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Office Automation System Fortune Engineering

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ABSTRACT: The Automation System for Offices Fortune Engineering is intended for use by engineering firms of any size. The project's primary goal is to computerize everyday sales operations for use in engineering in the future. It is a database system designed to generate relevant information that may be chosen and then manipulated, analyzed, and used. It features multiple modules to store information on the product, the customer, the order, and the bill for the things the client bought from Future Engineering. Additionally, the program allows for the entry of each employee's attendance, which helps the company track attendance and simply produce salaries based on it. The program designed to produce individual pay stubs and payroll summaries. The project will help sell the items in any engineering project down the road. Its primary purpose is to manage consumers efficiently through the analysis of current market demands and product quality. MySQL is used for the back end while PHP is used for the front end. The suggested system keeps track of supplier, customer, product, and order details independently. Additionally, it effectively and separately keeps track of payment details. In order to isolate both, it provides reports for credit orders and cash orders.

I.INTRODUCTION

The Office Automation System Fortune Engineering has different modules for various activities. The various modules of the system are recording of new products (addition, modification, deletion), maintaining the customer details, maintaining the order details from the customer and recording the bill details of goods which were purchased by the customer. Each module is designed for each activity that should be recorded every time. The toolkit for documenting future engineering events is user-friendly. It was created in a very straightforward manner and comes with all the convenient features. Notifications are sent out whenever necessary. Data security and integrity have received extra attention, and permission has also been granted. The goal of the computerization system is to outperform the current one and yield greater benefits by becoming. Every business must manage employee information in a procedure-focused way to deliver better service. The majority of businesses still handle employee data manually, which is insecure and requires more human resources. We suggest an employment and payroll system that would allow administrators to add employees, update wage details, and streamline work in light of these concerns. remove, edit, and update records that are already in existence. It also updates tax information and provides reports to employees on a monthly basis. The project's foundation is keeping track of each employee's records and figuring out their pay based on how many workdays they put in. The first task involves creating a unique Employee ID for each employee and storing their personal information. The number of days an employee works a month will now determine their salary, which will be determined by adding up all of the company's workdays and their base pay. An individual salary slip will be sent for your records. The administrator is able to add employee information. Additionally, the program allows for the entry of each employee's attendance, which helps the company track attendance and simply produce salaries based on it. The program designed to produce individual pay stubs and payroll summaries. Additionally, it has the ability to generate reports for ESI and the Provident Fund. Thus, printing the Provident Fund and ESI forms and submitting them to the department is simple. Software produced for a company is intended to minimize processing time and maximize efficiency while handling payroll-related tasks. Additionally, the program is capable of accurately recording the attendance of every worker in the company,

II. SYSTEM SPECIFICATION

HARDWARE CONFIGURATION

Processor   : Dual Core
RAM Capacity   : 2.5 GB
Hard Disk   : 350 GB
Mouse   : Logitech Optical Mouse
Keyboard   : 110 Keys

Monitor   : 14 inch
Speed   : 2 GHZ
System bus   : 32 bit
SOFTWARE SPECIFICATION
Operating System: Windows 10
Server Used   : WAMP server 2.2
Front End   : PHP
Back End   : MySQL

III. LITERATURE SURVEY

On the website "Enterprise Office Automation System Design and Implementation," JSP and Framework STRUTS are discussed along with how they are utilized to manage internal management requirements. The research article "The Research and Application of Office Automation Notice Analysis Expert System" discusses the use of knowledge acquisition in notice analysis expert systems, such as inference engines. "Examine the workflow-based office automation system software." This research paper illustrates how the Internet and Intranet, which are employed by the SQL Server 2003 database, provide the digital office environment. "Design and implementation of Office Automation System based on J2EE Architecture" explains how the J2EE-based Office Automation System was created and put into action.The data program design is provided in the study.

Office Automation: A Difficult Situation While some office duties are made easier by better equipment, significant issues prevent the integrated office of the future. The usage of office automation to streamline administrative activities and potential future issues is highlighted in this study paper.

IV. SYSTEM ANALYSIS

EXISTING SYSTEM
The current setup is sluggish. Numerous issues can arise when using the current system, which makes use of some bill books. It was a time-consuming procedure that required them to check every reservation in the book whenever a consumer came for an inquiry or reservation. The individual doing the search is equally crucial, albeit occasionally he may encounter difficulties. The same billing issues could arise, including the possibility of time wastage. The goal of employee and payroll management systems is to offer a system that oversees employee information and the payroll process, which is heavily dependent on employee attendance and computation.

DISADVANTAGES
- Manual labor takes time.
- computation is challenging.
- security is inadequate.
- searching is challenging; and data entry is challenging.
- It is challenging to update product information.
- stock is improperly maintained even in computerized systems.

PROPOSED SYSTEM
The suggested system keeps track of supplier, customer, product, and order details independently. Additionally, it effectively and separately keeps track of payment details. In order to isolate both, it provides reports for credit orders and cash orders. The toolkit for documenting future engineering events is user-friendly. It was created in a very straightforward manner and comes with all the convenient features. Notifications are sent out whenever necessary. Data security and integrity have received extra attention, and permission has also been granted. Software for payroll processing has been specifically created to automate payroll procedures. Payroll management systems provide for fast and accurate processing of salaries, attendance, and other processes, hence optimizing payroll's potential.
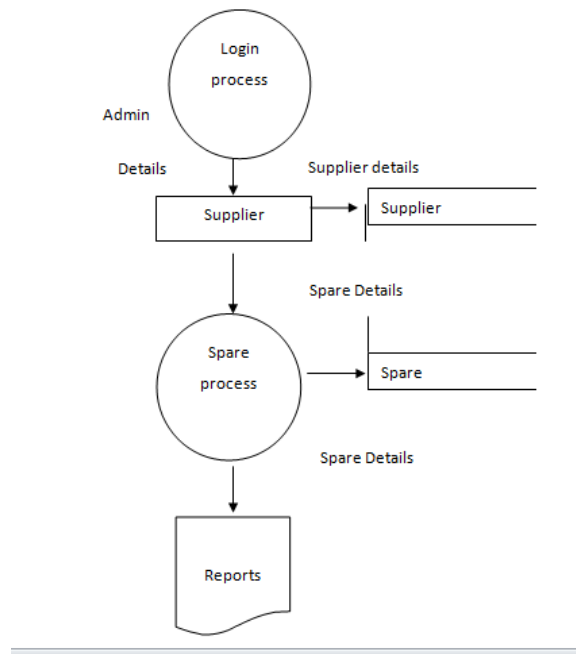.

ADVANTAGES
- Maintaining every product's detail
- Preventing errors during record entry
- Providing individual attention to every customer.
- To analyze for the enterprise's future development
- To save time
- To examine the quality of each product

V. DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

Level 0
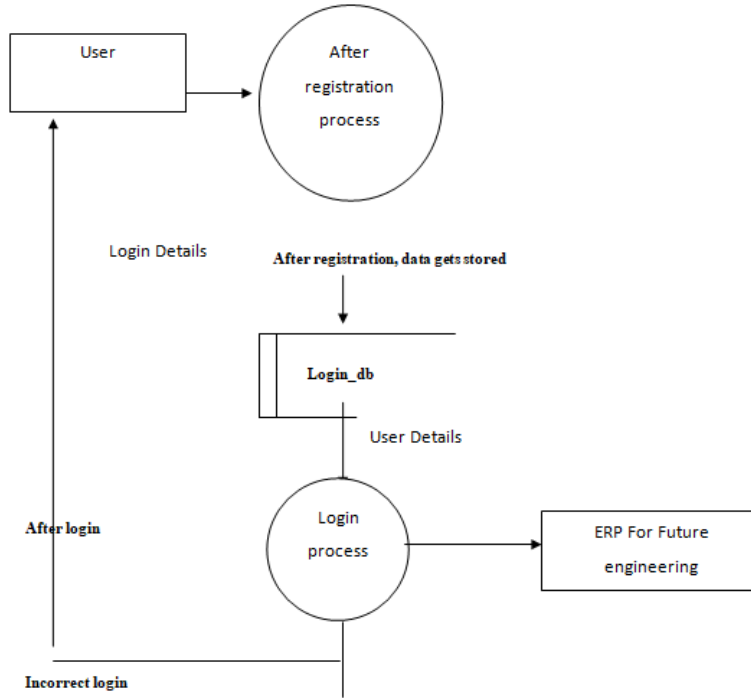
LEVEL 1:

VI. SOFTWARE DESCRIPTION

Frond End(PHP)
Web apps of all kinds, including e-commerce and personal webpages, can be made with PHP. The original PHP scripts, known as Personal Home Page scripts, were written by Rasmus Lerdorf as a set of Perl scripts that he used to monitor who was looking at his résumé and track visitors to his webpage. In the end, he redesigned PHP to function as a scripting engine and included form support. After being lost over time, the acronym for "Personal Home Page" gave way to PHP Hypertext and community web portals, such as blogs and discussion forums. The following are some of the primary benefits of PHP programming:

Back End: My SQL
A database management system (DBMS) is MySQL. A structured data collection is called a database. Anything from an image gallery to a basic grocery list to the massive volumes of data in a business network could be considered. A DBMS is required in order to access, modify, and process data kept in a database. Database administration is essential to computing because of how well computers handle massive volumes of data. However, MySQL is a relational database management system (RDBMS) in addition to being a DBMS. Instead of storing all the data in one big repository, a relational database keeps the data organized into distinct tables.

VII. SYSTEM DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT

Flat File Database
A database that is built around a single table is called a flat file database. All database data is included in a single table, or list, with fields designating each parameter in the flat file architecture. Many fields in a flat file, frequently with redundant data that is prone to data corruption, may be present. It is necessary to copy and paste pertinent data from one flat file to the other in order to merge data between two of them. Automation does not exist between flat files.

INPUT DESIGN
Any information or commands put into a computer's memory are referred to as input. Instructions and data are the two categories of input. A collection of disorganized items, such as text, numbers, images, sounds, and videos, is called data. Data is processed by a computer into organized, meaningful, and practical information. Programs, commands, and human input can all be used as forms of instructions. To create nice designs, utilize frames. Designing has made use of an image list for product image presentation. A progress bar is utilized in the output screen during the loading and checking of requested products and available inventories in order to display the progress condition, or Timer increment level.

OUTPUT DESIGN
The process of designing an output includes defining how reports will be produced—both paper-based and on-screen. A database or file may be used for output, either to store entered data or for usage by other systems. Data that has been turned into information—a useful form—is called output. Graphics, audio, video, and text are the four output formats available. Characters are what make up text; they can be letters, numbers, punctuation, or any other symbol that takes up one byte of computer storage space. These characters are used to form words, phrases, and paragraphs.

VIII. TESTING AND IMPLEMENTATION

Users generally believe that the purpose of testing is to demonstrate that a program is error-free. Since the designer cannot guarantee to be 100% precise, this is very challenging. Consequently, the most practical and helpful method is to approach testing with the knowledge that it is the act of running a program with the specific goal of identifying faults that cause the program to malfunction.

There is a cycle to testing. Starting with the phase of product requirements, the testing process runs concurrently with the whole development process. In other words, there is a significant testing effort for every stage of the development process. Testing needs to be done methodically to be successful. You must concentrate on these really important factors:

Testing of Units

Testing individual software components, or subprograms or methods, is known as unit or module testing. Finding differences between the modules interface specification and its real behavior is the goal. Every module in our system undergoes independent testing to ensure validation.

Testing for Validation

Testing for Validation The last guarantee that software satisfies all functional, behavioral, and performance requirements is provided by validation testing. After validation, the software needs to be integrated with other system components. System testing confirms that all components work together correctly and that overall system performance is attained.

Testing for Integration

Testing for Integration Combining and testing several components at once is called integration testing. Finding mistakes in the interfaces between the components is the main goal of integration testing. Each of the aforementioned modules is evaluated separately in our system before being checked to see how well they integrate.
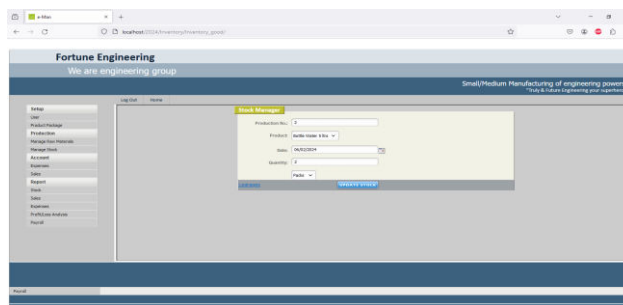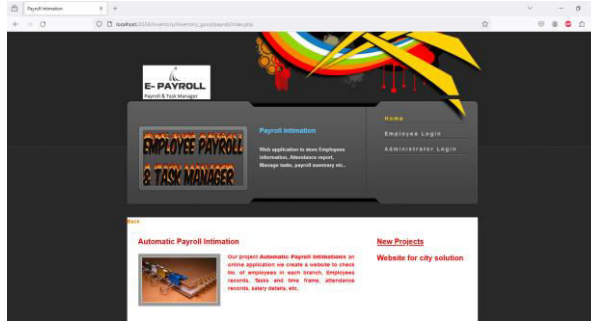
IX. SCREENSHOTS

Login page
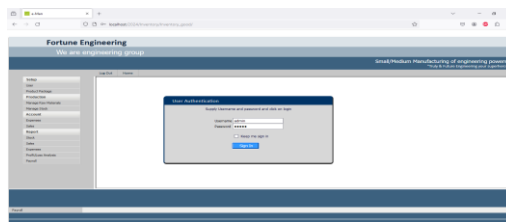
Admin home
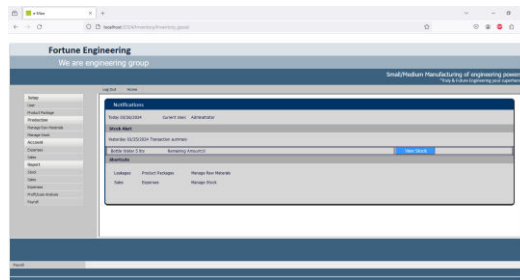
Manage stock

Payroll

Employee attendance

IX. CONCLUSION

Because PHP is an effective front-end tool, the system is entirely menu driven and incredibly user-friendly. The user is guided in a proper and user-friendly manner by the provision of appropriate error messages. MySQL is used for the back end while PHP is used for the front end of the software. Three users are present in the system: the admin, who oversees everything, the user, who works as an employee in future engineering, and the customer, who is another user and makes product purchases from future engineering. The system will notify the user that there is not enough stock when they attempt to sell items that are not in stock. Stock can be effectively managed. When an item is out of stock, the software immediately notifies the administrator to buy that specific item. Using the system, printing reports is simple.

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