

An Automated Apartment Management Desk

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Abstract

This is a Web based Application. The main purpose of this application is to solve the problems of the residents in the apartments. The problems based on Electricity, Water damage, Apartment inspections, drilling into walls, Violations. It consists of two modules Admin and User. Here admin will receive the complaints from particular apartment residents and also common problems among the users with their flat details. Users send his complaints of their flat with the flat details and user can also give his review or feedback. By accessing this application we can solve the residential problems easily instead of meeting the workers related to the particular problem. This is mostly beneficial for job holders for their time saving purpose.

I.INTRODUCTION

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particular problem. This is mostly beneficial for job holders for their time saving purpose.

We have used Microsoft's .NET Technologies: ASP.NET 2.0, C#.NET 2.0, AJAX Extensions (version for .NET 2008). For database, sql server2005 is taken as backend.

II.BACKGROUND Related Work

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In the existing system, the residents has to manually inform the apartment president. It takes time to know exact problem and solve the problem. The resident should give his full details like flat no, type of problem to apartment president. In case if apartment president is not available, there is no alternate method for providing service.

In the proposed system, the residents can simply just go through the website and can register. Whenever the resident needs to get solved his problem, he should just login the website and continues to mention his problem. This is time saving process where resident can simply mention his problem using a dropdown list. The resident need not to meet the apartment president to get solved his problem he can just go through the website and can give his feedback.

Evaluating the technical feasibility is the trickiest part of a feasibility study. This is because, at this point in time, not too many detailed design of the system, making it difficult to access issues

like performance, costs on (on account of the kind of technology to be deployed) etc. A number of issues have to be considered while doing a technical analysis.

Proposed projects are beneficial only if they can be turned into information systems that will meet the organizations operating requirements. Simply stated, this test of feasibility asks if the system will work when it is developed and installed. Are there major barriers to Implementation? Here are questions that will help test the operational feasibility of a project: Is there sufficient support for the project from management from users? If the current system is well liked and used to the extent that persons will not be able to see reasons for change, there may be resistance. Are the current business methods acceptable to the user? If they are not, Users may welcome a change that will bring about a more operational and useful systems. Have the user been involved in the planning and development of the project? Early involvement reduces the chances of resistance to the system and in General and increases the likelihood of successful project. Since the proposed system was to help reduce the hardships encountered. In the existing manual system, the new system was considered to be operational feasible. Economic feasibility attempts to weigh the costs of developing and implementing a new system, against the benefits that would accrue from having the new system in place. This feasibility study gives the top management the economic justification for the new system. A simple economic analysis which gives the actual comparison of costs and benefits are much more meaningful in this case. In addition, this proves to be a useful point of reference to compare actual costs as the project progresses. There could be various types of intangible benefits on account of automation. These could include increased customer satisfaction, improvement in product quality better decision making timeliness of information, expediting activities, improved accuracy of operations, better documentation and record keeping, faster retrieval of information.

III.SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

Environment

Microsoft.NET Framework

The .NET Framework is a new computing platform that simplifies application development in the highly distributed environment of the Internet. To provide a consistent object-oriented programming environment whether object code is stored and executed locally, executed locally but Internet-distributed, or executed remotely. To provide a code-execution environment that minimizes software deployment and versioning conflicts. To provide a code-execution environment that guarantees safe execution of code, including code created by an unknown or semi-trusted third party. To provide a code-execution environment that eliminates the performance problems of scripted or interpreted environments. To make the developer experience consistent across widely varying types of applications, such as Windows-based applications and Web-based applications. To build all communication on industry standards to ensure that code based on the .NET Framework can integrate with any other code.

The .NET Framework has two main components: the common language runtime and the .NET Framework class library. The common language runtime is the foundation of the .NET Framework. You can think of the runtime as an agent that manages code at execution time, providing core services such as memory management, thread management, and remoting, while also enforcing strict type safety and other forms of code accuracy that ensure security and robustness. In fact, the concept of code management is a fundamental principle of the runtime. Code that targets the runtime is known as managed code, while code that does not target the runtime is known as unmanaged code. The class library, the other main component of the .NET Framework, is a comprehensive, object-oriented collection of reusable types that you can use to develop applications ranging from traditional command-line or graphical user interface (GUI) applications to applications based on the latest innovations provided by ASP.NET, such as Web Forms and XML Web services. The .NET Framework can be hosted by unmanaged components that load the common language runtime into their processes and initiate the execution of managed code, thereby creating a software environment that can exploit both managed and unmanaged features. The .NET Framework not only provides several runtime hosts, but also supports the development of third-party runtime hosts.

For example, ASP.NET hosts the runtime to provide a scalable, server-side environment for managed code. ASP.NET works directly with the runtime to enable Web Forms applications and XML Web services, both of which are discussed later in this topic. Internet Explorer is an example of an unmanaged application that hosts the runtime (in the form of a MIME type extension). Using Internet Explorer to host the runtime enables you to embed managed components or Windows Forms controls in HTML documents. Hosting the runtime in this way makes managed mobile code (similar to Microsoft® ActiveX® controls) possible, but with significant improvements that only managed code can offer, such as semi-trusted execution and secure isolated file storage. The following illustration shows the relationship of the common language runtime and the class library to your applications and to the overall system. The illustration also shows how managed code operates within a larger architecture.

PROCESS FLOW:

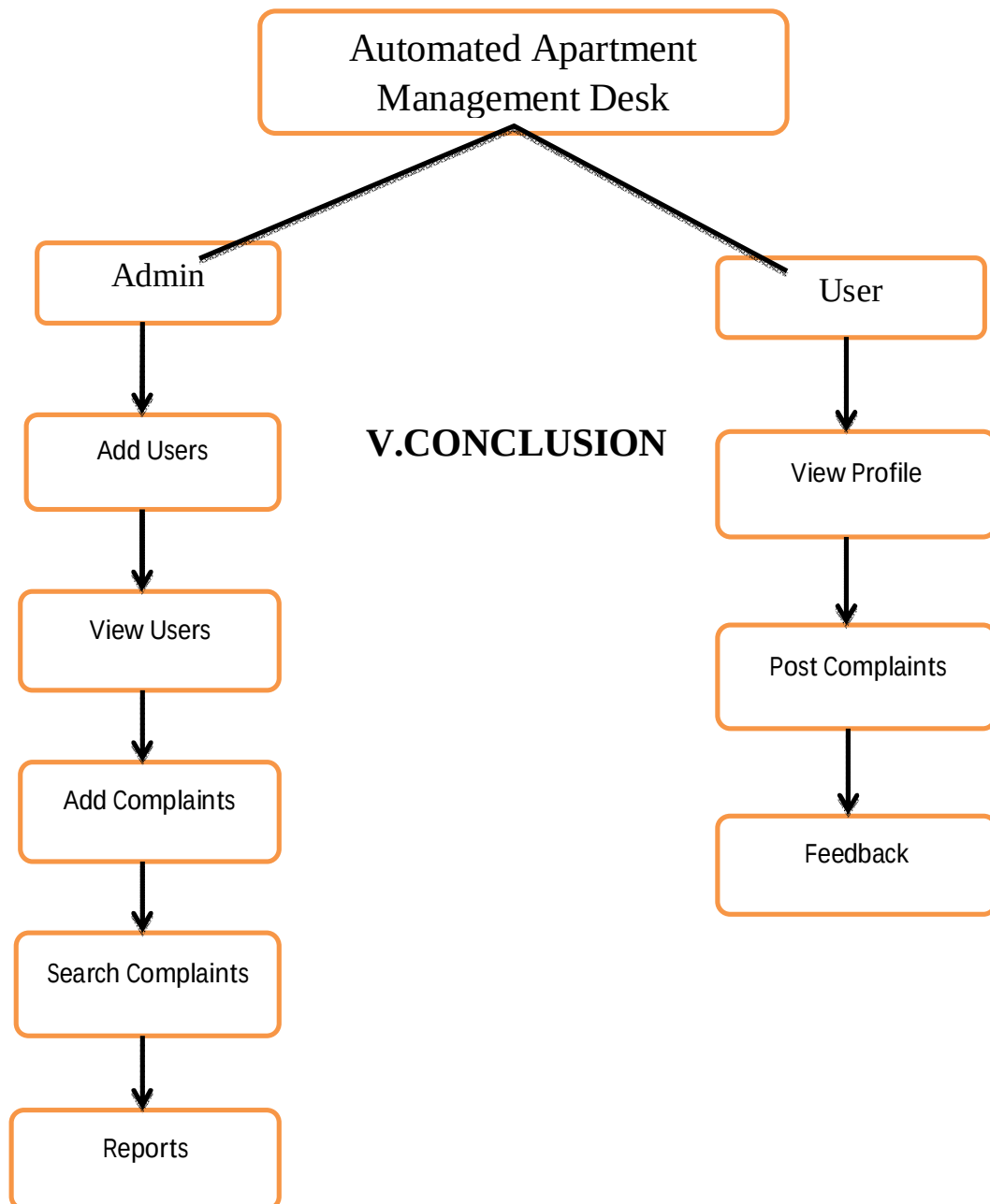
The process flow phase of the software deals with the translation of the design specifications into the source code. The ultimate goal of the implementation is to write the source code and the internal documentation so that it can be verified easily. The code and documentation should be written in a manner that eases debugging, testing and modification. System flowcharts, sample run on packages, sample output etc. Is part of the implementation?

An effort was made to satisfy the following goals in order specified.

- Minimization of Response Time.
- Clarity and Simplicity of the Code.
- Minimization of Hard-Coding.

Various types of bugs were discovered while debugging the modules. These ranged from logical errors to failure on account of various processing cases

Architecture:



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Goals

This application is useful for apartment residents.

To solve the residential problems fastly.

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