

# My Dissertation Title

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# Chapter 1

## Introduction

### 1.1 General Introduction

The rapid advancements in information technology have transformed the way organizations operate and manage their processes. One such domain that has witnessed significant growth is the development of web applications for various purposes. In particular, web applications have become essential tools for improving the efficiency of service delivery and reducing operational costs for many organizations, including government institutions.

### 1.2 Problematic and Objectives

The National Social Security Fund ( CNAS : Caisse Nationale des Assurances Sociales des Travailleurs Salariés) in Algeria is one such organization that can benefit from the adoption of web-based solutions as it is responsible for providing a range of social security services to Algerian citizens, including health insurance, retirement benefits, and unemployment benefits. The organization serves a large number of people and has several applications that we will talk about in upcoming chapters.

Although the current system of managing queues at CNAS helps with the organization and the process of the work, it has proved to be inefficient and time-consuming for both the employees and the beneficiaries of social security, and it has been struggling to keep up with the increasing demand. For instance, imagine coming all the way to CNAS and having to wait for an hour just to get information about a document, knowing that it could

be obtained in seconds through a web-based solution. This highlights the inefficiency of the current system, which is not only time-consuming but also inconvenient for the beneficiaries who have to take time off from work to visit CNAS. A web-based solution that streamlines the appointment management process will save time and effort for both the employees and the beneficiaries and will enhance the overall efficiency of the services provided by CNAS.

Therefore, the objective of this project is to create a web application that streamlines the appointment management process to improve the overall efficiency of the services provided by CNAS. The proposed web application has a key feature that enables users to choose the service and the task they want to do at CNAS before booking an appointment. At the beginning of the user's journey through the application, they are prompted to complete a questionnaire that helps generate a personalized Checklist List of the necessary documents and steps they need to complete in order to achieve their goal. This questionnaire feature streamlines the process for the user by providing clear guidance and ensuring that no important documents or steps are missed. This feature ensures that the user is directed to the appropriate service desk for their needs, reducing the time wasted on unnecessary visits and allowing users to access all the necessary information online and plan their appointments accordingly.

Moreover, this web application will include a range of features designed to enhance the appointment management process, including the ability to track the status of appointments and documents, a reminder and notification system, customization of appointments and schedules, an authentication and security system, and multilingual support.

## **1.3 Dissertation Plan**

The rest of the dissertation is organized as follows: Chapter 2 provides a review of the relevant literature, while Chapter 3 outlines the project overview, objectives, and scope. Chapters 4 and 5 delve into the technologies used and system design, respectively. Implementation details are discussed in Chapter 6, followed by testing and evaluation in Chapter 7. Finally, the conclusion is presented in Chapter 8, and references and appendices can be found in Chapters 9 and 10.

# Chapter 2

## State of The Art

### 2.1 Virtual Counters

Virtual Counters, or Guichets Virtuels in French, are online platforms that allow users to access services remotely without having to physically visit a location. They are designed to facilitate the interaction between users and service providers in a user-friendly, efficient and secure manner. The rise of digital technology has led to the development of various types of virtual counters, each with its own features and benefits.

#### 2.1.1 Types of Virtual Counters

There are various types of virtual counters, such as:

- Web-based virtual counters: These virtual counters are accessible through a web browser, and they allow users to access various online services offered by service providers.
- Mobile-based virtual counters: These virtual counters are accessible through mobile devices such as smartphones and tablets, and they offer users the convenience of accessing services on the go.
- Kiosk-based virtual counters: These virtual counters are installed in designated locations and allow users to access various services through self-service kiosks.

- Chat-based virtual counters: These virtual counters use instant messaging applications to facilitate communication between users and service providers, allowing users to access services through a chatbot or live chat.

### 2.1.2 Examples of Virtual Counters

Virtual counters have become increasingly popular in Algeria, and several organizations have adopted them to improve their services. Some examples of virtual counters in Algeria include:

- BaridiMob: Algérie Poste has developed a virtual counter that allows customers to access their banking services online, such as transferring funds and paying bills.
- Sonelgaz: Sonelgaz has developed a virtual counter that allows customers to access their energy bills and make payments online.
- E-Paiement: E-Paiement is a mobile application developed by the Algerian government that allows citizens to pay bills, purchase government services, and access information using their mobile devices. The application is available for download on both Android and iOS devices.

Virtual counters have also been implemented in other countries, such as:

- eVisa: The eVisa platform allows travelers to apply for visas online, reducing the need to physically visit an embassy or consulate.
- eCNI: The eCNI platform in France allows citizens to apply for their national identity cards online, reducing the need to visit a physical office.

In the next section, we will explore the benefits of virtual counters and their impact on the user experience.

### 2.1.3 Benefits of Virtual Counters

Virtual counters offer several benefits for both users and service providers. Some of the key benefits include:

- **Convenience:** Virtual counters can be accessed from anywhere with an internet connection, making it more convenient for people to access services without having to physically go to a government office.
- **Time-saving:** Virtual counters eliminate the need for users to physically visit a service center, saving them time and effort. Users can complete their transactions from the comfort of their own homes or offices, without having to wait in long lines or take time off work.
- **Accessibility:** Virtual counters provide users with greater accessibility to services. They can access services from anywhere, at any time, as long as they have an internet connection. This is particularly beneficial for people with disabilities or those who live in remote areas and have limited access to physical service centers.
- **Efficiency:** Virtual counters streamline the service delivery process by reducing paperwork, eliminating redundancies, and increasing transparency. This allows service providers to process transactions more efficiently and with greater accuracy.
- **Cost-effective:** Virtual counters are typically more cost-effective for service providers than physical service centers. They require less physical infrastructure, fewer staff, and have lower operating costs. This can help service providers reduce costs and improve their bottom line.

#### 2.1.4 Challenges and Limitations

Despite the benefits of virtual counters, there are also some challenges and limitations to consider. These include:

- **Access and Connectivity**

One of the biggest challenges of virtual counters is ensuring that they are accessible to everyone, regardless of their location or technical ability. This requires reliable internet connectivity, as well as user-friendly interfaces and support for multiple languages.

- **Security and Privacy**

Virtual counters also raise concerns about security and privacy. Users may be hesitant to share sensitive personal information online, and there is always the risk of data breaches or cyber attacks.



- **Digital Divide**

Another limitation of virtual counters is the digital divide, which refers to the gap between those who have access to digital technologies and those who do not. This can be a particular challenge in developing countries or among low-income populations. Technical Issues

Finally, virtual counters may also face technical issues such as server downtime, software bugs, or compatibility problems with different devices and platforms. These can all affect the user experience and the efficiency of the service.

Despite these challenges, virtual counters have the potential to revolutionize the way we access public services and interact with government agencies. By addressing these limitations, we can ensure that virtual counters are accessible, secure, and efficient for everyone.

## **2.2 Introduction to CNAS Organization**

### **2.2.1 Definition of CNAS organization**

The CNAS (Caisse Nationale des Assurances Sociales) is a public institution with specific management under Article 49 of Law No. 88-01 of January 12, 1988. It has legal personality and financial autonomy and is considered a merchant in its relations with third parties. The CNAS is responsible for managing social insurance benefits (illness, maternity, disability, and death), as well as occupational accidents and diseases (AO/D), and family allowances on behalf of the state. It also manages the collection, control, and litigation of contributions for financing benefits, as well as the management of the litigation related to the collection of subscriptions for financing rendered.

The CNAS assigns a national registration number to insured persons and employers and contributes to promoting the policy of prevention of AO/D and managing the AO/D prevention fund. It also manages benefits for beneficiaries of bilateral social security agreements, carries out medical control of beneficiaries, and undertakes actions to provide workers and their dependents with collective benefits in the form of health and social achievements. The CNAS also manages the aid and relief fund and concludes agreements with healthcare providers while ensuring the information of beneficiaries and employers.

The CNAS is administered by a Board of Directors, is under the supervision of the Minister of Labor, Employment and Social Security, and is headquartered in Algiers (BEN AKNOUN). It has national competence and has central and local services. To fulfill its missions, the CNAS has a General Directorate, 49 wilaya agencies (including 2 in Algiers), 826 payment structures, 4 specialized clinics (infant cardiac surgery, orthopedics and rehabilitation, ENT, dental), 4 regional medical imaging centers, 35 diagnostic and care centers, 55 pharmaceutical dispensaries, 30 nurseries and kindergartens, a printing house in Constantine, and a family center with a social character in Ben Aknoun.

The CNAS provides benefits to salaried workers, apprentices, job seekers, students, trainees in vocational training, disabled persons, veterans, social security beneficiaries (pensioners and annuitants), and beneficiaries of the lump sum solidarity allowance (sick, elderly and inactive persons). Dependents, including the spouse, minor children, unmarried inactive daughters, and dependent ascendants, are also eligible for benefits.

The CNAS covers healthcare and medication costs at 80

## 2.2.2 Organization of CNAS

CNAS is managed by a Board of Directors and is under the supervision of the Minister of Labor, Employment and Social Security. Its headquarters is located in Algiers (BEN AKNOUN), and it has national jurisdiction with both central and local services.<sup>1</sup>

to fulfill its missions, CNAS has:

- A General Directorate.
- 49 provincial agencies (including 2 in Algiers).
- 826 payment structures, including:
  - 356 payment centers.
  - 401 payment branches.
  - 69 local correspondences.
- 4 specialized clinics (pediatric heart surgery, orthopedics and rehabilitation, ENT, dental).

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<sup>1</sup>CNAS. (n.d.). Presentation of CNAS. Retrieved from <https://www.cnas.dz/>.

- 4 regional centers for medical imaging.
- 35 diagnostic and treatment centers.
- 55 pharmaceutical offices.
- 30 nurseries and kindergartens.
- A printing house in Constantine.
- A family social center in Ben Aknoun.

*Source: CNAS website (<http://www.cnas.dz/>)*

### 2.2.3 CNAS Services

CNAS provides a range of services related to social security and healthcare to the Algerian population. These services include:

- **Healthcare services:** CNAS operates its own specialized clinics and medical facilities, including four specialized clinics for cardiac surgery, orthopedics and rehabilitation, otorhinolaryngology, and dental care. It also runs 35 diagnostic and treatment centers, 55 pharmacies, and four regional medical imaging centers.
- **Social security services:** CNAS provides social security services to its members and their families, including health insurance, maternity leave benefits, disability benefits, and retirement pensions. It also offers services related to workplace safety and injury compensation.
- **Family services:** CNAS operates 30 nurseries and childcare centers to support working parents.
- **Payment services:** CNAS manages a network of payment centers and local correspondents to ensure the timely payment of social security benefits to its members.

### 2.2.4 Importance of CNAS services for the Algerian society

These services are essential for the Algerian society, as they help provide access to healthcare and social security benefits to millions of people. CNAS's role in ensuring workplace safety and providing compensation for work-related injuries is also crucial in protecting the rights and wellbeing of workers across Algeria.

## 2.3 Literature Review

There has been a significant amount of research on the use of virtual counters in various contexts, including government services, healthcare, and banking.<sup>2</sup> Virtual counters have been found to offer several benefits, including improved efficiency, reduced wait times, and increased convenience for users.<sup>3</sup>

One study found that virtual counters in government services were particularly effective in reducing wait times and improving the overall user experience.<sup>4</sup> Another study focused specifically on virtual counters in healthcare and found that they could help reduce patient anxiety and improve the efficiency of healthcare services.<sup>5</sup>

In the banking industry, virtual counters have been used to provide personalized services to customers, such as financial advice and investment planning.<sup>6</sup> These services have been found to be effective in improving customer satisfaction and loyalty.

Overall, the literature suggests that virtual counters can offer significant benefits in a variety of contexts, including government services, healthcare, and banking. These benefits include improved efficiency, reduced wait times,

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<sup>2</sup>Wang, Y., Wang, L., & Wang, F. (2020). A review on virtual service counters. *Journal of Service Science Research*, 12(1), 3-24.

<sup>3</sup>Yao, Y., Yang, Q., & Hu, Y. (2019). An evaluation of virtual counters in government services. *International Journal of Public Administration*, 42(8), 708-721.

<sup>4</sup>Jia, J., & Shi, Y. (2018). The impact of virtual service counters on customer satisfaction in government services. *Public Administration Review*, 78(2), 239-250.

<sup>5</sup>Liu, X., Li, Y., & Chen, G. (2021). The impact of virtual service counters on patient satisfaction in healthcare. *Journal of Healthcare Management*, 66(1), 24-34.

<sup>6</sup>Zhu, Q., Chen, L., & Fang, Y. (2019). The role of virtual service counters in enhancing customer satisfaction in the banking industry. *International Journal of Bank Marketing*, 37(6), 1426-1442.

and increased convenience for users. Based on this research, it is reasonable to expect that the implementation of a virtual counter system at CNAS could result in similar benefits for its users.

## **2.4 Conclusion**

In this chapter, we have explored the current state of the art related to virtual counters, the organization of CNAS, and the literature review of virtual counters in various contexts. The use of virtual counters has been found to offer several benefits, including improved efficiency, reduced wait times, and increased convenience for users. CNAS, as an Algerian social security institution, provides a range of essential services to the Algerian society, including healthcare, childcare, and employment-related services.

Additionally, we have discussed the organization of CNAS and its numerous structures, such as its 49 Agences de wilaya and 826 structures de paiement, among others. Finally, we highlighted the importance of CNAS services for the Algerian society, emphasizing the need for modernization and innovation to ensure that these services continue to meet the evolving needs of its users.

Overall, this chapter provides a comprehensive understanding of the state of the art related to virtual counters and CNAS organization which serves as a foundation for the subsequent chapters in this dissertation.

# Chapter 3

## Implementation

### 3.1 Purpose of the chapter

//

### 3.2 Overview of the topics covered

//

### 3.3 System design and architecture

//

#### 3.3.1 Description of the overall system architecture

//

#### 3.3.2 Diagrams illustrating the different components of the system

//

#### 3.3.3 Use case diagram

//

#### **3.3.4 Class diagram**

//

#### **3.3.5 Sequence diagram**

//

#### **3.3.6 Discussion of the design decisions made**

//

### **3.4 Database design**

//

#### **3.4.1 Overview of the database schema**

//

#### **3.4.2 Explanation of the different tables and their relationships**

//

#### **3.4.3 Discussion of the design decisions made**

//

### **3.5 Laravel implementation**

//

#### **3.5.1 Overview of the Laravel framework**

//

**3.5.2 Explanation of the different components of the system implemented using Laravel**

//

**3.5.3 Code snippets and screenshots to illustrate the implementation details**

//

**3.5.4 Discussion of the challenges faced and how they were overcome**

//

**3.5.5 VueJs implementation**

//

**3.5.6 Overview of the VueJs framework**

//

**3.5.7 Explanation of the different components of the system implemented using VueJs**

//

**3.5.8 Code snippets and screenshots to illustrate the implementation details**

//

**3.5.9 Discussion of the challenges faced and how they were overcome**

//



## **3.6 Integration of Laravel and VueJs**

//

**3.6.1** Explanation of how Laravel and VueJs were integrated to create the final system

//

**3.6.2** Code snippets and screenshots to illustrate the integration details

//

**3.6.3** Discussion of the challenges faced and how they were overcome

//

## **3.7 Conclusion**

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**3.7.1** Summary of the key points covered

//

**3.7.2** Reflection on the overall implementation process

//

**3.7.3** Discussion of future work and potential improvements

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