SYNOPSIS

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. The important notification of this project is to maintain a high level of tradings.

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 Visual Basic 6.0 and as a back-end we use MS-Access7.0, So the storage of data for different modules are easy and viewing the data can be done in the forms organised in the database.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.2 INTRODUCTION TO THE PROJECT

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.

2. SYSTEM STUDY

2.1EXISTING 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.

2.2Limitations 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 s system tries to avoid the problems arised in the existing system. It automates the entire process of embroiding managementSystem. It should have a provision to maintain master entries, provision to Prepare inward, invoice etc. It should also provide often needed reports toSatisfy 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 CONFIGURATION

3.1 HARDWARE SPECIFICATION

- Processor Intel Pentium IV 2.66 GHz
- Main Memory 512 MB
- Hard Disk Capacity 160 GB
- Keyboard 101 Keys
- Monitor VGA with resolution
- Printer Dot Matrix Printer

3.2 SOFTWARE CONFIGURATION

- Operating System Windows XP
- Front End Visual Basic 6.0
- Back End Ms-Access 2000

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.

- Bette 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.

FRONT END TOOL WITH THE VERSION

VISUAL BASIC 6.0:

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 became 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.

MS-ACCESS 97:

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 & DEVELOPMENT

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 Input Design

Input design is the process of connecting the user-originated inputs into a computer to used format. The goal of the input design is to make the data entry logical & free from errors. Errors in the input database controlled by input design.

This application is being developed in a user-friendly manner. The forms are being designed in such a way that during the processing the cursor is placed in the position where the data must be entered. An option of selecting an appropriate input from the values of validation is made for each of every data entered. Help managers are also provided whenever the user entry to a new field to that he/she can understand what is to be entered. Whenever the use r enter an error data, error manager displayed user can move to next field only after entering the connect data.

4.2 Code Design

The main purpose of performing code design is to simplify the coding to achieve better coding. The loading is prepared in such a way that the internal procedures are more meaningful validation manager is displayed for each column

The loading of the variable is done in such a way that the one other than the person who have developed the package can understand its purpose.

4.3 Output Design

The output form the system is either by screen or by hard copies. Output design aims at communicating the results of the processing of the users. The reports are generated to suit the needs of the users. The reports have to be generated with appropriate levels.

4.4 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	
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

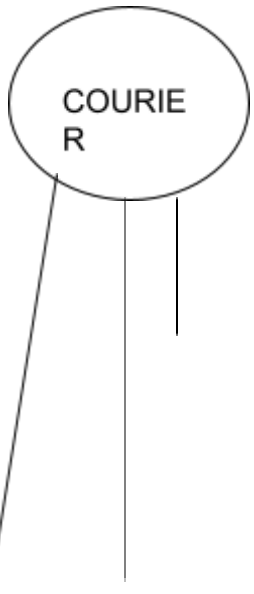
TABLE NAME=BRANCH DETAILS

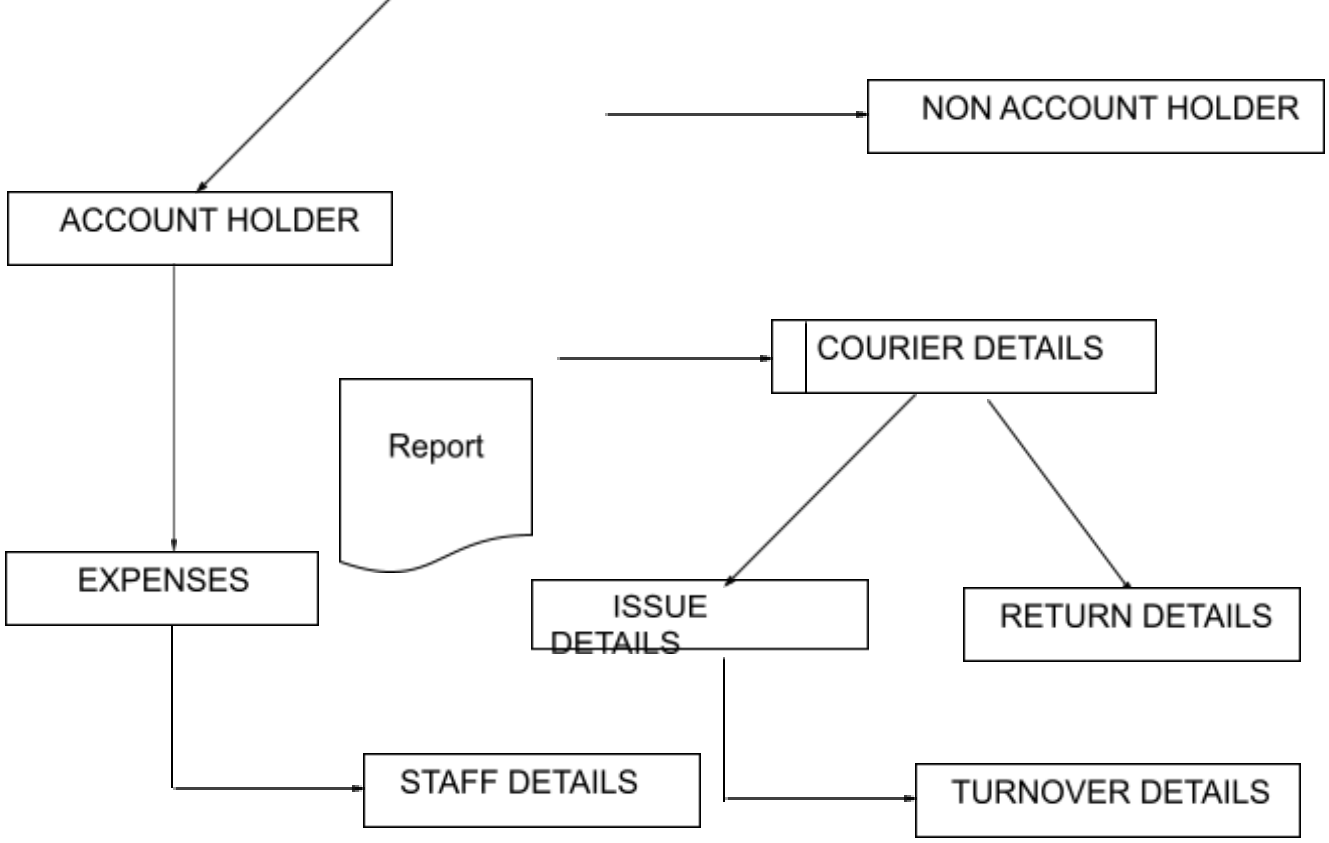
FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	SIZE	Description
BRANCH NAME	TEXT	50	Branch name
BRANCH NO	TEXT	55	Branch number

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

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

TABLE NAME=TODAY TURN OVER DETAILS
Foreign key: br/fr no





4.5Form Design

Once the tables are created, the next step is to feed them with

Squired data values. This is called database populations and can be achieved by forms design.

4.6 Report Design

Data retrieval is one of the most vital functions of any database. Reports are generated in a neat way, so that end user can understand the reports easily.

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 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 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.

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 id 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. 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 &sock 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.

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