**DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF NYSC ONLINE POSTING SYSTEM**

**CHAPTER ONE**

**1.0 INTRODUCTION**

**1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY**

Prior to the educational system of Nigeria, it is of importance that graduates from tertiary institutions must pass through NYSC (National Youth Service Corps), which is a compulsory one year program.Criteria for this program is that, the graduate most be 30 years or below as at the year of graduation.

Nigeria currently consists of 36 states and a federal capital territory in Abuja. Nigeria is made of more than 250 ethnic nationalities. In view of these the NYSC scheme ensures that every potential corps members are posted to states other than their states of origin and away from their geographical, ethnic and cultural background in other to integrate with other ethnic group in the country.

This NYSC posting strategy ensures national integration as the corps members learn lifestyles different from the ones they are used to. The NYSC scheme also instills discipline and the spirit of selfless service and self reliance on the youths that took part in the program.

A typical NYSC year program is divided into four phases. They are the NYSC orientation program, primary assignment, community development service(CDS) and winding-up program.

Due to the present trend of information technology, it is of importance that the posting system should be automated, so as to enhance adequate service delivering. By so doing it will support operations, management and decision making for the scheme in achieving her set goal.

This information system is mainly depended on ICT component e.g Computer and the information systems will help to control the performance of the scheme.

**1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

The existing system is facedwith theunder listed challenges:

1. The system of posting of corps was manipulated manually, in the sense that, students that are above the age of service year are allowed to go for service which is against the rules of the scheme.
2. Another problem that is associated with the old system of operation is the idea of posting corps to their state of origin which is not allowed. In the laid down constitution of the scheme, the scheme is not meant to post corps to their respective state of origin. This was done based on the manual system that was involved in the scheme, and most times the workers can easily get influenced by student and they will be prompted to work their service for the students as well.
	1. **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

The objectives of carrying out this research work is to achieve the following

1. To provide the necessary information that is required by the students embarking for service.
2. To post student to a different state outside their state of origin
3. To prevent the idea of grandaunt who have passed the age of service from going to service.
4. To reduce the number of corpsthat does go for service by checking if they are disabled, military personnel and married. e. t. c.
	1. **SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

The design of information system is very significant in the aspect of National Youth Service Corps because of the sensitive role it plays in the country.

In order to keep the scheme moving and reliable, the implementation of information system will be very important or significant in the scheme in achieving her objectives, because without adequate information the scheme will be useless because information is power

**1.5 SCOPE OF THE STUDY**

This study is mainly centered on the posting system of “NYSC”. The research will investigate the formal posting system by looking at is short comings and try to proffer solution to the existing system by implementing a new computerized posting system.

**1.6 DEFINITION OF TERMS:**

In the course of this work, certain terms were used. Some of this term is clearly represented below:

1. **NYSC**: This stands for National Youth Service Corps
2. **Information**: Information in its most restricted technical sense is an ordered [sequence](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sequence%22%20%5Co%20%22Sequence) of [symbols](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Symbols%22%20%5Co%20%22Symbols) that record or transmit a message.
3. **Management**: is the act of getting people together to accomplish desired goals and objectives using available resources efficiently and effectively

**CHAPTER TWO**

**2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW**

The critical post-war challenges accompanied the civil war which lasted between 1967-1970,led to the establishment of the National Youth Service Corps (NYSC)in 1973 by the then Military Regime of General Yakubu Gowon. The aim of the scheme was to enhance reconciliation, build a bridge across geo-political divides and most importantly, foster unity amongst people from diverse ethnic groups.

However, it is a well-known fact that the very aim of the scheme has been abused since its inception by the very class of people who brought it into existence. Events of the past few years have obviously provided an incontrovertible evidence that demands a constructive re-evaluation of the scheme,which has suffered a huge dose of irreversible collateral damages.

During the last April 2011 general elections, about 10 Youth Corps members were said to have been murdered in cold blood in Bauchi State. This is however the least amongst the numerous murders and other anomalies that have befallen many Youth Corps members in the past.

The Nigerian Parliament has refused to ponder on these grieving stories of the lives of future leaders of the nation by raising its voice on the protection and insurance of serving Corps members. Rather, it brings to the table, a feeble policy regarding the scheme.

Agreeing to the fact that concessionary postings and lobbying for places of primary assingment should be discouraged; except for the married, the physically disabled and members with peculiar health-related issues; the law-makers should set a balanced trend by seriously addressing the critical state of the North and the heavy insecurity of lives and properties that lie there. This is one of the major reasons, if not foremost. Parents lobby places of primary assignments for their children; because they provide measures of security and comfort for them.

 The over N9billion which the scheme gulps each year seems to be yielding no valuable return. Hence, the reasons many people have suggested that the money should be channeled to a more profitable sector by totally scraping the scheme. Others opine that the posting of Corps members to their individual home states, in order to guarantee a measure of safety, since the actual aim of the scheme has been defeated. If the government and the NYSC board cannot re-evaluate the issue by addressing the insecurities or give an ear to the masses, then, it should let the sleeping dog lie. Issues like this sometimes make one wonder why we are in democracy.

The NYSC has become a national embarrassment in the company of other similar schemes around the world because it is full of violence. Even some of the rural areas to which many Corps members are posted, posesalot of dangers to them. There are some places that are unreadable and inhabitable. Would our law-makers continue to pretend and feign ignorance of these dangers that loom the corners of the country? What needs to be changed in Nigeria is the people and not the policy- washing the outer part of an entirely filthy cup.

The NYSC should be left to be. Lobbying postings or places of assignment is not and should not occupy the minds of policy makers. Rather, the insecurity of the Youth Corps members in their places of assignments should be the utmost concern. Whether or not they serve in the agricultural, educational or rural health sector, in whatever state, the question should be ‘how guaranteed is their safety?’ Secondly, ‘how does the scheme and organization ensure the optimal utilization(not misuse)   of these youths?

 The popular saying tells it all that ‘what you do not have, you cannot give.’ Nigeria lacks security, hence, the reason she cannot offer it to her citizens and inhabitants. For any nation, security should be the primary focus. It is a priceless commodity a nation can offer its people, because a nation without it is porous and vulnerable to any form of economic, social, political, and religious attack.

 There is hope for Nigeria. But first, let her begin to tackle sensitive issues with much wisdom that is need in matters like this and give no room for short-sightedness.

Information management is a corporate responsibility that needs to be addressed by the National youth service corps right from the upper most senior levels of management to the front line worker. The agency must be held and must hold its employees accountable to [capture](http://www.aiim.org/Training/Capture-Course), manage, store, [share](http://www.aiim.org/Training/SharePoint-Course), preserve and deliver information appropriately and responsibly. Part of that responsibility lies in training the organization to become familiar with the policies, processes, technologies and best practices in Information Management system.

The major process of transmitting information in this new dispensation is the computer which varies from different sizes.

In the last decade of this age of information, a shift in awareness of the role of

monitoring and information has become apparent. In the past, monitoring originated fromthe greater scientific ideal that underpins our quest for knowledge. The consequence,especially in advanced countries, is that monitoring is frequently, if not implicitly, linkedto scientific investigation. Water quality monitoring, world-wide, tends to suffer from achronic failure to establish meaningful programme objectives. In addition, it has becomerecognized that many western countries suffer from a "data rich, but information poor"syndrome. The responsible organizations acknowledge that they have collected manydata, but are unable to answer the basic questions of those using the water. As aconsequence, in many countries, data gathering programmes are consideredexpendable, and are being reduced or even eliminated because there is no clear view ofthe information product and of the cost-efficiency of monitoring (Ward *et al.,* 1986;

Ongley, 1995; Ward, 1995a). In recent years there has been an increasing consensus ofopinion that information is meant for action, decision-making and use. Data that do notlead to management action, or for which a use cannot be stated explicitly, are beinglabeled increasingly as "not needed" (Adriaanse*et al.,* 1995).Regardless of the purpose of monitoring water, one theme runs constantly through alldiscussions about monitoring system design (Adriaanse*et al.,* 1995), i.e. how canmonitoring be more cost effective? Typical issues to be addressed are, for example(Ongley, 1995): is a 10 per cent improvement in data reliability worth the 30-40 per centincrease in cost of the data-gathering programme and would it actually change orenhance managerial decisions? Or, can 90 per cent of the management decisions bemade with only 50 per cent of the existing data programme.

According to Wikipedia 2012 an information system and MIS (IS) - or application landscape - is any combination of [information technology](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Information_technology%22%20%5Co%20%22Information%20technology) and people's activities that support operations, management and decision making. In a very broad sense, the term *information system* is frequently used to refer to the interaction between people, processes, data and technology. In this sense, the term is used to refer not only to the [information and communication technology](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Information_and_communication_technology%22%20%5Co%20%22Information%20and%20communication%20technology) (ICT) that an organization uses, but also to the way in which people interact with this technology in support of business processes.

Some make a clear distinction between information systems, computer systems, and business processes. Information systems typically include an ICT component but are not purely concerned with ICT, focusing in instead, on the end use of information technology. Information systems are also different from business processes. Information systems help to control the performance of business processes.

Alter argues for an information system as a special type of work system. A work system is a system in which humans and/or machines perform work using resources to produce specific products and/or services for customers. An information system is a work system whose activities are devoted to processing (capturing, transmitting, storing, retrieving, manipulating and displaying) information.

As such, information systems inter-relate with [data systems](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data_systems%22%20%5Co%20%22Data%20systems) on the one hand and activity systems on the other. An information system is a form of [communication](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Communication%22%20%5Co%20%22Communication) system in which data represent and are processed as a form of social memory. An information system can also be considered a semi-formal language which supports human [decision making](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Decision_making%22%20%5Co%20%22Decision%20making) and action.

Information Systems (IS) is an [academic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Academic%22%20%5Co%20%22Academic)/[professional](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Professional%22%20%5Co%20%22Professional) discipline bridging the [business](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Business%22%20%5Co%20%22Business) field and the well-defined [computer science](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_science%22%20%5Co%20%22Computer%20science) field that is evolving toward a new scientific area of study. An information systems discipline therefore is supported by the theoretical foundations of [information](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Information%22%20%5Co%20%22Information) and [computations](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computations%22%20%5Co%20%22Computations) such that learned scholars have unique opportunities to explore the academics of various business models as well as related [algorithmic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Algorithmic%22%20%5Co%20%22Algorithmic) processes within a computer science discipline. Typically, information systems or the more common *legacy* information systems include people, procedures, [data](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data%22%20%5Co%20%22Data), software, and hardware (by degree) that are used to gather and analyze [digital](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital%22%20%5Co%20%22Digital) information. Specifically [computer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer%22%20%5Co%20%22Computer)-based information systems are complementary networks of hardware/software that people and organizations use to collect, filter, process, create, & distribute [data (computing)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data_%28computing%29%22%20%5Co%20%22Data%20%28computing%29). *Computer* Information System(s) (CIS) is often a track within the computer science field studying computers and algorithmic processes, including their principles, their software & hardware designs, their applications, and their impact on society. Overall, an IS discipline emphasizes functionality over design.

As illustrated by the [Venn Diagram](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Venn_Diagram%22%20%5Co%20%22Venn%20Diagram) on the right, the history of information systems coincides with the [history of computer science](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_computer_science%22%20%5Co%20%22History%20of%20computer%20science) that began long before the modern discipline of computer science emerged in the twentieth century. Regarding the circulation of information and ideas, numerous legacy information systems still exist today that are continuously updated to promote ethnographic approaches, to ensure [data integrity](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data_integrity%22%20%5Co%20%22Data%20integrity), and to improve the social effectiveness & efficiency of the whole process. In general, information systems are focused upon processing information within organizations, especially within business enterprises, and sharing the benefits with modern society.

According to Jeo Pet (2011) said that Modern business organizations become more and more dependent on their information systems to deal with the complexity and changeability of the context (markets) in which they operate and consequently their internal organization structures. Up-to-date, complete and accurate information has become a necessity to survive in an increasingly competitive world. Developments like dynamic cooperation networks, mass customization of products and services, and end-to-end process control require automated means to control operational business processes, for the simple reason that humans cannot oversee the entire operation in an efficient and effective way anymore. Consequently, business requirements to information systems increase at a dazzling pace.

On the other hand, the rapid developments in information technology give way to application types that simply were not feasible just a few years ago. These developments range from basic computing technology via communication technology and a broad spectrum of data and process management technology to complete frameworks for enterprise information systems and e-business systems. Consequently, technology push forces have a major influence on current developments. The Information Systems Sub department focuses on systems to (re)design and support operational business processes in this tension field between business requirements pull and technology push.

According to Aams S.F. (1986) It is surprising facts that there are many more companies still do not use the Internet. It is even more surprising that some of them are still using their twenty-year-old computer information system. Company information system is a set of interrelated component that collect, process, store, and disseminate information to support companies’ managerial team in decision making, coordinating, controlling, and analyzing.

Upgrading the computer information system is not an option in this technology-driven era; it is a requirement. Companies that use an up-to-date information system to gather, assimilate, and evaluate internal as well as external information are gaining competitive advantage over other firms. Management is quicker to cater to customer’s needs and complaints. With the growth of communication networks, there are almost no barriers between the firm’s management, employees, customers and suppliers. Networked computing systems have made new modes of work possible.

A sophisticated computer information system enables companies to monitor employees, to keep managers and employees informed, to coordinate activities among divisions, or even to sell their products to customers via the internet. Moreover, in the era of information technology like this, information has become valuable organizational asset just like human resources and inventories.

Furthermore, a good information system can facilitate direct communication between firm and suppliers, manufacturers, dealers, and marketers. Together, they can create a value chain as though they were in one organization.

In the meantime, the widespread use of information freeway is inviting unwelcome threats. Today, companies are plagued by hackers; competitors, thieves, spies, hired agents, or even from disgruntled employees. Therefore, firms have taken measures to safeguard their system such as installing complex computer firewalls to detect hackers or purchasing expensive and advance encryption software.

More and more people are working from their homes nowadays. Information technology has become so sophisticated it allows people to choose to work from home. Teleconferencing and video conferencing enable employees to beam in whenever needed. In addition to that, information technology can allow a firm to reduce costs. Taking Ernst &Young for example, the company has successfully reduced its office space by 2 million square feet by allowing their employees to work from home.

In conclusion, information system enables companies to react, respond, cater, store, retrieve, disseminate, and control their new valuable asset that is information. In the years to come, a good information system within a company will be no longer an option; it will become a compulsory in determining success.

**CHAPTER THREE**

**3.0 SYSTEM ANALYSIS AND DESIGN**

**3.1 SYSTEM ANALYSIS**

This system development can generally be thought of by having two major components: systems analysis and systems design. In the system analysis of the NYSC posting system, more emphasis is given to understanding the details of the existing system or the proposed one and then deciding if the proposed system is desirable or not and if the existing system needs improvements. Thus, the system analysis is the process of investigating the old system, identifying problems, and using the information to recommend improvements to the system so as to design a suitable one that will meet the need of the scheme in the posting corps members to various state of their primary assignment without any inch or manipulation from the part of the worker or staffs of the scheme.

**3.2 FACT FINDING METHOD ADOPTED**

In the course of the analysis of the existing system, some method where taken into consideration so as to carry out the findings which involves data collections for the analysis of the previous or manual system of posting corps member in the scheme. These methods are:

1. Primary Data: This type of data involves the data or raw facts that was gotten from staffs and personnel’s of National Youth Service Corps, some of the method employed during the process involve one on one oral interview and using questionnaires e.t.c
2. Secondary Data: This type of data collection involves the data that was collected from an existing system or source. Some of these sources involves library, magazines, textbooks, journals as well as seminar papers

**3.3 PROBLEM OF THE EXISTING SYSTEM**

In the cause of the analysis of the formal system, it was discovered, that there was a lot of problems that was surrounding the system. Some of these problems are alighted below.

1. There was a lot of manipulation involved in the scheme carried out by the workers.
2. The workers were involved in bribing by student who intend going for service, because the system for posting prospective corps member was done manually.
3. There was delay in collating the entire letters for call up because of the manual system that was involved.
4. Error was the order of the day in call – up letters due to the effect of the manual system.

**3.4 OBJECTIVES OF THE NEW SYSTEM**

1. To ensure appropriate information system for both management of the scheme and the respective corps members
2. To monitor posting of copers
3. To prevent the wrong posting of copers
4. To avoid manipulation in the scheme

**3.5 SYSTEM DESIGN**

The system is design to meet the requirement and specification of the scheme. The specification for this design is to subdivide the system into four modules which comprises of

1. The registration of corps
2. The validation of corps
3. Generating corps posting to various states in the country
4. The database of the entire system

This design was developed using visual basic 6.0 application software that was used to create the different modules and Microsoft access 2007 that was used to design the database of the system.

**3.6 INPUT DESIGN**

In the cause of this research work, the input for the design was meant to accept input data which comprises of the information from copers that is to be registered for the purpose of National Youth Service Corps. The process of entering the data into the system is with the aid of a keyboard which is an input device.

## 3.7 OUTPUT DESIGN

## This is the end result gotten from the input of the information that was given as an input data. With the help of this output, the scheme and the copers can make decision appropriately in order to prevent the ugly situation in terms of wrong access to information. And this output can be in the form of call-up letter that will be sent down to various institutions across the country.

## 3.8 JUSTIFICATION OF THE NEW SYSTEM

## With the introduction of the new system into the scheme, all the previous constrain and limitation that was associated with the system will now be a thing of the past. The new system will in addition provide an integrated management information system that removes inefficient process and unclear procedures and provides adequate information that supports appropriate registration of copers and appropriate posting of copers to their respective state of service, even without any doubt of manipulation. With the implementation of this new system, verification, registration and validation of copers will be made possible with the aid of an automated system.Which will lead to transparency, efficiency and trust in the workers in the scheme.

## 3.9 DESIGN APPROACH

## The design approach for this system is based on the following

1. Prepare a design based on your understanding of the code
2. Build application
3. Test application to see if everything works
4. Refine the design document to reflect the changes

**3.9 PROGRAM FLOWCHARTS**

 <!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN">

start

Admin login

Student registration

Information authentication

Processing posting

Sending letters to schools

stop

**3.10 SYSTEM FLOW CHART**

VALIDATION

UPDATE

REPORT

RUN

OUT

UPDATE

MASTER

FILE

DELETED

FILE

CODE

KEYBOARD

SERVER

**3.11 SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS**

The system requirement involves all the facilities that is needed to

enable the computerized system eventually operational. The requirement for the actualization and implementation of the management system will be examined under the following consideration.

**HARDWARE REQUIREMENT**

In the cause of the implementation of the new system the following hardware will be required. They are

1. A stand-Alone computer system such as IBM or its compatible so 386

model and above.

1. A hard disk of at least 10GB
2. An enhanced or standard keyboard for data entry.
3. A dot matrix, leaser jet or inkjet printer
4. An IBM 80586 processor through which the software will run

efficiently and also with a processor of at least 362kb of memory.

1. Uninterrupted Power Supply (UPS)

**b. SOFTWARE REQUIREMENT**

The following software are require during the implementation of this new system, which enable the new system to run when it should be executed. Alongside with other with other utility programs

1. Window 95/98 at least
2. Anti-Virus program may be installed for program safety and protection.
3. Visual basic 6.0
4. Microsoft access 2007

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINTENANCE

4.1 SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

## The implementation of the new system is categorize into different segment which starts from the installation of all the necessary hardware facilities in the agency as well as other application software that will make the hardware to work effectively. Such software is window operation system e.g. window xp.

## After all the installations, the newly developed software is then configured into the system and tested by running the software to see is effectiveness.

## 4.2 TESTING OF PROGRAM

This is an investigation conducted to provide the agency with information about the quality of the software under test. The software testing can also provide an objective, independent view of the software to allow the scheme to appreciate and understand the implementation of the software.

4.3 EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF STAFF

This is a very important aspect of the implementation of the newly developed software. Without the training of the staffs of the scheme as regard the effective utilization of the software can lead to a big problem which can cause a crash on the system. The education of the staffs is taken in two folds.

1. Through the means of organising a seminar for the general workers
2. Through a written material that came along with the new software indicating the procedures on how to use the software

**4.4 SYSTEM CHANGE OVER PLAN OR SCHEDULE**

Before the new system is implemented in full, the new system must be tested thoroughly. Individual part of the system would have been checked and accepted; staff would have been trained in the new procedures. Then it is time to change over from the current system to the new system. The different types of change over are

1. **Direct Changeover**: The direct Changeover approach causes the changeover from the old system to the new system to occur immediately when the new system becomes operational. It is the least expensive but involves more risks than other changeover methods.
2. **Parallel operation**: The parallel operation changeover method requires that both the old and the new information systems operate fully for a specified period. Data is input to both systems and output generated by the new system is compared with the equivalent output from the old system. When users, management, and IT group are satisfied that the new system operates correctly then the old system is terminated. It is the most costly changeover method and involves lower risks.
3. **Pilot operation**: The pilot changeover method involves implementing the complete new system at a selected location of a company. Direct Changeover method and operating both systems for only the pilot site. The group that uses the new system first is called the pilot site. By restricting the implementation to a pilot site reduces the risk of system failure as compared with is less expensive than a parallel system.
4. **Phased operation**: The phased operation changeover method involves implementing the new system in stages, or modules. We can implement each subsystem by using any of the other three changeover methods. In this approach risk of errors or failures is limited to the implemented module only as well as it is less expensive than the full parallel operation.

**4**.**5 PROGRAM DOCUMENTATION**

The program documentation is a kind of documentation that gives a comprehensive procedural description of the program. It shows as to how the software is written. Program documentation even has the capability to sustain any later maintenance or development of the program. The program documentation describes what exactly the program does by mentioning about the requirements of the input data and the effect of performing a programming [task](http://www.blurtit.com/q609921.html).

**4.6 MAINTENANCE**

This is the virtual last part or stage in the software development process. Actually is a continuous process and a tough process too. Large amount of money is spent on maintenance of the software. The developer of the software deploys a team to maintain the software they developed.

**4.7 USER DOCUMENTATION**

## The user documentation may be provided as a user manual in electronic form, which provides screen-specification and task-specification guidance when it is accessed from within the software application

**CHAPTER FIVE**

**5.0 SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

**5.1 SUMAMRY**

Application of computer in most areas of human endeavour has made the
world to become a global village, because of this the federal government of Nigeria sometime ago brought out a policy urging all Nigerian graduate to embark on one year compulsory service, so that they can be use to other geographical locations in the country and to meet with other set of persons they are not used to before. For this scheme to be very effective, the introduction of an information system was introduced by National Youth service corps so as to bridge the gap between the management of the scheme and the corppers.

As mentioned earlier, the use of computer in information system in National Youth Service corps is based around a micro-computer equipped with video display unit (VDU), a keyboard & alarm panel.

The essence is to ensure that these variables are within accepted
units so that the management will be alerted if there is any sign of irregularity during the posting of corppers during their service year.

**5.2     CONCLUSION**

To crown it all, it is important that the use of computer in our daily
activities should be introduced because of its effect and usefulness. The use of computer by corppers in accessing information will go a long way alleviating the problems that lead to the implementation of this new system. More so, this will checkmate the irregularities and problem caused by the manual system of information system in the scheme. With the introduction of this information system by the scheme it will help to produce greater flexibility of jobs and also save more time.

* 1. **RECOMMENDATION**

It is therefore advice able for cooperate bodies as well as organizations to introduce the use of a computerized system for an effective service delivering in other to meet up with the present technology of computer. Which can help to remedy so many problems in terms of management information system?

**5.4 LIMITATION OF THE STUDY**

As the researcher carried out this research work, the researcher encountered some obstacle which tends to truncate the study. The following limitations encountered were:

1. Time: Time factor is another major constraint, which unequivocally did force me to limit the scope of the work. The time stipulated for actual completion of this work is rather too short to cover all relevant sections of the project. Also, I had to spend some time looking for the right material before approval was made.
2. Finance: This was a factor that stood against the proper documentation of this research work which leads to the inability to get some necessary material from the internet which involves money to pay for time to access the internet. And because of this, I could not get all the necessary information required to make up this research work.

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APPENDIX A

LOGIN SECTION



INFORMATION SECTION



**APPENDIX B: SOURCE CODE**

Data1.RecordSource = ("select \* from tblebill where ServiceIDNo = '" & f + "' or FamilyName= '" & f + "'")

Data1.Refresh

End If

End Sub

Private Sub Command2\_Click()

On Error Resume Next

Data1.RecordSource = ("select \* from tblebill order by ServiceIDNoasc")

Data1.Refresh

End Sub

Private Sub Command3\_Click()

On Error Resume Next

Dim a As String

a = Data1.Recordset.RecordCount

MsgBox ("Total record " + a), vbInformation, "Message"

End Sub

Private Sub Command4\_Click()

On Error Resume Next

Data1.RecordSource = ("Select \* from tblebill where ServiceIDNo<> ' '")

Data1.Refresh

End Sub

Private Sub Command5\_Click()

On Error Resume Next

Data1.RecordSource = ("select \* from tblebill order by ServiceIDNodesc")

Data1.Refresh

End Sub

Private Sub Form\_Load()

Data1.DatabaseName = App.Path + "\dbbilling.mdb"

End Sub

Private Sub Form\_QueryUnload(Cancel As Integer, UnloadMode As Integer)

On Error Resume Next

If MsgBox("Exit?", vbYesNo + vbQuestion, "Message") = vbNo Then

Cancel = True

End If

End Sub

Private Sub Label1\_Click (Index As Integer)

End Sub

