POLICING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE THROUGH A WEB BASED INFORMATION SYSTEM

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A PROJECT REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF COMPUTER STUDIES IN PARTIAL FULLFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF BACHELORS DEGREE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY OF KAMPALA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

AUGUST 2011
DECLARATION

We hereby declare that the contents of this proposal are our original work and have not submitted to any University or other Institute for the Award of a Degree.

Signature........................................

Kyazike Jane
Date.........................................

Signature........................................

Kasozzi Jamie Marvis
Date.........................................
APPROVAL

I certify that this project report has been under my guidance and supervision and it is ready to be submitted in as a partial fulfillment of the bachelor of information technology degree of Kampala international university.

Signed:............................
Supervisor: MR. Kamulegeya Grace
Date: ...12/08/2011...
DEDICATION

Our dedication is to our beloved family members who have shown us support both financially and psychologically thus far. May God bless them abundantly.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We would like to sincerely thank our programming tutor Mr. Komakech Brians who introduced us to the visual basic world of programming. Mr. Omudang Nicholas who has also been of great help. Most of our gratitude goes to our supervisor Mr. Kamulegeya Grace who guided us through this project thus its completion.
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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction
This chapter contains the background of the study, statement of the problem, main objective specific objectives and scope of the study

1.1 Background of the Study
Rehabilitation centre for victims of domestic and sexual violence was established on the 15th/05/1996 to help victims of domestic and sexual violence, the centre has four departments of administration, sales, domestic violence and sexual violence.

The Rehabilitation centre receives a number of victims thus necessitating the use of a modern information system as a fast and efficient way of getting closer and staying in touch with clients, updating and retrieving of information. It is currently doing its work manually and it experiences a lot of problems, such as delays, manual errors and data redundancy, to mention but a few. Using a modern record keeping facility, the computerized information system, will ensure, guided selling, proper data security, data integrity and interactive data entry.

1.2 Problem Statement
The currently used traditional manual system is inefficient and ineffective when it comes;
- Reporting cases (it takes one month to report cases to head office)
- Transporting staff (Staff members have to take manual reports to head office and have to manually find and monitor patients).
- Communication with victims is often difficult.

1.3 The Main Objective
To record and track cases of domestic violence.
1.3.1 Specific objectives

To analyze the current system at the Rehabilitation centre for victims of domestic and sexual

To design a web based information system for the Rehabilitation centre for victims of domestic and sexual

To implement a web based information system for the Rehabilitation centre for victims of domestic and sexual

1.4 Significance of the study

- The study will enrich the literature at Kampala International University.
- The study will enable the researcher to enrich his or her knowledge in this field.
- The study will act as an incentive for other NGO.

1.5 Scope of the study

The study was carried out at THE REHABILITATION CENTRE FOR VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE (RECEVIDASV)

The Study will be limited only to the implementation, design analysis of a web based information system for the organization
CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a critical review of the issues that have been explored and studies theoretically and empirically in the existing literature made by other scholars and academicians on web based systems. Literature review covers different knowledge of various authors about the proposed system.

2.2 Information system.

According to Jaffrey I. Whitten, Lonnie D. Bentley, Kevin C. Dittman system Analysis and Design method. 5th edition defines an information system as an arrangement of people, data, processes, information, presentation and information technology that interact to support and improve day to day operations in business as well as support the problem solving and decision making needs of management and users.

2.3 Computerized System

According to Jeffrey I Whiten, Lonnie D. Bentley defines Computers are used to store data by creating files within the computer, that can be retrieved whenever needed by any one. In this system the immigrations officer at any boarder post is able to make changes and updates information without having to rewrite the data.

2.4 Web based information System

Web-based information System is a means of collecting, analyzing, and recording details in terms of data. It provides information to councilors and also a number of outsiders who have interest in the activities of the organization.

This is a system which collects records and analyses information on the victims so that their progress is monitored. The system creates a systematic record of a victim’s progress. The system consists of methods, procedures and devices used by an entity to keep track of its client’s records.

According to little field and Peterson (1997) information management is control of information.
The information refers to reports, contracts, letters, invoices, vouchers, pricelists, personnel records, CDs, video tapes, Diskettes. e.t.c.

S.P Arora (1997) defined information management that it concerns itself with distribution, maintenance retention, preservation, retrieval, dispel.

2.5 Online Database Systems
A database is an organized collection of integrated files. (Williams, Sawyer, 1999). Connolly (1989) refers to a database as a collection of related data necessary to manage an organization. It excludes data such as input document, reports and intermediate results obtained during processing.

A database, models the data resources of an organization using the relationships between different data items. The model is independent of any application program.

2.6 Effects of Database and DBMS
- The introduction of database had a great impact, some of which include the following:
  With the design of databases. It has become possible to incorporate not only data but also relationships between items using the data resource of migrants.
  - Reduction of application development of time. DBMS supports important functions that facilitate quick development of application
  - Databases eliminate data redundancies therefore reducing the risk of inconsistency and ensuring improved data integrity in addition to security.

2.7 Review of methodologies
System development methodology is a very formal and precise system development process that defines asset of activities, methods, best practices, deliverables and automated tools for system developers and project managers to use to develop and maintain most softwares and systems (Whitten, 2000)
2.8 System development life cycle (SDLC)
The web based information system will use the system development life cycle (SDLC). A traditional SDLC consists of four fundamental phases that is say:- planning, Analysis, Design and Implementation phases (Turban, 2001).

They argue that it is a cycle because it is possible to return to any phase from any other. According to them all projects must go through these phases. Whitten (2000) argues that development life cycle methodologies have seven phases these are preliminary investigation, problem analysis, requirement analysis, decision analysis, design construction and implementation. In general terms the proposed system will use the system development life cycle.

2.9 Prototyping
Known as iterative design or evolutionary development aims at building a system in a series of short steps with immediate feedback from the users, to ensure that development is proceeding correctly. Prototyping is a process of building a quick and dirty version of system (Turban, 2001).

2.10 Design tools and techniques that are required
Text editor Macromedia Dream weaver

Flash generator Dream weaver Flash

Programming languages PHP, Mysql, JavaScript, HTML, DHML, Style Sheets (CSS)
Web Server Apache
CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the steps and procedures that were taken to conduct the research to achieve the objectives of the study.

Methodology refers to the method used for conducting research. The methods chosen for data collection of this project are a combination and quantitative methods which is often the best and most efficient approach to collecting in depth and complete information.

3.2 Research Design

The research design involved both qualitative and quantitative methods using a cross-sectional study. The purpose of this choice of research design is to enable the researcher get in-depth analysis, of a web based information system. This is based on opinions and views from a wide range of different categories of respondents.

3.3 Fact finding techniques

3.3.1 Interviews

Interviews are completed by the interviewer based on the feedback of the responder and they are more personal than self-directed questionnaires. Examples include personal, telephone and key informant interviews.

Two main types of interviews are used in evaluation research.

Structured interviews, which emphasize on getting answers on carefully worded questions. Interviews are trained to deviate only minimally from the structured questions to ensure uniformity of the interview administration.

In-depth interview, which is a dialogue between a skilled interviewer and the person being interviewed. Open-ended questions and extensive investigating characterize in-depth interviews. The interviewer follows an interview guide that includes a list of questions or issues to be discovered that speeds up the interview and makes it systematic. In-depth interviews are useful when the interview is about a highly sensitive matter where the respondents would feel more
comfortable with an in-depth interview than with a questionnaire as group discussion. It is also useful when the subject matter is complex and when you need detailed information. Individuals with special needs or physical disabilities may not be able to participate in questionnaires but easily interviewed.

3.3.1.1 Advantages of Interview

Interview is allowed to discover areas of his understanding, unrealistic expectation and expressions of the interviewee hence a collection of rich and detailed data

Face to face contact with the participant in order to get information from them that is useful

Interviewer has the opportunity to clarify question and to follow-up questions and probes, increasing the likelihood of useful responses

3.3.2 Questionnaires

It is a special purpose document sent out to respondents that allows the analyst to collect information and opinions from the respondents. Questionnaires allow collection of data from a large number of people and then wide distribution ensures that some things remain anonymous leading to more honest answers. The use of standard question format can yield more reliable data than any other technique. This is a good method of crosschecking information that can be gathered by other methods.

3.3.3 Observations

Observation provides the evaluator with an opportunity to gather data while capturing a great variety of interaction. The techniques are also a way to learn about things the participants or the evaluators are unaware of or unable to discuss in focus group or interview.

*Observation techniques are of two kinds.*
3.3.3.1 Direct Observations
This requires that the observer is as unobtrusive as possible and abstains from interfering so as not to bias the observation. The researcher watches but does not take part. One-way mirrors and video tapes are often used and this takes a shorter amount of time. Direct observation is a good method for observing actual behavior, but a poor method for inferring attitudes or beliefs.

3.3.3.2 Participant observations
The researcher must be a participant in the culture or content being observed and may require months to years of intensive work. Through conversation and actions, a participant observer becomes engaged in the lives of the people being studied. What is seen and heard by the participant observer are recorded as field notes and written largely from memory. The field notes are then studied to identify recurring events, theme and explanations.

Using a well qualified and trained observer will help minimize selective perception, one of the disadvantages of observations that can lead to the distortion data.

Direct observations are a good way for observing the actual behaviors, but a poor method for inferring beliefs.

3.3.3.3 Advantages of observation
- Permit evaluator to enter into and understand situations.
- Exist in natural, unstructured and flexible setting.
- Provides direct information about behavior of individual and groups
- Provide good opportunities for identifying unanticipated outcomes

3.4 Development Methodology and Tools
The system will be developed using the system development life cycle. During the planning step, the researcher will identify the scope and the boundary of the system and plan the development strategy and goals. In the analysis stage, the researcher will study and analyze the problem, causes and effects of the new system and also analyze the requirement that has to be fulfilled for the new system to be successful. The researcher will then design the new system and develop a prototype. In the implementation stage, the system will be put into use then the system will be developed using modern technology tool.
3.4.1 Tools and techniques that are required
Text editor Macromedia Dreamweaver
Flash generator Dreamweaver Flash
Programming languages PHP, Mysql, JavaScript, PayPal Code, HTML, DHML, Style Sheets (CSS)
Web Server Apache

3.5 Review of Documents

Clear decision on which documents, scope and depth of analysis required are appropriate. Document may individual, group or organization performance records

3.6 Overview
The proposed system is to deal with the weaknesses of the current system so as to improve efficiency, integrity, reliability and security. The proposed system shall be affected through the computerization of various procedures of operation.

3.7 DESIGN OBJECTIVES
User friendly: prompts and pop up messages use as well as help facility. Data integrity i.e. consistence. Security of the system through use of passwords. Allow users to make copies and restore data.

3.7.1 Design Priorities
- The system should be user friendly.
- The system should be easy and cheap to maintain.
- The system should be able to withstand abuse and false information fed into it.
- It should be able to withstand illegal access by unauthorized users.

3.8 Documentation
After the overall stage, the reacher will include text to direct the user how to use the new system. Documentation will include even direction on how to install the new system and even help files on the new system will be included.
CHAPTER FOUR
SYSTEMS INVESTIGATION AND DESIGN

4.0 Introduction
This chapter deals with preliminary design which uses Computer Aided Software Engineering (CASE) tools then a detailed design which defines requirements for input, processing, storage and output as well as system control and backup. This includes the Conceptual, Logical and Physical modeling of the database.

4.1 System Analysis
Systems analysis is a problem-solving technique that decomposes a system into its component pieces for the purpose of studying how well those component parts work and interact to accomplish their purpose. It is driven by the business concerns of system owners and system users. Hence, it addresses the Data, Process and interface building blocks from system owners’ and system users’ perspectives.

System analysis was part of the preliminary investigation of the previous system and a detailed study of the previous system was done in order to find out the difficulties and problems of that system, the user requirements, the inputs to the system and the outputs generated and to later help in pinpointing the system goals and also to determine the boundary of the proposed project by taking into consideration the limitations of the available resources.

4.1.1 System Investigation
A system investigation was carried out to establish how the existing system functions and what its problems were. In carrying out an investigation, information about the current system was collected and by noting the problems and requirements described by the users of the current system from which the required system was build.
The following fact finding techniques were used to help in system investigation:

### 4.1.1.1 Interview

**INTERVIEW GUIDE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interviewee: councilor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subject: Records System</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Open the interview
- State the purpose of the interview.

**Question 1**

What do you think about the current system?

**Question 2**

Do you find any problems in using the current system? If yes, name them.

**Question 3**

How long does it take to come up with urgently needed information from your files?

**Question 4**

How long does a victim wait before being served?

**Question 5**

Approximately how long does it take to get all the information from the victim?

**Question 6**

Do you think the development and implementation of a computerized system would solve the problems stated in the current system?
**Question 7:**

What improvements would you like in the new system?

Conclude the interview: thank the interviewees

---

Table 4.1.1.1 Interview Guide

### 4.1.1.2 Observation.

Through observation, the researchers spent two days observing all the activities and procedures at the headquarters that went on and studying how processes were being carried out on both the company’s clients and staff.

### 4.1.1.3 Document Review

Some documents in the records’ department were reviewed to find out the trends in services, the structure reports among other things like tracing the history that led to the project. To accomplish this, documents that described the problem were collected and reviewed. These documents included:

- a) Suggestion box notes, meeting minutes, employee and victims’ complaints.
- b) Reports, work measurement reviews and operating reports.

Documents that described the business functions were also reviewed. These documents included:

- a) The company’s mission statement and formal objective.
- b) Yearly and monthly reports.

### 4.1.2 System Conclusions (Current system)

The current system had problems and these were identified and the conclusions made were as follows:

- It took time to come up with urgently needed information due to the type of filing system that was being used.
- It was hard to keep track of the organization’s transactions due to the large amount of paperwork involved.
It was hard to easily come up with reports and the reports produced were mostly inconsistent and inaccurate due to human error.

It took a lot of time to carry out a single session which led to long waiting hours by clients waiting to be attended to.

The records were more likely to be easily destroyed or misplaced and in most cases there was normally no backup for the documents which meant that there was a high risk for loss of important information.

4.1.3 Recommendations
After analyzing the current system, considerations should be made to implement a web based information System. This will increase the company’s efficiency by improving the quality of service, utilization of resources (including people), faster access to information and reduction of expenditure.

4.1.4 Requirements of the Proposed System
After data collection and analyzing, the requirements of the new system were discovered and the system was expected to do the following after completion:

- Reduce on order response time by attending to on line claims on time.
- Retrieval through special search program that it provides.
- Quicken the processing and posting of reports to different branches.
- Keep track of victims recovery process
- Make easy the retrieval and availability of information to the staff when needed.

4.1.4 Benefits of the Proposed System
The benefits of the proposed system to the organization include;

- The new system saves time since employees don’t have to move up to the scene of violence.
- The proposed system has better methods of record keeping and tracking.
- Save on the amount of storage space due to the electronic filing system.
• The proposed system only gives access to users that have access rights.
• System backups incase the records are damaged or corrupted

Current system processes

4.2 SYSTEM DESIGN
System design is the specification or construction of a technical, computer based solution for the requirements identified in a system analysis.

System design focuses on the technical or implementation concerns of the system and it is driven by the technical concerns of system designer. The basic purpose of the system is to provide tools and services, which allow a user to access information, submit details, search and retrieve information from a collection of data sources. To achieve this purpose, it will provide a platform made by each user. System design is looked at from these three following perspectives; Logical
Design, Physical Design, Database Design and they are looked at closely in the following subsections.

4.2.1 Logical design
Logical designs (logical models) depict what a system is or what a system must do. They are implementation independent, that is, they depict the system independent of any technical implementation.

**USE-CASE DIAGRAM FOR RECORDS SYSTEM**

**FLOW CHART SHOWING CLAIM AND ACCEPTANCE PROCEDURE**

![System Use Case Diagram](image)

Figure 4.1: System Use Case Diagram
Figure 4.2 Claim Chart

Start

Enter name

Enter claim no

Enter claim description

Details entered?

Enter Details

Attach councilor

Monitor progress

Enter hospital name

Attach doctor

Doctors report

More details?

Yes

No

Stop
4.2.2 Physical design
The Physical Design shows what the system is, what it does and also how the system is physically and technically implemented. They are implementation dependent because they reflect technology choices and the limitations of those technology choices.

4.2.2.1 User interface design
User interface design is the specification of a dialogue or conversation between the system user and the computer. The dialogue generally results in data input and information output.

FIGURE 4.3: Home Page
FIGURE 4.4: Donate Page
Output Design

System outputs are used to present data to the users. The Sales information system will contain the following reports:

1) The report from cancellers
2) Reports from victims

4.2.2 Database design

The information System is based on Relational Database management systems. This kind of database implements data in a series of two-dimensional tables that are related to one another via foreign keys. Each table consists of named columns and any number or unnamed rows.

The name of the database that will contain the files for the system is reported.
4.2.3.1 Validation
Data validation is an attempt to build into the computer program the power to detect whether entries made are correct or incorrect. The incorrect data items are detected and reported. The validation checks used in this project include:

- **Range Check** - The fields are checked to ensure that they contain the correct number of characters.
- **Format check** - This check ensures that fields are entered using the correct data types, that is, a non-numeric field should not have numeric data and vice versa.

4.2.3.2 Systems security
   a) Software

- Use of passwords to allow only authorized users to gain access to the system and system's documents.
- External storage devices should be checked for viruses before being used
- Install anti-virus software that will help detect and clear viruses.
- Make regular backups in case of data loss.

   b) Hardware

- Restrict access to computer rooms any physical hardware.
- Keep all hardware in safe environment like away from fire and water.

4.3 Conclusion
This chapter has looked at the design process with all the diagrams that support each design level. The next chapter will look into the implementation of the new system
CHAPTER FIVE
SYSTEM TESTING AND IMPLEMENTATION

5.0 Introduction
This Chapter discusses system testing and implementation of the system. System development involves converting design specifications from the design phase into executable programs which involves actual programming like writing codes using a selected programming language after which the system must be fully tested and there after implementation can take place.

5.1 System Coding
The PHP application and the database were created independent of each other before they were inter-connected to work as one. The database was created using SQL and the interface was created using PHP.

5.2 System Testing
The testing of the system was done to evaluate whether the new system produces the desired results and whether it satisfies the user’s requirements as required by the organization. Testing tests the functionality of the system as a whole to determine if discrete modules function together as planned during planning and design of the system.

5.2.1 Test Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Module</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Expected Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Password</td>
<td>To check if only correct password gives access to the system</td>
<td>Enter Username and password in the dialog box</td>
<td>Access to the system is granted if password is correct. Access is denied if an invalid password is input</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Test plan. table 5.1.1

5.2.2 Unit testing
Unit testing is done by using written test planning and prepared test data. The path consists of a number of test runs such as valid paths through the codes. For each test run, there is a list of
conditions tested, the test data used and expected results. All the forms that are in the system are tested against the test plan and conditions.

5.2.2.1 Integration testing
The integration between the program interfaces was created in PHP and the database created in SQL and the integration of the two that is, the PHP program and the SQL database were fully tested to ensure that they are effectively linked to each other and they were tested against the specifications of the client. Each program is linked to other programs with which it interacts. The whole process must be in a specific sequence and within specified response time. Programs have been tested first by testing the system database, looking on the database connection with the PHP graphical user interface and the command buttons in the PHP application have also been tested to ensure that they are working properly.

5.3 Project Implementation.
Project implementation tests the whole system by linking together all the program’s subsystems. System problems are recorded and categorized in terms of priority and those with high priority are worked on while problems with less priority can be later worked on or addressed in the next application releases. The following activities are also carried out during project implementation.

i) Performance testing is carried out to validate that all the transaction periods specified in the functional specifications can be met by the system especially when it is fully loaded. Performance testing involves timing how long the system takes to respond to a user request.

ii) Regression test ensures that the correction during the system test have not introduced new bugs, and test the key functions.

iii) Acceptance testing proves to the client that the system meets the requirement agreed upon, in the functional specification. The tested data is replaced with live data provided by the client and the client records all errors and other aspects. They are discussed with the developer, whereby, the errors are corrected by the developer, and the changes are implemented.

iv) Data take-on and conversion. The data from the current system is transferred safely to the new system. This is done by ensuring the users enter data and the user has to
ensure that data entry errors are controlled. Data conversion is done by transferring data from the current format to the new format.

v) User training. User training should take place in a learning environment with competent trainers and with well defined training objectives. The training should cover all the functions of the developed new system until when the users are competent in the use of the system. The training is done by the system developers and more experienced staff.

vi) Installation and change over. Hardware to be used is bought, and the software needed is installed to support the use of the new system. The system is installed and connected to any other third party component; until the system work without any problem. The direct method of system change over is used which occurs when at a given time one system ends, and a replacement system starts immediately. The advantage is that it is the cheapest and there is a clear break between current system and new system.
### Table 5.4 Implementation plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTIVITY</th>
<th>2 Days</th>
<th>1 Week</th>
<th>1 Week</th>
<th>1 Day</th>
<th>1 Week</th>
<th>Unlimited</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Performance testing</td>
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<td>Regression test</td>
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<td>Acceptance testing</td>
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<tr>
<td>System Conversion</td>
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<tr>
<td>Training Staff</td>
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<td>Installation</td>
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<td>Maintenance</td>
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**5.4 User Interface.**

The users can easily access the system and the database by using their account names and passwords to sign in and view the system interfaces that enable the clients to interact with the organization.

**5.5 System Conversion**

System conversion is done by putting the new system to work. System Conversion will depend on the agreement between the system developers and the Organisation. Once the system implementation is done, clients or staff can be able to access the new system and use it. The organization management and staff can decide whether to use the new system or make adjustments to the new system to suit their needs or use the existing old system. Data from the old system is also transferred safely to the new system.

**5.6 Conclusion**

This chapter looked at how the testing and implementation process of the new system has been done and also, the user interface design and finally system conversion.
CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.0 Introduction

This chapter discusses the recommendations of the new system. The summary of the whole project is looked at in this chapter and also how the system can be able to change according to the changes in environment and needs of the organization.

6.1 Evaluation of the New System

The system comprises of several modules. The system is developed using PHP and SQL. The major aim of its development is to create a web based information system to overcome the problems of their current manual system.

6.2 Approach Adopted.

A Structured methodology was used to develop the system. It involved breaking down the system into modules, which are developed one at a time.

The structured methodology was used because;

- There are no or fewer chances of the system failing.
- Completing one module, testing and validating it is much faster and easier than doing it for a whole compact system.
- A high quality system is produced.

6.3 File and General System Security

Maintaining the security of the system is a top priority. This prevents people from tampering with information or even trying to access information without permission. There are several ways of doing this:

i. Copies of the same files should be backed up in separate locations if possible put or stored in fire proof boxes to avoid any calamities like fire, theft, viruses which may destroy the files or corrupt them. It is preferably better to make two or more copies of the backed up files.
ii. External disks should not be inserted into the computers, if allowed, they should be thoroughly scanned and all internal hard disks should be scanned.

iii. Physical Security: Physical Security can be achieved by installing alarm systems in the computer room so that any break-ins can be detected, placing security guards to watch over the computer room, storing CD's and Diskettes in fire proof safes or boxes.

iv. The system user should have a user name and passwords so as to grant them access to the system.

v. Grant writes protection to the storage disks so that no alterations can be done on information held on the disks.

6.4 Recommendations
It is recommended that the application system be developed further to include more help files, handle other information needs like interaction with the Organization website, and tighter security measures. Further development of the system to include other departments.

6.5 Areas for further Research
After the system was developed and implemented, the researchers were involved in system support which includes the following activities:

- System maintenance
- System recovery
- Technical support
- System enhancement

If opportunity allows, the researchers hope that the features not implemented in this application but originally desired would be taken into consideration to improve on the efficiency, reliability and user friendliness of the of the new system.

6.6 Conclusion
The web based information system software is efficient for vast amount of information in the records department. However to bring more efficiency in the company, the same kind of software should be extended to the other departments. The application will save the organization a lot of man power and high operational costs, stationery and time.
REFERENCES


Hoffer J.,George F. and Valancith (2005) 4the edition, Modern system analysis and design, Benjamin/cummings, Massachusetts


Jery Post, 2001. Database management systems

K.August. “Social Indicators and Social Theory: Elements of an Operational System”


Steven Alter, 2004. Information systems, McGraw Hill publishers USA
APPENDICE

APPENDIX A: GANTT CHART.

The following Chart summarizes the different tasks to be made to successfully accomplish the project successfully.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Task Name</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Start</th>
<th>Finish</th>
<th>Predecessors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>PROJECT PLAN</td>
<td>7 days</td>
<td>Feb 21/11</td>
<td>Mar 1/11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>ANALYSIS</td>
<td>10 days</td>
<td>Feb 21/11</td>
<td>Mar 1/11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>DESIGN</td>
<td>60 days</td>
<td>Feb 21/11</td>
<td>Apr 1/11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>IMPLEMENTATION</td>
<td>5 days</td>
<td>Feb 21/11</td>
<td>May 1/11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Gantt Chart Image]
APPENDIX B: BUDGET

The following Table summarizes the needs that will be needed to successfully accomplish the proposed project.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>QUANTITY</th>
<th>AMOUNT PER ITEM</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stationary</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Software</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td>170,000/=</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX C: CODE

CODES USED

CODES FOR HOME PAGE

```html
<script type="text/javascript" id="sothink_dhtmlmenu"> <!--
st_siteroot="file:///C:/wamp/www/jean";
st_jspath="/js/stmenu.js";
if(!window.location.href.indexOf("file:")) && st_jspath.charAt(0)==="/")
document.write('<script type="text/javascript" src="'+stsiteroot+st_jspath+'"><Vscript>');</n
else

document.write('<script type="text/javascript" src="'+st_jspath+'"><Vscript>');</n
//--></script>
</head>
<body>
<table width="259" border="1" background="images/emeu.jpg">
<tr>
<td><object classid="clsid:D27CDB6E-AE6D-11cf-96B8-444553540000" codebase="http://download.macromedia.com/pub/shockwave/cabs/flash/swflash.cab#version=5,0,0,0" width="103" height="24">

<param name="movie" value="button6.swf" />

<param name="quality" value="high" />

<embed src="button6.swf" quality="high"

</object></td>
</tr>
</table>
```

30
<param name="quality" value="high" />
<embed src="button9.swf" quality="high"
</object></td>
</table>
<table width="200" height="546" border="1">
<tr>
<th height="172" scope="col"><img src="images/CLAUDE1.gif" width="185" height="168" /></th>
</tr>
<tr>
<th height="178" scope="row"><img src="images/SIDE1.gif" width="250" height="170" /></th>
</tr>
<tr>
<th height="186" scope="row"><img src="images/SIDE2.gif" width="233" height="174" /></th>
</tr>
</table>
<p>&nbsp;</p>
<div id="Layer4"><div id="Layer4">d
esigned by jean and kasoz</div></div>
</body>
</html>
ABOUT US FORM

<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1" />
<title>HOMEPAGE</title>
</head>
<table width="245" height="199" border="1" bgcolor="#0000FF">
  <tr>
    <th width="235" height="23" scope="col">sign in (for staff only) </th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <th height="143" scope="row"><form id="form1" name="form1" method="post" action="">
      username
      <label>
        <input type="text" name="textfield" />
        <br />
        password
        <input type="password" name="textfield2" />
        <br />
        <input type="submit" name="Submit" value="login" />
        <br />
      </label>
    </form></th>
  </tr>
</table>
<?php require_once('Connections/con2.php'); ?>

<?php
$maxRows_Recordset1 = 10;
$pageNum_Recordset1 = 0;
if (isset($_GET['pageNum_Recordset1'])) {
    $pageNum_Recordset1 = $_GET['pageNum_Recordset1'];
}
$startRow_Recordset1 = $pageNum_Recordset1 * $maxRows_Recordset1;

mysql_select_db($database_con2, $con2);
$query_Recordset1 = "SELECT * FROM client";
$query_limit_Recordset1 = sprintf("%s LIMIT %d, %d", $query_Recordset1, $startRow_Recordset1, $maxRows_Recordset1);
$Recordset1 = mysql_query($query_limit_Recordset1, $con2) or die(mysql_error());
$row_Recordset1 = mysql_fetch_assoc($Recordset1);
if (isset($_GET['totalRows_Recordset1'])) {
    $totalRows_Recordset1 = $_GET['totalRows_Recordset1'];
} else {
    $all_Recordset1 = mysql_query($query_Recordset1);
    $totalRows_Recordset1 = mysql_num_rows($all_Recordset1);
}

$totalPages_Recordset1 = ceil($totalRows_Recordset1/$maxRows_Recordset1)-1;

<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1"/>
<title>HOMEPAGE</title>
</head>
<body>
<table border="0" cellpadding="1" cellspacing="20">
<tr>
<td>FirstName</td>
<td>surname</td>
<td>date</td>
<td>Telnumber</td>
<td>Complein</td>
<td>counciled_by</td>
<td>Branch</td>
</tr>
<?php do { ?>
<tr>
<td><?php echo $row_Recordset1['FirstName']; ?></td>
<td><?php echo $row_Recordset1['surname']; ?></td>
<td><?php echo $row_Recordset1['date']; ?></td>
<td><?php echo $row_Recordset1['Tel_number']; ?></td>
<td><?php echo $row_Recordset1['Complein']; ?></td>
<td><?php echo $row_Recordset1['counciled_by']; ?></td>
<td><?php echo $row_Recordset1['Branch']; ?></td>
</tr>
<?php } while ($row_Recordset1 = mysql_fetch_assoc($Recordset1)); ?>
</table>
</body>
</html>
<?php
mysql_free_result($Recordset1);
?>
CODES FOR REPORT FORM

<form method="post" name="form1" action="<?php echo $editFormAction;">  
<table align="center">  
<tr align="baseline">  
<td nowrap align="right">FirstName:</td>  
<td><input type="text" name="FirstName" value="" size="32"></td>  
</tr>  
<tr align="baseline">  
<td nowrap align="right">Surname:</td>  
<td><input type="text" name="Surname" value="" size="32"></td>  
</tr>  
<tr align="baseline">  
<td nowrap align="right">Email_address:</td>  
<td><input type="text" name="Email_address" value="" size="32"></td>  
</tr>  
<tr align="baseline">  
<td nowrap align="right">Friends Email Address:</td>  
<td><input type="text" name="Friends_Email_Address" value="" size="32"></td>  
</tr>  
</table>  
</form>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Friends name:</th>
<th>&lt;input type=&quot;text&quot; name=&quot;Friends_name&quot; value=&quot;&quot; size=&quot;32&quot;&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Message:</td>
<td>&lt;textarea name=&quot;Message&quot; cols=&quot;32&quot;&gt;&lt;/textarea&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;input type=&quot;submit&quot; value=&quot;Insert record&quot;&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<form>
</form>

<div id="Layer4">designed by jean and kasodzi</div>

RESIGNIN FORM

<?php require_once('Connections/con1.php'); ?>

<?php

---

38
Validate request to login to this site.

```php
if (!isset($_SESSION)) {
    session_start();
}

$loginFormAction = $_SERVER['PHP_SELF'];
if (isset($_GET['accesscheck'])) {
    $_SESSION['PrevUrl'] = $_GET['accesscheck'];
}

if (isset($_POST['textfield'])) {
    $loginUsername = $_POST['textfield'];
    $password = $_POST['textfield2'];
    $MM_fldUserAuthorization = "";
    $MM_redirectLoginSuccess = "registered.php";
    $MM_redirectLoginFailed = "resignin.php";
    $MM_redirecttoReferrer = true;
    mysql_select_db($database_con1, $con1);
    $LoginRS_query = sprintf("SELECT Username, password FROM login WHERE Username='%s' AND password='%s'",
                            get_magic_quotes_gpc() ? $loginUsername : addslashes($loginUsername),
                            get_magic_quotes_gpc() ? $password : addslashes($password));

    $LoginRS = mysql_query($LoginRS_query, $con1) or die(mysql_error());
    $loginFoundUser = mysql_num_rows($LoginRS);
    if ($loginFoundUser) {
        $loginStrGroup = "";
```
declare two session variables and assign them

$_SESSION['MM_Username'] = $loginUsername;
$_SESSION['MM_UserGroup'] = $loginStrGroup;

if (isset($_SESSION['PrevUrl']) && true) {
    $MM_redirectLoginSuccess = $_SESSION['PrevUrl'];
}
header("Location: ", $MM_redirectLoginSuccess);

else {
    header("Location: ", $MM_redirectLoginFailed);
}
?>