

Online Tele Communication System

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Abstract- The objective of the Online Tele Communication System is to keep the Customer data safe and secure in database and the study is about the Tele communication and its advantages and disadvantages and also its types. Tele Communication means making communication over the telephone lines and signal. The Tele Communication aims at the economic development of the country and its aim is provide communication at the wider level. Tele communications have improved people's ability to stay in touch with friends and family. Grandparents can receive pictures, emails, and videos of their grandchildren over the Internet. Telecom is one of the fastest-growing industries in India. Today India stands as the second-largest Tele Communications market in the world.

I. INTRODUCTION

The objective of the project is to develop a system for managing the information and to automate the processes of an organization functioning in telecommunication sector.

The purpose is to design a system that allows one to perform the operations efficiently.

II. EXISTING SYSTEM

In the present systems the information is maintained across ledgers and files. The system is operated manually. The system uses conventional methods of data management. It is difficult to retrieve the necessary data about customers and telephone connections efficiently. Generation of reports is also difficult. Often data is mismanaged and this leads to loss of data.

III. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed system is a web based application. The system maintains a centralized repository of all

information. This enables one to maintain the data effectively. It is easy to search for data and to perform all the operations effectively. The system allows the generation of reports. The system can be easily accessed and used by end users and employees by utilizing the provided interfaces.

IV. STUDY OF THE SYSTEM

To provide flexibility to the users, the interfaces have been developed that are accessible through a browser. The GUI'S at the top level have been categorized as

1. Administrative User Interface
2. The Operational or Generic User Interface

The 'Administrative User Interface' concentrates on the consistent information that is practically, part of the organizational activities and which needs proper authentication for the data collection. These interfaces help the administrators with all the transactional states like Data insertion, Data deletion and Date updation along with the extensive data search capabilities.

The 'operational or generic user interface' helps the end users of the system in transactions through the existing data and required services. The operational user interface also helps the ordinary users in managing their own information in a customized manner as per the included flexibilities.

Performance Requirements:

Performance is measured in terms of the output provided by the application. Requirement specification plays an important part in the analysis of a system. Only when the requirement specifications are properly given, it is possible to design a system, which will fit into required environment. It rests largely with the users of the existing system to give the requirement specifications

because they are the people who finally use the system. This is because the requirements have to be known during the initial stages so that the system can be designed according to those requirements. It is very difficult to change the system once it has been designed and on the other hand designing a system, which does not cater to the requirements of the user, is of no use.

The requirement specification for any system can be broadly stated as given below:

- The system should be able to interface with the existing system
- The system should be accurate
- The system should be better than the existing system

The existing system is completely dependent on the user to perform all the duties.

V. PROCESS MODEL

SDLC (Spiral Model):

SDLC is nothing but Software Development Life Cycle. It is a standard which is used by software industry to develop good software.



Stages in SDLC:

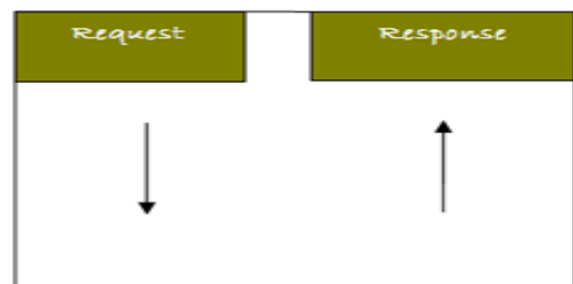
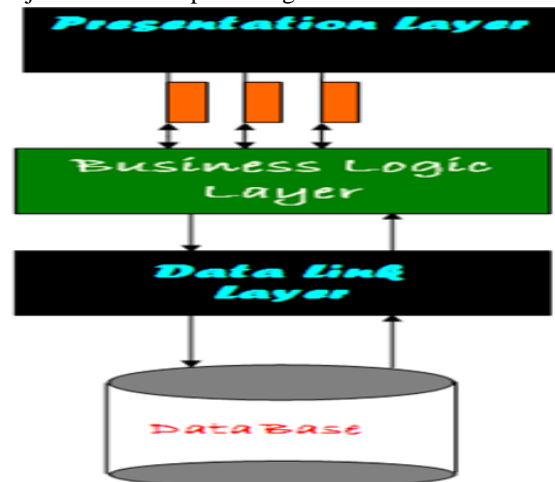
- ◆ Requirement Gathering
- ◆ Analysis

- ◆ Designing
- ◆ Coding
- ◆ Testing
- ◆ Maintenance

VI. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

Architecture Flow:

Below architecture diagram represents mainly flow of requests from users to database through servers. In this scenario overall system is designed in three tires separately using three layers called presentation layer, business logic layer and data link layer. This project was developed using 3-Tire architecture.



1. Presentation Layer:

Also called as client layer, comprises of components that are dedicated to presenting the data to the user. For example: Windows/Web Forms and buttons, edit boxes, Text boxes, labels, grids, etc.

2. Business Logic Layer:

This layer encapsulates the Business rules or the business logic of the encapsulations. To have a separate layer for business logic is of a great

advantage. This is because any changes in Business Rules can be easily handled in this layer. As long as the interface between the layers remains the same, any changes to the functionality/processing logic in this layer can be made without impacting the others. A lot of client-server apps failed to implement successfully as changing the business logic was a painful process.

3. Data Link Layer:

This layer comprises of components that help in accessing the Database. If used in the right way, this layer provides a level of abstraction for the database structures. Simply put changes made to the database, tables, etc do not affect the rest of the application because of the Data Access layer. The different application layers send the data requests to this layer and receive the response from this layer.

4. Database Layer:

This layer comprises of the Database Components such as DB Files, Tables, Views, etc. The Actual database could be created using SQL Server, Oracle, Flat files, etc. In an n-tier application, the entire application can be implemented in such a way that it is independent of the actual Database. For instance, you could change the Database Location with minimal changes to Data Access Layer. The rest of the Application should remain unaffected.

SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

Operating System: Windows

Technology	: Java and J2EE
Web Technologies	: Html, JavaScript, CSS
IDE	: My Eclipse
Web Server	: Tomcat
Database	: Oracle
Java Version	: J2SDK1.5

HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

Processor	: Pentium
RAM	: 2GB

Modules Description:

In Online Tele Communication System there are six modules, They are:

- ❖ Applications
- ❖ Entries
- ❖ Enquiries
- ❖ Complaints
- ❖ Admin

❖ Reports

Applications Module:

- New Connections
- Phone Transfer
- Temporary Phone Connection
- Modifications
- Cancellation

Entries Module:

- Changing in New Mobile Number entries whenever the telecom operators needs to be change their numbers easily based on old numbers.
- Customer can lodge a complaint regarding the services and all other issues.

Enquiries Module:

- Porting Status
- Balance Enquiry
- Application Enquiry

Admin Module:

- Add New Customer
- Search customer by Number
- Bills Generation
- Connection Status
- Updatons in Old Customers

Reports Module:

- Bill Reports of All Customers
- Bill Reports of Particular Customer
- Complaints
- Feedback

VII. CONCLUSION

Online Tele Communication System is effective and efficient. It captures data that are generated out of various activities of Online Tele Communication minimizing the effort and cost.

The present system deals with following features.

- Centralized communication between Customer and admin.
- Centralized Documentation management
- Transparent project management.
- Easy flow for New Tele Customers.

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