

Personal Data Storage and Security for Employee Tracking

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ABSTRACT

This Project is aimed at developing an online application for the Employee Tracking System for the organization and college. The system is an online application that can be accessed throughout the organization and outside as well with proper login provided. This system can be used as an application for the employee of the organization and college to manage the employee information and their task with regards to Activity. Employee logging should be able to upload their information in the form of a PDF. Visitors/Company representatives logging in may also access/search any information put up by Employees. This application can help the officers to provide the details of upcoming companies and their project. The employees will be alerted via a notification. Once the process is completed, a list of placed employees will be uploaded in the application by the administrator. It is easy for the employees to view the details of those who have been assigned a task. The number of employees placed in a particular company can be viewed by employees when required. If any changes are needed to be made in the employee details the employee can make a request to the HR officer. This project will be helpful in faster management of the related activities in the college campus and organization.

Keyword: - Cloud Computing, File Storage, Reliability, Security, Smart and connected.

1. INTRODUCTION

Traditionally an activity a company and college form a relation. Then company visits the college and conducts their interviews with students. A lot of data is printed in resumes and result documents. It is a long and slow process. This project is aimed at developing an online application for the Training and Placement Dept. of the college. The system is an online application that can be accessed throughout the organization and outside as well with proper login provided. This system can be used as an application for the HR of the college to manage the student information with regards to placement. Students logging in should be able to upload their information in the form of a PDF. Visitors/Company representatives logging in may also access/search any information put up by Students. The training and placement cell plays an important role in improving the overall performance of the student. The main objective of the training and placement department is to manage the details of the placement, student details, overall academic details of the students, and their technical skills. Once the details are stored in the database, it would be easy for the training and placement officer to filter the students based on the criteria of the campus drive. The overall system of the training and placement officer is managed by the administrator. For the purpose of training and placement of the student in colleges, HR's have to collect the information and activities of employees and manages them manually and arranges them according to various streams. If any modification is required that is to be also done manually. So, to reduce the job required to manage activity and the information of various recruiters, a new system is proposed which is processed through computers.

The purpose is to provide a detailed overview of the Information Technology Employee Tracking process. It consists of detailed process flow diagrams, with procedures and corresponding RACI (Responsible, Accountable, Consulted and Informed) matrix and procedure descriptions. Tracking management is essential for businesses to

implement changes smoothly and maintain current working state. IT Infrastructure is used to support the computerized business process that means its need to be managed as services. Tracking is vital in all types of organizations. The main focus of tracking is to always improve the business; and it must be able to execute modify with least cost and least risk of business disruption. It will helpful for tacking and monitoring of system. Employee process management are major, minor, standard and emergency changes and each of these tracks have numerous impacts on system. Track arise as a result of Problems, but many Track can come from proactively seeking business bennet's such as reducing costs or improving services. Track are also made for proactive or reactive reasons. Examples of proactive reasons are cost reduction and service improvement. Examples of reactive reasons for track are solving service disruptions and adapting the service to a changing environment. Track is a methodology to improve delivery service essentially and effectively, with high quality, based on the best practices of service. It is also important to consider the range of stakeholders who can be net from improved ITSM practices. These stakeholders can come from senior management, business unit managers, customers, end-users, IT staff or suppliers.

1.1 Motivation

Changes arise as a result of Problems, but many Changes can come from proactively seeking business bennet's such as reducing costs or improving services. Changes are also made for proactive or reactive reasons. Examples of proactive reasons are cost reduction and service improvement. Examples of reactive reasons for change are solving service disruptions and adapting the service to a changing environment. ITIL is a methodology to improve delivery service effectively and essentially, with high quality, based on the best practices of service. Every year more organizations desire implementing ITIL It is also important to consider the range of stakeholders who can bennet from improved ITSM practices. These stakeholders can come from senior management, business unit managers, customers, end-users, IT strategies or suppliers.

1.2 Problem Statement

In this paper we Developed a completely new technique in order secure the data over the cloud using he primary objectives of complaint tracking system are to prevent problems and resulting incidents from happening to eliminate recurring incidents, and to minimize the impact of incidents that cannot be prevented. All complaints can be managed under several departments at one place made from different geographical location of institutes. This routine process is maintained manually, like maintenance of their project activity in papers. This can be automated by designing software.

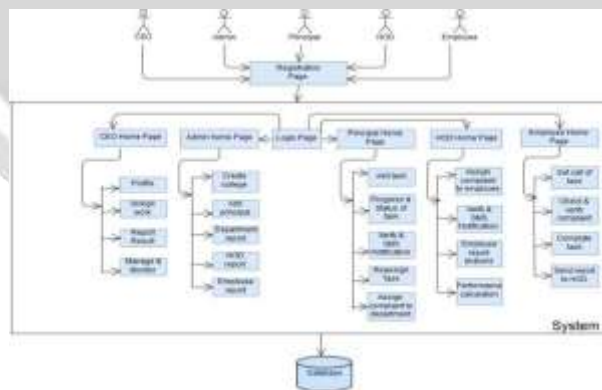
1.3 Literature Survey

To days digital world has huge impact on each and every field of Business. The high-speed internet has made the world more comfortable to use the high-quality technology more in a digital manner. This system introduces a framework for Institutional Database computing with a view towards resource tracking, to prevent problems occurring and to minimize the impact of incidents within an Institutional Organization. This system is basically App and Web Portal for the Complaints Tracking System for the Educational Institute, Here they can track all the complaints made from various locations and can be segregated at one place, and from there they all can be managed under various department based on the complaint category as follows Electrical, Maintenance, IT, Painting, Plumbing, CCTV, Water Supply, Fire and Safety etc. All complaints can be managed under several departments departments at one place made from different geographical location of Institutes. This Paper is talking about the fundamentals and various factors about the Retrospective change under ITIL Based service delivery management like Why the Retrospective change is required, what is the criteria to involve Retrospective change, the way of implementing this type of change, Merits/Demerits of this and points to be noted importantly while we work on this. ITIL is the most widely adopted approach for IT Service Management in the world. It provides a practical, no-nonsense framework for identifying, planning, delivering and supporting IT services to the business. ITIL is also supported by quality services from a wide range of providers including examination institutes, accredited training providers and consultancies, software and tool vendors and well-known service providers such as IBM, Telephonic, HP and British telecom (BT). A comprehensive qualifications scheme offering a variety of training courses and certifications has been developed against the guidance. This scheme can help organizations to effectively implement ITIL, achieving success by ensuring that employees have the relevant knowledge, skills and techniques, but most importantly, ensuring the entire organization is using a common language and are fully invested in the process. ITIL advocates that IT services must be aligned to the needs of the

business and underpin the core business processes. It provides guidance to organizations on how to use IT as a tool to facilitate business change, transformation and growth. Organizations are continually confronting challenges to remain competitive and successful, which compels organizations to regularly reevaluate their strategies, structures, policies, operations, processes and culture. Managing change effectively is however a main challenge in the change management domain because of massive human involvement. Thus, managers and change agents are eager to know how to encourage and effectively prepare employees for change situation. This paper carries out a critical review on change management on employee performance. The paper reviews the origin of change management concept on employee performance from academic and management perspective, factors influencing the growth and adoption of the change management on employee performance concept, theoretical framework of change management on employee performance and the empirical studies on change management on employee performance. The paper also identifies the research gaps identified in the concept. It also captures on recommendations of the study and the conclusions reached. It carries with it a proposed conceptual frame work in a study to be carried on the concept with independent variables highlighted as participatory leadership, motivational commitment, training and communication. The dependent variable was identified as change management on employee's performance.

2. METHODOLOGY

The purpose is to provide a detailed overview of the Information Technology Work Tracking process. It consists of detailed process flow diagrams, with procedures and corresponding RACI (Responsible, Accountable, Consulted and Informed) matrix and procedure descriptions. Tracking management is essential for businesses to implement changes smoothly and maintain current working state. IT Infrastructure is used to support the computerized business process that means its need to be managed as services. Tracking is vital in all types of organizations. The main focus of tracking is to always improve the business; and it must be able to execute modify with least cost and least risk of business disruption. It will help for tracking and monitoring of system. Work process management are major, minor, standard and emergency changes and each of these tracks have numerous impacts on system. Track arise as a result of Problems, but many Track can come from proactively seeking business benet's such as reducing costs or improving services. Track are also made for proactive or reactive reasons. Examples of proactive reasons are cost reduction and service improvement. Examples of reactive reasons for track are solving service disruptions and adapting the service to a changing environment. Track is a methodology to improve delivery service essentially and effectively, with high quality, based on the best practices of service. It is also important to consider the range of stake holders who can be net from improved ITSM practices. These stakeholders can come from senior management, business unit managers, customers, end-users, IT staff or suppliers.



Dig-1: Architectural Dig

3.1 Overview of Project Modules

The Developer interprets requirements and translates them into a deploy-able solution that meets functional and non-functional needs. A person assuming a Solution role should ideally be allocated full time to the project they are working on. Where they are not full time, the project ought to be their first priority. If this cannot be achieved, significant risk is introduced with regard to time-boxing. This risk needs to be managed proactively by the

Developer. Responsibilities:- 1.Models required for the properly controlled development of the solution 2.Models and documentation required for the purpose of supporting the solution in live use 4.Changes to the interpretation of requirements which result in re-work within the solution 5.Adhering to technical constraints laid out in the System Architecture Definition 6.Adhering to standards and best practice laid out in the Technical Implementation Standards 7.Participating in any quality assurance work required to ensure the delivered products are truly fit for purpose 8.Testing the output of their own work prior to independent testing.

3.2 Tools and Technology used

3.2.1 Laravel Framework: Laravel is a web application framework with expressive, elegant syntax. We believe development must be an enjoyable, creative experience to be truly fulfilling. Laravel attempts to take the pain out of development by easing common tasks used in the majority of web projects, such as authentication, routing, sessions, and caching. Laravel aims to make the development process a pleasing one for the developer without sacrificing application functionality. Happy developers make the best code. To this end, we've attempted to combine the very best of what we have seen in other web frameworks, including frameworks implemented in other languages, such as Ruby on Rails, ASP.NET MVC, and Sinatra. Laravel is accessible, yet powerful, providing powerful tools needed for large, robust applications. A superb inversion of control container, expressive migration system, and tightly integrated unit testing support give you the tools you need to build any application with which you are tasked.

3.2.2 Angular 6: Angular 6 is a JavaScript framework for building web applications and apps in JavaScript, html, and TypeScript, which is a superset of JavaScript. Angular provides built-in features for animation, http service, and materials which in turn has features such as auto-complete, navigation, toolbar, menus, etc. The code is written in TypeScript, which compiles to JavaScript and displays the same in the browser.

3.2.3 PHP: PHP is a server-side scripting language that is embedded in HTML. It is used to manage dynamic content, databases, session tracking, even build entire e-commerce sites. It is integrated with a number of popular databases, including MySQL, PostgreSQL, Oracle, Sybase, Informix, and Microsoft SQL Server is pleasingly zippy in its execution, especially when compiled as an Apache module on the Unix side. The MySQL server, once started, executes even very complex queries with huge result sets in record-setting time. PHP supports a large number of major protocols such as POP3, IMAP, and LDAP. PHP4 added support for Java and distributed object architectures (COM and CORBA), making n-tier development a possibility for the first time. Common uses of PHP:

1. PHP performs system functions, i.e. from files on a system it can create, open, read, write, and close them.
2. PHP can handle forms, i.e. gather data from files, save data to a file, through email you can send data, return data to the user.
3. You add, delete, modify elements within your database through PHP.
4. Access cookies variables and set cookies.
5. Using PHP, you can restrict users to access some pages of your website.

It can encrypt data. Characteristics of PHP: Simplicity Efficiency Security Flexibility Familiarity

4. CONCLUSIONS

Institutional organizations go through various small-scale work. organizations proactively opt to change to take advantage of new technology; other organizations are forced to do that work manually. With a work progress tracking management system, organizations adept at the iterative process of tracking the progress of work and increasing the efficiency of work. It Enable the flexibility in working of organization therefore it saves time and resources of organization. The motive of change management in this context is to ensure that standardized methods and procedures are used for efficient and prompt handling of changes to control IT organization. It is also important to consider the range of stakeholders who can be from improved ITSM practices. These stakeholders can come from senior management, business unit managers, customers, end-users, IT suppliers.

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