

SISTEM KEBAJIKAN ARMALAH

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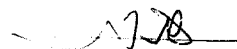
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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this project report entitled
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is written by me and is my own effort and that no part has been plagiarized without
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Date: 14 JULAI 2009

DEDICATION

To my beloved parents, Abd Rahman bin Daud and Rugayah binti Mat Kib, my precious supervisor, Dr. Hidayah binti Rahmalan and my bestfriend, Noor Azad bin Ahmad Othman.

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I would like to express my gratitude to all those who gave me the possibility to complete this document. I want to thank the Ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri (ADUN) Gual Ipoh, Tanah Merah, Kelantan for giving me permission to commence this document in the first instance, to do the necessary case study and to use data. I have furthermore to thank the staff of ADUN Gual Ipoh who is my sister, Noraazlina bt Abd. Rahman gave and confirmed this permission and encouraged me to go ahead with my system. I am bound to the Puan Hajjah Rahmah binti Tasrip, Assistance Official of Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat Melaka Tengah, Melaka for her cooperation, consideration and commitment to help me in order to get the analysis data.

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ABSTRACT

“Armalah” is a woman who has divorce with her husband or her husband has is passed away. The Assemblyman give the assistance to help them continue their life and to reduce their burden of life. Therefore, Sistem Kebajikan Armalah (SKA) is developing to manage the assistance distributing process for the qualified armalah. SKA is developed to make the officer work more easily by fasten the searching process and help the officer to work efficiently. A research has been done to gather the information and facts about armalah and how is the distribution process been done. As the result, the assistance is distributed based on armalah’s priority. For the conclusion, SKA will help the officer to make the distribution faster.

ABSTRAK

“Armalah” adalah seorang wanita yang telah bercerai dengan suaminya atau yang telah kematian suaminya. Untuk membantu mereka meneruskan kehidupan dan mengurangkan beban kehidupan seharian, Ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri memberi bantuan untuk mereka. Oleh yang sedemikian, Sistem Kebajikan Armalah (SKA) dibangunkan untuk membantu proses pengurusan pembahagian bantuan kepada armalah yang layak. SKA dibangunkan untuk memudahkan tugas staf, antaranya adalah seperti mempercepatkan proses mencari armalah yang layak dan membantu staf bekerja dengan lebih cekap dan berkesan. Kajian kes dijalankan untuk mendapatkan maklumat dan fakta tentang armalah dan proses bantuan kewangan diagihkan. Sebagai hasil kajian, pembahagian diagihkan mengikut keutamaan terhadap armalah. Kesimpulannya, SKA dapat membantu staf untuk mempercepatkan proses untuk bantuan diagihkan.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER	SUBJECT	PAGE
	DECLARATION	i
	DEDICATION	ii
	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
	ABSTRACT	iv
	ABSTRAK	v
	TABLE OF CONTENTS	vi
	LIST OF TABLES	x
	LIST OF FIGURES	xii
	LIST OF ABBREVIATION	xiv
	LIST OF ATTACHMENT	xv
 CHAPTER I	 INTRODUCTION	
	1.1 Project Background	1
	1.2 Problem Statements	1
	1.3 Objectives	2
	1.4 Scope	2
	1.5 Project Significance	3
	1.6 Expected Output	3
	1.7 Conclusion	3

CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW AND PROJECT METHODOLOGY

2.1	Introduction	4
2.2	Facts and Findings	4
	2.2.1 Domain	5
	2.2.2 Existing System	5
	2.2.3 Technique	6
2.3	Project Methodology	6
2.4	Project Requirements	7
	2.4.1 Software Requirement	8
	2.4.2 Hardware Requirement	8
	2.4.3 Other Requirement	8
2.5	Project Schedule and Milestones	9
2.6	Conclusion	9

CHAPTER III ANALYSIS

3.1	Introduction	10
3.2	Problem Analysis	11
3.3	Requirement Analysis	13
	3.3.1 Data Requirement	13
	3.3.2 Functional Requirement	15
	3.3.3 Non-functional Requirement	23
	3.3.4 Other Requirement	24
3.4	Conclusion	24

CHAPTER IV DESIGN

4.1	Introduction	25
4.2	High Level Design	25
	4.2.1 System Architecture	26

4.2.2	User Interface Design	27
4.2.3	Database Design	38
4.3	Detail Design	43
4.3.1	Software Design	43
4.3.2	Physical Database Design	52
4.4	Conclusion	55

CHAPTER V IMPLEMENTATION

5.1	Introduction	56
5.2	Software Development Environment Setup	56
5.3	Software Configuration Management	57
5.3.1	Configuration Environment Setup	58
5.3.2	Version Control Procedure	58
5.4	Implementation Status	58
5.5	Conclusion	59

CHAPTER VI TESTING

6.1	Introduction	60
6.2	Test Plan	61
6.2.1	Test Organisation	61
6.2.2	Test Environment	62
6.2.3	Test Schedule	63
6.3	Test Strategy	64
6.3.1	Classes of Test	64
6.4	Test Design	65
6.4.1	Test Description	65

6.4.2	Test Data	71
6.5	Test Result and Analysis	73
6.6	Conclusion	74
CHAPTER VII	CONCLUSION	
7.1	Observation on Weaknesses and Strengths	75
7.1.1	Strengths	75
7.1.2	Weaknesses	76
7.2	Propositions for Improvement	76
7.3	Contribution	76
7.4	Conclusion	77
	REFERENCES	78
	APPENDIX A:	79
	List of Question for Interview	
	APPENDIX B:	80
	Details of Assistance Management for Pejabat Kebajikan Masyarakat Daerah Melaka Tengah	
	APPENDIX C:	81
	Gantt Chart	
	APPENDIX D:	82
	Real Form for Test Data	

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE	TITLE	PAGE
3.1	Data Dictionary for table penerima	13
3.2	Data Dictionary for table armalah	14
3.3	Data Dictionary for table staf	14
3.4	Data Dictionary for table laporansesi	14
3.5	Functional Requirements for SKA	15
3.6	Non-Functional Requirement of SKA	23
3.7	Others Requirement of SKA	24
4.1	Attribute of Input Design for SKA	36
4.2	Output Design for SKA	37
4.3	Table of staf	40
4.4	Table of penerima	40
4.5	Table of armalah	40
4.6	Table of laporansesi	41
4.7	Data Dictionary for table armalah	41
4.8	Data Dictionary for table penerima	42
4.9	Data Dictionary for table staf	42
4.10	Data Dictionary for table laporansesi	42
4.11	Input/Output for User Authentication	44
4.12	Input / Output for Register armalah	45

4.13	File input/output for Update armalah detail	47
4.14	File input/output for Remove armalah detail	49
4.15	File input/output for Generate Name List	51
4.16	File input/output for Generate Report	52
5.1	Implementation Status of SKA	58
6.1	Individual involved in testing phases	61
6.2	Test environment specification	62
6.3	Test schedule for SKA	63
6.4	Test cases, description and expected result for login module	66
6.5	Test cases, description and expected result for Daftar Armalah	67
6.6	Test cases, description and expected result for Kemaskini Data Armalah module	68
6.7	Test cases, description and expected result for Padam Data Armalah module	69
6.8	Test cases, description and expected result for Senarai Nama module	70
6.9	Test cases, description and expected result for Generate Report	71
6.10	Test Data of login	71
6.11	Test Data of daftar armalah module	72
6.12	Test Data of Kemaskini Data Armalah Module	72
6.13	Test Data of Padam Data Armalah Module	72
6.14	Test Data of Senarai Nama Module	73
6.15	Test Result and Analysis for SKA	73

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE	TITLE	PAGE
3.1	Flow Chart of Current System	12
3.2	Data Flow Diagram (DFD) - SKA	16
3.3	Data Flow Diagram (DFD) Level 1 - Login	18
3.4	Data Flow Diagram (DFD) Level 1 – Register Armalah	19
3.5	Data Flow Diagram (DFD) Level 1 – Manage Armalah	20
3.6	Data Flow Diagram (DFD) Level 1 – Generate Name list	21
3.7	Data Flow Diagram (DFD) Level 1 – Generate Report	22
4.1	System Architecture of SKA	26
4.2	Login User Interface	27
4.3	Main Menu User Interface	28
4.4	Register Armalah User Interface	29
4.5	Update Armalah Details User Interface	30
4.6	Remove Armalah Details User Interface	31
4.7	Generate Name list User Interface	32

4.8	Generate Report User Interface	33
4.9	Navigation Design of SKA	34
4.10	The ERD for SKA	39

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

SKA	-	Sistem Kebajikan Armalah
ADUN	-	Ahli Undangan Dewan Negeri
IC	-	Identity Card
SDLC	-	System Development Life Cycle
SSADM	-	Structured System Analysis and Design Method
ERD	-	Entity Relation Diagram
DFD	-	Data Flow Diagram
JKMM	-	Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat Malaysia
PSM	-	Projek Sarjana Muda
NFR	-	Non-Functional requirement
DDL	-	Data Definition Language
DBMS	-	Database Management System

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

APPENDIX	TITLE	PAGE
A	List of Question for Interview	79
B	Details of Assistance Management for Pejabat Kebajikan Masyarakat Daerah Melaka Tengah	80
C	Gantt Chart for SKA	81
D	Real Form for Test Data	82

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

“Sistem Kebajikan Armalah” (SKA) will be developing on client server based in an office. This system is developed for staff of ADUN Gual Ipoh, Tanah Merah, Kelantan.

Currently, there is done manually in that office to handle their tasks. So, this system will help the staff to handle the tasks and the database too. It will also to make the process of delivery the name list of armalah to the Welfare Bureau become faster.

The system has five modules. The modules are login for user authentication, register armalah, update armalah details and remove armalah details, searching armalah details by using Identity Card Number (IC Num), generate namelist of receiver and generate report.

1.2 Problem statements

The problem with the current system is it is not well organized and takes a long period of time to search the name list of armalah that have the ability to accept

the assistance from the ADUN. The staff needs to check and traverse the form one by one if there is any update of the armalah details. This problem may delay the next process such as the staff needs time to send the report to the Bureau Welfare.

Currently, the assistance management is done manually. So that, the SKA will develop to automate the process in order to make the management process work smoothly.

1.3 Objectives

The system is developed to make the process well organized. Thus, the objectives of the system are:

- To register armalah's personal information into the system. This will be done by the staff.
- To manage armalah's information. The information can be done by searching based on Identity Card (IC) number.
- To generate namelist of the receivers (armalah).
- To generate report for the authorities.

1.4 Project Scope

The main function of SKA is to make the management process of welfare is more efficient and systematic and also well organize. SKA also is develop to help the staff to manage or choose the person who having ability to receive the aid. Even though, the system is limited to armalah only. The other group of people like the disable people and orphans is not including in the system.

1.5 Project significance

- Make the management process faster.
- Ease of choosing the person that having ability to receive aids.
- The improvement for the SKA, more efficient and well organized.

1.6 Expected Output

The expected output form the system is the system based where the system is able to store the armalah's details or information in database. Other than that, the system helps the process of choosing the name of person who has ability to receive assistance. Furthermore, the system helps the process of generating report about the assistance.

Besides, the system can ease of use by the staff that not familiar with computer because before that they do the task manually and just on paper.

1.7 Conclusion

As a conclusion, this Sistem Kebajikan Armalah will improve the management process for staff. Everything is computerized and will reduce the use of man power in the process. The collected data are saving in database. So that, it will reduce the taken to search the people detail if there are any update and also for choosing the best receiver in that time.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW AND PROJECT METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

This chapter discussed about literature review and the system methodology of Sistem Kebajikan Armalah ADUN Gual Ipoh (SKA). This chapter discussed about the technique that used in the process of data gathering. The Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC) for this system will be used waterfall model as the system methodology. As the SKA used SSADM technique, the design like flow chart, entity relationship diagram (ERD) and data flow diagram (DFD) are used in the developing process. Furthermore, the project requirement like software and hardware requirement also state in this chapter. Lastly, this chapter states the schedule and milestone of this project.

2.2 Facts and Findings

Facts and findings discuss about the domain for the system, existing system that are related to this project and technique that used for data gathering.

2.2.1 Domain

The term “armalah” means a woman who has divorced with her husband or her husband has passed away. So that, to continue her life, she need help from community surround her. The side that responsibility to the problem is like Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat, Kementerian Pembangunan Wanita, Keluarga dan Masyarakat and so on. In order to give assistance, they need a system to help them in the process of distributing the assistance.

“Sistem Kebajikan Armalah (SKA)” is a system that will develop to help the process of distributing assistance to armalah. This system is client-server architecture that all the data is in one computer and the client can retrieve the data from it.

2.2.2 Existing System

Unfortunately, the existing system for armalah welfare is not yet available. Armalah welfare is under responsibility of or Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat (JKM). So, in Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat, there are many assistance given to community that are needed like Assistance for Senior Citizen, Assistance for Disable People and Assistance for Children and so on.

Based on findings on Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat Melaka Tengah, Melaka, the process of distributing assistance is done manually. The process is started when the applicant apply for the assistance. Then, the officers receive the application and check the status of the applicant if they are not registered yet. After that, the officer makes an appointment with the applicant to visit their place. After the visit, the officer will prepare a report to Pejabat Kebajikan Masyarakat Daerah.

If the application approved, the officer inform the applicant. Then, they will prepare the voucher and make the assistance payment to applicants. After 10 months, they will reassess back the applications. Then, they further the process. Otherwise, if application not approved, the officer will inform the applicants. The process finished.

2.2.3 Technique

In the requirement process, the most technique applied in gathering data and information is interview. To get the requirements of the system, an interview was held with the stakeholder, Puan Noraazlina bt Abd. Rahman. Besides, the interview also held with Pn Hajah Rahmah bt Tasrib, the Assistance Official of Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat Melaka Tengah, Melaka. The question for the interview and the detail of Assistance Management for Pejabat Kebajikan Masyarakat Daerah Melaka Tengah is attached in **Appendix A** and **Appendix B**. Besides that, the resources for the information are collected from the website of Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat Malaysia (JKMM) on <http://jkm.gov.my>.

2.2 Project Methodology

SSADM is the waterfall methodology process that will be used for the SKA. It is because the use of a disciplined engineering approach will eventually improve the quality of the systems that will be produced.

There are 5 phases in waterfall model; Requirement Analysis and Definition, System and Software Design, Implementation and Unit Testing, Integration and System Testing and Operation and Maintenance.

In Requirement Analysis and Definition phase, all possible requirements of this system are captured. Then, the requirements are will analyses for the validity and possibility of incorporating the requirements in the SKA development is also studied.

At the end of this phase, requirement model will be developed and development plan will be released. A Requirement Specification document is also will create which serves the purpose of guideline for the next phase of this model. In this phase, the project must pass the milestone to fulfil the criteria of the project. The milestone is the progress report three (3) and is expected to be submitted on week seven (7).

In System and Software Design phase, the requirement specifications from the previous phase are studied and the system design will be prepared. System and Software Design helps in defining overall system architecture. The system design specifications serve as input for the next phase. Finally, the milestone will release.

In Implementation and Unit Testing phase, the system and software design is realized as a set of programs or programs units. So, the actual coding implementation is started. The system is first developed in small programs called units, which are integrated in the next phase. Each unit is developed and tested for its functionality. This is referred to Unit Testing. Unit testing involves verifying that each unit meets its specification. At the end of this phase, the milestone which is Progress Report four (4) will release and will be submitting on week 10.

In Integration and System Testing phase, the program units are integrated and tested as a complete system. It is to ensure that the software requirements have been met. After testing, the system will deliver to customer. This process will make the system usable in real world environment. If the system fulfils the system objective, the development cycle ends by achieve of milestone.

Operation and Maintenance phase is the longest life-cycle phase. The system is installed and put into practical use. Maintenance involves correcting errors which were not discovered in earlier stages of the life cycle; improving the implementation of system units and enhancing the system's services as new requirement are discovered.

2.4 Project Requirement

In the process of developing this system, three main requirements are elaborate in this section as the main supporting element. They are software requirement, hardware requirement and other requirement that is any facilities used.