

GLOBAL JOURNAL OF ENGINEERING SCIENCE AND RESEARCHES
BANKING SYSTEM**M. Neha Reddy^{*1}, S. Mahalakshmi², C. Vaishnavi³, P.R. Anisha⁴, C. Kishore Kumar Reddy⁵ & DR.
B.V Ramana Murthy⁶**^{*1,2,3,4,5&6}Stanley College of Engineering and Technology for Women, HYDERABAD**ABSTRACT**

A bank is a financial institution that accepts deposits from the public and creates credit. "Banking business" means the business of receiving money on current or deposit account, paying and collecting cheques drawn by or paid in by customers. In Banking system allows to create a new account and allows to deposit and withdrawal amount facilities. This project shows the working of a banking account system and covers the basic functionality of a Bank Account Management System.

I. INTRODUCTION

Banking system plays a very significant role in economy. An efficient banking system must cater to the needs of the high end investors by making available high amounts of capital for big projects in the industrial, infrastructure, service sectors.

In Banking record management user can perform tasks like creating an account, deposit amount, withdraw amount, check the details, modify account. All the main features of banking are included in this project. Talking about the features of the bank management system the user can create account by providing the name of the account holder, account number and providing initial amount. Then the user can also deposit and withdraw money just by providing his/her account, then system will display his/her profile and entering an amount. For certain purpose, he or she can also check for the balance inquiry which displays the account holder's name and amount. Another feature is the user can also modify the account holder's name or the money if they want to.

The pace of development for the Indian banking has been tremendous over the past decade and the future growth of India's banking sector will remain high. India's financial services sector will enjoy generally strong growth during coming years. The banks were finding it difficult to compete with international banks in terms of the customer service without the use of information technology and computers. The use the of modern innovation and computerisation of the banking sector of India has increased.

II. ALGORITHM

1. Start.
2. Create a class account.
3. Declare the data members as account number, variable, name, deposit.
4. Declare the member functions as create_account, show_account, modify account, draw, deposit.
5. Define the member functions outside the class using scope resolution operator.
6. In the main function create a class variable i.e an object to access the member functions of the class.
7. Read the details of the account holder.
8. Show the details of the account holder.
9. Read the new balance in case of modifying the account.
10. Show the new balance before and after the transaction.
11. End.



The output screen will be as follows:

```
***Account Information System***  
Select one option below  
1-->Add record to file  
2-->Show record from file  
3-->Search Record from file  
4-->Update Record  
5-->Delete Record  
6-->Quit  
Enter your choice: 1
```

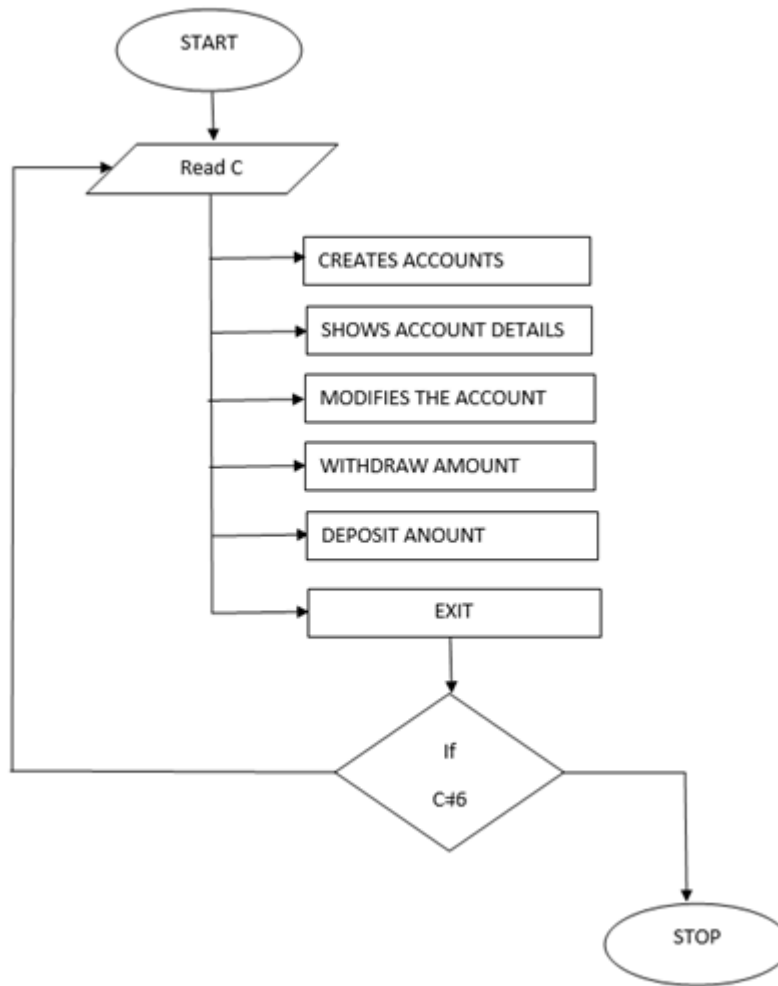
fig 2.1 output screen.



```
***Account Information System***  
Select one option below  
  1-->Add record to file  
  2-->Show record from file  
  3-->Search Record from file  
  4-->Update Record  
  5-->Delete Record  
  6-->Quit  
Enter your choice: 1  
  
Enter Account Number: 23  
Enter First Name: Pramesh  
Enter Last Name: Pudasini  
Enter Balance: 10,000
```

Fig 2.2 output screen

III. FLOW CHART



IV. ADVANTAGES

1. Telephone banking is one of the service provided by the banks which helps in automated phone answering system, voice recognition capacity etc.
2. Mobile banking provides credit applications and other transactions.
3. Video banking improves the banking activities like:
 - Customer authentication.
 - Cash and cheque deposits.
 - Account transfers and bill payments.
 - Processing new loans.
4. Commercial banking makes can help your business by making it easier to manage day-by-day financial tasks.
5. Commercial banking allows you to set up direct deposits for your employees as well as for any invoices you need to pay to others, which will save your time.

V. DISADVANTAGES

1. Commercial banking or bussiness accounts are often most expensive than the traditional banking.
2. Some banks require minimum balance and charge fee for amount less than the minimum amount.
3. ATM withdraw limitations, potential overdraft fees, debit card usage fee.

VI. CONCLUSION

Today, banks developed to technology intensive solutions like enhancing core banking value, moving from information to insight from cash to electronic modes of payment. Banks have changed in their operations and moved towards universal banking along with the increased usage of techno. Nevertheless modern banking services are highly sophisticated to the consumers in all the ways. This project gives the overall operations that are performed in the bank. These technologies created efficiency and time saving methods of conducting business for people.

REFERENCES

1. "Internet Banking" -by K Frust [2002], Harvard University.
2. "The C++ Programming Language (4th Edition)" - by Stroustrup [1979]
3. "Accelerated C++ Practical Programming by Example"- Andrew Koenig and Barbara E. Moo [1980].
4. "Project about banking"- by prathiban40.
5. "Top 6 Best Banking Books" - by WallstreetMojo.
6. Muralidharan.D (2009), "Modern banking- Theory and practice".
7. Ramachandran.B "(March 2014), "Green Banking" Facts for you, PP.39-40.
8. Charabarty.K.C (April 1&15,2014), "Indian Banking: The New Landscape", Southern Economist".
9. Anu Varghese, Naging George and Santhosh.j (July 2014) " Penetration of E-Banking in rural area", Southern Economist.
10. Kannan.P (2012), "Rural Customer Preference of banking services in India- Factor Analysis and reliability test, European Journal of Scientific Research.
11. Ramachandran.B (Feb 2014), "The Changing Customer Profile in Banks" Facts for you.
12. de Albuquerque, Martim (1855). Notes and Queries. London: George Bell. p. 431.
13. Morton, Julius Sterling (1898). The Conservative. p. 346.
14. United Dominions Trust Ltd v Kirkwood, 1966, English Court of Appeal, 2 QB 431
15. TNAU. "Land Development Bank". TNAU Agritech Portal. Retrieved 8 January 2014.
16. Raviv, Alon (13 August 2014). "Bank Stability and Market Discipline: Debt-for-Equity Swap versus Subordinated Notes" (PDF). EconPapers. The Hebrew University Business School. p. 59. Retrieved 13 July 2018.
17. Richards. The usual denomination was 50 or 100 pounds, so these notes were not an everyday currency for the common people.
18. Mishler, Lon; Cole, Robert E. (1995). Consumer and business credit management. Homewood: Irwin. pp. 128–29. ISBN 978-0-256-13948-8.
19. Tyree's Banking Law in New Zealand, A L Tyree, LexisNexis 2003, p. 70.
20. (Banking Ordinance, Section 2, Interpretation, Hong Kong) Note that in this case the definition is extended to include accepting any deposits repayable in less than 3 months, companies that accept deposits of greater than HK\$100 000 for periods of greater than 3 months are regulated as deposit taking companies rather than as banks in Hong Kong.