**DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A COMPUTERIZED STADIUM MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM**

**BY**

**­**

**A PROJECT SUBMITTED TO COMPUTER SCIENCEDEPARTMENT,**

**SCHOOL OF SCIENCE,**

**EMMANUEL ALAYANDE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, OYO**

**IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF NIGERIA CERTICATE IN EDUCATION**

**(N.C.E)**

**APRIL 2019**

**CERTIFICATION**

I certify that this research project was carried out **by** with ***Matriculation Number*** and **with *Matriculation Number*** in the department of Computer Science, Emmanuel Alayande College of Education, Oyo as part of requirements for the award of Nigerian Certificate in Education (**NCE**) under my supervision.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ SUPERVISOR SIGNATURE AND DATE**

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**H.O.D SIGNATURE AND DATE**

**DEDICATION**

This project is solely dedicated to God Almighty who made the completion of this course a reality.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

I express my profound gratitude to the Almighty God who gave me the inspiration and courage to successfully complete this section of my academics pursuit and as well this research work.

Foremost, I am especially indebted to my project supervisor Mrs. Abdul-Rauf whose Untiring effort and intellectual support has been a great impact to the success of this research project, she has been a recognizable source of inspiration.

Worthy of thanks also to my parents Mr. & Mrs. Amoo, and my Sisters and Brothers, who has impacted positively and greatly in the success of my academics pursuit

**ABSTRACT**

*This project was centered on computerized stadium management information system. The current process of management is being operated manually and due to this procedure numerous problem are been encountered. A design was taken to computerized the manual process in order to check this problem. The problems were identified after series of interviews and examination of documents after which analysis was made and a computerized procedure recommended. This project will also suggest how to successfully implement the computerized procedure and to overcome the obstacle that would hinder the successful implementation of the system. The new system was designed using Microsoft visual basic 6.0 programming language. This language was chosen because of its easy syntax and features for developing windows based applications.*

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**CHAPTER ONE**

**1.0 INTRODUCTION**

**1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY**

The advent of computer Technology has brought relief to repetitive tasks and has helped in the better management and origination of data. Information management system can be applied to any system that facilitates storage, management and retrieved of data and information required for some particular application within a computer system. This makes it easier for data to be handled or managed.

The stadium staffs have been finding it so difficult to manage information for example, in the existing system where everything is processed manually, the operators find it difficult to store, locate or retrieve information when necessary. Also the issue of crowd control and ticketing, which is needed in events to generate income for the sector. Processing ticket for an event manually can be costly, time – consuming and waste ticket stock which is always encountered in some event due to the excess ticket processed manually.

The computer system can be used in so many ways in the stadium, for example, crowd control, processing of ticket for an event, managing office files and so on.

This work concentrates on the computerized ticket, crowd control, information management in the stadium and facility management. With the aid of computer system, the data will be properly managed, organized and construction of a suitable program that will help in the management of stadium.

**1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

Following the problem encountered in the organization, tickets that are processed for an event and the end, there will be left over (waste ticket stock) which create loss in the finance of the stadium unable to communicate with one another in other to share information which leads to time-consuming, re-entering of information and lack of centralized system for customer information.

**1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

This work is aim to reduce the work of stadium operators, managers, and individuals. Furthermore, the aims of this work are to.

1. Study the present way of processing ticket.
2. Design a new system that will enable the organization control crowd in every event.
3. Design a system that will make access to record or information easier.

**1.4 SCOPE OF THE STUDY**

There are lot of activities that takes place in the stadium an example is the processing of ticket and management of information. This research will base on a computerized management information system in the stadium.

**1.5 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

The significance of this research is to help the staffs attain excellence, accuracy, and effectiveness in the data or information with aid of an information management system.

**1.6 DEFINITION OF TERMS**

**DATA**- It is a law fact or it is unprocessed information.

**INFORMATION** - They are data that has been processed and ready for use.

**MANAGEMENT**- It is the bringing together of resources and people for the accomplishment of a specific goal.

**TICKETS** – is a piece of paper or card that gives the holder a certain right especially to enter a place, travel by public transport, or participate in an event

**STADIUM** – is a place or venue for outdoor sports, concert or other events and consist of fields or stage either partly or completely surrounded by a tiered structure, design to allow spectators stand or sit to view the event

**CHAPTER TWO**

**2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW**

Computerization is the process of building a new system upon a computer technology for input, output, processing and storing. Computer entirely replaces the manual system that is using only paper and pencil for processing.

IN BARBA D.L.A (1979) in his contribution says that computerization does not only involve computer technology consisting to only hardware and software but also the communication link, that is it establishes the link for data communication devices to interact and share data as well as transferring data/information from one location to another. Besides, computers can be used for keeping records and these records are always available whenever they are needed and the need of carrying office file from one place to another is eliminated and in most cases some document may get lost or be tampered with the transmit.

DAVIES D.W (1979) state that computers have replaced manual technology because of its ability to process large volume of data or even handle complex work (processing cap ability) at a very high speed. It gives out accurate result at each time except when it is fed with incorrect data, Garbage-in-garbage-out. Hence, the need for computerization is certified.

In this stadium, computerization help to keep accurate records in which case one can call up a customer record to find out necessary information about the customer when needed. This also helps to reduce redundancy in collecting customer’s record and also eliminate the problem of missing of some customer files.

Also FRENCH CS. (1996) states that a file is a document stored in the computer individually by name and is organized in a particular way with a well defined structure consisting of a collection of records each of which are made up of files.

HENRY C.L. (commented that a typical organization has a large number of files, many of which may be stored on a computer device. We call these data machine readable because one can use computer to process them. Paper files on the other hand are much less accessible. A large organization related file as part of a database.

FRENCH C.S also defined a database as a single organization collection of structured data stored with a minimum of duplication of data items so as to provide consistent users of the system but is independent of programs that use the data. Databases are normally set up in order to meet the information needs of major parts of an organization. It is not possible to construct a database in a single operation; it is usually built up section. During this process it is possible to:

* Add new “files” of data.
* Add new fields to record already present in the base.
* Create relationship between the items of data.

A database requires to be stored on large capacity direct access devices. The usual medium is the magnetic disk. For security purposes a copy of the database may be held on magnetic tape or disk.

Although to the user, the database may appear as a collection of files, data in database is organized in a more complex way than data in conventional files. Database may be classified according to the approach taken to database organization. The classes are relational, network, hierarchical and file inversions. But this project work discusses more on relational database, which is it users, types of table called relations.

Data description must be standardized for this reasons a data description language (D.D.L) is provided which must be compared to the declarations and processing statement in a compared to the declarations and processing statement in a conventional programming language.

Since complex files are processed in the database, a complex software system called database management system is required for construct, expands and maintain the database. It provides the controlled interface between the user and the data in the database. The DBMS allocated storage of data.

It maintains indices so that any required data can be retrieved and so that separate items of data in the database can be cross-refrenced. The DBMS provides facilities for different types of file processing such as process a complete file (serially or sequentially) process required records (selective sequential or random) and retrieved individual records. It has the function of providing security for the data in the database.

KENT (1983), present a set of guiding to make NORMALIZATION more intentive. Firstly, normal form requires that all occurrence of a record type contain the same number of fields. As a result of record cannot contain a repeating group. Second normal forms require the design to examine the relationship between key field and other field in the record. In general, normalization creates a database in which there is minimum redundancy of data and risk of demanding the database through updating is minimized.

Most computerized systems cannot accept data informs customary to human communication such as speech or hand written documents. It is necessary therefore to present data to the computer in a way that provides easily conversion into its own electronic pulse based form. This is commonly achieved by typing the data into keyboard devices that convert it into machine sensible forms. Data finally enters storage.

GRAWHIL M.C draw a distintion between data and information. By using the description information storage and retrieval rather that storage and retrieval that emphasis is firmly place upon something meaningful to a user rather than upon he technicalities of storage. He also stressed that the more the meaning that was to be represented and stored, the more complex the storage organization and structure must be. As records are stored in these system their contents are automatically indexed by the software. Subsequently, the use may be able to find every instance of selected record very quickly.

A generally conclusion drawn from this is that, the provision of suitable information and storage retrieval. In a manner suited to the kind of data and to the information needs of the user or organization. Also, the data to be processed by the computer must be collected. The process of data collection then involves getting the original data converting it from one medium to another and finally getting it into the computer.

ABUDULLAHI, J.I defines data collection as the process involved in getting the data from its points of original collection starts at the services of raw data and ends when valid data is within the computer in a form ready for processing. The process of data collections may involve any number of the following depending on the method used which includes the following:

\* Data creation.

\* Transmission of data.

\* Data preparation.

\* Possible conversion from one medium to another.

\* Input of data to the computer from validation.

\* Sorting

\* Control-all stages must be controlled

Also in processing the stadium information record, data control measures should be involved. The following such as:

Manual controls

Data collection controls

Validation checks

Batch controls to ensure that all data is processed preserve the integrity of maintained data, delete, correct and reprocess all error.

**CHAPTER THREE**

**SYSTEM INVESTIGATION ANALYSIS AND DESIGN OF INPUT/OUTPUT SYSTEM**

**3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

Research is an investigation in order to discover new factors through planning and systematic collection analysis and interpretation of data, whereas particular task, therefore, research methodology is a detailed description of what the researcher planned and procedure adopted in gathering new facts relevant to the project work.

It is therefore an established fact that without data, there can be no analysis. This is the crux of social science research. Data can be defined simply as basic facts an figure mostly numeric in nature, resulting from business economic and social activities of man.

**3.1 Methods of Data Collection**

During the course of this research, data was collected from relevant authorities through the following:

* **Interview:** This is a face-to-face discussion between the researcher and the respondent. It is indeed a direct communication involving the relation of facts and figures.
* **Observation:** This is the use of visual and visual aids like the eyes to study, compare, and analyze situations. I used these mediums during the course of this project work

**3.2 PROCESS/INFORMATION FLOW ANALYSIS**

The highest profile from which information flows and are processed is “The entry while the lowest is “the fans” in between this terminals are several department whose functions function are definitely instrumental to the effective and efficiency processing as well as circulations of data. As you go from down (fans level) to up (entry) facts and figures are passed in form of data while as you descend from highest to lowest, facts and figures are passed on as information. Below shows the trend of process information flow analysis of fans/customers record in the Stadium

**3.3 INPUT AND OUTPUT DESIGN**

Data read into the system tell more about the output desired for this project, the user shall input data via the keyboard, initialize command via the keyboard or with the aid of a backing storage. Then the output processed can be accessed from the VDU, floppy disk or store in the system database, the following describes the data design for the new system.

**INPUT DATA (DESIGN)**

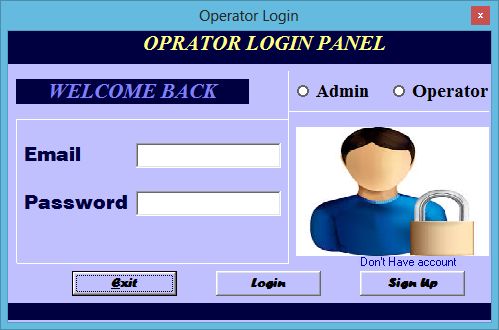
|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **DATA ITEM** | **DATA TYPE** | **FIELD WIDTH** |
| Ticket ID | String | 20 |
| Owner | String | 15 |
| Amount | Integer | 10 |
| Seat Reserved | String | 15 |
| Match Played | String | 13 |

**OUTPUT DESIGN**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| DATA ITEM | DATA TYPE | FIELD WIDTH |
| Total No Of Tickets Sold | String | 25 |
| Total Attendance | String | 10 |
| Amount | String | 11 |

**INPUT DESIGN**

ADMIN LOGIN

USER LOGIN



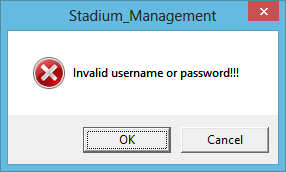
ADMIN PAGE



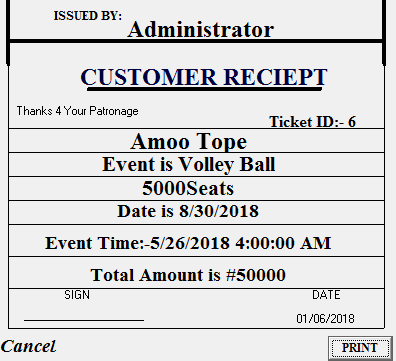
\

TICKET ISSUE PAGE

ERROR /SUCCESS MESSAGES

****

**OUTPUT DESIGN**







**\**

**3.4 DATA FILE (DESIGN)**

File are sets of records which must be retained over a number of operational cycles of the system, because of the volume of information that computer holds in storage-keeping where other storage tools are limited. Filing is adopted to hold records in this case. Specially, random are used in this project. The file structure

**STAFF FILE**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| RECORD ATTRIBUTE | DATA TYPE | FIELD WIDTH |
| Name (Surname) | String | 20 |
| Other names | String | 15 |
| Phone No | Integer | 10 |
| Department | String | 15 |
| Email | String | 14 |
| PASSWORD | String | 15 |
| CONFIRM PASSWORD | String | 15 |

**PRINT FILE**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| RECORD ATTRIBUTE | DATA TYPE | FIELD WIDTH |
| Name | String | 26 |
| Event | String | 16 |
| Seat Reserved | Integer | 10 |
| Date | String | 15 |
| Time | Date/Time |  |
| Amount | String | 15 |

**CHAPTER FOUR**

**PROGRAM, TESTING AND IMPLEMENTTION**

**4.0 INTRODUCTION**

The program design was considered in the following two areas:

1) **Modular design:** Creation of modules was necessary since we realize that the system would be made of different units which would be same what difficulty to design as one whole unit. We therefore created representative module for the complex whole.

**2) Actual Design:** At this point, the individual modules so far created were transformed into actual working design. This design stage involves the creation of forms and placing of necessary objects on these forms.

**4.1 PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION**

To affect a changeover into the new system, the health institution should adopt (chapter 3) steps as was discussed, to prepare the ground for the implementation and other factors which includes:

**STAFF TRAINING**

With the help of the program flowchart, the algorithm and system chart staff can be wonderfully equip to use this application.

**PROGRAMMING**

Though this application has been exhaustively tested to meet the user requirements.I the am ready to render directives in the course of implementation.

**SYSTEM TESTING**

The system has been tested on the basis of program flow and procedure flow. The information from the indexes proves the success so far. Files have also been converted to meet the user requirement as in the former system.

**CHANGE OVER**

I recommend parallel conversion for this system. This is because, since the old system has been manually based, this new one needs to be gradually absorbed before phasing out to avoid uncertainties.

**4.2 DOCUMENTATION/USER GUIDE**

This system is developed in Visual Basic programming language (object Oriented). In this project, both the elementary and advanced features of VB programming language are extensively utilized to achieve the system goal. Visual Basic makes it possible to enter data in user readable form. After processing the user can get the output either in form of softcopy or hardcopy.

**4.3 CHOICE OF PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE**

There are numbers of programming languages available that will permit a programmer to write instructions to control the Stadium Management. In developing an application package, the development of database has given programmers better opportunity to manage database particularly in microcomputer whose capacity has been enhanced greatly. Database management system is a program that gives users access to a collection of information stored in the database.

Hence, in developing this package, we choose ASP.Net. The major reason is that it is efficient in managing information given to it. In collaboration with Microsoft Structured Query Language alongside MS-SQL are as follows:

* User friendliness capabilities.
* Multi file handling system.
* Flexibility.
* Data storage capability.

**4.4 SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS**

Made simple enough, the program has been designed in order to enable the user execute on any machine with minimum hardware requirement. This is evident by the fact that its size is considerably small and it can be run even with a system which has a memory of less than 40MB. It can be run on both a standalone system as well as networked systems.

The program, though it is designed with visual Basic tools, does not require this compiler to be installed in the user’s machine. But for the back end processing, it may require at least, Ms Access 2000 or higher version to be installed since the database will be stored in that format.

Hardware requirement:

1. A Pentium IV and above computer.
2. A VGA (Video Graphic Adapter).
3. A RAM size of IGHZ and above.
4. Hard disk capacity of 40GB and above with 1.00 GHZ and above processor speed.
5. A printer that is capable of supporting different fonts and character size.

**Software Requirement**

1. An ASP.NET environment.
2. Microsoft Structured Query Language (MS-SQL) 2005.

**4.5 USER GUIDE ON RUNNING THE PROGRAM**

The user can run application as

* Power on the computer system (booting)
* After a successful booting, load the visual basic interpreter.
* Insert the disk containing the program
* At Visual Basic environment, open the disk and double click on the program icon, this will automatically load the program into memory and display the program.
* Press from the keyboard to run the program or click RUN MENU to display list of option, click or “START” to run the program.

The program was tested and runed separately during the design time and then the whole forms were connected. The program was compiled and runed.

ADMIN USERNAME: admin

ADMIN PASWORD: admin

**4.6 Program Documentation**

The program documentation involves statement of the sequence of the program, testing, running and output. Since proper documentation helps the programmer to be able to effect future maintenance on the system, its wise to document the work. This program-StadiumManagement system has been subjected to some tests and has proven effective. The test reveals bugs, which has been fixed. The process is quite a lengthy and expensive process but when carefully followed yields dramatic results. A careful and thoroughly designed Stadium management System in the design stage helps minimize error during the time of testing and running. It is a good practice to test each component of a program as it is produced as well as testing the complete program.

**4.7 Program Installation**

The program documented has been tested and it is password protected to prevent unauthorized usage. We now carryout change over from the old system to the new system by using a central computer that houses the database and from where a student or staff can access electronic materials. Stadium Management System application based. Trained personnel should be employed to handle the new system as well as maintain it during hardware installation, materials that are durable and efficient should be used.

**CHAPTER FIVE**

**SUMMARY, CONCLUTION AND RECOMMENDATION**

**5.1 SUMMARY**

The investigation and analysis of the present system was conducted and the problems associated with the old method of accessing electronic resources were discovered. The new system was designed and implemented. It took care of the problems identified during investigation. The implementation stage was successful and it was implemented using Visual basic development environment on Windows 7 ultimate Operating System. Some sample output hardcopies obtained will be attached as appendix.

The project was organized into five chapters namely:

1. Introduction which gives an overview of the project.
2. Literature review which exposes the author to a lot of related sources and research carried-out by the people.
3. Investigation and analysis which x-rays thoroughly the old system, hence noting the in capabilities.
4. The design and implementation of the new system under which results were obtained.
5. While the project ended with conclusion and recommendation with some references.

According to the project topic, it is justified that computer can be adoptedto process data related to STADIUM MANAGEMENT.

The Stadium is facing several approaches which need a development of a new system that can automatically prepare.

* Total Attendance in a Match
* List of Regular fans/Customers
* Staff Records
* Maintaining security system.
* Filling /access system
* Records outputs in the form of soft copies and hard copies with respect to achieving these outline above, the project narrows concentration down to the customers.

**5.2 CONCLUSION**

Computerization at large is ideal and effective towards solving this day data processing problems with indent analysis of vast activities of computerization covered in this project, despite the limited time frame, the institution can discover it an easy task, processing records.

With the development of computer capabilities and the decrease in its cost computers are now within the reach of practically interested companies. The computer is simple, it process numbers and words in many way, and yields output, it stores and retrieves large amount of data in almost any form. In addition, there is network system (local or global), people at great distances from each other can communicate and work together with computer by recording data once in the computer we need not write it again. Thus with the several problem of the manual system and the ability of the computer to solve or minimize them, one can safety say that the computerization of custom processing system operation was necessary.

**5.3 RECOMMENDATION**

Recommendation of any project depends largely on the capacity and reliability of the project, flexibility must be a key required of a stadium management system package. It must permit the need adverse stadium management environment and easily adaptable to problem or difficulties arising.

More so, interface must be easy and friendly the software and hardware to be used for the fulfillment of the personnel management system must be carefully engineered to avoid unnecessary breakdown or overlaying complicated keying of command prompt.

Moreover, this project is recommended for organizations who intend to buy application package for stadium management. This project is reliable and easy to use by non-technical personnel, therefore it is recommended to stadiums for the implementation so as to achieve a perfect management in the near future.

Therefore, computerization should be used in running the daily activities of data processing (as per records) in the stadium. In this order I recommend this new system to be used in keeping records in stadiums.

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**APPENDIX I**

**SYSTEM FLOWCHART**

LOG IN

N = 0

ENTER PASSWORD

N = N + 1

TRUE PASSWORD

SHOW SPLASH FORM

CLICK “CONTINUE”

DISPLAY “MENU”

CLICK “BOOK TICKET”, “RETRIEVE” “ UPDATE”, “PRINT”, OR “EXIT”

N = 3

EXIT

EXIT

SET ACTION

LABEL

YES

**APPENDIX II**

**SYSTEM SOURCECODES**

**FRMLOGIN**

Attribute VB\_Name = "frmLogin"

Attribute VB\_GlobalNameSpace = False

Attribute VB\_Creatable = False

Attribute VB\_PredeclaredId = True

Attribute VB\_Exposed = False

Dim counter As Integer

Private Sub cmdExit\_Click()

End

End Sub

Private Sub cmdLog\_Click()

If txtUser.Text = "admin" And txtPass.Text = "admin" Then

MsgBox ("Access Granted"), vbApplicationModal + vbOKOnly

txtUser.Text = ""

txtPass.Text = ""

Me.Hide

frmMain2.Show

'optAdmin.Visible = True

'optOperator.Visible = True

Else

txtUser.Text = ""

txtPass.Text = ""

MsgBox ("Access Denied!!!"), vbCritical + vbOKCancel

counter = counter + 1

If counter = 3 Then

MsgBox ("You have reach the maximum login limit!!! GOOD BYE"), vbCritical + vbOKOnly

End

End If

End If

End Sub

Private Sub optOperator\_Click()

Me.Hide

frmOperator.Show

End Sub

FRMBOOKTICKET

Attribute VB\_Name = "frmAticket"

Attribute VB\_GlobalNameSpace = False

Attribute VB\_Creatable = False

Attribute VB\_PredeclaredId = True

Attribute VB\_Exposed = False

Private Sub cboEvent\_Change()

txtseat.Refresh

End Sub

Private Sub cmdRefresh\_Click()

txtCustomerName = ""

cboEvent = ""

cboFix = ""

End Sub

Private Sub Command1\_Click()

Me.Hide

frmOperator.Show

End Sub

Private Sub Command2\_Click()

End

End Sub

Private Sub Command3\_Click()

Call connect

Call login

With rs\_save

.AddNew

.Fields("Amount") = txtAmount.Text

.Fields("Ticket\_id") = txtId.Text

.Fields("Logged\_as") = txtLoggedAs.Text

.Fields("Department") = txtCategory.Text

.Fields("Customer\_name") = txtCustomerName.Text

.Fields("Event") = cboEvent.Text

.Fields("Seat\_No") = txtseat.Text

.Fields("Date") = DTdate.Value

.Fields("Time") = DTtime.Value

.Update

.Close

MsgBox ("Successfully submited!!!"), vbApplicationModal + vbOKOnly

cmdRefresh\_Click

Me.Refresh

Call ticket

Set rs = con.Execute("SELECT \* FROM ticket where Ticket\_id= '" + txtId.Text + "'")

frmPrint.Label3.Caption = "" + rs.Fields("Customer\_name")

frmPrint.Label1.Caption = rs.Fields("Logged\_as")

frmPrint.Label7.Caption = "Event Time:-" + rs.Fields("Time")

'frmPrint.Label2.Caption = "Staff Category is " + rs.Fields("Category")

frmPrint.Label6.Caption = "Date is " + rs.Fields("Date")

frmPrint.Label4.Caption = "Event is " + rs.Fields("Event")

frmPrint.Label5.Caption = "Seat Number " + rs.Fields("Seat\_No")

frmPrint.Label9.Caption = "Amount: " + "#" + rs.Fields("Amount")

frmPrint.Label10.Caption = "Ticket ID:- " + rs.Fields("Ticket\_id")

Me.Refresh

Me.Hide

frmPrint.Show

End With

End Sub

Private Sub Command4\_Click()

txtseat.Refresh

Me.Refresh

Call connect

Call login

Call ticket

rs\_save.MoveFirst

If rs\_save.BOF = False Then

rs\_save.MoveLast

If cboEvent = cboEvent.Text Then

txtseat.Text = "00" & rs\_save.Fields("Ticket\_id") + 1 & " / " & cboEvent.Text

frmAticket.Refresh

End If

txtseat.Refresh

rs\_call.MoveLast

End If

End Sub

Private Sub Form\_Load()

Me.Refresh

Call connect

Call login

Call ticket

'rs\_call.MoveFirst

'While rs\_call.EOF = False

'txtId.Text = rs\_call.Fields("Ticket\_id")

'rs\_call.MoveNext

'Wend

rs\_call.MoveFirst

If rs\_call.BOF = False Then

rs\_call.MoveLast

txtId = rs\_call.Fields("Ticket\_id") + 1

frmAticket.Refresh

End If

rs\_call.MoveLast

txtAmount.Text = txtAmount.Tag

End Sub

Private Sub txtseat\_Change()

Me.Refresh

End Sub

**CREATE USER ACCOUNT**

Attribute VB\_Name = "frmCreate"

Attribute VB\_GlobalNameSpace = False

Attribute VB\_Creatable = False

Attribute VB\_PredeclaredId = True

Attribute VB\_Exposed = False

Private Sub cmdRefresh\_Click()

txtUser = ""

txtPass = ""

txtCategory = ""

txtNick = ""

txtConpass = ""

End Sub

Private Sub Command1\_Click()

If txtPass.Text = txtConpass.Text Then

Call login

With rs\_log

.AddNew

.Fields("Phone\_no") = txtPhone.Text

.Fields("Email") = txtEmail.Text

.Fields("Username") = txtUser.Text

.Fields("Password") = txtPass.Text

.Fields("Confirm\_Password") = txtConpass.Text

.Fields("Logged\_as") = txtNick.Text

.Fields("Category") = txtCategory.Text

.Update

.Close

MsgBox ("Registration completed!!!")

cmdRefresh\_Click

Me.Hide

frmOperator.Show

End With

Else

MsgBox ("Password not Match!!!"), vbCritical

End If

End Sub

Private Sub Form\_Load()

Call login

Call connect

End Sub

Private Sub Label5\_Click()

Me.Hide

frmOperator.Show

End Sub

**ADMIN DASHBOARD**

Attribute VB\_Name = "frmMain2"

Attribute VB\_GlobalNameSpace = False

Attribute VB\_Creatable = False

Attribute VB\_PredeclaredId = True

Attribute VB\_Exposed = False

Private Sub Command2\_Click()

frmDbase.Show

End Sub

Private Sub Command3\_Click()

frmAticket.Show

End Sub

Private Sub Form\_Load()

Call connect

Call login

'Call ticket

'rs\_call.MoveFirst

'While rs\_call.EOF = False

'txtId.Text = rs\_call.Fields("Ticket\_id")

'rs\_call.MoveNext

'Wend

rs\_save.MoveFirst

If rs\_save.EOF = False Then

rs\_save.MoveLast

lblticket.Caption = rs\_save.RecordCount

'rs\_save.Fields ("Ticket\_id")

lblatend.Caption = rs\_save.RecordCount

'rs\_save.Fields ("Seat\_No")

lblamount.Caption = rs\_save.Fields("Amount") \* rs\_save.RecordCount

rs\_save.MoveNext

End If

End Sub

**TICKET PRINT**

Attribute VB\_Name = "frmPrint"

Attribute VB\_GlobalNameSpace = False

Attribute VB\_Creatable = False

Attribute VB\_PredeclaredId = True

Attribute VB\_Exposed = False

Private Sub Command2\_Click()

frmAticket.txtId.Refresh

frmPrint.PrintForm

frmAticket.Show

End Sub

Private Sub Form\_Load()

lbldate.Caption = Format(Now, "dd/mm/yyyy")

End Sub

Private Sub lblClose\_Click()

Me.Hide

frmAticket.Show

End Sub

**ADMIN DATA ACCESS**

Attribute VB\_Name = "frmDbase"

Attribute VB\_GlobalNameSpace = False

Attribute VB\_Creatable = False

Attribute VB\_PredeclaredId = True

Attribute VB\_Exposed = False

Private Sub Command1\_Click()

DataGrid2.Visible = False

DataGrid1.Visible = True

End Sub

Private Sub Command2\_Click()

DataGrid1.Visible = False

DataGrid2.Visible = True

End Sub

Private Sub Command4\_Click()

db1.Delete

End Sub

Private Sub Command5\_Click()

db.Delete

End Sub

Private Sub Form\_Load()

Module1.database

Module1.data ("select \* from login")

Set DataGrid1.DataSource = db

DataGrid1.Refresh

Module1.data1 ("select \* from ticket")

Set DataGrid2.DataSource = db1

DataGrid2.Refresh

End Sub

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contact for source code/request help or guide