

Seminar Information System of Foundation for International Human Resource Development

by

Ms. Yok Rattanathan

A Final Report of the Three-Credit Course CS 6998 System Development Project

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Science in Computer Information Systems Assumption University

November 2002

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Project Title	Seminar Information System of Foundation for International Human Resource Development
Name	Ms. Yok Rattanathan
Project Advisor	Air Marshal Dr. Chulit Meesajjee
Academic Year	November 10, 2002

The Graduate School of Assumption University has approved this final report of the three-credit course, CS 6998 System Development Project, submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science in Computer Information Systems.

Approval Committee: AM\_chu (Prof.Dr. Srisakdi Charmonman) (Air Marshal Dr. Chulit Meesajjee) NCE 1969 Dean and Advisor Chairman

V. Aatchi L

(Asst.Prof.Dr. Vichit Avatchanakorn) Member

(Assoc.Prof. Somchai Thayarnyong) MUA Representative

### ABSTRACT

The Foundation for International Human Resource Development (FIHRD) was one of the non-government organizations. The main activity is organizing training, hold seminars and forums to explore new ideas and new ways to increase awareness and knowledge among both public and private sector of the importance of human resource development.

The Seminar Information System was developed to improve the existing system. The emphasis is on the computerization of the information storage and retrieval system. While, the existing system is based on the manual system, most data are stored on paper, which require administrative staffs to maintain the system and also need more space to store the data. There are some general problems from the manual system, which are human error and poor data security. Considering these and many other problems, the new proposed system was developed to replace the manual system with the computerized system. It will increase efficiency in the work place, solve the problem of manual system and return value-added to the company. Finally, the major product of this proposed system is computerized that would enhance the Foundation's effectiveness in attaining its objective.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The production of this project involves many valuable contributions from a number of people. The writer would like to acknowledge their efforts and thank them for their contributions.

The writer desires to express her most sincere appreciation and thanks to Air Marshal Dr. Chulit Meesajjee, her project advisor, for his valuable suggestions and advice throughout this system development project.

She also extends her sincere thanks to all FIHRD staffs for their timely assistance and information provided to her while carrying out the data collection required for this project.

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Cha	apter		Page
AB	STRA	LCT	i
AC	KNOV	WLEDGEMENT	ii
LIS	TOF	FIGURES	v
LIS	TOF	TABLES	viii
I.	INT	RODUCTION	
	1.1	Background of the project	1
	1.2	Objectives of the Project	2
	1.3	Scope of the Project	3
	1.4	Project Plan	4
II.	THE	E EXISTING SYSTEM	5
	2.1	Background of the Organization	5
	2.2	Organization Structure	6
	2.3	Overview of the Existing System	9
	2.4	Current Problems and Area for Improvement	11
III.	THE	PROPOSED SYSTEM	13
	3.1	User's Requirements	13
	3.2	System Design	14
	3.3	Hardware and Software Requirement	27
	3.4	Cett and Benefit Analysis	32
	3.5	Security and Control	41

.

Chapter	Page		
IV. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION	45		
4.1 Overview of Project Implementation	45		
4.2 Software Development	45		
4.3 Hardware Installation	46		
4.4 Personnel Training	46		
4.5 Test Plan	46		
4.6 Conversion	47		
4.7 Documentation	47		
V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	48		
5.1 Conclusions	48		
5.2 Recommendations	50		
APPENDIX A DATA FLOW DIAGRAM	51		
APPENDIX B PROCESS SPECIFICATION	64		
APPENDIX C DATABASE DESIGN	71		
APPENDIX D DATA DICTIONARY	81		
APPENDIX E INPUT AND OUTPUT DESIGN	84		
APPENDIX F ALTERNATIVE CANDIDATE SOLUTIONS	102		
BIBLIOGRAPHY			

,

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
1.1	Project Plan of the Seminar Information System	4
2.1	FIHRD Organization Chart	8
2.2	Context Level Data Flow Diagram of Existing System	10
3.1	Context Level Data Flow Diagram of the Proposed Seminar Information System	15
3.2	Functional Decomposition Diagram of the Proposed Seminar Information System	16
3.3	Level 0 Data Flow Diagram of the Proposed Seminar Information System	17
3.4	Level 1 Data Flow Diagram of Process 1 of the Proposed Seminar Information System	18
3.5	Level 1 Data Flow Diagram of Process 2 of the Proposed Seminar Information System	19
3.6	Level 1 Data Flow Diagram of Process 3 of the Proposed Seminar Information System	20
3.7	Level 1 Data Flow Diagram of Process 4 of the Proposed Seminar Information System	21
3.8	Level 1 Data Flow Diagram of Process 5 of the Proposed Seminar Information System	22
3.9	Context Level of Entity Relationship Diagram of the Proposed Seminar Information System	24
3.10	Key-based Attributed Entity Relationship Diagram of the Proposed Seminar Information System	25
3.11	Fully Attributed Entity Relationship Diagram of the Proposed Seminar Information System	26
3.12	Network Configuration of the Proposed Seminar Information System	31
3.13	Cost Comparison between the Manual and Computerized System	37

.

Figu	Figure	
3.14	Payback Period Graph	40
A.1	Context Level Data Flow Diagram of the Proposed Seminar Information System	51
A.2	Functional Decomposition Diagram of the Proposed Seminar Information System	52
A.3	Level 0 Data Flow Diagram of the Proposed Seminar Information System	53
A.4	Level 1 Data Flow Diagram of Process 1 of the Proposed Seminar Information System	54
A.5	Level 1 Data Flow Diagram of Process 2 of the Proposed Seminar Information System	55
A.6	Level 1 Data Flow Diagram of Process 3 of the Proposed Seminar Information System	56
A.7	Level 1 Data Flow Diagram of Process 4 of the Proposed Seminar Information System	57
A.8	Level 1 Data Flow Diagram of Process 5 of the Proposed Seminar Information System	58
A.9	Structure Chart of Process Seminar Program Information	59
A.10	SINCE 1969 Structure Chart of Process Mailing List	60
A.11	Structure Chart of Process Application	61
A.12	Structure Chart of Process Nametag	62
A.13	Structure Chart of Process Payment	63
C.1	Context Level of Entity Relationship Diagram of the Proposed Seminar Information System	71
C.2	Key-based Attributed Entity Relationship Diagram of the Proposed Seminar Information System	72
C.3	Fully Attribute Entity Relationship Diagram of the Proposed Seminar Information System	73

Figu	<u>re</u>	Page
E.1	Main Menu Screen	86
E.2	Login Screen	86
E.3	Update Seminar Program and List of Invited Participant Screen	87
E.4	Update Seminar Program and List of Participant Confirmation Screen	88
E.5	Update Seminar Program and List of Invited Speakers Screen	89
E.6	Update Seminar Program and List of Speakers Confirmation Screen	90
E.7	Update Seminar Program and List of Invited Sponsors Screen	91
E.8	Update Seminar Program and List of Sponsors Confirmation Screen	92
E.9	Update Participant Input Screen	93
E.10	Update Speakers Input Screen	94
E.11	Update Sponsors Input Screen	95
E.12	Sample Report of List of Participant by Seminar Program	97
E.13	Sample Report of List of Speaker by Seminar Program	98
E.14	Sample Report of List of Sponsor by Seminar Program	99
E.15	Sample Report of List of Program Confirmation Status by Participants	100
E.16	Sample Report of List of Program Confirmation Status by Sponsor	101
F.1	Payback Period Graph of Candidate 1	109
F.2	Payback Period Graph of Candidate 2	114
F.3	Payback Period Graph of Candidate 3	119

.

## LIST OF TABLES

<u>Table</u>	ð -	Page
3.1	The Hardware Specification for the Server	28
3.2	The Software Specification for the Server	25
3.3	The Hardware Specification for Each Client Machine	29
.3.4	The Software Specification for Each Client Machine	29
3.5	Other Hardware Requirement	30
3.6	Manual System Cost Analysis, Baht	34
3.7	Five Years Accumulated Manual System Cost, Baht	34
3.8	Computerized System Cost Analysis, Baht	35
3.9	Five Years Accumulated Computerizes System Cost, Baht	36
3.10	The Comparison of the System Cost, Baht	36
3.11	Cumulative Net Cash Flow of the Proposed Seminar Information System	39
3.12	Payback Period Analysis SINCE 1969	40
3.13	Net Present Value Analysis, Baht	42
5.1	The Degree of Achievement of The Proposed System	49
B.1	Process Specification of Process 1.1	64
B.2	Process Specification of Process 1.2	64
B.3	Process Specification of Process 1.3	65
B.4	Process Specification of Process 2.1	65
B.5	Process Specification of Process 2.2	66

<u>Table</u>	2	Page
B.6	Process Specification of Process 2.3	66
B.7	Process Specification of Process 3.1	67
B.8	Process Specification of Process 3.2	67
B.9	Process Specification of Process 3.3	68
B.10	Process Specification of Process 4.1	68
B.11	Process Specification of Process 4.2	69
B.12	Process Specification of Process 4.3	69
B.13	Process Specification of Process 5.1	70
B.14	Process Specification of Process 5.2	70
C.1	Structure of Seminar Program Table	74
C.2	Structure of Speaker Table	75
C.3	Structure of Participant Table	76
C.4	Structure of Sponsor Table	77
C.5	Structure of Participant Application Status Table	78
C.6	Structure of Speaker Application Status Table	79
C.7	Structure of Sponsor Application Status Table	80
D.1	Data Dictionary of Seminar Program Table	81
D.2	Data Dictionary of Speaker Table	81
D.3	Data Dictionary of Participant Table	82
D.4	Data Dictionary of Sponsor Table	81
D.5	Data Dictionary of Participant Application Status Table	82

.

Table		Page
D.6	Data Dictionary of Speaker Application Status Table	82
D.7	Data Dictionary of Sponsor Application Status Table	83
F.1	Completed Candidate Matrix	103
F.2	Feasibility Analysis matrix	105
· F.3	Estimated Costs and Benefits of Alternative Candidate 1, Baht	106
F.4	Cumulative Net Cash Flow of the Candidate 1, Baht	108
F.5	Payback Period Analysis of Candidate 1	109
F.6	Net Present Value Analysis of Candidate 1, Baht	110
F.7	Estimated Costs and Benefits of Alternative Candidate 2, Baht	111
F.8	Cumulative Net Cash Flow of the Candidate 2, Baht	113
F.9	Payback Period Analysis of Candidate 2	114
F.10	Net Present Value Analysis of Candidate 2, Baht	115
F.11	Estimated Costs and Benefits of Alternative Candidate 3, baht	116
F.12	Cumulative Net Cash Flow of the Candidate 3, Baht	118
F.13	Payback Period Analysis of Candidate 3	119
F.14	Net Present Value Analysis of Candidate 3, Baht	120

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### I. INTRODUCTION

### **1.1** Background of the Project

Foundation for International Human Resource Development (FIHRD) was established by a resolution of the Royal Thai cabinet. The main activity of the Foundation is organizing training, a seminar and forum to explore new ideas and new ways to increase awareness and knowledge among both public and private sectors of the importance of human resource development.

FIHRD established 4 years ago, has put effort on capacity building among GMS countries as evidenced by organizing International Forums call as follows:

- Leadership Forums: Leadership Forum 1999 under the theme of "New Thinking and Strategy for Dealing with Economic Crisis"
- (2) Leadership Forum 2000 under the theme of "New Realities of the Global Economy in the 21st Century: Implications on Human Resource Development Strategies"
- (3) Leadership Forum 2001 under the theme of "The New Economy and the New Divide: Closing the Gap through Human Resource Development, Strategies and Action"

(4) Leadership Forum 2002 under the theme of "Networking and Partnership" And a lot of seminars such as "SMEs Toward Year 2000 Through Greater Mekong Sub-region Co-operation" held in Khon Kaen, "Trends in Agri-business Education and Research and Human Resource Development" held in Chiang Mai, Thai-China Forum, Thai-Cambodia Forum, Thai-Laos Forum., etc. However, the rapid

number of problems related to its daily operation in terms of efficiency. The problems

expansion of the seminars, participants, donors and speakers have brought with it a

1

of keeping participants and speakers' records and statistics term and using the records for evaluation are occurred. Redundant data, incompatibility of software, inability to access required data are evident. These are mainly due to lack of an information system at the administrative department.

The Foundation plans to setup the computerized system for Seminar Information System since established but it could not be started because of lacking team and personal group who can develop and implement the computerized system for the Foundation. The existing system is done manually and all processes are recorded in terms of document files. The Administrative division has done hard work in recording and using the information. It is necessary to setup a computerized system to facilitate their work. The new system is called Seminar Information System or SIS.

### 1.2 Objectives of the Project

The project covers the major parts of Seminar Information System, which can be classified as follows:

- (1) To study the existing manual system of the Foundation.
- (2) To analyze the problem of the existing system and propose a solution to improve or resolve the problem of the existing system in terms of data consistency, accuracy, responsive and sharable information.
- (3) To design and implement the proposed computerized-base Seminar Information System to replace the manual system.
- (4) To reduce the processing time and paper cost by increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of the workflow, shortening the work process, and let computer do all rotatine jobs.

2

- To generate a report for top management in a period of time or on demand (5) at once.
- To evaluate seminar that is useful for making decision for improving in the (6) next seminar.

#### 1.3 Scope of the Project

The scope of project is specified in Seminar Information System, which can be classified as follows:

- (1)Study and analyze the existing system. Describe the background of the Foundation, existing function and current problems and then find the solution to improve the existing manual system.
- Develop and implement the propose system. The major activity of this (2)project are as follows:
  - System Specification (a)
  - System Design (b)
  - Hardware and Software Requirement (c)
  - Security and Control CE 1969 (d)
  - Costs and Benefits Analysis (e)
  - System Implementation and Evaluation (f)

#### 1.4 **Project Plan**

A project plan of the Seminar Information System is given in Figure 1.1.

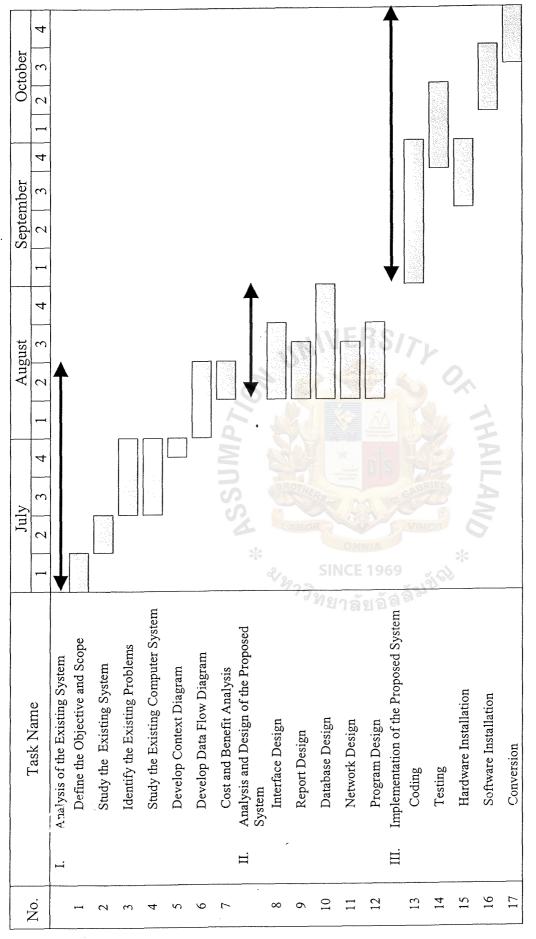


Figure 1.1. Project Plan of Seminar Information System.

### **II. THE EXISTING SYSTEM**

### 2.1 Background of the Foundation

Foundation for International Human Resource Development was established by a resolution of the Royal Thai cabinet in January 1997. The Foundation aims to improve the standard of human resource in the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS). An improved human resource pool will provide a strong basis for economic development and therefore an improved standard of living in the region. The main activity of the Foundation is organizing training, a seminar and forums to explore new ideas and new ways to increase awareness and knowledge among both public and private sector of the importance of human resource development.

GMS countries are undergoing rapid change as the result of process of globalization. As far as globalization is concerned, these countries must explore and try to increase their own opportunities as well as reducee negative impacts. The Foundation for International Human Resource Development, established 3 years ago, has put effort on capacity building among GMS countries as evidenced by organizing international Forums called Leadership Forums: Leadership Forum 1999 under the theme of "New Thinking and Strategy for Dealing with Economic Crisis"; Leadership Forum 2000 under the theme of "New Realities of the Global Economy in the 21st Century : Implications on Human Resource Development Strategies"; Leadership Forum 2001 under the theme of "The New Economy and the New Divide: Closing the Gap through Human Resource Development, Strategies and Action"; and Leadership Forum 2002 under the theme of "Rethinking of Globalization : Networking and Partnership" and otthe seminar such as "SMEs Toward Year 2000 Trough Greater Mekong Sub-region Co-operation" held in Khon Kaen; "Trends in Agri-business Education and Research

and Human Resource Development" held in Chiang Mai, Thai – China Forum; Thai – Cambodia Forum., etc.

The Foundation's principle objectives include:

- (1) To coordinate and cooperate with technologically advanced countries in promoting human resource development at various levels as a catalyst for progress in economic, social, environmental, managerial, technological and other areas in developing countries, especially those in the region.
- (2) To create a regional and international sphere of cooperation in human resource development guided by the founding principle of raising the standard of living in all countries concerned.
- (3) To create a high quality, high potential human resource base, thus building a strong foundation for national and regional development.
- (4) To establish a reputation for Thailand as a reliable human resource development center both within the region and internationally, thereby serving as a catalyst in bringing peace and prosperity to the region.
- (5) To conduct activities for the public benefit, both separately and in cooperation with donor countries and foundations.
- (6) To use the experiences gained by the Foundation to upgrade the quality and potential of human resources in Thailand.

### 2.2 Organization Structure

The Foundation has 6 main departments, which are:

(1) Administrative Department

The responsibilities of this department are organization management and handle the seminar organizing, such as participants, donors and

6

speakers record, inviting letter for participants and speakers and mailing process

(2) Executive Secretary and Foreign Affairs Department

The responsibilities of this department are secretarial work for executive management of the organization and also responsible for coordination with foreign countries.

(3) Finance Department

The responsibilities of this department are controlling company's finance, controlling budgets, controlling company cash flow.

(4) Research and Database Department

The responsibilities of this department are doing research and database collection and preparing seminar documentary.

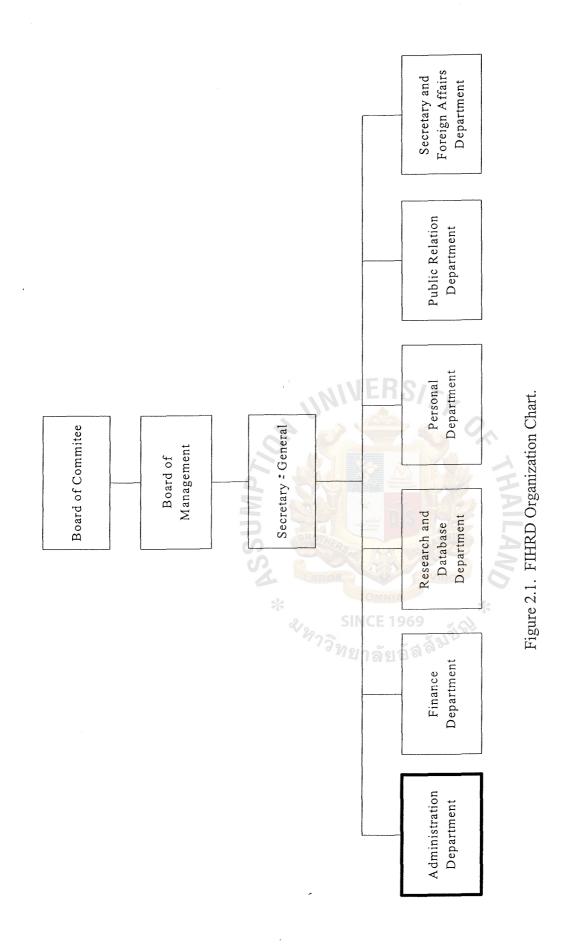
(5) Personal Department

The responsibilities of this department are recruitment and human resource and salary chart.

(6) Public Relation Division NCE 1969

The responsibilities of this department are operating the public relation.

The Foundation's organization chart is shown in Figure 2.1 as follow as:



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### 2.3 Overview of the Existing System

The main activities of Administrative Department is to arrange the seminar, training and forum activities of the Foundation. Currently, Administrative Department arranges over 10 seminar programs per year. Due to the need to maintain information about participants such as name, address, seminar program, and other pertinent data related to seminar, based on manual system, in which the data are stored as hard copies in the separate files. The existing system uses only Microsoft office to assist in the storage of the database. It does not yet have a full set of information processing functions covering data entry, processing, user on line enquiry and flexible report production.

The process of the operation of the existing system: When the Administrative Department receive the details of the seminar, schedule for the forth-coming course, the expected speakers, expected sponsors and expected participants to attend the seminar, from the Board Committees, the process of recording all of data started. The Administrative Department is responsible in preparing the mailing list, invite letter, registration form for sending to the expected speakers, expected sponsor and expected participants either by mail, by person, by fax or by e-mail. The next process is checking the registration forms from the expected speakers and expected participants which reply whether to attend the seminar or not. For the sponsor, the registration form is used to reply whether they will accept to support the seminar or not. Then, the Administration Department prepares the name tag and table nametag for all attendance. These are all processes of the Administrative Department.

The context diagram is constructed to establish the initial project scope. It depicts the system as a whole in correlation with its environment that is the "external endices" involved. The context diagram of the existing system is shown in Figure 2.2.

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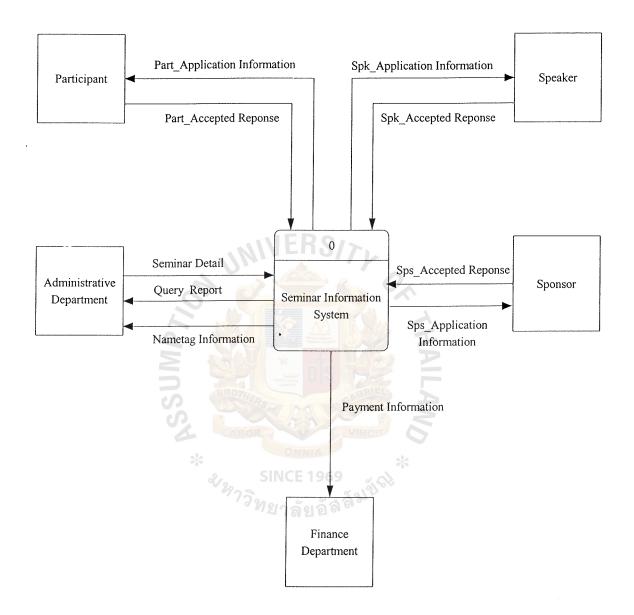


Figure 2.2. Context Diagram of the Existing System.

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#### 2.4 **Current Problems and Areas for Improvement**

The workflow process of administrative Department is more and more complex. The computerized system is setting up to reduce the problem. The process of the new system is faster and more comfortable for any related staff in the Foundation. Special attention is given to the interface between the system and user because the existing system is manual, the new system is users friendly with menu screen and users procedures are designed to suit the skill of users.

As the existing system is based on manual system, we can conclude and summarize the problems as below:

Non-computerized system for maintaining information (1)

This is leading to non-standardization in recording the seminar information, participants, sponsor and speakers for current and future.

Documentary overwhelming. (2)

> After the seminar finished, the documents relate to the seminar such as list of participants, list of sponsor or list of speakers were kept unsuitably and inconveniently for use. SINCE 1969 ว*ิทย*าลัยอัสลัม<sup>ชั</sup>่น

Data Redundancy. (3)

> Since all data are kept with no standard, the problem of data redundancy occurred. There are already many data to keep and lots of duplicate data existing and that may affect the duplication of work. To reduce redundancy the effectiveness and efficiency of the workflow since all the reports and documents can be issued from one person instead of different people with the help of one good database system.

(4) Difficult for data checked, summarized and evaluated report

In the existing system, we kept manual recording, we still have a problem on using much time to gather and summarized data to make a report for top management. In addition, the evaluated report is useful for making decision for improving the next seminar.



### **III. THE PROPOSED SYSTEM**

This chapter displays the user requirement, proposed procedures, proposed function, proposed system requirements and economic cost comparison.

### 3.1 User's Requirements

The user's requirement for the proposed system is the development of current seminar information system into computerized system. During the analysis of the existing system, the user requirements are stated as follows;

- (1) Data have been entered and processed through computerized system.
- (2) All documents can be printed and generated to computer without manual preparation. The computer should be able to print out participants invite list, participant on-going list, speakers list for each program, the program details list, invite letter, mailing list, name tag.
- (3) Users also require the system to generate correct and on-time reports.
- (4) Have an updating procedure.
- (5) Provide efficient security and control in entering data and prevent unauthorized rights in changing values in database.
- (6) User friendly; An easy-to-use interfaces commonly used such as interactive window-like screen, menu-driven, pop-up and pull-down menus will make the system easy to use and will not require much training.
- (7) Back-up and restore facility will be provided to ensure data consistency and validity all the time.
- (8) Maintainability of the system to accommodate future change and requirements.

### 3.2 System Design

System design details the system specifications that will deliver the functions identified during the system analysis. Their specifications should address the entire managerial, organizational and technological component of the system solution.

(1) Data Flow Diagram (DFD)

The logical Data Flow Diagram (DFD) are the structure analysis and design tool that system analyst can use to understand the process of system and the movement of the data through the system.

Context Diagram is constructed to establish the initial project scope. It depicts the system as a whole in correlation with its environment that is the external entities. The context diagram of proposed system is given in Figure 3.1.

The functional decomposition diagram (FDD) is the act of breaking a system into its component subsystems, processes and sub-process. The FDD of the proposed system is given in Figure 3.2.

The higher levels of data flow diagram (DFD), which maps the subsystems, process and sub-processes that, are constructed following the FDD. The level 0 DFD and Level 1 DFD are shown in Figures 3.3. and 3.4.-3.8., respectively.

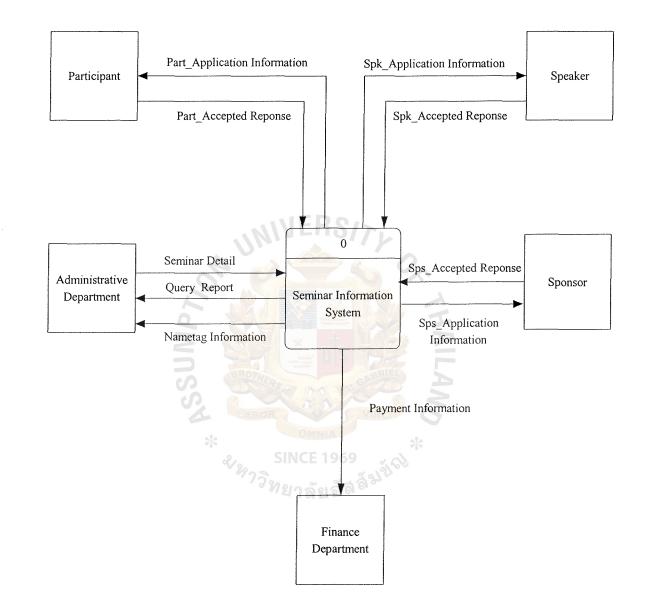
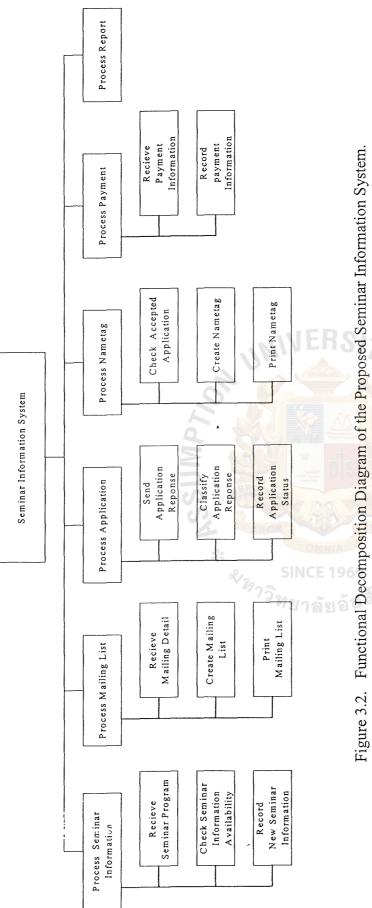
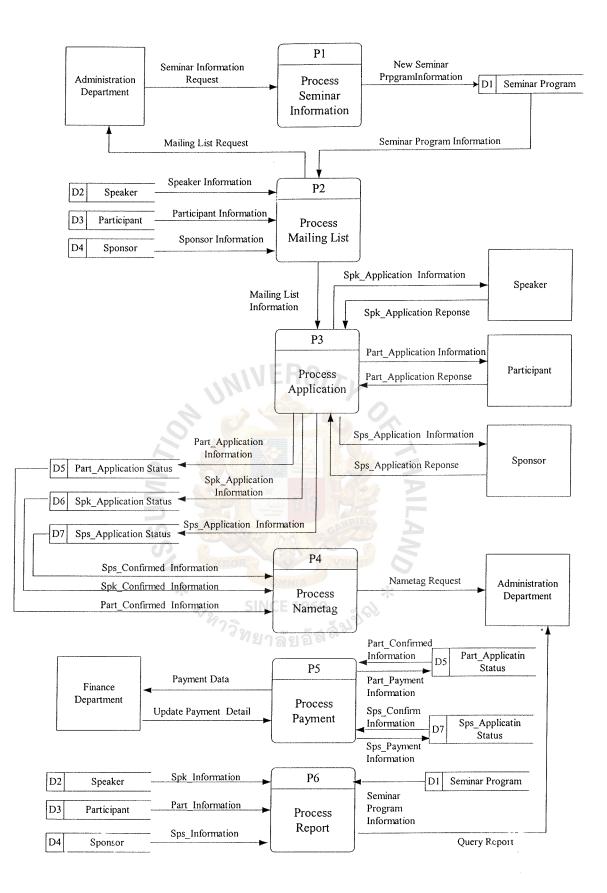
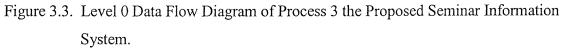


Figure 3.1. Context Diagram of the Proposed Seminar Information System.







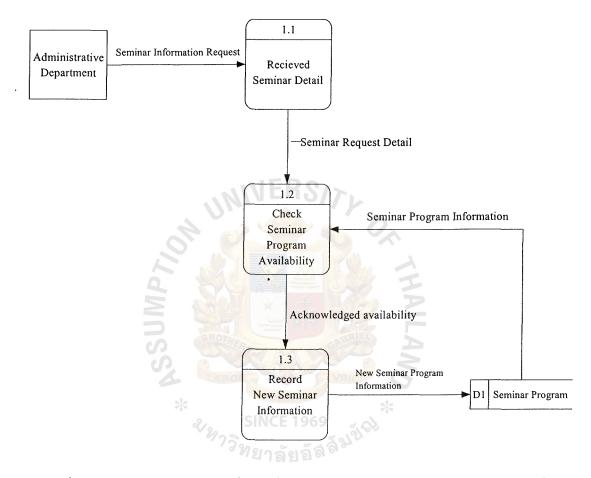
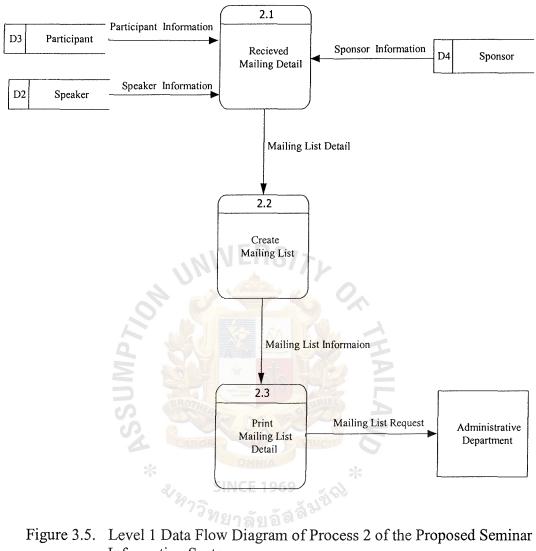


Figure 3.4. Level 1 Data Flow Diagram of Process 1 of the Proposed Seminar Information System.



Information System.

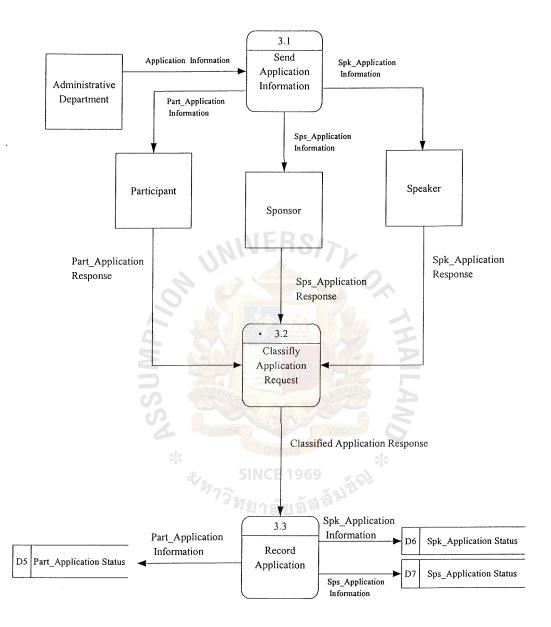


Figure 3.6. Level 1 Data Flow Diagram of the Process 3 of the Proposed System.

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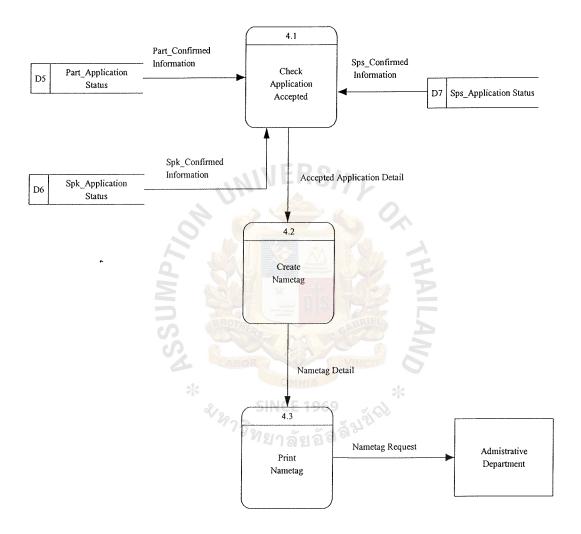


Figure 3.7. Level 1 Data Flow Diagram of Process 4 of the Proposed System.

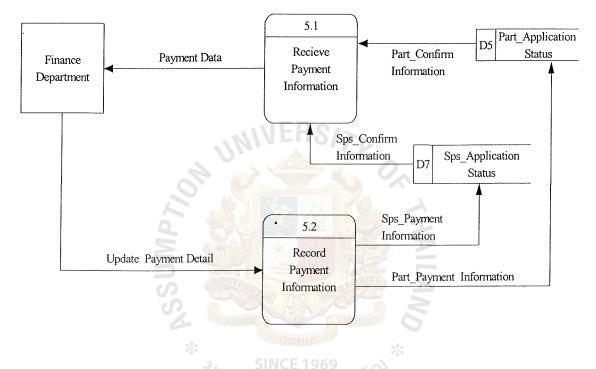


Figure 3.8. Level 1 Data Flow Diagram of Process 5 of the Proposed System.

To understand in detail of each process in data flow diagram listed in Appendix A, process specification is created in Appendix B

(2) Entity Relation Diagram (ERD)

An ERD data model is the technique used in organizing and documenting a system data. Data modeling, which is called database modeling is usually a database implementation.

The ERD of the proposed system is shown in Figures 3.9. - 3.11. as follows:

- (a) A context level of entity relationship diagram (Figure 3.9.)
- (b) A key-based attributed relationship diagram (Figure 3.10.)
- (c) A fully attributed relationship diagram (Figure 3.11.)
   The database Design and data dictionary, are the figures and tables that describe the details of each entity and attribute in ERD, are shown in Appendices C and D respectively.
- (3) Input and Output Design

The input screens of the system are in many forms for the various purposes and the outputs generated by the proposed system are shown in Appendix E.

(4) Network Design

The network configuration of the proposed system is shown in Figure 3.12.

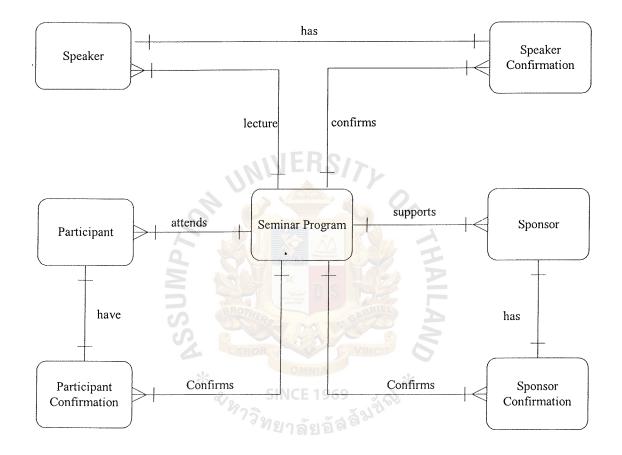


Figure 3.9. Context ERD of the Proposed Seminar Information System.

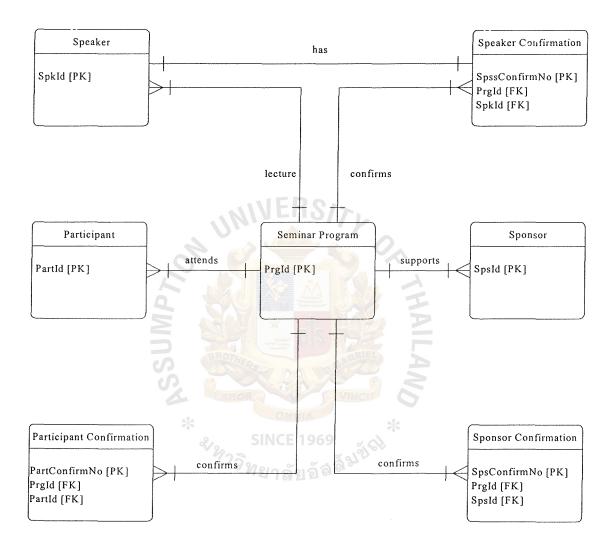


Figure 3.10. Key-Based ERD of the Proposed Seminar Information System.

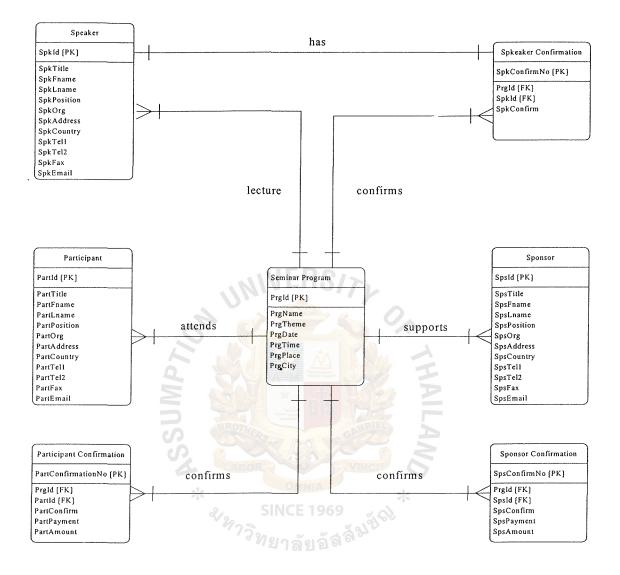


Figure 3.11. Fully Attributed ERD of the Proposed Seminar Information System.

#### 3.3 Hardware and Software Requirement

The appropriate hardware and software specification will save costs in implementing a new project. The cost of hardware and software has to be calculated because it is an important factor in deciding to change to the new system. We need to know the amount to be paid and payback period. By comparing the cost of existing system and new system, it will help us to make the decision.

In this project, we focus on the network system. We will change from the stand alone PC to be a network system in order to use computers more efficiently. As the data are kept in the form of database, the information can be shared.

The propose network system is the Local Area Network (LAN). There are several reasons to support this system.

- (a) As the connection of the computers is in the office building only, the LAN system is the most suitable solution.
- (b) The information (resources) can be shared between workstations which includes hardware, software, or even data. Therefore, it reduces some costs.
- (c) The error rate is less in network system.

With 4 clients machine and 1 server computer, the star topology is the best choice of connection. The server manages the transmission of data and messages between the other clients. By using Ethernet 10BaseT (UTP medium) and Hub in connection in the star topology, it saves cost. This can connect server, clients, printers, and scanner together. The connection of LAN can be viewed in Figure 3.12. The hardware and software specification for server are shown in Tables 3.1 and 3.2, respectively and the hardware and software specification for each client machine are shown in Tables 3.3. and 3.4, respectively

27

Hardware	Specification
CPU	Intel Pentium IV Processor 1.4 GHz
Cache	1 GB
Memory	256 MB 100 MHz SD RAM
Hard Disk	40 GB
Floppy Drive	1.44 MB
CD-Rom Drive	52 X
Network Adapter	3Com 10/100 Mbps
Display Adapter	SVGA Card
Display Sceen	17" SVGA monitor
Keyboard 5	USB Internet Keyboard (104-key)
Mouse	Internet Scroll Mouse
UPS	UPS 1000 VA SINCE 1969

# Table 3.1. The Hardware Specification for 1 Server Computer.

### Table 3.2.The Software Specification for the server.

Software	Specification
Operating System	Microsoft Window NT Server4.0
Database Software	Microsoft SQL Server
Application Software	Microsoft Office2000 Professional Edition Outsourcing Application Program

Hardware	Specification
СРИ	Intel Pentium III Processor 1.0 GHz
Cache	256 KB
Memory	64 MB 100 MHz SD RAM
Hard Disk	20 GB
Floppy Drive	1.44 MB
CD-Rom Drive	52 XERS/7
Network Adapter	3Com 10/100 Ethernet NIC
Display Adapter	SVGA Card
Display Screen	17" monitor
Keyboard	USB Internet Keyboard (104-key)
Mouse *	Internet Scroll Mouse
UPS Van	UPS 1000 VA

 Table 3.3.
 The Hardware Specification for Each Client Machine.

 Table 3.4.
 The Software Specification for Each Client Machine.

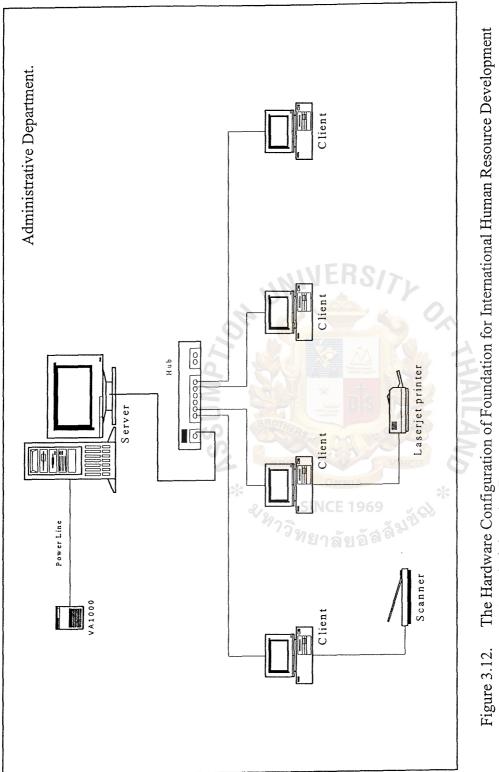
Software	Specification
Operating System	Microsoft Window 98
Application Software	Microsoft Office2000 Professional Edition Outsourcing Application Program

Other important hardware required for the proposed system is switch, network printer and cable. The specification of this hardware is shown in the Table 3.5.

Hardware	Specification
Printer	HP LASERJET 4050
Scanner	HP SCANJET
UPS	LEONICS OA4
HUB switch	100 M bit
Cable	UTP

Table 3.5. Other Hardware Specification.







#### 3.4 Cost-Benefit Analysis

Cost and Benefit analysis is an economic feasibility analysis method. It is widely used as the tool to judge whether the project is worthwhile to construct or not.

(1) Benefit Analysis

The proposed system can provide both tangible benefit and intangible benefit as follows.

(a) Tangible Benefit:

It is derived in terms of monthly or annual saving or profit gained from the system and the unit will be in Thai Baht, resources or time saved. The proposed system provides tanglible benefits such as to reduce the expense of worker, office supplies and miscellaneous cost.

(b) Intangible Benefit:

It is difficult to quantify intangible benefits in terms of numerical amount because they are normally implied as opportunities instead. Intangible benefits derive from the proposed computerized system can be identified as the following:

- To increase employee productivity by shortening the processing time and minimizing the complexity, which enable the employees to handle large volumes of service.
- (2) To increase customer share and customer retention through customer satisfaction from an effective computerized system.
- (3) To enable the company to better management, meet and respond to customer needs in timely manner, in which it is leading a high demand of service.

(4) To sustain competitive advantage through an effective computerized system according to an ability to address the customers' preferences and priorities.

### (2) Cost Analysis

Cost of the system falls into 2 categories; development and operating costs.

System development costs are usually one time cost occurring when the system is being implemented. These costs normally consist of hardware and software development cost, training cost and etc.

Unlikely system development cost, the system operating cost will occur after the system has been implemented and tend to recur throughout the lifetime of the system. Examples are employee salary, officer supply and maintenance cost.

Cost analysis for the manual and computerized system are given in the following table.

### (1) Cost of Manual System

Cost items		Years						
	1	1 2 3		4	5			
Fixed Cost								
Typewriter 2 units @ 7,000	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00			
Calculators 2 units @ 800	320.00	320.00	320.00	320.00	320.00			
Total Fixed Cost	3,120.00	3,120.00	3,120.00	3,120.00	3,120.00			
Operation Cost								
Salary Cost:								
Manager 1 person @ 23,000	23,000.00	25,300.00	27,830.00	30,613.00	33,674.30			
Staffs 3 person @ 12,000	36,000.00	39,600.00	43,560.00	47,916.00	52,707.60			
Total Monthly Salary Cost	59,000.00	64,900.00	71,390.00	78,529.00	86,381.90			
Total Annual Salary Cost	708,000.00	778,800.00	856,680.00	942,348.00	1,036,582.80			
Office Supplies and Miscellaneous Cost:		M M	1 2					
Stationary Per Annual	10,000.00	11,000.00	12,100.00	13,310.00	14,641.00			
Paper Per Annual	5,500.00	6,050.00	6,655.00	7,320.50	8,052.55			
Utility Per Annual	12,000.00	13,200.00	14,520.00	15,972.00	17,569.20			
Miscellaneous Per Annual	10,000.00	11,000.00	12,100.00	13,310.00	14,641.00			
Total Annual Office Supplies & Miscellaneous Cost	37,500.00	41,250.00	45,375.00	49,912.50	54,903.75			
Total Annual Operation Cost	745,500.00	820,050.00	902,055.00	992,260.50	1,091,486.55			
Total Manual System Cost	748,620.00	823,170.00	905,175.00	995,380.50	1,094,606.55			

### Table 3.6. Manual System Cost Analysis, Baht.

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Table 3.7. Five Years Accumulated Manual System Cost, Baht.

Year	Total Manual System Cost	Accumulated Cost
1	748,620.00	748,620.00
2	823,170.00	1,571,790.00
3	905,175.00	2,476,565.00
4	995,380.50	3,472,345.50
5	1,094,606.55	4,566,952.05
Total	4,566,952.05	-

# St. Gabriel's Library, Au

# (2) Cost of Computerized System

# Table 3.8. Computerized System Cost Analysis, Baht.

			Years		
Cost items	1	2	3	4	5
Fixed Cost					
Hardware Cost:					
Computer Server Cost 1 unit @ 50,000	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Client Machine Cost 4 units @ 30,000	24,000.00	24,000.00	24,000.00	24,000.00	24,000.00
Printer 1 unit @ 20,000	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
UPS 1000 VA 1 unit @ 2,800	560.00	560.00	560.00	560.00	560.00
Total Hardware Cost	38,560.00	38,560.00	38,560.00	38,560.00	38,560.00
Software Cost:		14			
Window NT Server 1 unit @ 20,000	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
MS SQL Server 1 unit @ 18,000	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00
MS Office 2000 4 unit @ 15,000	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00
Network Cost	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
Total Software Cost	27,600.00	27,600.00	27,600.00	27,600.00	27,600.00
Implementation Cost:		VINCIT	6		
Software Development Cost	50,000.00	- *	-	-	-
Total implementation Cost	50,000.00	ลมชัดง	-	-	-
Maintenance Cost	าลยอจ	25,000.00	27,500.00	30,250.00	33,275.00
Total Fixed Cost	116,160.00	91,160.00	93,660.00	96,410.00	99,435.00
Operation Cost					
Salary Cost:					
Manager 1 person @ 23,000	23,000.00	25,300.00	27,830.00	30,613.00	33,674.30
Staffs 2 person @ 12,000	24,000.00	26,400.00	29,040.00	31,944.00	35,138.40
Total Monthly Salary Cost	47,000.00	51,700.00	56,870.00	62,557.00	68,812.70
Total Annual Salary Cost	564,000.00	620,400.00	682,440.00	750,684.00	825,752.40

Cost items	Years						
Cost tiems	1	2	3	4	5		
Office Supplies and Miscellaneous Cost:							
Stationary Per Annual	8,000.00	8,800.00	9,680.00	10,648.00	11,712.80		
Paper Per Annual	7,500.00	8,250.00	9,075.00	9,982.50	10,980.75		
Utility Per Annual	8,000.00	8,800.00	9,680.00	10,648.00	11,712.80		
Miscellaneous Per Annual	6,000.00	6,600.00	7,260.00	7,986.00	8,784.60		
Total Annual Office Supplies & Miscellaneous Cost	29,500.00	32,450.00	35,695.00	39,264.50	43,190.95		
Total Annual Operation Cost	593,500.00	652,850.00	718,135.00	789,948.50	868,943.35		
Total Computerized System Cost	709,660.00	744,010.00	811,795.00	886,358.50	968,378.35		

# Table 3.8. Computerized System Cost Analysis, Baht (continued).

 Table 3.9. Five Years Accumulated Computerized System Cost, Baht.

Year	Total Computerized System Cost	Accumulated Cost
1	709,660.00	709,660.00
2	744,010.00	1,453,670.00
3	811,795.00	2,265,465.00
4	\$886,358.50 OMULA	3,151,823.50
5	968,378.35	4,120,201.85
Total	4,120,201.85	-

(3	5)	Cost Comparison	between	the N	Manual	and	Computerized System

Year	Accumulated Existing Cost	Accumulated Proposed Cost		
1	748,620.00	809,660.00		
2	1,571,790.00	1,453,670.00		
3	2,476,965.00	2,265,465.00		
4	3,472,345.50	3,151,823.50		
5	4,556,952.05	4,120,201.85		

Table 3.10. The Comparison of the System Cost, Baht.

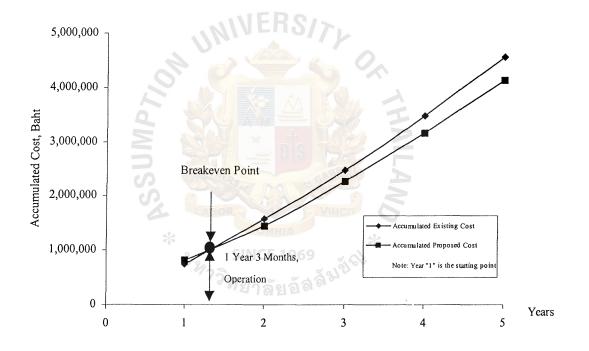


Figure 3.10. Cost Comparison between Manual System and Computerized System.

### (3) Financial Analysis

The Following cost items required, as shown in Table 3.11. Investment Cost:

Hardware cost	192,800	Baht
Software cost	138,000	Baht
Software Development Cost	50,000	Baht
Total Investment Cost	<u>380,800</u>	Baht
Annual Operating Cost:		
People-ware cost	564,000	Baht
Office Supplies & Miscellaneous cost	29,500	Baht
Maintenance Cost	25,000	Baht
Total Annual Operating Cost	<u>618,500</u>	Baht
Annual Cost:		

The formula of annual cost of the Computerized system is

Annual Cost = (Investment Cost/Estimated System Life) +

SIN Annual Operation Cost)

= (380,800/5) + 618,500

= 694,660 Baht

Saving

Staff (for 1 staff per year)	144,000	Baht
Office Supplies & Miscellaneous	8,000	Baht
Opportunity cost & Intangible Benefit	1,100,000	Baht
(i.e. shorten processing time, increase business	volume etc	.)
Total Saving	1,252,000	Baht

Table 3.11. Cumulative net cash flow of the Proposed Seminar Information System, Baht.

Cost Items	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Development Cost	380,000.00					
Operation & Maintenance cost		618,500.00	680,350.00	748,385.00	823,223.50	905,545.85
Discount factor for 10%	1.000	0.909	0.826	0.751	0.683	0.621
Time adjusted costs (adjusted to present value)	380,000.00	562,216.50	561,969.10	562,037.14	562,261.65	562,343.97
Cumulative time-adjusted costs over life time	380,000.00	942,216.50	1,504,185.60	2,066,222.74	2,628,484.39	3,190,828.36
	2121	A Carllon				
Benefits derived from operation of new system		1,252,000.00	1,377,200.00	1,514,920.00	1,666,412.00	1,833,053.20
Discount factor for 10%	1.000	606.0	0.826	0.751	0.683	0.621
Time adjusted benefits (adjusted to present value)	เพเล E 196 โยอัจิ	1,138,068.00	1,137,567.20	1,137,704.92	1,138,159.40	1,138,326.04
Cumulative time-adjusted benefits over life time	ล้มปั๊ด	1,138,068.00	2,275,635.20	3,413,340.12	4,551,499.52	5,689,825.55
Cumulative lifetime-adjusted costs + benefits	-380,000.00	195,851.50	771,449.60	1,347,117.39	1,923,015.13	2,498,997.19
Cumulative net cash flow		195,851.50	967,301.10	2,314,418.49	4,237,433.62	6,736,430.81

From the data given in Table 3.11, the result of each method of the feasibility analysis are as following:

(1) Payback period = 2 years

Initial Investment = 380,800 Baht

Table F.13. Payback Period Analysis, Baht.

Year	Net cash flow	Cumulative Net cash flow
1	195,051.50	195,051.50
2	770,649.60	965,701.10
3	1,346,317.39	2,312,018.49
4	1,922,215.13 ERS	4,234,233.62
5	2,498,197.19	6,732,430.81

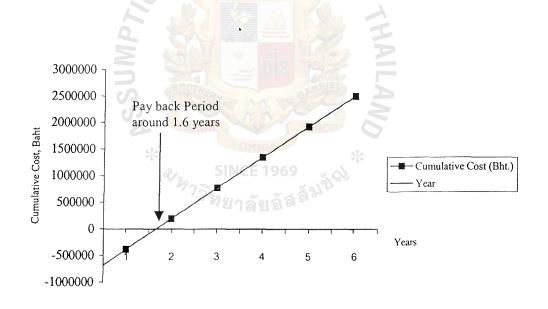


Figure 3.14. Payback Period Graph.

The payback period is defined as the expected number of years required recovering the initial investment. The shorter payback period, the greater is the project's liquidity. From the calculation above, the meaning is the proposed system requires 2 years to recover the initial investment.

(2) Net Present Value (NPV)

The NPV required, as shown in Table 3.13.



Cost Items	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
Development cost:	- 380,800.00						
Operation & maintenance cost:		195,051.50	770,649.60	1,346,317.39	1,922,215.13	2,498,197.19	
Discount factors for 12%:	1.000	0.893	0.797	0.712	0.636	0.567	
Present vaue of annual costs:	- 380,800.00	174,180.99	614,207.73	958,577.98	1,222,528.82	1,416,477.81	
Total present value of lifetime costs:	*	in a cont	110.				4,005,173.33
	22						
Benefits derived from operation of new system:	0	1,252,000.00	1,377,200.00	1,514,920.00	1,666,412.00	1,833,053.20	
Discount factors for 12%:	1:000	0.893	0.797	0.712	0.636	0.567	
Present value of annual benefits:	<sub>M</sub> O CE 1 ລັຍ	1,118,036.00	1,097,628.40	1,078,623.04	1,059,838.03	1,039,341.16	
Total present value of lifetime benefits:	969 ລັສ <sup>?</sup>			S/			5,393,466.64
	્રંગ્ર્ય						
Net Present Value:	\$ }	AILAND	OK THI				9,398,639.97

Table 3.13. Net Present Value Analysis, Baht.

#### 3.5 Security and Control

As all information has to be kept secret, the system has to provide security for the information. It must be protected from unauthorized persons or intrusion. The security control is the one of the most important considerations in designing the proposed system.

(1) Security of Data

In this area, it is concerned about accessing and sharing of data which includes reading, writing, executing, updating, adding, and deleting of data. The control should include:

- (a) Setting the accessing security level for each department to access the company's database. ERS///
- (b) Using the password to protect unauthorized access.
- (c) The software should verify the change in data records.
- (d) Back up information at the end of each day.
- (2) Physical Security of Equipment

The security can also protect and control the physical equipment. The physical equipment can support the flow of day-to-day data. As the data are the assets of the organization, it must be protected and managed.

- (a) Using an uninterruptable power supply (UPS) in order to ensure that the computer keep working if the electricity fails.
- (b) Using password for accessing each computer.
- (c) Keeping track of each printed material. It should have a printer record.
- (d) Training only in the area in which they are responsible. Do not teach the entire system.
- (3) Protection of Integrity of System and Data

The protection should include the accessing of the system and system failure. Data must always be correct.

- (a) The data must be protected by using the backup tools.
- (b) The maintenance of the system should be done by authorized person only.
- (4) Virus Protection

The Proposed system plan includes access, virus detection and a recovery plan in case of infection. Access control that users should be encourage to not transfer disks between home and office. Never use a disk on a system until that disk has been checked for virus. Virus detection making sure that a virus is found before it can infect the computer system.



#### **IV. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION**

#### 4.1 Overview of project Implementation

System implementation is the conversion processes from a current manaul system to the new computerized information system. The final design should be evaluated first by the users and management teams to make sure that the new computerized system can meet the requirements and objectives, and then the other remaining process will be performed. It is expected that the system implementation would take approximately six weeks. The duration may vary depending on the readiness of the staffs to use the new system. The process of System Implementation are:

- (1) Software development
- (2) Hardware installation
- (3) Personnel training
- (4) Test Plan
- (5) Conversion
- (6) Documentation

### 4.2 Software Development

Using Microsoft Access as DBMS develops the Seminar Information System, the computerized system is developed based on user friendly and the capability in making report. The system allows user to add, edit and delete the data and also search for desired data. In order to generate reports, the system will join tables in database file and make the calculation in the required filed based on user and management requirements.

#### 4.3 Hardware Installation

In order to establish the computerized system, the Foundation requires new file server to be installed according to its specification and cost-benefit analysis section in chapter 3.

#### 4.4 Personnel Training

User training is an important process in the system implementation. The objective of training is to make users understand, be familiar and able to use the program correctly and efficiently. The training course should include computer concepts, functions of hardware and software, function of proposed system and how to use the system properly and efficiently. However, in the case of the Proposed Seminar Information System, no official training course is set up. As a result, the system users must learn by themselves or "on the job training" because the proposed system will be developed and designed in the way they can easily learn by themselves. To ensure seamless transition, however, the system administrator will be advisor during this period.

#### 4.5 Test Plan

After the program has been designed and installed, module testing, program testing and system are required to ensure that the new system is free from errors and can work well with the other systems in the Foundation.

Module testing would help to check errors in program module. It can detect errors in coding and errors in logic. After finishing all module testing, program testing is used to check the program to verify the way the system works and to check whether each module can work together or not. System testing is checked whether the proposed system can share data or work with the other manual system properly. When finishing all testing, the testing document plans and testing results should be made so when the computer has

46

to do the testing again in the future, programmers can use these plans and results to do the testing again. Moreover, Security and Recovery testing is tested to ensure that the system can protect unauthorized users from access into the system. If failure happens to the database, the system should be able to recover those data.

The effective testing of the program does not guarantee system reliability. Therefore, the test case should include the Input Validation, Functionality, and Access Control.

### 4.6 Conversion

Conversion is the process of changing from a manual system to a new proposed system. The conversion process is set up based on the replacing concept. The users have to key in the data into the database, and then install the program for the system.

### 4.7 Documentation

Documentation of the proposed system is separated into 2 documents. First is the quick user manual guide, which describes how to access and use the program, how to correct the problems and how to use interface screens. The second is the flow of the system and data dictionary. Both documents can help the users whenever they need or get the problem when using the program and also can help programmer to develop and maintain the system.

#### V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

#### 5.1 Conclusions

The proposed Seminar Information System for the Administrative Department, the Foundation for International Human Resource Development (FIHRD) is the first step towards computerization. The system can be further improved to account for additional user requirements evolving over a period of time.

The new system is developed to provide seminar information, keep table and produce various types of reports. The screens are designed according to users requirements for ease of use and understandability.

The new system design will have more advantages than the existing system in the following ways:

- (1) The new system design is more practical because of the elimination of certain forms and the modification of other existing forms that are ineffective, unsuitable, or redundant.
- (2) The new system design is more economical because it provides more information for adjusting the appropriate cost and for monitoring performance.
- (3) The new system design is more efficient because it improves accuracy and timeliness of information. It will help in making better decisions of more effective management.
- (4) The new system design is more flexible because of the structure design, so it is easy to maintain and expand the system for future growth.
- (5) The new system design providés accurate data statistical analysis for the future.

48

The system is implemented using Microsoft Access 2000 for client-server. The system provides information sharing among users in the Department whenever users want to update the same record simultaneously, only the last user can do it. Up-to-date reports can be produced in time and users in the seminar center will be able to work more effectively as they will be able to search for training information faster. This is different from the existing system, which is the PC standalone basis. The new system will save time and provide the impetus for more activities with in the division.

Table 5.1 shows the time performance on each process of the proposed system compared with the existing system. It shows that each process of the proposed system performs less time than each process of the existing system which has to operate many work steps in manual system. So, it can be concluded that the proposed system is more efficient and effective than the existing system.

Process	Existing System	Proposed System
Seminar Information System	ียาลัย 20 mins	10 mins
Mailing List Process	2 hrs	10 mins
Application Process	1 hr	20 mins
Nametag Process	2 hrs	10 mins
Payment Process	30 mins	5 mins
Report Process	2 hrs.	5 mins

#### 5.2 **Recommendations**

The system was implemented primarily to assist users in their daily operation. The emphasis is thus placed on the care aspects of the seminar functions, which basically involved interaction within both inside and outside the department. The extensions are expected to include the following functions:

- (1) After the proposed Seminar Information System has been implemented, the Foundation should continuously monitor the working process and feedback from the customers and users to this system to ensure that it meet all users and customer requirements.
- (2) The new system should be able to link to other systems so that it can get and share various information from and to other sources.
- (3) Connection to the accounting department for auditing business revenue.
- (4) The system evaluation process should be made every year (or specific time) to realize whether the systems worth doing.

# APPENDIX A

3

DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

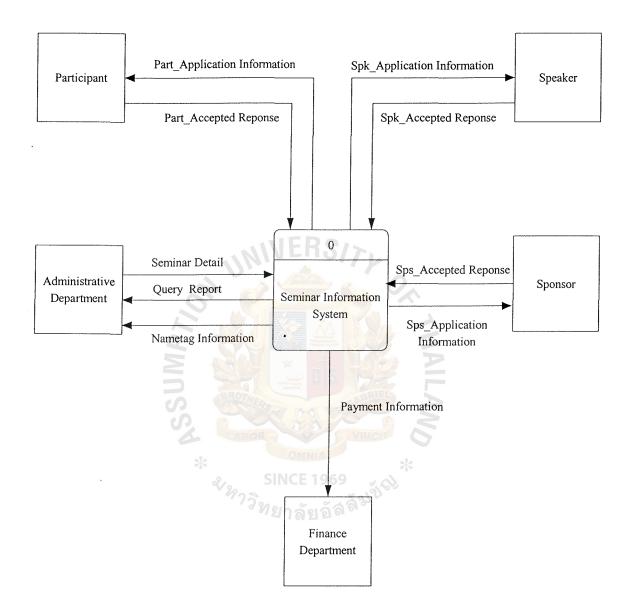
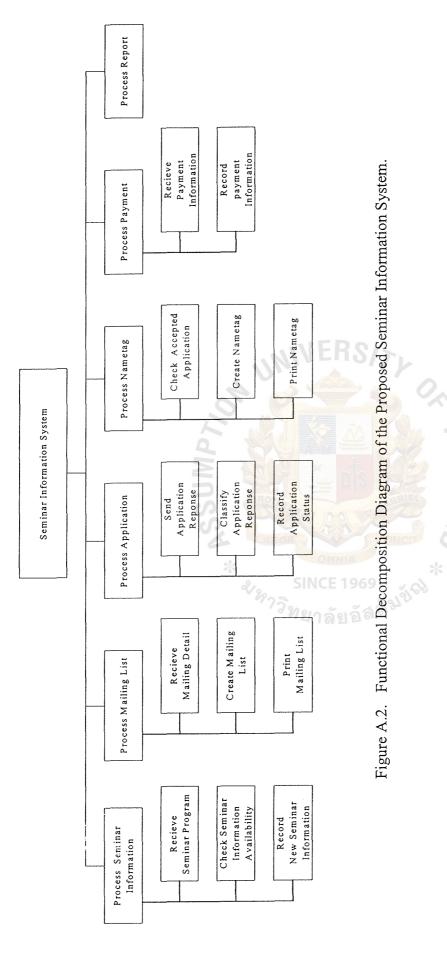


Figure A.1. Context Diagram of the Existing System.



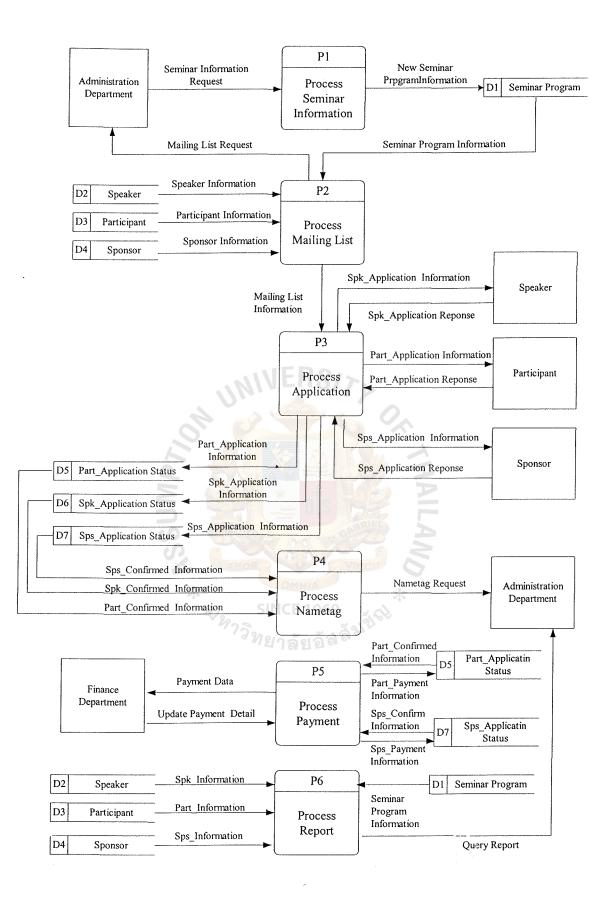


Figure A.3. Level 0 Data Flow Diagram of Process 3 the Proposed Seminar Information System.

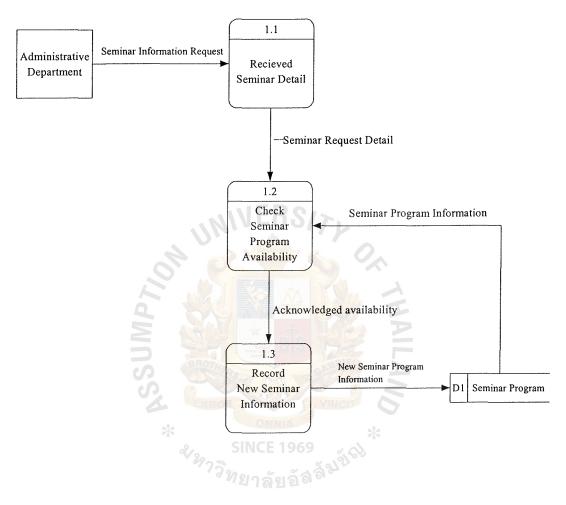


Figure A.4. Level 1 Data Flow Diagram of Process 1 of the Proposed Seminar Information System.

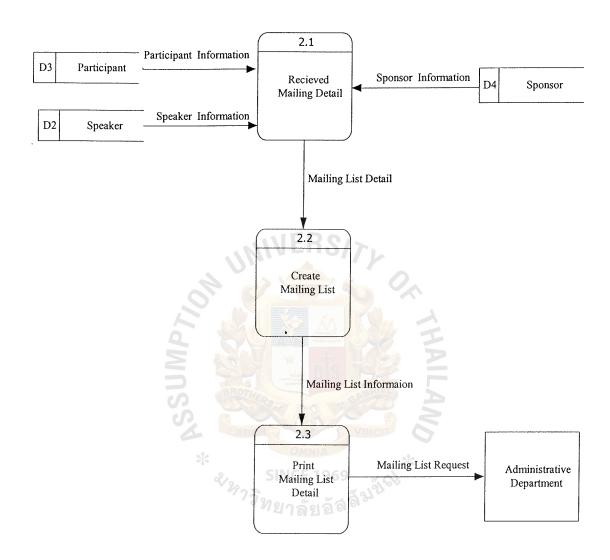


Figure A.5. Level 1 Data Flow Diagram of Process the Propose 2 of the Proposed System.

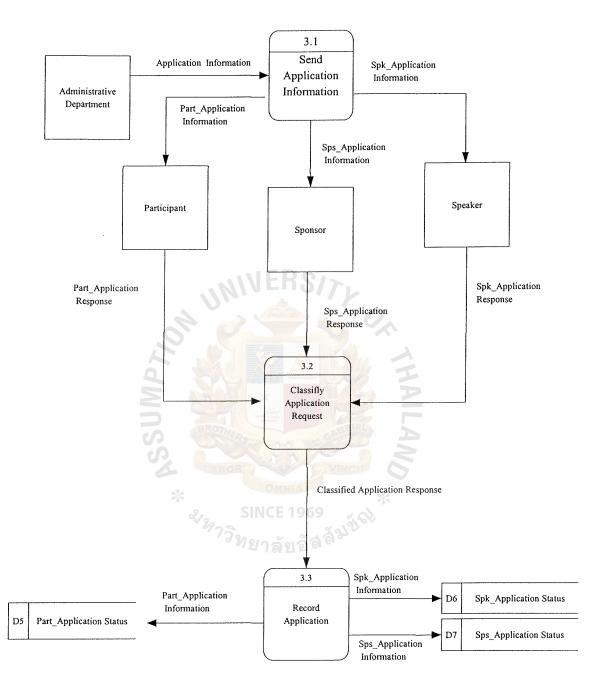


Figure A.6. Level 1 Data Flow Diagram of the Process 3 of the Proposed System.

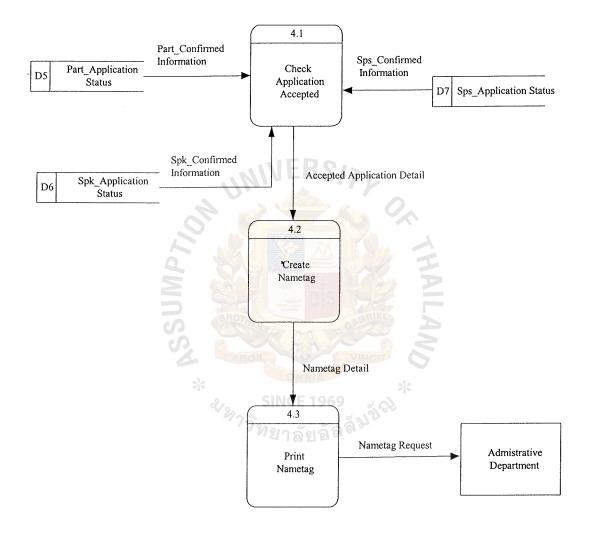


Figure A.7. Level 1 Data Flow Diagram of Process 4 of the Proposed System.

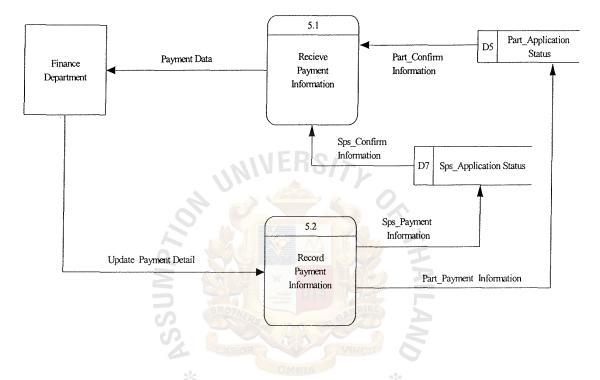
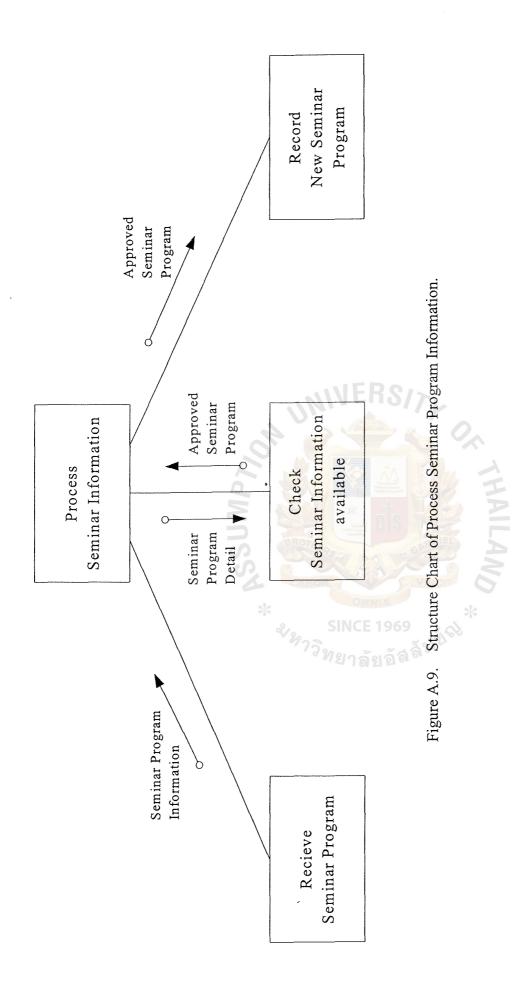
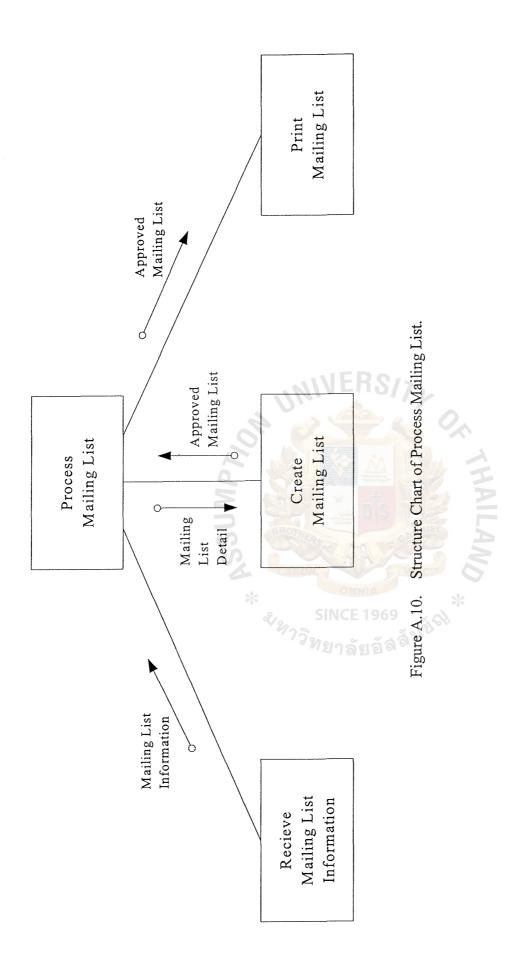
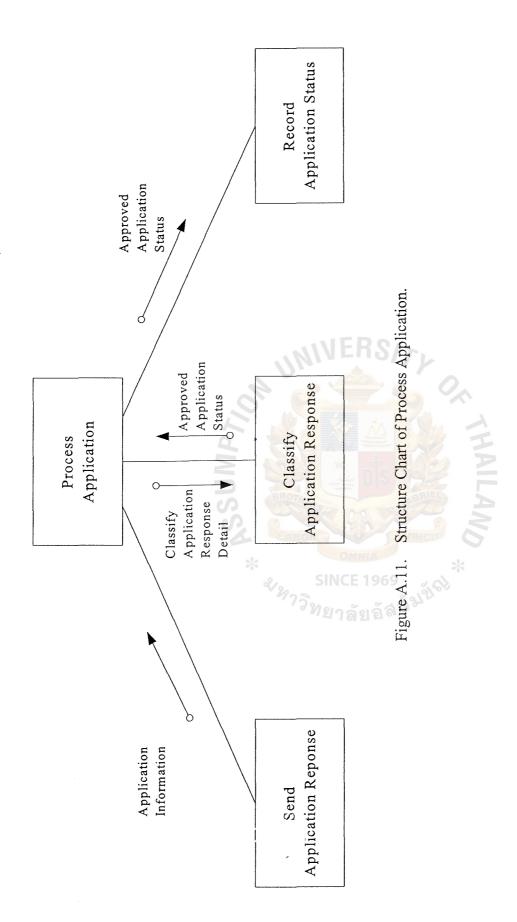
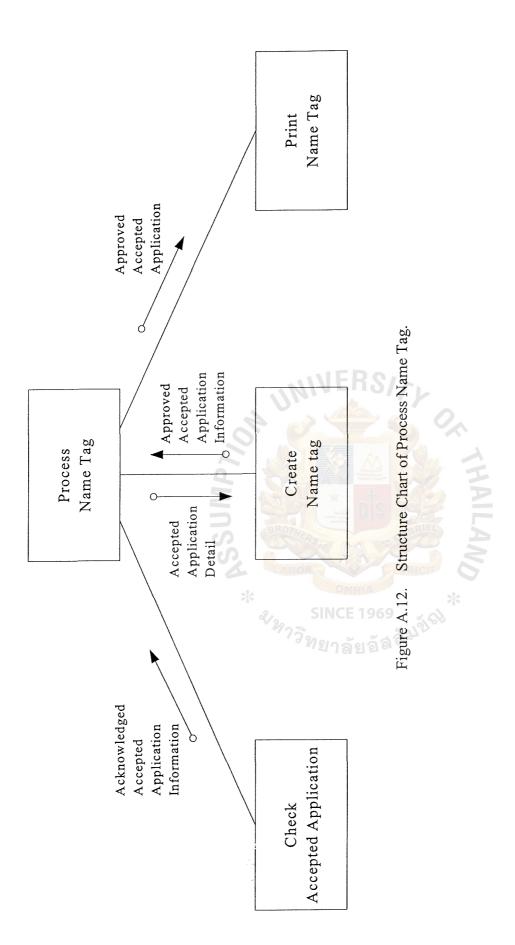


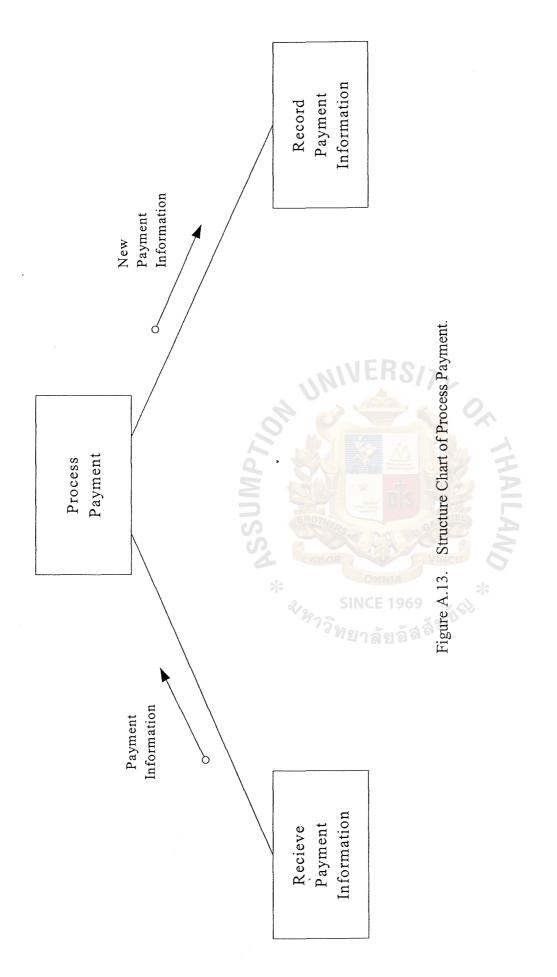
Figure A.8. Level 1 Data Flow Diagram of Process 5 of the Proposed System.











# APPENDIX B

PROCESS SPECIFICATION

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 Table B.1.
 Process Specification of Process 1.1.

Data Item	Description
Process Name:	Received Seminar Detail
Data In:	Seminar Information Request
Data Out:	Seminar Request Detail
Process:	<ol> <li>Receive detail of seminar information which request from Board Committee</li> <li>Send the detail of seminar information to check process</li> </ol>
Attachment:	Administrative Department

Table B.2. Process Specification of Process 1.2.

Data Item	Description	
Process Name:	Check Seminar Program Availability	
Data In:	Seminar Program Information	
Data Out:	Acknowledged Availability	
Process:	<ol> <li>Received the seminar detail</li> <li>Check the availability of seminar program have or have not in the database</li> </ol>	
Attachment:	Data Store D1 (Seminar Program)	

Table B.3.	Process	Specification	of Process	1.3.
------------	---------	---------------	------------	------

Data Item	Description
Process Name:	Record New Seminar Information
Data In:	Acknowledged Availability
Data Out:	New Seminar Program Information
Process:	<ul><li>(1) Record the new seminar information into the database</li><li>(2) Update seminar information into the database</li></ul>
Attachment:	Data Store D1 (Seminar Program)
Table B.4. Process Specification	n of Process 2.1.

Table B.4. Process Specification of Process 2.1.

	Data Item	Description
	Process Name:	Received Mailing Detail
	Data In:	<ul><li>(1) Participant Information</li><li>(2) Speaker Information</li></ul>
	Data Out:	Mailing List Detail
	Process:	<ol> <li>Receive the participant information from database</li> <li>Receive the speaker information from database</li> <li>Receive the sponsor information from database</li> </ol>
a suite a suite a suite a suite	Attachment:	<ol> <li>Data Store D2 (Speaker)</li> <li>Data Store D3 (Participant)</li> <li>Data Store D4 (Sponsor)</li> </ol>

 Table B.5.
 Process Specification of Process 2.2.

Data Item	Description
Process Name:	Create Mailing List
Data In:	Mailing List Detail
Data Out:	Mailing List Information
Process:	<ul> <li>(1) Received the detail of mailing list of participants, speakers and sponsors</li> <li>(2) Create the mailing list of participants, speakers and sponsors</li> </ul>
Attachment:	WIVERS/7

Table B.6. Process Specification of Process 2.3.

Data Item	Description
Process Name:	Print Mailing List Detail
Data In:	Mailing List Information
Data Out:	Mailing List Request
Process:	Print the mailing list of participants, speakers and sponsors to send the invite letter and application form
Attachment:	Administrative Department

Data Item	Description
Process Name:	Send Application Information
Data In:	Application Information
	(1) Part_Application Information
Data Out:	(2) Spk_ Application Information
	(3) Sps_ Application Information
Process:	Send the invite letter and application form to of
1100035.	participants, speakers and sponsors
	(1) Participant
Attachment:	(2) Sponsor
	(3) Speaker

# Table B.7. Process Specification of Process 3.1.

# Table B.8. Process Specification of Process 3.2

Data Item	Description
Process Name:	Classifly Application Request
Data In:	<ol> <li>Part_Application Response</li> <li>Spk_ Application Response</li> <li>Sps_ Application Response</li> </ol>
Data Out:	Classify Application Reponses
Process:	<ol> <li>Received the application responses form from participants, speakers and sponsors</li> <li>Classify application form to attend or not attend from participants, speakers and sponsors</li> </ol>
Attachment:	<ul><li>(4) Participant</li><li>(5) Sponsor</li><li>(6) Speaker</li></ul>

Data Item	Description
Process Name:	Record Application
Data In:	Classify Application Reponses
	(1) Part_Application Information
Data Out:	(2) Spk_ Application Information
	(3) Sps_Application Information
	Record the application detail that participants,
Process:	speakers and sponsors attend or not attend into the
	database
11	(1) Data Store D5 (Part_Application Status)
Attachment:	(2) Data Store D6 (Spk_Application Status)
, O'	(3) Data Store D7 (Sps_Application Status)
2 8	
Table B.10. Process Specificatio	n of Process 4.1.

Table B.9. Process Specification of Process 3.3.

Data Item	Description
Process Name:	Check Application Accepted
No. Contraction of the second se	(1) Part_Confirmed Information
Data In:	(2) Spk_Confirmed Information
	(3) Sps_Confirmed Information
Data Out:	Accepted Application Detail
Process:	Check in the database which accept application and
Process:	reject application
	(1) Part_Application Status
Attachment:	(2) Spk_ Application Status
	(3) Sps_ Application Status

# Table B.11. Process Specification of Process 4.2.

Data Item	Description
Process Name:	Create Nametag
Data In:	Accepted Application Detail
Data Out:	Nametag Detail
Process:	Create the nametag for participant, speaker and sponsor who attend the seminar
Attachment:	-

# Table B.12. Process Specification of Process 4.3.

Data Item	Description
Process Name:	Print Nametag
Data In:	Nametag Detail
Data Out:	Nametag Request
Process:	Produce the nametag for participant, speaker and sponsor who attend the seminar
Attachment:	Administrative Department

Data Item	Description
Process Name:	Receive Payment Information
Data In:	<ol> <li>Part_Confirmed Information</li> <li>Sps_Confirmed Information</li> </ol>
Data Out:	Payment Data
Process:	<ol> <li>Get the payment information about the participants who must pay the fee for seminar</li> <li>Get the payment information about the sponsors who must donate the mony for seminar</li> </ol>
Attachment:	<ol> <li>Data Store D5 (Part_Application Status)</li> <li>Data Store D7 (Sps_Application Status)</li> <li>• Finance Department</li> </ol>

 Table B.13.
 Process Specification of Process 5.1.

 Table B.14.
 Process Specification of Process 5.2.

Data Item	Description
Process Name:	Record Payment Information
Data In:	Update Payment Detail
Data Out:	<ol> <li>Part_Payment Information</li> <li>Sps_Payment Information</li> </ol>
Process:	Update the payment information who pay the money already into the database
Attachment:	<ul> <li>(4) Data Store D5 (Part_Application Status)</li> <li>(5) Data Store D7 (Sps_Application Status)</li> <li>(6) Finance Department</li> </ul>

St. Gabriel's Library, Au

# APPENDIX C DATABASE DESIGN

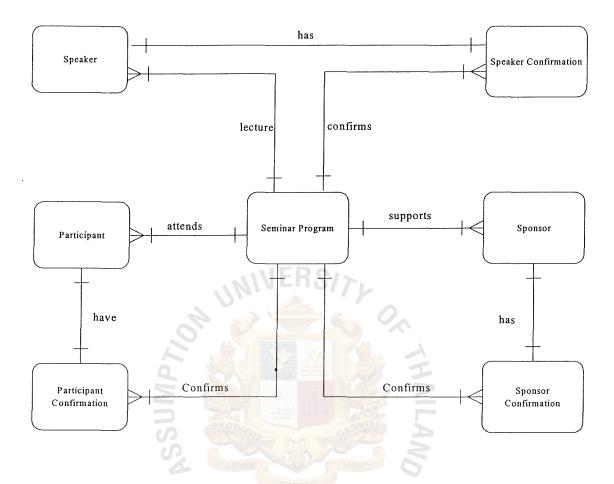


Figure C.1. Context ERD of the Proposed Seminar Information System.

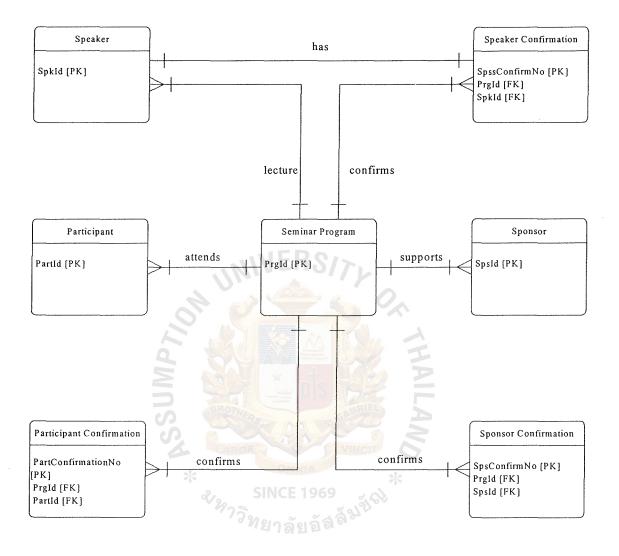


Figure C.2. Key-Based ERD of the Proposed Seminar Information System.

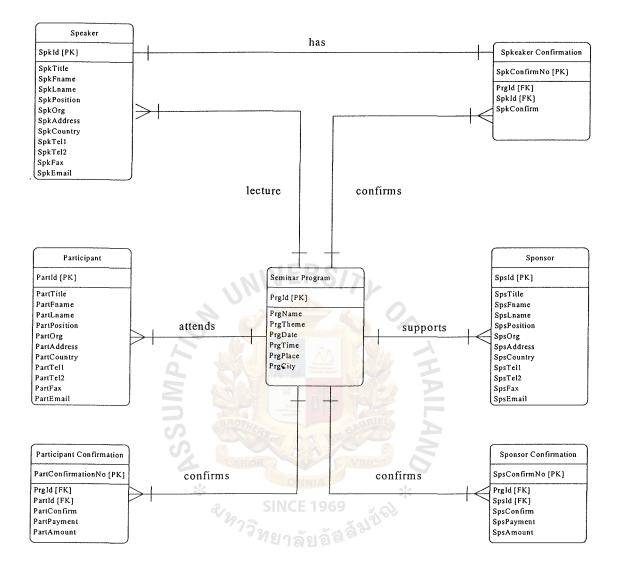


Figure C.3. Fully Attributed ERD of the Proposed Seminar Information System.

Key Type	Primary Key	Attribute	Attribute	Attribute	Attribute	Attribute	Attribute	
Check								
Foreign Key to Table	Participant Application Status, Speaker Application Status, Sponsor Application Status	, A	NO11	JNI	JER	S/7	¥ 0,	
Nullable		MUSS						
Unique	Y		***	CABOR S		969	NCT Stable	C v
Index	Y			ั วัวท	ยาลัย	อัสล์		
Field Type	Int (5)	Varchar (50)	Varchar (20)	Varchar (10)	Varchar (10)	Varchar (20)	Varchar (20)	
Field Name	PrgId	PrgName	PrgTheme	PrgDate	PrgTime	PrgPlace	Prgcity	
No.	1	3	3	4	2	9	2	

Table C.1. Structure of Seminar Program Table.

No.	Field Name	Field Type	Index	Unique	Nullable	Foreign Key to Table	Check	Key Type
	SpkId	Int (5)	Υ	Y		Speaker Application Status		Primary Key
5	SpkTitle	Varchar (20)						Attribute
3	SpkFname	Varchar (20)						Attribute
4	SpkLname	Varchar (20)			CIIVA			Attribute
5	SpkPosition	Varchar (20)		*	moce	TIOn.		Attribute
9	SpkOrg	Varchar (20)		2 20	A REAL	C C		Attribute
7	SpkAddress	Varchar (20)	วิทย	SIN	Mars X			Attribute
8	SpkCountry	Varchar (10)	າລັຍ	OMNI ICE 1		ER		Attribute
6	SpkTel1	Int (10)	อัสส์	969	ton and	SI:		Attribute
10	SpkTel2	Int (10)	37 ~	INCIT SO		12		Attribute
11	SpkFax	Int (10)		0 *	VI	2		Attribute
12	SpkEmail	Varchar (20)						Attribute

Structure of Speaker Table.
Table C.2.

No.	Field Name	Field Type	Index	Unique	Nullable	Foreign Key to Table	Check	Key Type
	PartId	Int (5)	γ	Y		Participant Application Status		Primary Key
5	PartTitle	Varchar (20)						Attribute
ю	PartFname	Varchar (20)						Attribute
4	PartLname	Varchar (20)			MIISS	D Y.		Attribute
5	PartPosition	Varchar (20)		*		101		Attribute
9	PartOrg	Varchar (20)	173	LABO		JN		Attribute
7	PartAddress	Varchar (20)	ทยา	SIN	STU XX			Attribute
8	PartCountry	Varchar (10)	ລັຍຂໍ	DMNIA		ER		Attribute
6	PartTel1	Int (10)	ດ້ຄື	69		SIT		Attribute
10	PartTel2	Int (10)		2.63		¥ 0.		Attribute
11	PartFax	Int (10)		~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	AILAN	E TH		Attribute
12	PartEmail	Varchar (20)						Attribute

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Table C.3. Structure of Participant Table.

No.	Field Name	Field Type	Index	Unique	Nullable	Foreign Key to Table	Check	Key Type
1	SpsId	Int (5)	Y	Y		Participant Application Status		Primary Key
2	SpsTitle	Varchar (20)						Attribute
3	SpsFname	Varchar (20)						Attribute
4	SpsLname	Varchar (20)			CIIN			Attribute
5	SpsPosition	Varchar (20)		*	2001	r flon		Attribute
9	SpsOrg	Varchar (20)		2/ 20-		C		Attribute
٢	SpsAddress	Varchar (20)	าย	SIN				Attribute
8	SpsCountry	Varchar (10)	າລັຍຄ	OMNIA CE 19		ER		Attribute
6	SpsTel1	Int (10)	jáð <sup>i</sup>	69		S/7		Attribute
10	SpsTel2	Int (10)	44	361		YO		Attribute
11	SpsFax	Int (10)		*	MILAN	TH ACT		Attribute
12	SpsEmail	Varchar (20)						Attribute

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Table C.4. Structure of Sponsor Table.

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Key Type	Primary Key	Foreign Key	Foreign Key	Attribute	Attribute	Attribute	
Check							
Foreign Key to Table				NI	IER	S17	70
Nullable		MPTIN	Rot.				
Unique	Y	<b>NSSU</b>		E OR			MOT
Index	Y	;	× 2/29	รเ ?วิ <sub>ท</sub> ะ	OMNI NCE 1	969 čað	MELEN X
Field Type	Int (5)	Varchar (20)	Varchar (20)	Varchar (20)	Varchar (20)	Decimal (15,2)	
Field Name	PartConfirmNo	Prgld	PartId	PartConfirm	PartPayment	PartAmount	
No.	+4	2	3	4	5	9	

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Table C.5. Structure of Participant Application Status Table.

Key Type	Primary Key	Foreign Key	Foreign Key	Attribute	
Check					
Foreign Key to Table			C.	NIN	ERSITY O.
Nullable		MPTIN	A COL		A HAIL
Unique	Υ	nssy			LANS
Index	А	3	* <sup>&amp;</sup> %	SIN <sup>เ</sup> วิ <sub>ทย</sub>	อทพเล CE 1969 เล้ยอัส <sup>ลัม</sup> ปั๊จ <sup>โ</sup>
Field Type	Int (5)	Varchar (20)	Varchar (20)	Varchar (20)	
Field Name	SpkConfirmNo	PrgId	SpkId	SpkConfirm	
No.	1	2	3	4	

•

Table C.6. Structure of Speaker Application Status Table.

	Key Type	Primary Key	Foreign Key	Foreign Key	Attribute	Attribute	Attribute	
	Check							
	Foreign Key to Table			~	UN		RS	TY O.
	Nullable			MP7/0				
	Unique	Υ		<b>ASSU</b>				Change C
	Index	Y		*	&12973	รเทc รพยอง	ากเล E 1969 รัญอัส	ર્લમ્યુંભ્યે *
•	Field Type	Int (5)	Varchar (20)	Varchar (20)	Varchar (20)	Varchar (20)	Decimal (15,2)	
*	Field Name	SpsConfirmNo	PrgId	SpstId	SpsConfirm	SpsPayment	SpsAmount	
	No.		2	3	4	5	9	

Table C.7. Structure of sponsor Application Status Table.

# APPENDIX D

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DATA DICTIONARY

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 Table D.1.
 Data Dictionary of Seminar Program Table.

Field Name	Meaning
PrgId	Seminar program Identification Number
PrgName	Seminar program name
PrgTheme	Concept of seminar program
PrgDate	Duration of seminar program
PrgTime	Opened time and closed time of seminar program
PrgPlace	Place to hold the seminar
PrgCity	City

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 Table D.2.
 Data Dictionary of Speaker Table.

Field Name	Meaning
SpkId	Speaker Identification Number
SpkTitle	Title of speaker name
SpkFname 🔤 💧	Speaker's first name
SpkLname	Speaker's last name
SpkPosition	Speaker's position
SpkOrg	Speaker's organization
SpkAddress	Speaker's contact address
SpkCountry	Speaker's country
SpkTel1	Speaker's telephone number1
SpkTel2	Speaker's telephone number2
SpkFax	Speaker's fax number
SpkEmail	Speaker's email

# St. Gabriel's Library, Au

Field Name	Meaning
PartId	Participant Identification Number
PartTitle	Title of participant name
PartFname	Participant's first name
PartLname	Participant's last name
PartPosition	Participant's position
PartOrg	Participant's organization
PartAddress	Participant's contact address
PartCountry	Participant's country
PartTel1	Participant's telephone number1
PartTel2	Participant's telephone number2
PartFax	Participant's fax number
PartEmail	Participant's email

## Table D.3. Data Dictionary of Participant Table.

Table D.4.Data Dictionary of Sponsor Table.

Field Name	Meaning
SpsId	Sponsor Identification Number
SpsTitle	Title of sponsor name
SpsFname	Sponsor's first name
SpsLname	Sponsor's last name
SpsPosition	Sponsor's position
SpsOrg	Sponsor's organization
SpsAddress	Sponsor's contact address
SpsCountry	Sponsor's country
SpsTel1	Sponsor's telephone number1
SpsTel2	Sponsor's telephone number2
SpsFax	Sponsor's fax number
SpsEmail	Sponsor's email

# APPENDIX E

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# INPUT AND OUTPUT DESIGN

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Field Name	Meaning
PartConfirmNo	The Automatic Number of confirmation of participant to attend the seminar
PrgId	Seminar program Identification Number
PartId	Participant Identification Number
PartConfirm	The confirmation of participant to attend the seminar
PartPayment	The payment information that participant will pay money already or not yet
PartAmount	The money that participant paid for the seminar program

 Table D.5.
 Data Dictionary of Participant Application Status Table.

 Table D.6.
 Data Dictionary of Speaker Application Status Table.

Field Name	Meaning
SpkConfirmNo	The Automatic Number of confirmation of speaker to attend the seminar
PrgId	Seminar program Identification Number
SpkId	Speaker Identification Number
SpkConfirm 7	The confirmation of speaker to attend the seminar

	ی SINCE 1969
Field Name	<sup>ทาวิ</sup> ทยาลัยอัล <sup>ลิม</sup> Meaning
SpsConfirmNo	The Automatic Number of confirmation of sponsor to attend the seminar
PrgId	Seminar program Identification Number
SpsId	Sponsor Identification Number
SpsConfirm	The confirmation of sponsor to attend the seminar
SpsPayment	The payment information that sponsor donate money already or not yet
SpsAmount	The money that sponsor donate for the seminar program

#### **INPUT AND OUTPUT DESIGN**

### E.1 Input Design

Input design serve as important goal to capture and get the data into a format suitable for the computer. Because inputs originate with system users, human factors play a significant role in input. Consequently, input process should be as simple as possible and designed to reduce the possibility of incorrect data being entered.

Having an advance in computer technology, Screen display forms can duplicate the appearance of almost any paper-based form. Most applications data capture involves the use of source documents and screen display forms. Thus, its design must be easy for the system users to complete and should facilitate rapid data entry.

Concerning to project requirement-system requirements, user requirements and hardware and software requirement-the screen display forms have a graphic looking appearance by using Graphic Use Interface (GUI) to make easy for data entry.

GUI controls for input design used in the Seminar Information System are as following.

(1) Text Box

It is the most common control used for input of data. The text box consists of a rectangular shaped box that is usually accompanied by a caption. This control requires the user to type the data inside the box. A text box can allow for single and multiple lines of data characters to be enter. When a text box contains multiple line of data, scrolling features are also normally included.

A text box is the most suitable used when the input data values are unlimited in scope and the system analyst is unable to provide the system users with a meaningful list of values from which they can select.

#### (2) Radio button

It provides the user with an easy way to quickly identify and select a particular value from a value set. A radio button consists of small circle and an associated textual description that corresponds to the value choice. Radio buttons also offer the advantage of allowing the user the flexibility of selecting via the keyboard or mouse.

Radio buttons are most appropriately used cases where a user may be expected to input data that have a limited predefined set of mutually exclusive values.

(3) Combination Box (Combo Box)

A combo box combines the capabilities of a text box and list box. It gives the user the flexibility entering a data item's value (as with a text box) or selecting its value from a list (as with a list box)

A combo box is most appropriately used in those cases where limited screen space is available and it is desirable to provide the user with the option for selecting a value from a list or typing a value that or may not appear as an option in the list.

The following figures are the simple of input screen display forms designed for the Seminar Information System.

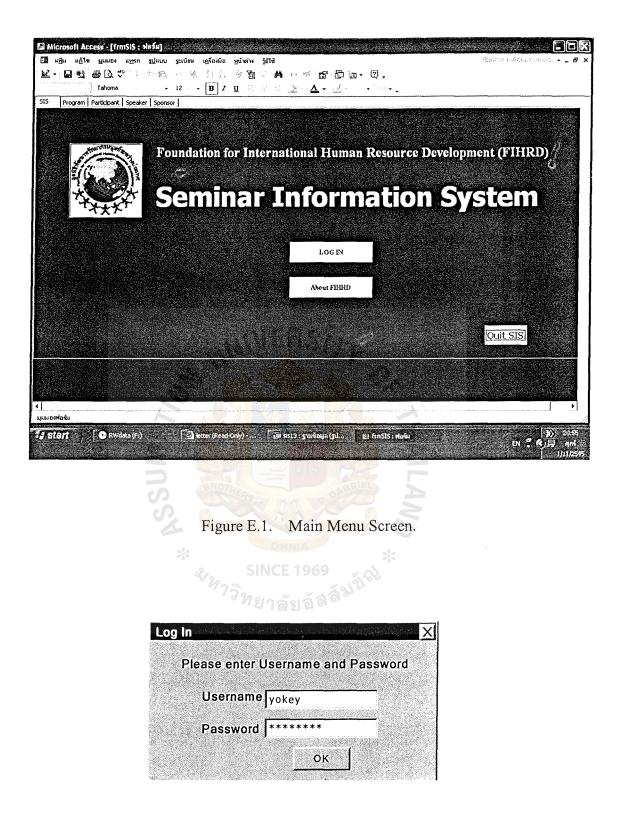


Figure E.2. Log in Screen.

Arial       + 9       • B Z U E E E A + A + Z + [-+ -].         frmS15 : >lofa         ts       Program Participant Speaker Sponsor           multipart of program name for search       Add New Program. Delete this Record       E/         trogram.Name [LF1999       Date       [24-26 February 1999         trogram.Name       LF1999       Date       [24-26 February 1999         Iteme       New Thinking and Strategies for Dealing with the Economic Crisis       City       Bangkok         Item.       New Thinking and Strategies for Dealing with the Economic Crisis       City       Bangkok         Item.       New Thinking and Strategies for Dealing with the Economic Crisis       City       Bangkok         Item.       New Thinking and Strategies for Dealing with the Economic Crisis       City       Bangkok         Item.       New Thinking and Strategies for Dealing with the Economic Crisis       City       Bangkok         Item.       New Thinking and Strategies for Dealing with the Economic Crisis       City       Bangkok         Item.       New Thinking and Strategies for Dealing with the Economic Crisis       City       Bangkok         Item.       New Thinking and Strategies for Dealing with the Economic Crisis       City       Bangkok         Item.       Neather Strategies for Dealing with the Economic Crisis	Microsoft Access ແຫຼັນ ແລ້ໄປ ມູນນວຈ ແນງຈາກ ຮູປູແບບ ຮູສນິສແ ເອາຈົວສມິດ ແມ່	าต่าง <u>ร</u> ้ธิใช้				พ้อมพิศาราชบาร์รถคร
Arial       + 9       • B I U E E E A A · A · A · A · A · A · A · A ·			(C)	· 2.		
fmSIS : slefsJ         Is       Program         Participant:       Specker:         Add New Program       Delete this Record         Inguit part of program name for search       Add New Program         Date:       [24-26 February 1999]         Inguit part of program name for search       Date:         Inguit part of program name for search       Specken/senuful inguit part of program name for search         Inguit part of program name for search       Specken/senuful inguit part of program name for search         Inguit part of program name for search       Specken/senuful inguit part of program name for search         Safet:       Cashfin-Payment Amount Name       Date:         Ja						
15       Program       Pericipark       Speeker       Sponsor       It         mput part of program name for search       Add New Program       Delete tids Record       It       It         irogramNane       LF1999       Date       24-26 February 1999       It         irogramNane       New Thinking and Strategies for Dealing with the Economic Crisis       City       Bangkok         lace       The Imperial Queen's Park Hotel       Web Site       It         umuuigitatiunsi       insuruigipautunnisinutzeu       speekerdoniceu       speekerdoniceu       It         Select       CazármPayment       Ameunt Name       It       It       It         Alar       It       80.00 Mr.       Java       Torregrossa       It       Java       It         Java       It       80.00 Mr.       Java       It       It       It       It       It         Java       It       80.00 Mr.       Java       It       It       It <t< th=""><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th></t<>						
15       Program       Pericipark       Speeker       Sponsor       It         mput part of program name for search       Add New Program       Delete tids Record       It       It         irogramNane       LF1999       Date       24-26 February 1999       It         irogramNane       New Thinking and Strategies for Dealing with the Economic Crisis       City       Bangkok         lace       The Imperial Queen's Park Hotel       Web Site       It         umuuigitatiunsi       insuruigipautunnisinutzeu       speekerdoniceu       speekerdoniceu       It         Select       CazármPayment       Ameunt Name       It       It       It         Alar       It       80.00 Mr.       Java       Torregrossa       It       Java       It         Java       It       80.00 Mr.       Java       It       It       It       It       It         Java       It       80.00 Mr.       Java       It       It       It <t< td=""><td>frm515 : ฟอร์ม</td><td>and the set of the set</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>	frm515 : ฟอร์ม	and the set of the set				
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Jurne     New Thinking and Strategies for Dealing with the Economic Crisis     Time     09.00.17.00       City     Bangkok       'lace     The Imperial Queen's Park Hotel     Web Size       Iourus@Taffut@ry     Insuru@aoufurnis@iutsqui     speaker%aoufu       Select     CraffmPayment     Speaker%aoufu       * Alar     Ø     80.00 Mr.       Java -     0     80.00 Mr.       Suk -     0     80.00 Mr.       Suk -     0     80.00 Mr.	muipart of program name for search	Add New Program	Deleu	e ihis Record	9 KARE 88	P
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Iace     The Imperial Queen's Park Hotel       Varuniğ'İAfürleği     Impuruğia Dufunmiş'inderçu   spesierriğini eği   spesierriği eği   spesierriğini eği   spesierriğini eği   spesierriğini				Time	09.00-17.00	
Instruigi Africen     Instruigi Africen     Speaker/Agnitus     Instruigi Africen       Select     CestismPayment     Speaker/Agnitus     Instruigi Africen       Jaar -     Ø     80.00 Mr.     Alan     Leber       Java -     Ø     80.00 Mr.     Java     Torregrossa       Suk -     Ø     80.00 Mr.     Suki     Ingic	Reme INEW TRIPKING and Strategies for Dealing with the Ecor			City	Bangkok	
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Figure E.3. Update Seminar Program and List of Invited Participants Screen.

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Figure E.4. Update Seminar Program and List of Participants Confirmation Screen.

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Figure E.5. Update Seminar Program and List of Invited Speakers Screen.

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Figure E.6. Update Seminar Program and List of Speakers Confirmation Screen.

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Figure E.7. Update Seminar Program and List of Invited Sponsors Screen.

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Figure E.8. Update Seminar Program and List of Sponsors Confirmation Screen.

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Figure E.9. Update Participant Input Screen.

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Figure E.10. Update Speakers Input Screen.

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PrgID LF1999	Sps Confirm	Sps Amount         >PrgName           80.00         LF1993           60.00         LF2000		24-26 February 1999 Dangkok	
PrgID           ↓         [LF1999           ↓         [LF2000           \$\$23.000:         [14] < [[]]	Sys Confirm	Sps Amount         >PrgName           80.00         LF1993           60.00         LF2000		24-26 February 1999 Bangkok 15-17 February 2000	
PrgID ▶ [LF 1999 LF 2000	SpsConfirm	Sps Amount         >PrgName           80.00         LF1993           60.00         LF2000		24-26 February 1999 Bangkok 15-17 February 2000	

Figure E.11. Update Sponsors Input Screen.

#### E.2 Output Design

Outputs, the most visible component of a working information system, are the justification for the system. System users need output that can present accurate information and effectiveness. There are two types of computer outputs, which are internal outputs and external outputs.

External outputs leave the system to trigger actions on the part of their recipients or confirm actions to their recipients. Most external outputs are created as preprinted forms that are designed and duplicated by Forms Company for use on computer printers.

Internal output will stay inside the system to support the system's users and managers. These outputs can fulfill management reporting and decision support requirements. System users generate report from this information directly, which save their time a lot.

The general principles, which are important for output design, should be concerned as follows:

- (1) Computer outputs should be simple to read and interpret.
- (2) The timing of computer outputs is important.
- (3) The distribution of computer outputs must be sufficient to assist all relevant system users.

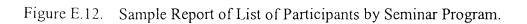
However, with the Seminar Information System itself, it will not generate the external output to the customer but do generate only the internal output to the system users and managers for reporting and supporting the decision-making requirement.

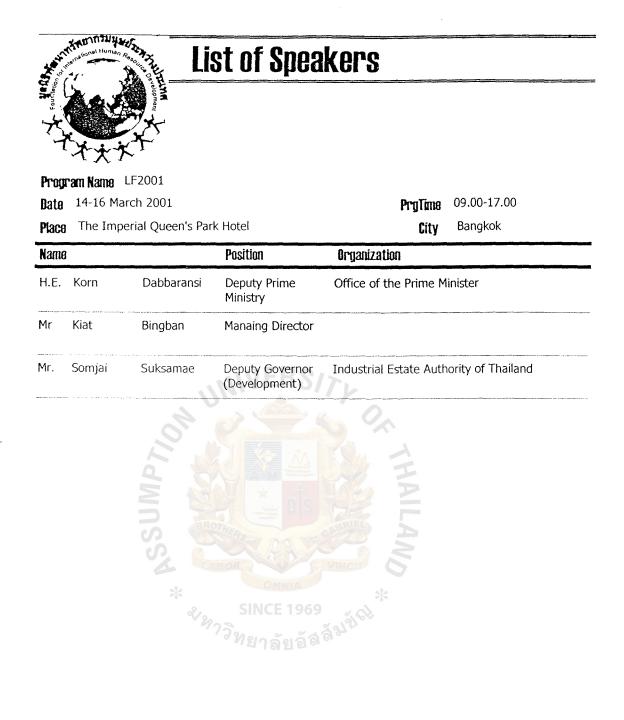
Below are samples of input designed for the Seminar Information System.



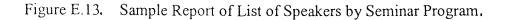
# **List of Participant**

Nan	10		F	osition	Organization
Mr.	Alan	Leber	Second Secretary (Development)	Canadiar	n Embassy
Mr.	Alan	Leber	Second Secretary (Development)	Canadiar	n Embassy
Mr.	John	Torregrossa	Economic & Commercial Counsellor	French E	mbassy, Economic Department
Чs	Zimmiskey	Zhang	Commercial Counselor	The Emb	assy of Sweden
		* BSS	รเกce 1969 <sup>หาววิ</sup> ทยาลัยอัส <sup>ลัง</sup>	1267 ×	





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Name				
Date	14-16 March			<b>Time</b> 09.00-17.00
Place	The Imperi	ial Queen's Park H	lotel	<b>City</b> Bangkok
Name			Position	SpsOrg
Mr	Amorn	Juphannachart	Operations Officer	World Bank
Mr	Karn	Termchaiwong	Cordinaotr	Child Rights Asianet, Faculty of Law
Mr	Leigh	Scott-Kemmis	Managing Director	DBM Thailand
Ms	Satosh	Chasunaga	Assistant to Representative	Japan Overseas Development Corporation
Ms	Satosh	Chasunaga	Assistant to Representative	Japan Overseas Development Corporation
Mr	Sawanee	Kongsakul	General Manage	STP&I Public Co.Ltd
Mr	Sein	Cinyin	EC Membe SINCE 1969 <sup>?</sup> วิทยาลัยอัลส์	Managing Director,Supreme Enterprise Ltd

Figure E.14. Sample Report of List of Sponsors by Seminar Program.

**Program Confirmation Status by Participants Report** 

H HARD Development

Time 09.00-17.00

Date 14-16 March 2001

Name LF2001

Place	Place The Imperial Queen's Park Hotel	ark Hotel	<b>City</b> Bangkok				
Name			Position S UTVIP 7/0	Organization	Confirm Payment Status Status	<sup>a</sup> ayment Statu <b>s</b>	Amount
Dr.	Kingfha	Sintuwong	Chief of Data Processing Unit	Department of Agricultural Extension	Σ		B0.00
Dr.	Klavin	SINC Man revenson	Ambassador	The Australian Embassy	Σ		₿0.00
Ar.	Alan	E 1969 ລັຍອັດໃ reper	Second Secretary (Development)	Canadian Embassy	Σ		B0.00
Mr.	John	Torregrossa	Economic & Commercial Counsellor	French Embassy, Economic Department	Σ		₿0.00
		*	Chromot &				

Sample Report of List of Program Confirmation Status by Participants. Figure E.15.

		Amount	\$0.00	\$0.00	
		Confrmation Status	>	<b>&gt;</b>	٦
nfirmation status By Sponsors Report	09.00-17.00 Bannkok	Organization	Bangkok Bank	Ministry of Agriculture&Cooperative	Child Rights Asianet, Faculty of Law
ation status By	Time Time	Position	Vice President	Policy and Plan Analyst	Cordinaot
Program Col	LF2002 19-21 October 2002 The Immerial Oneen's Bark Hotel		Chantapan	Cutthichaiya	Termchaiwong อัสลังม์มีการ
Hundred Concerned	19- 19- 1	-	Anoosern	Jirapong	Karn
HUM Water and A	Name Date	Name Name	Μr	Mr	Σ

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Figure E.16. Sample Report of List of Program Confirmation Status by Sponsor.

### APPENDIX F

# ALTERNATIVE CANDIDATE SOLUTIONS

#### **ALTERNATIVE CANDIDATE SOLUTIONS**

In the design system, we identify 3 possible alternative candidate solutions to the manager for making decision. In order to support the decision making, the comparisons of 3 candidate are in the tabular matrix. They comprise of

- (1) Completed Candidate Matrix (Table F.1.), which the characteristics of each candidate is show.
- (2) Feasibility Matrix (in Table F.2.), that is viewed each candidate based on 4 feasibility criteria as follows:
  - (a) Operational feasibility
  - (b) Technical feasibility
  - (c) Economic feasibility
  - (d) Schedule feasibility

#### F.1 Completed Candidate Matrix

In order to obtain an effective Seminar Information System, the alternative candidate solutions of the business requirements defined during the system analysis are identified. The amount of information describing the characteristics of any one-candidate solution may become overwhelming. A matrix is a useful tools for effectively capturing, organizing and communication the characteristics for candidate solutions. Three candidate solution of the proposed system are demonstrated by using a completed candidate matrix as shown in Table F.1.

## St. Gabriel's Library, Au

Characteristics	Candidate 1	Candidate 2	Candidate 3
Portion of system computerized	The outsource program development will be developed to satisfy the business requirments	Hire freelance Program for programming the system according to analyzed system proposal	The program development would be built by in-house IT according to the business requirments.
Benefits	This solution may takes the longest time to be implemented as the outsource company might has to study the structure of the existing system and company before developing the new	Fully support user required business process for the company	Fully support user required business process for the company
Servers and Workstations	system Technically architecture dictates Pentium IV, Window NT Server and Pentium III, MS Windows 98 (Clients)	Same as Candidate 1	Same as Candidate 1
Software Tools Needed	MS Visual Basic 6.0 can operate for customization and use MS Access as the database management system	MS Access	Ms Access
Application Software	Custom Solution	Custom Solution	Custom Solution
Method of Data Processing	Client / Server	Client / Server	Client / Server
Output Devices and Implications Input device and Implications	Laser Printer (Network Printer) Keyboard & Mouse	Laser Printer (Network Printer) Keyboard & Mouse	Laser Printer (Network Printer) Keyboard & Mouse
Storage Device and Implications	MS SQL Server DBMS with 40 GB	Same as Candidate 1.	Same as Candidate 1.

## Table F.1. Completed Candidate Matrix.

#### F.2 Feasibility Analysis Matrix

The second matrix that is considered complemets the candidate system matrix with an analysis and ranking of the candidate system – feasibility analysis matrix. It is shown in F.2, the columns of the matrix correspond to the same candidate solutions as show in Table F.1, whereas the rows contain the feasibility assessment notes for each candidate.

The feasibility analysis is performed on each individual candidate without regard to the feasibility of other candidates in order to evaluate the alternative candidate solution according to their economic, operational, technical, and schedule feasibility.

After complete the feasibility analysis, we decide to select the candidate 3 because it produce better result than other candidates. The main purpose of this target system is to fully support the user required functionality and system owner satisfaction.



				r
Feasibility Criteria	Wt.	Candidate 1	Candidate 2	Candidate 3
Operational Feasibility	20%	Fully supports user requirement functionality	Fully supports user requirement functionality	Fully supports user requirement functionality
		Score: 100	Score: 100	Score: 100
Technical Feasibility	20%	The outsource company is well know and has expertise in developing this kind of system	MS Access is a common database application. By using MS Access, the system and training cost is decreased	MS Access is a common database application. By using MS Access, the system and training cost is decreased
		Score: 82	Scored: 90	Scored: 90
Economic Feasibility - Cost to develop - Payback period - Net present value - Detailed calculation s	30%	Approximately Baht 530,800 Approximately 2 years Approximately Baht 8,707,889.97 See Appendix F Score: 70	Approximately Baht 330,800 Approximately 3 years Approximately Baht 6,063,271.21 See Appendix F Score: 40	Approximately Baht 380,800 Approximately 2 years Approximately Baht 9,398,639.97 See Appendix F Score: 90
Schedule Feasibility	30%	5-6 months	3-4 months	1-2 months
-		Score: 70	Score 80	Score: 90
Ranking	100%	79	74	92

Table F.2. Feasibility Analysis Matrix.

Cost items	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Hardware Cost:						
Computer Server Cost 1 @ 50,000	50,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Client Machine Cost 4 @ 30,000	120,000.00	24,000.00	24,000.00	24,000.00	24,000.00	24,000.00
Printer 1 @ 20,000	20,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
UPS 1000 VA 1 @ 2,800	2,800.00	560	560	560	560	560
Software Cost:						
Window NT Server 1@20,000	20,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
MS SQL Server 1@18,000	18,000.00	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00
MS Office 2000 4 @ 15,000	60,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00
Network Cost	40,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
Services:	111	VER	SITV			
Program Development 200,000.00	200,000.00		-	0	-	-
Support fee		50,000.00	55,000.00	60,500.00	66,550.00	73,205.00
Maintenance Cost	John J	25,000.00	27,500.00	30,250.00	33,275.00	36,602.50
Total Fixed Cost	530,800.00	141,160.00	148,660.00	156,910.00	165,985.00	175,967.50
Operation Cost:			SISE	IL		
Salary – Manager 1 @ 23,000	BROTHE	276,000.00	303,600.00	333,960.00	367,356.00	404,091.60
Salary - Staffs 2 person @ 12,000	CARO	288,000.00	316,800.00	348,480.00	383,328.00	421,660.80
Stationary per annual	2	8,000.00	8,800.00	9,680.00	10,648.00	11,712.80
Paper per annual	2/2	SIN7,500.00	8,250.00	9,075.00	9,982.50	10,980.75
Utility per annual	2873	8,000.00	8,800.00	9 <b>,</b> 680.00	10,648.00	11,712.80
Miscellaneous per annual		6,000.00	6,600.00	7,260.00	7,986.00	8,784.60
Total Operation Cost		593,500.00	652,850.00	718,135.00	789,948.50	868,943.35
Total Cost:	530,800.00	734,660.00	801,510.00	875 <b>,</b> 045.00	955,933.50	1,044,910.85
Benefîts						
1. Saving Salary		144,000.00	158,400.00	174,240.00	191,664.00	210,830.40
2. Reduce Office Supplies & Miscellaneous		8,000.00	8,800.00	9,680.00	10,648.00	11,712.80
3. Opportunity cost & Intangible Benefit		1,100,000.00	1,210,000.00	1,331,000.00	1,464,100.00	1,610,510.00
Total Benefit:		1,252,000.00	1,377,200.00	1,514,920.00	1,666,412.00	1,833,053.20

## Table F.3. Estimated Costs and Benefits of Alternative Candidate 1, Baht.

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The following items are costs and benefits shown in Table F.3.

Investment Cost:

Hardware cost	192,800	Baht
Software cost	138,000	Baht
Software Development Cost	200,000	Baht
Total Investment Cost	<u>530,800</u>	Baht
Annual Operating Cost:		
Staff Salary cost	564,000	Baht
Office Supplies & Miscellaneous cost	29,500	Baht
Maintenance Cost	25,000	Baht
Total Annual Operating Cost	<u>618,500</u>	Baht
Annual Cost: The formula of annual cost of the Cor	nputerized syste	em is
Annual Cost = (Investment Cost/Est	imated System	Life) +
Annual Operation Co	ost)	
= (530,800/5) + 618,50	0	

= 51724,660 Baht

Saving

Staff (for 1 staff per year)	144,000	Baht
Office Supplies & Miscellaneous	8,000	Baht
Opportunity cost & Intangible Benefit	1,100,000	Baht
(i.e. shorten processing time, increase business	volume etc.)	
Total Saving	1,252,000	Baht

The Table F.4 is detailed the cumulative time-adjusted costs and benefits and the cumulative net cash flow of the candidate 1.

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of Cand
Cash Flow o
Cumulative Net
Table F.4.

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Cost Items	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Development Cost	530,800.00					
Operation & Maintenance cost		618,500.00	680,350.00	748,385.00	823,223.50	905,545.85
Discount factor for 10%	1.000	606.0	0.826	0.751	0.683	0.621
Time adjusted costs (adjusted to present value)	530,800.00	562,216.50	561,969.10	562,037.14	562,261.65	562,343.97
Curnulative time-adjusted costs over life time	530,800.00	1,093,016.50	1,654,985.60	2,217,022.74	2,779,284.39	3,341,628.36
	N	Soump	Ž			
Benefits derived from operation of new system	- ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	1,252,000.00	1,377,200.00	1,514,920.00	1,666,412.00	1,833,053.20
Discount factor for 10%	1.000	606.0	0.826	0.751	0.683	0.621
Time adjusted benefits (adjusted to present value)	51 51 287 2	1,138,068.00	1,137,567.20	1,137,704.92	1,138,159.40	1,138,326.04
Cumulative time-adjusted benefits over life time	NCE เาล้	1,138,068.00	2,275,635.20	3,413,340.12	4,551,499.52	5,689,825.55
Cumulative lifetime-adjusted costs + benefits	-530,800.00	45,051.50	620,649.60	1,196,317.39	1,772,215.13	2,348,197.19
Cumulative net cash flow	59 aă	45,051.50	665,701.10	1,862,018.49	3,634,233.62	5,982,430.81

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From the data given in Table F.4, the result of each method of the feasibility analysis are as following:

(1) Payback period = 2 years

Initial Investment = 530,800 Baht

Year	Accumulated Manual Cost	Accumulated Computerized Cost
0	-530,800	-
1	45,051.50	45,051.50
2	620,649.60 E D O	665,701.10
3	1,196,317.39	1,862,018.49
4	1,772,215.13	3,634,233.62
5	2,348,197.19	5,982,430.81

Table F.5. Cost Comparison Analysis, Baht.

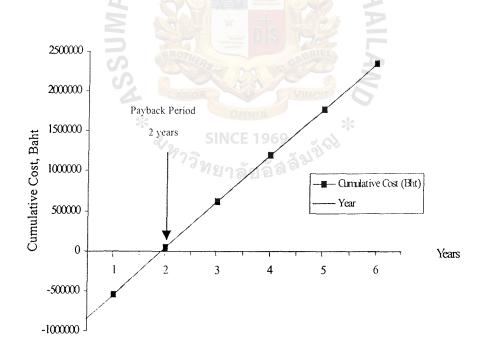


Figure F.1. Payback Period Graph of Candidate 1.

Table F.6. Net Present Value Analysis of Candidate 1, Baht.

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Cost Items	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
Development cost:	- 530,800.00						
Operation & maintenance cost:		45,051.50	620,649.60	1,196,317.39	1,772,215.13	2,348,197.19	-
Discount factors for 12%:	1.000	0.893	767.0	0.712	0.636	0.567	
Present value of annual costs:	- 530,800.00	40,230.99	494,657.73	851,777.98	1,127,128.82	1,331,427.81	
Total present value of lifetime costs:		<b>NS2</b> <sup>N</sup>	MP				3,314,423.33
Benefits derived from operation of new system:	0	1,252,000.00	1,377,200.00	1,514,920.00	1,666,412.00	1,833,053.20	
Discount factors for 12%:	1.000	0.893	797.0	0.712	0.636	0.567	
Present value of annual benefits:	inc ยาว	1,118,036.00	1,097,628.40	1,078,623.04	1,059,838.03	1,039,341.16	
Total present value of lifetime benefits:	E 19 จัยจั			R			5,393,466.64
	69 (ଶ <sup>ିଶ</sup>			S/			
Net Present Value:	a ži fil	A REAL		Ty,			8,707,889.97
	*	HAILAND	5 THAI				

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Cost item	s	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Hardware Cost:							
Computer Server Cost	@ 50,000	50,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Client Machine Cost	4 @ 30,000	120,000.00	24,000.00	24,000.00	24,000.00	24,000.00	24,000.00
Printer	1 @ 20,000	20,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
UPS 1000 VA	1@ 2,800	2,800.00	560	560	560	560	560
Software Cost:							
Window NT Server 1	@ 20,000	20,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
MS SQL Server	@ 18,000	18,000.00	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00
MS Office 2000	4 @ 15,000	60,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00
Network Cost		40,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
Services:		111	VER	SITU			
Freelance Programmer	salary	4	180,000.00	180,000.00	180,000.00	180,000.00	180,000.00
Maintenance Cost	9		25,000.00	27,500.00	30,250.00	33,275.00	36,602.50
Total Fixed Cost	7	330 <mark>,800</mark> .00	271,160.00	273,66 <mark>0</mark> .00	276,410.00	279,435.00	282,762.50
Operation Cost:	M				A		
Salary – Manager 1 @	23,000		276,000.00	303,600.00	333,960.00	367,356.00	404,091.60
Salary - Staffs 2 persor	a @ 12,000	BROTHE	288,000.00	316,800.00	348,480.00	383,328.00	421,660.80
Stationary pe	r annual	CABO	8,000.00	8,800.00	9,680.00	10,648.00	11,712.80
Paper per	r annual	sk	7,500.00	8,250.00	9,075.00	9,982.50	10,980.75
Utility pe	r annual	2/ o	SIN 8,000.00	69 8,800.00	9,680.00	10,648.00	11,712.80
Miscellaneous pe	er annual	1973	6,000.00	6,600.00	7,260.00	7,986.00	8,784.60
Total Operation Cost			593,500.00	652,850.00	718,135.00	789,948.50	868,943.35
Total Cost :		330,800.00	864,660.00	926,510.00	994,545.00	1,069,383.50	1,151,705.85
Benefits							
1. Reduce Office Suppl	ies &		8,000.00	8,800.00	9,680.00	10,648.00	11,712.80
Miscellaneous 2. Opportunity cost & I Benefit	ntangible		1,100,000.00	1,210,000.00	1,331,000.00	1,464,100.00	1,610,510.00
Total Benefit :			1,108,000.00	1,218,800.00	1,340,680.00	1,474,748.00	1,622,222.80

## Table F.7. Estimated Costs and Benefits of Alternative Candidate 2, Baht.

The following items are costs and benefits shown in Table F.7.

Investment Cost:

Hardware cost	192,800	Baht
Software cost	138,000	Baht
Total Investment Cost	330,800	Baht
Annual Operating Cost:		
Staff Salary cost	564,000	Baht
Freelance programmer salary cost	180,000	Baht
Office Supplies & Miscellaneous cost	29,500	Baht
Maintenance Cost	25,000	Baht
Total Annual Operating Cost	798,500	Baht
		<i>,</i> .

Annual Cost: The formula of annual cost of the Computerized system is

Annual Cost

=

×72

(Investment Cost/Estimated System Life) +

Annual Operation Cost)

(330,800/5) + 798,500

864,660 Baht

Saving

Office Supplies & Miscellaneous	8,000	Baht
Opportunity cost & Intangible Benefit	1,100,000	Baht
(i.e. shorten processing time, increase busin	ess volume etc.)	
Total Saving	1,108,000	Baht

The Table F.8 is detailed the cumulative time-adjusted costs and benefits and the cumulative net cash flow of the candidate 2.

, Baht.
Cash Flow of Candiodate 2, ]
Cumulative Net Cas
Table F.8.

Cost Items	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Development Cost	330,800.00					
Operation & Maintenance cost		798,500.00	878,350.00	966,185.00	1,062.803.50	1,169,083.85
Discount factor for 10%	1.000	606.0	0.826	0.751	0.683	0.621
Time adjusted costs (adjusted to present value)	330,800.00	725,836.50	725,517.10	725,604.94	725,894.79	726,001.07
Cumulative time-adjusted costs over life time	330,800.00	1,056,636.50	1,782,153.60	2,507,758.54	3,233,653.33	3,959,654.40
	* ~					
Benefits derived from operation of new system	2873	1,108,000.00	1,218,800.00	1,340,680.00	1,474,748.00	1,622,222.80
Discount factor for 10%	1:000 II	606.0	0.826	0.751	0.683	0.621
Time adjusted benefits (adjusted to present value)	Omm ICE <sup>-</sup> าลัย	1,007,172.00	1,006,728.80	1,006,850.68	1,007,252.88	1,007,400.36
Cumulative time-adjusted benefits over life time	ອ 1969 ເຄັສ	1,007,172.00	2,013,900.80	3,020,751.48	4,028,004.36	5,035,404.72
Cumulative lifetime-adjusted costs + benefits	-330,800.00	-49,464.50	231,747.20	512,992.95	794,351.04	1,075,750.33
Cumulativenet cash flow	A C	-49,464.50	182,282.70	695,275.65	1,489,626.68	2,565,377.01
		HAILAN				

From the data given in Table F.8, the result of each method of the feasibility analysis are as following:

(1) Payback period = 3 years

Initial Investment = 330,800 Baht

Table F.9.	Payback Period Analysis.	

Year	Accumulated Manual Cost	Accumulated Computerized Cost
0	-330,800	-
1	-49,464.50	-49,464.50
2	231,747.20	182,282.70
3	512,992.95 <b>TERS</b>	695,275.65
4	794,351.04	1,489,626.68
5	1,075,750.33	2,565,377.01

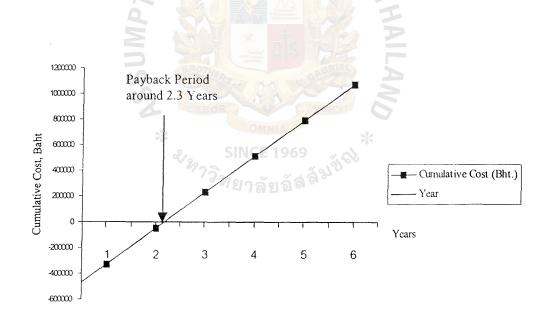


Figure F.2. Payback Period Graph of Candidate 2.

Cost Items	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
Development cost:	- 330,800.00						
Operation & maintenance cost:		-49,464.50	231,747.20	512,992.95	794,351.04	1,075,750.33	
Discount factors for 12%:	1.000	0.893	0.797	0.712	0.636	0.567	
Present value of annual costs:	- 330,800.00	- 44,171.80	184,702.52	365,250.98	505,207.26	609,950.44	
Total present value of lifetime costs:		MILSO					1,290,139.40
		2001					
Benefits derived from operation of new system:	0 **	1,108,000.00	1,218,800.00	1,340,680.00	1,474,748.00	1,622,222.80	
Discount factors for 12%:	1.000	0.893	797.0	0.712	0.636	0.567	
Present value of annual benefits:	0	989,444.00	971,383.60	954,564.16	937,939.73	919,800.33	
Total present value of lifetime benefits:	SIN SIN	TTU N		N			4,773,131.82
	Ð, H 📓 🤇	NO ME					
Net Present Value:	มล 1969 ยลัล	ats S		RS/			6,063,271.21
				76			
	*	MILAN	2.13				

Table F.10. Net Present Value Analysis of Candidate 2, Baht.

Cost items	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Hardware Cost:						
Computer Server Cost 1 @ 50,000	50,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Client Machine Cost 4@ 30,000	120,000.00	24,000.00	24,000.00	24,000.00	24,000.00	24,000.00
Printer 1 @ 20,000	20,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
UPS 1000 VA 1 @ 2,800	2,800.00	560	560	560	560	560
Software Cost:						
Window NT Server 1 @ 20,000	20,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
MS SQL Server 1 @ 18,000	18,000.00	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00
MS Office 2000 4 @ 15,000	60,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00
Network Cost	40,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
Implementation Cost:	111	VENO	Tr			
Software Development	50,000.00	50,000.00	60			
Maintenance Cost			25,000.00	27,500.00	30,250.00	33,275.00
Total Fixed Cost	380,800.00	116,160.00	91,160.00	93,660.00	96,410.00	99,435.00
Operation Cost:			IN 20	A		
Salary – Manager 1 @ 23,000		276,000.00	303,600.00	333,960.00	367,356.00	404,091.60
Salary - Staffs 2 person @ 12,000	Contract	288,000.00	316,800.00	348,480.00	383,328.00	421,660.80
Stationary per annual	LABOR	8,000.00	8,800.00	9,680.00	10,648.00	11,712.80
Paper per annual		7,500.00	8,250.00	9,075.00	9,982.50	10,980.75
Utility per annual	2/20	SIN 8,000.00	8,800.00	9,680.00	10,648.00	11,712.80
Miscellaneous per annual	7738	6,000.00	6,600.00	7,260.00	7,986.00	8,784.60
Total Operation Cost		593,500.00	652,850.00	718,135.00	789,948.50	868,943.35
Total Cost :	330,800.00	709,660.00	744,010.00	811,795.00	886,358.50	968,378.35
Benefits						
1. Reduce Staff		144,000.00	158,400.00	174,240.00	191,664.00	210,830.40
<ol> <li>Reduce Office Supplies &amp; Miscellaneous</li> </ol>		8,000.00	8,800.00	9 <b>,</b> 680.00	10,648.00	11,712.80
2. Opportunity cost & Intangible Benefit		1,100,000.00	1,210,000.00	1,331,000.00	1,464,100.00	1,610,510.00
Total Benefit :		1,252,000.00	1,377,200.00	1,514,920.00	1,666,412.00	1,833,053.20

## Table F.11. Estimated Costs and Benefits of Alternative Candidate 3, Baht.

The following items are costs and benefits shown in Table F.11.

Investment Cost:

Hardware cost	192,800	Baht
Software cost	138,000	Baht
Software Development Cost	50,000	Baht
Total Investment Cost	<u>380,800</u>	Baht
Annual Operating Cost:		
People-ware cost	564,000	Baht
Office Supplies & Miscellaneous cost	29,500	Baht
Maintenance Cost	25,000	Baht
Total Annual Operating Cost	<u>618,500</u>	Baht
Annual Cost:	A	
The formula of annual cost of the Computeriz	zed system is	
Annual Cost = (Investment Cost/Es	stimated System	n Life) +

Annual Operation Cost) = (380,800/5) + 618,500 = 694,660 Baht

Saving:

Staff (for 1 staff per year)	144,000	Baht
Office Supplies & Miscellaneous	8,000	Baht
Opportunity cost & Intangible Benefit	1,100,000	Baht
(i.e. shorten processing time, increase busin	ness volume etc.)	
Total Saving	1,252,000	Baht

The Table F.12 is detailed the cumulative time-adjusted costs and benefits and the cumulative net cash flow of the candidate 3.

Table F.12Cumulative Net Cash Flow of Candidate 3, Baht.

Cost Items	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Development Cost	380,800.00					
Operation & Maintenance cost		618,500.00	680,350.00	748,385.00	823,223.50	905,545.85
Discount factor for 10%	1.000	606.0	0.826	0.751	0.683	0.621
Time adjusted costs (adjusted to present value)	380,800.00	562,216.50	561,969.10	562,037.14	562,261.65	562,343.97
Cumulative time-adjusted costs over life time	380,800.00	943,016.50	1,504,985.60	2,067,022.74	2,629,284.39	3,191,628.36
Benefits derived from operation of new system	228	1,252,000.00	1,377,200.00	1,514,920.00	1,666,412.00	1,833,053.20
Discount factor for 10%	1.000	606.0	0.826	0.751	0.683	0.621
Time adjusted benefits (adjusted to present value)	E 1	1,138,068.00	1,137,567.20	1,137,704.92	1,138,159.40	1,138,326.04
Cumulative time-adjusted benefits over life time	-XA 69	1,138,068.00	2,275,635.20	3,413,340.12	4,551,499.52	5,689,825.55
Cumulative lifetime-adjusted costs + benefits	-380,800.00	195,051.50	770,649.60	1,346,317.39	1,922,215.13	2,498,197.19
Cumulativenet cash flow		195,051.50	965,701.10	2,312,018.49	4,234,233.62	6,732,430.81
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From the data given in Table F.12, the result of each method of the feasibility analysis are as following:

(1) Payback period = 2 years

Initial Investment = 380,800 Baht

Table F.13. Payback Period Analysis, Baht.

Year	Net cash flow	Cumulative Net cash flow
0	-380,800.00	-
1	195,051.50	195,051.50
2	770,649.60	965,701.10
3	1,346,317.39	2,312,018.49
4	1,922,215.13	4,234,233.62
5	2,498,197.19	6,732,430.81

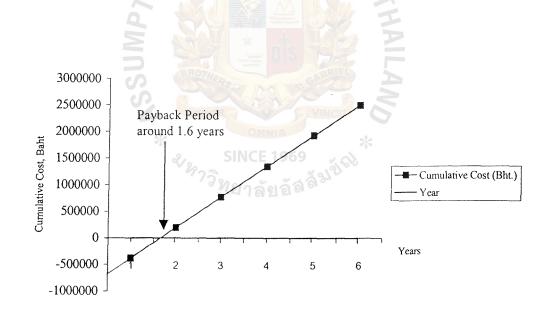


Figure F.3. Payback Period Graph of Candidate 3.

Cost Items	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
Development cost:	- 380,800.00						
Operation & maintenance cost:		195,051.50	770,649.60	1,346,317.39	1,922,215.13	2,498,197.19	
Discount factors for 12%:	1.000	0.893	0.797	0.712	0.636	0.567	
Present value of annual costs:	- 380,800.00	174,180.99	614,207.73	958,577.98	1,222,528.82	1,416,477.81	
Total present value of lifetime costs:	×	inest	Mr //o,				4,005,173.33
	22						
Benefits derived from operation of new system:	0	1,252,000.00	1,377,200.00	1,514,920.00	1,666,412.00	1,833,053.20	
Discount factors for 12%:	1.000	0.893	797.0	0.712	0.636	0.567	
Present value of annual benefits:	o CE 1 ລັຍ	1,118,036.00	1,097,628.40	1,078,623.04	1,059,838.03	1,039,341.16	
Total present value of lifetime benefits:	969 อัสว์			<b>S</b> /			5,393,466.64
	j g j v	A BY	SALSY	7,			
Net Present Value:	\$ \$	AMILAND	SK THH				9,398,639.97

Table F.14. Net Present Value Analysis of Candidate 3, Baht.

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