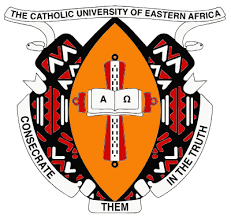
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**THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF EASTERN AFRICA**

**FACULTY OF SCIENCE**

**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE**



***Wedding Management System***

***A project submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the requirements for a diploma of Information Technology***

***Presented by:***

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# ABSTRACT

The Wedding management system is a system that allows couples view the products available for weddings and get a chance to book Emcees and gardens for their weddings.

It will help the couples who are planning to wed by providing clear information on what they want and also give a variety of choices depending on their financial status.

**DECLARATION**

I declare that this project report is original except for source of material explicitly acknowledged and that the report has not been previously submitted for another course in any other course in any other institution of learning.

**DEDICATION**

I dedicate this project to my mentors who have been a source of inspiration and mentored me. To my supervisor, thank you for the support and moral advice. To my family and friends, thank you for the support.

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to acknowledge, with the deepest gratitude the following people for their support and contributions to the project and to the project and to the creation of this report.

The Executive Wedding Planners, they played a big role by allowing me go through their website and also do some field work with them whenever they were working for the clients.

To my family and friends for the financial and moral support during the research period.

To my supervisor, for working with me all through and having patience with me.

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# CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

Erics Wedding Management System is a web-based system aimed to assist in the management of all the activities involved when couples prepare for their wedding ceremony. This system will be able to provide online services to clients whereby they will be able to view Amenities (wedding venues), view entertainment services (artiste and local bands), view photo shoot sites as well as view the catering services which the system offers as well. With this services compiled in one system it’s a whole system with the full wedding package for any couple, this will offer availability and easy efficiency for people to be able to book and get back feedback in due time

## 1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Wedding ceremonies are becoming are trendy thing to adopt in the Kenyan society set-up, it’s an act which was started in the late 1837 and still ongoing with one generation to the next. Thus with the set environment of the Nairobi area an estimated figure of more than 500 couples get to tie knots in this occasion. With a keen look on the figure and estimating the resources available at the same period it’s highly possible that many people will be in search and hustle for the scarce of services like; amenity, photography sites, catering services as well as the entertainment docket.

Using this system, a number of possible solutions are curbed down such as provision of services on tap of a button away enabling clients not to hustle more on these services or keep searching for them on their based locations and rather accesses them wherever place that they are.

## 1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT

With the scarcity of good wedding venues in the country it’s so impossible for people to get pro-vision of this necessities which are on high demand especially during the festive seasons, as well Time wastage in finding and booking for wedding facilities such as the reception areas, entertainment bands and the credible caterers for your guests is also a bit of a challenge to couples. Mostly as well cumbersome paper work with the various quotations to choose from considering the price range given by the wedding event organizers making decisions tough to choose from and considering that these facilities are scarce and it’s a fast come first serve basis one might not get his all demands fulfilled on time.

Implementation of this system will enable people to view the available venues, entertainment bands, catering service and photo shoot sites on time and when the necessity will be needed they can be secure through a booking. Time wastage in searching for the same facilities will also be minimized whereby clients can be able to search for the venues when they are connected online. The system will also create employment whereby the service providers will have to hire décor facilitators and the entertainment bands to perform during a wedding and in turn many people will secure an income as far.

# 1.3 AIM OF RESEARCH

1. To design a wedding management system

## 1.4 OBJECTIVES

1. To develop a system that will help in saving time where people will not be required to book venue manually.
2. To develop a system that will provide different venues and different packages at a fair price.
3. Design a web based system to capture different venues and the price range for clients to book.
4. To develop a system that will connect customers with event planners.

## 1.5 JUSTIFICATION

The system aims at offering and enhancing service provision to clients by listing them on the website.

The system ensures quality services are offered to the members i.e., error free and on-time view of wedding amenities and any other information needed for clarity concerning the wedding event will be addressed via email or call depending on the urgency of the complaint or compliments from the client.

The system aims at enforcing integrity and transparency by eliminating the third-party event organizers who tend to quote high amount of prices and making it hard for clients to secure good facilities.

## 1.5 SCOPE

This web-based system will allow people/couples to view various Photography sites, amenities and entertainment bands, and can also book for the same facilities online. However, the money payment system has not been achieved in this system and it will be done using mobile money transfer.i.e. m-pesa, airtel money.

# CHAPTER TWO: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

## 2.0 Introduction

In this chapter a wider perspective and opening up of the general research strategy that outlines the way in which the project is to be undertaken and, among other things, identifies the methods to be used in it. These data collection methods are further described in the methodology, the requirements and analysis that define the means or modes of this project. However, methodology does not define specific methods, even though much attention is given to the nature and kinds of processes to be followed in a particular procedure or to attain an objective.

## 2.1 Investigations and requirements gathering

Basically, at these investigations and requirement’s gathering we dully focus on the various methods that will be used to collect the data and information that will help in the development of the system and focus also on why the methods are effective for use.

### 2.2 Interviews

An interview is one of the most common data collection techniques of qualitative methods because it considers the notions of people about a particular event or phenomenon (Darlington et. al, 2002). It consists of semi-structured questions, which appears to be more of a general outline of questions to be asked or guide questions that the researcher can revise or adjust in order to satisfy the flow of the interview, with respect to the target knowledge and experience of the study. Interview questions are open-ended questions that give opportunity to the respondents to answer in details and clarify responses, if necessary. It also helps to reveal a respondent’s logic, his/her thinking process and frame of reference. Due to the easy accessibility of the target respondents, instead of conducting remote interviews by telephone, the researcher conducted face-to-face interview of each respondent. This technique will involve;

1. Permitting clarification and answers.
2. Has high response rate than questionnaires.
3. It’s much flexible since one interacts with the required personnel’s.

### 2.3 Observation

This is the most useful and reliable technique that can be used to collect information since the information I more reliable and first hand. This will involve systematically watching and recording the behavior and the way operations and processes are being executed. However, this method is time consuming.

### 2.4 Sampling

The intended information to be gathered here is on what are the preferences of most Couples for their weddings, and obviously, the concerned persons who can provide that information are the wedding planners. Wedding planners always have the firsthand experience in organizing weddings and are also knowledgeable about the market for weddings. Therefore, interviewing wedding planners is like having the target Information in a complete package.

## 2.5 System development Life Cycle

This is basically the techniques used to show how the system will be developed and the approaches taken at each level or phase.

### 2.6 Waterfall Model Approach

Waterfall approach was the first Model to be used widely in Software development to ensure success of the project. In this approach, the whole process of software development is divided into separate phases, typically the outcome of one phase acts as the input for the next phase sequentially, thus each phase must be completed before the next phase can begin and there is no overlapping in the phases. Waterfall model is mostly used because it is very simple to understand and use. A detailed illustration of how the model is represented and how the phases work is illustrated below and phases explained in detailed.

**Requirement gathering and analysis**

**System design**

**Implementation**

**System coding and Testing**

I**mplementation and maintanance**

#### Fig 2.2.1 Waterfall Diagram

## 2.3 Overview of the phases

### 2.2.1 Requirement Gathering and analysis:

All possible requirements of the system to be developed are captured in this phase and documented in a requirement specification document.

### 2.2.2 System Design:

The requirement specifications from first phase are studied in this phase and system design is prepared. System Design helps in defining overall system architecture of the whole project.

### 2.2.3 Implementation:

With inputs from system design, the system is first developed in small programs called units, which are integrated in the next phase. Each unit is developed and tested for its functionality which is referred to as Unit Testing.

### 2.2.4Coding and Testing:

All the units developed in the implementation phase are integrated into a system after testing of each unit. Post integration the entire system is tested for any faults and failures.

### 2.2.5Deployment of system and Maintenance:

Once the functional and non-functional testing is done, the product is deployed in the customer environment or released into the market.

There are some issues which come up in the client environment. To fix those issues patches are released. Also to enhance the product some better versions are released. Maintenance is done to deliver these changes in the customer environment.

## 2.4 Benefits of waterfall model

1. Simple and easy to understand and use
2. Phases are processed and completed one at a time.
3. Works well for smaller projects where requirements are very well understood.
4. Clearly defined stages.
5. Well understood milestones.
6. Easy to arrange tasks.

## 2.5 Criticisms of waterfall model

1. No working software is produced until late during the life cycle.
2. High amounts of risk and uncertainty.
3. Not a good model for complex and object-oriented projects.
4. Poor model for long and ongoing projects.
5. It is difficult to measure progress within stages.
6. No working software is produced until late in the life cycle.
7. Adjusting scope during the life cycle can end a project.

## 2.6 Summary

The wedding Management system will ease the work of clients by allowing them to book for their desired facilities online and thus cutting down the expenses and time needed for them searching for these facilities from one location to another. It will provide information about the cost, the physical details needed, the location details for one to be able to do estimations a well as contact details of those in charge of the various facilities. Therefore, the system is more beneficial if implemented.

## CHAPTER THREE: REVIEW OF RELATED WORK

## 3.0 Introduction

This chapter examines several texts in order to establish the fundamentals of a wedding management system. Several features that used to be processed manually have been incorporated in the database design.

Weddings are idealistic, romantic view and a significant point in life also perceived as the important celebration for many people around the world. Many brides would even agree that, “a wedding is the celebration of a lifetime, and whether that celebration is a grand fete for hundreds or an intimate gathering of family and friends, it is a day when dreams come true” (Davis, 2000, pg. 8). Every detail must be accounted for when planning a wedding, which can cause an extreme amount of stress on busy brides cited from (Cramer &LaFreniere, 2003). Weddings should be an occasion to look forward to and celebrate with joy, but consistently weddings “continue to rank seventh among 43 major stressful life events” (Cramer &LaFreniere, p. 1)

## 3.1 History of the Research Topic

Manual wedding venue booking consisted of a physical booking point where people could first be taken around to view the grounds and later pay if it suits and satisfy their expectations. The booking office treasurer would have a paper plan of the venues and prices for each, with a corresponding receipt book. In the process, the treasurer would attempt to market the premium (and most expensive) venue first (Langley 1980). Booking venue and paying for it in this manner would be a face to face negotiation between the couple and treasurer. The treasurer was also expected to be knowledgeable about the amenities in question, so that couples’ questions could be dealt with in a positive manner (Sweeting 1969). The couples would finally pay for the agreed among, and receive printed receipt with the respective venue and date booked. The treasurer would have to carefully mark off the venue on the wedding venue plan for every amenity booked, to avoid the possibility of the same amenities being booked twice by mistake.

Sometimes, the venue manager would be concerned with various booking reports, such as master statements showing the number of amenities at each price and the total potential income, weekly reports (for the specific event or events for the day), monthly reports (giving a summary of bookings for the month), and season reports (the complete record for each booking) (Langley 1980; Grippo 2002). Reid (1983) gives an example of a Weekly Return (which gives the total number of venues booked as a percentage and total money collected for each day of the week) and Final Return (which gives the total money collected and percentage of all booked amenities). Sweeting (1969) also gives examples of a Weekly Summary and Final Return, but these do not contain percentages.

A wedding management system provides infrastructure and facilities for a performance to take place in a wedding, while allowing couples to enjoy this for a fee. A wedding management system is used to ensure people can view and book for a given amenities well in advance, and avoid being turned away at the last minute. wedding management also prefer booking to be done as early as possible, both for financial reasons (Hillenbrand 2001), and to avoid turn downs at the last minutes just before the wedding set date is due. The system is the section where bookings are made, being the first point of contact between the management and the public (Schneider & Ford 1993; Grippo 2002; Hillenbrand 2001).

According to Bansal, S. K. (2012). Information technology improves service quality and lead to higher satisfaction. Customer’s satisfaction depends on exact information and has an influence on perceived service quality. The feeling of a dream wedding as a necessity intensifies the lavishness of having a colorful wedding. Significantly more money is spent to create a dream wedding thus according to (Otnes&Pleck, 2003). The average budget for a wedding is now estimated at nearly $27,000 (270,000 KES) figures by (Grossman, 2012).

In order to stay within their budgets, brides are spending more time in their wedding planning process to make sure they avoid any extra spending (Dosh, 2008). Some brides are even cutting costs by adopting a “good enough” attitude when planning their wedding (Dosh, 2008, p. 44). Weddings can be a hectic expense for many couples. Luckily, new trends are helping couples tighten up their budgets by finding new cost-effective ways to make their wedding special and memorable.

## 3.2Review of related system

### 3.2.1Skedda

Skedda is the free and elegant online booking and reservation system for the rooms, courts, studios and spaces at your venue.

Skedda was born from the need to "scratch our own itch", but quickly turned into the flexible and powerful platform trusted worldwide by thousands of venues today.

More specifically, back in 2012 we were involved in the management of a large sporting facility in Melbourne, Australia. We needed a way to manage bookings and payments for the use of the venue's resources. At the time there was no shortage of existing products under the banner of "online bookings", but none that truly nailed the elements that were important to us. These elements, which continue to be our obsession today, are

* A focus on the reservation of space-style resources (meeting rooms, courts, studios, halls),
* A focus on collaboration and self-service so that venue users have the power to manage their own bookings (giving venue managers more time),
* An optimized approach that eliminates friction at every stage of product use, and
* First-class support (even for our customers on the no-cost plan).

### 3.2.2 Hall master

Hall master is the leading booking management software for church & village halls, function rooms & clubhouse

Hall master is a trading name of Cotness Associates which has been developing websites since the early 90's, including designing one of the first database driven Ecommerce Online Websites. This knowledge and experience of Web Design and Development has been at the forefront of developing the unique features of Hall master, the Online Booking and Invoice Management System specifically designed for Village Halls, Community Centers and Venues with rooms to hire. The success of Hall master has recently brought about an Agreement with ACRE (Action with Communities in Rural England) to promote the system through its network of RCC Advisers Nationally, with the aim to improving the management and day to day running of Village Halls, Community Centers, Church Halls and Clubhouses.

## 3.2 Summary

Though many artworks have been written concerning the wedding management system and also research done on the same subject of choice this calls for an urgent requirement of developing a system that will be able to cater for the client’s needs. However, according to the literature available, there are numerous benefits that accrue from Wedding Management System such as the design of a system that will be able to provide a reliable source of info on the availability of the services required and also clients getting their value of money for the services required.

# CHAPTER FOUR: SYSTEM ANALYSIS AND DESIGN

## 4.1 Existing system analysis

The existing system had some major throwbacks that were experienced such as clients had no package to choose from such as day time, midday and evening sessions.

The existing system also had limited functionalities and less/no variety of services to choices. Thus forcing clients to outsource some services which in turn makes it more expensive rather than cutting down on cost.

### 4.1.1 Problems of Existing System

1. With the consideration above the existing system had many problems associated with it. Some which include:
2. Clients having to still search for services elsewhere since some are not embedded in the system.
3. Clients orders sometimes not keenly based into action because the limited resources are based on a first pay first use service.
4. Information retrieval from the database not easy and clients cannot edit their requests.

## 4.2 Current system

### 4.2.1 Operations of the current system

The new system in place will be able to provide the packages that will be included in the system, extra functionalities and services such as catering, entertainment, photography sites, and reception venues will as well be reflected in the system. The new system will as reduce the various quotations from one service provider to the next because all the rates and charges will be displayed on the system for clients to see.

## 1.8 FEASIBILITY STUDY

The potential of this project include the following

1. To entice customers with good and attract them with the website layout
2. To encrypt the website to prevent E-Crime such as website hacking
3. To increase revenue and profit margin
4. To enable clients to view products from their place of comfort.

**Economic**-The project will be involving and consuming resources such as finances and acquiring the development materials like a supporting software and computer, consultation fee, photocopying and printing of documents, communication and money.

**Technical**-The project is challenging and will consume a lot of time due to the following activities; a lot of reading and research, analyzing data, coding, testing and documentation.

**Operational**-The project will take longer than expected to fully function. The plan schedule had to be edited many times to fit in a realistic time for project completion. The schedule was based on the resources that I had and activities involved in the project. To solve this I developed e a realistic project plan and time schedule to help me maintain the timeline and complete the project.

## 4.3 Requirements Analysis

### 4.3.1 User Requirements

It’s much appropriate to get the system users fully involved to minimize any difficult they may experience while using it. The system should have the following expectations.

1. Easy to learn and use.
2. It should be interactive from the beginning once a user logs in with the correct credentials.
3. Improve on information handling and retrieval especially during reports generation.

### 4.3.2 Functional Requirements

Refers to the requirements that are expected from the system performance. The system behavior may be expressed as from the services provided and the functionalities of the system. The Proposed system will be able to:

1. Allow users to log in if they have been previously registered if not they will have to register their credentials to be allowed to log in.
2. Capture the client’s information, store it and avail it when needed.
3. Present clients with the required information as per the services they need.
4. Generate reports on due time.
5. Enabling clients to be able to view their details edit or cancel their requests.

### 4.3.3 Non-Functional Requirements

These are requirements which basically specify the criteria that will be used during the system operation rather than the specific behaviors. It is in contrast with the functional requirements which specify the specific behavior and functions. Systems should exhibit software qualities such as accuracy, performance, security, and usability. Thus the following are expected:

1. The system has user friendly interfaces which ensure the ease of the system to be learned by users.
2. The system prevents the unauthorized access to the system with user authentication from the log on.
3. High performance levels and reliability thus meaning the accuracy levels are high and repair time high as well.

## 4.4 Analysis Modeling Tools

### 4.4.1 Use Case Diagram

A use case diagram helps in showing the interaction between the system and the users. The various components that will be used in this system will include the following.

1. **Actors:** Represent the external entities of the system i.e. Clients who will be interacting with the system, the administrator as well who will be able to manage the core functions of the system.
2. **Use Cases:** These are the functional parts of the system such as printing, editing, booking and even cancelling of the requests.
3. **Associations:** This is the various associations between actors and the use cases by drawing a line showing the relationship of interaction between them. This will be a representation showing the actor using a use case.

#### Fig 4.1 Wedding Management System

### 4.4.2 Data Flow Diagram

Data flow Diagram is used to illustrate the flow of information in a system. They helps to demonstrate how the information flows between the specific processes in a system. The diagram also shows how data moves and changes through the system in a graphical top-down approach. The diagram above (fig 4.1) depicts the flow of information and the transformation that is applied as data moves from input to output.

## 1.6 Budget

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **PARTICULARS** | **Item** | **COST IN KES** |
| Laptop -Os (at least windows 7) platform, ram is 750gb, | 1 | 35000 |
| Flash disk 16GB --For storing copies usually when taking them to be printed and also highly can be used as a backup tool. | 1 | 2500 |
| External hard disk drive --Backup tool. | 1 | 8000 |
| Printing expenses – copies to be submitted to my supervisors. | 1 | 3000 |
| Transport and Research costs |  | 2000 |
| Miscellaneous |  | 3000 |
|  | **Total** | 53500 |

## 1.7Project Schedule

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Activity/Month** | **October** | **November** | **December** | **January** | **February** | **March** | **April** | **May** |
| **Project proposal** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Field Study** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Analysis** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Design** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Coding** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **System testing** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Project Release** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Project documentation** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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