



E-Staff

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Abstract:

Employee management is the most challenging aspect to any business. Employees are most valuable assets though and you have to get the management part right. Every type of business is facing many issues while handling the tasks related to employee management. Many times it gets very difficult to manage the work assigned to the employee working on different job roles. By considering these issues we are willing to develop a web based solution which will be beneficial to the people involved in the administration of any office.

Keywords: Aspects, Beneficial, Aailed, Administrative, Track.

I. INTRODUCTION:

This application will consist the facilities to add new employee, add work to the existing employee and track the progress of their work. Employees can apply for the leave application and the record of leaves availed by an employee will be managed centrally. Overall web based application will be suitable to handle many tasks of administrative staff.

The objective of “Employee Management System” is designing a Scheduling System for a work centre. Scheduling is such a tool with which the process of intimating activities and notifications will be easy and even online in the organization where it is installed.

But these task of scheduling the different activities if manually done whether they may be personal or official is time consuming and also may lead to confusion if not properly scheduled. Scheduling becomes such an easy task such that it reduces much time when compared to previous methods.

This enables for the employee to check the task that is assigned to them. System Analysis is the first and foremost phase for the large scale development project and for this to achieve we start from the basic need of the system mentioned above.

In this phase, we normally jotted down all the exact requirements of the system. This task may be performed by the customer, the developer, a marketing organization, or any combination of the three. System Analysis process generally involves these two phases: problem understanding or analysis and requirement specification.

In System Analysis, the analyst has to understand the problem and its whole descriptions and definitions. And on the other hand, In requirements analysis the analyst has to analyses the wholesome requirements of the system which is to be developed.

Modules:

1) Admin

2) End User

1) Admin:

Admin part will be developed into web based technologies like HTML, CS, PHP and will consist of following modules:

a) Security: in this module login facility will be provided to the admin. Only authorized person can access this admin panel.

b) User management: in this module facility will be provided to check the number of registered user to manage them.

c) Employee Management: this will be useful to create new users and to manage them.

d) Notification: this module will be useful for sending the messages to the different employees of the organization.

e) Reports: in this module facility will be provided to create different types of reports.

2) End User:

The second part of project will be useful for the people who are having the authority of spending the amount allocated in budget plan of an event.

- **Security:** in this module facility is provided for login to the authorized user.

- **Registration:** in this module facility is provided to perform registration activity for end user .

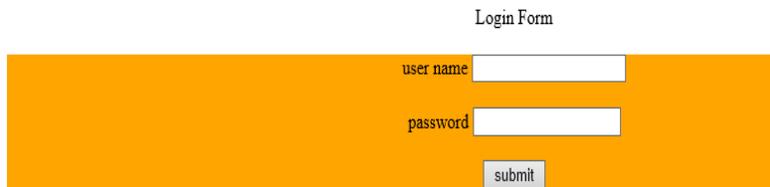
- **Apply Leave:** in this module facility is provided to apply for leave.

- **Notification:** in this module facility is provided to check notifications send by admin.

- **Existing System:** most of the facilities is not provided in current employee management system like daily attendance, the completed task, their incoming and outgoing time.

II. WORKING:

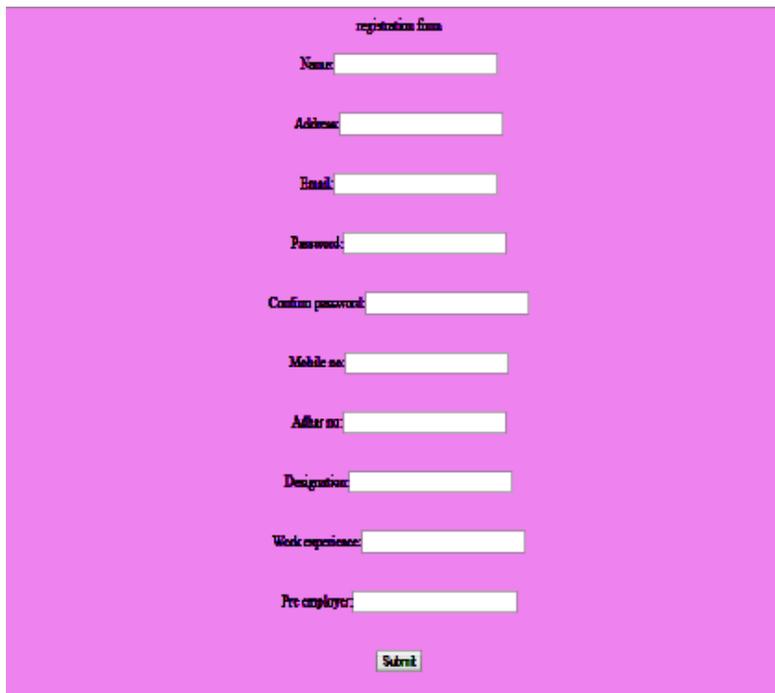
1. Login Form:



The screenshot shows a login form titled "Login Form" on an orange background. It contains three input fields: "user name", "password", and a "submit" button.

Figure.1. a):login form

2. Registration Form:



The screenshot shows a registration form titled "registration form" on a pink background. It contains ten input fields: "Name", "Address", "Email", "Password", "Confirm password", "Mobile no.", "Address no.", "Designation", "Work experience", and "Pre employer". A "Submit" button is located at the bottom.

Figure.2. b):registration form

A) IDENTIFICATION OF NEED:

This is the most indispensable phase of the system which is to be developed, In this firstly we have mentioned our need which we want to develop. Here, the need and specification phase of system analysis is done to exactly find out the need and the requirements by the customers, and hence all the requirements is collected by the customers.

B) PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION:

To evaluate and to define the problem in hand quickly, the preliminary investigation is carried out, to see if it is worthy of the following study and also it suggests some courses of actions if possible. Following steps are involved in the preliminary investigation:

- The Problem Understanding
- Determining the project boundaries and constraints
- Feasibility study
- Estimation of the time and cost.
- Documentation of Preliminary Report.

C) FEASIBILITY OF STUDY:

Feasibility study generally determines the need and solutions considered to accomplish the requirements are practically implementable in the software or not, information such as availability of the resource, estimation of cost for the

development of the project and the cost which would be incurred on maintenance of the project is carried out in feasibility study.

There are different types of feasibility:

- Technical Feasibility
- Operational Feasibility
- Economic Feasibility

Operational Feasibility:

- This site is operational feasible because in this all users can easily operate access the facilities and module meant for according to the type of user
- The well-planned architecture would ensure the optimal utilization of the resources and will be secure for threats.
- Thus provides easy access to all the users with their registered mail Id and password.

Technical Feasibility Project is technical feasible due to following reasons:

- This site is technical feasible because in this site, technology which is used to develop the site is efficient and is easily upgraded time to time and separated module makes it easy to implement and maintenance.
- Technical guarantees of accuracy, reliability, ease of access and the data security.
- The database's purpose is to create, establish and maintain a workflow among various entities in order to facilitate all concerned users in their various capacities or roles.

Economical Feasibility Project is technical feasible due to following reasons:

- The system is economically feasible and based on all freely licensed software. It does not require any additional hardware or software. There is nominal expenditure and economical feasibility for certain.
- This can be added to the official website of the college/ institution as a module and does not require any separate space.

D) PROJECT PLANNING:

It is a process which includes the activities required for the successful completion of the project. Project planning generally prevents obstacles that arise in the project such as non-availability of the resources and it also determines project constraints. Planning is generally done by the project and senior management team. Senior Management is responsible for employing team members whereas the project management is responsible for making decisions and planning. In this system also planning is executed for developing the whole project and meeting the requirements of the user.

III. DATA FLOW DIAGRAM:

In an Information system, the flow of the data around the system is graphically represented by the data flow diagram. A graphical tool used to describe and analyze the moment of data through a system manual or automated including the process, stores of the data and delays in the system. Data flow diagram the central tool and the basis from which other components are developed. DFDs are the model of the proposed system. They clearly show the requirements on which the new system should be built. Later during the design activity this is taken as the basis for drawing the system's Structure charts. The various components of DFDs are:

Dataflow:

Data movement form the source to destination is shown by the arrows.



Process:

The various activities and the actions performed on the data is represented through circle..



Entities:

External sources or information of the data is represented by rectangle.



Figure.3. Entity

1. Zero Level Data Flow Diagram:



Figure.4. a):0 level data flow diagram

2. First Level Data Flow Diagram:

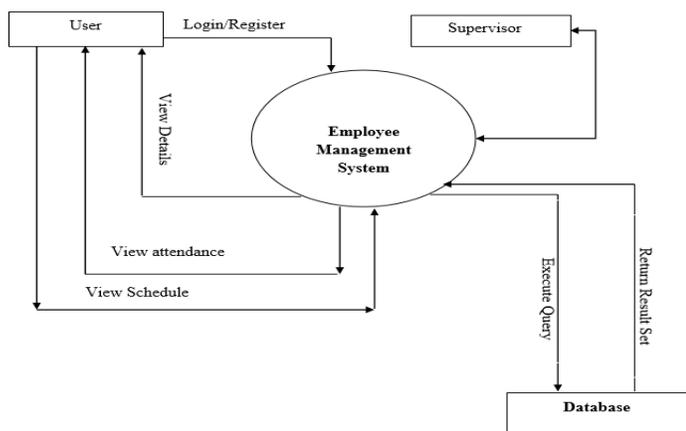


Figure.5. b): 1 level data flow diagram

E-R DIAGRAM:

An E-R model is an abstract way to describe a database. Describing a database usually starts with a relational database, which stores data in tables. Some of the data in these tables point to data in other tables - for instance, your entry in the database could point to several entries for each of the phone numbers that are yours. The ER model would say that you are an entity, and each phone number is an entity, and the relationship between you and the phone numbers is 'has a phone number'. Diagrams created to design these entities and relationships are called entity–relationship diagrams or ER diagrams. Entity Relationships are three kinds:

1. One-One
2. One-Many
3. Many-Many

1. One-One:

One instance of an entity

(A) is associated with one other instance of another entity

(B) For example, in a database of employees, each employee name

(A) is associated with only one social security number

2. One-Many: One instance of an entity

(A) is associated with zero, one or many instances of another entity

(B), but for one instance of entity B there is only one instance of entity A. For example, for a company with all employees working in one building, the building name

(A) is associated with many different employees

(B), but those employees all share the same singular association with entity A.

3. Many-Many:

One instance of an entity

(A) is associated with one, zero or many instances of another entity

(B), and one instance of entity B is associated with one, zero or many instances of entity A. For example, for a company in which all of its employees work on multiple projects, each instance of an employee

(A) is associated with many instances of a project

(B), and at the same time, each instance of a project

(B) has multiple employees

(A) associated with it.

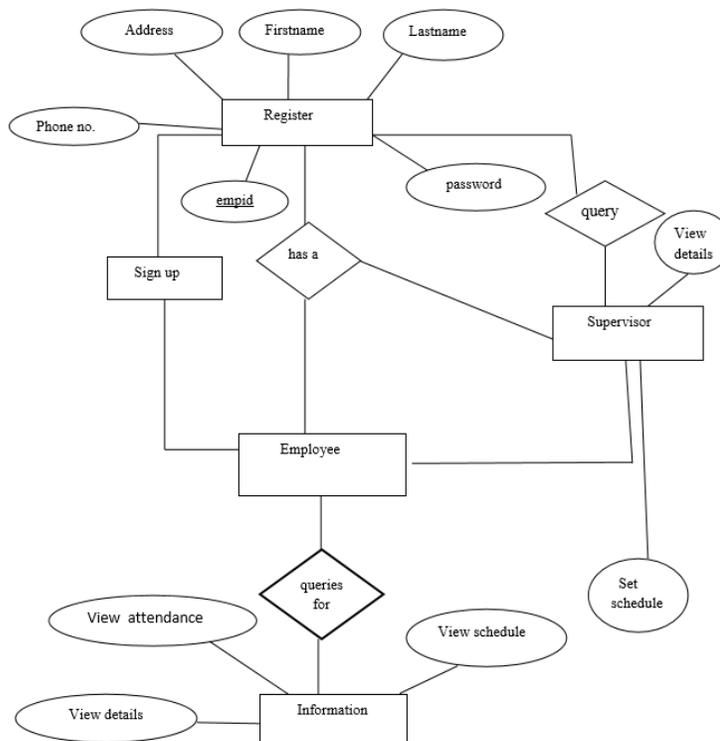


Figure.6. c):ER diagram

USE CASE DIAGRAM:

To model a system the most important aspect is to capture the dynamic behavior. To clarify a bit in details, dynamic behavior means the behavior of the system when it is running operating. So only static behavior is not sufficient to model a system rather dynamic behavior is more important than static behavior. In UML there are five diagrams available to model dynamic nature

and use case diagram is one of them. Now as we have to discuss that the use case diagram is dynamic in nature there should be some internal or external factors for making the interaction. These internal and external agents are known as actors. So use case diagrams are consists of actors, use cases and their relationships. The diagram is used to model the system/ sub system of an application. A single use case diagram captures a particular functionality of a system. So to model the entire

system numbers of use case diagrams are used. The purpose of use case diagram is to capture the dynamic aspect of a system. But this definition is too generic to describe the purpose. Because other four diagrams activity, sequence. So we will look into some specific purpose which will distinguish it from other four diagrams.

The purposes of use case diagrams can be as follows:

- Used to gather requirements of a system.
- Used to get an outside view of a system.
- Identify external and internal factors influencing the system.
- Show the interacting among the requirements are actors.

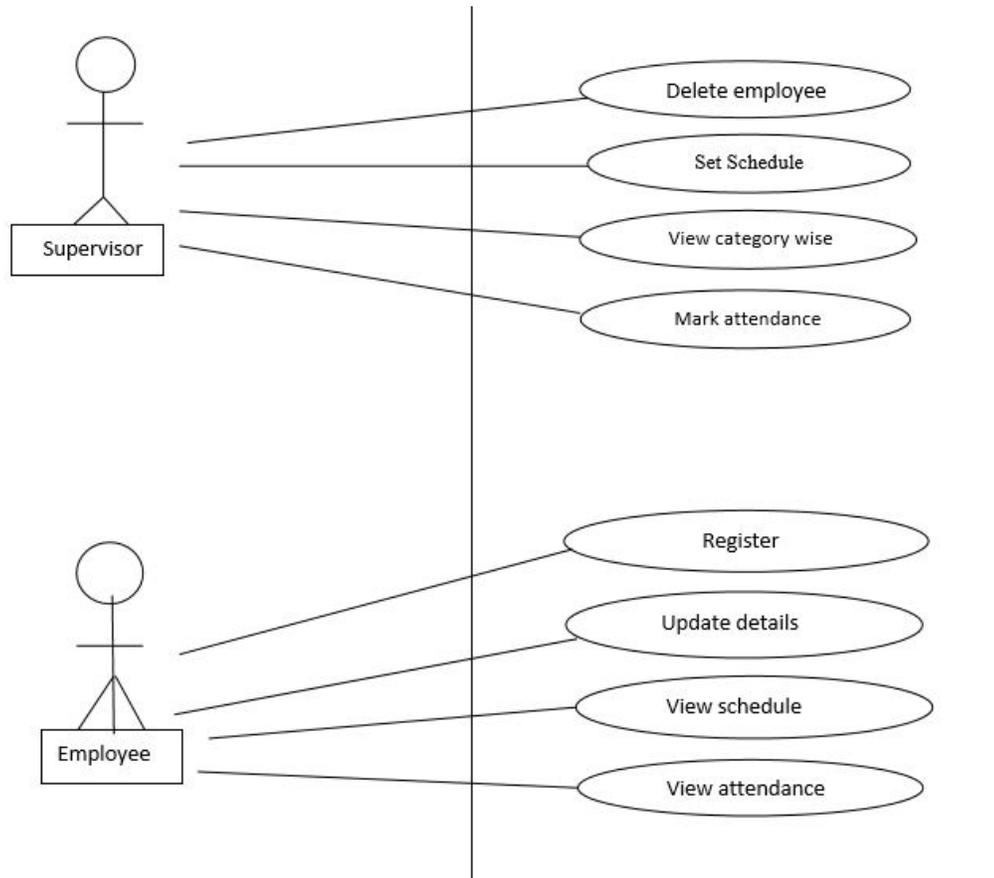


Figure.7. d): use case Diagram

IV. SCOPE:

in the Employee Management System facility is provided about employee work pr or work progress and also provide managing task, employee’s incoming and outgoing time, daily attendance, admin announce the notices about task and other, and also provide facility to employee’s for adding thoughts & admin announce the announcement to the employee’s . Owner can manage the employees. It also useful for the office, any organization, company. It provide the all facilities that not include in the current or A existing employee management system. It is helpful for employees as well as admin or owner. In this the employee can see the all details of self in own account and any improvement then say to admin through this system.

V. CONCLUSION:

People from management can manage the employees. ana also people from management can send notifications to the employees. Work progress can be tracked. and different reports will be prepared.

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