DISTRIBUTED TRACKING SYESTEM

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ABSTRACT:

The Project basically deals with the idea to track the goods, which are sent by different people to their choice of destination. So as to have a control and clear cut information system to the companies involved in this kind of business as well as to the customers those who make use of these services. The companies like DLF and Safex are involved in logistic Business, where they are involved in thorough dispatch of goods to the correct destination with in a stipulated time. These companies can make use of this software or it can be used by any smaller companies, which will have a direct impact on the profit of business happening.

The companies can use this to track and check whether the goods are in process of dispatch or got strucked at place. The customer gets an idea about how and when the packet he/she will receive.

1. Introduction:

These companies can make use of this software or it can be used by any smaller companies, which will have a direct impact on the profit of business happening. The companies can use this to track and check whether the goods are in process of dispatch or got stroked at place. The customer gets an idea about how and when the packet he/she will receive.

Functional Requirements:
The various aspects associated are
• Design of user interface/Login form
• Validating user data
• Storing the same in database
• Providing unique number to customer.

2. Related to work:

2.1 Existing System

In the existing system the problem faced by the staff and customers are a lot. In this system the tracking of the product and the responsibility of the products received and sent are not fixed and can lead to loss of products and goods sent. The billing and the timeliness is also not accurate. The customers has to suffer because not getting on-line details or information with respect to the goods sent by him.

2.2 Proposed System

So in order to see that the hassles are reduced almost to zero the software module is designed . This module helps people to maintain the details of goods sent and received accurately and perfectly. The responsibility can also be fixed here. The customer can lead to happy life once the goods are handed over to the distribution people. The customer can keep track of the product sent by him by using the internet. Where he can get details like where the product is , when it will reach the destination mention .The customer can hook on to internet and can get details by using the order no. given to him by the company people.

2.3 The modules of the project.

The first module deals with the front- end design part.

The Second module deals with the process of data taken from module one and the same has to be stored in database.

The third module deals with the reporting system where different type of reports can be generated.

• User-Interface module/Login Module.

• Validations check module/Business Logic.
• Data services module.

3. System Architecture:

Applications are developed to support companies in their business operations. Applications take data as input, process the data based on business rules, and provide data or information as output. Based on this fact, all applications will have 3 elements

• The user interface or the presentation element, through which data is taken as input.

• The application logic or the business rule element, which helps in implementing the operations to be performed on the input data.

3.1 Java Architecture:
3.1.1 Two-Tier Architecture:

In a traditional 2-tiered application, the processing load is given to the client PC while the server simply acts as a traffic controller between the application and the data. As a result, not only does the application performance suffer due to the limited resources of the PC, but the network traffic tends to increase as well. When the entire application is processed on a PC, the application is forced to make multiple requests for data before even presenting anything to the user. These multiple database requests can heavily tax the network.

Fig3.1.1:two-tier architecture

3.1.2 Three -tier Architecture:

The first tier is referred to as the presentation layer and typically consists of a graphical user interface of some kind. The middle tier, or business layer, consist of the application or business logic, and the three tier – the data layer – contains the data that is needed for the application.

The middle tier (application logic) is basically the code that the user calls upon (through the presentation layer) to retrieve the desired data. The presentation layer then receives the data and formats it for display. This separation of application logic from the user interface adds enormous flexibility to the design of the application. Multiple user interface can be built and deployed without ever changing the application logic, provided the application logic presents a clearly defined interface to the presentation layer.

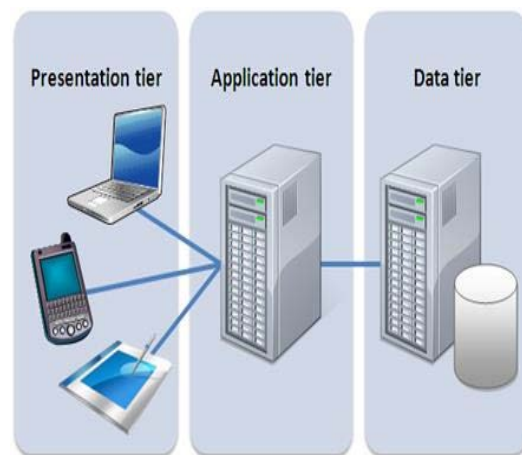The third tier contains the data that is needed for the application.

fig3.1.2:three-tier architecture

III 3.1.3 N–tier architecture breaks down like this:

☐ A user interface that handles the users interaction with the application – this can be a web browser running through a firewall, a heavier desktop application, or even a wireless device.

☐ Presentation logic that defines what the user interface displays and how a users requests are handled. Depending on what user interfaces are supported, you may need to have slightly different versions of the presentation logic to handle the client appropriately.

☐ Business logic that models the applications business rules, often through interaction with the applications data.

☐ Infrastructure services that provide additional functionality required by the application components, such as messaging, transactional support.
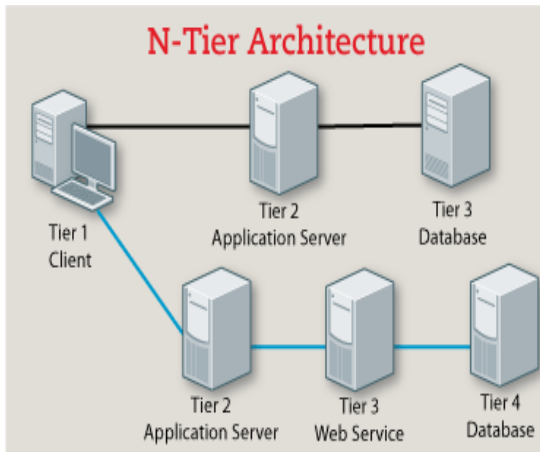
☐ The data layer where the enterprise's

data resides..

fig 3.1.3: n-tier architecture

4. Implementation:

A crucial phase in the system life cycle is the successful implementation of the new system design. Implementation includes all those activities that take place to convert from the old system to the new one. The new system has been implemented and many users have come forward to learn the operation of the new system. Many users have the system and found it to be very useful and efficient in all respects except some. Implementation the process of having systems personnel checkout and put new equipment into use, train users ,install the new application and construct any files of data needed to use it. This phase is less creative than system design. Depending on the size of the organization that will be involved in using the application and the risk involved in its use, system developers may choose to test the operation in only one area with only one or two persons. Implementation becomes necessary so as to provide a reliable system based on the requirements of the organization. Successful implementation may not guarantee improvement in the organization using the new system, but improper installation will prevent it. It has been observed that even the best system cannot show good result if the analysts managing the implementation do not attend to every important details .This is an area where the users need to work with utmost care.
 Even well designed system can succeed or fail because of the way they are operated and used. Therefore
,the quality of training received the users involved with the system in various capacities

helps and may even prevent the successful implementation of the management information system. Those who are directly or indirectly related with the system development work must know in detail what their roles will be, how they can make efficient use of the system and what the system will or will not do for them.

6. Conclusion:

The efficiency of any system designed to suit an organization depends on cooperation during the implementation stage and also flexibility of the system to adopt itself to the organization
With the help of "Distribution Tracking system " it becomes easy for the company and the staff along with the customers to have the control on the system which is executed on day today basis. The software designed will help them to fix responsibilities on the staff related and can also provide good service to the customer from time to time. Initially there will a little amount of hesitancy from the staff to make use the newly designed software ,but as time progress and once they are habituated to the system, then they will appreciate the need for this kind of soft wares. It is also very important to see that the staff are trained properly on the newly designed software and some trails can be conducted ,before we ask to execution-line.

2 7. References:
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