A COMPUTER BASED FINANCIAL AUDIT SYSTEM FOR A MANUFACTURING ORGANIZATION

BY

AMOS COLLINS BALOGUN
MATRIC NO: ICT/2252060146

BEING A PROJECT WORK SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE, SCHOOL OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY, AUCHI POLYTECHNIC, AUCHI, EDO STATE.

IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF HIGHER NATIONAL DIPLOMA (HND) IN COMPUTER SCIENCE

NOVEMBER, 2022

CERTIFICATION

We, the undersigned certify that this project work was carried out by **AMOS COLLINS BALOGUN** with **MATRIC NO: ICT/2252060146** in department of Computer Science.

We also certify that the work is adequate in scope and quality in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of **Higher National Diploma (HND**) in Computer Science.

_____ _____

Dr. F. C. Chete **Date**
(Project Supervisor)

_____ _____

Mr. Akhetuamen, S. O **Date**
(***Head, Department of Computer Science)***

DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to God Almighty who's Love, Mercy and Care has made my program a huge success today.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I wish to express my profound gratitude to God Almighty for his infinite mercy, grace love and protection over my life through out this programme

My special thanks goes to my wonderful and exceptional project supervisor Dr. F. C. Chete whose indispensable advice counsel and correction made this work a great success may God bless you sir..

My sincere appreciation goes to the Head of Department Mr. Akhetuamen, S. O for his fatherly role and advice in the department.. My gratitude also goes to all the lecturers in the department of computer science too numerous to mention for their for their love, advice, support and their and immense contribution to the success of my programme. God bless you all.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT

We are in a dynamic world where nothing remains the same for too long. Information storage and retrieval was done manually decades ago. Today, it has been phased out gradually in all areas of our day-by-day activities. Everything is undergoing computerization, so there is need for auditing firm to undergo this process. The documentation management system in most audit firms no doubt, has a difficult task in today's competitive auditing industry hence there is the need for a fast, more efficient and effective processing system. The work is geared towards the computerization of the existing system of processing data as well as identifying the various problems which are encountered in the manual and mechanical methods of data processing in the auditing of a clients financial statement of account and to recommend a first class solution to these problems which is to computerize the auditing/processes in an organization. Finally, implementation, programming, text run and changeover process of the new system were carried out. The implementation of the system were carried out using PHP for the front end and Mysql as the data base.

‘

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Today's modern technology brought into use the computer, this technology is the application of science to gathering, recording, processing and communicating of business information by means of electronic media. Most commonest tool for application is the computer and it involves all the transaction processing system management information system various business support system etc. The computer is a central force in the advancement of various organization. The historical development of computer started with Hollerith punched card of 1880,Goerge Alken calculator and Charles Babbage' creation of the difference engine.

The computer can be defined as a tool or device which is able to accept facts (data) and figure in a prescribed form, apply prescribed processes to data and supply result of the processes in a specified format as a meaningful information. There are also different types of information depending on the make or type of their functions. The revolution in technology to the computer complements or in the other hand, substitute for ten elements which are: - paper, personal memos, charts, reports, calculators, terminals letter. Hartzell (2006) defines computer as an

electronic machine for processing information automatically and very quickly. The important of computers is the ability to handle vast amount of information and to do other processes with accuracy and speed which cannot be manually undertaken have been recognized and appreciated by financial institutions, hence the trend in the computerized of banking operations.

Tanembaum (2010) sees computer as a machine that can solve problems for people by carrying out instructions given to it. The American Accounting Association defines accounting as the process of identifying, measuring and communicating economic information to permit informed judgement and decision by users of the information. Accounting is also the establishment, maintenance, collection and analysis of financial position of an organization and any changes that have occurred or may occur overtime

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Auditing is an activity or exercise that entails a thorough examination of a set of financial statements, as well as their supporting records and documents, in order to form an objective opinion on the truth and fairness of the views expressed in the financial statement about a business organization’s transaction, which is expressed in the form of an audit report.

Auditing was done manually before computers were introduced.

And, as businesses and organizations expanded, it became more difficult and time-consuming to speed up auditing procedures. Files and documents holding information on the firm or organization being audited grew in number and became difficult to keep as they took up space. Auditors were severely harmed as a result of this. This was made possible by the introduction of computers, which are now widely employed in all aspects of human life, including production, manufacturing, banking, purchasing, auditing, and resource management. The increasing usage of computers in the police and private sectors of the global economy is a clear indication of the operations' efficiency in obtaining outcomes.

However, in recent years, manual auditing methods have been plagued with errors that may be traced back to human errors and flaws.
In this study project, the researcher will focus on using computers to solve these challenges.

1.3 Aim and Objectives of the study

The aim of this study is design a computer based financial audit system for a manufacturing organization.

The objective of the study is as follows;

i. To design a system that will make auditing fast.
ii. To design a system that will ensure that manufacturing organization record as audited accurately.

iii. To design a system auditing abreast of inaccurate records, there must be a demand for the dependability and credibility of information and records that assist capital business operations, enterprises and organizations must design and deploy computerized measures as an alternative to current auditing.

1.4 Purpose of the Study

This work or study is important to a variety of people in the field of auditing, including business people, firms, organizations, and companies, both private and government-owned. Auditors will profit immeasurably from this from time to time.

Organizations, on the other hand, will know what steps to take to alleviate the challenges connected with manual auditing, and if they are presented with these problems, they will be able to find an appropriate solution, as the case may be.

1.4 Scope of the study and Limitations

This project work focus on computer based financial audit system for a manufacturing organization.

1.7 Definition of terms

Audit Trial:- a technique that made it possible to retrace processing of data in all other to charge, add or delete records in a file.

Blocking:- the storage of more than one term in a record.

Compiler:- a programming system applied by a manufacturer to convert a programme written in an automatic language into machine language.

Expert System:- A computer system which embodies some of the experienced and specialized knowledge of an expert. it enables a non-expert to achieve comparable performance to an extent in the field.

Application Packages:- These are computer programmes written for the purpose of carrying out specific task for individuals or organizations with similar or related needs.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

Hussey (2005) defines accounting system as the system designed to record the accounting transaction and events of a business and account for them in a way that complies with its policies and procedures.

Hartzell (2006) says that accounting system is a consistent way of organizing, recording, summarizing and reporting financial transactions. The minimum requirements for an accounting system include the following;

It must provide financial information for management to make policy decisions, prepare budgets and grant proposals and provide other. Useful financial reports, also, similar transitions must receive consistent accounting treatment. Ama (2004) defines the accounting system as " a formal system for identifying, measuring, accumulating, analyzing, preparing, interpreting and communicating accounting information about a particular entity to a particular group". By formal system, we mean that the accounting system carries out its functions with laid down rules, regulations, methods, procedures and techniques. It is also a routine and an automatic system. An accounting system as opined by Ama (2001) is a formal mechanism for gathering, organizing and communicating information about an organization's activities.

An accounting system can also be defined as mechanism for gathering and communicating data for the ends of assisting and co-ordinating collective decision in view of the overall objective of a firm or an organization.

Accounting system by definition is a financial information system which includes accounting terms, records instruction manuals flow charts programs, and reports to fit the particular needs of the business. Accounting system is a set of records, procedures and equipment that routinely deals with the events affecting the financial performance and position of the organization. Finally, according to business online dictionary, a system is an organized set of manual and computerized accounting methods procedures and control established together, record, classify, analyze, summarized interpret and present accurate and timely financial data for management decisions.

2.2 Methods for Computerization in Accounting

The two main method of computerization in accounting which dictate how the company's transactions are recorded in the company's financial books are cash basic accounting and accrual basis accounting.

2.2.1 Cash – Basis Accounting

Ama (2003), states that cash basis of accounting revenue is recognized and recorded only when the cash is received. Expenses are recognized in the period when payment is made. Recording of revenue and expenses

during an accounting period is based on an inflow and outflow of cash. A matching of cash receipts and cash disbursement is done to determine operating results during the period. This method is simple in application.

Rao (2006) defines cash basis as a basis of accounting by which a transaction is recognized only if cash is received or paid. Cash basis of accounting is suitable for such business organizations which operate for a short-term duration.

2.2.2. Accrual – Basis Accounting

The accrual basis of accounting is based on the principle that all revenue earned during a period and the related incurred expenses of earnings that revenue assignable to the period must be determined. These then are matched against each other to determine net income or net loss. Revenue is recognized at the time of sale of the services or merchandise and expenses are usually recognized at the time the service are received and used in the production of revenue.

Rao (2006) defines accrual basis as a system of classifying and summarizing transactions into assets, liabilities, capital, cost and resources and recording there of. A transaction is recognized when either a liability or asset is created or impaired. Whether payment is made or received is immaterial in accrued basis accounting. The following are the essential features of accrual basis.

 Revenue is recognized as it is earned. Costs are matched either against revenues so recognized or against the relevant time period to determine periodic income.

 Costs which are not charged to income are carried forward and are kept under continuous review. Any cost that appears to have lost its utility or its power to generate future revenue is written of as a loss.

2.3 Types of Computerized Accounting System

Generally, there are two major types of Accounting System;

1. Manual Accounting system and
2. Computerized Accounting System.

Manual Accounting System

According to Ama (2004), this is a system, which uses special journals to stream line the journalizing and posting procedures. To handle a large volume of transaction rapidly and effectively, it is helpful to group the transactions into classes and to use a specialized journal for each. Recording and posting are made for these journals using the double entry record keeping. Also according to free online Marrian, manual system is a system in which the accountant or the book-keeper is required to post business transactions to the general journal, general ledger and worksheet by hand. This process can be computed by either using actual paper journal and ledger sheets or by creating these sheets in a computer

program such as excel it is considered manual because each transactions is entered into the systems individually.

Computerized Accounting System

Ama (2004) defines this system as a system that uses specialized machines called calculators and computer in gathering information. It is technically known as Electronic Data Processing (EDP) Accounting System.

A computer – based accounting system processes data in basically the same manner as does a manual system. Transactions are initially recorded manually on sources documents, the data from these source documents are then key – punched into punched cards, which can be read by the computer. The computer process the information and performs such routine tasks as printing journals, posting to ledger accounts, determining account balances and printing financial statements and other reports.

A computerized accounting system according free online Merriam is system which allows the user to enter the transaction into the program once and all accounts are updates as necessary for e.g of your bags N1000 worth of office supplies with a combination of N500 cash and N500 credit instead of going to each accounting and posting the transaction with a computerized system you would check office suppliers cash and the selected account payable account and the transactions automatically would post to the account.

2.4. Principles of Computerized Accounting Systems

In the course of recording, classifying and summarizing financial data, there may arise cases where the exercise of discretion becomes very essential. Some practical principles have been developed to help accountants in the exercise of such judgement, the four basic principles of accounting are important because they provide the conceptual guidelines for application of the basic accounting system. Also they give the measurement, recording and reporting phases of the accounting information processing cycle. They include:

i. Historical Cost Principle

ii. Revenue Recognition Principles

iii. Matching principles

iv. Full-disclosure principles.

Revenue Recognition Principle

Ama (2004) states that the revenue principle relates to the income statement model (Revenue minus – Expenses = Income). This principle specifies when revenue should be recognized (ie recorded) and how it should be measured. Revenue should be recognized when there is an inflow of net assets from the sale of goods or services. Revenue is measured as the cash received plus the current Naira value of all non-cash considerations received.

This principle requires companies to record when revenue is realized or realizable and earned not when cash is received. This way of accounting is called accrual basis accounting.

Matching Principle

In this principle, expenses have to be matched with revenues as long as it is reasonable to do so. Expenses are recognized not when the work is performed or when a product actually makes its contribution to revenue.

According to Bhorkar (2005) states that matching principles explains that we have to match the income of a certain period with expenses of that period only. The term matching refers to close relationship that exists between certain expired cost and revenues realized as result of incurring those costs. Ama (2004) states that this principle relates directly to the income statement (Revenue – Expenses = income). Resources that are used to earn revenues are called expenses. The matching principle holds that when the accounting period revenues are properly recognized in conformity with the revenue principle, all of the expenses incurred in earning those revenues must be matched with the revenue of that period.

Full – Disclosure Principle

Bhorkar (2005) states that entries are made in such a way so that they provide honestly all information relating to the activities of the business, the records should not conceal anything from outsides this implies that accounts must be honestly prepared and all material information must be

disclosed there in. Information disclosed should also be enough to make a judgment while keeping costs reasonable.

2.5 What Is Computer And Computer Trends

Tanenbaum (2010) defines computer as an electronic device for storing and processing data, typically in binary form, according to instruments given to it in a variable program. According to O'Leary (2001) computers are electronic devices that can follow instructions to accept input, process that input, and produce information.

Vermant and Shelly (2011) define computer as electronic device, operating under the control of instructions stored in its own memory, that can accept data, process the data according to specified rules, produce results and store the results for future use.

Computers process data into information. Data is a collection of unprocessed items, which can include text, numbers, images audio and video. Information conveys meaning and is useful to people.

2.6 Computer Trends

According to Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, computer trends are changes or evaluations in the ways that computer are used which becomes widespread and integrated into popular thought with regard to these system. These movements often begin with one or two companies adopting or promoting a new technology which grabs the attention of others and becomes popular. Both hardware and software can be part of

computer trends such as the developments and proliferation of mobile devices including smart phones and tables changes in the internets, the developments of new websites, and the expansion of the cloud. Computing models are likely to be similar software trends throughout the early part of the 21st century. Much like changing fashions in clothing, computer trends indicate the types of technology or concepts that are popular at a given time. This can occur in a number of ways including a company introducing new technology to a market and computers finding that they can use certain products more effectively than others. As changes happen computer trends typically evolve and grow over time, so that popular technology one year may be considered out-dated the next. Identifying the next major trend and finding a way to get in on it ahead of time can be substantially profitable for companies that work with technology. Developments in interest coding and viewing continue to make its growth a major trend in the computer industry.

2.7 Types of Computers

Computers have revolutionized all types of industries. A computer is one of the most brilliant inventions of main kind. Thanks for computers technology, we were able to achieve strong and processing of huge amounts of data we could rest on basis by employing computers memory capacities for storage of information.

According to the Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia states the different types of computers and are categorized based on their operational, style of functioning based on the operational principle of computers, they are categorized as analog, digital and hybrid computers. The classification of computer based on their style of functioning following is a classification of the different types of computers based on their sizes and processing powers.

i. Mainframe

Ii. Micro computers.

Some personal computers are:

- Desktop
- Servers Laptop
- Super Computers
- Notebook
- Wearable Computers

Analog Computers

These are almost extinct today. These are different form of a digital computer because an analog computer can perform several mathematical operations simultaneously. It uses continuous various for mathematical operations and utilize mathematical or electrical energy.

Digital Computers

They use digital circuits and are designed to operate on two states namely bits 0 and 1. They are analogous to states ON and OFF. Data on these computers are suitable for complex computation and have higher processing speeds. They are programmable and either general or special purpose computers. Such as digital cameras. A digital camera is a device that allows users to take pictures and stores the photographed images digitally, instead of on traditional film.

Hybrid computers

These computers are a combination of both digital and analog computers. In this type of computer the digital segments perform process control by conversion of analog signals to digital ones

Mainframe Computers

According to Vermaat and Shelly (2011), a mainframe is a large, expensive powerful computer that can handle hundreds or thousands of connected users simultaneously. Mainframes store tremendous amounts of data, instructions and information. Most major corporations use mainframe for business activities. With mainframes, enterprises are able to bill millions of customers, prepare payroll for thousands of employees, and manage thousands of items in inventory. One study reported that mainframe process more than 83 percent of transactions around the world.

According to O'Leary (2011), mainframe computers occupy specially wired air-conditioned rooms. Although not nearly as powerful as supercomputers mainframe computers are capable of great processing speeds and data storage. For example, insurance companies use mainframes to process information about millions of policy holders.

Micro – Computers

Microcomputers are the least powerful, yet the most widely used and fastest growing type of computer. They do not occupy space as much as mainframes do. When supplemented with a keyboard and mouse, microcomputers can also be called personal computers. A monitor, a keyboard and other similar input and output device, computer memory in the form of RAM and a power supply unit come packaged in a microcomputer.

These can be fixed on desk or tables and prove to be the best choice for single – user's tasks. These are six types of micro computers; desktop, net book, notebook, handheld, tablet PC and media center computers.

Desktop Computers:

According to O'Leary (2011) are small enough to fit on top of or alongside a desk yet are too big to carry around. A desktop is intended to be used on a single location. The space parts of a desktop computer are readily available at relatively lower costs. Power consumption is not as

critical as that in laptops. Desktops are widely popular for daily use in the work place and household.

Laptops/Notebook Computers

Also portable, light weight and fit into most briefcases. Laptops are similar in operation to desktops, laptops computers are miniaturized and optimized for mobile use. Laptops run on a single buttery or an external adapter that charges the computer battery. They are enabled with an in built keyboard touch pad acting as a mouse and a liquid crystal display.

Net books are smaller lighter and less expensive than notebook computers. They had a smaller features set and lesser capacities in comparism to regular laptops at the time they came into the market.

Handheld Computers are the smallest and are designed to fit into the palm of one hand. These systems contain an entire computer system, including the electronic components secondary storage and input and output devices. Personal Digital Assistants (PDAs) and Smart phones are the most widely used handheld computers.

Personal Digital Assistants (PDAs)

According free online Marniam is a handheld computers and popularly known as a palmtop. It has a touch screen and a memory card for storage of data. PDAs can also be used as potable audio players, web browsers and smart hones. Media Centers blur the line between desktop computers and dedicated entertainment devices. O'Leary (2011).

Minicomputers

O' Leary (2011) states that minicomputers are also known as midrange computers are refrigerator – sized machines.

Medium – sized companies or departments of large companies typically use them for specific purpose.

2.8 Uses of Computers

According to Wikipedia the free encyclopedia, computers are now being used extensively in office administration to perform the routine clerical work. Today, most large and medium sized organizations are almost totally dependent on their computers. Routine uses of computers are given below:

Accounting, billing, inventory control system with MIS, CRM.

 Computers are extensively used in accounting and there are multitude of computer software for accounting MIS, CRM, HITECH financial accounting is one such software which has been customized for users in many segments in business and services.

Payroll and personnel Records.

Payroll according was the first commercial area to become widely computerized. The calculation of wages or salaries involves a number of variables which relates to the personal details of each employee such as gross pay or rate for the job, individual deductions tax liabilities of the employees and so on.

Stock Control

The computer helps to exercise the type of stock control needed by the organization. It up to dates the sales and purchases records determines optimum reorder levels for different items and prints out stock list when desired.

Sale Accounts Records

Programming can be done for any sales accounting system. The computer will pin point defaulting debtors, determines the right limit for each debtors and maintain stores ledger.

Costing and Budgetary Control

Costing and Budgetary control can be affected through the computer, the computer will pin point out the variations from the planned performance.

Accounting Packages

According to free Marriam online, accounting software programmes have greatly increased the productivity of back offices for the past several decades. The type of accounting software packages used in businesses depends on the size of company operations, members of users and different segments or departments in a company. Several options are available and may be customized for business depending on how much they are willing to spend on the accounting software. Some of the accounting packages are:

i. Quicks Book

ii. Peach tree Accounting sage's software packages)

iii. ERPs (Enterprise Resources Systems)

Quick Books Accounting

Small businesses and sole proprietorship may use simple accounting software programs like Quick Books or basic computers programs like Microsoft word or Excel. These programs are in expensive and often basis solutions for billing, paying vendors and recording sales. Quick Books is an easy – To – use load – and – click style of software that allows individuals to quickly set up their business by answering of few, ledgers and invoicing modules are provided for business owners to use in their daily operations.

Peach Tree Accounting (Sage's Software Packages)

Mid-size software programs of more functionality for multiple users of business software. Companies can select different models based on business size and the number of uses accessing the software. While they are more expensive, the customization options help limit purchasing unnecessary modules. Sage's software packages can be server – or – web – based allowing users to access company information form multiple locations.

Enterprise Resources Systems (ERPS)

Large companies with several operational department or multiple locations may use ERPs as their preferred accounting software packages ERPs, are fully. Customizable packages that can take several weeks to fully implement in a company oracle, people soft, sage and SAP AG are the most common ERPs vendors.

2.9 Application Of Computer In Accounting System

According to Wikipedia the free encyclopedia, some applications of computer in accounting system are:

i. Word processor

ii. Data base

iii. Spread sheet

Word Processor

It is a software packages to help in text processing words are processed. Processing includes injection, deletion, changing, moving words, paragraphs etc. Word processing is the preparation of types scripts, using computing facilities for the storage and manipulation of text for e.g word processor has ability to merge names and addresses with standard text so as to give impression that the letter is personalized even in case of circular letter.

Data Base

It is simple collections of information (data) on a particular subject. Data base file allows you to manipulate the data in desired form. So database allows us to work on facts and figures to store and manipulates data in any desired way for e.g from the same basic information trial balance is prepared, trading and profit and loss accounts may be prepared; list of debtors creditors may be prepared, purchase and sales forecast may be made etc.

Spread Sheet

This is one of the software programs which have increased the utility of computers for accounting purposes. Spreadsheet programs help you to draw vertical as will as horizontal columns on a large sized paper. Each column's length and breadth can be adjusted according to suitability.

CHAPTER THREE
SYSTEM ANALYSIS AND DESIGN

3.1 System Analysis

System analysis is a detailed study of system with a view to discover the strength and weakness in order to improve upon the system or create a new system all together. It also the procedure by which the activities of an organization are studied with the aim of determining how to operate it most effectively.

The level of success achieved in carrying out a work of this dimension depends on the methodology adopted.

3.2 Methodology

Methodology is a set of methods and principles used to perform a particular activity or used in carrying out research.

- **Methods of Data Collection**

  The methods of data collection used in this project are:

I**. Interview Method**

- Due to the importance attached to the collection of accurate information from the right, authentic and reliable source, information was gathered on interviewing eorkers of organisation.

II. By Browsing Method

Information was gathered from e books, journals, and publications.

3.3 Analysis of the Existing System

It is essential for a thorough analysis of the present system. However the level of success achieved in carrying out a work of this dimension depends on the methodology adopted. In analyzing the data collected, it was seen that a good number of manufacturing organization have found it hard to audit their production process simply because it is a manuel process.

3.4 Disadvantages of the Existing System

i. The existing system is slow in notifying error.

ii. The existing system is time consuming.

3.5 Analysis of Proposed System

The new system will be a software that will be use to record all manufacturing process. This system will keep track of materials used and the available once.

3.6 Advantages of the Propose

i. It is quick in identifying a error.

ii. The proposed system interacts well with the environment, that is, it accepts input.

iii. The proposed system can be edited at anytime.

iv. It is user friendly.

3.7 System Design

System design is the process of defining the architecture components, modules, interfaces, and data for a system to satisfy specific requirement. It is the application of systems theory to product development.

The physical portion of system design is broken down into three parts namely:

- User interface design.
- Data design
- Process design

3.7.1 User Interface

This has to do with how users add information to the systems and how the system presents information back to them. The goal of user interface design is to make the user interaction as simple and effective as possible.

3.7.2 Data Design

Data design has to do with how data are represented and stored within the system.

- **INPUT DESIGN:** Inputs are the signals or data received by the system.

Input device includes keyboards and mouse used to direct commands.

Once the user has successfully searched for this website through a web browser using an internet connection, from the home page the user can access other pages depending on the information the user is searching for.

- **OUTPUT DESIGN**: output design is the signals or data that is sent by the system. Output devices include monitor (screen), printer.

SYSTEM FLOWCHART

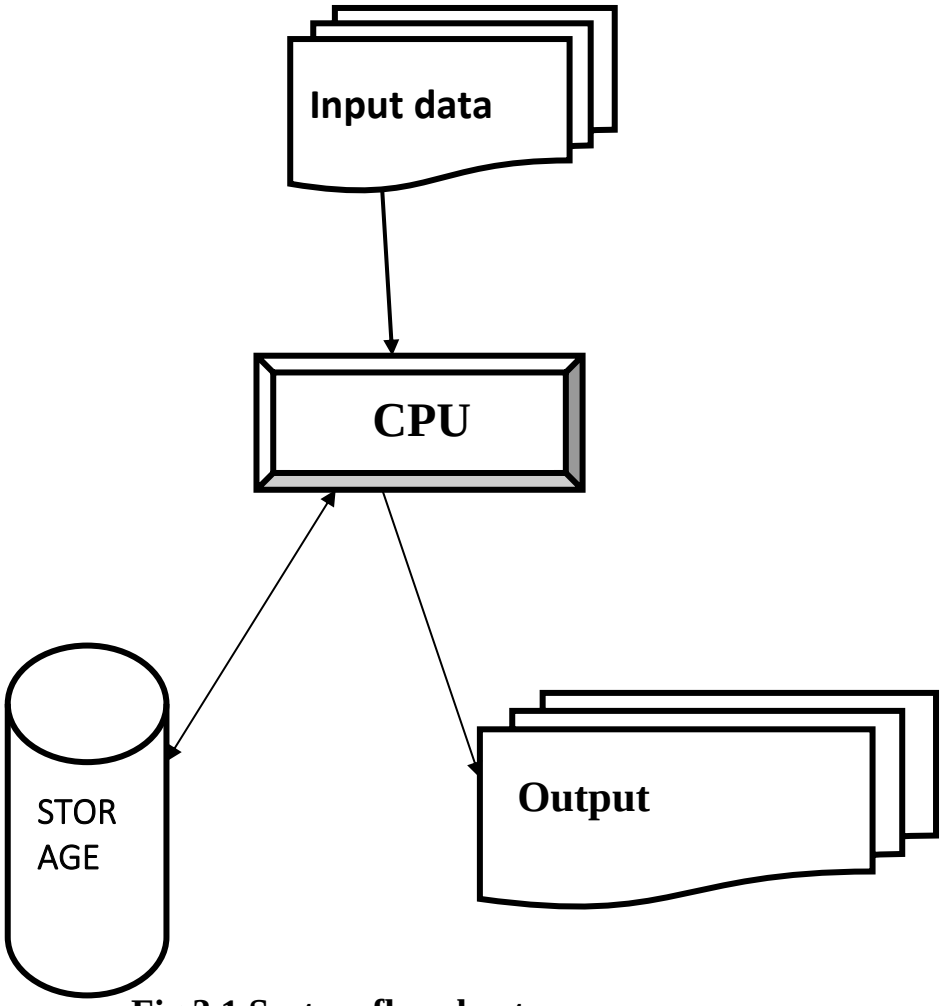


Fig 3.1 System flowchart

The diagram above is the system flowchart, data is typed into the computer with the aid of a keyboard, the data processing (arithmetic and logic operation) is done in the CPU, data is then stored in the system memory(storage) and its displayed on monitor as output.

CHAPTER FOUR

SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 Choices of the Development Tools

This refers to the required tools needed such as the hardware and software, including packages and programming languages used in the design and implementation of this system.

- **Software Requirements**: The software requirements include:

1. A window XP or Window 7 or higher version for faster processing.

2. Macromedia Dreamweaver 8 integrated development environment.

3. Programming languages: html (hypertext markup language) CSS (cascading style sheet).

4. Graphics Packages: Adobe Photoshop and Corel draw.

Hardware Requirements: The hardware requirements for the project are:

1. A minimum of Pentium IV system.

2. A 2GB of RAM or more.

3. A 50GB of hard disk or more.

4.2 Implementation

The phase in software lifecycle is the actual software where implementation is carried out. The result of these phases consists of

source code, together with documentation to make the code more readable. For software implementation the software does not only have to be considered from the point of view of logistics functionality but from the technical perspective. So if a company works with old software. It may want to use a new system, which is more efficient and has more work capacity. So a new system has to be adopted.

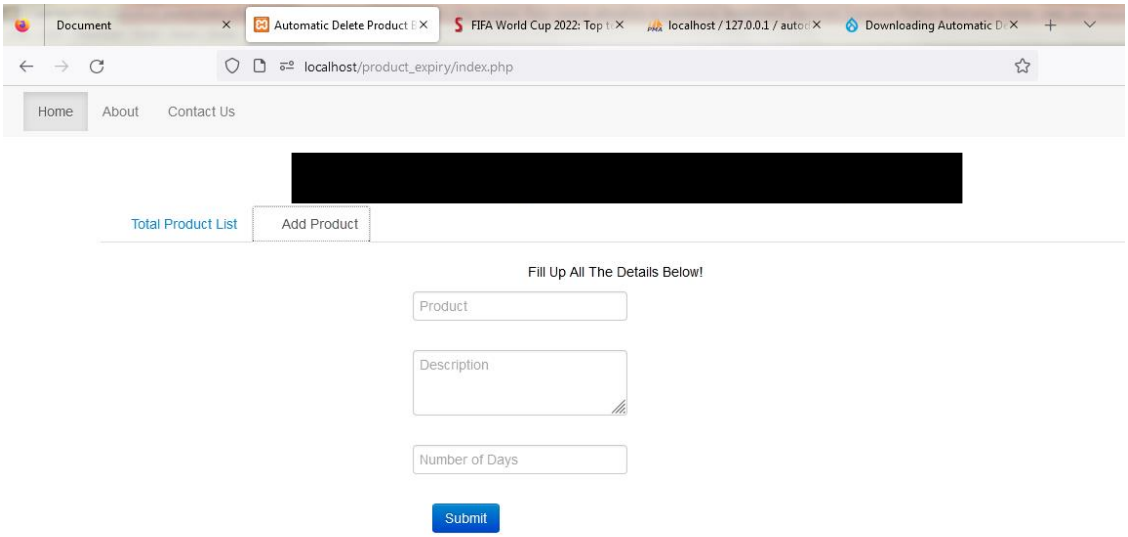


Figure 4.1 Product System

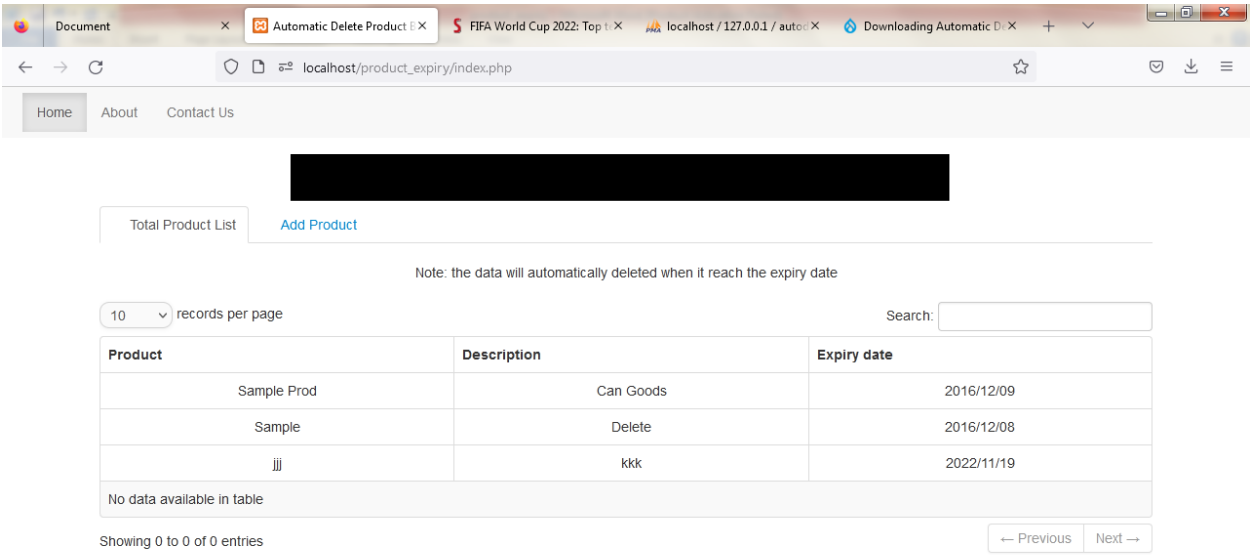


Figure 4.2: Audit System

4.3 Unit Testing

Table 4.1 Unit Testing

The Test Data, Expected Data, and Actual Result

The Test Data	Expected Test Result	Actual Test Result
Home Page Form	The expected result was the screen from where you see the manufacturing company	The home page enables user to have access to other sub systems
Registration Page	This is where all product are registered	
About module	It is expected to see some information about the developer here.	In this module, the information about the developer is available.

4.4 System Testing

System testing is the running of the whole system against test data, a complete simulation of the actual running system for purposes of testing out the adequacies of the system.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Summary

The effect of computerized Accounting system on the performance of Production industry, was the study carried out by the researcher in this research exercise. Based on the outcome of the investigation, a summary of the findings made are as follows:-

There is a relationship between the application of the computer and manual system in the accounting system of the manufacturing organisation. This was found to be true because the application of a computerized accounting system aids quick customer services decision making process and quality performance than in manual accounting system. Also, the installation of accounting software in the computer, processes data and creates reports much faster than manual system which is slow.

i. It is evident that the impact of computerized accounting system enhances higher turnover and profitability in Manufacturing organisation. Through this was corroborated by the test carried out, it was observed that some Production industry are yet to take advantage of the excellent benefits provided by it, as such this reports from Manufacturing organisation operations carried out have remained uninterested and unreliable.

ii.The application of computerized accounting system is effective in strengthening the control system and accountability in banks.

5.2 Conclusion

Computerized Accounting System which is technically known as Electronic Data Processing [EDP] accounting system is an integrated, computer – based used machine system which allows the user to enter the transaction into the program once and all accounts are updated as necessary. It is also a specialized machine system use in gathering information. It also provides information for decision making functions and has been of tremendous benefits not only in Production industry also to all manner if firms and organizations. Computerized accounting system has helped in facilitating the provision of timely, quick customer service delivery, accurate and reliable information, required by them I.e. (Production industry and other firms and organizations). It has also brought about quality performance in banking operations by abiding by the accounting instructions and guidelines which help them to minimize risk/challenges that are likely to be encountered in the course of their duties as well as evolves adequate measures to combat such challenges and achieve success. Though the cost of maintenance and designing an effective computerized accounting system and the purchase of the associated facilities needed for it is high, if the Production industry are well committed to improving their performance and enhancing higher

quality of work performed for higher profitability, they should go for it as well as ensure that the recommendations are rigidly followed.

5.3 Recommendation

From the findings of this study the following recommendations are therefore made to enhance the performance.

The recommendations are:-

- Manufacturing organisation should take advantage of the excellent benefits derivable from the adoption of well designed computerized accounting system. This will help them to achieve a high and acceptable standard of quality in the performance.
- Manufacturing organisation should channel reasonable proportion of their efforts and resources to the training and development of their workers through seminars, workshops and the use of computer. Accounting system so as to promote efficiency
- Due to the dynamic nature of computerized Accounting system, and in line with the present global computer trends of events which is now widespread and mostly known as "Computer Age". It is recommended than Manufacturing organisation and other firms and organizations that are still in the operations of manual system of accounting to adopt specifically the computer based/Electronic Data processing (EDP) accounting system and this will in no small way

aid in quick customer services delivery, produce a wide range of detailed report at short interval and provide management with current information to support decision making and aids collection storage, retrieval, communication and adequate security of information from unauthorized persons or fraudulent purpose and for the purpose of efficient performance and management and the achievement of the terms of their objectives

References

Ama, R. (2001). *Fundamentals of Accounting*. Lagos: Bendons and Associates Publishers.

Ama, R. (2003), *Computer Science*. Canada: Fifth Edition: Nelson Education Limited.

Ama, R. (2004). *Management Theory and Practice*. Lagos: Revised Edition Concept Publications Ltd.

Bhorkar, E. (2005). *Macro Computers Studies for Beginners*. Onitsha: Spiritan Publication.

Hartzell, E. (2006). *Foundation of Accounting*. Lagos: Punmak Nigeria Ltd. Publisher.

Hussey, D. (2005). *Computing Essentials computer 2011*. New York: McGrew Hill Inc. Publication.

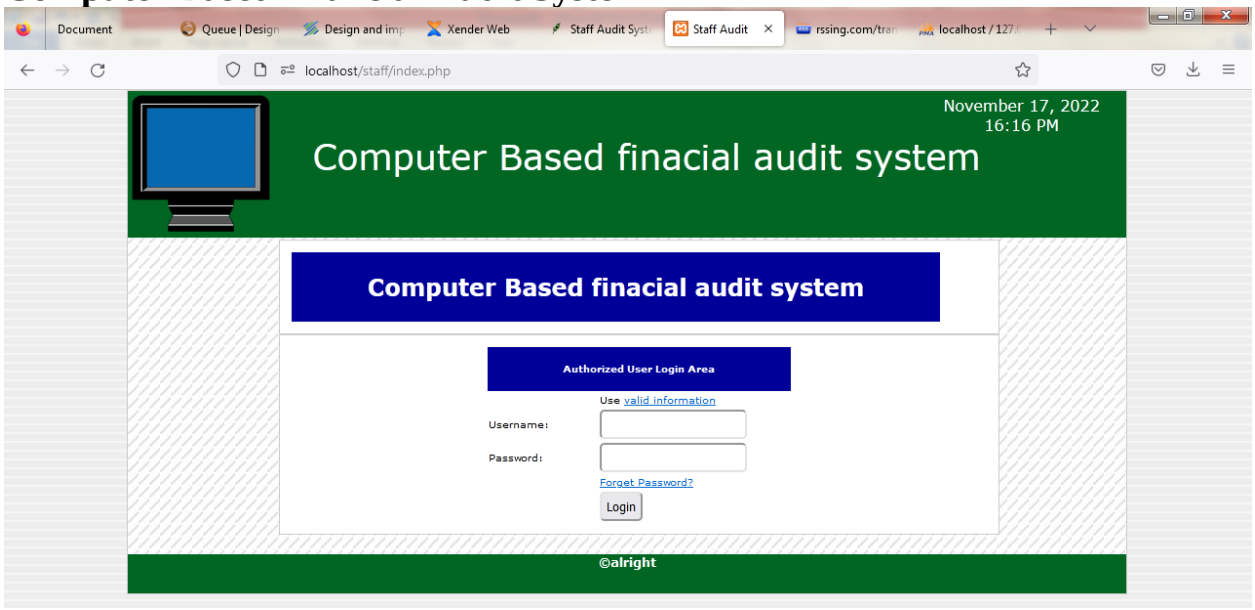
Rao, U. (2006). *Computer Organization and Architecture Upper Sadilt Reves*. New Jersey: Pearson Education Inc.

Tanenbaum, H. (2010) *Structural Computer Organization*. U.S.A. Pearson Education Inc.

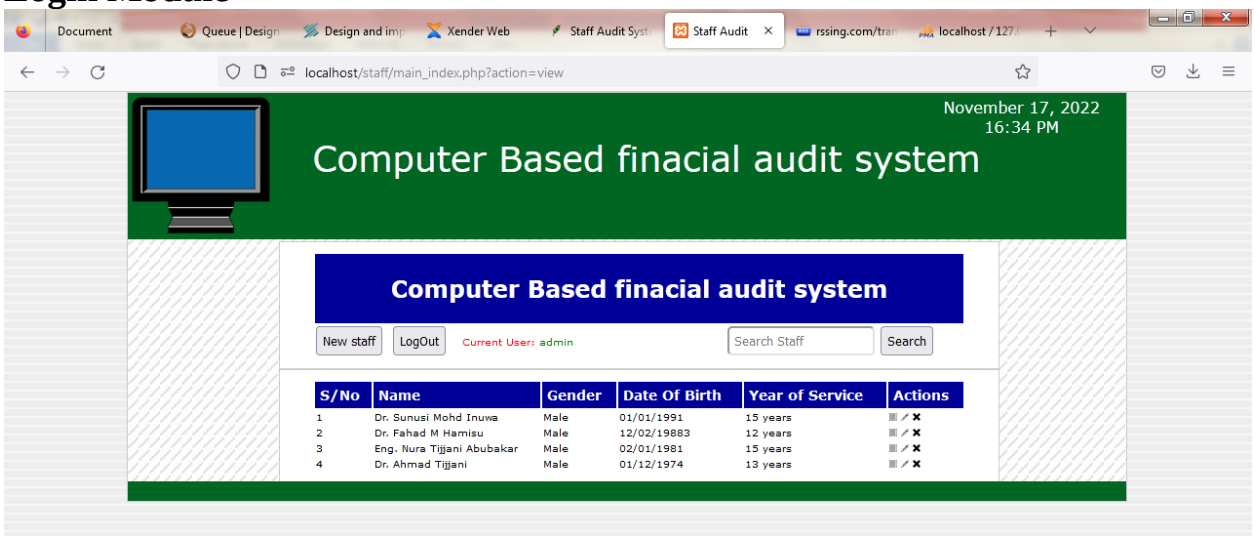
Vermant, F. and Shelly, D. (2011) *Discovering Computers 2011*: Living in a Digital World, Computer: U.S.A: RRD Menasha Publishing.

Appendix I

Computer Based financial Audit System



Login Module



Staff Modul

APPENDIX II

```
<?php
session_start();

?>

<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1" />
<title>Staff Audit</title>
<link href="css/layout.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />

<script language="JavaScript" type="text/javascript">
//---------- LOCALIZEABLE GLOBALS ----------
var d=new Date();
var monthname=new
Array("January","February","March","April","May","June","July","August","September","October","N
ovember","December");
//Ensure correct for language. English is "January 1, 2004"
var TODAY = monthname[d.getMonth()] + " " + d.getDate() + ", " + d.getFullYear();
//----------   END LOCALIZEABLE   ----------
</script>
<style type="text/css">
<!--
.style3 {color: #FFFFFF}
-->
</style>
</head>

<body>
<div class="add-container">
 <div class="banner-div">
   <div class="logo"> <img src="images/logo.png"       /> </div>
   <div class="site-title style3">Automated Staff Audit System </div>
   <div class="site-slogan"> </div>
   <div class="date">
    <script language="JavaScript" type="text/javascript">
                                document.write(TODAY);
                                </script>
   </div>
   <div class="time">
    <script type="text/javascript">
                                        <!--
                                        var currentTime = new Date()
                                        var hours = currentTime.getHours()
                                        var minutes = currentTime.getMinutes()
                                        if (minutes < 10){
                                        minutes = "0" + minutes
                                        }
                                        document.write(hours + ":" + minutes + " ")
                                        if(hours > 11){
                                        document.write("PM")
                                        } else {
                                        document.write("AM")
```

```
                                        }
                                        //-->
                                </script>
  </div>
 </div>
 <!--end of banner-->
 <div class="add-user-menus-panel">

    <table width="669" align="center">
      <tr>
       <td height="43" colspan="2" bgcolor="#000099"><h2 align="center"><span class="style3">
Welcome to automated staffs audit system </span></h2></td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
       <td width="417"><a href="main_index.php">
       <button>Cancel</button></a> 

           <font color="red" size="1">Current User: </font><font color="green" size="1"><?php
if(isset($_SESSION['ad'])){echo $_SESSION['ad'];} ?></font>

                    </td>
       <td width="240">
                                <form name="searchForm" action="#" method="POST">
                                        <input type="textfield" name="search" placeholder="Search Staff"
/>
                                        <button type="submit">Search</button>
                                </form>                 </td>
      </tr>
   </table>
 </div>
 <!--##############################################################################-->
 <div class="add-user-main-panel">
           <form enctype="multipart/form-data" name="newStaffForm" action="add_code.php"
method="POST">

            <table width="669" align="center">
                        <tr>
                                <td width="122" rowspan="5"><img alt="Passport" width="147"
height="137" /><br />
                                        <input id="textfield"type="hidden" name="MAX_FILE_SIZE"
value="1000000" />
                                        <input id="textfield"name="uploadedfile" type="file" />
              </td>
                                 <td width="535">Make sure you use valid information for this registration,
because it is very important to this institute for future use. </td>
                        </tr>
                        <tr>
                          <td> </td>
              </tr>
                        <tr>
                          <td> </td>
              </tr>
                        <tr>
                          <td> </td>
              </tr>
                        <tr>
                          <td> </td>
```

```
            </tr>
    </table>
<hr />
            <table width="669" align="center">

                    <tr>
                      <td colspan="4" bgcolor="#000099"><h3><span class="style3">Staff Details
information</span> </h3></td>
                </tr>
                    <tr>
                            <td width="96"><label for="select">Title</label>
                              <select name="title" id="select">
                                <option value="Mr." selected="selected">Mr.</option>
                                <option value="Mrs.">Mrs.</option>
                                <option value="Dr.">Dr.</option>
                                <option value="Eng.">Eng.</option>
                                <option value="Prof.">Prof.</option>
                                <option value="Alh">Alh.</option>
                                <option value="Haj.">Haj.</option>
                            </select>                    </td>
                            <td width="181"><label for="label">First Name</label>
                  <input name="fname" type="text" id="label" size="10" /></td>
                            <td width="191"><label for="label2">Middle Name</label>
                  <input name="mname" type="text" id="label2" size="10" /></td>
                            <td width="181"><label for="label3">Last Name</label>
                  <input name="lname" type="text" id="label3" size="10" /></td>
                    </tr>
             </table>
<hr />
                    <table width="669" align="center">
                    <tr>
                      <td colspan="2"><label for="label4">Gender</label>
          <select name="gender" id="label4">
            <option value="Male">Male</option>
            <option value="Female">Female</option>
          </select></td>
                  <td width="250"><label for="textfield">Date of Birth</label>
        <input name="dob" type="text" id="textfield" size="20" /></td>
                  <td width="276"><label for="label5">Year of Service</label>
        <input type="text" name="year_of_service" id="label5" /></td>
                    </tr>

            </table>
<hr />
            <table width="669" align="center">
                    <tr>
                      <td colspan="2"><label for="label6">Service Start Date</label>
                <input type="text" name="service_start_date" id="label6" /></td>
                      <td width="204"><label for="label7">Grade Level</label>
                        <select name="gradelvl" id="label7">
                          <option value="Level 3" selected="selected">Level 3</option>
                          <option value="Level 4">Level 4</option>
                          <option value="Level 5">Level 5</option>
                          <option value="Level 6">Level 6</option>
                          <option value="Level 7">Level 7</option>
                          <option value="Level 8">Level 8</option>
                          <option value="Level 9">Level 9</option>
```

```
          </select>                </td>
              <td width="150"><label for="label8">Category</label>
                <select name="category" id="label8">
                  <option value="junior">Junior</option>
                  <option value="Senior">Senior</option>
        </select>
      </td>
                    </tr>
          </table>
<hr />
           <table width="669" align="center">
                    <tr>
                      <td><label for="label9">Highest Qualification</label>
              <input name="cert" type="text" id="label9" size="70" />    </td>
              </tr>
            </table>
<hr />
           <table width="669" align="center">
                    <tr>
                      <td colspan="3" bgcolor="#000099"><h3 class="style3">Salary and other payment
Details </h3></td>
              </tr>
                    <tr>
                      <td width="189"><label for="label10">Salary</label><br />
              <input name="salary" type="text" id="label10" size="15" /></td>
                      <td width="185"><label for="label11">Allowance</label><br />
              <input name="allowance" type="text" id="label11" size="15" /></td>
              <td width="279"><label for="label12">Extimated arrear of salary</label><br />
      <input type="text" name="ext_ao_slr" id="label12" /></td>
                    </tr>
          </table>
<hr />
           <table width="669" align="center">
                    <tr>
                      <td colspan="2"><label for="label13">Extimated arrear of Pension</label><br />
              <input type="text" name="ext_ao_pension" id="label13" /></td>
                      <td width="218"><label for="label14">Extimated arrear of Tax</label><br />
              <input type="text" name="ext_ao_tax" id="label14" /></td>
              <td width="191"><label for="label15">Extimated arrear of other</label><br />
      <input type="text" name="ext_ao_other" id="label15" /></td>
                    </tr>
          </table>
<hr />
           <table width="669" align="center">
                    <tr>
                      <td bgcolor="#000000"><span class="style3">Before submitting, make sure that all
the information you used are correct</span></td>
              </tr>
            </table>
<hr />
           <table width="669" align="center">
                    <tr>
                      <td colspan="2"><label for="Submit"></label>
              <input type="submit" name="submit" value="Submit" id="Submit" /></td>
                      <td width="482"><label for="label16"></label>
              <input type="reset" name="reset" value="Reset" id="label16" /></td>
      </tr>
```

```
            </table>


    </form>
 </div>
            <div class="footer-div">
            <h5 align="center"><font color="white">&copy;</font></h5>


            </div>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```