Universiti Teknologi MARA

ReCo: Course Request Management System using Laravel

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ABSTRACT

In an organisation, there will be much information that is needed to be handle. Some organisation has to store and manage the data for some time. Thus, the database application is used to assist with these meticulous tasks. In FSKM, coordinators and the timetable management committee need to handle hundreds of students' classes information. Handling many data brings a toll to the staffs and it may affect their work performances considering data compilation is an onerous task. Another problem that the staffs face is missing data or papers due to overwhelming data. Therefore, ReCo was built to assist coordinators and committee in handling the course request form. The methodology for this project is agile since agile is suitable for a fast-paced project. The technology used in this project is Laravel, a PHP web framework and a Window 10 pc. The expected outcome for this project is, ReCo will successfully run and fulfil its requirements.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter will be explained about the project background, problem statements, objectives, the scope of works, project significance and summary. The discussion for each topic is presented in this chapter.

1.1 Project Background

In the university system, a student will be taking several courses, core courses that are being offered by their department, and elective courses that are being offered by other departments or faculty. For instance, in UiTM, an engineering student will be taking the third language that is offered by APB. Thus, this led to the needs for a platform of communication between coordinators so that they can accommodate classes for all students regardless of their departments.

Since the 20th century, everything can be done through fingertips. Ever since the beginning of industrialization, technological leaps have led to paradigm shifts which today are known as "industrial revolutions". For the 1st industrial revolution, our technology revolutionizes in machine sector, followed by the 2nd industrial revolution which focused on the intensive use of electrical energy followed by the widespread digitalization also known as the 3rd industrial revolution. Following on the advanced digitalization within factories, the combination of Internet technologies and future-oriented technologies in the field of "smart" objects (machines and products) seems to result in a new fundamental paradigm shift in industrial production. (Lasi. H, et al, 2014). With the advent of the low-cost smartphone and community-based telecentres in many developing economies, more people can gain access to digital technology such as the Internet (Naik et al., 2012). Naturally, most human's daily life tasks are being shifted from using the manual or labour way online.