A PROJECT REPORT

ON

ORPHANAGE HOME MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Submitted by

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May God bless you all.

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the project work entitled **ORPHANAGE HOME MANAGEMENT SYSTEM** submitted to the BlueCrest College, is a record of an original work done by me under the supervision of PROF VIBIN CHANDAR, and this project work is submitted in the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Science in Information Technology. The results embodied in this report have not been submitted to any other University or Institute for the award of any degree or diploma.

……..

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CERTIFICATE

Certified that the project work entitled Orphanage Home Management System submitted by Mr Kuupole Erubaar Ewald for the partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Science in Information Technology offered by BlueCrest College, Ghana affiliated to University of Education, Winneba during the academic year 2015-16 is an original work carried out by the student under my supervision, and this work has not formed the basics for the award of any degree or diploma.

Signature of the Supervisor

Name: Prof. Vibin Chandar

Designation

Date: 2nd July, 2016

Signature of the programme Co-ordinator

Name: Prof. Vibin Chandar

Designation

Date: 2nd July, 2016

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.

Keywords: Computerization; Database; Orphan; Orphanage; Management system; System design

DEDICATION

I dedicate this project work to my lovely mothers Miss Florence Gyirekaar Kuupole, Dr. (Mrs.) Alfredina Zebtor Penn Kuupole ,my father Prof. D .D Kuupole and my lovely sisters Sandrine, Ingrid and Hellen for believing in me and supporting me with their prayers to help me get this far.

To my late grandparents this is for you also and may your souls continue to rest in peace.

And, to all those who diverse ways to support me throughout this project work and during my stay on campus.

May the Almighty God sincerely bless you all.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.0 OVERVIEW

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The Orphan Home Management System (OHMS) is developed mainly for orphan home center to manage the orphan registration and maintenance. It is a standalone system which only can be access on a single computer which the system resides. The system is developed based on the center's size and requirements. The main users of the system are the staffs and administrator or manager. The registration process of the orphans is managed by the staffs while the system administrator is only involved in managing the staff record and maintenance. Only administrator has the authority and privileges to do the system maintenance such as backup and recovery if there is system failure.

The methodology of this system is Structured System Analysis and Design **(SSADM)**. An analysis study has been done based on the current manual system and all the problems statements and requirements have been identified. Moreover, OHS is developed to solve the weakness of the current orphan registration at the orphan home at **FLORDIBERT FOUNDATION**. The interfaces for OHMS have been designed according to the requirement and needs of the orphan home. Rather than that, this system also has been tested and evaluated in real life. This Orphan Home Management System will help to improve the performance of current situation and overcome the problems that arise nowadays.

The issue of the orphan child is one that has brought a lot of worries and concern in recent times. It is an issue which is very prevalent in Ghanaian society as many adolescent children are victims. This implies that orphans do not have siblings or any other form of relatives, home or identity. For these reason they lack the usually ambiance enjoyed in the family circle as well as the basic amenities of life and are more or less neglected by the general public. It is bad enough to be an orphan, adding the lack of basic and social amenities, total neglect and insensitivity of the general public makes it even more

unbearable. It is in this light that some organizations make effort to curb these general problems by providing orphanage institutions. Therefore, Orphanage information System is central to the management of orphanage institutions, they are particularly valuable where records of orphans and their transaction are needed to be kept for future use. They also offer flexibility in accessing and retrieving of information.

An Information System (IS) is a discipline whose activities are devoted to processing (capturing, transmitting, storing, retrieving, manipulating, and displaying) information. IS was implemented within an organization for the purpose of improving the effectiveness and efficiency of that organization. Capabilities of the information system and characteristics of the organization, its work system, its people and its development and implementation methodologies together determine the extent to which that purpose is achieved. The term IS was also used to describe an organizational function that applies knowledge base in industries, government agencies and not-for-profit organizations.

Management Information System (MIS) is a system or process that provides information needed to manage organizations effectively. It is regarded to be a subset of the overall procedures in an organization, which cover the application of people, documents, technologies, and procedures. Management information systems are distinct from regular information systems in that they are used to analyze other information systems applied in operational activities in the organization. This paper proposed an orphanage management information system that will change the conventional manual management to a computerized management system.

The Orphanage Home Management System is developing for a specific Orphanage Home Care which is located in Cape Coast (Ghana). The system does not exist because the center's management is still using the file system/paper work instead of computerizing system. The Orphanage Home Management System is going to be developed to overcome the problems that occur in the center's management. It is purposely to handle the registration, orphan's records as well as staffs records and the others important details that are necessary to be keep. The propose Orphanage Home Management System is expected

to overcome the general problems in handling data such as data redundancy, security of data, time consuming and recovery manners. To implement the objectives of the system, a few aspects will be included as well as the database because database is the most important part of system. A database is a vital thing since it holds all the data kept

1.1.1 COMPANY PROFILE

Flordibert Foundation is a charity organization. Contributing effectively to the educational, health and social development of the various aspects of the society, taking care of orphans, encourage self-reliance.

Founded in October 2010 by a group of young people in their early twenties who live in the Central Region of Ghana, Flordibert Foundation seeks to better the lives of children in orphanages and less endowed schools in deprived communities across the country.

The organization, in the not too distant future, hopes to give thousands of less privilege children if not equal, but an ample chance of also competing with their counterparts in urban areas in terms of education and other life options that would enhance their development potentials. Currently, it feeds, clothed and pay for other expenses of about 40 children in the Central Region.

It is the aim of the NGO to migrate digitally in records inputting and retrieval of information and managing of staff and orphan details within the organization.

This pushed me to take the task in producing this master piece to aid the organization with working effectively and motivationally and stress free environment.
Also, the organization shall also adopt every lawful means to achieve its goal especially fund raising through donations by philanthropist, government agencies, businessmen and ordinary citizens by urging them to volunteer and donate funds. Among the assistance offered by the organization also include:

- Providing relief items and facilities to the needy, poor and victims of disasters.
- Sponsoring orphans and setting up social centers in different cities.

- Building hospitals and dispensaries where needed.

Currently the organization is using manual method to carry out its daily activities and thus the following problems are encountered:

i. Wastage of stationary materials as a result of manual errors.

ii. Poor storage of records because the records are kept in a file cabinet.

iii. Uncertainty about the accuracy of information recorded on paper.

iv. The rate at which the work is being carried out is very slow, therefore information is gotten very late.

CHAPTER 2

SYSTEM ANALYSIS

2.0 DEFINING THE PROBLEM

2.1 STUDY ON EXISTING SYSTEM

An Information System (IS) is the set of software, data, people and procedures that work together to produce information. Information is a valuable and costly asset that must be preserved, protected, controlled and planned for, as other valuable asset with an organization such as money, facilities and people.

Information is more than books, it is considered useful or worthy of retention if over a period of time it appears in many forms other than that of traditional book.
Also, information may be considered as recorded knowledge that may be useful to some decision makers and this recorded knowledge may be found in such sources as inventory reports etc. information is the corner stone of every establishment, especially where business, education institutions and industries have entered the age of computer technology. The purpose of an information system is vital to the achievement of organizational goals such as survival and profitability.

For an organization to achieve this, information system of the organization must be a central part of the business. The needs and the use of information generally are continuous in every sector world-wide. An organization can achieve its stated goals and objectives quickly and less expensively through conscious integrating the organization critical activities and resources, plans, people, facilities and information system. Information should be treated as a valuable asset and kept in an appropriate way to avoid wastage. The importance of information system in orphanages cannot be overemphasized as it provides management with timely and effective information that enables them to make decision and providing solutions.

2.1 Types of Information System

There are different types of information system which include the following:

Transaction Processing System (TPS)

This system captures and processes data from day to day business activities; it can either be responses to business transaction (Such as orders, time or payment), initiate transactions (such as invoices, paychecks or both). Examples of these transactions include bank deposit and withdrawals, customer returns, order processing and payment etc.

Management Information System (MIS)

This generate accurate, timely and organize information, it is often integrated with (TPS). When integrated with TPS, the TPS record sales, updates the customer account balance and updates the inventory count. With this information the MIS can produce report to provide standard summary of daily transactions.

Decision Support System (DSS)

This is an information system application that provides its user with decision oriented information whenever a decision making situation arises. A DSS does not typically make decision or solve problems, people do, but it provides useful information that supports the decision process. In general, a DSS provide one or more of the following types of support to the decision makers:

- Identification of problems or decisions
- Analysis of possible decision or variables that will affect a decision.

Expert Information System (EIS)

An EIS is programmed decision making information that captures and stored the knowledge of human experts and then initialized human reasoning and decision making. They are implemented with artificial intelligence techniques that captures, store and provide access to the reasoning of experts.

Office Automated System (OAS)

OAS is considered as computer-based system that collects, process, store and transmit electronic message, document and other form of communication among individual, work group, and organization. Example includes word processing, electronic mail, desktop publishing, telecommunication and document image processing.

Concept of Database System

In order to generate useful information, data need to be a collected, stored and processed. Basically, a database is a collection of logically related files which can be integrated and organized so as to provide a single comprehensive file system. The term database system is described as a data processing system dealing with a database, i.e. a computer-base system.

Whose overall purpose is to record and maintain large scale data which may support the operations of multiple users (community of users). Indeed, database system design is concerned with the problem of organizing the database, accessing the data on it, updating and provide the output (reports to file interrogations) to a variety of users. The purpose of a database is to provide convenient access to a common data for a wide variety of users and user needs. Keeping organizational information in a database has a number of reasons:

i. It provides the organization with a centralized control of operational data.

ii. The amount of redundancy in the stored data can be reduced.

iii. The stored data can be stored.

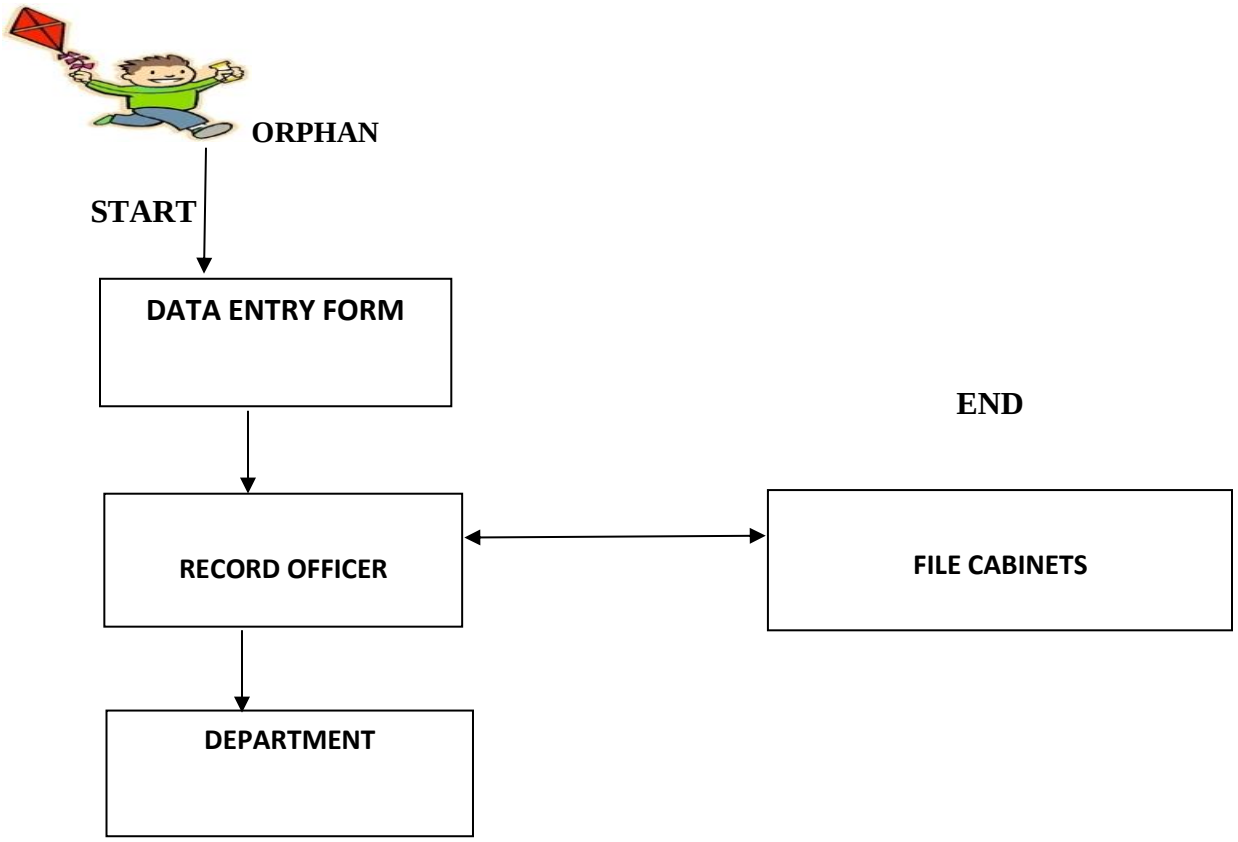
iv. Problems of inconsistency in the stored data can be avoided.

v. Security restriction can be applied.

Information is collected manually in the old system because the organization only makes enquiry from the guardian of the orphan before they are admitted. This will take the organization some few seconds to accomplish. Usually the person in charge asks guardian about the name, age type of orphan, sex and home address. This will enable the organization to know a little about the child and also how to arrange for their assistance and also to know their home address in case of any unforeseen circumstances. The reason why this method is less effective is that the data are not collected completely and the information written in books and kept for future reference in file cabinet which is prone to

disasters such as fire incident, floods and theft that would lead to loss of data and information completely. The diagram of figure 1, illustrates the operation of an old system of collecting information from the orphan's relatives.

Fig.1 Diagram of Old System



2.1.1 DRAWBACKS OF THE REVIEWED SYSTEM

As the current system is a manual filing system, there are several problems that are state for the current system:

I. Lack of security: usually for normal filing system there is lack of security as there is no limitation on who can access the files. Anyone can change the records and this may cause serious trouble in the future. For example, intruders can easily steal the important information about the orphan's details or even an unauthorized staff may steal the sensitive information and sell it to the third party.

II. Low data retrieval through manual filing system: the data will be kept in tile according to the year or company alphabetically. This may take time to search for the information

needed in time as the staff may have to look the file one by one and other related file just to search for some information. For example, if the staff wants to search the donator's name or details, the staff has to search on every file, one by one. It may consume longer time than what is expected

III. Data redundancy and consistency: In a manual file system usually there are data redundancy and inconsistency. This is because the same data may be stored in various files as they are related with each other. This also causes of data anomalies and then inconsistency because the same data are changed in one file but not in the others. For example, repetitive data might happen in a record of the orphanage because of unsystematic data management. Such as if a staff change their telephone number, the staff may change the information in one file but not the other which may also contain information, this may cause data anomalies.

IV. No backup and recovery: Manual files system has no backup and if the file of all the information lost or damage, the tuition center will lose all it valuable information. For example, the most important data of the home care center are the orphan's details and history records, if that data lost, the orphan home care center will face a bad impact where they may lose their important information for a future analysis.

In this research, a few case studies of existing computerized system from internet have been analyzed to see the compatibility of the interfaces structures and so on.

2.1.2 DEVELOPING SOLUTION STRATEGIES

Feasibility study is reviewed by the project management team to decide whether to proceed or stop the development process during planning, specification and development steps of both hardware and software engineering. The proposed system is first technically evaluated and if it is technically feasible then the impact of developer is assessed. If compatible social and technical systems are devised then economic feasibility is tested.

2.1.3 TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY

In this feasibility, the system engineer evaluates the availability of technical resources to achieve performance.

"**ORPHANAGE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM"** Project supports current technology. Since this project is developed with current technologies such as PHP and MySQL this project is technically feasible.

2.1.4 ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY

Economic or financial feasibility will vary depending on the characteristics of the system to be developed, the relative size of the project and the expected return. Costs associated with development of a computer based system are as follows:

- Procurements costs such as consultation, equipment, purchase and installation.
- Startup cost, user operating system cost.
- Project related cost such as software purchase, data collection, and documentation and preparation costs.
- Training of users.
- Maintenance.

Since this project is developed using the emerging technologies such as PHP and MySQL which is already available in the organization, there is no need to invest any cost on hardware or software for this project. This project can be completed within the given duration. Hence this project is technically feasible.

2.1.5 OPERATIONAL FEASIBILITY

Operational Feasibility is dependent upon determining human resources to the project. It refers to projecting whether the system will operate and be used once it is installed. "**ORPHANAGE HOME MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**" fulfills all the requirements of the end-user, so this project is operational.

2.2 PROPOSED SYSTEM

There are some objectives that have to be achieved through the system. The objectives are:

i. **Secure system**

Data stored in the home care's center database must be protected from being access by unauthorized users. In this system, users are provided with password that allows the assignment of access rights to specific authorized users. Password usually enforced at logon time.

ii. Faster data processing and accessing

To be fast in data processing and accessing by using query and index are required. This is because query and index will help to improve data retrieval and performance speed for the solution primary and foreign key is created each time to retrieve the data from database.

iii. Data integrity

Data integrity enforced through for the proper use of primary and foreign key rule. The primary key will help to avoid data redundancy and inconsistency. So, there would not be redundancy data especially in inserting orphanage's data.

iv. Backup and recovery

Data backup and recovery create a safety values, allowing the database administrator to ensure the availability of consistent data. The system will use the centralized and will make easy to back up the data. For example, all the information of the health, orphan and staffs will be back up in the external hard disc. So, if the database corrupts, we still can use the data base in the external hard disc.

Modules

The system is going to be used by the staffs and director of the Orphan Home Care which is Flordibert Foundation to save all the important data. Based on concept the system is designed especially for the chosen Orphan Home Care and it is a standalone system. The scope includes the targeted user and function that involved in the system. The system does not cover the financial of the orphanage home.

User

The user of the Orphan Home System will be divided into high-level staff and low-level staff.

High-level staff

a) The administrator is the high-level staff they have high level authority of using the system. Besides that, they know all the flow of the system and also can view all the details of the system.
b) The administrator has to make sure the system do not have problem and the low level staff do not have problem when using the system.
c) The administrator will set the data policies for the company, set the standard for control and usage of data.
d) The administrator also has to make the back-up, maintenance and tuning of the system.

Low-level staff

a) Staff has to place for the registration of new orphan, such as personal details and others.
b) The staff also can add, update and search for the related data by the way, low-level staff also can delete the data that related to the registration.

Function

This system includes several functions which are:

Log In

Before using the system, the user needs to log in. After success, they can proceed with the system.

Registration

a) Add

The user can add new orphan or staff including the details into the database.

View Records

a) Search

The staff can search the data by id number, name of orphan or staffs. For example, the staff can search the total orphan for each room.

b) Delete

The user can delete the data of the orphans and staffs. It includes the details of them

c) Edit

They also can edit the changes of the orphan or staffs and save it as update data.

View Enrollment of tuition

a) Search

The staff can search the data by id number or name of orphan.

b) Delete

The user can delete the data of the orphan and their enrollment.

c) Edit

They also can edit the changes of the enrollment and save it as update data.

Adopter

a) Add

The staff is able to add the details about new adopter. The new adopter maybe a person or a family.

View Adopter

a) search

Staff can search the data by id number or name of adopter.

b) Delete

The user can delete the data of the adopter. It includes the details of them.

c) Edit

They also can edit the changes of the adopter and save it as update data.

Backup and Recovery

a) Backup

The admin can do the database backup at any single time. The backup file will be saved based on version.

b) Recovery

The admin is able to retrieve the backup files to restore the database if the database damaged.

Monthly Report

a) Generate the reports of the orphans based on the records or the total orphans per year at the Orphan Home.

Log Out

a) After the user finish using the system, they need to log out from the system.

2.2.1 ADVANTAGES

The projects significant of this project are:

a) Data storage management

The data that are stored in database will be easily manage and access. The top level management can provide ad hoc query for the database. For example, the orphan's details be archived by the orphan's ID, this is also for the updating and searching

b) Decrease time

It will decrease processing time because we have the database. So, the user can search information fast and accurately. Misinformation will be avoided because the databases are effective and accurate in management of the data. For example, just by the key in the orphan's ID, the staff can retrieve all the information about the orphan and the information related.

c) Security management

i. This system will determine which user can access the database, which data item the user may access and which data operation (read, delete, add or modify) that the user may perform.

ii. This is important because there are many users that use the system every day and the security of the system is important to protect the database from unauthorized person.

iii. Data integrity management.

iv. By using this system, data redundancy and maximizing data consistency can be minimizing

d) Backup and Recovery

The system provides backup and recovery procedures to ensure data safety and data Integrity. Recovery management deals with the recovery of the database after a failure, such as a bad sector in the disc or a power failure.

Expected Output

The Orphan Home Management System is expected to overcome the constraints of the current file system. The system should be able to handle the registration of the orphans,

adopted persons or family, staffs details and enrollment of the tuition. The modules generally are able to apply the basic functions such as retrieving the data, insert, delete, update and save data.

Besides that, the proposed system is expected to minimize the time consuming in managing each transaction ever going in the orphan center every day. It is automatically saves a lot of times and human energy in handling the management. So the management will be faster and the data can be well arranged. Data also can be retrieve just in seconds rather than retrieve the data by using the filing system.

The most important part of the system is it is expected to able be backup and recovery the system failure. Whenever the system is down, the system should be able to restore the data without any changes or converting the data into the other type of database. It is more flexible and efficient.

Lastly, the system should have a strict privilege to the users in order to increase the security. It is important to avoid the unauthorized people from intruding the data in the system and makes any changes without permission to the data. With this way, the management of the data in the orphan center will be more secured.

2.3 SYSTEM SPECIFICATION

2.3.1 SOFWARE REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION:

OPERATING SYSTEM : WINDOWS

FRONT END : HTML, PHP, CSS

BACK END : MY SQL

- To use this process in an efficient manner, the user must need a system with internet connection
- Then he wants to host this application in internet, my sql database is needed for the database handling purpose.
- Then it should be user friendly application to the user.

2.3.2 APPLICATION SPECIFICATION

PHP (recursive acronym for "PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor") is a widely-used Open Source general-purpose scripting language that is especially suited for Web development and can be embedded into HTML.

PHP is mainly focused on server-side scripting, so you can do anything any other CGI program can do, such as collect form data, generate dynamic page content, or send and receive cookies. But PHP can do much more.

There are three main fields where PHP scripts are used.

- Server-side scripting. This is the most traditional and main target field for PHP. You need three things to make this work. The PHP parser (CGI or server module), a web server and a web browser. You need to run the web server, with a connected PHP installation. You can access the PHP program output with a web browser, viewing the PHP page through the server.
- Command line scripting. You can make a PHP script to run it without any server or browser. You only need the PHP parser to use it this way. This type of usage is ideal for scripts regularly executed using cron (on *nix or Linux) or Task Scheduler (on Windows). These scripts can also be used for simple text processing tasks. See the section about Command line usage of PHP for more information.
- Writing client-side GUI applications. PHP is probably not the very best language to write windowing applications, but if you know PHP very well, and would like to use some advanced PHP features in your client-side applications you can also use PHP-GTK to write such programs. You also have the ability to write cross-platform applications this way. PHP-GTK is an extension to PHP, not available in the main distribution. If you are interested in PHP-GTK, visit its own website.

PHP can be used on all major operating systems, including Linux, many UNIX variants (including HP-UX, Solaris and OpenBSD), Microsoft Windows, Mac OS X, RISC OS, and probably others. PHP has also support for most of the web servers today. This includes Apache, Microsoft Internet Information Server, Personal Web Server, Netscape

and iPlanet servers, Oreilly Website Pro server, Caudium, Xitami, OmniHTTPd, and many others. For the majority of the servers PHP has a module, for the others supporting the CGI standard, PHP can work as a CGI processor.

So with PHP, you have the freedom of choosing an operating system and a web server. Furthermore, you also have the choice of using procedural programming or object oriented programming, or a mixture of them. Although not every standard OOP feature is realized in the current version of PHP, many code libraries and large applications (including the PEAR library) are written only using OOP code.

With PHP you are not limited to output HTML. PHP's abilities include outputting images, PDF files and even Flash movies (using libswf and Ming) generated on the fly. You can also output easily any text, such as XHTML and any other XML file. PHP can auto generate these files, and save them in the file system, instead of printing it out, forming a server-side cache for your dynamic content.

Portability

PHP is designed to run on many operating systems and to cooperate with many Servers and databases. You can build for a UNIX environment and shift your work to NT without a problem. You can test a project with Personal Web Server and install it on a UNIX system running on PHP as an Apache module. PHP is truly cross-platform. It runs on the Windows operating system, most versions of UNIX including Linux, and even the Macintosh. Support is provided for a range of Web servers including Apache (itself open source and cross-platform), Microsoft Internet Information Server, Website Pro, the iPlanet Web Server, and Microsoft's Personal Web Server. The latter is useful if you want to test your scripts offline on a Windows machine, although Apache can also be run on Windows.

You can also compile PHP as a standalone application. You can then call it from the command line. In this book, we will concentrate on building Web applications; PHP is designed to integrate easily with databases. This feature is one of the factors that make the language such a good choice for building sophisticated Web applications. Many databases are directly supported, including Adabas D, InterBase, Solid, dBASE, mSQL, Sybase,

Empress, MySQL, Velocis, FilePro, Oracle, UNIX dbms, Informix, and Postgre SQL. PHP also supports ODBC.

MySQL

- MySQL is a database server.
- MySQL is a multi-threaded, multi-user sever.
- MySQL supports standard SQL.
- MySQL compiles on a number of platforms.
- MySQL is free to download and use.

2.3.3 HARDWARE SPECIFICATION

The following are the hardware devices that will be needed for the system

- A personal computer (Core i3, 1.70GHz or higher recommendation)
- Minimum RAM of 2GB
- Un-interrupted Power Supply (UPS)
- Printer.

2.3.4 SOFTWARE DESCRIPTION

- Operating System : Windows Xp, Windows 7, 8, 10
- Browser : Mozilla Fire fox, Internet explorer, Chrome.
- Macromedia products : Dreamweaver Photoshop flash
- Database tool : Xammp

2.3.5 COST ESTIMATION AND SHEDULING

Estimating the cost of the software product is one of the most difficult and error prone tasks in the software engineering. It is difficult to make an accurate cost estimate during the planning phase of the software development of the large number of unknown factors at that time, yet contracting practices often require a firm cost commitment as part of the feasibility study. This compelled with the competitive nature of business, is a major factor that contributes to the wide spread cost schedule overruns of software projects.

In recognition of this problem, some organizations use a series of cost estimates. A preliminary estimate is prepared during the planning phase and presented at the project feasibility review and the final estimate is presented at the preliminary design review. Sometimes several product options and associated costs are presented at the reviews. This allows the customer to choose a cost effective solution from range of possible solutions.

2.4.1 SCHEDULING

DEVELOPMENT STATGES	NO. OF DAYS
Studying the Problem	5
Developing Solution Strategies	10
Design Process	15
Module Separation	3
Coding	30
Implementation and Testing	7
TOTAL	**70**

The first stage of the project, which involves studying the problem, took around five days. This is one of the most basic and significant stages of a project where the developer creates a solid understanding of the problem. Ten days was spent developing an ideal solution strategy for the problem. Design process was the actual solution was devised within a period of fifteen days. The various process modules in the project were separated in three days. The real challenge of the project –coding was completed in thirty days. The functioning and testing of the application was completed within seven days. The total number of days was that was necessary was seventy.

CHAPTER 3

DESIGN CONCEPTS

3.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

3.1 FUNDAMENTAL DESIGN CONCEPTS

The modern system of collecting data from the orphan is more effective and reliable. This is so because the system collects the precise information concerning every orphan, also the modern system or computerized system of collecting data will keep record for every long period of time and also the record can be search, update and save in the database. It also provides opportunity for the organization to have record of present and previous orphans automatically.

System Design involves the following concepts:

- Feasibility study
- Program analysis and design
- Program coding and unit test
- System test
- Installation maintenance

With the new system, the problem of not having the relevant information about an orphan will be minimal, unlike in the old system of collecting data. This is so because every orphan will have all the necessary data attached with his/her contact address, so as to make it easier for the organization to know which kind of assistance to give him/her a to locate in case of any unforeseen contingency.

Moreover, in the old system of retrieving information from the orphan, the officer in-charge will hardly know the record of the town and the locality that send their children more for assistance. But in the new or modern system of collecting information the

organization will know the number of children that come from each state. The modern system also provides identification number to each orphan who will make it less cumbersome or less stressful to search. The new system provides identification number and their records are written and save in the database, such that one can easily print the hard copy of his profile.

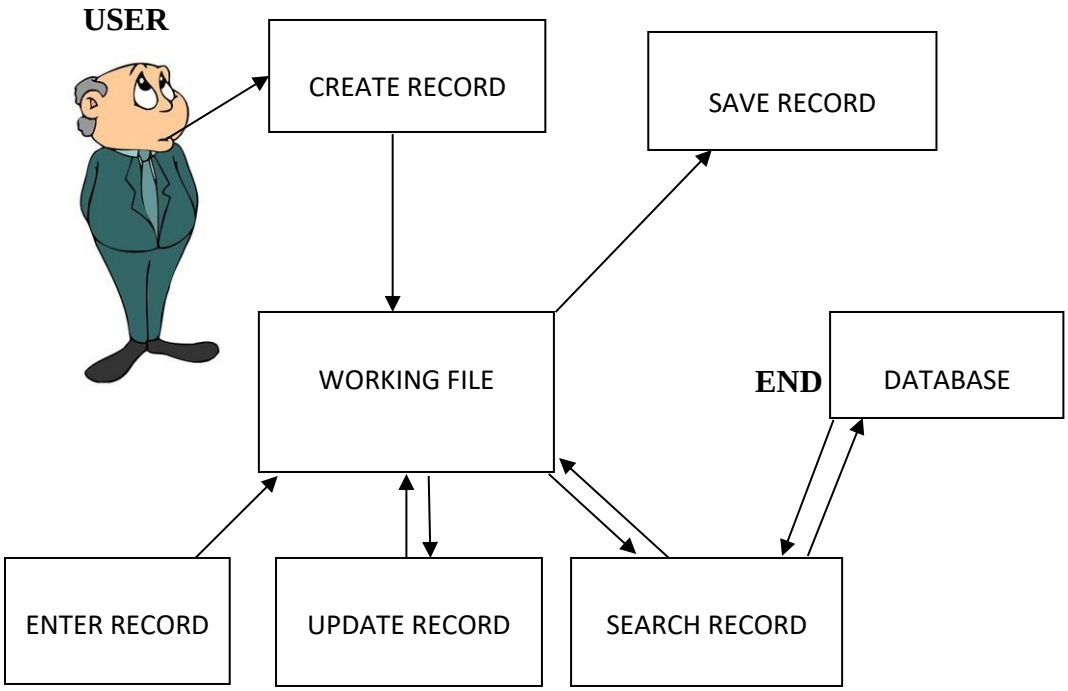


Figure 1 New system design diagram

3.2 Database Design

To produce a detail data model of any database, a process involving the design of interface either logically or physically must come up. Where the logical data model contains all the needed physical design choice and physical parameters needed to generate a design in a data definition language, which can then be used to create a database. A fully attributed data model contains details attributes for each entity. Therefore, the design of the database will be logical design of the base data structure use to store data. However, in a relational

database these representations are converted to tables. The objective of this paper was to design a database system that will enable the management of Flordibert Foundation to keep efficient, reliable, accessible and accurate records of orphans. The following basic steps can be used while planning the database regardless of the size and complexity of the database:

- Gather the information
- Identify the objects
- Design the model
- Identify the type of information for each object
- Identify the relationships among the objects

3.3 MODULE DESCRIPTION

3.3.1 THIS PROJECT INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING MODULES:

The system is going to be used by the staffs and director of the Orphan Home Care which is Flordibert Foundation to save all the important data. Based on concept the system is designed especially for the chosen Orphan Home Care and it is a standalone system. The scope includes the targeted user and function that involved in the system. The system does not cover the financial of the orphanage home.

User

The user of the Orphan Home System will be divided into high-level staff and low-level staff.

High-level staff

a) The administrator is the high-level staff they have high level authority of using the system. Besides that, they know all the flow of the system and also can view all the details of the system.

b) The administrator has to make sure the system does not have problem and the low level staff do not have problem when using the system.

c) The administrator will set the data policies for the company, set the standard for control and usage of data.

d) The administrator also has to make the back-up, maintenance and tuning of the system.

e)

Low-level staff

a) Staff has to place for the registration of new orphan, such as personal details and others.

b) The staff also can add, update and search for the related data by the way, low-level staff also can delete the data that related to the registration.

Function

This system includes several functions which are:

Log In

Before using the system, the user needs to log in. After success, they can proceed with the system.

Registration

b) Add

The user can add new orphan or staff including the details into the database.

View Records

d) Search

The staff can search the data by id number, name of orphan or staffs. For example, the staff can search the total orphan for each room.

e) Delete

The user can delete the data of the orphans and staffs. It includes the details of them

f) Edit

They also can edit the changes of the orphan or staffs and save it as update data.

Tuition

a) Add

The staff is able to add the details about the students who want to enroll for the tuition's subjects.

View Enrollment of tuition

d) Search

The staff can search the data by id number or name of subjects or orphan.

e) Delete

The user can delete the data of the orphan and their enrollment.

f) Edit

They also can edit the changes of the enrollment and save it as update data. Adopter

b) Add

The staff is able to add the details about new adopter. The new adopter maybe a person or a family. View Adopter

d) search

Staff can search the data by id number or name of adopter.

e) Delete

The user can delete the data of the adopter. It includes the details of them.

f) Edit

They also can edit the changes of the adopter and save it as update data.

Backup and Recovery

c) Backup

The admin can do the database backup at any single time. The backup file will be saved based on version.

d) Recovery

The admin are able to retrieve the backup files to restore the database if the database damaged.

Monthly Report

b) Generate the reports of the orphans based on the records or the total orphans per year at the Orphan Home.

Log Out

b) After the user finish using the system, they need to log out from the system.

Database Design

To produce a detail data model of any database, a process involving the design of interface either logically or physically must come up. Where the logical data model contains all the needed physical design choice and physical parameters needed to generate a design in a data definition language, which can then be used to create a database. A fully attributed data model contains details attributes for each entity. Therefore, the design of the database will be logical design of the base data structure use to store data. However, in a relational database these representations are converted to tables. The objective of this paper was to design a database system that will enable the management of Flordibert Foundation to keep efficient, reliable, accessible and accurate records of orphans. The following basic steps can be used while planning the database regardless of the size and complexity of the database:

- Gather the information
- Identify the objects
- Design the model
- Identify the type of information for each object
- Identify the relationships among the objects

Input Design

Input refers to the elements of data that are keyed into the computer for processing. For the purpose of this project, a form called an orphan entry form will be design for the purpose of entering the orphan's data.

Output Design

This section explains the graphical user interface, menus, forms, reports, and output that can be obtained when the program is executed. Output is generally referred to as the result that is generated by the computer system. This system will be capable of generating and printing various reports through program generators in different formats.

3.3 DESIGN NOTATIONS

3.3.1 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

Data Flow Diagram (DFD) is a diagrammatic representation of the project that depicts information flow and transforms that are applied as data move from input to output. The DFD also known as **Data Flow Graphs** or **Bubble Chart**. The data flow shows the interface between system and external terminators.

The DFD is one of the most important tools used by system analyst. DFD are made up of a number symbols, which represent system components. Most data flow modeling methods use four kinds of symbols. These symbols are used to represent four kinds of system components. Processes, data stores, data flows and external entities. Processes are represented by circles in DFD. Data flow is represented by a thin line in the DFD and each data store has a unique name and square or rectangle represent external entities.

Unlike detailed flowchart, DFD do not supply detailed description of the modules but graphically describes a systems data and how the data interact with the system.

To construct a DFD, we use,

- Arrow
- Circles
- Open End Box
- Squares

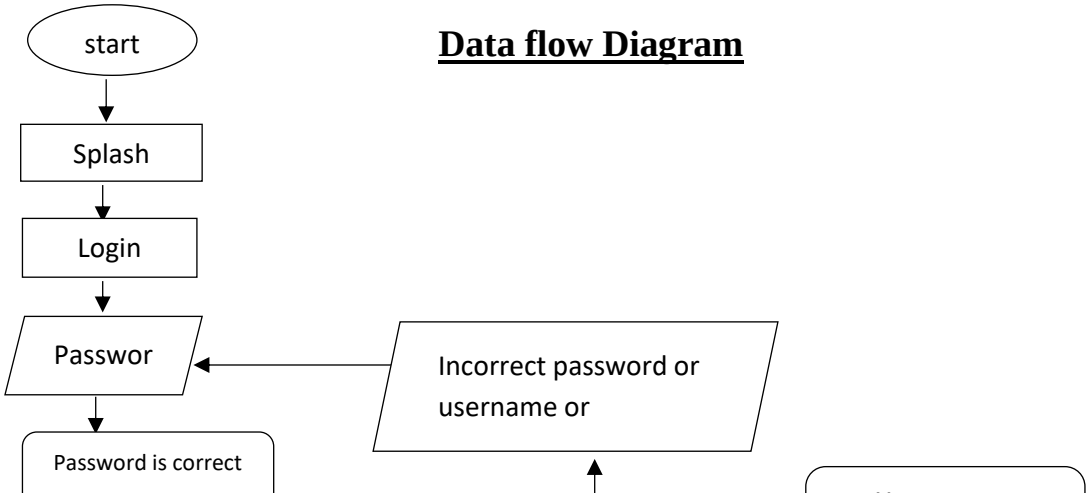
An arrow identifies the data flow in motion. It is a pipeline through which information is flown like the rectangle in the flow chart. Circle stands for process that converts data into information. An open-ended box represents the data store, data at rest or a temporary repository of data. A square defines a source or destination of system data.

Six rules for constructing a Data Flow Diagram

- Arrows should not cross each other.
- Squares, Circles and Files must bear names.
- Decomposed data flow squares and circles can have same names.
- Choose meaningful names for data flow.

- Draw all data flows around the outside of the diagram.

Data flow Diagram



3.4 DATABASE SCHEMA

3.4.1 DESIGN PROCESS

3.4.2 Database design

Database Name: **flordibertfoundation**

The overall design of a database for the purpose of information collection to be store is the primary objective of the database. In computing this term, the instance or entity of a database will be treated as a table of information consisting fields and topples.

Table 1: Table for the Orphan database system: Orphan info

NO	Orphan Information	Data type
1	ID	**INT**
2	First name	**VARCHAR**
3	Middle name	**VARCHAR**
4	Last name	**VARCHAR**
5	Gender	**VARCHAR**
6	Date of birth	**DATE**
7	Religion	**VARCHAR**

Table 2: Table for the Orphan database system: Description

No	Description	Data type
1	Height	**VARCHAR**
2	Hair colour	**VARCHAR**
3	Hair type	**VARCHAR**
4	Weight	**DECIMAL**
5	Body size	**VARCHAR**

7	Other information necessary	**TEXT**

Table 3: Table for the Orphan database system: Medical info questionnaire

No	Medical info questionnaire	TEXT
1	Does child have any fracture/bruises	**VARCHAR**
2	If yes state the condition	**VARCHAR**
3	Does child have any unusual attitude	**VARCHAR**

4	If yes state the condition	**VARCHAR**
5	Does child have any allergies	**VARCHAR**
6	If yes state the condition	**VARCHAR**
7	Does child have any mental disorder	**VARCHAR**
8	If yes state the condition	**VARCHAR**
9	Does child have any disability	**VARCHAR**
10	If yes state the condition	**VARCHAR**
11	Does child have any violent attitude	**VARCHAR**
12	If yes state the condition	**VARCHAR**
13	Does child have any sexual imbalance	**VARCHAR**
14	If yes state the condition	**VARCHAR**
15	In case of any other issue we need to know please tell us	**VARCHAR**

Table 4: Table for the Orphan database system: Contact details

No	Contact details	Data type
1	Guardian name	**VARCHAR**
2	Guardian info/address	**VARCHAR**
3	Telephone number	**VARCHAR**
4	House number	**VARCHAR**
5	Street name	**VARCHAR**
6	Country and region	**VARCHAR**

Table 5: Table for the orphanage phone system: Orphan Accommodation Details & Facilitator

NO	ORPHAN ACCOMODATION DETAILS & FACILITATOR	DATA TYPE
1	House Name	**VARCHAR**
2	House Number	**VARCHAR**
3	Room Number	**VARCHAR**
4	Help Line	**VARCHAR**
5	Full Name of Facilitator	**VARCHAR**
6	Address	**VARCHAR**
7	Gender	**VARCHAR**
8	Date of Birth	**DATE**

3.4.3 INPUT DESIGN

This software is design to maintain and to show the products in a market via internet. This software can be done by using php and MySQL as a back end.

It is use to show the dealership details marketing details product details and the client interaction via email is used to run on internet.

This system is used to give the feedback by the customer to the admin mail and to find the details about product. Cost wise and the details maintain the products in the database securely.

A software design is a meaningful engineering representation of some software product that is to be built. A design can be traced to the customer's requirements and can be assessed for quality against predefined criteria. In the software engineering context, design focuses on four major areas of concern: data, architecture, interfaces and components.

The design process is very important. This phase provides us with representation of software that can be assessed for quality. Furthermore, this is the only phase in which

the customer's requirements can be accurately translated into a finished software product or system. As such, software design serves as the foundation for all software engineering steps that follow regardless of which process model is being employed. Without a proper design, we risk building an unstable system – one that will fail when small changes are made, one that may be difficult to test; one whose quality cannot be assessed until late in the software process, perhaps when critical deadlines are approaching and much capital has already been invested into the product.

During the design process, the software specifications are transformed into design models that describe the details of the data structures, system architecture, interface, and components. Each design product is reviewed for quality before moving to the next phase of software development. At the end of the design process a design specification document is produced. This document is composed of the design models that describe the data, architecture, interfaces and components.

At the data and architectural levels the emphasis is placed on the patterns as they relate to the application to be built. Whereas at the interface level, human ergonomics often dictate the design approach employed. Lastly, at the component level the design is concerned with a "programming approach" which leads to effective data and procedural designs.

3.4.4 OUTPUT DESIGN

This section explains the graphical user interface, menus, forms, reports, and output that can be obtained when the program is executed. Output is generally referred to as the result that is generated by the computer system. This system will be capable of generating and printing various reports through program generators in different formats.

CHAPTER 4

TESTING

4.0 TESTING AND IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 TESTING METHODOLOGIES

4.2 SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

In the implementation phase, the developers code new components from the design specifications and revise existing components to meet new requirements. They integrate each component into growing system, and perform unit and integration testing to ensure that newly added capabilities functions correctly. In a typical project, developers build several subsystems simultaneously from individual components. The team repeatedly tests each subsystem as new components are coded and integrate into the evolving software. At intervals, they combine subsystem capabilities into a complete working system for testing end-to-end processing capabilities. The sequences in which components are coded and integrate into the executable subsystems into system are defined in an implementation plan that is prepared by the user during the detailed design phase. The system test plan and a draft of the user's guide in preparation for the system testing phase that follows were produce in this regard. Implementation is considered to be complete when all code for the system has been subjected to peer review, tested and integrate into the system.

4.3 Choice of Programming Language:

The design and implementation of any automated system greatly depend upon the quality of software used to design such system. For the purpose of this computerization process, HTML was used for the design. This programming language was opted for due to the aesthetic user inter-phase feature it offers and its flexibility. The program is compatible with other programming language or customized application such as HTML, which was used in creating the database for the proposed system. SQL was chosen because it is a relational database management system; it is fast and easy to implement. Generally, the implementation of a system refers to the transformation of the system specification designed, from the originally obtained requirement, into program codes. The implementation of this system, involved the writing of programs in visual basic language. At various stages in the development of a system, the system analyst has to communicate

ideas about the system, proposal must be submitted to the management for approval, users need to know what the system will do and what is required of them in terms of clerical procedures, operations staff need instruction for running the computer based system. This section identifies the types of report required and gives checklist of their contents. The checklist provides guidance and higher standard presentations.

Main parts of the detailed spec of this software:

- **Design**

Different type of catalogue, Windows & others etc.

- **Orphan info**

Details are entered here about the first name, middle name, last name, gender, date of birth and religion of the orphan yet to be registered into the home.

- **Description**

Details about the orphan yet to enter the children's home or about to leave the children's home due to adoption. It entails the body structure, weight, height, eye colour, hair type and other information that will help the officer in charge know more about the adopter or orphan.

- **Medical Info Questionnaire**

Details about the health condition of the orphan within or yet be included to the number of orphans in the children's home. It's a simple based questions and an additional space for individual/ officer in charge to record into the database concerning the orphan's past and present status.

- **Contact details**

Details of the guardian, guardian info/address, telephone number, house number, street number and country in which the adopter resides. This is to aid the orphanage home to monitor the up keep of the orphans adopted

4.5 Comparison of Existing System

Table shows the comparison of four (4) existing systems. From the below table, it shows that every system has their own way to operate the systems.

Table 5: Comparison of the existing systems

	School Management System	**Hospital Management System**	**Orphanage Home Management System**
Keep track of the assignments	✓		
Easy to use (user-friendly)	✓		✓
Registration module	✓	✓	✓
Printing	✓	✓	✓
Track daily appointment and tasks	✓	✓	

For the conclusion, the four systems above have almost similar function which is management of a specific institution. Whatever, not all the modules in these systems is similar to each other according to their purposes of existence.

Back End

The back end can be defined as the database used for any applications which stores records. The following are some common back end:

a) Microsoft Access

b) Fox Pro

c) SQL Server

d) Sybase

For this research, few databases have been picked up to differentiate the structure and features for each of the databases. Here are some of the comparison for database which is SQL Server, Oracle and MySQL.

4.6 SQL Server

SQL Server is a client-based RDBMS, which means that it receives requests to process data from client applications, performs the work to process those requests, and sends the results back to the client. This general architecture includes a number of key elements to ensure its success and efficiency. Depending on the version of SQL Server that the user installs, they will have differing hardware and software requirements. Table 2.2 below provides a listing of the minimum requirements for SQL Server 7 and 2000, as well as those that would be recommended as practical for a small-to medium-sized installation.

Table 6: SQL Server Hardware Requirements

Component	SQL Server 7.0 Minimum	SQL Server 2000 Minimum	Recommended
Processor	Pentium 166 MHz	Pentium 166 MHz	Intel Dual Core or Later
Memory (RAM)	256 MB	256MB	8GB and above

Hard Disk Space	80GB	80GB	1GB and above
File System	NTFS or FAT	NTFS or FAT	NTFS
Browser	Internet Explorer 4.01 SP1 or later	Internet Explorer 4.01 SP1 or later	Mozilla Firefox 38.0b7/Chrome V47.0.252680 m or later

MySQL Server

The MySQL server is software: service that runs on a computer, typically a UNIX or Windows machine. The MySQL server accepts requests from clients and sends results back to them. The MySQL can be installed under any 32-bit version of Windows. Windows XP, Windows 7 and the new Windows are the best platforms for the MySQL server because they are true multitasking systems and can run MySQL as a service.

MySQL has a robust API set supporting multiple programming languages. The languages supported are C, C++, Eiffel, Java, Perl, PHP, Python, and TLC. MySQL also has a privilege and password system based on system tables. This system is very flexible and requires some thought to implement more than simple rules. It makes the MySQL a secured database.

Front End

The front end is the interface of a system. For this research the developer will Focus on PHP and Apache to support the MySQL. The further explanation that the developer has gained will be discussed in this sub topic. PHP is an interpreted language. It is available for almost all platforms, including Linux, other versions of the UNIX family, and Windows. PHP enables the user to generate Web pages on-the-fly. This can be done by pulling data from databases or files, manipulating that data, and then sending that data to a Web Browser. Using PHP, the user can update databases, create databases and perform mathematical calculations (including complex trigonometric functions). The users are able to create and delete arbitrary files on the system, depending on the level of security which they have PHP running.

PHP can also be built to run as a standalone program executing a file containing PHP code. This allows the users to run timed programs using cron, or long-running programs from the command line.

On the other hand, Apache Web Server is needed to host the PHP language module to function properly. Apache occupies over 60% of the market and last quarter added over a million Apache Web servers to the internet. It is not the fastest Web server available, but it is very stable. It is highly expendable though the use of modules. One of the greatest features of the Apache Web server is that it is free.

Techniques

Beside the sources of the internet, the other resources have been collected from various ways such as magazines, books and through the interview with the expertise that are involving in developing a system. Most of the information was gathered from various types of books such as SSADM a Practical Approach, Lab Modules and so on forth.

Project Methodology

The methodology selection can develop quality system and give more benefits to the developer especially for cost and time. To develop this project, the Database Life Cycle (DBLC) methodology will be implemented.

Database Development Methodology

Within the larger information system, the database, too, is subject to a life cycle. The Database Life Cycle (DBLC) & six (6) phases; database: initial study, database design, implementation and loading testing and evaluation, operation, and maintenance and evolution.

The Database Life Cycle (DBLC) contains six phases.

i) Database Initial study
ii) Database design
iii) Implementation and loading
iv) Testing and evaluation
v) Operation
vi) Maintenance and evaluation

At the first phase, the actions that are taken are analyzing the company situation, define problems and constraints, define objectives and define scope and boundaries of the

system. On the second phase, the developer will create the conceptual design, select the DBMS software, create the logical design and create the physical design. Then, on the implementation and loading stage, DBMS will be installed, along with creating the database and load or convert the data.

Next, on the fourth stage, the actions that will be taken are test the database, fine-tune the database and evaluate the database and its application programs. On operation phase, the developer will produce the required information flow and on the final phase, they will introduce changes and make enhancements.

System Development Methodology

The Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC) is an abstract description of software development and modification process. The methodology is divided into two (2) which is Object-oriented Analysis and Design Model (OOADM) and Structured System Analysis and Design Model (SSADM).

OOADM is concerned with developing an object-oriented model of a software system to implement the identified requirements. The objects in an object-oriented design are related to the solution to the problem and basically using the UML.

For the approach of this project, the Structured System Analysis and Design method (SSADM) will be implemented using one of the life cycle models. The comparison between life cycle models is shown as table 5 below.

Table 7: Comparison of lifecycle models

Life Cycle Model	Strengths	Weakness
Code-and-fix model	-Fine for short programs that require no maintenance	-Totally unsatisfactory for nontrivial programs
Waterfall model	-Disciplined approach -Document driven	-Delivered product may not meet client's needs

Rapid-prototyping model	-Ensures that the delivered product meets the client's needs	-Indiscipline in software development
Spiral model	-Risk driven	-Need the expertise to handle the programs

The system will be developed using the waterfall model. A sample waterfall life cycle model as shown in figure 5 comprises the following phases.

i. Requirements analysis and specification

Requirements analysis is usually the first phase of a large-scale software development Project. It is undertaken after a feasibility study has been performed to define the precise Cost and benefits of a software system. Such study may be performed by the customer, the developer, a marketing organization, or any combination of the three. In cases where the requirements are not clear, the waterfall model is the best solution. Eg: For a system that has never been done before, much interaction is required

Between the user and the developer. The requirements *at* this stage are in end-user terms. Various software engineering methodologies advocate that this phase must also produce user manuals and system test plans.

ii. Design and specification

Once the requirements for a system have been documented, software engineers design a software system to meet them. This phase is sometimes split into two sub phases: architectural or high-level design and detailed design. High-level design deals with the overall module structure and organization, rather than the details of the modules. The hi-level design is refined by designing each module in detail (detailed design).

iii. Coding and module testing

This is the phase that produces the actual code that will be delivered to the customer as the Running system. The other phases of the life cycle may also develop codes, such as prototypes, tests and test drivers, but these are for use by the developer. Individual modules developed in this phase are also tested before being delivered to the next phase.

iv. Integration and system testing

All the modules that have been developed before and tested individually are put together-integrated-in this phase and tested as a whole system.

v. Delivery and maintenance

Once the system passes all the tests, it is delivered to the customer and enters the Maintenance phase. Any modifications made to the system after initial deliveries are usually attributed to this phase.

In the traditional life cycle model, called the "waterfall model", each phase has Well defined starting and ending points, with clearly identifiable deliverables to the next phase. Separating the requirements analysis phase from the design phase is an instance of a fundamental "what/how" dichotomy. The general principle involves making a clear distinction between what the problem is and how to solve the problem. In this case the requirements phase attempts to specify what the problem is.

There are usually many ways that the requirements may be met, including some solutions that do not involve the use of computers at all. The purpose of the design phase is to specify a particular software system that will meet the stated requirements. In the design phase, which follows the design phase, a particular system is coded to meet the design specification.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

5.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 CONCLUSION

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.

This paper proposed an orphanage management information system that will change the conventional manual management to a computerized management system. The study so far has looked at vast importance of computer information system and how they are applies to the information and management in the orphanages information.

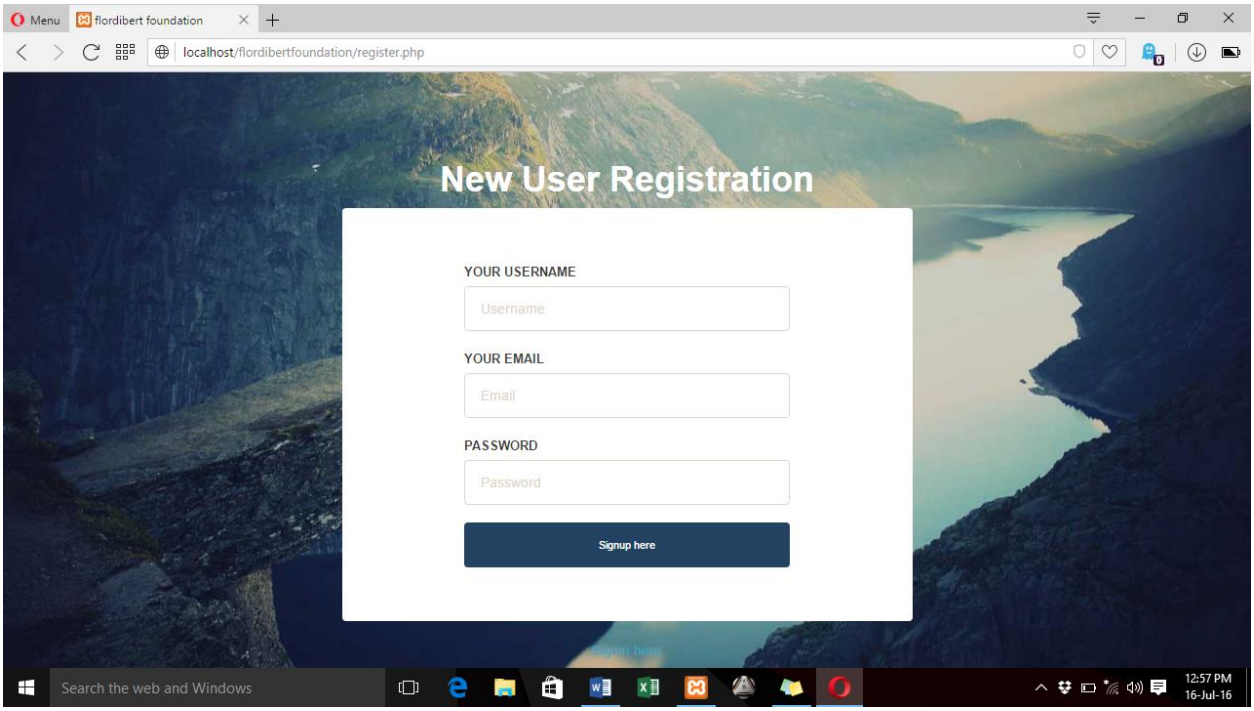
Therefore, this new system will provide the organization with a flexible application system that will be manipulated to meet up with use. Orphanage information system is a dynamic and flexible database system that can be implemented with a maximum performance. The system should be implemented to facilitate easy and effective registration and verification of orphan's information. Hence, the following recommendation has been made:

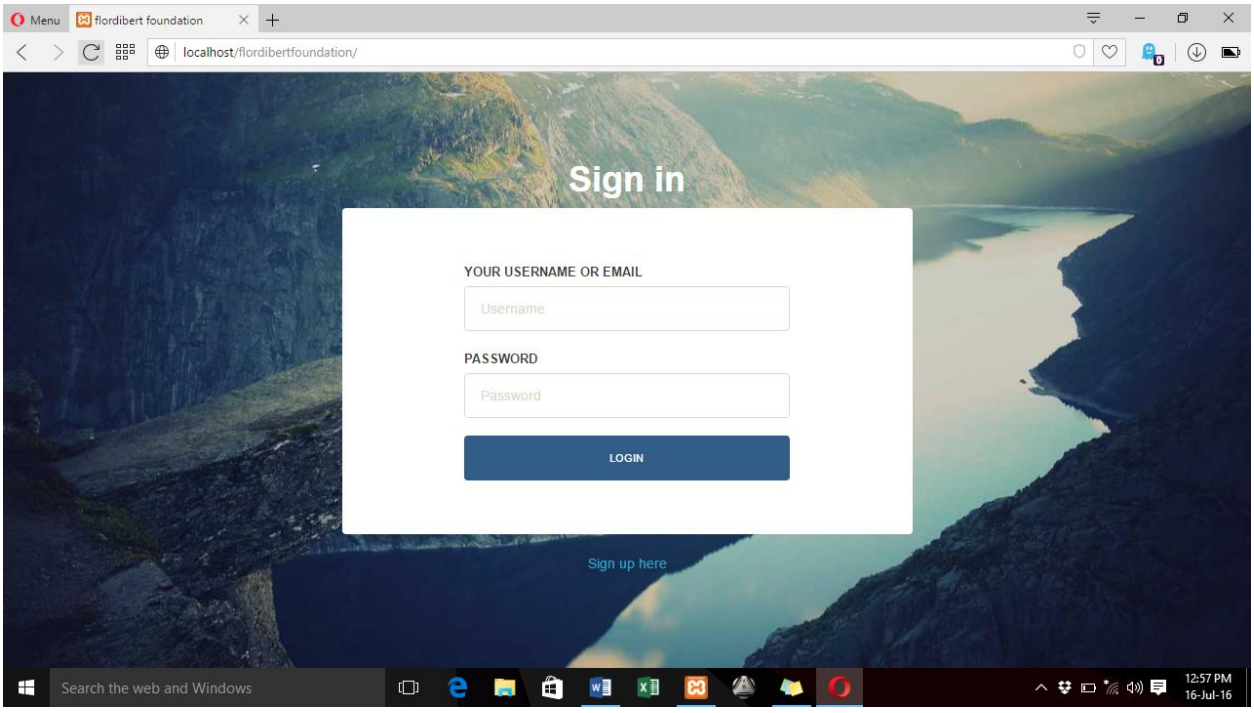
I. The current system of record keeping should be change or improved to meet up growing standard of global database technology and user's requirement

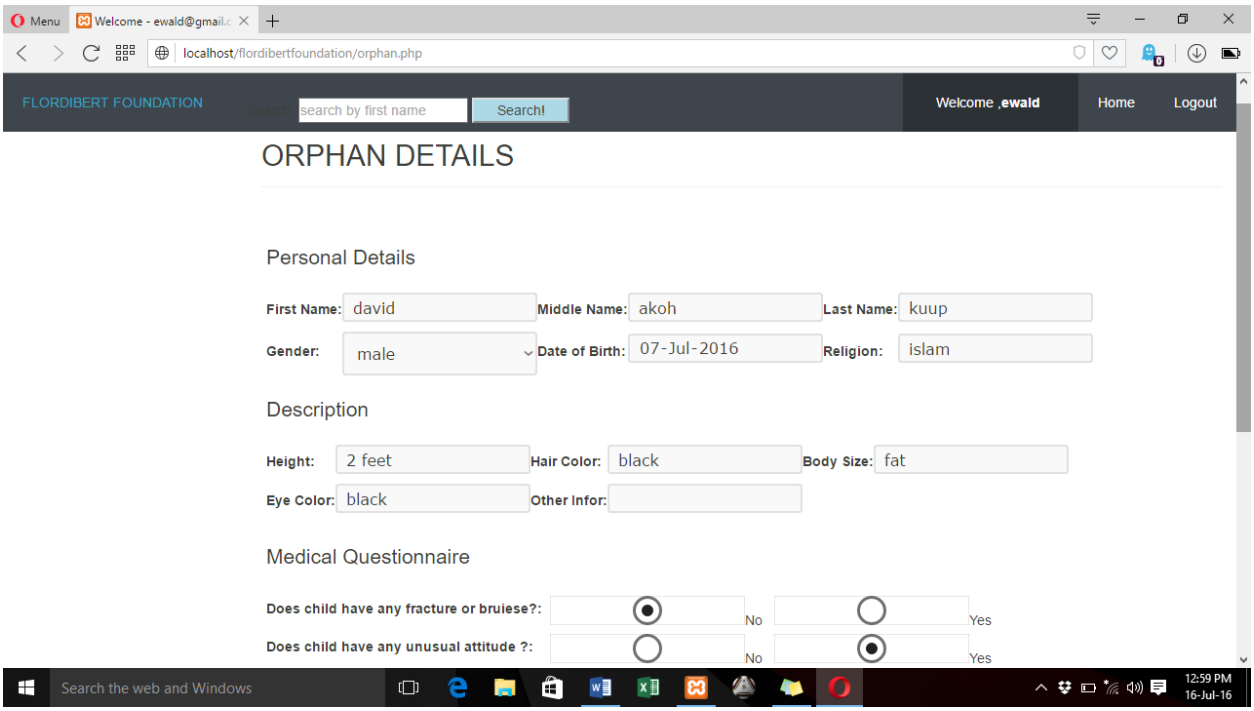
II. The record system should be computerized to meet international standards and of course speed up operations of orphans.

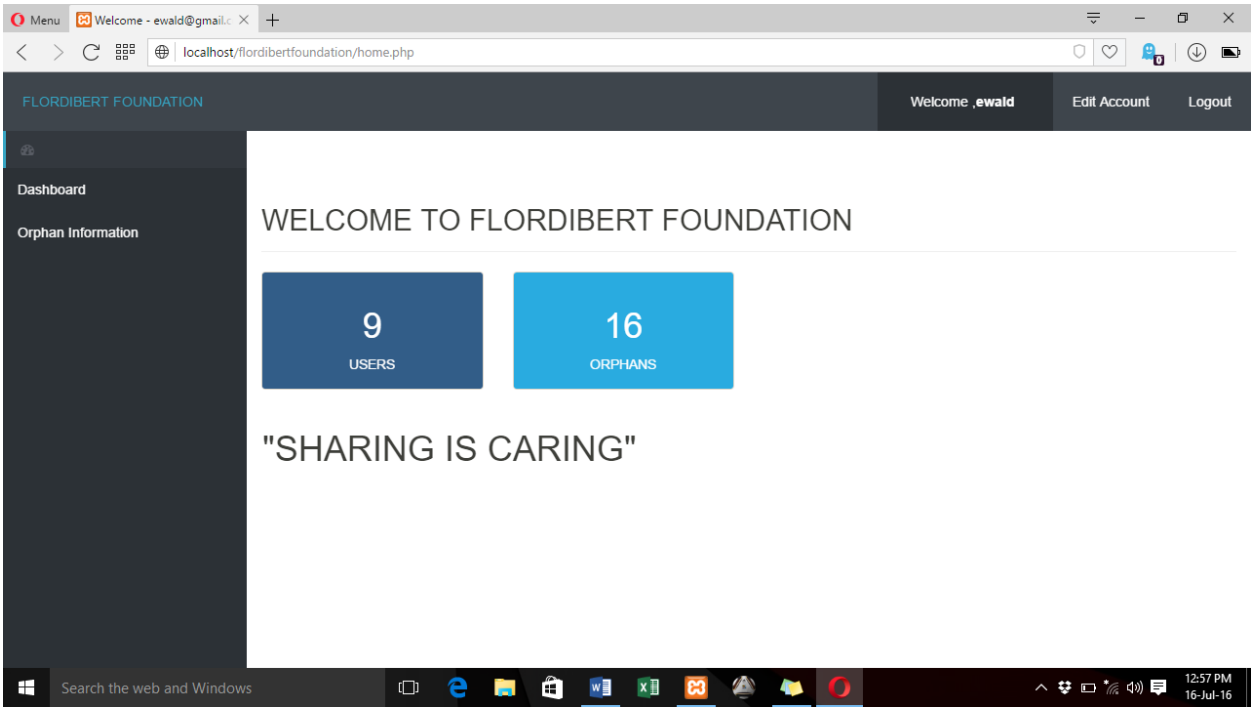
APPENDIX II

8.0 SCREEN SHOTS






Menu
Welcome - ewald@gmail.c
localhost/flordibertfoundation/orphan.php
FLORDIBERT FOUNDATION
search by first name
Search!
Welcome ,ewald
Home
Logout
ORPHAN DETAILS
Personal Details
First Name: david
Middle Name: akoh
Last Name: kuup
Gender: male
Date of Birth: 07-Jul-2016
Religion: islam
Description
Height: 2 feet
Hair Color: black
Body Size: fat
Eye Color: black
Other Infor:
Medical Questionnaire
Does child have any fracture or bruiese?: No Yes
Does child have any unusual attitude ?: No Yes
Search the web and Windows
12:59 PM
16-Jul-16


Menu
Welcome - ewald@gmail.c
localhost/flordibertfoundation/home.php
FLORDIBERT FOUNDATION
Welcome ,ewald
Edit Account
Logout
Dashboard
Orphan Information
WELCOME TO FLORDIBERT FOUNDATION
9
USERS
16
ORPHANS
"SHARING IS CARING"
Search the web and Windows
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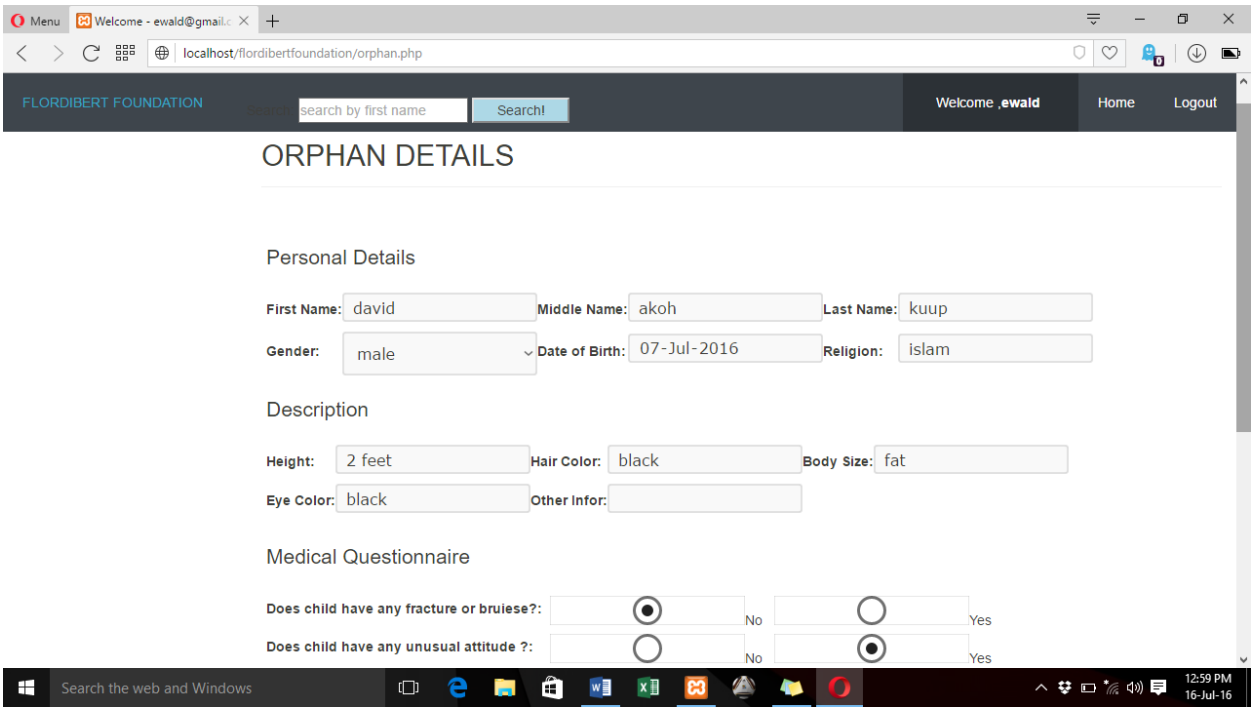
16-Jul-16


Menu
Welcome - ewald@gmail.c
localhost/flordibertfoundation/orphan.php
FLORDIBERT FOUNDATION
search by first name
Search!
Welcome ,ewald
Home
Logout
ORPHAN DETAILS
Personal Details
First Name: david
Middle Name: akoh
Last Name: kuup
Gender: male
Date of Birth: 07-Jul-2016
Religion: islam
Description
Height: 2 feet
Hair Color: black
Body Size: fat
Eye Color: black
Other Infor:
Medical Questionnaire
Does child have any fracture or bruiese?: No Yes
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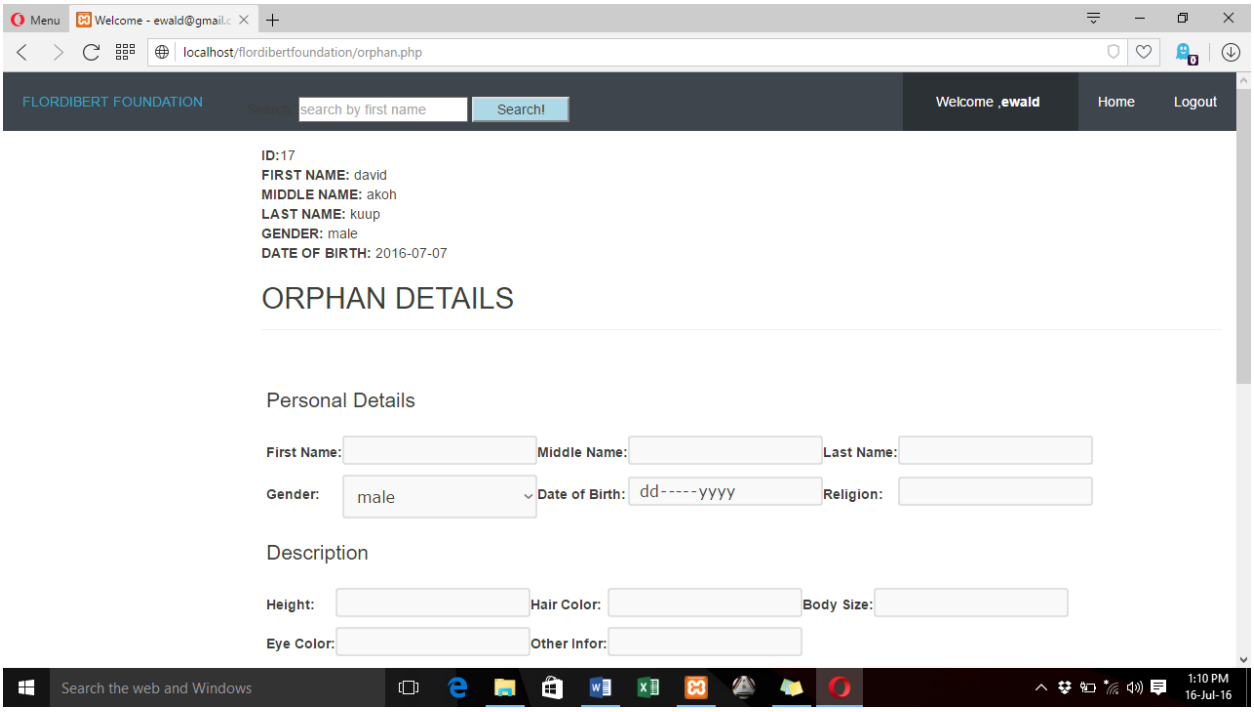
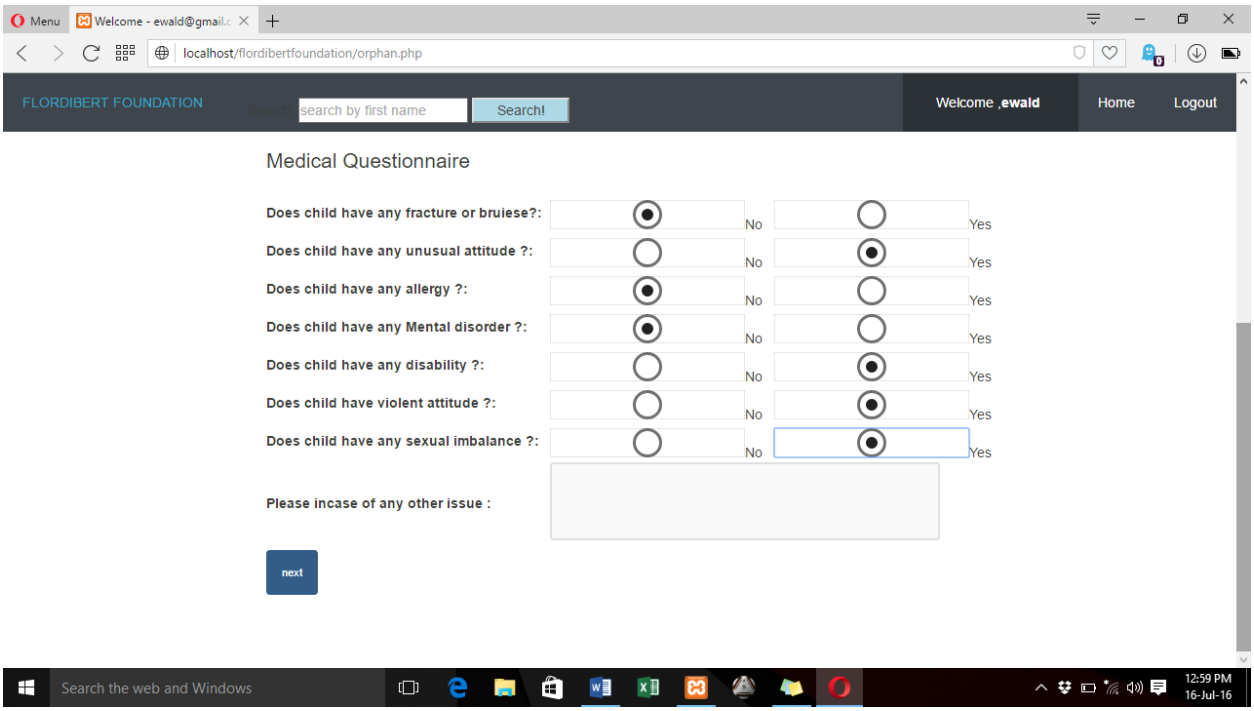
12:59 PM
16-Jul-16


Menu
Welcome - ewald@gmail.c
localhost/flordibertfoundation/orphan.php
FLORDIBERT FOUNDATION
search by first name
Search!
Welcome ,ewald
Home
Logout
ID:17
FIRST NAME: david
MIDDLE NAME: akoh
LAST NAME: kuup
GENDER: male
DATE OF BIRTH: 2016-07-07
ORPHAN DETAILS
Personal Details
First Name:
Middle Name:
Last Name:
Gender: male
Date of Birth: dd-----yyyy
Religion:
Description
Height:
Hair Color:
Body Size:
Eye Color:
Other Infor:
Search the web and Windows
1:10 PM
16-Jul-16


Menu
Welcome - ewald@gmail.c
localhost/flordibertfoundation/orphan.php
FLORDIBERT FOUNDATION
search by first name
Search!
Welcome ,ewald
Home
Logout
Medical Questionnaire
Does child have any fracture or bruiese?:
No
Yes
Does child have any unusual attitude ?:
No
Yes
Does child have any allergy ?:
No
Yes
Does child have any Mental disorder ?:
No
Yes
Does child have any disability ?:
No
Yes
Does child have violent attitude ?:
No
Yes
Does child have any sexual imbalance ?:
No
Yes
Please incase of any other issue :
next
Search the web and Windows
12:59 PM
16-Jul-16

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