

AUTOMATED FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS (AFMIS);
A CASE STUDY OF SPEED INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

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RESEARCH PROJECT REPORT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF
THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF BACHELOR DEGREE OF
BUSINESS COMPUTING OF KAMPALA INTERNATIONAL
UNIVERSITY

JUNE, 2010

DECLARATION

I, Owole Paul do here by declare that this project report is original and has not been published and or submitted for any other degree award to any other University before.

Signed..........Date.....3/7/2010.....

Owole Paul

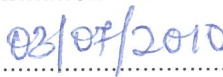
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APPROVAL

This project report has been submitted for examination with the approval of;

Signed..........Date..........

Mr. SSEGAWA E JAMES K.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I extend my sincere gratitude and appreciations to the entire staff and administration of Kampala International University for their tireless and qualitative support and effort offered to me during the course. Special thanks go to my supervisor Mr. James Segawa for guidance during project development.

On a special note, I would like to thank the staff in Speed-IT Ltd for the advice and compliance they gave when I was collecting data for this project.

Great thanks are hereby conveyed to my Father Mr. Owole Xavier Francis, Aunt Eiyo Cissy for bringing me up, and this is the time to say congratulations to them for having their efforts rewarded.

Finally, I extend my gratitude to my mum Bayoa Dominika.

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my late uncle, Mr. Draciri Dominic, who has not lived to see the fruits of his hard work, May his soul rest in eternal peace.

I dedicate this work to my Dad Mr. Owole Xavier Francis for bringing me up to this level, my Aunt Mrs. Eiyo cissy, step mum Teddy, Sister Gloria, Brother Peter and to my relatives. Not forgetting my beloved cousin sister's Immaculate, Peace, Mercy, Dawa and my cousin brother Alafi Patrick.

ABSTRACT

This project is made purposely as a report of an automated Financial Information Management System. A project undertaken by the researcher as partial fulfillment for the attainment of a Degree in Business Computing in Kampala International University, and it has been made in Speed-IT Ltd as the case study and most of its functionality is thus based on the needs of these specific system users.

All government organization, institution of higher learning, small and medium Enterprises use Financial information management system. This is basically for proper management of financial information like the sales record, purchases, invoices, bank statement so that information is kept available and the integrity when ever needed.

The broad objective of this project was to develop an automated financial information management system that overcomes the challenges of financial information management system currently in use at Speed-IT Ltd like duplication of data, confusion of staffs, and insecurity of information resulting into inefficiencies. The data was collected using interview and observation methods where by feasibility study was carried out and I found out that there was a lot of losses due to use of manual records and they were not kept well. These findings enticed me to design automated financial management information with the help of data flow diagrams, logical and physical design like creation of tables and tools like visual basic and Access and implemented the system by replacing the existing one.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

PFM	Public Finance Management
IFMIS	Integrated Financial Management Information System
FMIS	Financial Management Information System
AFMIS	Automated Financial Management Information System
PFM	Public Financial Management
SME	Small Media Enterprises
DFD	Data Flow Diagram
SQL	Standard Query Language
BASIC	Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code
VB	Visual Basic
SDLC	System Development Life Cycle
MB	Megabyte
RAM	Random Access Memory
GHZ	Gigahertz
DB	Data Base
DBMS	Database Management System
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
IBM	International Business Machine

DEFINITIONS OF SOME KEY WORDS

System: this refers to a set of integrated components, working together for a common purpose.

Information system: This means the organized collection, processing, transmission, and dissemination of information in accordance with defined procedures, whether automated or manual. Information systems include non- financial, financial, and mixed systems.

A financial management information system: This is an information system that tracks financial events and summarizes financial information. In its basic form, an IFMIS is little more than an accounting system configured to operate according to the needs and specifications of the environment in which it is installed.

Office Automation: This refers to a series of interrelated electronic office technologies in word and data processing; voice processing and image processing used with procedures and integrated to increase user productivity, efficiency, and control in working with information.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

Over the past decade, developing, transition and post-conflict countries, large scale industries, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) have increasingly embarked on efforts to computerize their operations, particularly with respect to public financial management (PFM). Most common among these have been efforts to introduce integrated financial management information systems (IFMIS) that computerize and automate key aspects of budget execution and accounting operations across the institutions of higher learning and SMEs. IFMIS can enable prompt and efficient access to reliable financial data and help strengthen institution of higher learning, big and small companies, financial controls, improving the provision of companies, raising the budget process to higher levels of transparency and accountability, and expediting institution operations.

The recent literature on IFMIS has addressed various aspects of IFMIS design, systems development, implementation and sustainability, but no one study has effectively synthesized all of these elements with actual company experiences to identify the most appropriate strategies with respect to IFMIS project design, management, monitoring and evaluation. This research project will catalogue and discuss good or “best” practices around the world in the design, development, and implementation of big and small companies IFMIS, drawing on the relevant literature and practical examples of organization experiences with introducing IFMIS.

1.1 Background.

Speed-IT Ltd (Information Technology Limited) is a private company falling under the SME category, established in 2000 with the mission to; Promote training, research, repair and sell computer accessories, internet and consulting services, performed to contribute to growth and

development in state corporations and private sector. The improvement and growth is through training, internet material based on business, and Conduct examination and reward certificates and other forms of suitable awards to successful candidates, Speed-IT Ltd is located in Kabalaga between Crane Bank and Orient Bank, Ggaba road, a proximately 1 kilometer from American Embassy Kampala, Uganda.

1.2 Statement of the problem.

The system employed at speed information technology as far as managing financial information is seen to have inefficiencies. These included Duplication of data; Data insecurity; Confusion; Inefficiency. The basic automated system backed by paper based processing and filling system currently used is a perfect receipt for waste of time and lack of responsiveness in service provision, all leading to low achievement of the company's objectives, and finally breakdown of the company system, because it was taking too much time and resources to prepare students ledger. Since a lot of paper work and movement from one office to another in the different departments this takes longer than required, respond to salary details and payment, as there is no clear documentation and filing of salary payment, response to such takes long as complainers are normally prompted to inquire again and again. Prepare of financial income analysis, lack of one centralized location of files leads to lapse in preparation of finance statement and daily records collection data for such information relays on the availability of different files of which as stipulated above keep on circulating indifferent files within the company. On financial expenditure, there is misuse of funds for private issues which are not recorded and computed to evaluate the funds invested in the company It is the mentioned problems that have necessitated the management to seek a solution that will not only rectify but increase efficiency within the company. Therefore the project offers an automated system that seeks to address these inefficiencies.

1.3 Objective.

1.3.1 General Objective.

To develop an automated Financial management Information System for Speed-IT Ltd that would improve data security, eliminate duplication of data, minimize confusion and ensure efficiency in performance.

1.3.2 Specific objectives

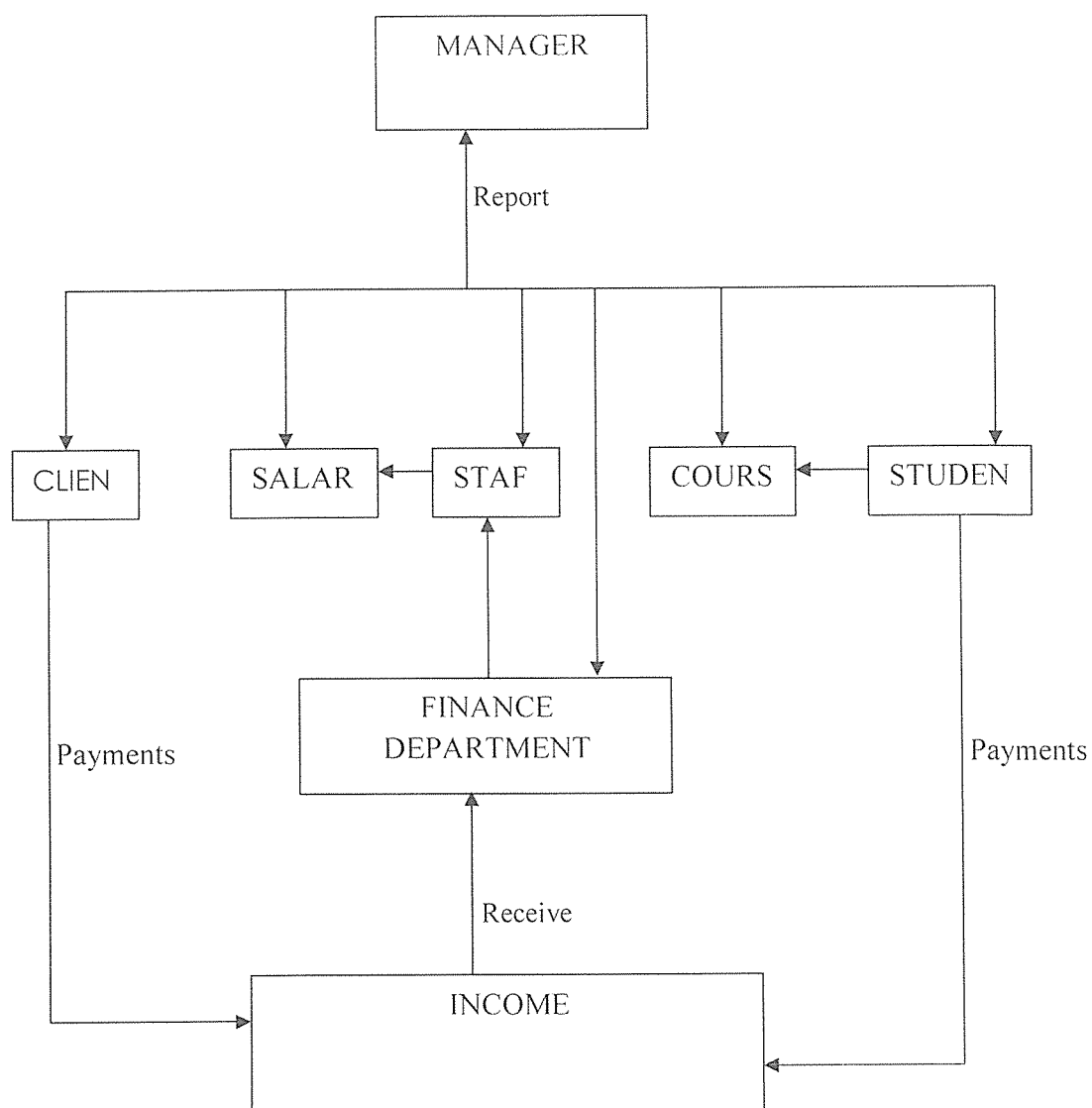
- i. To investigate and analyze the financial management information system employed by speed information technology.
- ii. To design and develop a financial management information system for speed information technology.
- iii. To test and validate the financial management information system for speed information technology.

1.4 Scope

The study was focused on managing information records in the department of finance of Speed IT Ltd. The study was aimed at improving on the current system that exhibits inefficiencies like, (duplication of data, data insecurity, had time during retrieval of data when need arises.) and this study was focused more on data entry, storage and retrieval in the finance department and the project was limited to Salaries, Students' ledger, Income and Expenditure Analysis. Speed-IT Ltd is located in Kabalaga between Crane Bank and Orient Bank, Ggaba road, a proximately 1 kilometer from American Embassy Kampala, Uganda.

Conceptual Frame work of speed information technology

FIGURE 1



1.5 Significance

The company in Department of finance had no existing computerized FMIS and therefore, with the successful conduction of this study, the developed Financial Management Information System will solve the problems due to lack of an Automated Financial Record Keeping System. If the project output would be implemented and put to use, then the finance department would manage its data, reduce on the processing time and generally reduce on its operational costs, promote data security, thus enjoying increased efficiency.

If this new system would be implemented, there would be proper book keeping of financial records, which would help new staff to note where to start from, therefore training costs, and errors made would be minimal. The system development constituted entirely of the information gathered from the research made, and this was inline with the system requirements according to the department of finance. This research would in one way or the other widen the research base for the future scholars who would wish to undertake the same or similar study.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE RIVIEW

2.1 Introduction.

This chapter reviews theoretical and empirical facts about the subject matter under the study as was put forward by various scholars, and authorities. It covers basically knowledge from various authors, and electronic material about the subject area of study. It indicates the basis along which am going to carry out my study speed information technology

2.2 The Concept.

Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS)

Steve Rozner and is based on Rodin-Brown, (2008), in his book explains IFMIS as The recent literature on IFMIS has addressed various aspects of IFMIS design, systems development, implementation and sustainability, but no one study has effectively synthesized all of these elements with actual organizational experiences to identify the most appropriate strategies with respect to IFMIS project design, management, monitoring and evaluation. Generally, the term “IFMIS” refers to the use of information and communications technology in financial operations (automating FMIS) to support management and budget decisions, fiduciary responsibilities, and the preparation of financial reports and statements. In the government realm, IFMIS refers more specifically to the computerization of public financial management (PFM) processes, from budget preparation and execution to accounting and reporting, with the help of an integrated system for financial management of line ministries/departments, spending agencies and other public/private sector operations.

The principal element that “integrates” an IFMIS is a common, single, reliable platform database (or a series of interconnected databases) to and from which all data expressed in financial terms flow.¹ Integration is the key to any successful IFMIS. In a nutshell, integration implies that the system has the following basic features;

Standard data classification for recording financial events, Internal controls over data entry, transaction processing, and reporting and common processes for similar transactions and a system design that eliminates unnecessary duplication of data entry.

Integration oftentimes applies only to the core financial management functions that an IFMIS supports, but in an ideal world, it would also cover other information systems with which the core systems communicate, such as human resources, payroll, and revenue (tax and customs). At a minimum, the IFMIS should be designed to interface with these systems.

Rodin-Brown, (2008)

Financial Management Information Systems (FMIS) is responsible for the implementation/upgrade and production support of automated systems, including PeopleSoft Financials, which are used within the Financial Management Division, namely the offices of the Bursar, Controller and Procurement and Support Services. FMIS is also responsible for the distribution of financial reports to the campus community and technical support to end users of the Departmental Copier Program.

Designing tools;

According to Dennis, et al (1986), Microsoft Access, is a pseudo-relational database management system from Microsoft that combines the relational Microsoft Jet Database Engine with a graphical user interface and software-development tools and has the following merit;

Microsoft Access is available with the Microsoft Office Professional suite of business products therefore no additional database software is required if your company purchases computers with this suite of products already installed. Microsoft Access 2007 database is likely to be available and supported for years to come because Microsoft is the premier software company in the world

MS Access is the most widely used desktop database system in the world.

If database support is important to you then Access may be your best choice since Access has more support and development consultants than any other desktop database system.

Microsoft Access is significantly cheaper to implement and maintain compared to larger database systems such as Oracle or SQL Server.

Microsoft Access consulting rates are typically lower for Access consultants compared to Oracle or SQL Server consultants.

Fairly complex databases can be setup and running in 1/2 the time and cost of other large database systems (the simpler the database the greater the cost advantage).

Microsoft Access integrates well with the other members of the Microsoft Office suite of products (Excel, Word, Outlook, etc.).

Other software manufacturers are more likely to provide interfaces to MS Access than any other desktop database system.

Microsoft Visual Basic 6.0

Michael Halvorson, (2008) defines Visual Basic (VB) as a third-generation event-driven programming language and integrated development environment (IDE) from Microsoft for its Component Object programming model. Because of its graphical development features and BASIC heritage VB is considered a relatively easy to learn and to use. Visual Basic was derived from BASIC and enables the rapid application development of graphical user interface applications, access to databases using Data Access Objects, Remote Data Objects, or ActiveX Data Objects, and creation of ActiveX controls and objects but According to homer et al in there article "*Professional ASP.NET 1.1.*" posted on the net in 2004, they highlight the following advantages that \Visual basic holds, this includes;

VB allows is user friendly programming language, that is, it allows for testing and correcting of scripts as they are being written,

It is the most common programming language as per now VB programs are being provided in most of the institutions in the world, thus supply of staff for its applications is always growing.

Its' relatively strong integration with the Windows operating system and the Component Object Model gives it better stand when compared with other programming languages like Java that have constraints in there integration with other operating systems,

Visual Basic component can be run or programmed from different interfaces and it provides an ActiveX objects to other programs via Component Object Model (COM). This allows for server-side processing or an add-in module.

When using VB errors are reduced as it has a garbage collection that uses a reference counting, that is, a large library of utility objects that has basic object oriented support. This includes the common components and the default project template, thus the programmer seldom needs to specify additional libraries to later.

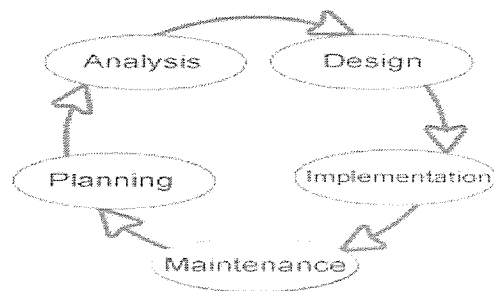
2.3 System Development Life Cycle.

David Hoyle – ISO 9000 quality systems handbook, (2006), defines Systems Development Life Cycle (SDLC), or Software Development Life Cycle the process of creating or altering systems, and the models and methodologies that people use to develop systems. This concept generally refers to computer or information systems.

They also refers to SDLC, as step by step approach that's followed when analyzing an existing system and designing a new one to replace it. it involves breaking up the steps of developing a system into independent stages that can be carried out individually, though in most cases there is an overlap of these distinct stages

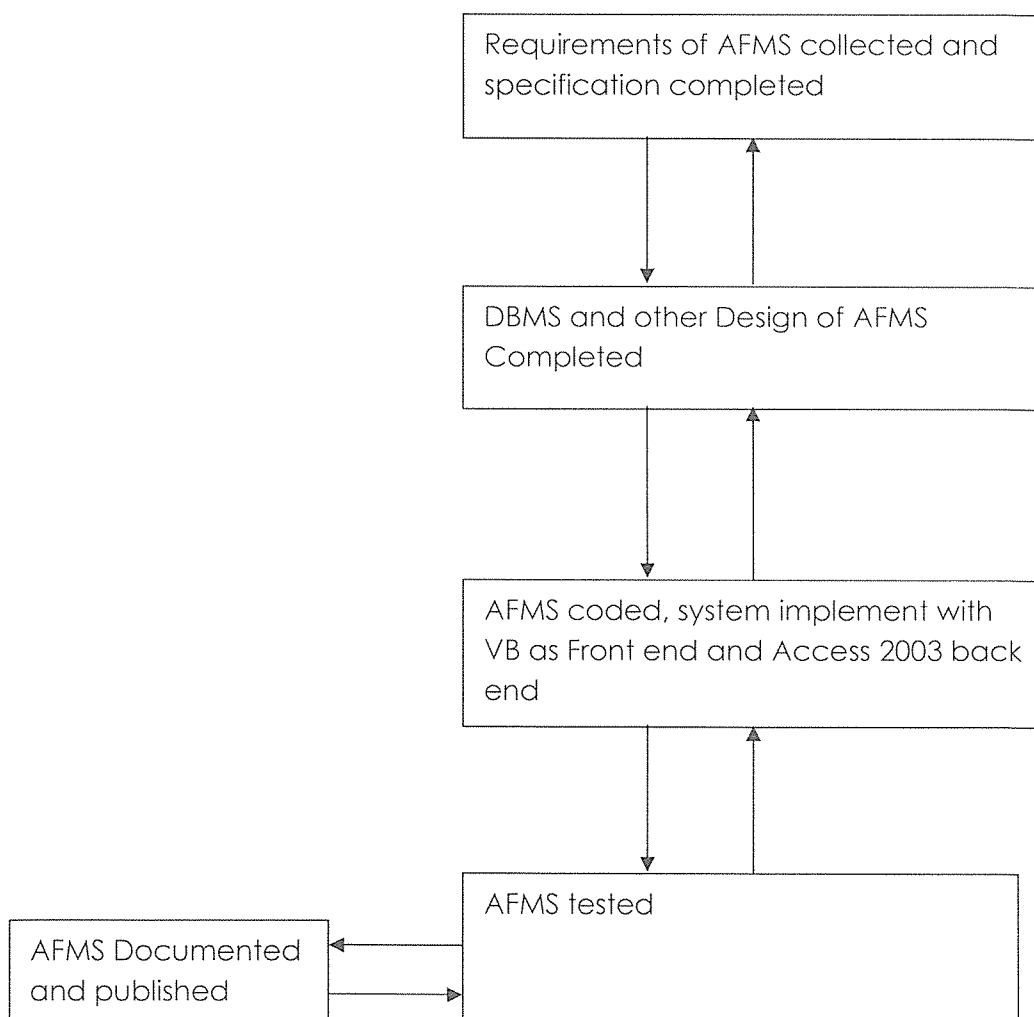
A diagram showing the flow SDLC

Figure 2



Simple Software Life Cycle for Automated Financial management System of Speed IT

Figure 3



CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

Methodology is organized, documented set of procedures and guidelines for one or more phases and it basically emphasizes on target population, sampling techniques, sample size, research instruments like interviews, Questionnaires and observation.

3.1 population

Speed IT ltd finance department, sit on a small physical area adjacent to the main gate, it is technologically well packed. It's a one unit strategically run affair with two main personnel, the chief accountant and cahier being assisted by one secretary and the company messenger thus making four main respondent, in inclusion the executive director, clients and the directors of other department thus in total we had a small convenient respondent making coverage of everyone viable, but certain limitation stood to reduce the number even further; the nature of the executive work (always very busy), and the conceptualized nature of the study field, thus the real respondent were the two chief accountant, the secretary, the messenger and a few departmental heads in addition of at least 10 participant thus having a total of 15 respondents.

This is the primary concern in statistical sampling. The sample obtained from the population must be representative of the same population.

Statistical sampling

This can be accomplished by using randomized statistical sampling techniques or probability sampling like cluster sampling and stratified sampling.

The reason behind representative ness being the primary concern in statistical sampling is that it allows the researcher to draw conclusions for the entire population. If the sample is not

representative of the population, conclusions cannot be drawn since the results that the researcher obtained from the sample will be different from the results if the entire population is to be tested.

3.2 Practicability

Practicability of statistical sampling techniques allows the researchers to estimate the possible number of subjects that can be included in the sample, the type of sampling technique, the duration of the study, the number of materials, ethical concerns, availability of the subjects/samples, the need for the study and the amount of workforce that the study demands.

All these factors contribute to the decisions of the researcher regarding to the study design.

3.3. Sample size of a statistical sample is the number of observations that constitute it. It is typically denoted n , a positive integer (natural number). Typically, all else being equal, a larger sample size leads to increased precision in estimates of various properties of the population, though the results will become less accurate if there is a systematic error in the experiment. This can be seen in such statistical rules as the law of large numbers and the central limit theorem. Repeated measurements and replication of independent samples are often required in measurement and experiments to reach a desired precision. A typical example is I carried out an estimate of the arithmetic mean of a quantitative random variable (for example, the financial figures for the year the company started up to 2009). Assuming that they have a random sample with independent observations, and also that the variability of the population (as measured by the standard deviation σ) is known, then the standard error of the sample mean is given by the formula:

$$\sigma/\sqrt{n}.$$

It is easy to show that as n becomes very large, this variability becomes small. This leads to more sensitive hypothesis tests with greater statistical power and smaller confidence intervals.

3.4 Research Instruments

I employed the following data collection techniques;

3.4.1 Interviews

These were planned meetings during which information was obtained from the users of the existing system orally; the interviews were in structured form consisting of well-defined questions to guide the interviewee. Interviews were essential for the most important and sensitive parts of the project that enabled the interviewer get full details about the required information. The questions that were asked include; how do you find the current system? What would you like to change in the current system? What would you want the new system to do if it was put in place?

Advantages;

Gives an opportunity to observe the interviewee non- verbal communication, Allows discovery of areas of misunderstanding, and allow for illiterate participations,

Disadvantages,

Time consuming and costly, It may be difficult to obtain correct result because of physical and mental incapability's, It may lead to misunderstanding,

3.4.2. Observation

This method allowed the researcher to know his own opinion on the study while on site. It involved direct observation of the respondents in general. Data collection through observation was to reinforce and validate the collected data by use of interviews.

Advantages,

It's highly reliable, Inaccuracy can be identified, relatively cheap, great response, Shift of workload between at different time can also be observed.

Disadvantages,

Respondents can alter his or her behavior, May cause a scheduling inconvenience.

The tool which was most effective was the interview instrument because it provided me 60% of data that I was looking for and as such necessitating the success of this project at speed IT ltd.

SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) is a computer program used for statistical analysis. Between 2009 and 2010 the premier software for SPSS was called PASW (Predictive Analytics Software) Statistics. The company announced July 28, 2009 that it was being acquired by IBM for US\$1.2 billion.¹As of January 2010, it became "SPSS: An IBM Company".

The four main steps I used for manipulating data with SPSS in speed IT ltd are;

Error! Reference source not found., or how to translate raw data or data in another form into SPSS, Transforming Data, or how to either create new variables or change the values of existing, Defining Variables, or how to put labels onto data so that people can understand it, and how to structure data so that SPSS knows how to read it properly, and Creating Tables.

SPSS users have less control over statistical output than, for example, For novice users, this hardly causes a problem But, once a researcher wants greater control over the equations or the output, she or he will need to either choose another package or learn techniques for working around.

SPSS has problems with certain types of data manipulations, and it has some built in quirks that seem to reflect its early creation. The best known limitation is its weak lag functions, that is, how it transforms data across For new users working off of standard data sets..

CHAPTER FOUR

SYSTEM ANALYSIS AND DESIGN

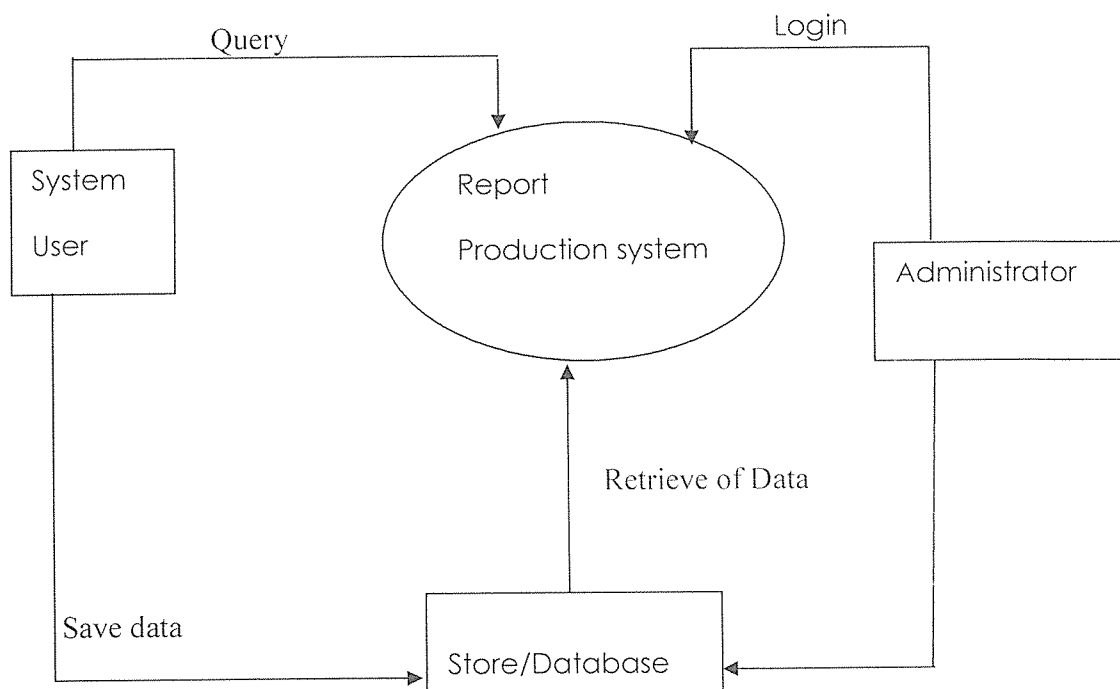
4.1 Introduction.

System design focuses on the construction of the integrated financial management system, based on the of information technology for the company requirement on the system specification got from system analysis report.

Analysis of data gathered, by use of techniques such as data flow diagrams, flow charts and conceptual diagrams of which also are clearly depicted, this tools helps the researcher to correlate the working of the system to the needs and results of the system.

4.2 Context Model Diagram.

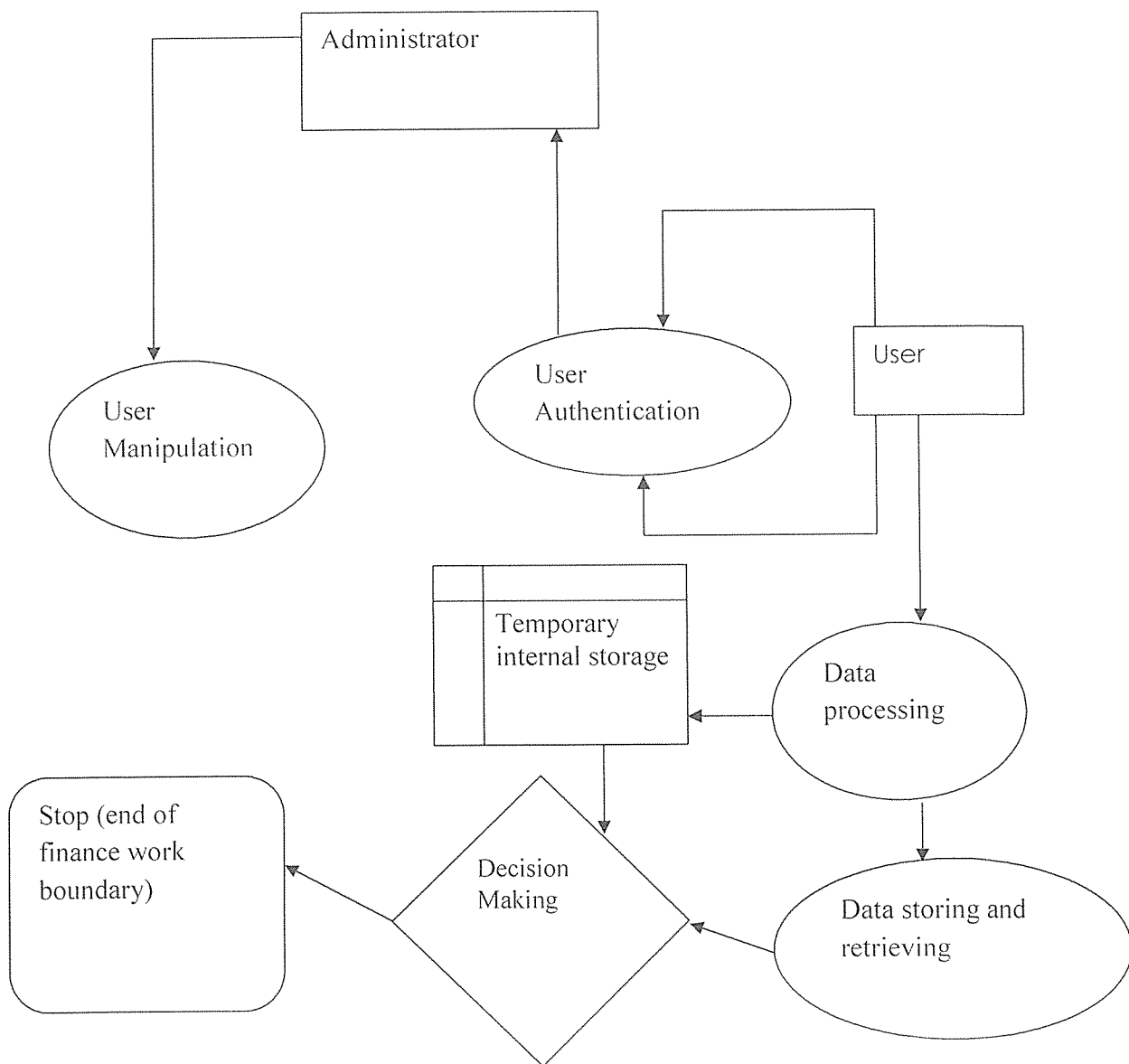
Figure 4



4.3 Data Flow Diagram(DFD)

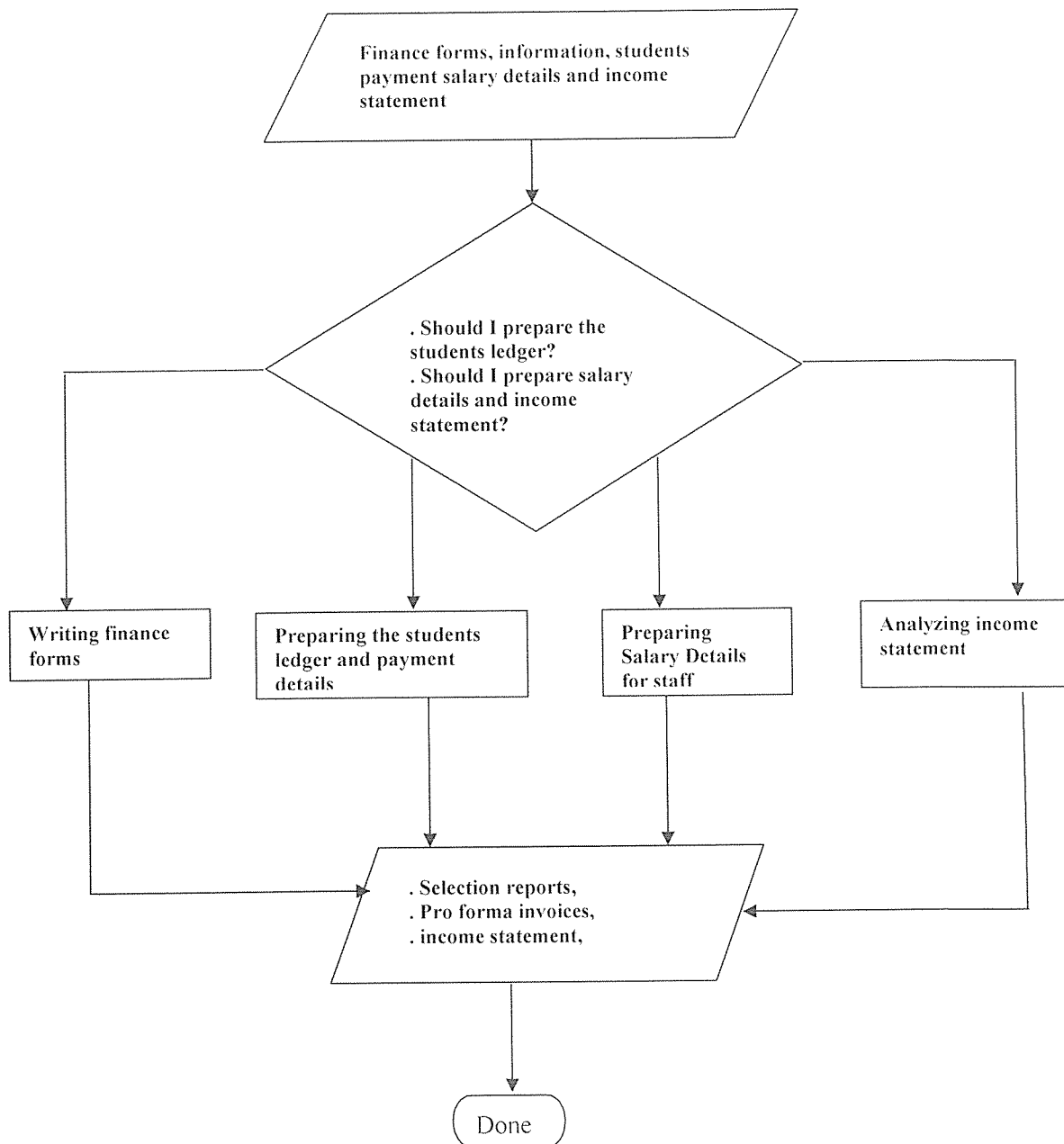
The data flow the new system can be seen by the help of a DFD as shown below,

Figure 5



4.4 Logical Design.

Figure 6 logical design of the new system:



4.5. Weakness of the Old system

There is Duplication of data; Data insecurity; Confusion; Inefficiency. The basic automated system backed by paper based processing and filling system currently used is a perfect receipt for waste of time and lack of responsiveness in service provision, all leading to low achievement of the company's objectives, and finally breakdown of the company system, because it was taking too much time and resources to prepare students ledger. Since a lot of paper work and movement from one office to another in the different departments this takes longer than required, respond to salary details and payment, as there is no clear documentation and filing of salary payment, response to such takes long as complainers are normally prompted to inquire again and again.

Analysis of the new System

System Specifications

Software requirements;

Operating system Windows 2000; XP Professional; Ms Office 2003 or 2007, Ms Visual Studio 6.0.

Hardware requirement;

128 MB RAM minimum, 256 MB recommended, 1.0 GHZ processor Speed, 1.5 GHZ recommended, Intel Pentium 3 processor minimum 20 GB hard disk space minimum, Printer for generating reports.

Security Requirements of the New System

The finance department shall be guarded by the security guards in the company, Use of passwords and user names shall be implemented to verify and assign appropriate persons to the

DB and finally finance work stations shall have up to date antivirus software for virus prevention.

Functional Requirements

The system will have the ability to create updated report at any given time, the system shall have predefined report. this to reduce information retrieval less time consuming, it will also store and retrieve all finance statistics with keen accuracy, and this system will run on the intranet, so that update can be done from any of the finance work stations.

CHAPTER FIVE

PHYSICAL DESIGN

5 Physical Design

Table 1

This table shows the data entered in VB 6.0 detail and it goes to database in access with password encrypted.

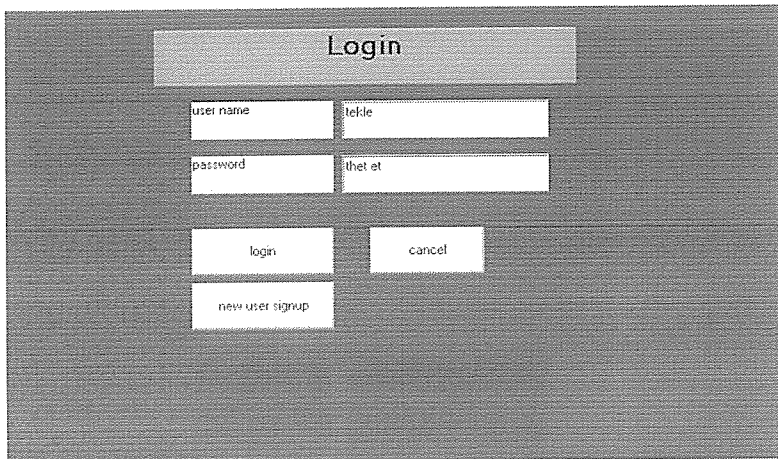
	username	password
►	tekle	****
	paul	****
	sam	****
	francis	****
	ladya	****
*		

	name	ID No	account No	basic salary	Gross salary
►	tekle	9069	877878	1000000	1000000000
	TEKLE	090	4543545	9000000	1000000000
	ALAFI	020	44468998	10000000	200000000
	AOXIAN	0002333	77885840	8000000	900000000
	DAWA	9885	352957845	700000	9000000
	PATRIC	023	877809909	45000000	345000000
*			0		

Table 2 basic salary in access data base

Login interface

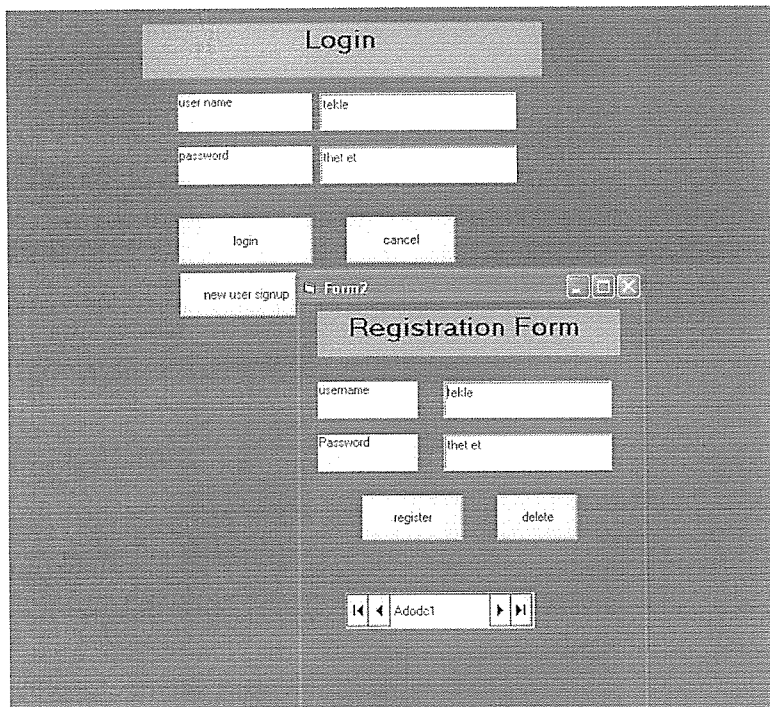
FIGURE 7



A screenshot of a login interface. At the top, there is a gray header bar with the word "Login" in white. Below the header, there are two input fields: "user name" with the text "tekle" and "password" with the text "thet et". Below these fields are two buttons: "login" and "cancel". At the bottom, there is a button labeled "new user signup".

Login and registration form

FIGURE 8



A screenshot showing a login interface with a registration form overlay. The background is the same login interface as in Figure 7. Overlaid on top is a window titled "Form2" containing a "Registration Form". The registration form has two input fields: "username" with the text "tekle" and "Password" with the text "thet et". Below these fields are two buttons: "register" and "delete". At the bottom of the registration form, there is a text box containing "Adodc1" with navigation arrows on either side.

Student’s details

FIGURE 9

Student

StudentName

SLegNO

Particulars

date of reg

debit

credit

register

remove

Adodo1

Salary for staffs

FIGURE 10

Salary

Employee Name

Employee IDNO

accountNO

Basic Salary

Gross salary

GIVE salary

cancel

Income interface

FIGURE 11

Income Analysis

ReceiptNo23456789Repairsincome50000

Tuitionfee10000Sales6000

fieldworkfee1000Loan100000

applicationfee2000

add income

remove income

123456789

Adodoc1

123456789

CHAPTER SIX

EVALUATION

6.0 Introduction

This section, describes the implementation of the Financial Management Information System.

System Implementation articulates to all the necessary activity which was done to procure, receive, configure, and install the new system. Thus it includes: Conducting all the required processes to optimize business plan earlier, Required data conversion for smooth transition from the old to the new system, Continual development of appropriate documentations, such as manuals for operations and Maintenance, Testing of the new system to validate its' usability or support process, and Conducting maintenance and enhancements for sustaining and continual support for the new system,

6.1 System Conversion

Also referred to as system changeover refers to the activities necessary for the new system to come into action, it validates completion of system implementation activities.

The method used normally depends on; type of responsible personnel, method of controlling errors, operational methods of the new system, the communication required during the process, size

I opted for pilot conversion which refers to converting from the old system by installing the entire new system but using it in only part of the department activities, that is, at first I use the new system for report, file backup operations'.

Though the method raises a problem of interfacing the two systems it gives a better stage for; personnel training, minimum disruption, low conversion cost, quick implementation and limited failure risks.

The research project has played a critical role in strengthening my research capabilities through data collection, compilation, analysis, report writing, system analysis, development, testing and implementation.

6.2. Results

The research project was successful in most areas that were tackled during two month of data collection, analysis and system development.

The biggest shot in the project was putting the knowledge attained theoretically on the paper into hands on practice. It was a challenging experience putting together all forms and codes to the development of the system.

Development of the system that can solve the stationary issue, ease data entry, processing, manipulation, and retrieval that has been of great importance and hence an achievement in business computing carrier.

6.3. Recommendation

The researcher would like to make the following recommendations having studied the current report production system and compared it with automated one that uses computer applications.

The system end users need to be sensitized on computer applications before using the system because without computer literacy, they will get wrong or no information at all from the system.

Prompt and regular backup of the system, updates in the database behind the system and updating the system in case some advantageous changes need to be made.

Proper use of the system should be necessary. The administrator password should not be accessible to every user because once the setting of the system are tampered with, it affects the whole system hence loss of financial details.

6.4 Limitations.

While carrying out the study, the researcher faced the following limitations;

The modern automated system to be put in place were not familiar to Staffs. Unavailability of representative data, because of the sensitive nature of personal information dealt within the company like, data accessibility was limited for fear of being disclosed, and Lack of adequate attention, the magnitude of the study compared to the company's activities was of less weight thus direct full attention was hard to expand.

6.5. Conclusion

In conclusion, this research project has been a great step towards my carrier. It has proved my capabilities as business computing Student. With this report, the author expects it to act as a major contribution for his fellow academicians, in their struggle towards the computer globalization.

1.1. APPEDIX A

Do you know how to use a computer?

Do you think using a computer can make your work easy?

How do you find the current system?

Do you need a change in your system?

Would you prefer a computer to manage your school records?

What would you like the new system do for you?

What would you want the new system to do if it was put in place?

How do you keep records about the students?

What problems do you meet when using your system?

APPENDIX B

CODE for Login

```
Private Sub Command1_Click ()

Dim pass As String

Dim user As String

Dim i As Integer

Dim x As Integer

pass = Text2.Text

user = Text1.Text

x = Adodc1.Recordset.RecordCount

i = 0

For i = 0 To x

If pass = Adodc1.Recordset.Fields("password") Then

MDIForm1.Show

i = i + 1

Els

MsgBox ("please enter the correct password or username ")

End If
```

Next

End Sub

//registration link

Private Sub Command3_Click()

Form2.Show

End Sub

Code for registration

Private Sub Command1_Click()

Adodc1.Recordset.AddNew

End Sub

Private Sub Command2_Click ()

Adodc1.Recordset.Delete

End Sub

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