Development of Mail Tracking System

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ABSTRACT: A secure LAN communicator for mail is manually providing services to employees of department of an organization. Employees have to go to departments to know some particular information. Sometimes information are passed manually sometimes it causes loss of information too. This causes loss of employee time also. Electronic mailing system sends the mails spontaneously without requiring the parties be available at the same instant. It also leaves a written copy of the sending mails that can be filed away.

It is much cheaper than the manual system. Although electronic mail can be viewed as just it is a special case of the file transfer. This fact has resulted in electronic mail systems being constructed as two distinct, but closer related parts. One providing for the human interface composition, editing and reading mail and one for transforming mail This System provides the login to the user account by entering User ID and Password. If the user mentions incorrect User ID or Password its will automatically get out from this application.

The main advantage of the System is the user get separate list for mail from your Inbox and spam which includes all the details. Some other advantages are no technical expertise need to use this application, it doesn't need any support cost. So this System mainly focuses on to reduce conflict of the User and reduce the wastage of time.

KEYWORDS: LAN, WAN, Internet, Mail, Server.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. *Faster and Flexible than Email*

The interface can be adjusted to fit your specific needs and provides an intelligent Help System and can even get beginners using the systems with ease. As LAN Talk does not have a server this means a reduction in network administration tasks and associated cost. The LAN Talk is compatible with the Microsoft Terminal Server.

B. *Assign Network Based Tasks and Events*

LAN Talk NET messenger provides an excellent alternative to Microsoft Win Popup and is extremely simple to use. Other than uploading the program onto your network PCs there is no other installation required to use LAN Talk NET. We develop efficient and thoroughly-tested software for local (LAN, Intranet) and global (WAN, Internet) networks. It can be used equally effectively anywhere you need; from a small office with one-level network up to mid- or large-scale organization with enterprise-level network infrastructure. Our programs will help you stay connected to the network, instantly receive all necessary information and send network messages over LAN, WAN, Intranet, or VPN. Your company's secrets will be protected, because LAN Talk software have no external connection, leakage is not possible. If you use E-mail or public IM service for the messages exchange between employees, you are totally unprotected from this threat. Our policy is that you try the software before you buy it. You can test our software for free, during trial period. This is an effective and convenient way to see the benefits of the programs.

Our customers our software is Easy-to-deploy, Easy-to-administrate and Easy-to-use. Read what our have to say about the solutions their businesses rely on. LAN messenger provides a superior alternative for sending messages in your office network. LAN Talk can be used to send messages, files, and documents while users are offline without server software.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

E-mail has been characterized as a "promising means for conducting future surveys" (Schaefer and Dillman, 1998), and numerous researchers have recognized the benefits that e-mail provides over postal mail. These benefits include cost savings from elimination or reduction of paper costs and mailing costs (Parker, 1992) and the rapid speed of response (Bachmann, Elfrink and Vazzana, 1996; Mehta and Sivadas, 1995). In fact, a consistent finding of the studies that compare response speeds of surveys delivered via e-mail and postal mail is that e-mail responses are returned much more quickly than postal mail responses (Bachmann, Elfrink and Vazzana, 1996; Kiesler and Sproull, 1986; Schaefer and Dillman, 1998; Weible and Wallace, 1998). In these studies, e-mail response speeds ranged from five to ten days, compared to the response speed of postal mail surveys, which ranged from ten to fifteen days.

Response rates to e-mail surveys, however, do not consistently show benefits over postal mail, and in some cases fall below what may be seen as acceptable levels of response. Kiesler and Sproull (1986) and Parker (1992) reported e-mail response rates of over 65 percent, with both studies showing e-mail response rates significantly higher than the comparable postal mail method. Schaeffer and Dillman (1998) and Mehta and Sivadas (1996) found no significant differences in response rates between the two modes. Several other studies (e.g. Schuldt and Totten, 1994; Tse et al, 1995; Weible and Wallace, 1998) found that e-mail response rates were lower than those of postal mail. Response rates for e-mail surveys vary from a low of 6 percent (Tse et al, 1995) to a high of 75 percent (Kiesler and Sproull, 1986).

These differences in response rates are not surprising given what is known about response effects in postal mail surveys. The studies shown in Table 1 have homogeneous samples, small sample sizes, and diverse survey topics. The types of sample populations are either employees of a single company (used in two studies) or University professors and Deans (used in five studies), with only one study consisting of a sample of Internet users (Mehta and Sivadas, 1995). Survey topics ranged from corporate and Internet communication to business ethics and TQM. Given the lack of consistency in numerous variables in these studies, the range of response rates and speeds is understandable.

What is missing from the current body of research is a comparison of e-mail survey responses beyond the simple comparison to response rate of postal mail surveys. The body of knowledge about postal mail survey methodology suggests a number of issues that must be considered during the design and implementation of a postal survey and that have the potential to effect response rate and speed. These effects may also be relevant for e-mail surveys.

III. SYSTEM ANALYSIS

2.1 Existing system

The existing system is manual and there is no specific step to check the quality of work. The entire records are maintained and processed manually. So it takes too much of time to handle each process in manual and provides lack of security for maintaining records. If the company needs particular record then it will be difficult to retrieve the information from the manually stored data.

2.1.1 Drawbacks

- The main drawback of the Existing System is manual and involves lots of Input.
- Only manual checking is done.
- Searching is very much difficult for the Administrator.
- Timely reports are not generated perfectly.
- Unavailability of quick references.
- It is not possible to retrieve any information easily. Maintenance is very tedious.
- Loss of past records due to mishandling and improper storage facilities.

2.2 Proposed system

The proposed system should overcome all the disadvantages of the existing system. The main objective of the proposed system is to reduce the each mail maintenance time, and to make the system more user friendly, efficient, more accurate and fast processing.

2.2.1Benefits
- The proposed system contains all the features of the mailing system as with the Internet. Such as Inbox, Compose, Trash, Spam Mail, New user Registration.
- The proposed system can be used all around the organization by interconnecting all the terminals in LAN. Here all these features will be visible only for the registered users (or) employees of the organization.
- The users of Intranet Mailing System are given a unique login id and must give the correct password. It gives total security for us. So unauthorized user can't allow seeing our messages. Even if the user forgets his/her password reminding facility by which the user can recollect the password and log into the system.
- The main advantage of the Intranet mail system is its security feature allowing only registered users to access the system and preventing any hackers, unauthorized users.

2.3 Feasibility study

A feasibility analysis usually involves a thorough assessment of the operational (need), economical and technical aspects of a proposal. Feasibility is the study of impact, what happens in the organization by the development of a system. The impact can be either positive or negative. When the positive dominates the negative, then the system is considered feasible. Here the feasibility study can be performed in three ways such as economic feasibility, operational feasibility and technical feasibility.

IV. MODULE DESCRIPTION

3.1 MODULE DESCRIPTION
- Admin
  - Spam Percentage
  - Users List

- User

  - Create Account
  - Login to Account
  - Compose Mail
  - Inbox
  - Outbox
  - Trash
  - Spam Mail

3.1.1 Create Account

This module deals with the sign up process. This module is having the facilities for creating new account in this Intranet Mailing System. This feature is provided by clicking signup option and it displays fill up form. This form contains the user id, user name, address, mail id, password, contact.

3.1.2 Login to Account

If the user is already contains an account in this system, this form permit to enter in to this mailing system. Now he can use all the facilities provided by this Mailing System. A valid accountant can access these facilities by entering the two options provided by the logging screen, if not he can create the new user account by using the facility of the Sign In form.

By entering the Username and Password of the user presses the Sign in button. If the username & password are correct then system gives the permission to logon in to the Mailing system. This checking at the database side is compulsory for the purpose of authentication. Only a valid user can access the facilities provided by this present Intranet Mailing System. In this fashion this form is providing some sort of security.

If the Username & Password are valid, now the user is successful enough to logging on to the system, two frames are displayed. Left-hand side frame displays the user menu and the right hand side menu displays the information about how many mails he received. By clicking the user Inbox will be displayed.

3.1.3 Compose Mail

Users may create and send emails through the Compose Email page. Users can send a copy of the message to themselves and use Cc (Carbon Copy) to copy the message to other recipients. It is powerful module to simply write one message and send it to your whole mailing list or particular mailing list. The program's real power, however, is in its ability to personalize your communications. You can address everyone on your list by their first name, if you so choose. Or you can include other details, such as the town or city where they live (so long as you actually have that information in your staff database).

3.1.4 Inbox

In this module you can view all schedule meetings, and publish your important information so that all your employees can quickly access it. Automatically identifies your important email and separates it out from everything else, so you can focus on what really matters. When the employee view that message the acknowledgement will be automatically send to administrator.

3.5 Outbox

If we ever want to check to see sent a message. The Sent Items module is useful to keep track of the messages that you send and whom you send them to. By default, our database keeps a copy of messages that you send in the Sent Items details.

3.6 Trash

The trash module is used to store the deleted messages which were deleted by the users. If the user doesn't want the message at present means they will delete the message that message will store in trash file module. If suppose they want to need that message in future means they can able to get the information from trash file.

V. SYSTEM DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT

4.1 Input design

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

Input Design is the interface between user and system. Input design is the most important part of the overall system design, which requires very careful attention.

The admin and user can give proper inputs to the system to get stored in the database. Input design can be done with proper validations. The proposed system has following input forms for both user and admin.

- New User Registration
- Admin Login, User Login

4.1.1 New user registration

This maintains the personal details of the user such as user name, Date of birth, Address, Phone no, mail-id, password, department, job type.

4.1.2 Admin login

This checks the username and the password for admin and the user.

4.2 Output design

Outputs present information to the system users. Outputs are the most visible component of a working information system, As such; output designs are often the basis for the user's and management's final assessment of the system's value. Outputs from the computer systems are required primarily to communicate the results of processing to users. Output designs are also used to provide a permanent copy of these results for later consultation.The output form of 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. In our project, outputs are generated by ASP as HTML Pages.

The following are the reports that can be generated from the system.
- Compose Mail
- Inbox
- Outbox
- Trash
- Spam Mail

VI. SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

System implementation is the process of making the newly designed system fully operational and consistent in performance. The purpose of preparing for system implementation is to take all possible steps to ensure that the upcoming system deployment and transition occurs smoothly, efficiently and flawlessly. It is essential that everyone involved be absolutely synchronized with the deployment plan and each other.

The effort works made to satisfy the following goals in orders specify,
- Minimization of response time
- Minimization of the amount of memory used
- Clarity and simplicity of code
- Minimization of hard coding
- Easy searching process

The most crucial stage is achieving a successful new system and giving a user confidence that the new system will work efficiently and effectively in the implementation stage. The stage consists of the following.
- Testing a developed program with sample data
- Detection and correction of error
- Creating whether the system meets a user requirements
- Making necessary changes as desired by users.
- Training user personal

The final report of the implementation phase includes procedural flowcharts, record layouts, and a workable plan for implementing the candidate system design into an operational design.

VII. CONCLUSION

The system has been developed so as to be user friendly. It has high scope of development such as Building an Intranet system, designed to communicate between the employee's working in an organization, constructing necessary field to flowing from the system, evaluating the percentage of Spam inside the organization, viewing the mail users. LAN Talk NET will then provide three windows containing the original sent message, your reply and also a list of all other computers with which you can communicate. This final function allows you to send messages to individual users on the system or to choose a group of people to send your message to.

The start-up screen is a simple popup window and this is where you will receive your instant messages. If you want to send a message LAN Talk provides a compose message button on this screen. The program, having a fault-tolerant and fully distributed architecture, enables one to transfer files, to detect users' availability without server software, to send messages to offline clients, and to perform many other functions like sending from command line.

This module deals with the sign up process. This module is having the facilities for creating new account in this Intranet Mailing System. This feature is provided by clicking signup option and it displays fill up form. This form

contains the user id, user name, address, mail id, password, contact. The advantage of the System is the user get separate list for mail from your Inbox and spam which includes all the details. Some other advantages are no technical expertise need to use this application, it doesn't need any support cost. So this System mainly focuses on to reduce conflict of the User and reduce the wastage of time.

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BIOGRAPHY

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