Project Report On

ASSIGNMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Submitted towards partial fulfillment for the award of the degree of

MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATION

At

Uttaranchal Institute of Management, Dehradun

Submitted by:

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MCA VI Semester

(2008-2011)

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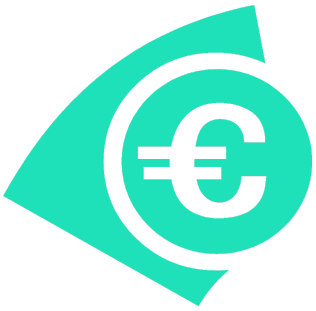
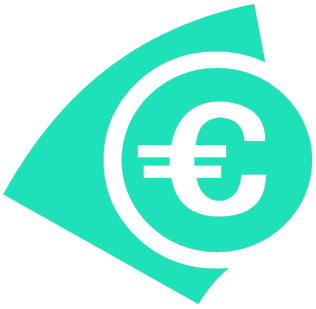
UIM Dehradun

Dehradun



CERTIFICATE

Submitted by :Mohit Kumar



CERTIFICATE

*This is to certify that the work embodied in the project report entitled "**Assignment Management System**" is own account of work carried out by **Mohit Kumar** Student of **M.C.A VI Semester** Uttaranchal Institute of Management Dehradun. To the best of my knowledge this work has not been submitted elsewhere for the award of any other degree.*

Ms.Nidhi Gussain

(Lecturer MCA Department)

UIM Dehradun

Submitted by :Mohit Kumar

DECLARATION

*I declare that this project report entitled "**Assignment Management System**" is my bonafide work. I am also aware that the work presented in this report has not been submitted for any other degree or diploma to any other University/Institution.*

Mohit Kumar

MCA VI Semester

(2008-2011)

VIM Dehradun

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Before going into thick of things I would like to add a few heartfelt words for the people who were part of this project in numerous ways. A large number of teachers, students and computer lovers have made valuable suggestions which have been incorporated in this work. It is not possible to acknowledge all of them individually. I take this opportunity to express my profound gratitude and ineptness to them.

I am gratefully thankful to ***Mr. Khalid Mohiuddin*** *HCL Infosystems Dehradun ,Ms Nidhi Gussain (Lecturer MCA Department) UIM Deahradun for their kind cooperation, excellent suggestions, moral support and guidance.*

I am immensely beholden to Ms Ritika Arora HOD (Computer Application Dept.)UIM Dehradun for his continuous help, assistance and valuable suggestion during this course of the work.

The love, affection and encouragement that I got from my family members is unforgettable, they are my strength, my support and my pride. How can I ever thank to my dearest Family Members for always cheering up and spicing up my life

It's a time to depart and I am flooded with nostalgic memories of spent with my friends. It shall always remember Mohit Kumar and Rohit Sukla for their unforgettable cooperation, in the project development.

I express my thanks to the office staff of the HCL Infosystems and labs for their day to day help specially Ms. Nidhi Chaudhary.

At least we thank and praise the Almighty for his constant blessing and grace through every step of our life.

Submitted by :Mohit Kumar

Mohit Kumar

PREFACE

This software is for novice as well as an experienced person. I have tried to present this software in a simple and easy manner. This will give you a confidence to tackle the actual database related problems you may have to resolve.

*The figures drawn in '**Screens**' section is the actual screen images on the monitor of a computer.*

A computer software succeeds only when it meets the need of the people who use it, when it performs flawlessly over a long period of time, when it is easy to modify and even easier to use.

I have tried my best to meet all the requirements and need of this system. If you have any comment or suggestion that can help to improve the software please send it to me.

Mohitchauhan71@gmail.com

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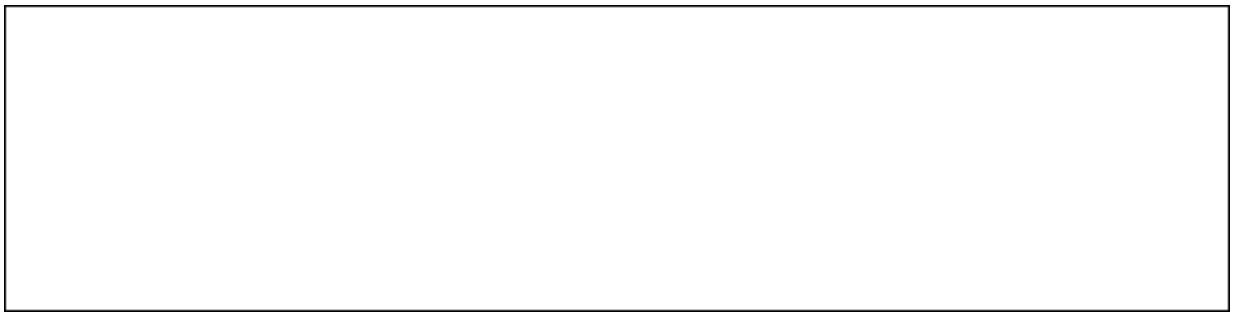

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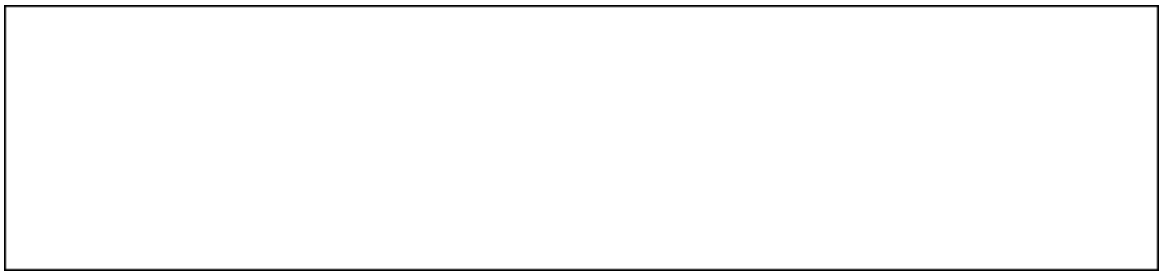


Submitted by :Mohit Kumar


Be an Intrapreneur
HCL Family
Endless Growth Opportunities
HCL Culture
Fulfilling Job Content

INTRODUCTION TO COMPANY

HCL Infosystems is India's premier information enabling company. Leveraging its 27 years of expertise in total technology solutions, HCL Infosystems offers value-added services in key areas such as system integration, networking consultancy and a wide range of support services.

HCL Infosystems is among the leading players in all the segments comprising the domestic IT products, solutions and related services business, which includes PCs, servers, networking products, imaging & communication products.

Continuously meeting the ever increasing customer expectations and applications, its focus on integrated enterprise solutions has strengthened the HCL Infosystems SSO's (System Support Organization) capabilities in supporting installation types ranging from single to large, multi-location, multi-vendor & multi-platform spread across India. The SSO, comprising a direct support force of over 1600+ members, is operational at 170+ locations across the country and is the largest such human resource of its kind in the IT business. A majority of the SSO members have been specially trained in a variety of supporting solutions, the company's key focus area.

HCL Infosystems manufacturing facilities are ISO 9001 - 2000 & ISO 14001 certified and adhere to stringent quality standards and global processes. With the largest installed PC base in the country, four indigenously developed and manufactured PC brands - 'Infiniti', 'Busybee' 'Beanstalk' and the 'Ezeebee' - and its robust manufacturing facilities; HCL Infosystems aims to further leverage its dominance in the PC market. It has been consistently rated as Top player in PC industry by IDC .The 'Infiniti' line of business computing products is incorporated with leading edge products from world leaders such as Intel. A fully integrated and business-ready family of servers and workstations, the 'Infiniti Global Line' is targeted at medium and large companies to

help them to manage their enterprise-related applications. It has considerable dominance in verticals like finance, government, and education & research.

The Frontline Division of HCL Infosystems has an extensive network of over 1000 resellers across 300 cities. Frontline Division has actively promoted the penetration of PCs in the home and the small office/home office (SOHO) segments, through Beanstalk PCs, Toshiba Laptops & Dragon Speech Recognition Systems.

Constant evolution with changing times has helped HCL Infosystems retain its leadership and profitability for all stakeholders. In 1992, HCL formed a joint venture company, HCL HP, with the international computer giant, Hewlett-Packard (HP), and precipitated a technological leap by achieving world class manufacturing expertise in the country for HP's RISC/UNIX based business servers and workstations. In 1997, HCL and its joint venture partner, HP, re-organized their joint business activities in India through the buying back of HP's 26 per cent of equity in HCL HP by the HCL promoters.

Last year, HCL entered into an alliance with SUN Microsystems to be their Enterprise Distributor for entire range of SUN products. Combing the latest technology & best-practices from SUN, with 27 years of customer relationship and pan Indian sales & service expertise of HCL, it aims to leverage the relationship to offer complete spectrum of IT to the end user.

HCL has closely seen the IT industry rise from scratch, and has actively participated in its progress. During the twenty-seven year journey, it has picked up valuable lessons in serving the IT needs of the Indian customer and gathered domain expertise to successfully service various businesses.

HCL InfiNet, our 100% subsidiary focuses on the ever-growing segment in Imaging, Telecom and Communication products, solutions and services. HCL InfiNet's product portfolio covers a range of other office automation and communication products through alliances with world leaders - including mobile communication products from Nokia, Duprinters from Duplo, LCD projectors from InFocus, Mass Mailing solutions from Pitney Bowes and voice and telecommunication solutions from Ericsson. It has an

exclusive sale and support partnership with Toshiba Corporation, Japan, for sales and servicing of its imaging and photocopier products.

The Managed Network Service offerings for corporates include VPNs, ASP offerings, Co Location/ hosting, CDNs, security, corporate internet telephony solutions, technical and consumer help desks, 24/7 Network Operations Centre monitoring and a host of value added networking services. Consumer services include dialup PSTN/ISDN Internet access, Valufon calling cards and VoIP telephony devices.

As a leading information enabler, HCL Infosystems has long standing relationships with world technology leaders such as SUN for enterprise computing solutions, Intel and AMD for PCs and PC Servers; Microsoft, Novell and SCO for operating systems and software solutions; Toshiba Corp. for business automation equipment; and Oracle, Sybase and Informix for RDBMS platform, EMC, Veritas for storage solutions. The aim is to straddle the entire landscape of information enabling technology far more comprehensively, effectively and competitively.

Indeed, a vision to create enterprises of tomorrow.

VISION STATEMENT

"Together we create the enterprises of tomorrow"

MISSION STATEMENT

"To provide world-class information technology solutions and services to enable our customers to serve their customers better"

QUALITY POLICY

"We shall deliver defect-free products, services and solutions to meet the requirements of our external and internal customers, the first time, every time"

OUR OBJECTIVES

OUR MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

To fuel initiative and foster activity by allowing individuals freedom of action and innovation in attaining defined objectives.

OUR PEOPLE OBJECTIVES

To help people in HCL Infosystems Ltd. share in the company's successes, which they make possible; to provide job security based on their performance; to recognize their individual achievements; and help them gain a sense of satisfaction and accomplishment from their work.

CORE VALUES

We shall uphold the dignity of the individual.

We shall honour all commitments.

We shall be committed to Quality, Innovation and Growth in every endeavor.

We shall be responsible corporate citizens.

PRODUCTS

- Computing Products
- Technology Products
- Display Products
- Networking Products
- Storage Solutions
- Software Licenses
- Digital Lifestyle Products & Solutions
- Imaging Products & Solutions
- POS Products & Solutions
- Telecom Products & Solutions

SERVICES

- IT Infrastructure Consultancy
- IT Audit - Security, Compliance & Risk Management

- ERP Consulting & Services
- Managed Services
- Strategic Outsourcing Services
- Infostructure Services
- System Integration
- Networking Infrastructure
- Facilities Management
- VPN & Managed Networking (Infinet)

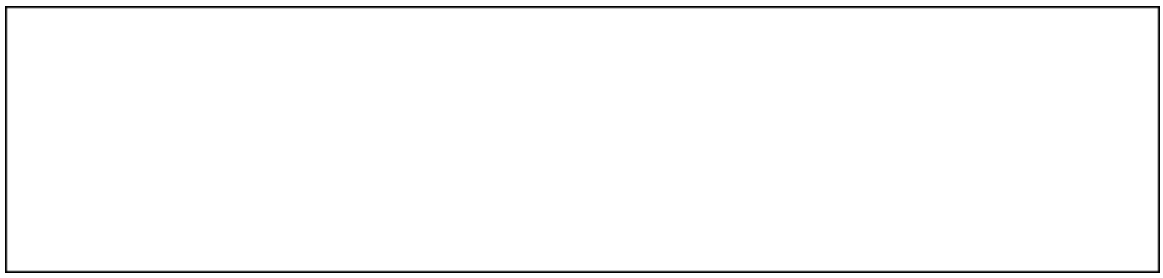
OUTLINE OF PROJECT

Project title: Assignment Management System

Objective:

Now a days in many company to assign job to employee they call a meeting and to trace the progress report of work also they meet directly then question arises to do that work on line they want a system in which they are able to give job online and trace the current status of the work and completion according to that. They also major the employee efficiency regarding the work completion on time.

The main objective of this software is to automate the assignment process of work. Using this software an employee can perform assignment related work online. The ***AMS*** software will be used by the employees of the HCL at the time of their assigning of work and thereafter. ***AMS*** is designed to manage, assigning of work process entirely online .It is flexible enough to co-operate any changes or enhancements made later within the application.



Submitted by :Mohit Kumar

FEASIBILITY STUDY

A **feasibility study** is an evaluation of a proposal designed to determine the difficulty in carrying out a designated task. Generally, a feasibility study precedes technical development and project implementation.

- Technology and system feasibility:

The assessment is based on an outline design of system requirements in terms of Input, Processes, Output, Fields, Programs, and Procedures. This can be quantified in terms of volumes of data, trends, frequency of updating, etc. in order to estimate whether the new system will perform adequately or not. Technological feasibility is carried out basically to determine whether the company has the capability in terms of software, hardware, personnel and expertise to handle the completion of the project.HCL fulfilled all the above requirements for the efficient working of web application.

- Economic feasibility:

Economic analysis is the most frequently used method for evaluating the effectiveness of a new system. More commonly known as cost/benefit analysis, the procedure is to determine the benefits and savings that are expected from a candidate system and compare them with costs. If benefits outweigh costs, then the decision is made to design and implement the system. An entrepreneur must accurately weigh the cost versus benefits before taking an action.

  - Cost Based Study: It is important to identify cost and benefit factors. Cost and benefits can be categorized into the following categories. Basically it is

an analysis of the costs to be incurred in the system and benefits derivable out of the system. In a broad sense the costs can be divided into two types 1. Development costs 2. Operating costs.

- Time Based Study: Contrast to the traditional system management it can generate any information of data just by single click and it saves user time .No extra time is being provided to deliver application.

- Operational feasibility:

It is a measure of how well a proposed system solves the problems, and takes advantages of the opportunities identified during scope definition and how it satisfies the requirements identified in the requirements analysis phase of system development. This project provide interactive interface to generate report as per the requirements and also user can update the information efficiently. Most of the staff in NIC is computer literate hence the user would be able to use the system. Further NIC also have trained manpower who can keep the system operational and upgrade it if needs arises.

REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

Requirement Analysis is the first phase of software development process. This phase focuses to understand the problem Requirement Analysis is on identifying what is need from these systems, not how the system will achieve its goals. In this phase often at least two parties are involved in Software Development-a client and a developer. The developer has to develop the system to satisfy the clients' needs. The developer and client arrange a meeting and discuss his/her own views the developer asks the clients for needs. After a meeting the developer understands what the requirements of the client are. Before start the development process, the developer analyze, test the requirements which are given by the clients. According to those requirements the developer starts development process. Hence the developer needs a user's problem.

In the software requirement we are dealing with the requirements of the proposed system, that's the capabilities of that system, which is yet to be developed, should have. The software requirement specification (SRS) is a document that completely describes what the proposed software should do without describing how the software will do it. So the basic goal of Requirement Phase is to produce the SRS, which describes the complete external behavior of the proposed software.

The basic aim of problem analysis is to obtain the clear understanding of the needs of the clients and the user, what exactly described from the software, and what the constraints on the solution are? This involves a meeting of user and developers. The developer may ask the following questions to users-:

.Who will use the developed software?

.What types of characteristics may have the software?

.What is the fundamental requirements?

In the Base Online Courier Management System there are different types of Users. Every user has a unique ID.

a) Functional Requirements:

In the development process of the software must face the new record should have a unique registration number.

The software should have the capability that it can be used by the authorized user following requirements-:

b) User requirements:

The main requirement of the user is that this system should be used by the Users and administrator for proper maintaining.

The developer can face a number of requirements given by the user. So, the software should have a number of facilities. The user may require the followings-:

(i) Correctness:

Correctness is the degree to which the software performs its required function. The extent to which the software satisfies its specifications and fulfills the customer's mission objectives.

The software must be correct. The software is correct if the software is tested in each step of its development.

A developed software can said to be correct if it fulfills the user's requirement. This software must operate correctly to its user .The correctness of the software is measured on the basis of the required information.

ii) Performance:

The software must perform required action. All the requirements of the software directly related to its performance. The performance of the software is measured on the basis of response time taken to display the record of the Author. The software response is measured on the basis of execution of the program constraints.

In the Performance, the software must be able to "process all the operations quickly". So the performance is measured by throughput, efficiency, response time and the processing speed.

(iii) User Friendly:

The developed software must be user friendly by which the user can understand the software easily. If the software provides a good interface then it is said to be user friendly. If software is developed in GUI rather than CUI, then the developed software is friendlier.

The Base of Courier Management System is developed by using the ASP.Net as a user interface and the background using Sql. The software can be handled easily and user can use it without more knowledge about the computer. The software provides integrated and consistent information.

(iv) Maintenance:

The user wants that the software must be maintained properly before accepting the software. Software needs to be maintained not because some of its components wear out and need to be replaced, but because there are often same residual errors remaining in the system that must be removed as they are discovered.
The Maintenance of the software is measured by using the maintainability. The maintainability is ease with which a program can be corrected, if an error is encountered. The maintenance depends on the user's requirement because there are many kind of maintenance.

Thus, the user requires maintenance because, maintenance involves understanding the software (code and related modules), understanding the effects of change, making new change. Because often during development some needs are not kept in mind.

C) PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

USER-FRIENDLY

The system should be user-friendly so that the user without any difficulty can easily understand it.

FUNCTIONALITY

The system should provide functions, which can meet the stated, and theimplied needs of the end user.

Maintainability

The system should be easy to maintain i.e. it should have the capability to bemodified, modification include corrections, improvements or adoption of Software according to changed environments and requirements.

b) Less time consuming

c) The system should utilize time effectively.

Portability

The system portability should be taken care of without any interventions. Portability means the capability of the software to be transferred from one environment to another.

Security

The system should be secured from unauthorized access and should be password protected so that no other user can access it.

Error tolerance

The system should be able handle the user errors in any case.

EFFICIENCY

The system should be capable of providing the required performance related to the amount of resources of the organization.

RELIABILITY

The system should be capable enough to maintain the level of performance.

Hardware Requirements

Server side Hardware Requirement:

- ☐ AMD Athlon 64 with processor speed 2.8 or more
- ☐ 256 DDR Ram
- ☐ 40 GB Hard disk
- ☐ Network Interface card
- ☐ IIS
- ☐ CD-Drive

Server side Software Requirement

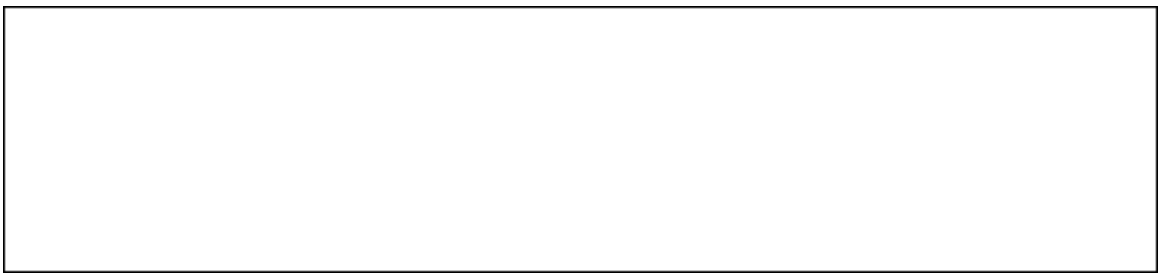
- ☐ Windows XP Professional
- ☐ Visual studio 2008 IDE
- ☐ SQL Server 2005

Client side Hardware requirements:

- ☐ Processor Dual core based computer
- ☐ 2 GB RAM
- ☐ 20 GB HDD
- ☐ 100 Mbps LAN
- ☐ Web Browser

To develop this project the various Software resources are used.

- o Front End : ASP
- o Back End : SQL server 2005
- o Web Server : IIS
- o Technology : .net technology
- o Code-Behind Language : JavaScript, HTML,CSS
- o IDE : visual studio 2005



Submitted by :Mohit Kumar

INTRODUCTION TO PROJECT DESIGN

System design is a solution of "how to" approach to the creation of the proposed system. It facilitates and provides the procedural detail necessary for implementation of the system recommended in the Initial study and Feasibility study. Emphasis is given on translating the requirements into design specification. System design is a highly creative process. This System design process is also referred as data modelling. The most common format used for data modelling is entity-relationship (E-R) diagramming. Data modelling using the E-R notation explains the characteristics and structure of data independent of how the data may be stored in computer memories.

The design of the system is essentially a blueprint or a plan for the solution for the system. Here we consider a system to be a set of components with clearly defined behavior that interacts with each other in a fixed defined manner to produce some behavior or services for its environment. A component of a system can be considered a system with its own components. In a software system a component is a software module.

Modules

The user classes can be divided into three categories..

1.Admin

2.Super user

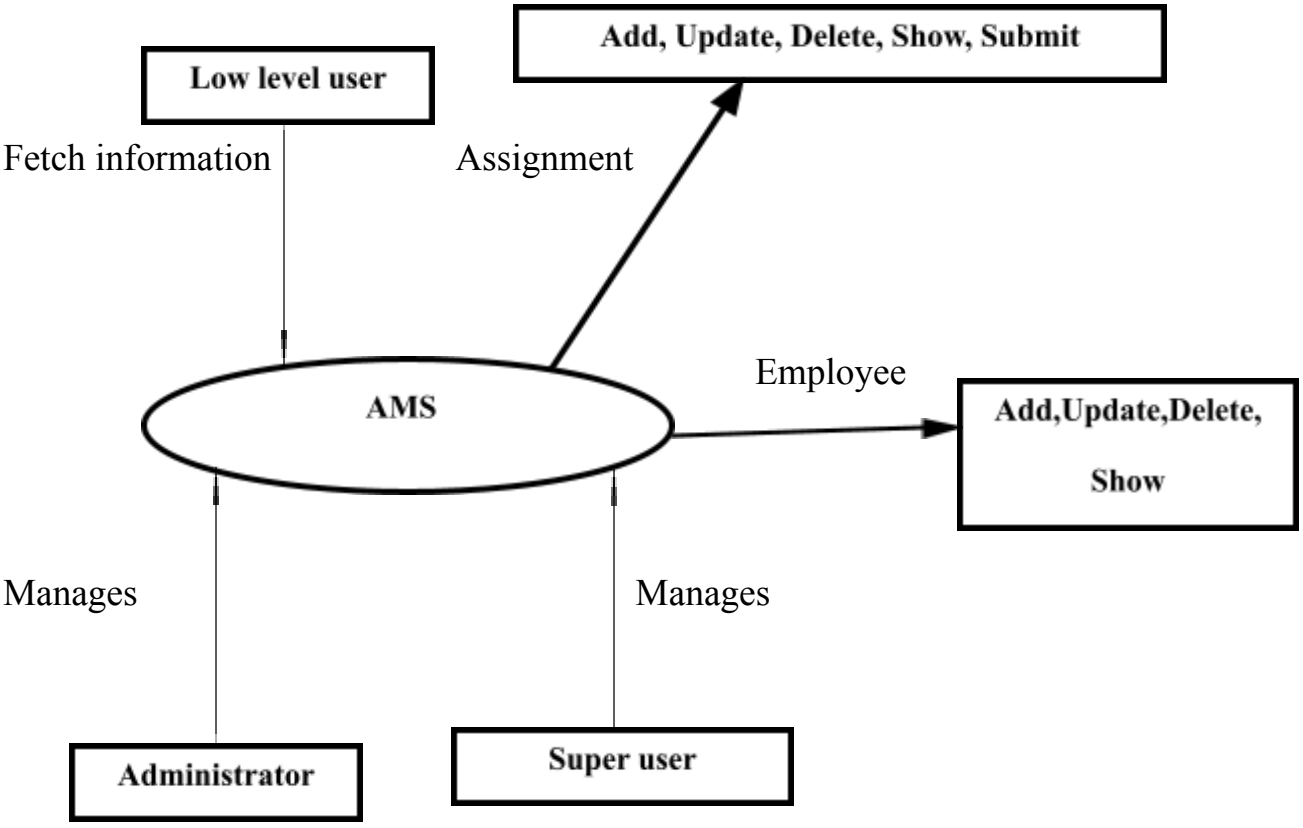
3.General user

Admin:- Admin user is a power user having the capability to create a new super user as well as general user and also delete the super usre and general user. This user also having the power to assign the assignment to the super user.

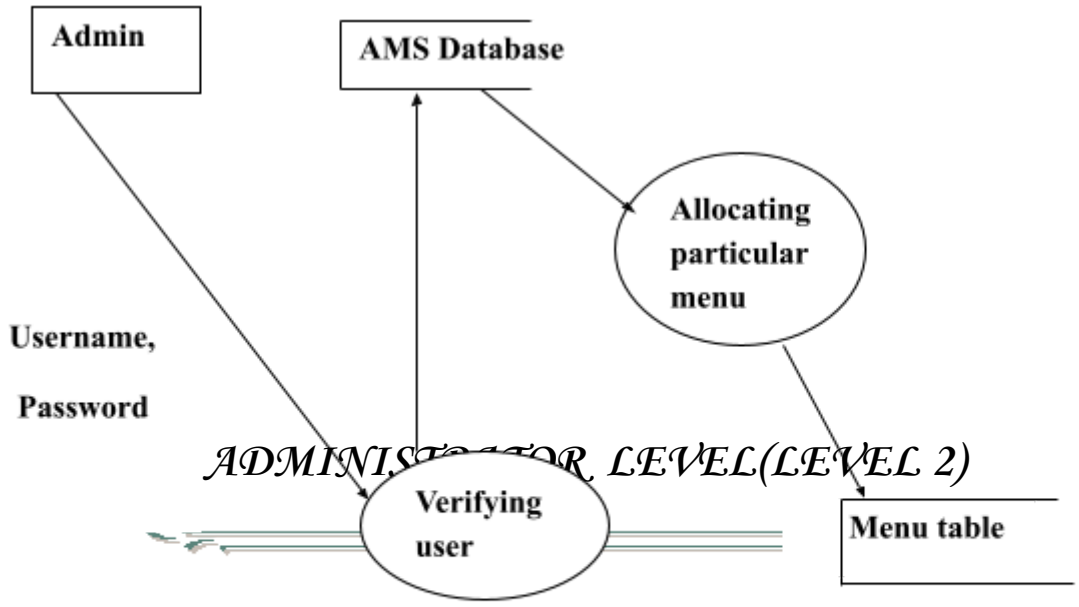
Super User:- super user is a power user having the capability to assign the assignment to general user. This user also having the power to add and delete the assignment.

General User:-General user can see the details of the assignment.and download the assignment from the database and can see the list of assignment and also can change the own password.

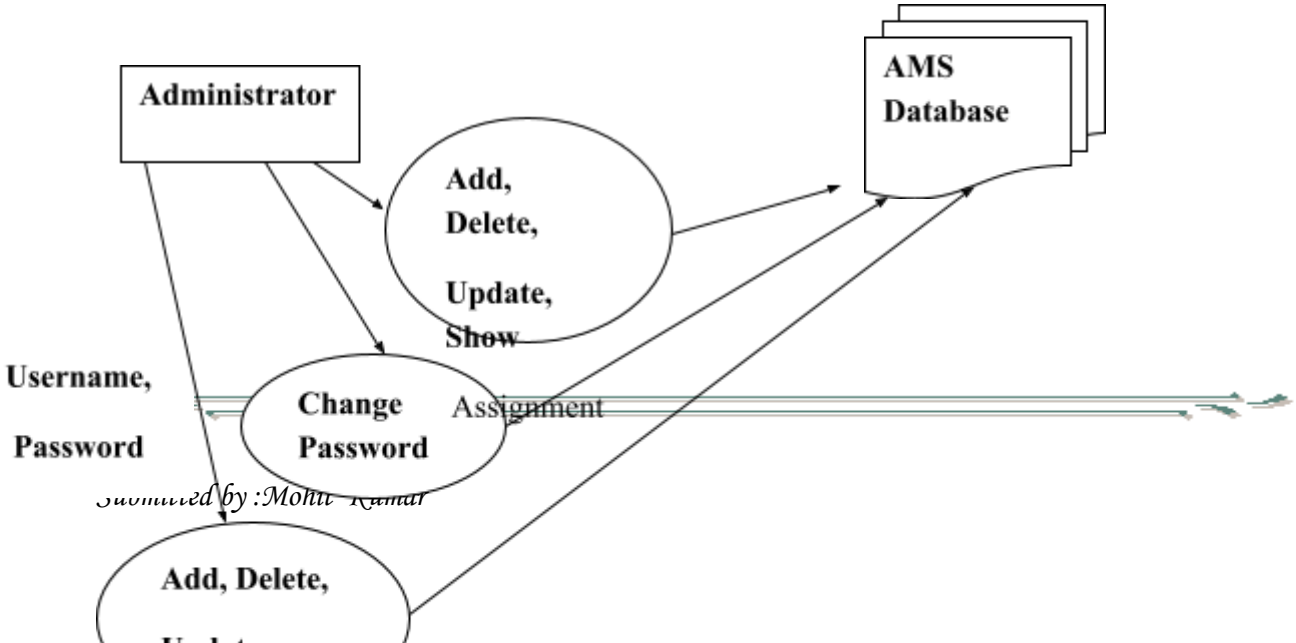
DATA FLOW DIAGRAM (CONTEXT LEVEL)



LOGIN PROCESS (LEVEL)



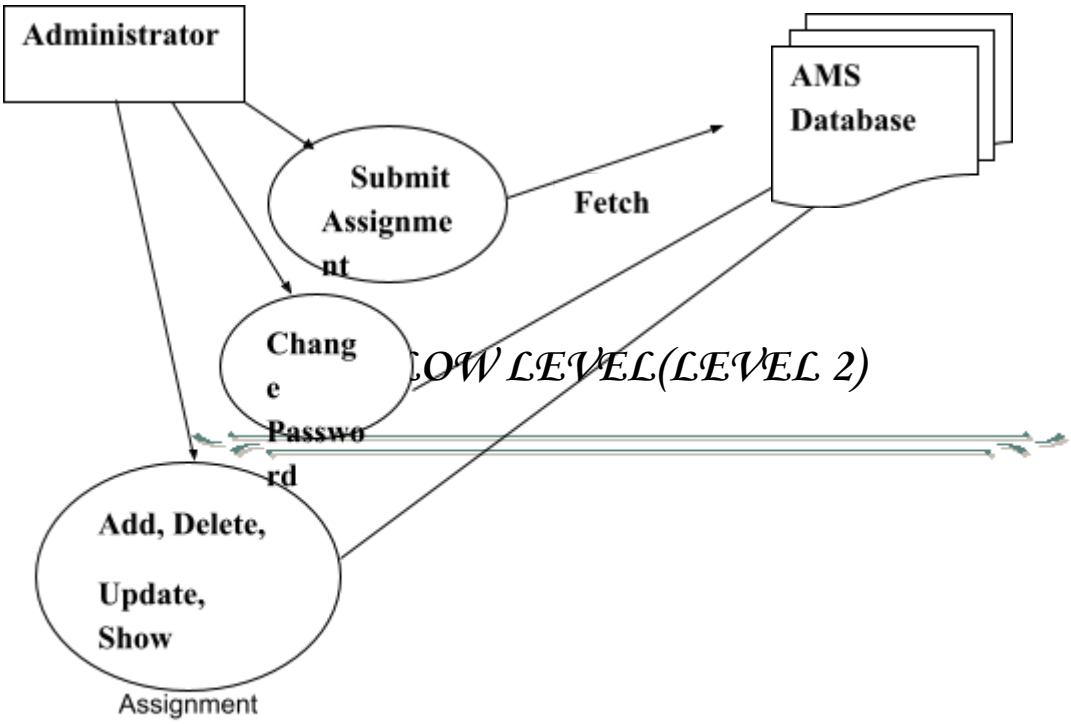
ADMINISTRATOR LEVEL(LEVEL 2)



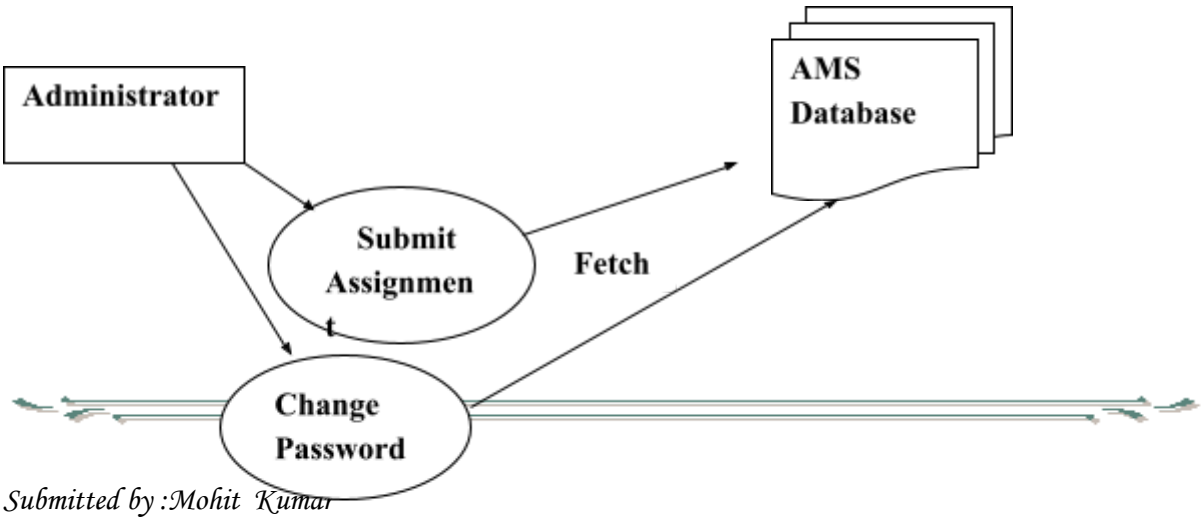
MIDDLE LEVEL(LEVEL 2)

Username,

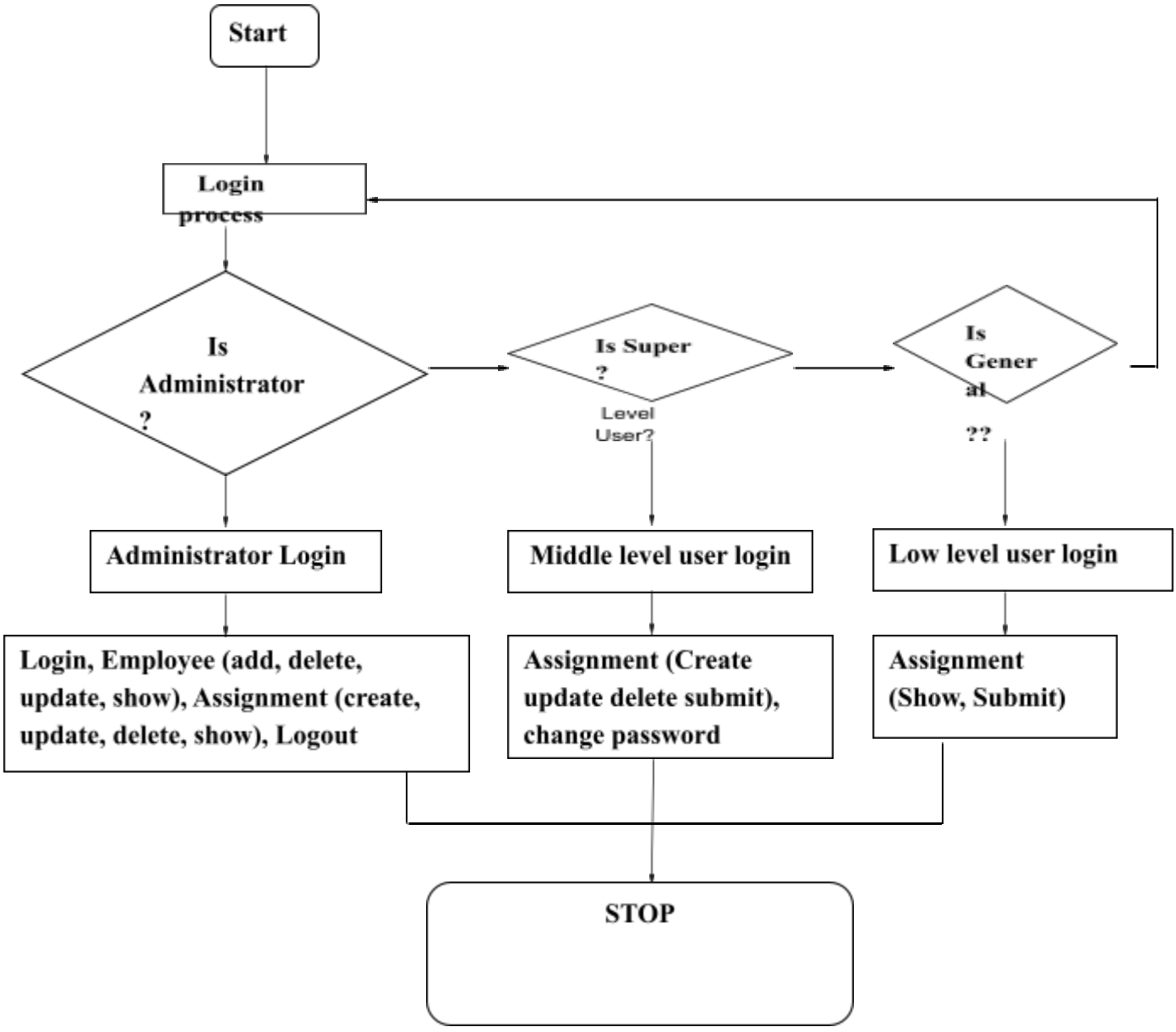
Password



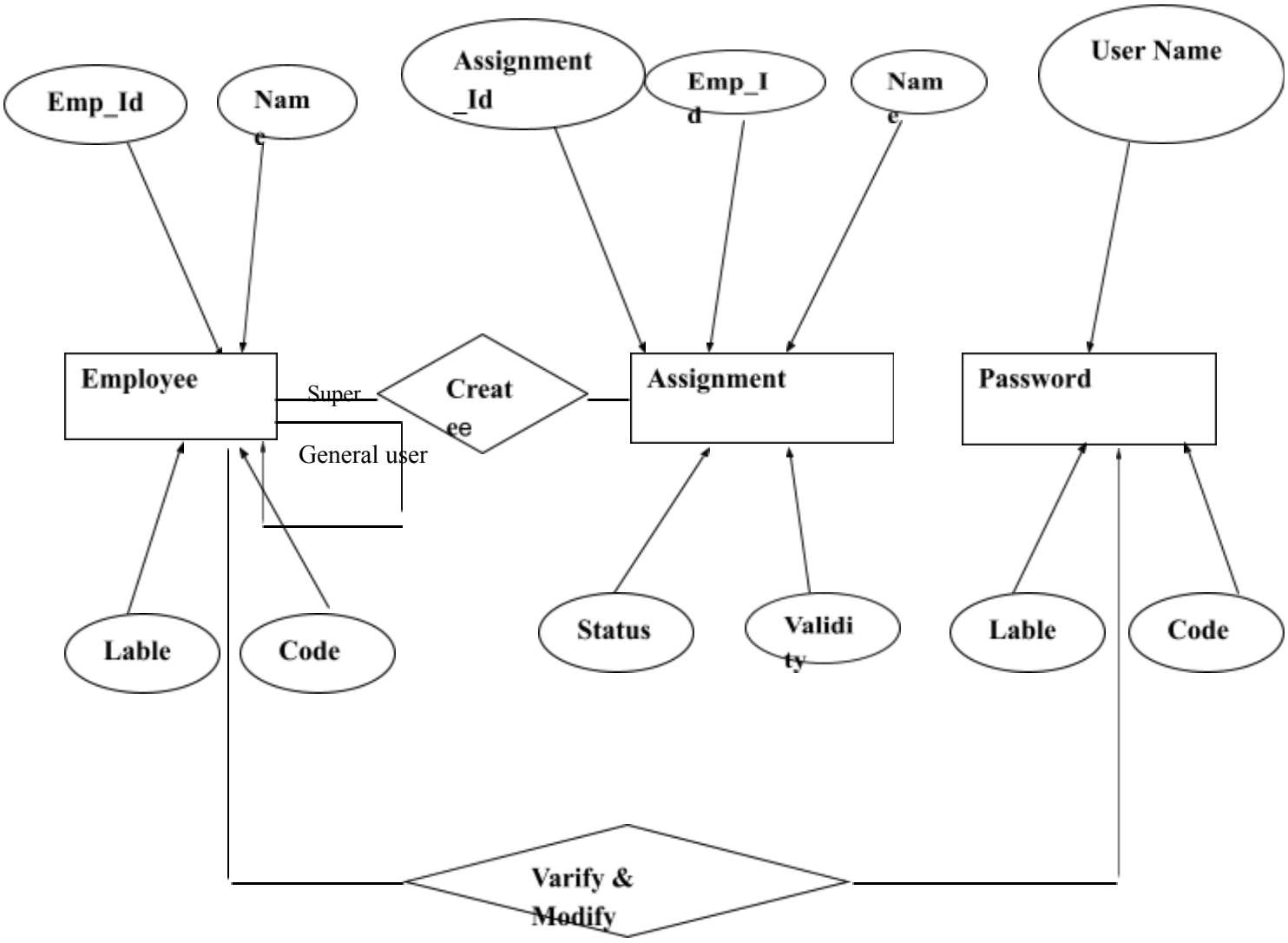
LOW LEVEL(LEVEL 2)



FLOW CHART


Start
Login process
Is Administrator ?
Is Super ?
Level User?
Is General ??
Administrator Login
Middle level user login
Low level user login
Login, Employee (add, delete, update, show), Assignment (create, update, delete, show), Logout
Assignment (Create update delete submit), change password
Assignment (Show, Submit)
STOP

E-R DIAGRAM


Emp_Id
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Assignment
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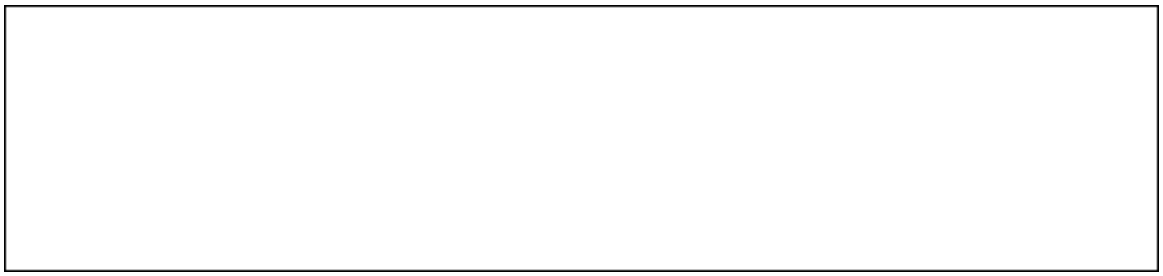


Submitted by :Mohit Kumar

EMPLOYEE DETAILS TABLE

ID	Name	Password	Type
23	Mohit	mohit	Admin
25	Deepak Rawat	rawat	Super User
26	Neha Chauhan	chauhan	Super User
13	Rahul Rajput	rajput	Super User
14	Sandeep Agarwal	agarwal	Super User
18	Bhudev Singh	singh	General User
19	Suryakant Baluni	baluni	General User
20	Rohit Kumar	kumar	General User
21	Karan Rajput	rajput	General User
28	Rajat Aryan	aryan	General User

ASSIGNMENT DETAILS TABLE

ID	Assignment_Na...	Extension	Assignment_Type	Validity	Status
56	Add_Emp	.doc	monthly	2 april 2011	complete
60	Monthly_Report	.doc	monthly	10may 2011	complete
61	Letest contact d...	.doc	weekly	5 Aug 2011	pending
62	xyz	*NULL*	pqr	kdjs	wxy

Submitted by :Mohit Kumar

ASSIGN DETAILS TABLE

UserID	Name	User_Type	Assignment_ID
11	Bhudev Singh	general user	33
40	Rohit Kumar	general user	33
55	Rohit Kumar	general user	33
65	Karan Rajput	general user	33
69	Bhudev Singh	general user	52
20	Bhudev Singh	general user	53

Submitted by :Mohit Kumar

INTRODUCTION

No program or system design is perfect; communication between the user and the designer is not always complete or clear, and time is usually short. The result is errors and more errors. The number and nature of errors in a new design depend on several factors: Communication between the user and the designer i.e. the programmer's ability to generate a code that reflects exactly the system specification and the time frame for the design.

Theoretically, a new designed system should have all the pieces in working order, but in reality, each piece works independently. Now is the time to put all the pieces into one system and test it to determine whether it meets the requirements of the user.

Levels of Testing

1. Unit Testing

Unit testing is a procedure used to verify that a particular segment of source code is working properly. The idea about unit tests is to write test cases for all functions or methods. Ideally, each test case is separate from the others. Unit testing focuses verification efforts on the smallest unit of software design, the software component or module. Using the component level design description as a guide, important control paths are tested to uncover errors within the boundary of the module. The relative complexity of test and uncovered errors is limited by the constraints scope established for unit testing. The unit test is white box oriented, and the step can be conducted in parallel for multiple components. In this project many aspects are covered under unit testing, because if any of the function does not work properly then system may be fail.

2. Integrated testing

Integrated testing is a systematic technique for construction of the whole program structure whole at the same time conduction tests to uncover errors associated with interfacing. The objective is to take unit tested components and build a program structure that has been dictated by design. Integrated testing follows unit testing and precedes system testing. Integration testing takes as its input, modules that have been checked out by unit testing, groups them in larger aggregates, applies tests defined in an integration test plan to those aggregates, and delivers as its output, the integrated system ready for system testing. The purpose of Integration testing is to verify functional performance and reliability requirements placed on major design items.

3 .System Testing

System testing is executing a program to check logic changes made in it and with the intention of finding errors-making the program fail. Effective testing does not guarantee reliability. Reliability is a design consideration.

4 . Acceptance Testing

Acceptance testing is conducted by a customer to verify that the system meets the acceptance criteria of the requested application. It generally involves running a suite of tests on the completed system. Each individual test, known as a case, exercises a particular operating condition of the user's environment or feature of the system, and will result in a pass or fail boolean outcome. There is generally no degree of success or failure.

4.1 Alpha Testing

Alpha testing is an actual operational testing done by potential users/customers or an independent test team at the developers' site, but outside the development organization. In other words, alpha testing is a type of acceptance testing carried out at developer's site by users (internal staff). In this type of testing, the user goes on testing the system and the outcome is noted and observed by the developer simultaneously.

4.2 Beta Testing

Beta testing comes after alpha testing. Beta testing is considered the second phase of software testing. Beta tests are typically external tests to identify any performances issues or bugs prior to an official release. Beta tests can be open or closed. A closed beta test is used to control the number of users participating. An open test is open to anyone who has an interest in beta testing.

Beta testers are important because it is almost impossible for developers to test their software in all of the various conditions that might occur. Software should never be released without thorough beta testing. It is impossible to predict or test software on all kinds of hardware with other applications. Some developers segment the closed beta into different release stages so they can maximize feedback. Historically the majority of feedback is received from beta testers within the first week of the beta release.

Testing Methodology

1. Black Box Testing

Black-box test design treats the system as a "black-box", so it doesn't explicitly use knowledge of the internal structure. Black-box test design is usually

described as focusing on testing functional requirements. Majority of the application are tested by black box testing method. We need to cover majority of test cases so that most of the bugs will get discovered by black box testing. Test cases can be designed as soon as the functional specifications are complete.

Following test cases are applied in the AMS:

- Check whether users enter the correct username and password and accordingly provide the facility.

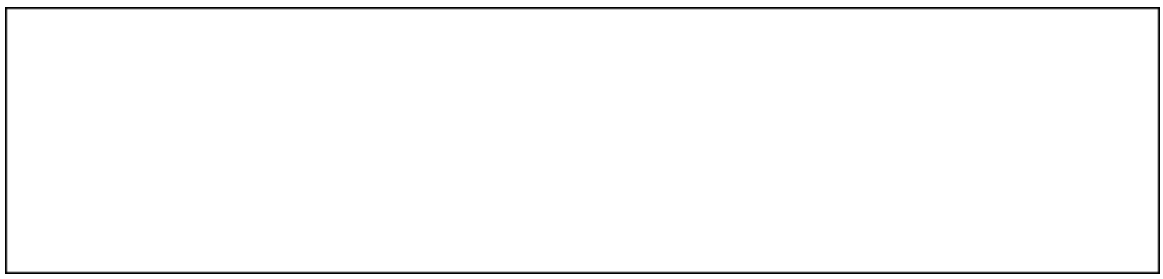
2. White Box Testing

White box testing strategy deals with the internal logic and structure of the code. White box testing is also called as glass, structural, open box or clear box testing. The tests written based on the white box testing strategy incorporate coverage of the code written, branches, paths, statements and internal logic of the code etc. In order to implement white box testing, the tester has to deal with the code and hence is needed to possess knowledge of coding and logic i.e. internal working of the code. White box test also needs the tester to look into the code and find out which unit/statement/chunk of the code is malfunctioning.

Basic tests done in white box testing are

- Defining the data and control flow in the program
- Uniform representation of the program, language independent
- Simple basic elements: assignment and condition
- **Statement:** each statement executed at least once
- **Branch:** each branch traversed (and every entry point taken) at least once Branch Coverage requires that each branch will have been traversed, and that every program entry point will have been taken, at least once.

- **Condition:** each condition True at least once and False at least once
- **Branch/Condition:** both Branch and Condition coverage achieved
- **Compound Condition:** all combinations of condition values at every branch statement covered (and every entry point taken). It also known as Multiple Condition Coverage.
- **Path:** all program paths traversed at least once
- Every program entry point will have been taken, at least once.
- Loop Coverage requires that the body of loops be executed 0, 1, 2, t, max, and max+1 times, where possible.



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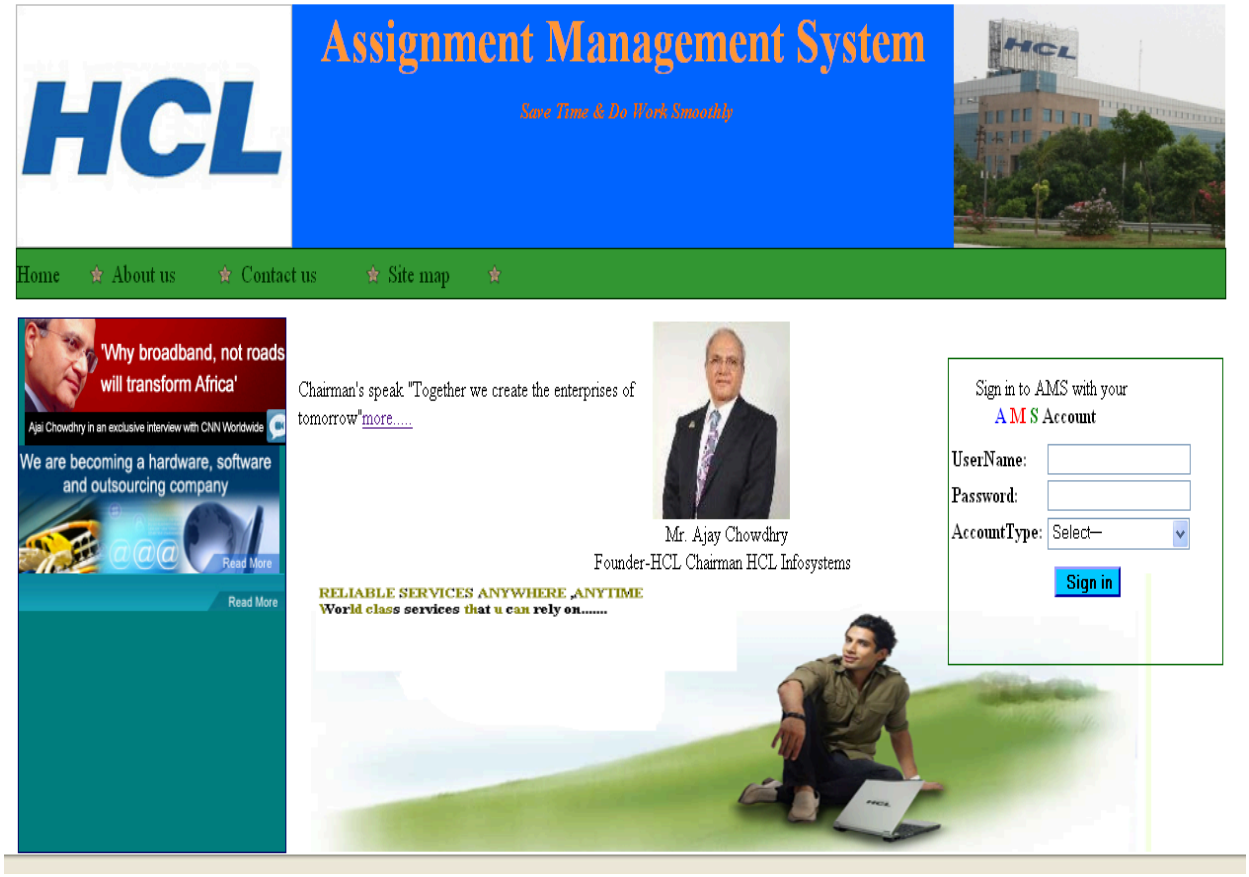

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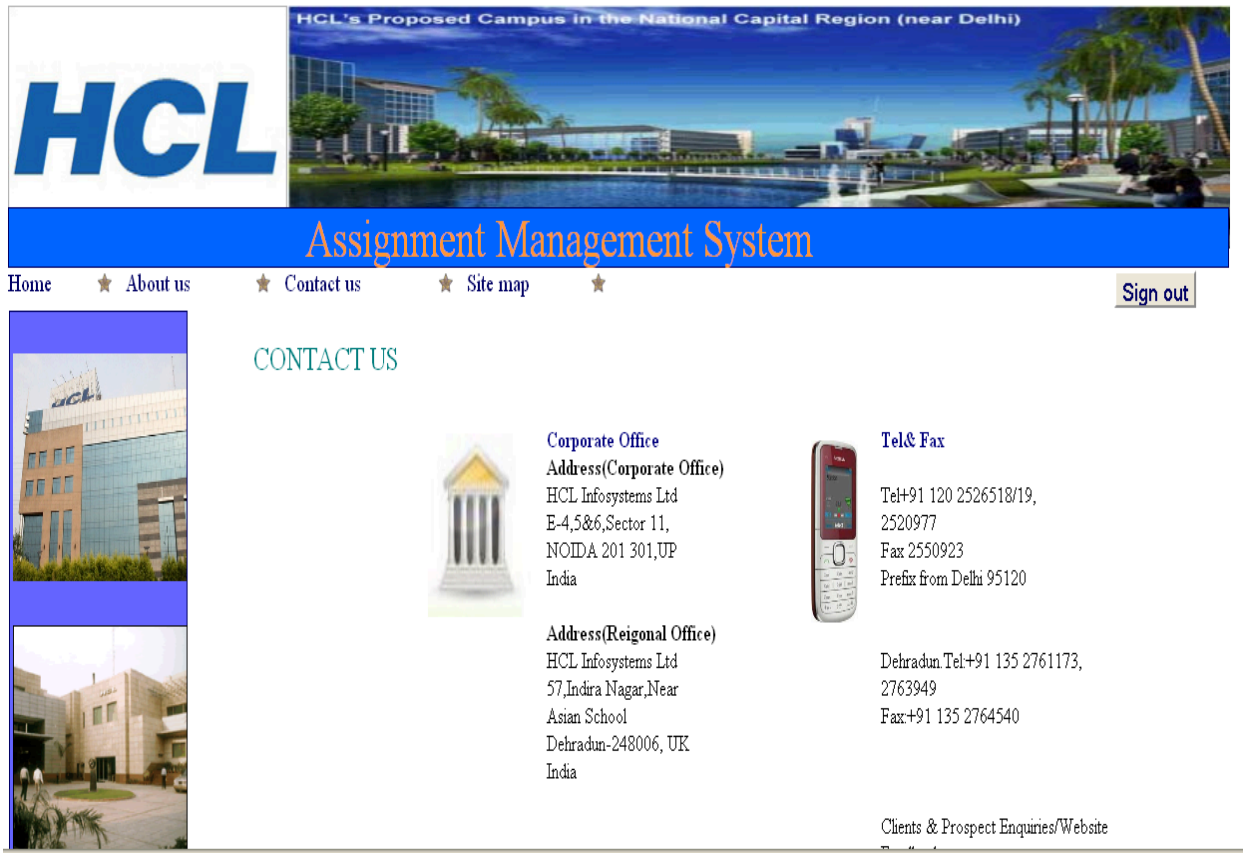

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THIS PAGE APPEARS WHEN WE SEE THE CHAIRMAN'S PROFILE

THIS PAGE APPEARS WHEN ADMIN & SUPER USER ENTER THE OWN USERNAME AND PASSWORD

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THIS PAGE APPEARS WHEN ADMIN SEE THE LIST OF USERS


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Sign Out
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26
Neha Chauhan
13
Rahul Rajput
14
Sandeep Agarwal

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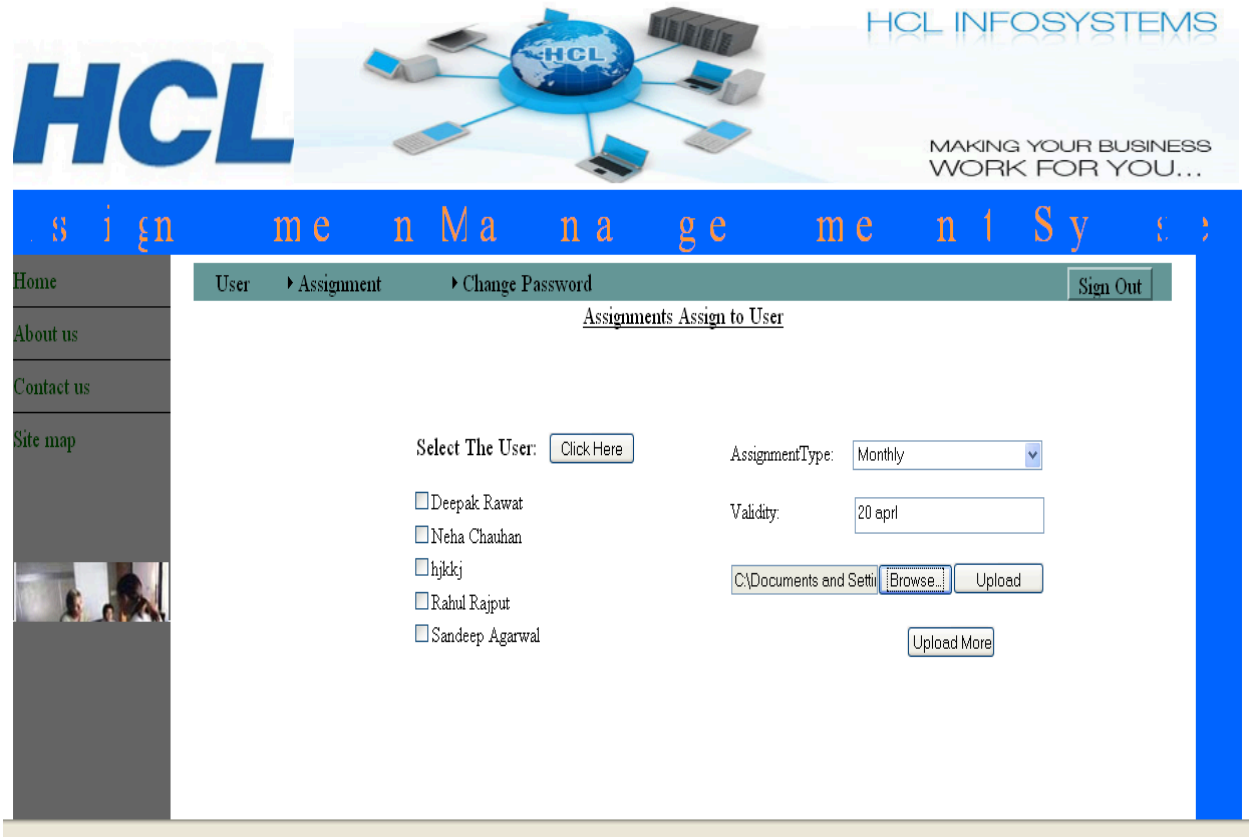
THIS PAGE APPEARS WHEN ADMIN & SUPER USER ADD & ASSIGN THE ASSIGNMENT TO THE USER



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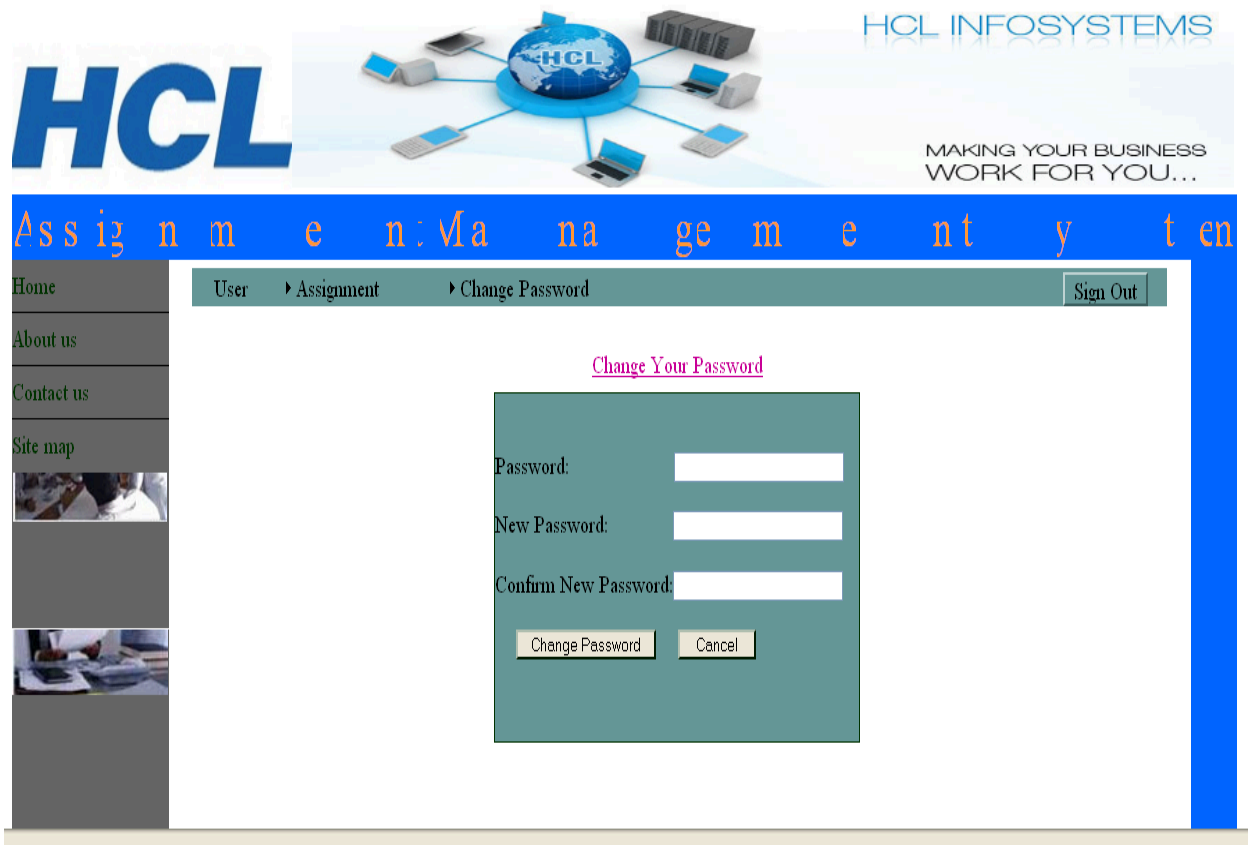

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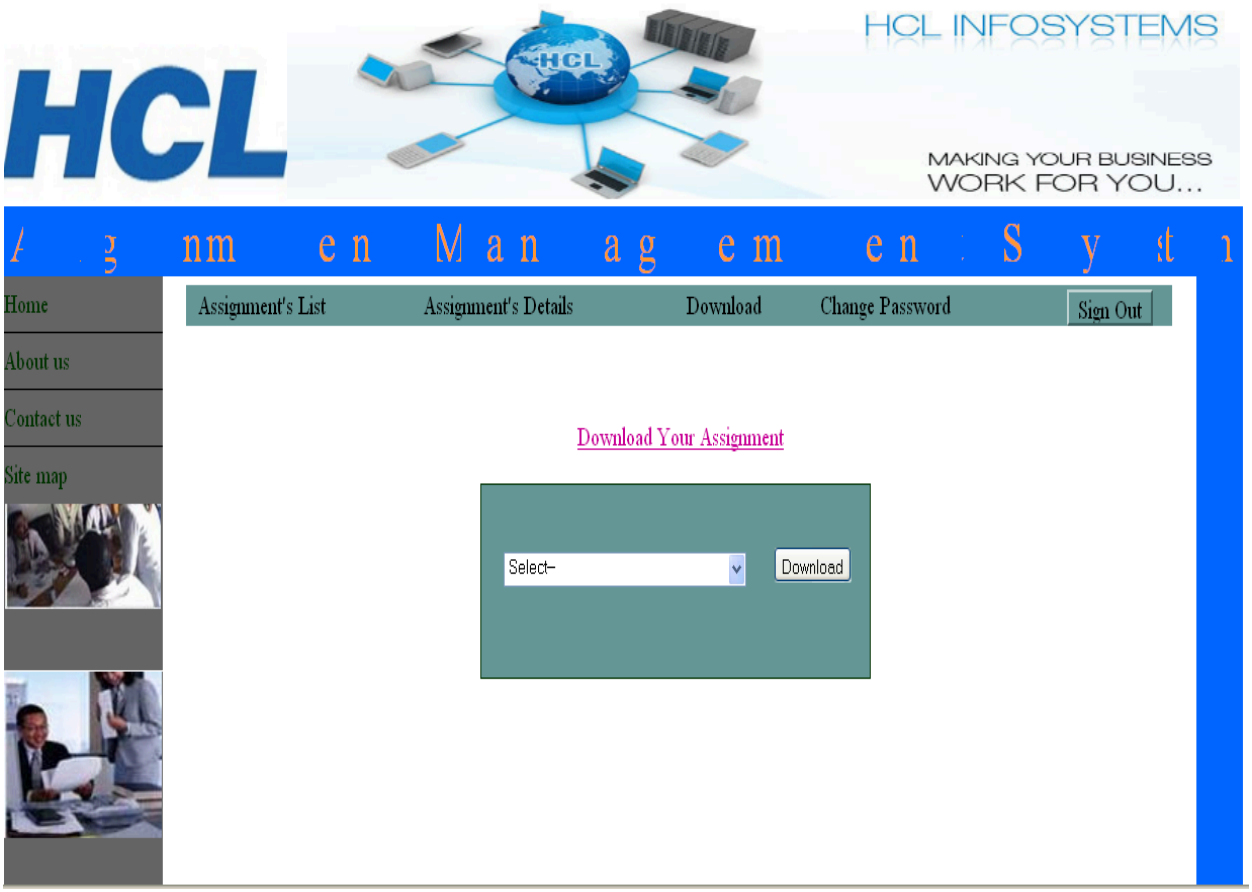
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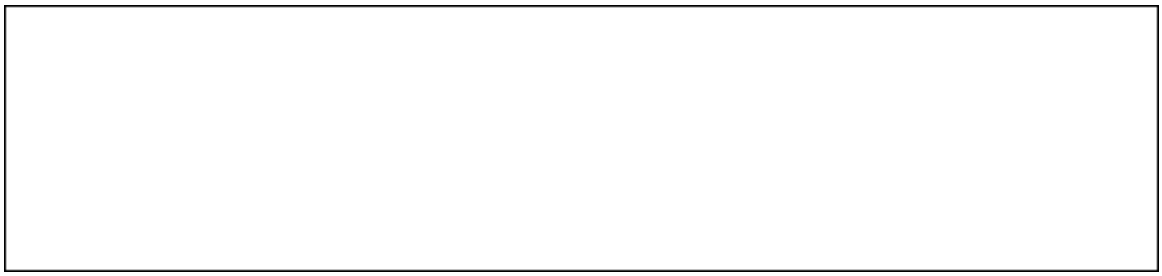

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