

**Ministry of Higher Education** and Scientific Research **University of Diyala College of Sciences Department of Computer Science** 



**TMS:** The trainee management system organizes the training of students in

government institutions

### Research

Submitted to University of Diyala\ Collage of Sciences \ department of

**computer Science** 

In Partial Fulfillment Of The Requirements For the Degree of B.Sc. in

**Computer Science** 

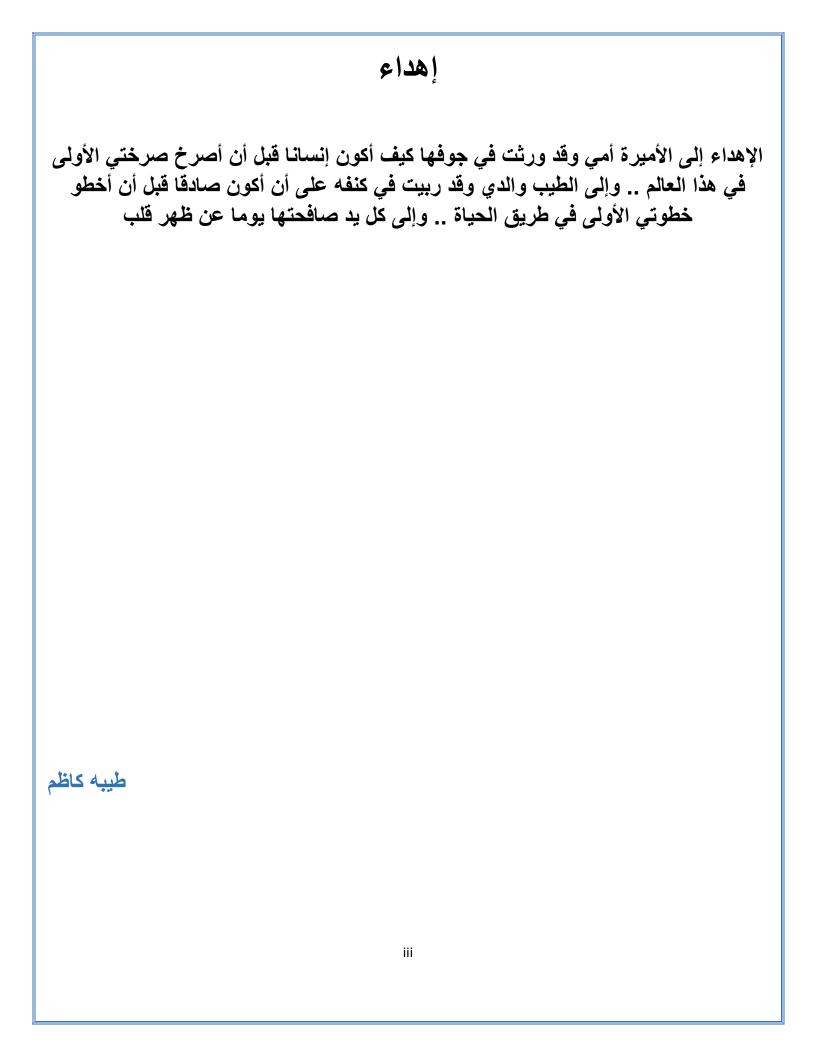
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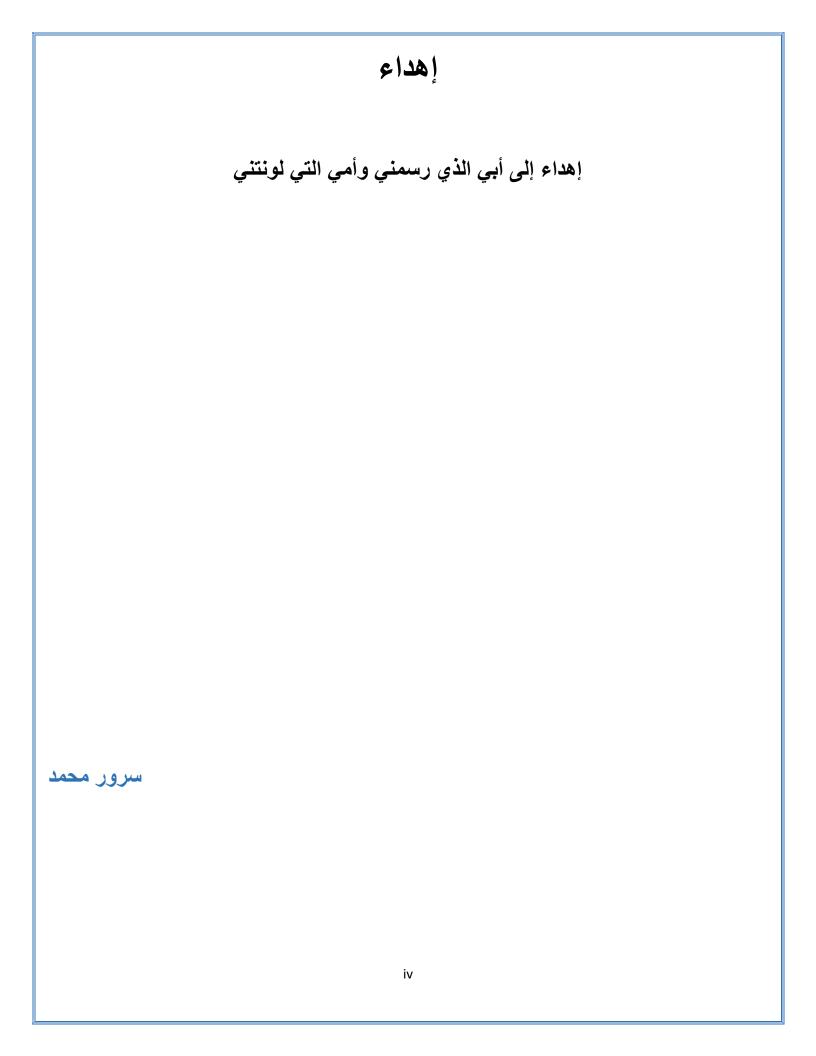
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# إهداء

الحمد لله اكملت دراستي الجامعة وتخرجت في "السنه" اهدي تخرجي الى ابي وامي الغالية اللذان تعبو حتى رأوني في هذه المرحلة والى اخواني واخواتي اللذين دعموني في مسيرتي الدراسية والى زوجي...

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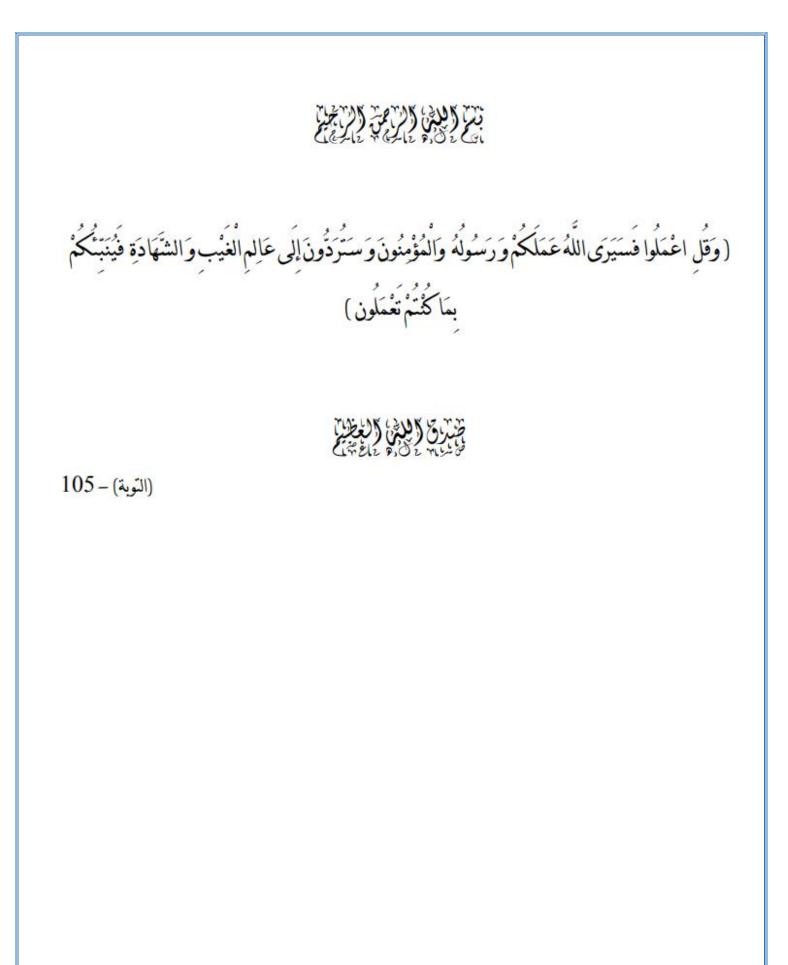
# Acknowledgment

We would like to express our thanks to our supervisor, Dr. Khaled Mohamed, who was extremely helpful and provided invaluable support with his sincerity and faith in

us.

الشكر والتقدير

نود ان نعرب عن شكرنا لمشرفنا الدكتور خالد محمد الذي كان مفيدا للغايه وقدم دعما لايقدر بثمن باخلاصه و ايمانه بنا



#### ABSTRACT

Coaching plays an important role in the effectiveness of organizations and students' work experiences. Training has implications for productivity, health and safety at work, and personal development. All universities need to be responsible for training students and directing them to develop their knowledge and develop their practical experience. Most universities are aware of this requirement and invest effort and other resources in training and development. This investment could take the form of training students majoring in training and development. Investment in training and development entails acquisition and maintenance of space and equipment. This also means that students specializing in core businesses such as production and maintenance, sales, marketing, administrative support and other departments must also direct their attention and efforts from time to time towards supporting the development and delivery of training. This means that they are required to give less attention to activities which are clearly more productive in terms of the main work of the department. However, investing in training and development is generally seen as a good management practice to maintain the right expertise now and in the future.

#### SUPERVISOR CERTIFICATION

I certify that the preparation of this project entitled

The trainee management system organizes the training of students in government

institutions

prepared by 1-Suhad Khalid Nisaf 2-Sorour Mohamed Mahmoud 3-Teeba kazim jawad

was made under my supervision in the Department of Computer Science/College of Science/University of Diyala and it is part of the requirements for obtaining a Bachelor's degree in Computer Science

Signature:

Name :

Date:

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# Chapter one

Introduction

#### **1.1 GENERAL OVERVIEW**

**Training** is a process primarily aimed at acquiring the experiences and knowledge. that a person needs, obtaining the information and data that are lacking, valid trends in authority and work, appropriate skills and behavioral patterns, in addition to the necessary and necessary habits to increase the rate of his efficiency in performance, and it can also be defined as a continuous process It is systematic throughout the life of individuals, and mainly aims to stimulate the capabilities of individuals to achieve a high degree of professional growth and performance, by providing them with skills and information related to their field of specialization or work .[1]

#### 1.2 Training characteristics Training has several characteristics, including

• Learning by objectives: It is the design of training so that it is concerned with the objectives of learning; Where training programs need to have specific goals that must be achieved by coaches, and they are linked with the basic skills that trainees need to be successful in their jobs .[1]

•Participation: It is one of the effective characteristics of all training programs. As it is interested in activating the role of participation among all the individuals participating in it, and this participation depends on the implementation of exercises and sessions that help to enhance cooperation between the trainees; Through the implementation of many roles and activities that include problem solving .[1]

•An opportunity to share experiences: The training is concerned with the exchange of experiences between trainees; This contributes to enhancing the understanding of new concepts that can be reviewed and discussed. Training is an enjoyable method .[1]

• Where training makes learning and teaching a means of great enjoyment, it may depend on the use of games or the application of creative activities; This contributes to enhancing the enjoyment of the trainees while they learn new skills .[1]

# **1.3 The importance of training** [1]

•efficiently managing the equipment and machinery used within the organization and the governmental institution, in addition to reducing the cost of repair and maintenance.

•Developing the career path for employees and achieving themselves, specifically those with ambitions.

•Achieving the needs of the organization and the organization in terms of resources and manpower, in addition to reducing the time required to perform the activity or work effectively. Promote and motivate trainees in the institution.

•Achieving adaptation to existing technical changes in the field of management.

• Creating positive developments and changes in the attitudes and behavior of trainees, providing them with new knowledge, developing their capabilities and refining their skills, in addition to contributing to the development of the methods and habits that they use to excel and succeed at work .

# **1.4 Types of Training** [1]

# Training is divided based on certain standards into many types

#### **1.4.1** Types of training according to the career stage, and include the following:

• Orientation of new employees: is training concerned with teaching new employees a set of basic skills; So that they can do their job properly.

• On-the-job training: It is training that helps to develop the skills and knowledge of current employees, and this training contributes to developing their skills to match the new requirements of work.

•Training with a view to promotion: it is training based on excellence of individuals with greater efficiency and acquiring new skills As a result of the difference between the previous position and the new position; So when an individual moves to a new

position he should get adequate training; With the aim of acquiring the appropriate skills for the new job.

#### **1.4.2** Types of training according to the type of job

#### and they are divided into the following types:

• Vocational training: is the training associated with individuals working in the field of mechanical and manual professions and handicrafts, and contributes to providing them with appropriate methods to deal with trades and professions that depend on the use of motor and manual skills.

- Specialized training: It is a type of training concerned with the specialized knowledge of individuals with specializations, such as: accountants, doctors, and engineers.
- Administrative Training: It is the training that contributes to the delivery of appropriate administrative skills to individuals at any level of management.

#### **1.4.3** Types of training according to the location

#### and they include two types:

• Training inside the facility, which is known as internal training, and depends on companies and institutions designing special training programs, or seeking to purchase ready-made programs that the facility manages on their own, or through the help of specialists in training from outside the facility.

• Training outside the establishment: It is the training in which the facilities depend on the use of other facilities, or centers specialized in providing training programs, or the use of training programs provided by many agencies, including: seminars, conferences, and other means of training.

# **1.5 Training methods** [1]

There are many different training methods; By relying on the difference in the goal of each of them, and the following information about the most important types of training methods:

•The method of the lectures: It is a speech based on writing or something else. With the aim of transferring knowledge and ideas to them.

•Discussions style: It is the gathering of a limited number of participants in a discussion seminar, whether by relying on a structured method or using brainstorming, and then each participant gets the opportunity to participate in the topic of the discussion at hand.

•Case study method: is the trainer's use of real-world problems or situations related to the discussion topic on which the training performance depends; In order to formulate it in a systematic manner in order to discuss it, and this method is an important method in training.

# **1.6 Training objectives:** [1]

•Developing the trainees' reflective thinking skills and abilities, in addition to developing their research capabilities, through workshops, work research or training courses.

•Creating a qualified second category that can be given more responsibility to replace the leadership figures who move to other places or retire, or rely on them in the process of delegating authority.

•Contributing to restoring the numerical and qualitative balance to the employment structure. If there is an increase in the employment rate in a particular sector or specialization, it can be done through the transfer training to equip them and qualify them for specializations or other specialization to fill the deficit with them.

•Developing the trainees' awareness of educational developments, and understanding and realizing the modern foundations and trends on which the institution was built and built.

**Chapter one** 

Introduction

•Utilizing the skills, experience and knowledge of human resources in developing the skills and knowledge of workers in the educational field. Introduce trainees to their diverse and different roles, and provide them with the skills and knowledge that enable them to perform those roles efficiently and effectively.

(5)

•Providing more opportunities for trainees to realize the strong and close relationship between application and theory in the field of education.

•Raising the level of awareness of the trainees of the need and necessity to accept and prepare for the process of change, and to make more efforts to place these educational changes under the subject of experience and testing, in addition to contributing to renewal and development.

# **1.7 Stages of training evaluation** [1]

# **1.7.1 The evaluation before training**

is usually done by adopting the results of the evaluation of previously implemented programs, in addition to investigating the trainees and trainers in advance and managing them, in addition to choosing the attitudes and skills of the people who have been previously trained, and it must be said that this process aims to choose the approach And the appropriate and best training method to achieve the best results.

# **1.7.2 Evaluation during training**

It is possible during this stage to evaluate the progress of the training process and the objectives of the program according to the objectives set, the appropriate means and methods to achieve the goals, the extent of compatibility of the place and time, the compatibility of the design designed with the program, the inclusion of topics and the integration of their components, **and the evaluation of the final results** achieved by the concepts, the program, trends and information. Which enables the program to develop and provide trainees with it through continuous training sessions

#### 1.7.3 Follow-up of training results

At this stage, the performance of the trainee and his behavior in his job are evaluated, and that is immediately after the end of the training, in order to identify the continuity of the impact of development and training over time, and it is possible to measure the results of development and training through two elements, namely: the performance of the trainee and his behavior.

# Chapter Two

# Visual Basic and SQL

#### **2.1** Visual Basic

#### **2.1.1 INTRODUCTION**

**Visual Basic**:- is a development environment and programming language from Microsoft Corporation based on the famous BASIC language. It is classified within the programming languages of objects. Since Microsoft began releasing Visual Basic, it has been very successful and popular among programmers due to the ease of use in exchange for the extreme complexity faced by any programmer seeking to program Windows using the C language or C ++ programming .[2]

Visual Basic is suitable for database applications, applications for small businesses, and accounting programs. It is convenient, easy and performs the purpose in addition to allowing the programmer to focus on solving the problem, as he often finds technical difficulty while writing a program in Visual Basic. But it remains to be mentioned that Visual Basic programs are not fully translated into machine language, such as C ++ or Delphi programming language, but are translated into an intermediate code (code) that communicates with a link library called "Run Time library" whose name is MSVBM.dll with the replacement of the question marks. Version number [2]

The Visual Basic programming language is a programming language with a visual design for a graphical interface, unlike some languages such as (Assembly) with a black screen. As this language contains many commands within it, and it is an easy-to-implement language. This version of the program developed from the old version of the BASIC language that works under the DOS environment to this version that works under the Windows environment. The language depends in developing its

applications on objects, as it is similar to many modern programming languages in terms of its dependence on mechanism (dynamic) and events. Mechanism in this language means the ability to invoke any conjunction or procedure depending on the event. An event is any action that an application user performs on an application such as pressing the mouse button, pressing a keyboard button, or even downloading a form. [2]

#### **2.1.2 Date:** [2]

Microsoft produced the first version of BASIC in 1975, and it was called Basic, and the name is an abbreviation of the word for the general serial programming language for beginners (Beginner's All-Purpose Symbolic Instruction Code). Dos, and with the spread of the Windows environment, Visual Basic appeared, which contained a lot of QBASIC commands and added many functions that made programming in Visual Basic easy and easy. There are thousands of Visual Basic Tutorials out there

In the year 2000, Microsoft produced an improved version of VISUAL BASIC.NET, which is based on object-oriented programming.

# **2.1.3 Visual Basic features:** [2]

- Easy and fast language to create Windows applications.
- Object-oriented programming is supported, but not completely.
- •Visual Basic is an object-oriented language.
- Easy to learn and understand.
- Ease of detecting errors in it.
- Its reliance on HTML, which made it easy to use and understand.

• When writing correct commands, it gives you examples to confirm that you have written the code correctly.

• It enables you to skip some errors when writing a specific code.

# **2.1.4 Visual Basic language development:** [2]

Due to the limitations of the BASIC language, and the limitations of its capabilities like other programming languages, modern versions of Visual Basic are different! Now the possibilities of the language are limitless. The scalability is infinite, meaning that it has an open end. With Add-Ins plugins, ActiveX Controls, and COM components in general, you can do everything you can in different languages. Adding a new COM component only requires you to specify the component name and file and then use it directly.

# 2.1.5 Your future with Visual Basic: [2]

The development of the Visual Basic 6 programming language ended in 1997 and its production company Microsoft abandoned it, as its applications were not supported in new versions of the famous MS Windows operating system, so it has become a thing of the past.

Manufacturers (in giants) have now turned to the net, the most powerful and advanced programming language.

# **2.1.6 Visual Basic defects:** [2]

•The programs are not free, meaning you often need to pay to get the open source files.

- •Not fully translated into machine language.
- •It does not support all forms of object-oriented programming .
- •The compiler has some bugs that appear in the written program even if the source program is free from errors.
- •The disadvantages of the program are the ability to download a program as it contains basic boxes and buttons. In order to get the desired look, it is necessary to add an external appearance and other tools.

•The ease eats up the power - unlike its Delphi programming language counterpart, which comes with ease from Visual Basic and the power of C++.

## **2.1.7 Visual Basic versions:** [3]

#### 2.1.7.1 Visual Basic 1

It is a very limited edition, does not run under Windows, and has a graphical interface.

#### 2.1.7.2 Visual Basic 2 in 1992

Adding a few more features and better support to the IDE development environment has been integrated with the XIS1 system

#### 2.1.7.3 Visual Basic 3 in 1993

Provides support for databases and became open-ended through improvements in the integrated development environment

#### 2.1.7.4 Visual Basic 4 in 1995

It is a transitional stage for Windows 95 and supports the ability to build libraries of the Active XDL type, and through it the language has become recognized as a true programming language 2.1.7.5 Visual Basic 5 in 1997

2.1.7.6 Visual Basic 1998

2.1.7.7 Visual Basic Net, and several copies have been issued, the most recent of which was Visual Basic Net for the year 2017.

#### 2.1.8 Visual Basic Uses: [3]

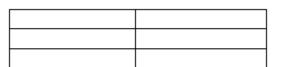
- 1- used in accounting software.
- **2** It is used to create Windows applications.
- **3**-Used in customized applications in small businesses.
- 4- It is used in database applications.

# 2.2 SQL

# 2.2.1 INTRODUCTION

**SQL**: Structured Query Language (or Structured Language) (Database Language) is a non-procedural programming language, and thus differs from the usual programming languages such as C or Java, in that the non-procedural languages are specialized languages. [4][5][6]Therefore, Structured Query Language is a language for dealing with and controlling interconnected databases by dealing with data structures and performing data entry operations, deletion, sorting, searching, filtering, modifying, and so on. SQL language enables you to fully manage databases and perform all standard operations as creation Tables and filling them with data, or performing queries on them as well as linking different tables .

A database is a place or a large repository for storing different data The data in the database is stored in several tables, and each table consists of Rows and Columns are as follows:-[7]



# **2.2.2 SQL Development History** [9]

IBM researchers Raymond Boyce and Donald Chamberlain first began developing SQL in 1970, and then created the programming language known as SEQUEL after the publication of Edgar Frank Todd's paper "A Correlated Model of Data in Large Shared Data Repositories" in the same year. In his paper, Todd proposed representing all data in a database in the form of relationships. This formed the basis on which Boyce and Chamberlain developed the SQL language. The language came into being several years later, in 1979. Since then, the American National Standards Institute has considered it the standard language for databases.

#### 2.2.3 SQL language grammar: [7]

1-SQL does not differentiate between lowercase letters and uppercase letters.

**2-** SQL does not care about white spaces.

**3-** All queries end with a semicolon (;).

#### **2.2.4** There are three sections of the SQL language: [8] **1-** Data Definition Language DDL (DATA DEFINITION LANGUAGE): It is used to greate tables, indexes, and interfaces

It is used to create tables, indexes, and interfaces

2- Data Manipulation Language DML (DATA MANIPULATION LANGUAGE): It is used for the purpose of querying and updating data
3-Data Control Language DCL (DATA CONTROL LANGUAGE): It is used for the purpose of controlling TRANSACTION operations and the rights of users

# 2.2.5 SQL Advantages: [10] [9]

**1-** A universal language: This language is considered one of the most widely used technologies in many fields and specializations everywhere. And when you use this language, it will automatically motivate you to learn different programming languages such as C++, Java, Python, and others.

2- It allows the ability to add, review, modify, update and review data in files

**3-** Open source and easy to learn and use: This language is relatively easier to learn than the rest of the programming languages. It is also open source, which opens the way for developers. Many databases also support this language, making it easy to work with.

- **4-** Data storage and acceleration, addition and deletion.
- **5-** Easy access to data from anywhere linked to the base.
- **6-** Data storage and retrieval speed.
- 7- Easy to move the base from one place to another.
- 8- Ease of data backup and retrieval.

# 2.2.6 SQL language disadvantage: [9]

**1- Difficult interface:** SQL has a complex difficult interface that makes it difficult for some users to understand.

**2- Partial Control:** Programmers do not have full access to the database due to some hidden business rules.

**3- Implementation:** Some databases require special extensions to ensure resource security.

**4- Cost:** The cost of running some versions of the language is so high that it is difficult for many programmers to own them.

# 2.2.7 SQL Applications: [11]

There are many applications that use SQL, and these are some of the main applications:

**1-Data integration scripts:** The main application of SQL is to write data integration scripts by database administrators and developers.

**2- Analytical Queries:** Data analysts use structured query language to prepare analytical queries, and run them on a regular basis.

**3- Information Retrieval:** Another common application of this language is to retrieve subsets of information within a database for analytics applications, and for transaction processing. The most commonly used SQL objects are select, insert, update, add, delete, create, trim, and modify.

# Chapter Three

Project design

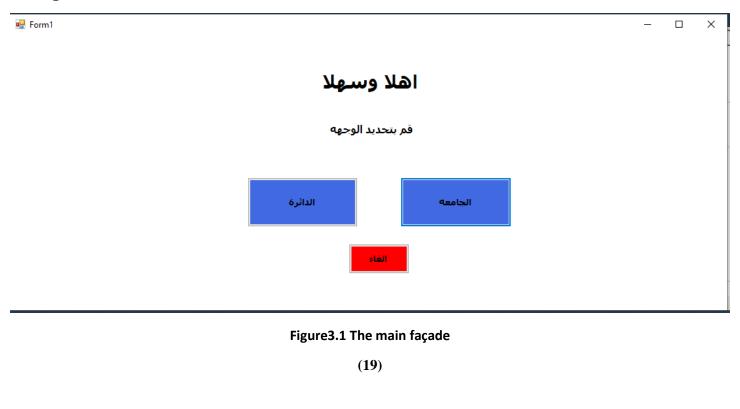
#### 3. Project design

#### **3.1 INTRODUCTION**

Visual Basic provides many facilities and features for creating and designing many programs, and in this project a trainee management system was designed, which includes creating an interface that identifies the university side or the department side. The university entity completes all the student's information and then sends it to the department in which to apply. As for the department, it receives the student information sent to it by the university and sends the final results to the student after the end of the training period, and the university receives the final grades for the student by the department and the SQL database has been used to save all the information within this program.

#### 3.2 Project design steps

Step 1: The design of the facade includes defining a specific side of the university or department



Step 2: When you click on the university button, a login interface will appear, and we will enter the user name and password

	Figure3.2 Entry interface For the u	university		 
	Exit Log Ir	n		
Password				
User Name	1			
شاشه الدخول 📙			_	×
شاشه الدخول 碧			_	

Step 3: After clicking on Login, an interface appears that contains several buttons, which is the Student Information button that contains the student's information, the University Information button contains the University's information, and the Department Information button to be applied to, where we enter the department information to be applied to. From filling in the information we send this information to the department. Also, there is a button for the received student evaluations, where we receive student information from the department

Chapter Th	ree		Project desig	ţn
🖳 Form4			>	×
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		عند الانتهاء من ملي المعلومات قم با الارسال		
	رجوع	ارسال		
		تقييمات الطلبة المستلمة		

#### Figure 3.3 Entering information and receiving information

#### 🖳 Form5

اقرب الناحيه نقطه داله	النوع المدينه	تاريخ ايميل التوليد الطالب	معرف اسم لطالب الطالب			معلومات الطالة رقم الطال
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					يد أضافه حذف	
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Chap	ter Thre	e							Project design
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Chapter Three Pr	oject design
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خروج v	

Figure 3.6 Department Information

Chapter	Three						Project de	esign
🖳 Form11							- 0	×
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		Figure 3	7 Information	received fro	m the circuit			

Chapter Three	Project design
Step 4: When we select the department, the login interface will appear	r
💀 Form3 — 🗆 🗙	
User Name 1	
Password Exit Log In	

Step 5: After logging in, an interface appears that contains a button for student information sent by the university and a button to enter student evaluation

Figure 3.8 Entry interface For the Department



Figure 3.9 Receive student information from the university and enter student evaluation

	- 🗆 X
جدول تقيم الطالب معرف اسم التقيم عدد عدد الطالب الطالب الطالب الحظور الغياب	رقم الطالب
♦ 1 سرور جيد حظور تام لا يوجد	
2 نور جيد كامل لايوجد	اسم الطالب
5 نور جيد حظور تام لايوجد	
5/14/2021	تاريخ الالتحاق بالجامعه
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	عدد الحظور
	عدد الغياب
	اسم المشرف
	جامعه الطالب \vee
حذف ^ خروح v	جدید أضافه تحدیث

#### Figure 3.10 Student evaluation

Project	design
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🖶 Form10

الشخص المسؤول	عنوان الدائرة	اسـم الدائرة	اسـم الوزارة	محافظة الدائرة	تاريخ الدخول الی الجامعة	المرحلة	القسم	المحافظة	اسم الجامعة	اقرب نقطة دالة	الناحية	المدينة	المحافظة	الايميل	تاريخ التولد	الجنس	اسم الطالب	معرف الطالب
احمد	الكرخ	الكهرباء	الكهرباء	بغداد	5/12/2	الرابعة	الحاسوب	دیالی	دیالی	شارع	الامين	بعقوبه	دیالی	@serrr	5/15/2	انثى	سرور	1
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Figure 3.10 Student information received by the university

# 3.3 The project element

In this project we used the buttons and Label and data great view and linked to the SQL database

# **Chapter Four**

# **Results and Discussion**

#### **4.1 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter is devoted to explaining the method of implementing the program, as the main work of the program revolves around filling in information and sending it to the specified destination. This program was implemented using the Visual Basic program.

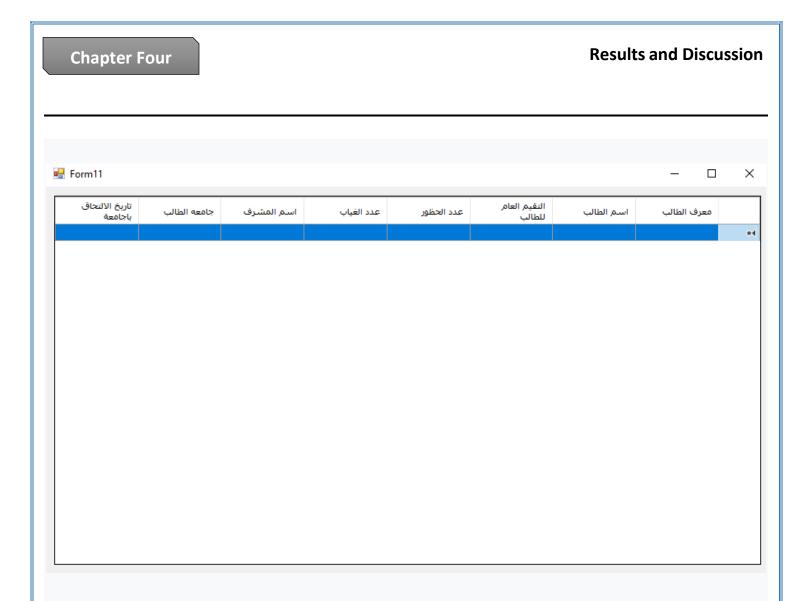
#### 4.2 Results and discussion

#### 4.2.1 Results from the side of the university

We conducted a lot of tests to send student information from the university to the department by filling in the student information form, as well as filling in the university's information and filling in the department's information to be applied in, and then the information is sent to the department, which will be displayed in the form of a table at the department

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#### 4.2.2 Results from the department's side

The department receives the information of the student who will apply to it and then sends the final evaluation of the student to the university after completing the application period. Also, the information on the student's evaluation will be displayed in the form of a table at the university.

#### **Results and Discussion**

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# **Chapter Five**

Conclusions & Future Work

#### **5.1 Conclusions**

1. In this project, this mechanism was designed to facilitate the application process for many colleges as well as to facilitate it for students and departments.

2. The design of the trainees management system project is desirable by many universities, because this system is easy to perform for the purpose of shortening the time as students' training can be calculated in a short period and with high accuracy.

3. In this project as well, students can easily master training and can even be recorded by computer, making it a desirable and attractive method.

4. This project was programmed using Visual Basic because it is a high-level language regardless of the fact that the learning curve is steep and difficult to master.

# 5.2 Future work

1. We can add more application forms every time and find their results easily.

2. It is possible to add an interface when entering the program. This interface includes the student's name and grade for easy access to student information in addition to the aesthetic project order.

((إقرار المشرف))

اشهد بأن اعداد هذا المشروع الموسوم نظام أدارة المتدرب ينظم تدريب الطلاب في المؤسسات الحكومية.

> والمعد من قبل الطلاب 1-سهاد خالد نصيف 2- سرور محمد محمود 3- طيبة كاظم جواد

قد تم تحت أشرافي في قسم علوم الحاسوب / كلية العلوم/جامعة ديالى وهي جزء من متطلبات ني أي الماسوب

> التوقيع: الاسم: المرتبة العلمية : التاريخ

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