

**Tribhuvan University**

**Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences**

**Orphanage Management System**

**A Project Report**

**Submitted to**

**Department of Computer Application**

**Birendra Multiple Campus**

***In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Bachelors in Computer Application***

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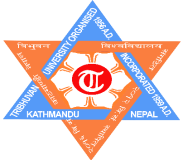
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**Supervisor’s Recommendation**

I hereby recommend that this project prepared under my supervision by **Renusha Thapa** entitled **“Orphanage Management System”** in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Computer Application is recommended for the final evaluation.

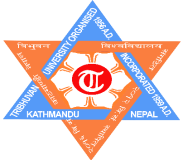
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**LETTER OF APPROVAL**

This is to certify that this project prepared by **Renusha Thapa** entitled **“Orphanage management System”** in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor in Computer Application has been evaluated. In our opinion it is satisfactory in the scope and quality as a project for the required degree.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
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Abstract

Orphanage is the name to describe a residential institution devoted to the care of orphans whose parents are deceased. Parent and sometimes grandparent are legally responsible for supporting children, but in the absence of these, or other relatives willing to care for the children, they lose all protection. Orphanages provide an alternative to foster care or adoption by giving orphans a community-based setting in which they live and learn. This paper proposed an orphanage management information system that will change the conventional manual management to a computerized management system. This will facilitate information acquisition, storage and retrieval using PHP programming language was used for user interface design and it provides the necessary codes in achieving the aims of the system. Orphanage are seen as a secure place for the children who doesnot have Parents or home. Orphanage management system has been introduced to avoid traditional Orphanage system problem such as slow performance of activities. This system has been developed using open source and free software which include XAAMP, HTML, CSS, JavaScript, PHP etc. This project is supposed to be beneficial for those people with less IT knowledge. With this system user were able to donate in the Orphanage. We have created each database for individual entities from his/her account. The admin panel was used to manage the user and children. In this way, Orphanage management systems allow user to do activities without having to go to the Orphanage Home.

Keywords: User, Database, Orphan, Orphanage, Management system, Admin Panel

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List of ABBREVIATIONS

CSS= Cascading Style Sheet

DFD= Data Flow Diagram

ER-Diagram= Entity Relationship Diagram

HTML = Hypertext Markup Language

# Introduction

## Introduction

An orphanage is a residential institution dedicated to the care and upbringing of orphaned, abandoned, or vulnerable children who lack parental care or support.

Our Orphanage Management System is a comprehensive and user-friendly solution designed to streamline the operations of orphanages, foster homes, and childcare organizations. It provides a centralized platform to manage various aspects of childcare, administration, and donor engagement, ensuring efficient and transparent operations.

Mission and Purpose: Orphanages typically have a mission centered around providing a safe and nurturing environment for children who have lost parental care due to various reasons such as death, abandonment, poverty, or neglect. Their primary purpose is to ensure the well-being, physical, emotional, and psychological development, and education of the children under their care.

## Problem Statement

Running an orphanage involves numerous administrative tasks, including managing resident information, tracking medical records, organizing donations, scheduling activities, and ensuring proper care and supervision for the children under its care. Traditional paper-based methods for managing these tasks are often inefficient and prone to errors.

Some of the problem encountered in traditional management system is given below:

1. Difficult to record and manage the information of Children in the Orphanage.
2. Difficult to know the information of programs and donation received by the orphanage.
3. Difficult to update the information of children who have donation and who are adopted or not.
4. Difficult to know the donor or adopter feedback about the orphanage system as it is done by paper based or phone call based which also cause misunderstanding.

## Objectives

The Orphanage Management System aims to streamline operations, improve information management, and enhance communication and transparency within the institution, ultimately leading to better care and support for the children under its care .It also helps to manage the tasks which are often inefficient and prone to errors caused by Traditional System. Top of Form

The objectives of an orphanage management System are listed below:

1. To develop a user-friendly and efficient system for recording and managing information about the children in the orphanage.
2. To create a centralized and transparent system for managing information related to programs and donations received by the orphanage.
3. To streamline the process of updating information regarding children who have received donations or have been adopted, ensuring accuracy and transparency in the orphanage management system.
4. To establish an efficient feedback mechanism for donors and adopters, enabling them to provide feedback about the orphanage system, improving communication, and reducing misunderstandings

## Scope and limitation

Scope of the Orphanage Management System (OMS):

1. **Resident Information Management**: The system will manage comprehensive profiles for each child, including personal details, medical history, educational details, and specific needs.
2. **Donation and Fund Management**: It will track donations received by the orphanage, manage donor information, and facilitate fundraising efforts.
3. **Program and Activity Management**: OMS will schedule and organize various programs, events, and activities for the children's holistic development.
4. **Adoption Tracking**: The system will track the adoption process for children, including adoptive parents' information and legal documentation.
5. **Staff and Volunteer Management**: OMS will manage staff and volunteer information, including scheduling, training, and performance evaluation.
6. **Communication and Collaboration**: It will facilitate communication and collaboration among staff, caregivers, donors, adopters, and other stakeholders involved in the orphanage's operations.

Limitations of the Orphanage Management System(OSM):

1. **Technical Constraints**: Implementation and maintenance of the system may require technical expertise and resources, which could be limited in some orphanages.
2. **Data Privacy and Security Concerns**: Managing sensitive information about children, donors, and adopters raises concerns about data privacy and security, requiring robust measures to safeguard against breaches.
3. **User Adoption Challenges**: Staff members may require training and support to adapt to the new system, and resistance to change could hinder user adoption.
4. **Resource Limitations**: Orphanages may face resource constraints in terms of finances, infrastructure, and personnel, affecting the implementation and sustainability of the system.
5. **Cultural Sensitivity**: The system must be culturally sensitive and adaptable to the unique needs and practices of the community and stakeholders involved.
6. **Integration with Existing Systems**: Integrating the orphanage management system with existing processes and systems may pose challenges, requiring careful planning and coordination.
7. **Scalability and Flexibility**: The system should be scalable to accommodate the orphanage's growth and flexible enough to adapt to evolving needs and requirements over time.

## Report Organization

This report document contains five chapters including first chapter which describes the introduction of the built system. Chapter two defines and describes Background study and Overview of related existing systems and their pros and cons. Chapter three presents the System Analysis and Design including Requirement Analysis and Feasibility Analysis. Chapter four presents the Implementation, Testing and debugging are explained. In chapter five, Conclusion, Limitations and Future Enhancement are briefly explained.

# Background Study and Literature Review

## Background Study

**Fundamental Theories:**

**a.** **Systems Theory**: Systems theory helps us understand how different components within a system work together. For our project, it's important to grasp how various aspects of orphanage management, such as resident information, donation tracking, and staff management, interact to achieve efficient operation.

**b**. **Information Management Theory**: This theory focuses on how organizations handle and utilize information effectively. In our project, understanding information management theory will guide us in organizing and managing resident information, donation records, and other data within the system.

**General Concepts:**

**a. Orphanage**: An orphanage is a place where orphaned, abandoned, or vulnerable children are provided with care and support. Our project aims to develop a system to streamline the management of such institutions.

**b. Management System**: A management system is a set of processes and tools used to organize and manage the resources and activities of an organization. In our case, it involves developing a digital system to manage various aspects of orphanage operations.

**c. Information Management:** This concept involves organizing and handling information systematically to support decision-making and organizational goals. For our project, we'll focus on managing resident information, donation records, and other relevant data.

**d. Donation Management**: Donation management involves handling and tracking donations received by the orphanage. Our system will include features to record, track, and manage donations effectively.

**e. Adoption Tracking**: Adoption tracking is the process of monitoring and managing the adoption process for children in the orphanage. Our system will facilitate the documentation and tracking of adoptions.

**Terminologies:**

**a. Resident Information:** Refers to the personal details, medical records, and other relevant information about the children residing in the orphanage.

**b. Donor**: A donor is someone who provides financial or material support to the orphanage through voluntary contributions or donations.

**c. Adopter:** An adopter is an individual or couple who legally adopts a child from the orphanage.

**d. User Interface (UI):** The user interface is the visual interface through which users interact with the orphanage management system.

**e. Role-Based Access Control (RBAC):** RBAC is a security model that restricts system access based on users' roles within the organization.

Understanding these simplified theories, concepts, and terminologies will lay the groundwork for developing an effective orphanage management system.

## Literature Review

Though there has been several studies and research in the context of child, welfare by governmental and international organizations but not many specific and separate kinds of materials are available about orphan children. Though we do not specific books published about the children community some research work and articles showing the problems of such children are found sparsely published in different writings.

In our society because of the street children the equilibrium of the society can be disturbed and the balance of the society can become up and down, not equal. In this situation to restore the balance of the society, social control is very necessary. In this context, Maciver and Page Write "By social control is meant the way in which entire social order coheres and maintains itself, how it operates as a whole as a changing equilibrium" (Maclver and Page, 1950). Until the late 1980, the term street children and it Nepali equivalent Sadak Balbalika had not become part of the vocabulary of the child welfare sector in Nepal. Today street children has become an established category representing a marginal group in the urban society, development organization, the media, the state and the children who live in street. Street children problem is one the burning problems in Nepal. Lots of NGOs are trying to solve this problem. Now days we can get the good coverage in the media like newspaper, magazine, documentary and other publications of various social organizations.

In the 2001 census of Nepal a literate person is defined as one who have an ability to read and write any language. The status of street children with regards to educational situation is very worse. They have left school due to various reasons. Once they come to the street then slowly they lose their interest on study and try to enjoy free life in fullest. However, some of them want to have good education if they are provided an opportunity to go to school. As per the status of world's children, 2001 youth (15 – 24 years) literacy rate of Nepal is 86% male and 75% female which has shown that literacy rate is increasing in Nepal likewise 78% male and 64% female enrollment is in primary education (UNICEF, 2011)

Generally, Orphans are considered as weak and incapable person. But if we look at the history we can find some notable orphans who have done some remarkable work despite of being orphan If we can give them good education and safe home.

# System Analysis and Design

## System Analysis

Considering the fact that this project involves design and implementation of a software system regardless that is web-based, it was necessary to mention and consider certain models used in software development and deployment, including the following generic software development models:

**i. The Waterfall approach:** It represents activities in requirements, specifications, design, implementation and testing. All these as separate processes.

**ii. Incremental / Evolutionary development:** It involves a rapid development of the specifications and then refined later for the customer.

**iii. Formal transformation:** This approach is based on setting and producing a mathematical specification for the system to meet.

**iv. System assembly from reusable components:** This method is based on the assumption that a portion of the system already exists .This model emphasizes integration .After going over all of these models, I've come to a conclusion. The incremental/evolutionary model is appropriate for this website's development. It has had extremely clear iterations especially considering that we are just a developer working on the project. As a result, we can concentrate on each component of the model during development and return to it if necessary. Based on this concept, the project may readily broke down into distinct pieces

Figure 3‑1Waterfall Model of Orphanage Management System

### Requirement Analysis

Requirements analysis is a crucial step for determining the success of a system or software project. Requirements are generally split into two types:

**i. Functional requirements**

This section provides the requirement overview of the system. Various modules implemented by the system are

* **User Module:**
  + User can register and login the system
  + Users can give donation
  + User can enquiry the donation detail
  + User can get detail of the programs
  + User can logout from the system after completion of transaction.
* **Admin Module:**
  + Admin can login the system.
  + Admin can see the donation and user list.
  + Admin has privilege to add the child.
  + Admin has privilege to update the information
  + Admin can logout from the system.
* **Login module:**
* Only registered user can login the system.
* It ensures security to the system.
* It helps to authenticate the users.
* Only validate email and password is used to login the system.
* **Donation management module**
* After logging in the system user can know the information in detail.
* After donation donar can see their donation detail.
* It ensures donar that donation is donate successfully.
* It provides clear view of the information for donar and adopter.
* **Remove or Delete child module**

This feature can be performed by admin only.

* System must be able to delete the children or remove the children.
* System must be able to verify the information.

**ii. Non-Functional Requirement**

Non-functional requirements are essential aspects of a software system that specify criteria that can be used to judge the operation of a system, rather than specific behaviors. For an orphanage management system, non-functional requirements might include: The non-functional requirements included in the project are:

**1. Efficiency:** The system should be highly reliable, ensuring minimal downtime and consistent performance to ensure that essential tasks such as child care management, record keeping, and communication are not disrupted.

**2. Scalability**: The system should be scalable to accommodate growth in the number of children, staff, and activities managed by the orphanage. It should handle increased data volumes and user interactions without significant degradation in performance.

**3. Security**: Given the sensitive nature of information stored within the system (e.g., personal information of children, staff, financial records), the system should have robust security measures in place to prevent unauthorized access, data breaches, or tampering.

**4. Privacy:** The system should adhere to privacy regulations and guidelines to protect the confidentiality of personal information stored within the system. Access to sensitive data should be restricted to authorized personnel only.

**5 .Usability**: The system should be user-friendly, intuitive, and easy to navigate for users with varying levels of technical proficiency. Training requirements for users should be minimal, and help/documentation should be readily available within the system

**6. Performance**: The system should be responsive and ensuring that users can access and manipulate data quickly. Response times for key operations such as data retrieval, updates, and reporting should meet acceptable standards, even under peak load conditions.

### Feasibility Analysis

**i. Technical Feasibility**

These include hardware, software and technologies. The suggested system is possible because it identify any potential challenges or risks that need to be addressed. The system's user interface is also quite simple.

**Top of Form**

**ii . Operational Feasibility**

Reliability, maintainability, usability, and supportability are among them. The suggested system is operationally practical since it is reliable for all types of users, regardless of whether or not they are computer literate. For a small to large-scale organization, the proposed system is supported. It is simple and straightforward to use.

**iii . Economic Feasibility**

The project was developed within the organization's budgetary constraints. The project resource was freely available, and no additional obligations are required. The creation of the system does not necessitate the use of expensive hardware or software. The platform are open sources and the resources required for the project are also open source .

**iv . Schedule Feasibility**

Among various phases of the project data collecting took longer time as data were collected from different organization. After the data is acquired, the next development phase can be completed in as little as a month

### 3.1.3GANTT CHARTS

A Gantt chart is a form of bar chart that shows the progress of a project. A Gantt chart, which is widely used in project management, is one of the most popular and useful methods for displaying activities against time. It can also be used to examine a project's start and finish dates in a single graph. Gantt charts were created in our project using Microsoft Excel, as seen in the picture below.

Figure 3‑2 Gantt Charts OF Orphanage Management System

### 3.1.4 Data Modeling

This ER (Entity Relationship) Diagram represents the model of "Orphanage management System". The entity-relationship diagram of "Orphanage management System" shows as all the visual instrument of database tables and the relations between Admin, Users, and list of transactions. It used structure data and to define the relationships between structured data groups of "Orphanage Management System" functionalities. Database system contains user and account entities which contain a primary key as a unique identifier for each entity and other attribute to show the properties of these entities. ER diagram of orphanage management contains the four entities such as user, child, donar and admin where user entity have different attribute such as user-id, username, name , email and password is unique and another donar entity have attribute such as id, name , phone number and occuption and another entity child have attribute of id ,age and name and admin entity have attribute of admin id, email , password and name.

Figure 3‑3 Er-Diagram of Orphanage Management System

### 3.1.5Process Modeling

A context diagram is drawn in order to define and clarify the boundaries of the software system. The banking management system context diagram, sometimes called a level 0 data-flow diagram, identifies the flows of information between the system and external entities. Here the external entities are the users are who visit the Orphanage Management system to either create an account by filling a registration form or login to the system and give donation or adopt the child. The system module is where the admin will manage and update users and the system and provide relevant information to users. The system context diagram shows how users and admin process transaction and manage Orphans at the Orphanage management system.

**Figure 3‑4Context diagram of Orphanage Management System**

### 3.1.6 Level One DFD

A Level 1 Data Flow Diagram (DFD) provides a high-level overview of the processes and data flows within a system. For an orphanage management system, here's a simplified Level 1 DFD:

Figure 3‑5 Level One DFD

## System Design

### Architectural Design

Figure 3‑6Architecture Design of Orphanage Management System

### Database Schema Design

Database schema of this proposed system contains three logical schemas such as users, donor and admin and it contains different fields, views and integrity constrains. Users logical schema have field like id, name, username, email, password, confirm password, and table name which defines all the logical constrains that need to be applied on data stored in physical schema. Similarly, donor logical schema is the user of the system which have created an account through registration system where it has field like id, name, Occupation, Donation amount and username it can perform to add donation as much donor want . Similarly, Admin logical schema have field like id, name, email, password and user id where admin of the system can access the whole database and can manage the users and user id of the logical schema and admin manage the whole system and add the child. And link with both user and donor.

Figure 3‑7 Database Schema of Orphanage Management System

### Interface Design

A few user interface designs were created before the actual design of the project is implemented to visualize the user interaction with the system as they explore registration, login, and complete transactions. Our Functional Decomposition Diagram, which shows the early designs of the web pages, would be closely followed by the user interface design. Some of the user interface design are done in fig and they are shown below

Figure 3‑8 Login Form of Orphanage Management System

Figure 3‑9 Signup Page of Orphanage Management System

Figure 3‑10 Login Form for Admin

### Physical DFD

DFD of Orphanage Management system contains one external entity user where user request for account creation to a create account process and user is responded by creating an account. User entity login try to login the system with email and password after creating an account and user is responded with logging in the system and user can see his account and user request for programs as required after logging in the system and user is responded with completing the program.

Figure 3‑11Physical DFD of Orphanage Management System.

# Implementation and Testing

## Implementation

### In first phase, data were collected. Data collection took longer time than other phase. It was the critical stage in project's development. All the physical design of the project is turned into working computer code. Many tools and technologies that were utilized to develop the system were discussed in the preceding chapter.

### Tools Used

### The various system tools that have been used in developing both the front-end and back- end of the project are being discussed in this chapter.

### Front-end

HTML, CSS, and JavaScript are used for developing the front-end.

### HTML (Hyper Text Markup Language):

### HTML is used for structuring webpage design in our project and it provides us with

### overall skeleton structure of webpage. HTML is the main presentation language of our

### project because it helps us to show the structure of our page in the browser which helps us

### to debug easily and efficiently.

**CSS3 (Cascading Style Sheets):**

CSS is used to style the HTML document in our project. It is used to make our webpages responsive however bootstrap is used to make our webpages responsive.

**JavaScript :**

JavaScript is used to make our webpages interactive and many JavaScript functions such as dialogue box is used in this project to make webpages interactive and user friendly.

**Backend**

The backend is implemented using PHP and MySQL MySQL is used to design the database.

**MySQL:**

It is mainly used for the purpose of database.

**XAMPP:**

XAAMP is used for local server and database to fulfill the need of the project

and Apache and MySQL is used as local server and database.

**PHP**

It is used to develop dynamic and interactive webpages

### Implementation Details of Modules

The proposed system is composed of different module such as user module, admin module, login module, donation module, remove user or delete user module In user module user can register and login the system and can perform activities and can get logout from the system likewise admin also can login the system and manage children and can logout from the system and in logın module only registered user can login the system In donation module user can see the detail of donation and add donation. In remove user module admin can delete the children and it can be performed by admin only

**User Module:**

In user module account is created by filling the detail which includes the field like name, username, email address, password, confirm password. While choosing an password and username if user enter already existing username and password then user must choose flexible password and username. name. While filling the input field user must fill the all data in the input field so that it would not throw an error message User data is stored in the database after filling correct details in the registration form while creating an account. After successfully creating an account user can login to the system.

**Admin Module:**

In Admin Module authentication is done using username and password given to the admin if admin enter correct username and password then admin can access to his dashboard Admin manage users in the system and in admin module contains home page or dashboard in which admin can add child by clicking in the manage children and can view the list of donation by clicking in donation in the dashboard and admin can logout of the system by clicking logout button in the admin dashboard.

**Login Module:**

In Login Module user can login to the system after successfully creating an account. Login module consist of two field such as email field and password field. User is only logged in to the system when email and password eritered by user is matched with database email and password. In this module user can login through email and password. User must enter correct email and password to login into the system. If user enter wrong email and password, then it throws an error message and in order to login in the system user must enter correct email and password.

**Donation module:**

Users must login into the system to add donation. In Donation module user should provide his/her detail . After logging in the system user can know the information in detail. After donation donar can see their donation detail .It ensures donar that donation is donate successfully. Donation module contains a button in which if user clicks into the button then it redirects to the home page of the system.

**Delete module:**

In Delete module child can be removed from exisiting system .This feature can be performed by admin only when admin login the correct username and password.System must be able to delete the user and manage the system. Only admin can access this module.

## 4.2Testing

On the basis of the software requirement specification document, testing was performed to investigate and validate the behavior of a fully integrated software product. Before deploying an application or website, it must be thoroughly tested. As a result, this application's test cases were written. Some of the types of testing that we did are described below.

Table 4‑1 Test Cases for Admin Login

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ID | Test Case  Description | Test Data | Expected Result | Actual Result | Pass/Fail |
| A\_LOG\_1 | Admin enters a wrong name | Name: Aarsha  password: Renu123 | Display message \*name do not exist\* | As expected, | Pass |
| A\_LOG\_2 | Admin enters a wrong password: | Name: Renusha  Password:renusha12 | Display message \*\*incorrect password | As expected, | Pass |
| A\_LOG\_3 | Admin enters correct username and password | Name: Renusha  password:Renu123 | Logged into admin page | As expected, | Pass |

Table 4‑2 Test Cases for User Login

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ID | Test Case  Description | Test Data | Expected Result | Actual Result | Pass/Fail |
| U\_LOG\_1 | User enters a wrong email | email:Aarha@13.com  password: Renu123 | Display message \*email do not exist\* | As expected, | Pass |
| U\_LOG\_2 | Users enters a wrong password: | email: Rim@gmail.com  Password:renusha12 | Display message \*\*incorrect password | As expected, | Pass |
| U\_LOG\_3 | Users enters correct username and password | email: Rim@gmail.com  password:Renu123 | Logged into user page | As expected, | Pass |

### 

### 4.2.2Test Cases for System Testing

Check system behavior,

➤ If the site launches properly with all the relevant pages, features and logo.

➤ If the user can register/login to the site.

➤ If the main features, such as donation, add child, programs detail, donation inquiry, and so forth, function as expected.

➤ If the site works properly in the newest versions of all major browsers.

➤ If the content of pages is properly aligned, well managed and without spelling mistakes. ➤ If session is working as expected.

➤ If a user is satisfied with the site after utilizing it, or if the user does not find it difficult to utilize it.

# Conclusion and Future Recommendation

## Lesson Learnt/Outcome

With the completion of the project, it was possible to achieve the project's goal. After filling the register form, user can view and perform different activities online through web browser. In this way user can save time and perform different activities from this website.

## Conclusion

An orphanage management system typically involves summarizing the key points and outcomes of the system's implementation, along with any reflections on its effectiveness and potential areas for improvement.

In conclusion, the orphanage management system has demonstrated significant improvements in various aspects of orphanage administration and care. Through the implementation of this system, we have achieved streamlined processes for managing child information, staff scheduling, resource allocation, and communication. The digitization of records has not only improved efficiency but also enhanced data security and accessibility.

However, it's important to acknowledge that there are still areas for improvement. While the system has brought about positive changes, there may be opportunities to enhance its user interface for better usability and accessibility. Additionally, ongoing training and support for staff members are crucial to ensure optimal utilization of the system's capabilities.Looking ahead, we are committed to continuing our efforts to refine and optimize the orphanage management system. By incorporating feedback from users and staying abreast of technological advancements, we aim to further enhance the system's functionality and impact on the well-being of our residents.

Overall, the orphanage management system represents a significant step forward in our mission to provide the best possible care and support for orphaned children. We remain dedicated to leveraging technology to create positive outcomes and improve the lives of those under our care.

## Future Recommendation

There are many things that can be added in future to improve this website such as user experience, and portability. There is more to be done, thus this application can be seen of as a launching pad for something bigger to come. All of them will need more time and resources to complete, but they are still highly realistic and achievable goals.

➤ Addition of dark themes,

➤ Making a good user profile,

➤ Greater user experience.

➤ Add forget password options.

➤ Download donation statement options

➤ Download adoption statement options