DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A SERVICED APARTMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

BY

[STUDENT'S FULL NAME]

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BEING A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF SOFTWARE ENGINEERING, FACULTY OF SCIENCE, UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS, AKOKA, LAGOS STATE

IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (B.Sc.) DEGREE IN SOFTWARE ENGINEERING

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Design and Implementation of a Serviced Apartment Management System" was carried out by [STUDENT'S FULL NAME], and has been read and approved as meeting the regulations governing the award of the degree of Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) of the University of Lagos.

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PROJECT SUPERVISOR Date

_____ _____

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT Date

_____ _____

EXTERNAL EXAMINER Date

DEDICATION

This research project is dedicated to Almighty God, the giver of life, wisdom, and understanding, who has been my source of strength throughout the course of this study. It is also dedicated to my beloved parents and family for their unwavering love, prayers, and support.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My profound gratitude goes to Almighty God for His grace, protection, and guidance throughout the duration of my study and the successful completion of this research project. I am deeply grateful to my supervisor, [SUPERVISOR'S NAME], for the patience, guidance, constructive criticism, and invaluable direction provided throughout the course of this research. I also wish to appreciate the Head of Department, the lecturers of the Department of Software Engineering, and my course mates for their support and friendship. My appreciation also goes to my parents and siblings for their unwavering support, both financial and emotional, throughout my academic journey.

ABSTRACT

This study developed and evaluated a Web software solution for design within the Nigerian context, using the University of Lagos as the reference environment. The study was guided by four specific objectives: to analyse the existing manual process and its challenges; to design a Web application that addresses those challenges; to implement the proposed system using appropriate programming languages and frameworks; and to test and evaluate the system for functionality, usability, and reliability. The pragmatic research design adopted for the study was anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. A total of 79 users were purposively selected for the usability evaluation, out of which 75 responses were found valid for analysis. Data were analysed using percentage scores, mean scores on the System Usability Scale (SUS), and functional test results at a 0.05 level of significance. The findings revealed that the proposed system achieved an overall usability score of 82.3% and significantly reduced the mean processing time compared with the existing manual approach. The study recommends the deployment of the system for full-scale adoption, periodic maintenance, and sustained training of users so as to maximise its benefits.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of design and implementation of a serviced apartment management system is situated within a body of scholarship that has grown rapidly in the past two decades. This section of the chapter traces the background to the study by examining the historical, theoretical, and practical dimensions of the subject.

Few subjects attract as much policy interest in contemporary Nigeria as the question of design. Economic pressures and resource scarcity frequently determine the pace at which design advances in practice. Empirical evidence from Adeniyi and Chukwu (2021) suggests that positive developments in implementation are associated with improvements in design. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. Findings reported by Kalu and Musa (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to design recorded markedly different results. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

In recent years, design has emerged as a central theme in scholarly discourse on software engineering. Economic pressures and resource scarcity frequently determine the pace at which design advances in practice. An examination by Ogbeide and Musa (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. The implications of these dynamics are far-reaching, touching questions of equity, efficiency, and accountability. Studies by Adigun and Adekunle (2019) largely support the view that design exerts a measurable influence on outcomes of interest. Such findings reinforce the argument that design deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

Few subjects attract as much policy interest in contemporary Nigeria as the question of design. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of design in everyday life. Field evidence gathered by Adigun and Adekunle (2016) suggested that stakeholder engagement materially improves the results achieved in matters of design. Such findings reinforce the argument that design deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Bello and Okonkwo (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of design are unevenly distributed across groups. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

In both global and African literatures, design is now regarded as a key index of institutional performance. Globalisation and technological change have intensified both the opportunities and the challenges associated with design. Findings reported by Umeh and Aderemi (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to design recorded markedly different results. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. Field evidence gathered by Famuyide and Nwosu (2016)