CHAPTER-5

SYSTEM STUDY
5.1 EXISTING SYSTEM

Today all of the internal activities of an office are done manually, but this is a difficult process. The manual system has many drawbacks such as, complexity in maintaining all the registers such as leave register, visitor register, meeting register, telephone register and inward/outward register. Generating reports from the registers is also time consuming and error prone process. We cannot expect accuracy from that reports.

Pit-falls of the Existing System:

- Complexity to maintain all the records
- Prolonged time is needed
- Cost-effective process
- More man power needed
- Processes are not completed with in fixed time
- Report could not be generated quickly and not in neat format
- No accuracy in reports.

5.2 PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed version of the "Office Integration System" is providing the computerized environment for all the working process [1]. At present computer has become an indispensable part in all walks of organizational activities. A manual system encounters several bottlenecks like consumption of prolonged time and energy. A manual system on maintaining internal works of an office requires a lot of paper work to be carried out. Reports and searching for records is error prone, tedious as well as time consuming environment. It becomes quite unreliable on keeping accumulated large number of records in the manual system. To overcome these problems and disadvantages the office integration system is developed.
Benefits of Proposed System:

- Reduced processing overheads
- Improved consistency
- Reduced redundancy
- More accuracy
- Higher speed
- Rapid access of data
- User friendly interface

5.3 OBSERVATION

The goal of the feasibility studies is to evaluate alternative systems and to propose the most feasible and desirable systems for development. The detailed study is carried out to check the work ability of proposed system. Feasibility study is a test of system proposal regarding to its ability, impact on the organization ability to meet user needs, an effective use of resources. Thus when a new application is proposed it normally goes through a feasibility study before it is approved for development.

The goal of the feasibility studies is to evaluate alternative systems and to propose the most feasible and desirable systems for development [2] [3]. Feasibility studies typically involve cost/benefit analysis. The feasibility of a proposed system can be evaluated in terms of three major categories.

- Organizational Feasibility
- Technical Feasibility
- Economic Feasibility

ORGANIZATIONAL FEASIBILITY

Organizational feasibility focuses on how well a proposed system supports the objectives of the organization and strategic plan. Thus the members can perform operations on the on-line at anywhere. Then all the activities are updated immediately when the user made changes.
A study of technical merits of the system concept, at the same time performance, reliability, maintainability, and productivity are evaluated. It centers on the existing computer system (hardware, software etc) and to what extent it can support the proposed system [5].

Though information in manuals is enormous, it is handled easily by the RDBMS, information in table form is easy to access and manage. Hence it is found to technically feasible to develop a new system.

ECONOMICAL FEASIBILITY

Economic justification is generally the “bottom line” consideration for most systems. Economical justifications include a broad range of concerns that include cost-benefit analysis. The proposed system will be developed and operated in minimum hardware and software infrastructure. So there is no need of procuring additional hardware and software for the system [4].
5.4 REFERENCES

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