

**WEB PORTAL FOR RESERVATION OF RECEPTION HALL IN NAIROBI. A CASE
STUDY OF NAIROBI COUNTY**

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DECLARATION

This research project is my original work and has not been presented for a diploma in any other University

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DICT/9/00032/1/21

This research project has been submitted for examination with my approval as University supervisor

Signature.....

Date.....

VICTOR ORWA

THE MANAGEMENT UNIVERSITY OF AFRICA

DEDICATION

This research study is dedicated to my parents, siblings and friends who supported me during this period.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This research was made possible by a number of sources; I would like to begin by praising and honoring the almighty God for granting me sufficient grace and strength to complete this undertaking. I would also want to thank my supervisor, Mr. Victor Orwa, whose comments and suggestions were quite helpful. I would also want to thank the administration of Nairobi County for allowing me to conduct this research on their premises. Thank you everybody, as your individual support has contributed to my successful completion of the project.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to design a web portal for reservation of the Nairobi county conference hall. This invention provides banquet hall booking for managing booked and vacancy status of reception halls. This paper deals with an aim to develop an online function hall booking system. The main purpose is to build an application program to reduce manual work and track the complete details about the conference hall. Android Studio software was used for implementing the application. WAMP Server was used as a back end for storing the details of booked halls. PHP was used as an interface for connecting Android Studio and WAMP Server. MySQL was used for writing queries. This application will provide the status of availability of halls, and other necessary details about the halls. The specific objectives were to analyze system requirement, data and specification to achieve the system functionality, to design a well-structured and simple navigation system for easier use and operation of the system, to develop a secured multilayer and multi-level user access system to maintain integrity and security and to test the system on different environment to enable stress and functional ability of the system. This study was to be significant to the company, other companies and future researchers. The study was to cover a population of 30 staffs in the county conference and use census sampling where the entire target population formed the sample size. The researcher used descriptive research design. Data was analyzed using quantitative and qualitative techniques and were presented using tables, diagrams, charts and graphs.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

MUA	Management University of Africa
NRB	Nairobi

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

Computer

A computer is a device that can be programmed to store, retrieve, and process data. Humans (human computers) who conducted numerical computations using mechanical calculators such as the abacus and slide rule were initially referred to as computers. Eventually, the word was used to mechanical machines as they started to replace human computers. Modern computers are electrical devices that take (input), process (processing), generate (output), and store (storage) data (IPOS).

Web portal

A web portal is a specifically built website that integrates information from varied sources, such emails, online forums and search engines, together in a consistent fashion. Usually, each information source receives its specific section on the page for showing information (a portlet); frequently, the user may decide which ones to display. Variants of portals include mashups and intranet "dashboards" for executives and managers.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

The impact of computers on our lives today is probably much more than we are actually known to. Getting good information and transforming it quickly into products that consumers want to buy is the essential key to staying in business and this all is done nowadays using Computers and Application Software. Online Portal is defined as an application (more likely web-based), that provides capabilities for multiple users with different permission levels to manage all or a section of content, data or information of a website project, or internet / application. The software helps Managers to plan and control the organizational operations and to respond to changing market conditions. It provides a regular flow of information for managerial decision-making and control

The Wedding Industry is a multi-million pound sector with thousands of pounds being spent on each wedding. With the wedding couple spending so much money (Barlow, 1999; Morris & Blanton, 1994). on making the 'big day' perfect and memorable, they are becoming more willing to use the facility to directly book from the website of the system to the hall and can also obtain the detailed review of the hall they choose, the system is given the task of generating ideas and guiding the users to choose appropriately and have a less stressful build up to their big day.

One of the best advantages of this system is that it helps in quick services provision and cost reductions. The system also helps to keep records of all clients and managers. System administrator can add hall halls simultaneously and view all records.

1.2 Statement of the Problem.

When data is recorded manually, it took a lot of time. When, the customer comes, data entry takes a lot of time and the procedure is very slow. Manual system requires keeping track of the booking in registers, which makes the data storage and retrieval difficult.

Users who are eager to find information online are unable to find information about menus, prices, seating capacities, and other facilities of the available halls. They can't make online bookings, because none of the available halls in Nairobi County has a website

1.3 Objectives

1.3.1 General Objective.

The general objective was to develop a more reliable, faster and convenient. Portal that provides a single point of access to the existing reception halls without websites.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives.

To develop a system that will:

- i. To analyze system requirement, data and specification to achieve the system functionality
- ii. To design a well-structured and simple navigation system for easier use and operation of the system.
- iii. To develop a secured multilayer and multi-level user access system to maintain integrity and security
- iv. To test the system on different environment to enable stress and functional ability of the system

1.4 Justification

This system will benefit all the Nairobi residents or anyone willing to hold a function to be specific a wedding in Nairobi by simply making a reservation using a system that is open 24 hours a day, seven days a week while the user can view list of available halls and details of the hall that are being displayed such as capacity of the hall, services provided, prices, location of the hall, and pictures of the hall thus capturing more potential business. Moreover, reservation and information are always available unlike when a customer calls the owners and gets routed to voicemail, they may call back later — or they may call their second-choice or in case of holidays whereby the owners will not be available in the office to serve. The portal also allow the user to check reservations and availability wherever you are using any mobile device and your schedule can be easily managed from a convenient location saving the hassle. The portal reception hall finder is not always for wedding there are other functions rather than wedding, sometimes people may search place for pre/post marriage functions like engagement, reception or other personal/formal events like corporate events, award ceremony, naming ceremony, birthday parties etc.

1.5 Scope

This project consisted of developing a fully-fledged web portal that makes users register and make their own reservations, makes user reservation easy by giving little information when making reservations. The system aims at improving quality by developing a very clean interface with few and clear information for ease booking.

1.6 Limitation

As a student the challenges I had faced include: managing to finish the project research within the indicated time. The other challenge had been coming up with the right tools and research works for the project proposal. Moreover financial constraints were incurred during the research period.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction.

This chapter highlights the global perspective and the local scenario of the development, usage, performance and effectiveness of a reception hall finder web-portal. Computers have become very important in our lives today and so this chapter reviews the effectiveness of using such an application and the benefits associated with the use of wedding reception hall web-portal support. This chapter also reviews the literature of the development implementation and testing of reception hall web-portal. It explored and explains in depth about how other authors say about the different strategies of developing the interfaces of the web portal without living behind the comparison between what will be developed and other existing systems.

2.2 Theoretical Review

Internet is one of the fastest growing technologies used by people in both urban and rural areas to carry out research. Computers have become very important in our lives today. Selecting a wedding hall is a significant decision-making process for a couple. To date, the criteria for selecting a wedding hall have been addressed only in trade magazines, with the exception of studies conducted by Lau and Hui (2010) which was focused on selection attributes of wedding reception halls in Hong Kong. The wedding reception is an elaborate and expensive occasion and its goal is:

To create a celebratory atmosphere and to ensure the physical and emotional comfort of guests (Post, 2006). (Roth, (2001a) States that the choices that consumers make in regards to reception halls are determined from cognitive and affective perspectives.

Similarly, (Eckerson, 1999) identified several attributes of an events that should be considered when developing hall or site specifications, including facilities and services; location; capacity of the site or hall; creative themes or decor; availability; and accessibility. As such, the hall is a key element in planning a wedding banquet.

According to Orlikowsky and Tates (2002), the temporal dimension of work has become more important because of expanding global competition and increased demands for immediate

availability of products and services. Garhammer (2002), has pointed at the increased pace of life shown in doing things faster (acceleration), contracting time expenditure and comprehensive actions.

2.2.1 The Special Requirements of web-portal Business Application

Creating anything completely from scratch is always a difficult proposition: you can't benefit from something that's been created before; there's no "platform" on which to build; and there's nothing available to use as a model or blueprint. So it is when creating e-business Web applications. The first time a company constructs the type of application that's meant to run solely across the Internet, it may draw on experiences gathered on a different network platform, but the business ramifications of always being live and not being able to predict the volume of user traffic make this a new situation.

A portal — (Alt, R., Reichmayr, C., Cäsar, M. A., & Zurmühlen, R, (2002)) a sort of information clearing-house for a specific collection of Web users having similar needs or interests — represents just such a new situation. A company building and operating this type of software product faces a project that has no clear sponsor to resolve disputes about requirements. This leads to a challenging requirements definition process, which is important for appropriately narrowing the scope of the portal and staying focused on the original business objectives. Using a requirements framework can help.

A requirements framework enables the same set of requirements to be used for different Web application projects. Using such a framework can significantly reduce the amount of time needed for the initial elicitation of requirements and subsequent enhancements to them. I'll discuss the requirements that emerged from the development of a local community portal and describe how that requirements baseline constitutes a framework for additional Web application development projects.

2.2.2 Types of Portals

There is no definitive categorization of the types of portals, but Portals Community (www.portalscommunity.com/) offers the following list: corporate or enterprise (intranet) portals, e-business (extranet) portals, personal (WAP) portals, and public or mega (Internet) portals. Another categorization (Davison, Burgess, & Tatnall, 2003) offers: general portals, community portals, vertical industry portals, horizontal industry portals, enterprise information portals, e-marketplace portals, personal/mobile portals, information portals, and niche portals. Unfortunately as the categories are not mutually exclusive, some portals fit into more than one while others do not fit well into any. To further complicate any attempt at categorization, some implementations can span several different portal types, blended into a form of hybrid solution. A discussion of the different types of portals follows.

General (or Mega) Portals.

Portals can aim to provide links to sites that can be either closely related or quite diverse. In the case of general portals the intent is to provide links to all sorts of different sites of the user's choosing. Many of these general portals have developed from being simple search tools (such as Yahoo), Internet service providers (such as AOL), and e-mail services (such as Hotmail). They now try to be the "one-stop port of call" for all (or at least many) user needs. An important goal of a general portal is to become the page a user returns to each time they want to access something on the Web. It will be successful if it can provide most of the services, information, and links that users want. General portals often include services such as: free e-mail, links to search engines and categories of information, membership services, news and sports, business headlines and articles, personalized (McManus, 2008) space with a user's selections, links to chat rooms, links to virtual shopping malls, and Web directories. General portals make their money by selling advertising material. The success of a general portal depends on it generating a large volume of visitor traffic, and this involves attracting new visitors, keeping them at the site for as long as possible, and convincing them to return (Sieber & Valor, 2002).

Vertical Industry Portals

These are usually based around specific industries. They aim to aggregate information relevant to

particular groups, or “online trade communities” of closely related industries to facilitate the exchange of goods and services in a particular market as part of a value chain. Vertical industry portals often specialize in business commodities and materials such as chemicals, steel, petroleum products, or timber. Some specialize in services like cleaning, food, transport, staffing, or publishing. Others specialize in interest areas such as camping, hiking, or fishing equipment.

Horizontal Industry Portals. Portals can be described as horizontal when they are utilized by a broad base of users across a horizontal market. Horizontal industry portals are typically based around a group of industries or a local area. Bizwest (see Chapter 16) was an example of a horizontal industry portal.

Community Portals

These are often set up by community groups such as e-Launceston (www.elaunceston.com/) and Cape Breton, Canada (www.centralcapebreton.com/) or based around special group interests such as Grey-Path (www.greypath.com), i-Village (www.ivillage.co.uk/), and Women.com (www.women.com). These portals attempt to foster the concept of a virtual community where all users share a common location or interest and provide many different services depending on their orientation. The extent to which some community portals represent the interests and views of their entire community is, of course, open to interpretation.

Enterprise Information Portals.

The term enterprise (or corporate) information portals (EIP) is now often being applied to the gateways to the corporate intranets that are used to manage the knowledge within an organization. These are designed primarily for business-to-employee (B2E) processes and offer employees the means to access and share data and information within the enterprise. An EIP may include facilities such as: a categorization of information available on the intranet, a search engine covering the entire intranet, organizational news, access to e-mail, access to common software applications, document management, links to internal sites and popular external Web sites, and the ability to personalize the page. Variations on EIPs include business intelligence portals that are designed to act as gateways to decision-making processes and to provide competitive intelligence, business area portals that support specific business processes such as

personnel or supply chain management, and facilities designed to support the field sales forces.

2.2 System Review.

2.2.1 HamaraEvents.com

Figure 1 : HamaraEvent

The screenshot displays the HamaraEvent website interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'Wedding Halls In Mumbai & List Of Venues In Mumbai'. Below this, a section titled 'LIST OF EVENT SPACES IN MUMBAI' provides a brief description of the service. The main content area features two venue cards. The first card, 'The Rooftop', includes a photo of the interior, a list of suitable events (Wedding / Reception, Birthday Party, Private Party, Meeting, Conference, Corporate Event), amenities (Projector and screen, Sound System, Alcohol), seating information (Floating, Max Capacity: 250), and a 'BOOK THIS VENUE' button. The second card, 'THE EMPRESS', shows a photo of the interior, details about the hall (Hotel Kohinoor Park, Prabhadevi), maximum seating capacity (1000 People Approx), price (₹575), suitable events, and a 'Venue Type' of Indoor Venue, Banquet Hall. At the bottom, there's a search bar and a contact form for 'The Rooftop' with fields for Name, Mobile No, Email, and Message, and a 'Submit' button.

Wedding Halls In Mumbai & List Of Venues In Mumbai

LIST OF EVENT SPACES IN MUMBAI

HamaraEvent gives you detailed information of Mumbai venues for different events like weddings, meetings, conferences, parties and so on. Discovering a venue for your event can be a big hassle and we understand it, more than anybody. Each of our details like prices, food packages, photos, seating capacity, parking space, amenities provided and user reviews etc.

THE EMPRESS
Hall By : Hotel Kohinoor Park
Prabhadevi - Map
Max. Seating Capacity : 1000 People Approx ₹ Price : 575

Suitable For
Wedding / Reception
Private Party
Conference

Birthday Party
Meeting
Corporate Event

Venue Type : Indoor Venue, Banquet Hall

Search by Venue, Location or Event type ALL VENUES VENDORS

The Rooftop
Send us your requirements and our Venue Experts will help you get the Best Rates

Enter Your Name
Enter Your Mobile No
Enter Your Email
Message

Submit

SOURCE URL: <http://www.hamaraevent.com/banquet-halls/mumbai/event-wedding-reception>

Advantages

Hamara Event gives you detailed information of Mumbai halls for different events like weddings, meetings, conferences, receptions, seminars, private parties and so on solving the hassle of discovering a hall for your event. Each of their specially curated hall has details like prices, food packages, photos, seating capacity, parking space, amenities provided and user reviews etc. and one the halls that signed up with HamaraEvent is Hotel Kohinoor Park, Mumbai which offers remarkable business facilities to the business professionals for making their stay worthwhile.

Disadvantage

The system does not widely explain any detailed information on the exact issues about the hall for example the capacity of the guest it can hold is not included on the site making it difficult for the users

2.2.2 Shaadismart.com

Figure 2 : Shaadismart.com

Submit Your Requirement

ARE YOU ☒ Bride ☐ Groom ☐ Family Members

FULL NAME

MOBILE NUMBER

EMAIL ADDRESS

SERVICE

EVENT DATE

CITY

YOUR MESSAGE

☐ By submitting this form, I agree to shaadismart.com terms & conditions.

Submit






MAX 700

VIEW VENUE

Amber Restaurant

N-19, Connaught Place, New Delhi



Restaurant, Chinese Restaurant, North Indian Restaurant

Starting From ₹ 500 (Exclusive)


MIN 10
MAX 75



VIEW VENUE

Aamantran Party Lawn

Palla Bakhtawarpur Mod, The Retreat Resort, Splash Water Tank, G.T.Karnal Road, Delhi 110036



Lawn


Leave a Message - We will

Home Venue Bookings Event And M.I.C.E. Services Allied Services Contest & Reward Points

 +91-9811827831, +91-9820308201
 Log In / Sign Up

Addabooking / Delhi / Delhi Restro Packages / CP / Amber Restaurant



Amber Restaurant

N-19, Connaught Place, New Delhi

0

Based on 0 reviews

RATE & REVIEW

Opening hours
11:00 AM to 11:00 PM

Multi cuisine Mughlai Continental North indian Chinese

--Select Occasion--

No. of People

Date

--Start Time--

Reserve Now

Photos Menu About Map Rating and Reviews

Check our Table Rates

Source URL <https://www.shaadismart.com/vendor/hall-39/Delhi/cherish-forever/>

10

Advantage

Shaadismart.com is an informative, user-friendly website that guarantees best available prices in the market proving the most accessible and cost-effective way of discovering and booking the broadest selection of Reception hall.

Disadvantage

Does not contain any description and requirement submission is impossible once user fills in.

2.2.3 Addabooking.com

Figure 3 : addabooking.com

The screenshot displays the website interface for 'THE RITZ' in Kirti Nagar, Delhi. The header shows the breadcrumb 'HOME > DELHI > VENUE > THE RITZ'. The main content area features a grid of images showing the venue's interior and exterior. To the right, there are links to 'Add to wishlist' and 'Add to Compare', a table of dietary preferences (VEG, NON-VEG, JAIN) with prices (₹ NA), and a 'RESERVE NOW' button with a price of ₹ 800. Below this, a 'DESCRIPTION' section states that the venue is ideal for weddings. A 'HIGHLIGHTS' section lists features like parking, vegetarian food, and liquor allowed. At the bottom, there are four cards for other venues: 'Paradise Banquets' (₹ 1000, 3.9 rating), 'Country Inn & Suites' (₹ 500, 4.4 rating), 'The Krishna Greens' (₹ 1400, 4.3 rating), and 'The Ritz' (₹ 500, 4.3 rating). Each card includes an 'Add to Compare' button and seating/floating capacity.

HOME > DELHI > VENUE > THE RITZ

THE RITZ, KIRTI NAGAR, PROFILE Created by SANJAY MUNJAL
4.3/5 6 years in service
VIEW CONTACT DETAILS

DESCRIPTION
The Ritz, located in west Delhi, is an ideal place for weddings.
[Read Less](#)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Parking Available
- Veg, Non-Veg, Pure Jain
- Liquor Allowed
- No Special Rooms For Wedding Night

Price Starts at ₹ 1000 3.9
Paradise Banquets Add to Compare
Banquet Halls, Vasant Kunj Seating/Floating : 360/600

1 Package on Offer 4.4
Country Inn & Suites Add to Compare
Banquet Halls, Chattarpur Seating/Floating : 650/1000

Price Starts at ₹ 1400 4.3
The Krishna Greens Add to Compare
Banquet Halls, Bijwasan Seating/Floating : 800/1500

Price Starts at ₹ 500 4.3
The Ritz Add to Compare
Banquet Halls, Kirti Nagar Seating/Floating : 250/600

Source URL https://addabooking.com/hall_detail.php?id=247

Advantages

It's an easy to access that helps people browse, compare, select and book hall of their choice for any event.

Disadvantages

There technical problems for instance, some of the hall tables don't open for the client to fill in and do their reservations. It takes forever to open and when it opens it has no content hence the user cannot do any reservation

2.3 Research Gap

- The system being developed will enable to inform its users clearly on all the issues and restrictions of the particular halls on the website saving the users hassles and embarrassments.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

In this chapter it focused on the methodology used to design the web portal for reservation of receptions.

3.2 System design

System design is the process of defining the architecture, components, modules, interfaces and data for a system to satisfy specified requirements (Gosling, 1962). It is seen as the application of systems theory to products development.

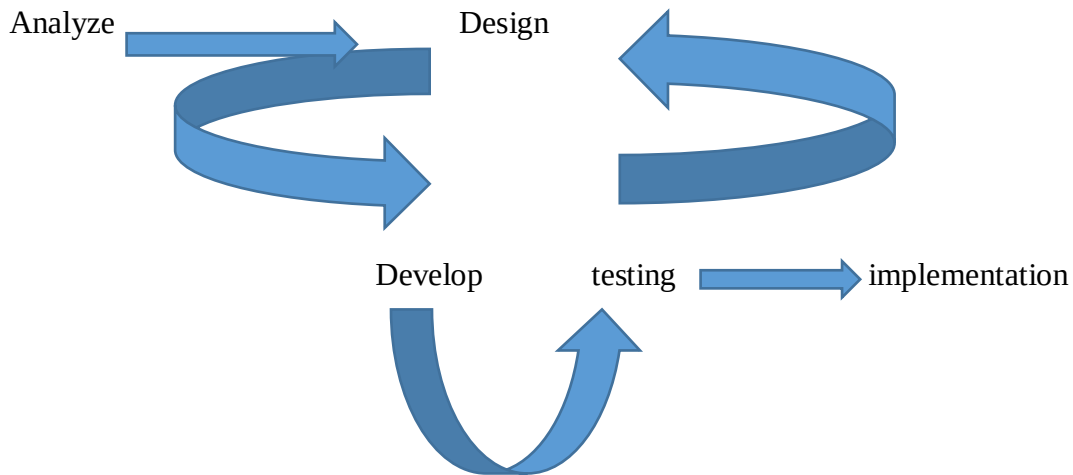
3.2.1.1 Rapid Application Development.

Rapid application development (RAD) is a software development methodology that refers to a development life cycle designed to give much faster development and higher quality systems than the traditional life cycle. It is designed to take advantage of powerful development software like CASE tools, prototyping tools and code generators. The key objectives of RAD are: High Speed, High Quality and Low Cost. The most important aspect for this model to be successful is to make sure that the prototypes developed are reusable.

3.2.1.2 Phases of RAD.

A typical RAD life cycle is composed of the following Stages:

Figure 4 : Phases of RAD



- 1. Requirements Planning and analysis Phase-** In this phase, users and analysts meet to identify objectives of the system and to identify information requirements arising from those objectives. In this phase I will meet up with residents and reception hall owners and gather information on how they want the system to function and analyze existing systems for efficient booking.
- 2. User design phase:-**During this phase, users interact with systems analysts and develop models and prototypes that represent all system processes, inputs, and outputs. In this phase I will design a simple website layout where users can easily manage their reservations and show them to the users to explain how the system will work.
Development phase:-In this phase, I start developing the system in iterative cycles of development, testing, requirements refining, and development again, until the system is complete. Users continue to participate and can still suggest changes or improvements as actual screens or reports are developed. In this phase the major work I will do is coding of the system and frequent tests until it is complete.
- 3. Testing and Implementation phase:-**Includes data conversion, testing, changeover to the new system and user training. In this phase I will starts implementing the new system and testing the system in real life situations. I will train the users how to operate the system properly with minimal ease.

3.2.1.3 Significance of using RAD

- Better quality system delivered: sometimes a developer may not understand what an end user is expecting. Prototyping enables any misunderstanding to be identified and sorted out early in the process.
- It allows involvement of the end user.
- Costs saving: it is less expensive to rectify problems in early stages than towards the end.
- Easy integration of CASE tools into JAD workshops improves session productivity and provides systems analysts with discussed and ready to use models.

3.3 Fact Finding Approach

3.3.1 Research design

The research design used is a plan and structure of investigating in order to obtain answers to research questions (Kothari, 2009). The researcher will use experimental design because it is a blueprint of the procedure that enables the researcher to test his hypothesis by reaching valid conclusions about relationships between independent and dependent variables. According to Trochim (2002) experimental design refers to the conceptual framework within which the experiment is conducted.

3.3.1.1 Experimental research

Experimental research is one which is objective, systematic, controlled investigation for the purpose of predicting, controlling and examining probability and casualty among selected variables. In this research the researcher studied how the hall manager and the users will effectively register and log in to the web portal.

3.3.2 The target populations

The target population includes the residents of Nairobi County.

Table 1 : Population of the study

Category	Population
hall owners	20
Users	10
Total	30

3.3.3 Sampling techniques and illustrations

Sampling is concerned with the selection of a subset of individuals from within a statistical population to estimate characteristics of the whole population

3.3.4 Data collection instruments

Primary data will be collected by the use of observation, questionnaires and interviews

3.3.5 Questionnaires

Mugenda & Mugenda (1999), argue that well standardized & tested questionnaires are most effective elements of a structured survey. The questions will be carefully drafted to achieve the objectives and provide satisfactory information. Questionnaires are reliable, less bias and enhance respondent's flexibility.

3.3.6 Observation

The observation will be done mainly on the hall owners and residents to fully understand their day to day struggles of not having an automated system. This method is however viewed as a biased method of data collection as it is mainly based on the viewer's perspective and not a generic perspective.

3.3.8 Data collection procedures

Since no single method of data collection is perfect, the study will both rely on primary and secondary data. The primary data will be collected through the use of questionnaire administered to the respondents: the use of questionnaire is preferred because it saves time. It will be respondent centered .The questionnaire will be developed after considering the variables of this study to ensure that they capture the intended objective of the study. The questions will be both

open and close ended questions so as to give the respondents freedom to describe some issues in details as well as restrict them in some areas.

The secondary data will be collected using past research and the internet.

3.3.9 Data processing and analysis

The data will be processed naturally through totaling of the results of the questionnaires and observation of the researcher. The data that will be collected will be sorted, classified, and tabulated for ease of analysis.

3.4 Requirements analysis

The system designed was user friendly

3.4.1 Functional requirements

1. System providing user registration with following facilities:
 - User name, password, Location, DOB,
 - email verification can be enabled/disabled from admin
 - Resend verification email feature
 - Reset password ("forgot your password") feature
 - Upload image
 - Change info and password
2. Booking by user from the desired hall owners' websites.
3. Hall owners accepting the reservation of the users in the system once submitted.
4. Getting awareness of the online reception hall portal through advertisements
5. System maintaining the customer records.
6. System providing image gallery

3.4.2 Non-functional requirements

1. Consistency in performance even when user levels increase.
2. There should be sufficient network bandwidth
3. Usability focuses on speed, accuracy and satisfaction.

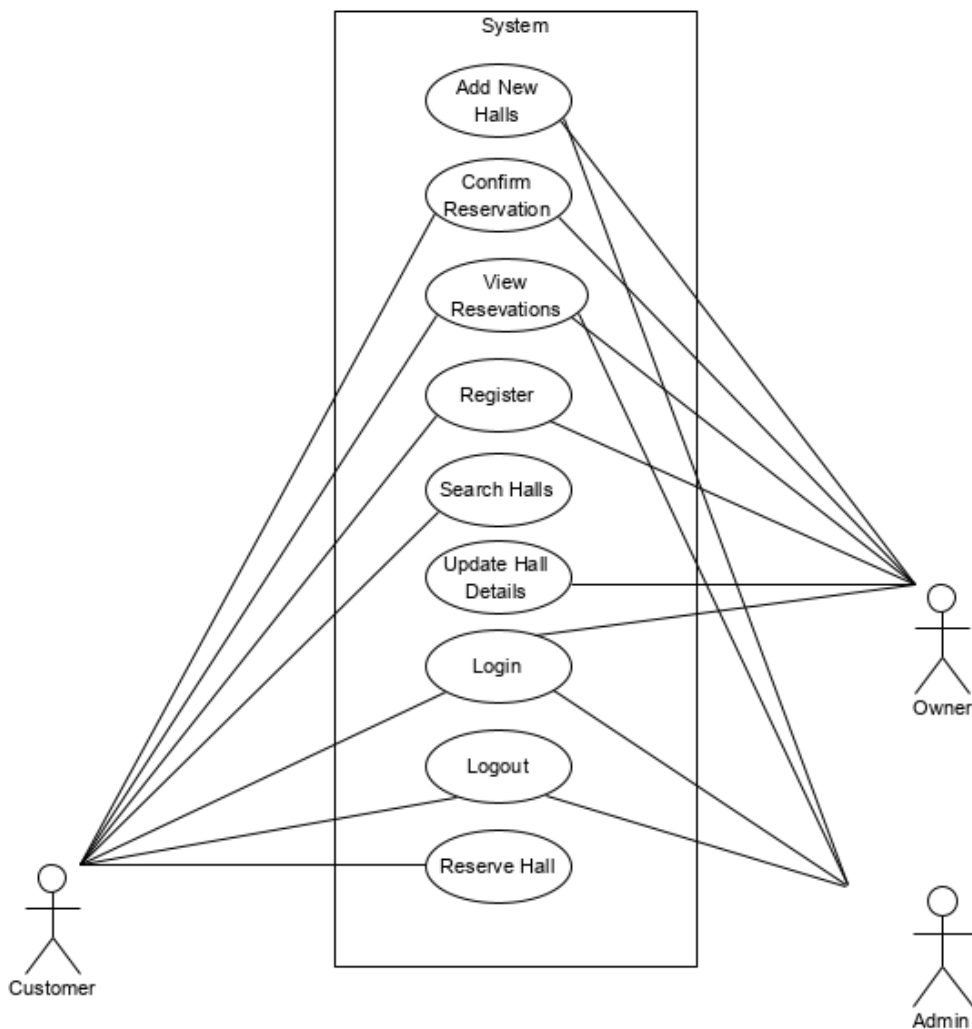
4. Backup- provision for data backup
5. Maintainability- easy to maintain.
6. Performance- fast response

3.5 Logical Design

3.5.1 Use case

Use-case diagrams portray the different types of users of the application and the various ways that they interact with the application. it adds semantics to a model by defining the structure and behavior between the model elements

Figure 5 : Visual Paradigm 3.1



3.5.2 Activity Diagram

Figure 6 : 2Activity diagram for the hall owner (Visual Paradigm 3.2)

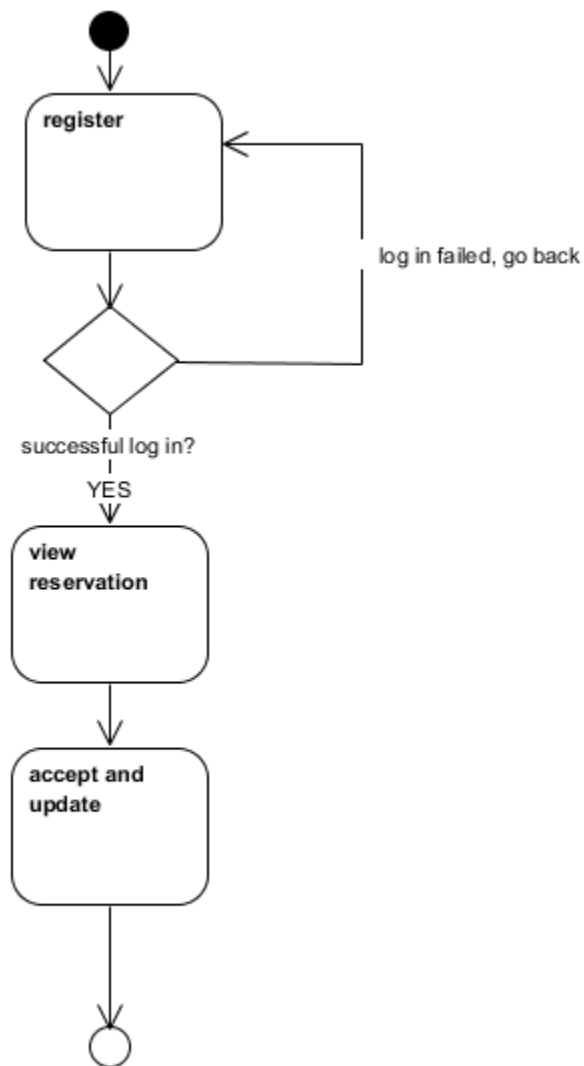
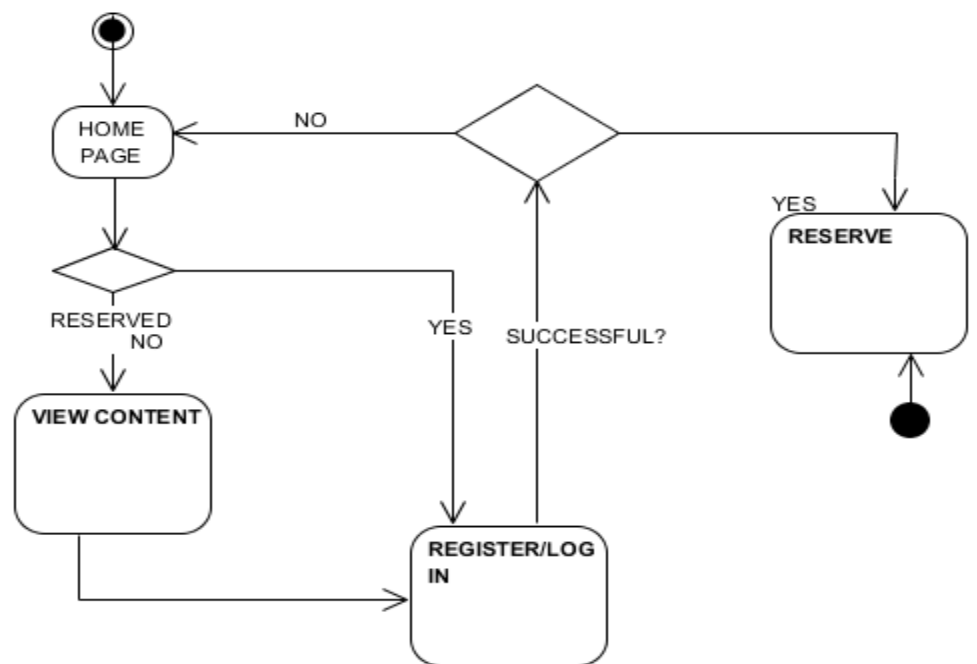
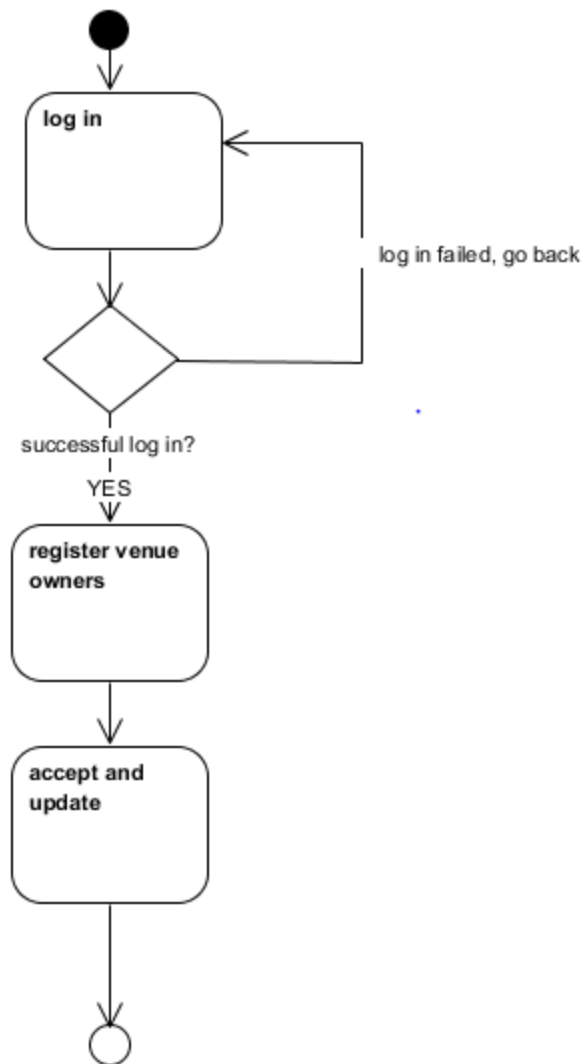


Figure 7 : Activity diagram for hall manager/owner



Activity diagram for users

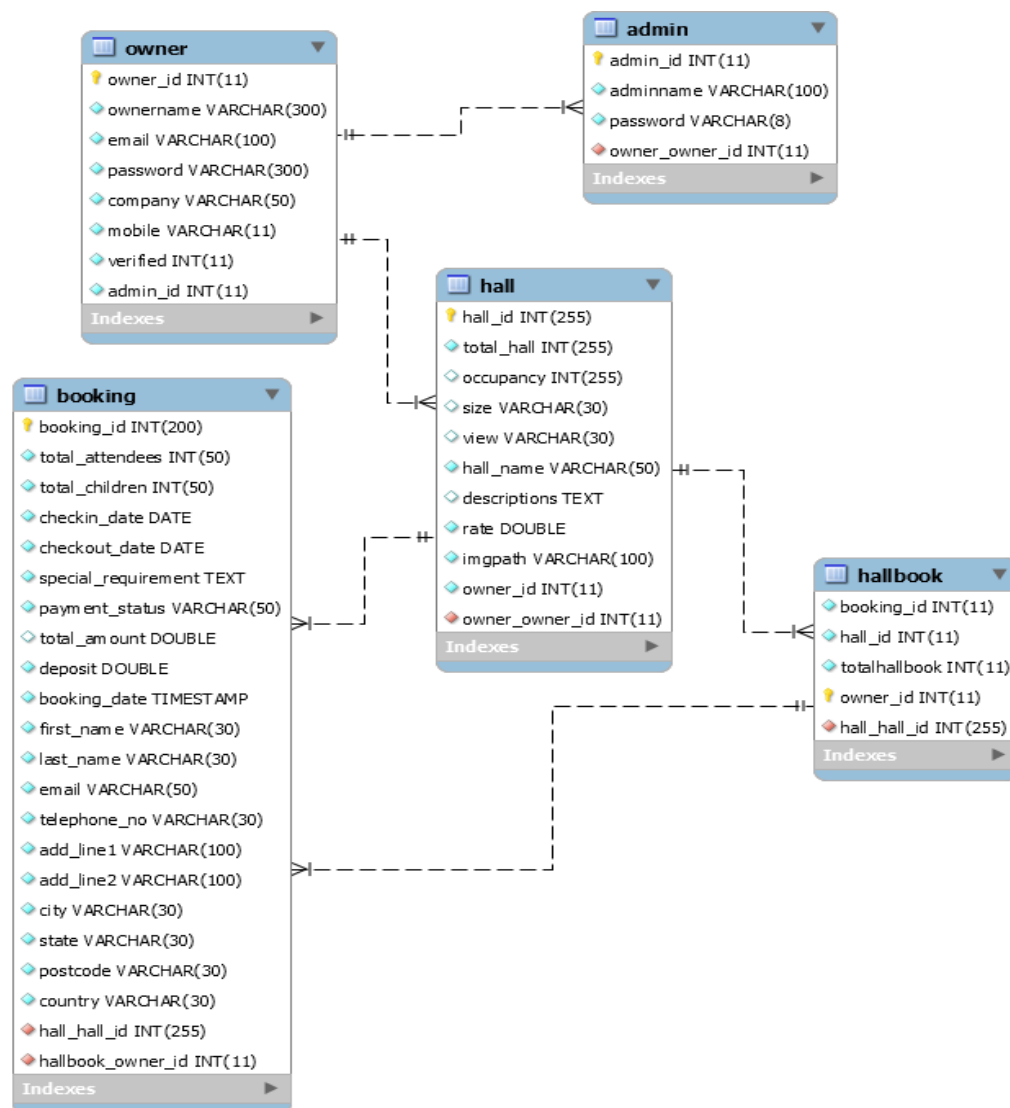
Figure 8 : Activity diagram for the admin (Visual Paradigm)



3.5.3 Entity diagram

Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD), it is a database design tool that provides graphical representation of database tables, their columns and inter-relationships. ERD is the most popular database design tool. A well-developed ERD can provide sufficient information for database administrator to follow when developing and maintaining database.

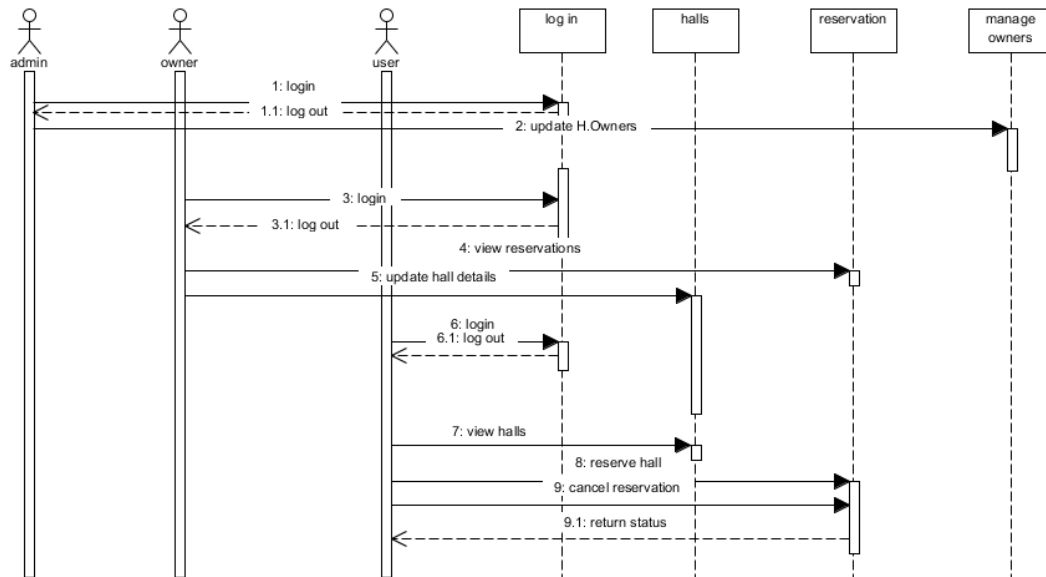
Figure 9 : Entity diagram (visual diagram)



3.5.3 Sequence diagram

A sequence diagram is an interaction diagram that details how operations are carried out what messages are sent and when. Sequence diagrams are organized according to time. The time progresses as you go down the page. The objects involved in the operation are listed from left to right according to when they take part in the message sequence.

Figure 10 : Sequence diagram (visual diagram)



3.6 Specific Platform

3.6. 1 Hardware Specification

Hardware requirements for developer;

- 4GB RAM
- 2.4GHz Processor
- 500GB Disk storage
- LAN/WIFI internet connectivity capability

Hardware requirements for User

- At least 3GB RAM
- 1.8 GHz Processor

- At least 8GB Disk Storage
- LAN/WIFI Internet connectivity capability

3.6.2 Software specification

Software requirements for developer;

- Windows 7/8/10 Operating system
- Mozilla Firefox or google Chrome Browsers
- Wamp or Xampp server, My SQL Database
- Adobe Dreamweaver
- Connection to an internet service provider
- Software requirements for User;
- Smartphone e.g. Samsung
- (point, 2017)

CHAPTER FOUR

IMPLEMENTATION AND TESTING

4.0 Introduction

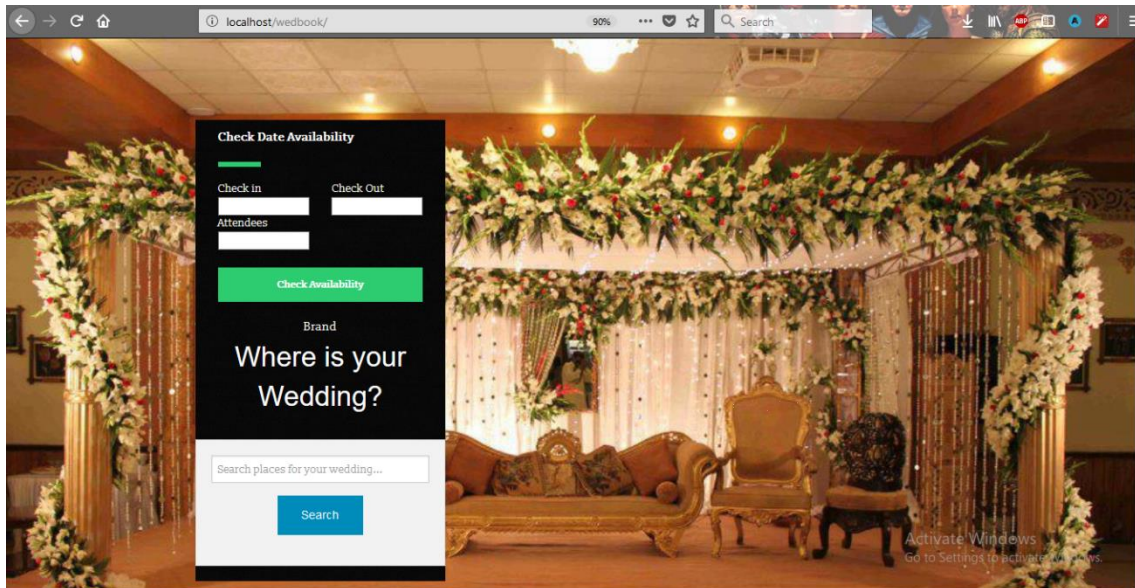
This chapter presented the implementation of the system and construction. The objectives of the project were; to develop an online leave application system for ease leave application and approval. The development tools used were CASE tools while development method used was (RAD).

4.1 System integration

The system was constructed to implement the following modules as presented in the following screenshots

4.2.1 Homepage

Figure 11 : Home page



The homepage is the first page the user interacts with. The page allows the user to check availability of halls for reservation by inputting the check-in date and check-out date the number of attendance and clicking the submit button

4.2.2 Select a hall

Figure 12 : Select a Hall

1 Please select Date 2 Select Hall 3 Guest Details 4 Reservation Complete

Your Reservation

From : 07-03-18
To : 10-03-18
No. Of Attendees : 100
No. of days reservation(s) : 3

Edit Reservation

Proceed To Book

Choose Your hall

Kumbhar Hall

Occupancy : 100
Size : 250sqft
View/Location : Mombasa

Rate : KSH 5000/ day
1 hall(s) available

View Hall

Jubilee Hall

The select hall page allows the user to choose halls based on the search criteria filed on the homepage. The user will pick the hall suitable in pricing, size and location as displayed on the page

4.2.3 Booking Details

Figure 13 : booking details

1 Please select Date 2 Select hall 3 Guest Details 4 Reservation Complete

Your Reservation

From : 07-03-18
To : 10-03-18
No. Of Attendee(s) : 100
No. of days reservation(s) : 3

Hall Selected: Kumbhar Hall Hall Number: 1

15% Deposit Due Now
KSH 2250
Total
KSH 15000

Edit Reservation

Guest Details

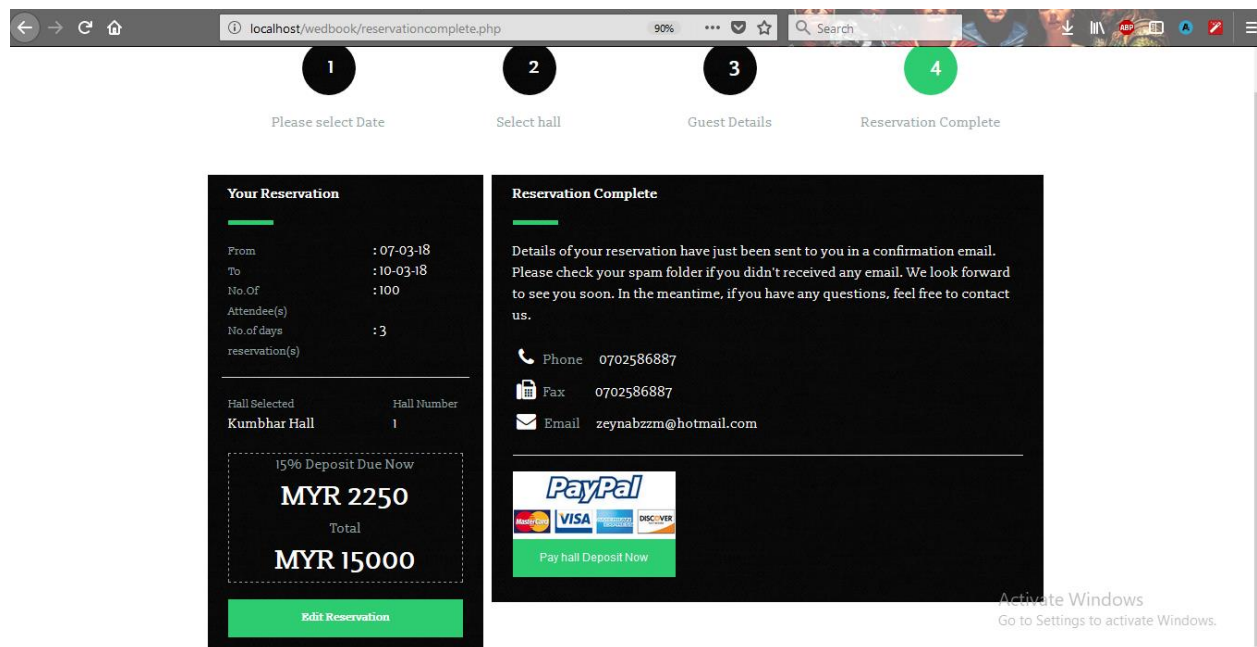
First Name* Last Name*
Email Address* Telephone Number*
Address Line 1* Address Line 2*
Zip/Postcode* Ward*
Constituency* Country*
Special Requirements

Confirm

The booking details page details and highlights the information relevant to the user for the hall reservation and offers a functionality for booking a reservation by manually keying in booking details

4.2.4 Reservation confirmation and payment

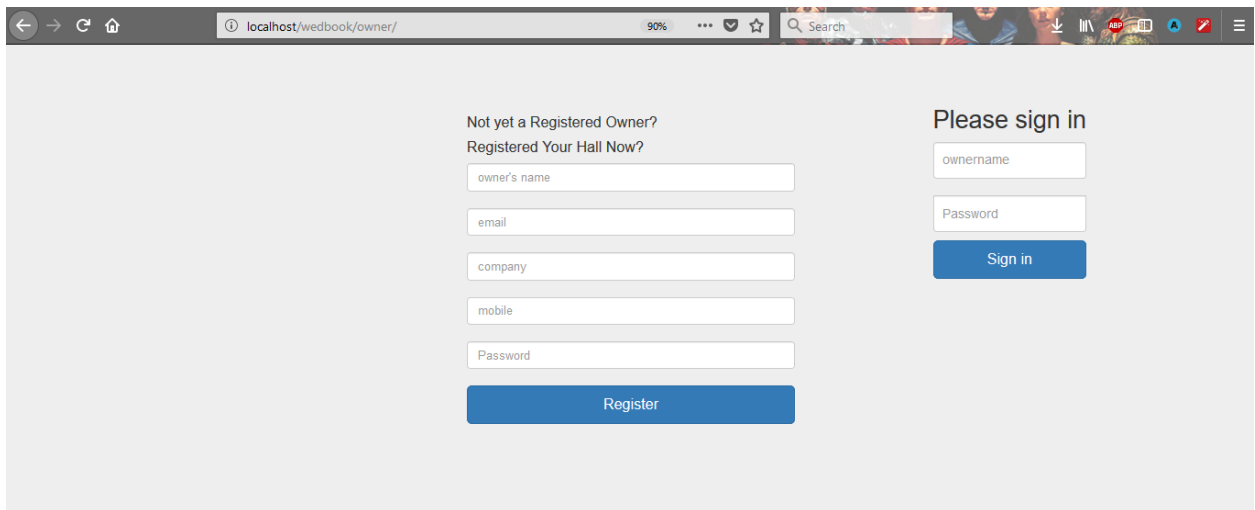
Figure 14 : Reservation confirmation and payment



After a user has submitted their desired hall booking, the confirmation page allows the user to verify their details and confirm the reservation for the hall and make a subsequent payment for the reservation

4.2.5 Owner Registration and Login

Figure 15 : Owner Registrations and Login

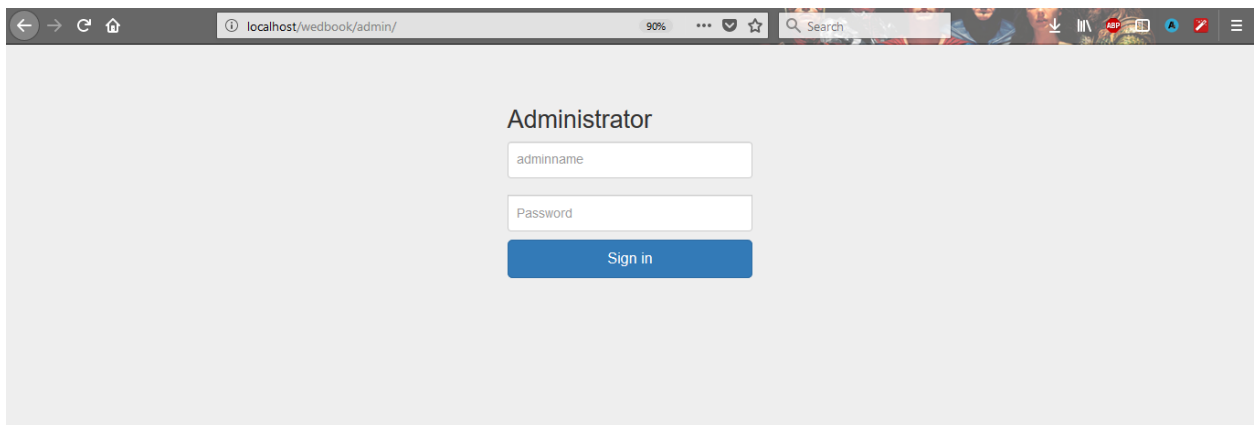


The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying 'localhost/wedbook/owner/'. The page has a light gray background. On the left, under the heading 'Not yet a Registered Owner? Registered Your Hall Now?', there is a registration form with five input fields: 'owner's name', 'email', 'company', 'mobile', and 'Password'. A blue 'Register' button is at the bottom of this form. On the right, under the heading 'Please sign in', there is a login form with two input fields: 'ownername' and 'Password'. A blue 'Sign in' button is at the bottom of this form.

The Owner registration and login page offers the owner to register their login credential to the platform to access the hall creation page and login when he/she is already registered

4.2.6 Admin login

Figure 16 : Admin login



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying 'localhost/wedbook/admin/'. The page has a light gray background. In the center, under the heading 'Administrator', there is a login form with two input fields: 'adminname' and 'Password'. A blue 'Sign in' button is at the bottom of this form.

Admin page allows the system admin login through the system by requesting the admin name and password and clicking the submit button

4.2 System Testing

Testing is performed to verify that the completed application system functions according to the expectations defined by the requirements/specifications. The overall objective of it is not to find

every bug that exists, but to uncover situations that could negatively impact the user, usability and maintainability.

4.2.1 Unit Testing

Unit testing is done by carry out several tests in order to identify whether every unit of the system is coded appropriately and expected functions have been carried out. This is the initial stage in testing phase where all the small components in a module are tested before moving to the bigger testing phase. It also ensures bugs and errors are fixed without affecting the running of the system.

Table 2 : Unit Testing

Test type	Test area	Expected results	Actual results
Unit Test	1.User Registration	All users of the system including the hall owners are expected to register so as to be known by the system.	User successfully registers.
	2. User Log in	The module is an access control where by the user is identified, authorized and authenticated in order to access data.	User successfully logs in.
	3. User reservation approval	The module ensures that the user has either been approved or denied by the either by the owner or by the admin.	User successfully approved.
	4.Admin retrieving Requests	The admin should be able to see the requested submitted by the users	Admin successfully receives the requests.

Table 3 : Unit testing results

Test case	Success	Failure
1. User Registration	24	4
2. User log in	30	0
3. User request	30	0
4. Admin approval	30	0
Sample size	30	

4.2.2 Module Testing

After the completion of unit testing, modules are tested in the system so as to identify whether desired outputs are obtained. Both user and admin modules are tested separately in order to ensure that the functions are working as required. The relevant data are entered to complete the testing process.

4.2.3 Functional Testing

Functional testing is all about testing the functioning of some parts of the system rather than testing the entire thing. In this case, various modules have been tested such as registration module among others so as to ensure the proper functionality of the module has been achieved.

4.2.4 System Testing

System testing is one of the essential processes in developing a system so as to ensure the whole functionality of the system works well without any faults. Several modules are executed in order to find unnecessary errors and to check the completeness and reliability of the system. The purpose of this test is mainly to evaluate the system's compliance with the specified requirements. The overall system testing includes:

i. Functional Requirements Testing:

The whole system is tested to meet the functional requirements as stated earlier in the proposal. This kind of testing is important since it determines whether the developed system meets the user's requirements or not.

ii. Non-functional Requirements Testing

Besides functional requirements testing, the testing of non-functional requirements is also done in order to examine the effectiveness of the entire system. In this case, some of the elements need to be checked which may include accuracy, system performance, user-friendliness, modularity, maintainability, reusability and etc.

Table 4 : system Testing

Test unit	Test case	Test results
Log In	Invalid entrance of the username or password	System generates “invalid User/password”.
	Valid username and password	System logs in without hesitations

4.3.6 Acceptance Testing

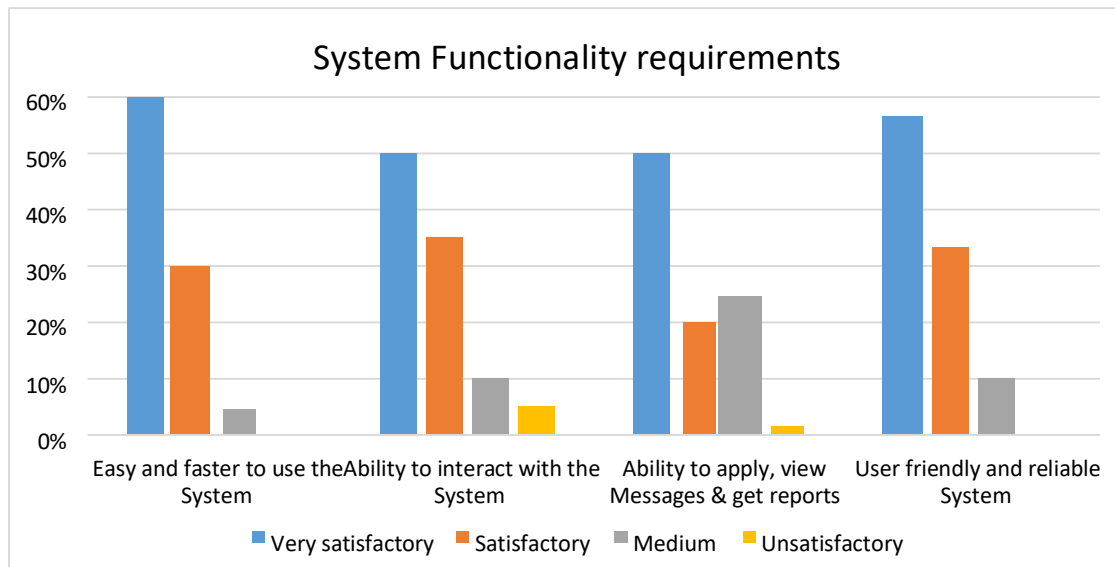
This kind of testing is usually conducted the last among the other testing. The final output will be presented to the potential users in order to get their feedback if it meets their expected requirements. User acceptance test should be well-planned to effectively present the flow of the system to the users. It is also intended to check upon the user requirements which the system should conform. Test plans or testing procedures should be realistic and adequately expose the system to all possible events.

The potential users were approached and the system was demonstrated to them. The tests were conducted to both men and women as both of them are at risk of being the victims.

Table 5 : User Acceptance

System Functionality requirements	Very satisfactory	Satisfactory	Medium	Unsatisfactory	Total
Easy and faster to use the system	18 60%	9 30%	3 10%	0 0%	30 100%
Ability to interact with the system	15 50%	11 36.7%	3 10%	1 3.3%	30 100%
Ability to apply, view messages and get reports	15 50%	6 20%	8 26.7%	1 3.3%	30 100%
User friendly and reliable system	17 56.7%	10 33.3%	3 10%	0 0%	30 100%

Figure 17 : User Acceptance



4.3 Conclusion

The system was highly accepted since most of the users believed that their information during the submission of the report was safe and saves their time. And the entire system is easy to use.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter highlights an overview of the conclusion and recommendations then conclusive remarks of the project whether it matched to the general and specific objectives. The general objective of the project was to develop a more reliable, faster and convenient portal that provides a single point of access to the existing reception halls without websites while specific objectives were;

1. To analyze existing systems of online reception hall portal with a view of getting user requirements for efficient booking.
2. To design a simple website layout where users can easily manage their reservation.
3. To develop a user friendly web-application system using HTML, CSS, JavaScript and PHP.
4. To test and implement type of platform for the system that will enable efficient reservation of hall within Nairobi County.
5. The development tools used were CASE tools while development method used was RAD (Rapid application development).

5.1 System limitations

In every system developed there must be challenges faced during the process of the development. The following are constraints encountered during the process.

First and foremost, the sample population carried experimental tests of 30 people only and that may not represent the majority of the hall owners or users. The responses are only limited to the population sample.

Secondly, some of the users feared online reporting system due to data insecurity. These people refused not to even answer the questionnaires because they don't trust the technology itself and preferred the old system of going to the event hall personally.

Last but not least the project itself was costly and required a good budget. Money was needed in printing and internet for programming researches.

5.3 Recommendation

The web portal for reservation and booking of reception halls in Nairobi can further be enhanced to make wedding planning a breeze and meet the user's requirement such as; it should be able to contain wedding vendors for wedding planning, professional photographers, decorators, bridal designers, henna artists within the web portal and it should be developed to operate on the mobile operating system like apple and android platforms since the portal has room for improvement. Despite meeting the user requirements the system still has room for improvement.

5.4 Conclusion

Despite the challenges faced in the process of research and development, I had a lot of experiences and learnt several concepts. The system was seen to have made reservation of event halls every easy and time saving.

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