- **Back End** **SQL server 2005**

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

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

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 Turn over 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.

SYSTEM STUDY

The system study phase studies the problem, identifies alternate Solutions evaluate those solutions and finally recommends 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 work loads & 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.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed system tries to avoid the problems arised in the existing system. It automates the entire process of embroiding 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.

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.**

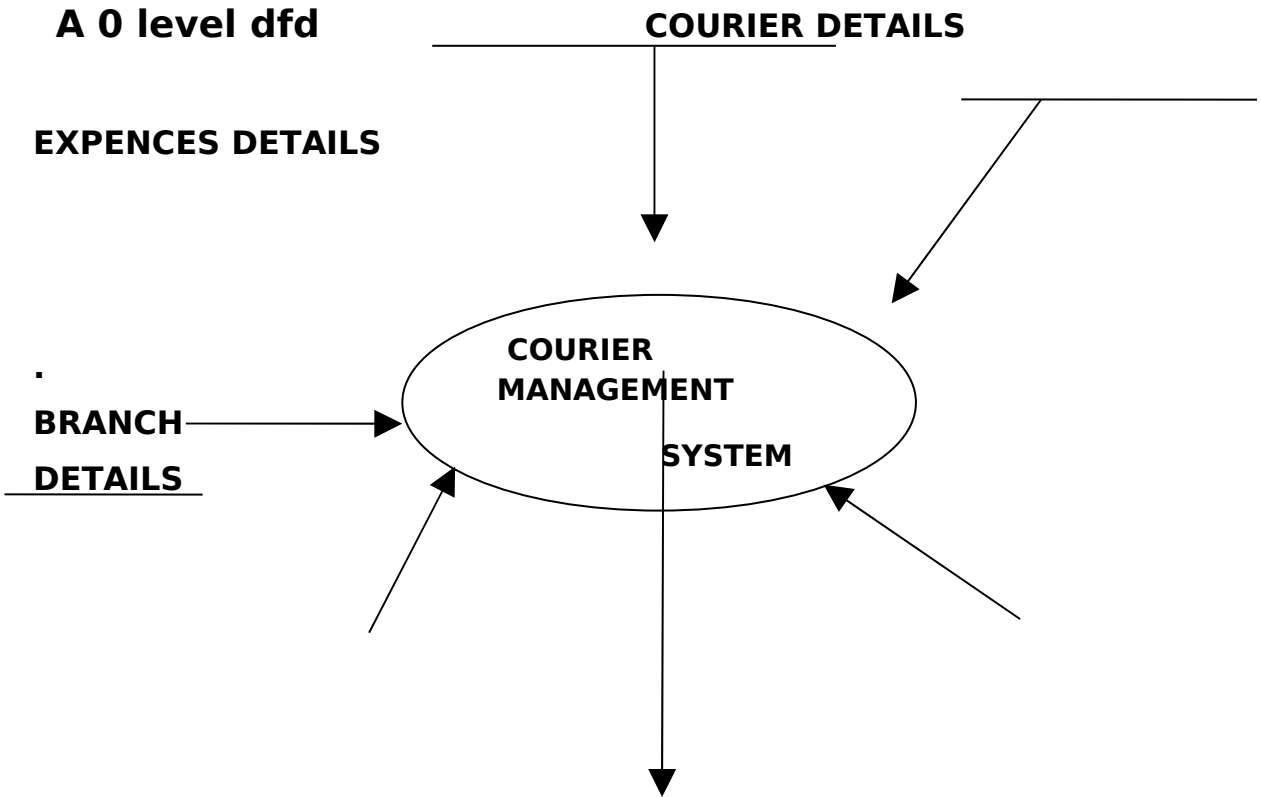
OBJECTIVES

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

- **Maintanance of stock details of design & cloth.**
- **Easy access information.**
- **Reducing the time involved in computer queries.**
- **Reducing the time involved in generation reports.**

DFD:

A 0 level dfd



ACCOUNT HOLDER DETAILS **TOTAL TURNOVER**

Output

REPORT AND STATUS

SYSTEM TESTING AND IMPLEMENTATION

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 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.

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**

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.

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.

Validation Testing

The next level of testing is validation testing. Here the entire software is tested. The reference document for this process is he 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.

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 id done against the output requirements and the output testing was completed with success.

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.

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.

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.