**DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTISANS COMMUNITY SYSTEM**

**(A CASE STUDY OF ILARO ARTISANS)**

**By**

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**in partial fulfillment of The requirement for the award of national diploma in the department of COMPUTER SCIENCE**

**School of pure and Applied sciences**

**the Federal polytechnic Ilaro,**

**Ogun State.**

**december, 2020**

**CERTIFICATION**

This is to certify that this project tittle “Design and implementation of an artisan community system” was carried out by Matric N/CS/18/2808 under the supervision of Mr BUOYE in the department of Computer Science, The federal Polytechnic Ilaro, Ogun State.

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**MR. P.A BUOYE Date**

***Supervisor***

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**MR. S.A OLURUNTOBA Date**

***H.O.D***

**DEDICATION**

We dedicated this project to almighty God for his mercy, wisdom, guidance, protection and glorified over our life throughout the course of our study and we also dedicated and appreciated our lovely parents and Mr and Mrs. Jacob for their support given to us throughout the course of our study. May Almighty God bless and protect them. (Amen).

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

We acknowledge the existence of “Almighty God” for seeing us through the struggles of life from birth till present moment, may his name be praised and be glorified.

Our appreciation goes to our supervisor, Mr P.A Buoye, Thank you sir for your time, understanding towards this research. May god bless you and your family.

Our sincere appreciation and thanks goes to our lovely parents Mr. and Mrs. Jacob for their support, care, kind, moral and encouragement towards this project and to my lovely Mary and Temitope and my lovely brother Goodluck for their encouragement giving to me throughout my course. You shall all live long to eat the fruit of your labours.

I also appreciate the effort of our lecturers, the HOD Mr. Oluruntoba, the former HOD Mrs Dr J.Soyemi. Oluruntoba, Mr. Paul, Mr. Ogunseye, Mrs. Abdul , Mr. M. Hammed(Project coordinator), Mr. Ajose, Mr. Adegboye s and all the staff of computer science department. Thank you Sir and Ma.

My appreciation to all ND 2 students 2019/2020 set for their support and cooperation.

**Abstract**

*This study has been undertaken with the purpose of assessing the role of craft and artisan cooperatives in the socio-economic advancement of their members in Ogun State. The paper specifically identify and describes the socio-economic characteristics of members of the cooperative societies; find out the ways that members benefit from the cooperative group; examine the contributions of the cooperatives to rural economic activities in the study area; identify the constraints limiting the optimum performance of the cooperatives in the study area and make recommendations for greater effectiveness of craft and artisan cooperative societies in the study area. Survey design was adopted to conduct this study. Data was collected with the help of a self-administered researcher-constructed Questionnaire administered on 400 members of craft and artisan cooperative societies that were purposively selected.*

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**CHAPTER ONE**

**INTRODUCTION BACKGROUND OF STUDY**

An artisan (from French: artisan, Italian: artigiano) is a skilled craft worker who makes or creates material objects partly or entirely by hand. These objects may be functional or strictly decorative, for example furniture, decorative art, sculpture, clothing, jewelry, food items households items and tools and mechanisms such as the handmade clockwork movement of a watchmaker.

Artisans practice a craft and may through experience and aptitude reach the expressive levels of an artist.

The adjectival “artisanal” is often used in describing hand-processing in contrast to an industrial process, such as in the phrase *artisanal mining*. Thus, “artisanal” is sometimes used in marketing and advertising as a buzz word to describe or imply some relation with the crafting of handmade foods products, such as bread, beverages or cheese. Many of these have traditionally been handmade, rural or pastoral goods but are also now commonly made on a larger scale with automated mechanization in factories and other industrial areas.

Artisans were the dominant producers of consumer products before the industrial revolution.

In ancient Greece, artisans were drawn to agoras and often built workshop nearby.

During the *Middle Ages,* the term “artisan” was applied those who made things or provide services. It did not apply to unskilled manual labourers.

Artisans were divided into two distinct groups: those who operated their own businesses and those who did not.

Those who owned their business were called masters, while the latter were the journeymen and apprentices.

One misunderstanding many people have about this social group is that they picture them as” workers” in the modern sense: employed by someone. The most influential group among the artisans were the masters, the business owners.

The owners enjoyed a higher social status in their communities.

Retrieved (10th of January 2021, from en.m.Wikipedia.org)

**1.2. STATEMENT OF PROBLEM**

This platform was created because of the research discovered that in ilaro as whole there is no any artisans online that individual can access through the internet or a websites and observed that the best way for individual to have access to artisan services when needed in community is to create a web applications for artisans and individuals in the community to interact with each other and render their services.

**1.3. OBJECTIVE OF STUDY**

The major objective of the study is to design and implement artisan in community system Specific Objectives of the artisans are:

* To develop a dynamic web application for artisans to be registered and individual that need their service to access them.
* To develop a simple web application, where individual can make order of the artisan.
* To make individual get services of an artisans at their convenience time and place.
* To create conveniences for individual in community and a platform for artisans to meet individuals and render their services for them when necessary.
* To develop a system for artisan for individual to access and interact with each other.

**1.4. SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDY**

1. Individual will reduce stress in going to or finding artisan and have coveniency

2. Artisan can have chances of works if individual see or experience is service.

3. Both of them will communicate effectively using the web applications

4. Individual can call on them or message them and see reply from the artisan as soon as possible.

**1.5. SCOPE OF STUDY**

The design and implementation of artisan community system will be limited to an to individual within Ilaro, Ogun state.

**1.6 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY**

The following are the limitation of the system:

1. Design and Implementation of artisans’ community system limited to large organization and companies that may want to register or be a member of the system. and it was developed for artisan and user in the community for them to render services for themselves when order is made during working hour of the artisan.
2. Design and Implementation of artisans’ community system limited to only artisan and individuals in Ilaro,Ogun State.

**1.7 DEFINITION OF TERMS**

Artisan: An artisan is a skilled worker that has mastered a trade or a craft functional or both. Artisan can be traced all the way back to ancient Egypt as carpenter, Sculptor, jewelers, among others trades.

1. Community: a group of people living in the same place or having a particular characteristic in common.
2. System: a set of things working together as parts of a mechanism or an interconnecting network; a complex whole.
3. Craft: an activity involving skill in making things by hand.
4. Craftsman: a worker skilled in a particular craft.
5. Individual: This is a person or human being.
6. Arts: the expression or application of human creative skill and imagination, typically in a visual form such as painting or sculpture, producing works to be appreciated primarily for their beauty or emotional power.

**CHAPTER TWO**

**LITERATURE REVIEW**

**2.1 INTRODUCTION**

Artisan entrepreneurship makes significant contributions to the economy and society (Al-Dajani*et al.*, 2015; Luckman, 2015) and has thus generated sustained interest from scholars (Bhagavatula*et al.*, 2010; Kuhn and Galloway, 2015), practitioners (Holmes, 2015; Svejenova*et al.*, 2007) and policies makers (Bouette and Magee, 2015; McAuley and Fillis,2005).Prior research has shown that artisan entrepreneurs find creative ways to discover and exploit opportunities (Bruni and Perrotta, 2014; Ramadani*et al.*, In Press), which often involves turning their hobbies and passions into sustainable businesses (Biraglia and Kadile, 2017; Danson*et al.*, 2015). Artisan entrepreneurs also create social value through work in the community and engaging in prosocial business practices (Cater *et al.*, 2017; Pret and Carter,2017). Numerous studies have highlighted the importance of artisanal products (Barlow *etal.*, In Press; Ranganathan, In Press; Verhaal*et al.*, 2015) and their impacts on regional competitiveness and tourism development (Ramachandran *et al.*, 2012; Teixeira and Ferreira,In Press; Thomas *et al.*, 2013). At the same time, research has shown that the motives and goals of artisan entrepreneurs are diverse (Fillis, 2004; Tregear, 2005) and that their practices can vary significantly depending on the contexts in which they are embedded (Drakopoulou Dodd *et al.*, In Press; Pret*et al.*, 2016). As such, it is important to delineate the existing body of research. To date, there is no comprehensive overview of the literature on the subject. This study therefore seeks to advance knowledge by systematically reviewing and critiquing research into artisan entrepreneurship In order to facilitate this exploration, it is important to first position the reviewed literature within its knowledge domain and provide definitions. Research into the practices and products of artisan entrepreneurs is situated within the field of cultural entrepreneurship (Johnson, 2007; Jones *et al.*, 2016; Rat ten and Ferreira, 2017). As the study of culture and its role in business activities continues to gain popularity (Chua *et al.*, 2015; Dalpiaz*et al.*,3 2016; Lounsbury and Glynn, 2001), it has resulted in a rich variety of theoretical perspectives (Gehman and Soublière, 2017; Giorgi*et al.*, 2015). It has been argued that Swedberg’s (2006, p. 260) perspective, which defines cultural entrepreneurship as ‘the carrying out of a novel combination that results in something new and appreciated in the cultural sphere’, is most applicable to artisan entrepreneurship research (Pret, 2017). This ‘making culture’ approach originates in DiMaggio’s (1982) work, which focuses on the production and distribution of cultural products. Cultural products, in turn, are defined as goods ‘directed at a public of consumers, for whom they generally serve an esthetic or expressive, rather than a clearly utilitarian function’ (Hirsch, 1972, p. 641-642). Creating and selling such products lies at the core of both craft and artisan entrepreneurship (Tregear, 2005). Importantly, given that many studies use these terms terms interchangeably (e.g. Blundel, 2002; Bouette and Magee, 2015; Kuhnand Galloway, 2015), this review of the literature does not differentiate between them, but rather employs artisan entrepreneurship as an overarching label to refer to both.

This Systematic Literature Review (SLR) finds that artisan entrepreneurship research contributes to understanding of entrepreneurial behavior, context, motivation, development, resources, diversity and classification. In its coverage of these seven main themes, this scholarship provides timely insights into competition practices, the reciprocal relationship between place and entrepreneurship and the coexistence of social and economic goals. It also reveals characteristics which facilitate venture development, discovers the mutability of various forms of capital, highlights the necessity of studying diverse experiences and identifies benefits and limits of typologies. In reviewing and critiquing the artisan entrepreneurship literature, this SLR not only provides an overview of the state of the field, but also identifies areas where this scholarship contributes to understanding of entrepreneurship and upon which future research can build. Artisan entrepreneurship is thus established as worthy of investigation in its own right and as an appropriate context in which 4 to explore entrepreneurial processes. Based on the analysis of the extant literature, this SLR also develops an agenda for future research. Main recommendations include pursuing Longitudinal and quantitative research, devoting further attention to context and engaging in more holistic treatments of a broader range of cultural contexts and geographic areas. The next section of this paper presents the methodology adopted by this review which is followed by the discussion of findings. Subsequently, conclusions are drawn and suggestions for future research directions are made.

**CHAPTER THREE**

**METHODOLOGY**

**3.1 INTRODUCTION**

In this chapter various sources of data collection methods, interviews and analysis of the current and the proposed system are discussed.

Research methodology talks about the procedure, method or approach adopted. To carry out a project effectively and efficiently there must be a method, there must be a procedure. Let’s go on as we see this discussion detailed in the next sub-heading.

The reason for this section is to relate the necessities of having to solve the problem in the existing procedures so as to a specification that will be flexible which allows further applications to be embedded on it without having result in job duplication, routine recurrence or reoccur mismanagement. The absence of this is like creating a structure without an architectural analysis and design. It therefore describes how best computers in conjunction with other related resources could be applied to perform tasks such as data storage management. The absence of this is like creating a structure without an architectural analysis and design. It therefore describes how best computer in conjunction with other related resource can be applied to perform tasks such as data storage management and retrieval for decision making.

**3.2 Overview of New System**

The proposed system seeks to give convenience to the users operation. The stages involved in the registration process include the user or artisans correct details, Individual will be rest assured, happy and also be peaceful with artisan and decision after the availability of this proposed system.

The new system which a web based helpdesk application has the following objectives:

* Easy Navigation: For an artisan site to be attractive and considered active, it must be flexible in the sense of easy navigation. This proposed system will enhance easy and fast navigation system that allows customers to easy navigate through the website to see artisan of their choice.
* Scam Free System: Lots of artisan sites has been functioning till now, but most of these sites has be flooded with fake and fake company identities, which most customer has fall victim and has also vowed to stay away from these sites. This proposed system will enhance scam free system that will connect customers to their rightful choice of artisans

Register

Are login details correct?

Check Artisans

Order Artisans

Did you have an account?

Login

No

Yes

No

**Fig 3.1 A flowchart of a user of the system.**

Register

Start

Did you have an account?

Login

Are details correct?

No

Are login details correct?

Artisans Homepage

Check profile and update

Stop

No

Yes

Yes

**Fig 3.2 Flowchart of artisan in the system**

**Login**

**Update Profile**

**Add Artisan**

**Remove Artisan**

**Order**

**Login**

**User**

**Admin**

**Fig 3.3 Use case Diagram**

**3.3 Input Design**

These are the data needed from the user using the system.

1. Name
2. E-mail address
3. Password
4. Login

**3.4 Output Design**

The output information will contain:

* Homepage of the system

**CHAPTER FOUR**

**RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

**4.1 Introduction**

In this chapter, the development and implementation of the new system were discussed, included in this chapter were the changeover method adopted, the choice of programming languages used in designing of the program and minimum system requirements for the hardware and software for proper functionality of the program.

**4.2 Systems Implementation**

This System (web application) was design and developed for artisans and individual to get in touch with each other. Therefore, to meet up this challenge the latest web 2.0 technology was adopted. Since the system is designed to support database and run other web applications, PHP was used as a server side programming language, JavaScript is also use to implement some client side features to bring about interactivity, HTML and CSS was also use to give the application adding of contents and an enhanced Graphic and user friendly quality.

**4.3 Hardware Requirement**

The following hardware is required for easy functionality of the proposed software.

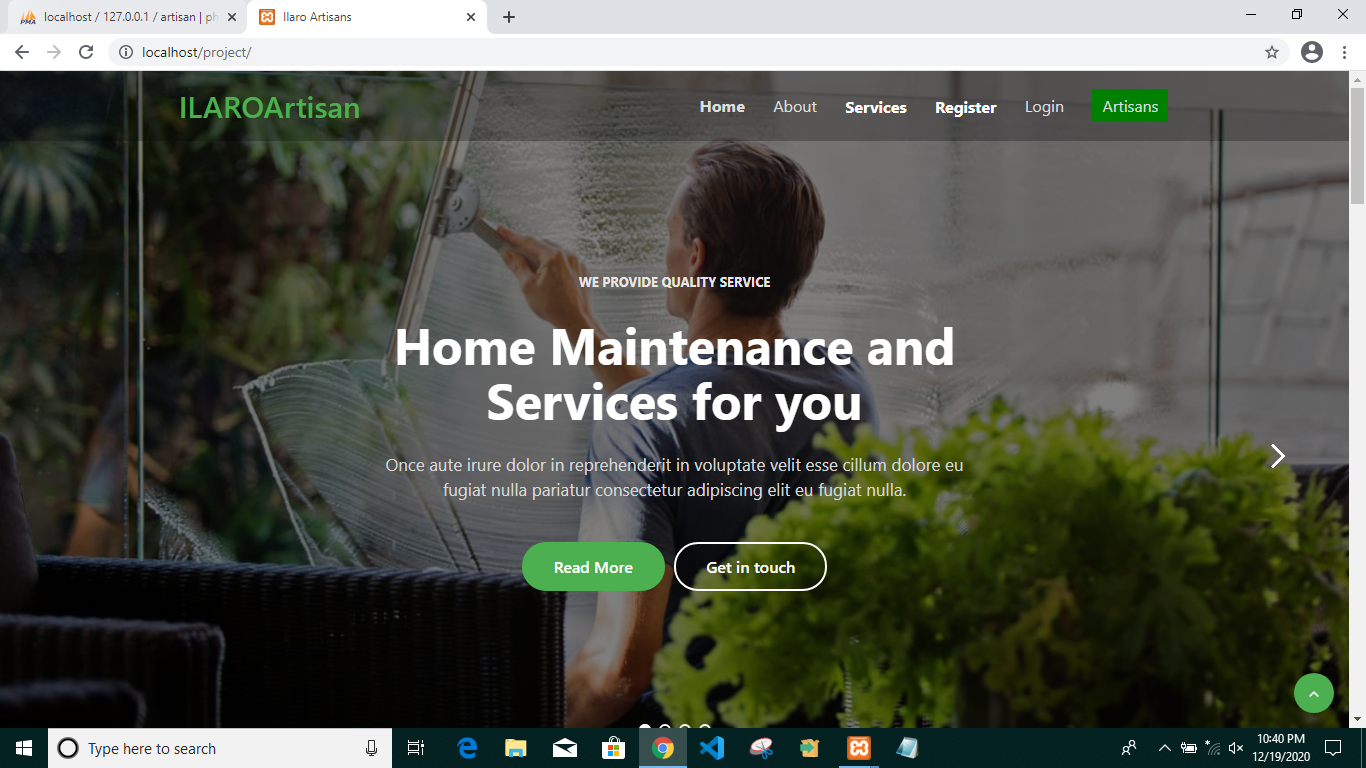
* Minimum of 100GB Hard disk
* Minimum of 2GB RAM
* 4Minimum of 2. GHZ Processor (To enhance the speed)

**4.4 Software Requirement**

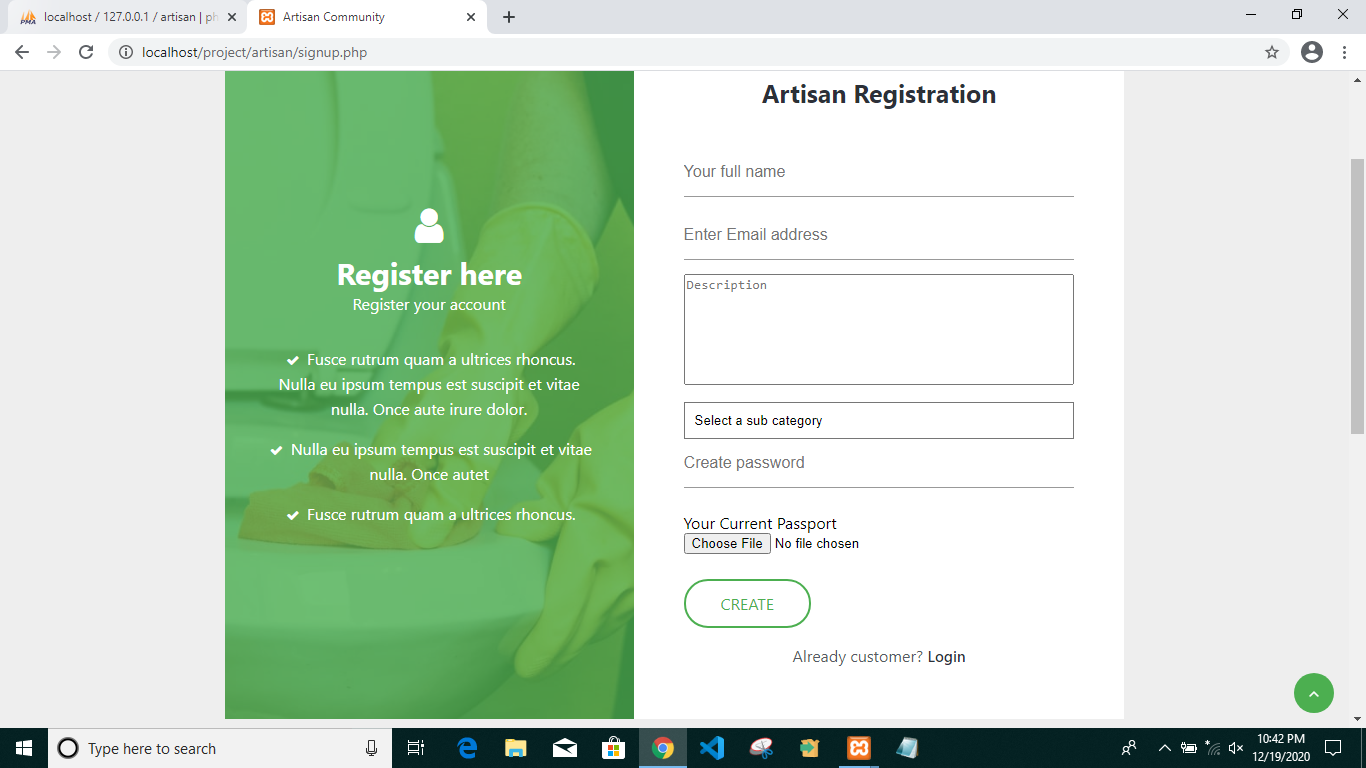
The software/application developed can be run on the following required software

* Minimum of Window 10 operating system
* Latest Web browser (Mozilla, Chrome)
* XAMPP server
* Sublime Text Editor

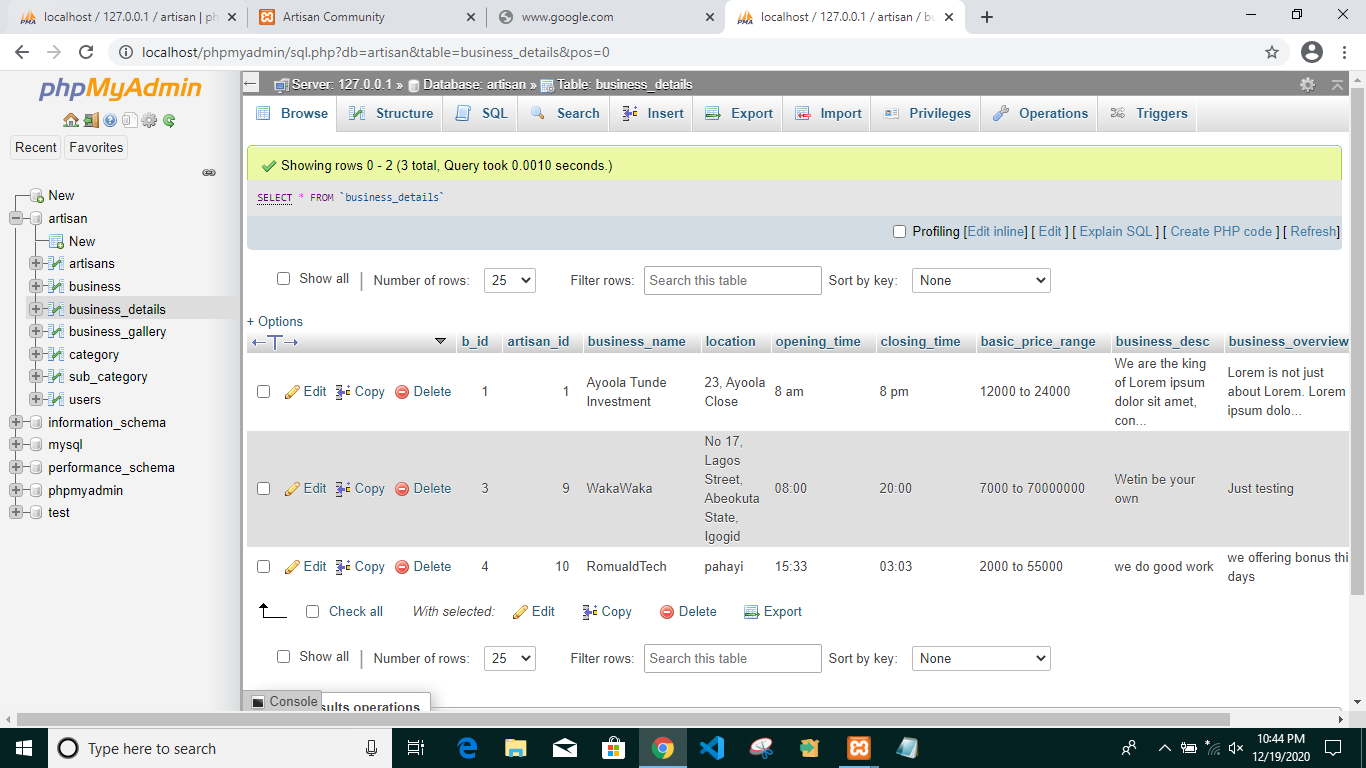
**4.5 Display of Graphical User Interface**

****

***Fig 4.1: Homepage of the System***

****

***Fig 4.2: Registration page of artisan***

****

***Fig 4.3: Database of the Page of the System***

**CHAPTER FIVE**

**CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

**5.1 Summary**

This is a web application called website created to assist individuals to meet any artisan in the community when they need their services and also for the artisan to reach and give their service to the individual that order for their services.

**5.2 Conclusion**

Design and implementation of an online artisan’s community system is to make artisan in the community to be online so that individual in the community to get access to them and order for their services and this will help to reduce the stress of looking for artisan around the community instead individual will visit the website.

**5.2 Recommendations**

Design and Implementation of artisans’ community system limited to large organization and companies that may want to register or be a member of the system.

The solution to this is that the system needs some additional features for them to be able to register and start rendering services.

**Reference**

Al-Dajani*et al.*, 2015; Luckman, 2015:Artisan entrepreneurship makes significant contributions to the economy and society .

Bruni and Perrotta, 2014; Ramadani*et al.*, In Press).Artisan entrepreneurs find creative ways to discover and exploit opportunities.

Bhagavatula*et al.*, 2010; Kuhn and Galloway, 2015), Generated sustained interest from scholars practitioners (Holmes, 2015; Svejenova*et al.*, 2007).

Creating and selling such products lies at the core of both craft and artisan entrepreneurship (Tregear, 2005).

DiMaggio’s (1982), ‘directed at a public of consumers, for whom they generally serve an esthetic or expressive, rather than a clearly utilitarian function’ (Hirsch, 1972, p. 641-642).

Impacts on regional competitiveness and tourism development (Ramachandran *et al.*, 2012; Teixeira and Ferreira,In Press; Thomas *et al.*, 2013).

Most applicable to artisan entrepreneurship research (Pret, 2017), This ‘making culture’ approach originates in DiMaggio’s (1982) work.

Importantly, given that many studies use these terms terms interchangeably (e.g. Blundel, 2002; Bouette and Magee, 2015; Kuhnand Galloway, 2015).

Policies makers (Bouette and Magee, 2015; McAuley and Fillis, 2005).

Their hobbies and passions into sustainable businesses (Biraglia and Kadile, 2017; Danson*et al.*, 2015).

Research has shown that the motives and goals of artisan entrepreneurs are diverse (Fillis, 2004; Tregear, 2005)

their practices can vary significantly depending on the contexts in which they are embedded (Drakopoulou Dodd *et al.*, In Press; Pret*et al.*, 2016).

Research into the practices and products of artisan entrepreneurs is situated within the field of cultural entrepreneurship (Johnson, 2007; Jones *et al.*, 2016; Rat ten and Ferreira, 2017).

Study of culture and its role in business activities continues to gain popularity (Chua *et al.*, 2015; Dalpiaz*et al.*,3 2016; Lounsbury and Glynn, 2001),

Gehman and Soublière, 2017; Giorgi*et al.*, 2015). Rich variety of theoretical perspectives,It has been argued that Swedberg’s (2006, p. 260) perspective.

**Appendix**

<?php

include\_once 'include/db.php';

if (isset($\_SESSION['user'])) {

header("location: homepage.php");

}

if(isset($\_POST['email']) && isset($\_POST['password'])) {

$email = $\_POST["email"];

$password = md5($\_POST["password"]);

$check\_email = $conn->query("SELECT email FROM users WHERE email = '$email' AND password = '$password' ");

if($check\_email->num\_rows > 0){

$\_SESSION['user'] = $\_POST['email'];

header("location: homepage.php");

}

else{

$err = "Invalid Credentials";

}

}

?>

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<meta http-equiv="content-type" content="text/html;charset=UTF-8" />

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<Meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

<Meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="ie=edge">

<title>Home Service a Home Maintenance category Responsive Web Template | Login : W3layouts</title>

<link rel="stylesheet" href="assets/css/style-freedom.css">

</head>

<body>

<script src='../../../../../../../ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/1.10.2/jquery.min.js'></script><script src="../../../../../../../m.servedby-buysellads.com/monetization.js" type="text/javascript"></script>

<script>

(function(){

if(typeof \_bsa !== 'undefined' && \_bsa) {

// format, zoneKey, segment:value, options

\_bsa.init('flexbar', 'CKYI627U', 'placement:w3layoutscom');

}

})();

</script>

<script>

(function(){

if(typeof \_bsa !== 'undefined' && \_bsa) {

// format, zoneKey, segment:value, options

\_bsa.init('fancybar', 'CKYDL2JN', 'placement:demo');

}

})();

</script>

<script>

(function(){

if(typeof \_bsa !== 'undefined' && \_bsa) {

// format, zoneKey, segment:value, options

\_bsa.init('stickybox', 'CKYI653J', 'placement:w3layoutscom');

}

})();

</script>

<!--<script>(function(v,d,o,ai){ai=d.createElement("script");ai.defer=true;ai.async=true;ai.src=v.location.protocol+o;d.head.appendChild(ai);})(window, document, "//a.vdo.ai/core/w3layouts\_V2/vdo.ai.js?vdo=34");</script>-->

<div id="codefund"><!-- fallback content --></div>

<script src="https://ethicalads.io/?ref=codefund" async="async"></script>

<!-- Global site tag (gtag.js) - Google Analytics -->

<script async src='https://www.googletagmanager.com/gtag/js?id=UA-149859901-1'></script>

<script>

window.dataLayer = window.dataLayer || [];

function gtag(){dataLayer.push(arguments);}

gtag('js', new Date());

gtag('config', 'UA-149859901-1');

</script>

<?php

include\_once 'include/db.php';

$email = $\_SESSION['artisan'];

$fetch\_query = $conn->query("SELECT \* FROM artisans JOIN sub\_category ON sub\_category.sub\_id WHERE email = '$email' ");

$artisan = $fetch\_query->fetch\_assoc();

$id = $artisan['artisan\_id'];

if (isset($\_POST['fullname'])) {

$fullname = $\_POST['fullname'];

$email = $\_POST['email'];

$description = $\_POST['description'];

$UpdateQ = $conn->query("UPDATE `artisans` SET `fullname`='$fullname',`email`= '$email',`description`= '$description' WHERE artisan\_id = $id ");

if ($UpdateQ) {

header('location: homepage.php');

$sucess = "Profile Updated Successfully";

}

else{

$err = "Profile Not Updated";

}

}

?>