

**COMPUTERIZATION OF CRIMINAL RECORDS OF THE  
NIGERIAN POLICE FORCE.**  
(A CASE STUDY OF WUSHISHI DIVISION, WUSHISHI LOCAL GOVERNEMENT AREA)

BY

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PGD/MCS/2008/1252

Submitted to Department of Mathematics / Computer Science  
Federal University of Technology,  
Minna

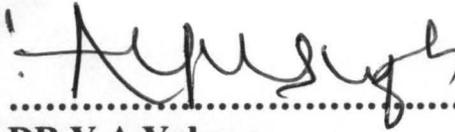
In partial fulfillment of requirements leading to the award of  
**Postgraduate (PGD) in Computer Science**

Federal University of Technology, Minna.

January, 2011

# CERTIFICATION

This project titled the computerization of criminal Records of the Nigeria police force (A case study of wushishi police division, wushishi Local government area) by Joshua Godwin Awan meets the Regulations governing the award of post graduate diploma(PGD) of the federal university of Technology, Minna.

  
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## DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the project titled the computerization of criminal Records of the Nigeria police Force (A case study of wushishi police division, wushishi local Government Area) is an Original work carried out by Joshua Godwin Awan under the supervision of Dr. Y.A Yahaya. It has never been presented else where for the award of any degree/diploma and that all work related to the field of study before the presentation has been duly acknowledged and referenced.



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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am most grateful to the Almighty God for the understanding, knowledge and wisdom given me in understanding this project work, May His name be praised now and forever more.

My sincere gratitude goes to indefatigable Supervisor; Dr. Yahaya Y. who patiently undertook the tedious task of reading, commenting and making correction where necessary in the course of this project work.

I acknowledges the contributions of my coordinator Mallam A. Ndanusa and my lecturers; Dr. Jiya Mohammed Y., Dr. Suleiman Abubakar, Mr. Muruf A.S, Mallam A. Hassan T, Mr Yakubu Yisa and Mr Nurudden A, may God bless you all.

My profound gratitude to my friends and colleagues; Mr. Magnus A, Mr. Mathias Manga, Mr Jacob Akor, Hon. Segun, Engr. Cosmos .E and Miss Augusta N. you are all wonderful people, the sky will not be your limit.

Finally, I gratefully acknowledge the immense contribution of Mr. Nnamani Ifeanyi Humphrey towards the actualization of this project work, May God Almighty bless him bountifully.

## **DEDICATION**

This work is dedicated to my beloved parents, Engr. J.A. Awan & Hauwa J.Awan  
(Mrs).

## **ABSTRACT**

There are many records that are kept in the Nigerian Police stations, but this project focuses on the Computerization of only one of these records; namely: criminal records. The Police Division in Wushishi Local Government Area was used as a case study. Visual Basic was used as the programming Language in the computerization of these records. It is hoped that the new system will enhanced the efficiency & effectiveness of the Police force in the area of Data/ Information Documentation.

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## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 BRIEF HISTORY OF THE NIGERIA POLICE FORCE**

Before the advent of the British, there were local law enforcement agencies operating under the control of our natural rulers in different parts of this Country.

With the coming of British, the assistance of these natural rulers was sought for the protection of imperial trade interest and the abolition of slave trade. Sometimes, there were open confrontations between the British representatives and the chiefs on political and commercial grounds. About 1890, some rulers in Cross River area blocked the British trade routes and harassed natives loyal to British officials.

The acting consul then ANGLESEY was forced to raise the oil Rivers Protectorate Police Force whose duties were essentially military to stop the molestation by the natives. Because of the atrocities committed by this force, it was disbanded and replaced by Hausa constabulary in 1891.

When the Oil Rivers Protectorate became known as the Niger Coast Protectorate in 1893, the 'Hausa constabulary' developed into the Niger Coast protectorate constabulary with about 500 men in 1898. However, the function of this force was to harass the indigenes, especially the chiefs who constituted a threat to imperial authority remained, by and large, uncharged.

The political, social and economic difficulties experienced by British officials from 1840 to 1860 aided the emergence of the Lagos consular Guard which was acclaimed to be the nucleons of the modern Nigeria Police Force. In 1861 when Lagos was annexed, the British consuls made use of the consular Guard to maintain law and order and enforce sanitary regulations. 1863 saw the emergence of the armed 'Hausa' Police Force, a Para-Military establishment symbolizing the evidence of imperial authority in Lagos and environs. This Force was supplemented by Civil District or Country Police in the rural areas of Lagos.

Until the first half of 1960, three separate Police Forces existed in what is now known as Nigeria. These were the Lagos Police Force, the Southern Police Force, and the Northern Police Force. In 1914, the Southern and Northern Police Forces were amalgamated. Under the ordinance No. 2 of 1930, came the existence of the Nigeria Police Force which had its headquarters in Lagos.

In 1954, the Nigeria Police Force became a Federal Force in line with the 1954 constitution. The implication of this was that the Federal and Regional Governments became jointly, responsible for the maintenance of law and order in their areas of jurisdiction. When Nigeria became a Republic State on 1<sup>st</sup> October, 1963, the year in which Mid-Western Region was carved out of the Western Region, the Police was administered under five command levels – Lagos, Northern Region, Western Region, Eastern Region and Mid – Western Region each having a

Commissioner of Police with the Inspector – General of Police as the overall head at the Force Headquarter level. In April 1964, the Nigeria Police Force was privileged to be headed by L.O. EDET, the first Nigerian Inspector – General of Police.

By 1972, the Local Government P facilitates police work and help in the maintenance of discipline even outside working hours.

Police in different parts of the Country were merged with the Nigeria. Police Force. The Unique contribution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria Police Force in this Country. Section 194 (I) of the constitution states: “There shall be a Police Force for Nigeria, which shall be styled the Nigeria Police Force and subject to the provisions of this section no other Police Force shall be established for the Federation or any part thereof”.

Accordingly the Nigeria Police Force is the only Police Force in the Country today.

## **1.2 AIMS OF THE STUDY**

The aims of the study include:

1. To examine the feasibility of potential computer application.
2. To analyze the existing systems with a view to their computerization.
3. To design and implement a program that will meet its specification (i.e. Automation of records).

### **1.3 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

The study will be useful in the sense that

1. There will be a shift from the manual method of documentation/storage of records to the computerized form.
2. It will make the police force see and embrace the use of computer in their Organization as this will enhance their efficiency & effectiveness most especially in the area of Data/Information Documentation.

### **1.4 SCOPE AND LIMITATION OF THE STUDY**

The study focuses on the computerization of only one of the many records kept in the police station. The criminal records.

The project does not cover all the records maintained in the police station. Hence, it is only the records under review that the analyst tends to automate.

### **1.5 THE ROLE OF POLICE IN CRIME DETECTION AND CONTROL**

It is obvious that a rising trend in crime is noted in Nigeria. The consequence of this trend is that every organ of the administration of criminal justice comes under some strain.

The administration of Criminal Justice is an exceedingly complex process that involves a large number of formal and informal agencies concerned with different aspects of the problems of crime and delinquency.

The aim of Criminal Justice has been aptly summarized thus: it is to sustain the Rule of Law by preventing crime wherever possible; by detecting the culprit, when crimes are committed; by convicting the guilty and acquitting the innocent; and by dealing adequately and appropriately with those who are guilty and by giving proper effect to the sentence and orders which are imposed.

Six other major tasks of Police prevention work with adults and juveniles have been identified as follows:-

- a. Preliminary Survey of prevention problems
- b. Authority for the prevention programmes
- c. Determinations or prevention Policy
- d. Relation of prevention policy to the work of other community institution or organizations
- e. Prevention with the department structure
- f. Police – community Relation.

The first major task of police prevention work should be preliminary survey of prevention methods. Ascertaining the specific offences that are most prevalent, the age and sex of the persons involved, and other characteristics of a given Criminal or delinquency problems makes it possible to focus prevention efforts on specific area that carry the highest risk on offences that are more common. For example, the Police routine patrol and inspective activities give special attention to

federal highways, nation's land and sea borders, airports, very strategic public buildings or establishment. Like the Central Bank of Nigeria, and important public events or gathering because of the opportunities they offer for expression of criminal tendencies.

It is in the light of the above aim of Criminal Justice therefore that the role of the Police becomes important to the sustenance of the Rule of Law by controlling, and preventing Criminal in Nigeria.

## **1.6 ORGANIZATION OF POLICE FORCE HEADQUARTERS**

For the purpose of control and administration, the police force Headquarters is divided or organized into the following department namely:

(a) 'A' Department (Finance & Administration) consisting of

- i. Administration branch
- ii. Security registry branch
- iii. Personnel branch and
- iv. Welfare branch

(b) 'B' Department (Operations) consisting of

- i. Operations branch
- ii. Traffic branch
- iii. Force signal branch

iv. Force mechanical workshops (Transport) branch

v. Force name branch and

vi. Force armed branch

(c) 'C' Department (Logistics & Supply) consisting of

i. Supply branch and

ii. Works branch

(d) 'D' Department (Federal Bureau of Investigation & Intelligence) consisting

of

i. Investigation branch

ii. Technical aids to investigation branch (C.I.D.)

iii. C.I.D. Training branch

iv. Interpol Bureau

v. Finger print branch and

vi. Central registry of offenders

(e) 'E' Department

(f) 'F' Department (The force training Department)

(g) 'G' Department (Public Relations) consisting of

i. Press and publication branch

ii. Employee information branch

iii. Community Relations & publicity branch

## **1.8 GENERAL DUTIES OF THE POLICE FORCE**

The Police forces is saddled with the following duties and are expected to perform such military duties within or outside Nigeria as may be required by them by or under the authority of the police act or any other act.

- a. The prevention and Defection crime
- b. The Apprehension of Offenders
- c. The preservation of law and order.
- d. The protection of life and property
- e. The due enforcement of all laws and regulation with which they are directly charged.

## **1.9 FUNCTIONS AND ORGANIZATION OF THE POLICE STATION**

The police station is the principal operational formation of the force and the primary functions (Exercisable within the limit of the police station area of responsibility) of the police station are:-

- i. To carry out the General duties of the force as specified in the police act
- ii. To create & maintain good relations with members of the public.
- iii. To create and maintain permanent records of action taken to implement measures for the prevention of crime, preservation of law and order and for the protection of property.

- iv. To create and to maintain permanent records of action taken in the detection of crime and apprehension of offenders that is to say the record of;
- a. Complaints made of the commission of criminal offence
  - b. The particulars of persons arrested and the reasons for their arrest.
  - c. The particulars of criminal and other proceedings taken against individuals in the enforcement of the law.
- v. To create & maintain permanent records of every incident reported (i.e. accident, fire, flood or other acts of God).

#### **1.10 RECORDS TO BE KEPT AT THE POLICE STATION**

Records to be kept in the police station include:

- a. Crime prevention records:- the police station records of all beats and patrols duties performed and of special duties perform for the prevention of crime, the prosecution of law and order and the protection of property.

The crime prevention records of the police station are maintained in the following registers namely:-

- The Duty Register
- The Station Routine Diary
- The Register of habitual Criminals
- The Register of persons sentenced to police supervision

- b. Criminal Records:- means the police station records of

- i. Offences against the law (other than minor offences) reported to the police station.
- ii. Police action taken for the detection and apprehension of the offenders.
- iii. The judgments and sentences passed by the courts on such offenders
- iv. Acquittals and discharges

The criminal records of the police station are maintained in the following registers namely:

- a. The station crime and incidents diary
- b. The register of Arrest (persons newly apprehended)
- c. The register of sudden and unnatural deaths
- d. The charge register (of feloures and misdemeanor)
- e. The register of simple offences (offences punishable with imprisonment for not more than six months)
- f. The register of court exhibits
- g. The register of lost, stolen and recovered property.
- h. The register of warrants of arrests
- i. The register of court processes
- j. The register of missing persons.
- c. "Minor offences Record":- means the police station records of reports received in the police station of

- i. Offences for which the penalty provided by the law does not exceed imprisonment for more than seven days or a fine of N6
  - ii. Offences against the motor traffic laws
  - iii. Offences against any bye-law and the police station records of police action taken for the detection of offenders and of judgments and sentences passed by the courts on offenders and of acquittals and discharges.
- d. "Incident Record":- means the police station records of accidents, floods, fire or other acts of God occurring within the police station. Area of responsibility, which affect or may affect the life, health or well being of any member of the public, and the records of the police action taken in respect of such incidents and of the police assistance given to the victims of such incidents.

The incidents records of the police station is maintained in the following registers:- namely

- a. The register of Road accident
- b. The Register of fire and other incidents
- c. The medical report book

Note: the minor offences records of the police station is maintained in the following register, namely

- a. The station minor offences Diary
- b. The Register of minor offences
- c. The Register of motor traffic offences
- d. The Register of lost, stolen and recovered bicycles
- e. The Register of court processes.

### 1.11 DEFINATION OF TERMS

- Misdemeanor - A less serious crime than a felony and resulting in a less severe punishment.
- Felony - a serious crime such as murder that is punished more severely than a misdemeanor.
- Command - as used in the content is referred to as a unit or units, an Organization or an entire area under the control of one person.
- Police - a civil organization whose members are given special legal Powers by the government and whose task is to maintain public order and to some also prevent crimes. It also seen as organized group of people whose job is maintaining order, ensuring that regulations are obeyed and preventing crime
- Record: - body of information or statistics gathered over a period of time.

**Conviction:** an act of finding somebody guilty of a crime or an instance of being found guilty.

**Crime:** An illegal act, illegal actually, immoral act, unacceptable act.

- i. **Illegal act-** an action prohibited by law or a failure to act as regard by law.
- ii. **Illegal activity-** activity that involves breaking the law
- iii. **Immoral act-** an act considered morally wrong
- iv. **Unacceptable act-** a shameful, immerse or regrettable act

**Register:** A book in which a registration of names, attendance or events is kept.

**Police officer:** A member of the police force.

## CHAPTER TWO

### 2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW & SYSTEM ANALYSIS

#### 2.1 POLICE DIVISION IN WUSHISHI LOCAL GOVERNMENT

**i. Police Station:**

This is station with a permanent personal establishment of more than 14. it shall be Commanded, subject to the control of the officer in charge to the Police District or Police division of Which it forms a sub-division by an officer of not below the rank of Inspector. The officer commanding a police station shall be or the station officer.

**ii. Police Post:**

It is a formation with a permanent personal establishment of less than 13 but more than 3. It is Commanded, subject to the control of the Officer in charge of the Police of not below the rank of corporal. The officer in charge of a police post shall be so designated.

**iii. Village Police Post:**

This is a formation with a permanent, personal establishment of 3 or less. It is Commanded, subjected to the control of the officer in charged of the police station or police post of which the village police post forms a sub-division, by a police constable with not less than five years of service. The officer in charge of a village police post shall be so designated.

### **2.1.1 Nature of Crime in Wushishi Local Government**

Certain crimes may be said to be particularly characteristics of cities or towns in the process of full development, Wushishi for different than in other towns or cities in the process of development within the state. Some of these variations relate to the type of the offences Committed, some being common or even unique no less developed societies.

According to the security agents. (The Police) analysis, crimes of violence and property crimes are two common types of crime committed within and round the neighborhood of Wushishi Local Government.

As already pointed out. Property crimes increase sharply with economic growth and development. The increasing demand for prestige articles for conspicuous consumption is an important factor in the increased rate of theft, burglary, Arson, Fraud and Vandalisation in developing societies like Wushishi. Young persons are tempted to steal articles or to obtain money to buy items that lend prestige or a sense of modernization. The stealing of bicycles, motorcycle and motor vehicles are example of a common feature of developing cities in which both items cost above are necessary both for transportation and prestige. Other prestige items often stolen by young are transistor radio, Television, Video Machine, Wrist watches and others. This factor is considered extremely significant in the rise of Juvenile crime in Wushishi where also lack of manufacturing

Industries and companies contribute more to high rate of unemployment commonly dominated University and Secondary graduates not only in Wushishi but throughout the state as well. However, this is needed accompanied by the need to import foreign products which are sold at higher prices. The youth see them displayed in great provision in the stores and super markets and yet cannot afford them. Over a period of time young offenders develop more sophisticated techniques in such offences as shop breaking a common offence in Wushishi local government area. They may remove all unattached articles from a house or apartment and through established channels, dispose readily of these goods for which there is an ever-increasing demand.

The major finding in this distribution is the predominance of theft from individuals, quite often persons well known to the offenders. Given the list of items stolen, these crimes repellent low level of sophistication and could easily be the work of a single individual.

The most common of these crimes earlier mentioned is robbery, many cases of robbery according to police have been reported in the past from Wushishi and its environs, with offenders making use of local weapons such as cutlasses, Knives bows and arrows, sticks and other local materials for their operations with many of such identified as inhabitants of the near by villages where such crimes occurred. According to the police many of such robberies are planned many day before

occur, with offenders piecing together the elements of the crime by improvisation. Most targets of such robbers are: Banks, Shops, Super markets and other places where they believe huge amount of money is readily available for every day's business men who travel in groups with huge money to buy goods from other states also experienced road attacker by rubbers who must calculate the time the car will reach the place of their target.

## **2.2 SYSTEM ANALYSIS**

### **2.2.1 INTRODUCTION**

System analysis is the art of analyzing the method of doing things, designing and changing to new methods. It is simply finding out what happens in the existing system, deciding what changes and new features are needed and then defining exactly what the new system must do occasionally. The systems analysis phase is the prime opportunity to communicate well with the users and conceive a joint understanding of what a system should be doing and its relative importance.

### **2.2.2 ANALYSIS OF THE EXISTING SYSTEM**

In analyzing the existing system, we need to know the aim of the system analysis. System analysis is the phenomenon that deals with the thorough examination of an organization system to determine its extent and limitation in order to provide an improved solution to the system.

At wushishi police division is was noticed, through the technique of interview and observation that documentation of records is being done manually and this tends to limit the effectiveness and efficiency of the police in this area.

### **2.2.3 PROBLEM WITH THE EXISTING SYSTEM**

The following problems were noticed in the existing system

- a. The manual system makes difficult the documentation and retrieval of record due to large volume of records involved
- b. The system lacks timely and quick access to records
- c. The system lacks quick processing of report
- d. There is no maximum confidentiality of records as unauthorized persons can easily access these records.

### **2.2.4 SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEMS**

The solution to the problems associated with the existing system is simply its computerization, and this lead to the following;

- a. Easy documentation and retrieval of records
- b. Timely and quick access to records
- c. Quick processing of reports
- d. Maximum confidentiality of records

## **2.2.5 FEASIBILITY STUDY**

The purpose of the feasibility study is to investigate the project in sufficient depth so as to provide information that either justifies the development of the new system or shows why the project should not continue.

It is essential to gather all the facts about a current system to ensure that all strengths and weaknesses as possible are eliminated, whilst retaining strength.

To justify the automation of the existing system, the techniques of observation and interview were employed in obtain in the facts. Other methods of fact finding technique include; questionnaires, record inspection and user workshop.

Based on facts it was concluded the computerization of the existing system is necessary and can be achieved.

The technical aspect of the feasibility study indicates the hardware components of a computer system which are:-

- i. Board
- ii. Processor
- iii. RAM
- iv. Hard disk

- v. power pack
- vi. Fan etc, which we can be able to see and touch and other peripherals that will make our new system to work perfectly, these are:
  - i. SVGA Monitor
  - ii. Windows standard Keyboard
  - iii. A flat bed scanner for scanning inn identification image.
  - iv. Printers (Laser Jet and DeskJet) for printing out report

The operational feasibility involves software that is going to be used.

The economic feasibility explains the cost of the proposed system which we are going to put in the cost analysis of the next chapter (4). The system requires the purchase of the hardware components which are available in computer accessories shops.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **3.0 SYSTEM DESIGN**

#### **3.1 INTRODUCTION:**

System design is the investigation and recording of existing systems and the design of new ones. It is the procedure involved in utilizing the information collected during investigation of a system in order to accomplish the logical desire of the information system

#### **3.2 Significance of the New System**

The objectives of the computerization of police security system on crime detection, prevention and control are to enhance an effective measure within the system.

The benefits of computerization may include among others the followings:

1. The computerization will facilitate the most efficient and effective handling of large volume of criminal data.
2. The computerization will allow for effective evaluation of police performance and success on duty based on his report of crime and investigation carried out.
3. The computerization will provide a desirable system of data distribution a deficient manipulation, storage and retrieval within a particular station.

4. Finally, the computerization will no doubt increase the general efficiency of police in the area of records documentation

### **3.3 LIMITATION OF THE NEW SYSTEM**

This study is perhaps considered to support a freshman course in the use of computer in records documentation in Nigeria. The system will however, be faced with such limitation like:

- a. Lack of networking – environment
- b. Lack of Telecommunication devices
- c. Inefficient transmission devices
- d. Lack of satellite system.

### **3.4 Choice of Programming Language**

Visual Basic was used as the programming language. This is because this application requires security and Visual Basic is one of most secured programming languages.

The following are other reasons why Visual Basic was used to build the system.

- Scalability: - Visual Basic can handle large amount of data and a system that is built with Visual Basic has more chances of adapting to change in the system without any part of the system failing.

- **Simplicity:** - We wanted to build a system that is easy to use without a lot of esoteric training and which leveraged today's standard practice. Visual Basic helps to build or construct software that can run stand-alone in small machines.
- **Object oriented:** - Object orientation has proven its worth in the last 30 years, and it is inconceivable that a modern system would not use it. It helps to implement a great software design.
- **Robust:** - Visual Basic is intended for writing programs that must be reliable in a variety of ways. The Visual Basic compiler detects many problems that in other languages would show up only at runtime.
- **Potable:** - A Visual Basic program can run across all platforms whether it is windows OS, or Linux, Solaris or Macintosh. Visual Basic is machine independent.
- **Speed:** - Visual Basic is fast in terms of program execution.

### **3.5 INPUT REQUIREMENTS**

- **Criminal Data** (personal information) e.g. age, name, location of crime, weapon used, sex, mode of operation.
- **Victim Data** (personal information and picture) e.g. name, age, sex, occupation, address, location of crime e.t.c.

### **3.5.1 OUTPUT SPECIFICATION**

Full crime and victim details. Information can be saved and retrieved at any time.

The output is when you are able to store criminal or victim information and be able to access, modify/edit or rather delete any information later.

### **3.6 PROGRAM DESIGN**

Visual Basic was used as the programming language because this application requires security and Visual Basic is one of the most secured programming languages

**3.6.1 LOGIN FORM:** - This allows the user to have access to the system.

#### **3.6.2 CRIMINAL RECORD**

- New Record:- For entering a new criminal record or creating a new criminal record.
- Edit Record: - To modify an existing criminal record/file.
- Delete Record: - To delete an existing criminal record.
- View All: - To view criminal records/files in the entire database.

#### **3.6.3 VICTIMS RECORD**

This stores victim's information which can also be retrieved, edit, print and so on.

- New Record: - For entering a new record victim record.
- Edit Record: - For modifying an existing file.
- Delete Record: - To delete an existing victim record.
- View All: - To view victim records/files in the entire database.

### **3.6.4 PROPERTY REGISTER**

This is used to record/ store all information about properties being stolen, recovered

**3.6.5 STATION DIARY:** - This is used to record day to day activities of the station.

**3.6.6 SEARCH/VIEW ALL FORM:** - This is to search criminal/victim's record

The above form can also be used to view all the records in the database.

**3.6.7 EXIT:** Closes the program

### **3.7 TYPE OF INTERFACES**

There are two types used in the building of this system, and they are form fill and Menu interfaces

i. **FORM FILL:** - This was used because it consists of onscreen form or web based forms displaying fields containing data parameters that need to be communicated to the users' e.g.

- Criminal record form
- Victims Record form
- Property Register form
- Station Diary

This technique is also known as form base method or input/output forms.

**CRIMINAL RECORD FORM:** This form is used to record the detailed information about the criminal. The form can store, edit and delete.

**VICTIMS RECORD FORM:** This is used to record all the information about the victims; it can also be modified or deleted.

**PROPERTY REGISTER:** - This form is used to record all the properties being stolen or recovered e.t.c.

**STATION DIARY:** - This form is used to record the day to day activities in the station.

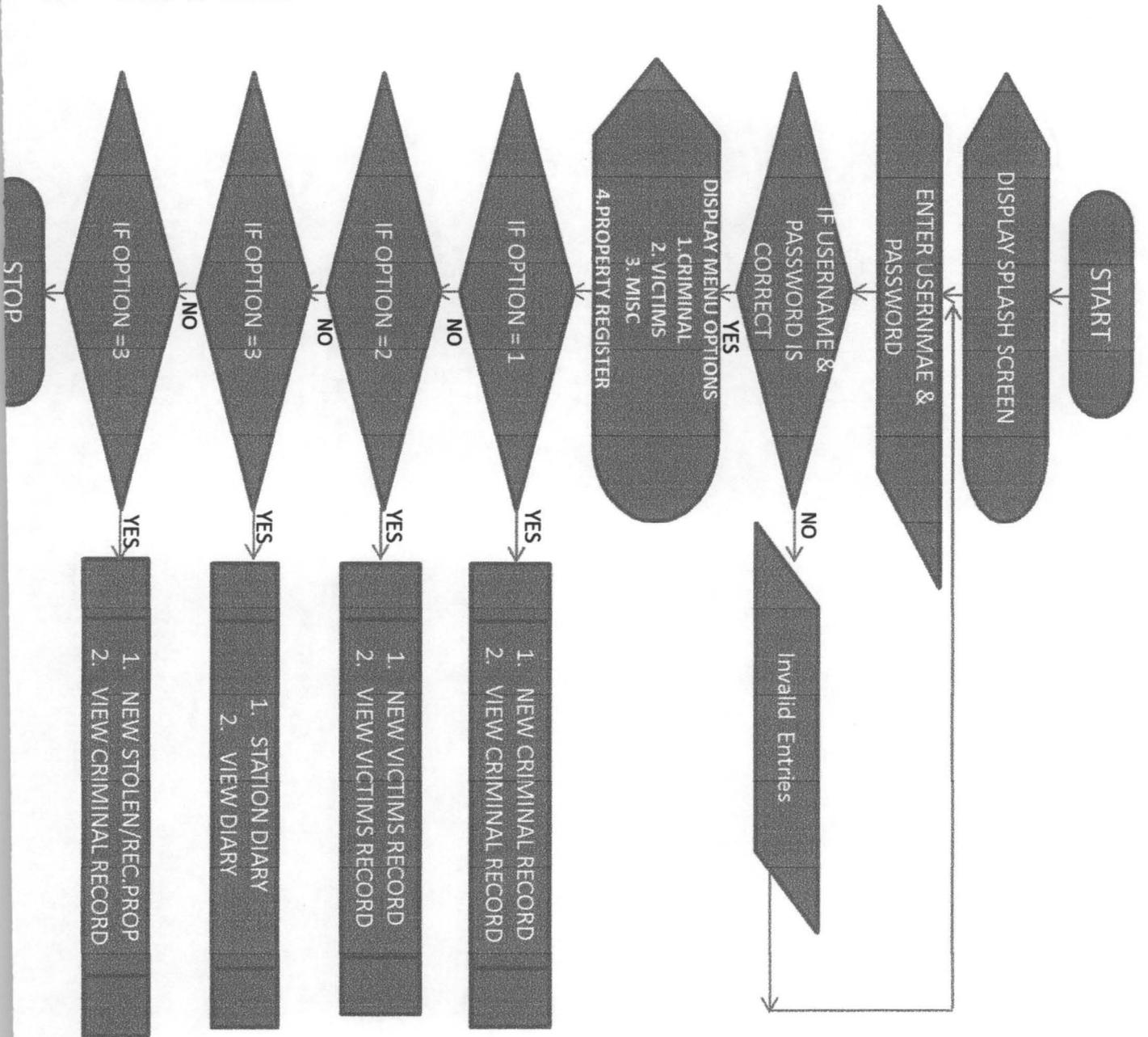
ii. **MENU INTERFACE:-**

A menu interface provides users with on onscreen list of available selections (options) (restriction).

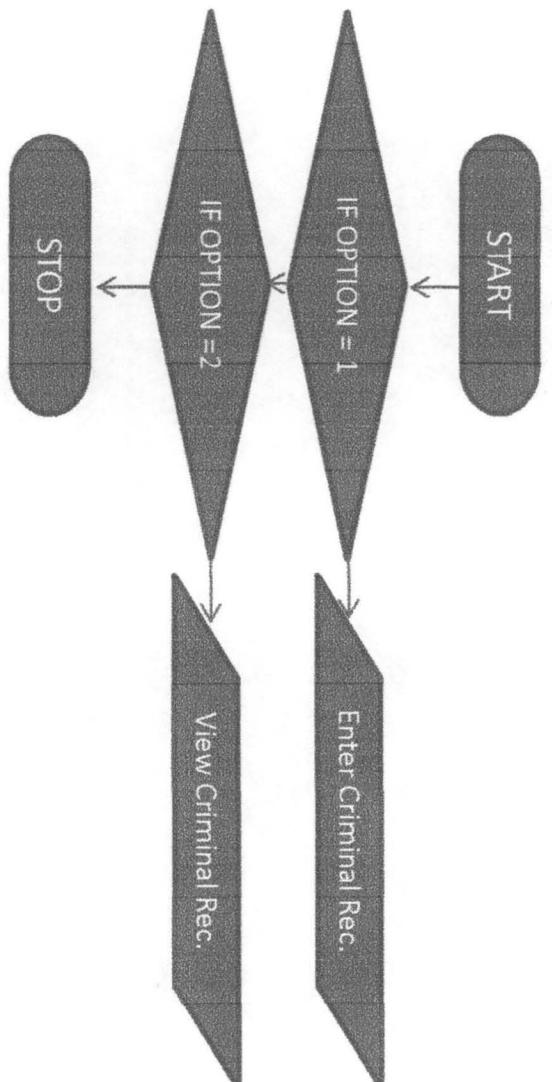
In responding to the menu, a user is limited to the option displayed. The user needs not to know the system, but does need to know what task to accomplish.

Menu can be set up to use keyboard entry, light-pen or mouse.

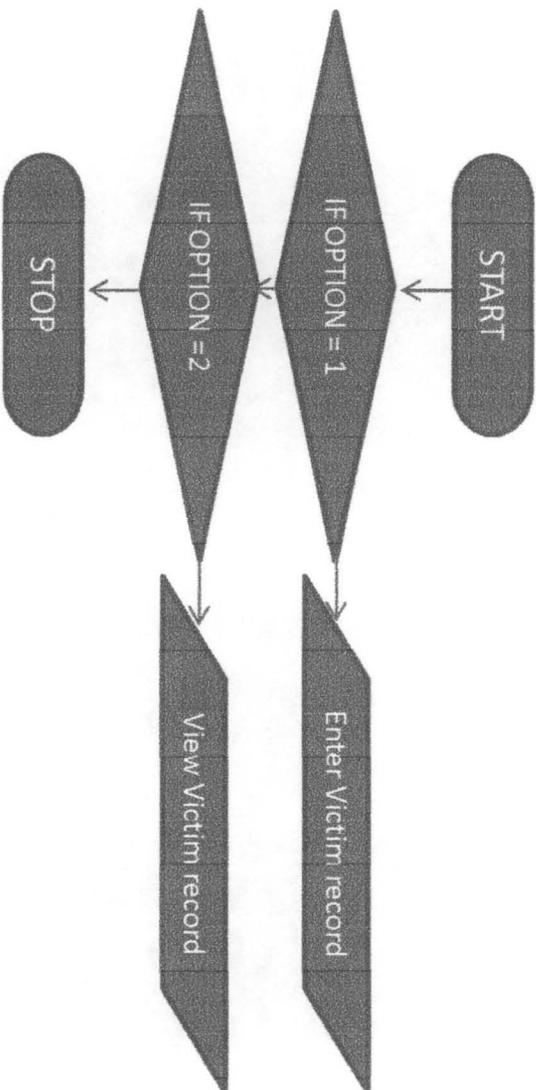
### 3.7 FLOW CHART



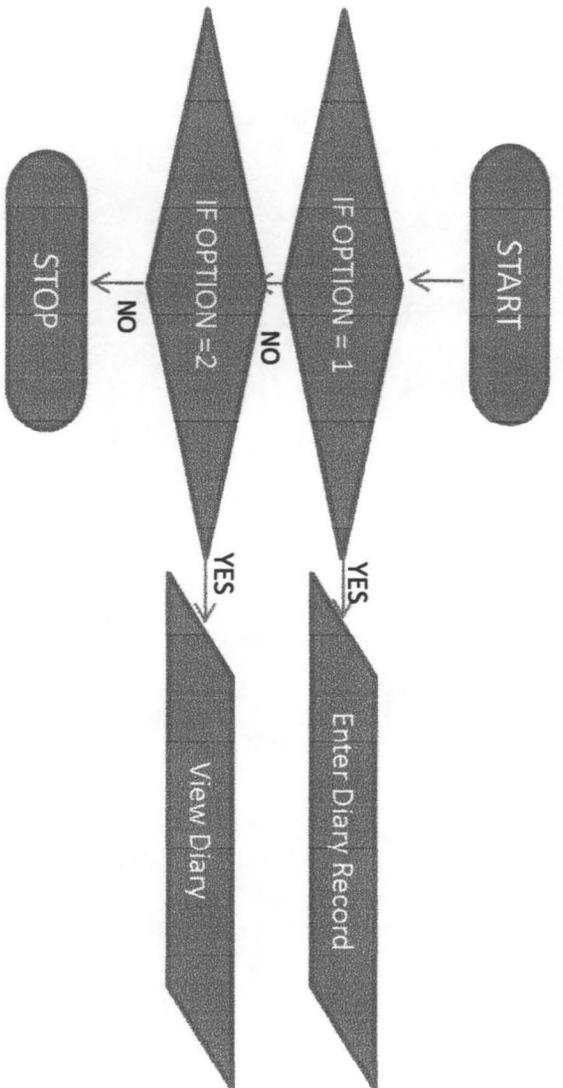
### CRIMINAL RECORD



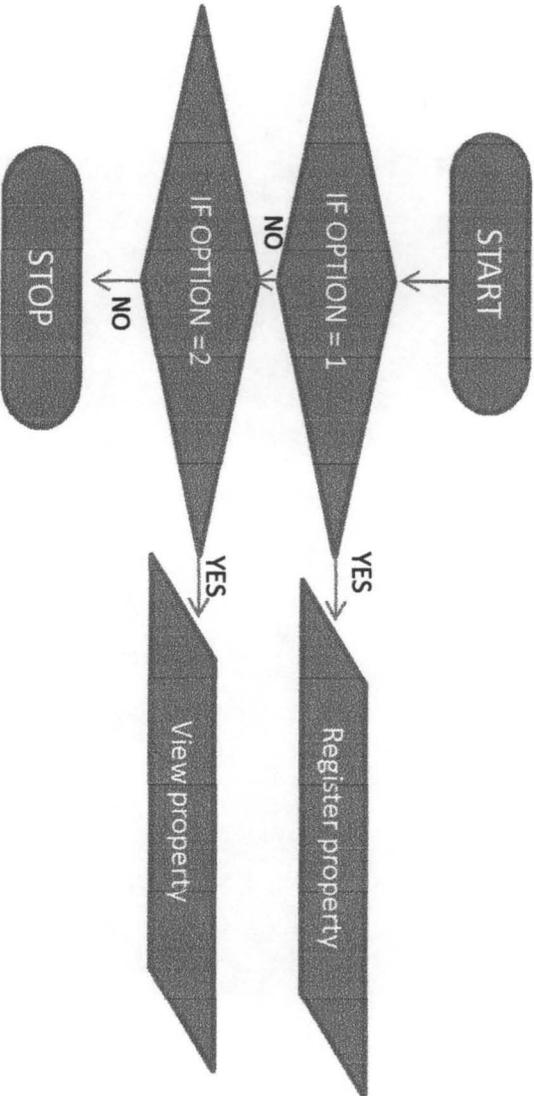
### VICTIMS RECORD



## DIARY RECORD



## PROPERTY REGISTERING



## **Important of flow Chart**

A flowchart shows the step sequence of computer operation necessary to solve a particular problem. In preparing flow chart, the programmer should follow a different through process from the hierarchical approach of structure design. In using the flowchart, the programmer should consider the sequence of the activities that the computer will carryout. This type of design has been labeled the algorithmic approach. An algorithm approach is a recipe for solving a problem.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **4.0 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AUTAMATED SYSTEM**

#### **4.1 Hardware Requirement**

The hardware components of a computer system are basically the part that can be seen and touched. To support our specification the hardware requirement will include the following:

- i. An IBM personal Computer or Compatible with a Pentium processor and a clock speed not less than 166MHZ with MMX for effective usage.
- ii. SVGA Monitor
- iii. Windows standard keyboard
- iv. A flat bed scanner for scanning in identification image
- v. Printers (Laser jet and Desk jet) for printing out report.

#### **4.2 Software Requirement**

The program will run on Microsoft Windows 95 or higher version with Visual Basic. It supports a Network environment.

#### **4.3 System Conversion**

A major decision associated with system conversion lies in choosing the methodology to use. There is almost infinite number of plans that can be devised for phasing- in one system and phasing- out another. There are three methods of changing over to a new system.

### **4.3.1 Types of Conversion**

#### **i. Direct Conversion**

It is a system where the old system is discontinued altogether and the new system becomes operational immediately. This sudden system change-over may produce a gap in operation while the change-over is being made. For this reason and because it is difficult to develop complex system without errors, this process is recommended only for small systems without errors. This process is recommended only for small systems and or proven turnkey installations.

#### **ii. Parallel Conversion**

It is a system where the old and new systems are run concurrently using the same input. The output is compared and reasons for differences resolved. Output from the old system continues to be distributed until the new system has proven itself satisfactorily.

At this point the old system is discontinued and the new one takes its place. The draw back to this approach is that the work load for the user and information processing personnel is doubled for the duration of parallel period. This includes sensitive operations involving people-related activities such as charging people to Court etc. this is strongly recommended.

### **iii. Phased Conversion**

A variation of either of the two basic methods is the phased conversion. The new system is substituted in stages. It is phased in one minor subsystem at a time. The fact that such phasing in is possible however, can be a clear indication that the new system is no more integrated than the old one. Phasing-in is usually impossible when a computerized online system is replacing manual operations or a computerized batched system.

#### **4.3.2 Staff Training**

The amount of training required for various categories of personnel will depend upon the complexity of the system and the skills presently available. The system analyst would be required to ensure that all persons involved with the new system are capable of making it an operational success. The following aids would be used as appropriate.

- a. **Handbooks:** These will be produced as part of or development from the system specification
- ii. **Courses:** Either full time or part time courses often run by the computer manufacturers.
- iii. **Lectures:** General background knowledge or knowledge of specification areas could be covered by means of lectures.

#### **4.4 System Evaluation**

Program flowcharts for the designed system on Computerization of Police Security system on crime detection prevention and control was shown in chapters three, which includes the premium system flowchart as main program and premium computation as subprograms under the main programs? The taste of the pudding they say is in the eating. This system design therefore cannot be complete without a proper scrutiny of the system to evaluate its performance.

Here, all efforts shall be made to test every module and subsystem, so that the end result will importantly be a reliable system.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **5.0 SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

#### **5.1 SUMMARY:**

A feasibility study was carried out to justify the need for the automation of the existing system of records documentation in the Nigeria police stations. Facts were collected at the police division wushishi through the methods of observation and interview. Based on the facts gathered it was concluded that the computerization of these records is necessary for the effectiveness of police force in the area of records documentation.

The automated system was finally introduced which is designed to replace the existing system.

It is hope that a desirable system of records documentation has come to be and will indeed enhance the effectiveness of the police force

#### **5.2 CONCLUSION:**

The idea of automating the crime prevention and criminal records is to aid the Nigeria police in it quest for excellence service delivery in the area of records documentation. A change from the existing system (manual)to the new system(automated) will contribute immensely to the realization of this goal.

### **5.3RECOMMENDATION:**

To facilitate the efficiency of operational process of the new system, I hereby recommend that conducive environment be provided for proper functioning of the system. Also the system should be properly maintained, this should include training of the users of the new system on how to operate it. Proper security measures should also be put in place to avoid unauthorized access to the system.

## REFERENCES

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al

riminal Record

riminal Record

ctims Record

ctims Record

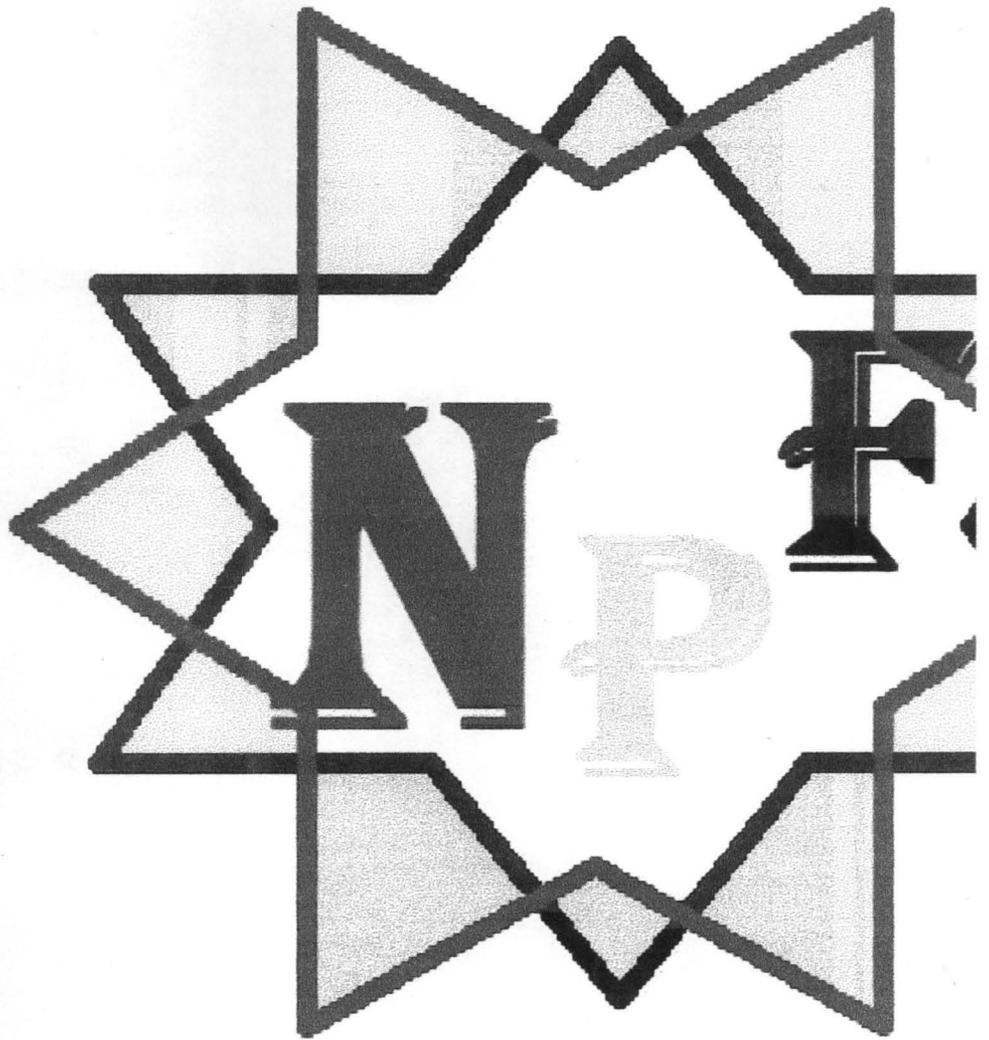
Diary

Diary

**register**

n/Recieved property Regist.

gister



```
ate Sub exit_Click()  
ad Me  
Sub
```

```
ate Sub Label10_Click()  
iary.Show  
Sub
```

```
ate Sub Label12_Click()  
roperty.Show  
Sub
```

```
ate Sub Label13_Click()  
roperty1.Show  
Sub
```

```
ate Sub Label5_Click()  
riminals.Show  
Sub
```

```
ate Sub Label6_Click()  
riminals1.Show  
Sub
```

```
ate Sub Label7_Click()  
ctims.Show  
Sub
```

```
ate Sub Label8_Click()  
ctims1.Show  
ub
```

```
ate Sub Label9_Click()  
ary1.Show  
ub
```

```
ate Sub NewEntry_Click()  
ary.Show  
ub
```

```
ate Sub NewPropertRec_Click()  
operty.Show  
ub
```

```
ate Sub NewRecord_Click()  
riminals.Show  
ub
```

```
ate Sub NewVRecod_Click()  
ctims.Show  
ub
```

```
ate Sub ViewAllPropt_Click()  
operty1.Show  
ub
```

```
ate Sub ViewDiary_Click()  
ary1.Show  
ub
```

```
ate Sub ViewRec_Click()  
ctims1.Show  
ub
```

```
ate Sub ViewRecord_Click()  
riminals1.Show  
ub
```

**idNo:**

**Name:**

**Next Kin:**

**Address:**

**Sex:**

**Occupation:**

**Criminal Act:**

**Location of Crime:**

**Mode of *operation***

**Weapon Used:**

Add

Update

Dele~~t~~e

Refresh

Close

```
Sub Form_Unload(Cancel As Integer)
    .MousePointer = vbDefault
```

```
Sub datPrimaryRS_Error(ByVal ErrorNumber As Long, Description As String, ByVal Scode As :
    Source As String, ByVal HelpFile As String, ByVal HelpContext As Long, fCancelDisplay :
    )
    'is where you would put error handling code
    'you want to ignore errors, comment out the next line
    'you want to trap them, add code here to handle them
    MsgBox "Data error event hit err:" & Description
```

```
Sub datPrimaryRS_MoveComplete(ByVal adReason As ADODB.EventReasonEnum, ByVal pError As A
    , adStatus As ADODB.EventStatusEnum, ByVal pRecordset As ADODB.Recordset)
    'will display the current record position for this recordset
    .Caption = "Record: " & CStr(datPrimaryRS.Recordset.AbsolutePosition)
```

```
Sub datPrimaryRS_WillChangeRecord(ByVal adReason As ADODB.EventReasonEnum, ByVal cRecord
    , adStatus As ADODB.EventStatusEnum, ByVal pRecordset As ADODB.Recordset)
    'is where you put validation code
    'event gets called when the following actions occur
    Cancel As Boolean
```

```
    Case adReason
        adRsnAddNew
        adRsnClose
        adRsnDelete
        adRsnFirstChange
        adRsnMove
        adRsnRequery
        adRsnResynch
        adRsnUndoAddNew
        adRsnUndoDelete
        adRsnUndoUpdate
        adRsnUpdate
        adRsnSelect
```

```
    Cancel Then adStatus = adStatusCancel
```

```
Sub cmdAdd_Click()
    .GoTo AddErr
    .Recordset.AddNew
    .Fields(0).SetFocus
    .SetFocus
```

```
    Err.Description
```

```
Sub cmdDelete_Click()
    MsgBox "Are you sure you want to Delete this Record", ([vbYesNoCancel])
    .Cancel
    .GoTo DeleteErr
    .Recordset
    .Delete
    .MoveNext
    .EOF Then .MoveLast
    .Cancel
    .SetFocus
    Err.Description
```

```
inals.Show
```

riminals - 2

```
ate Sub cmdRefresh_Click()  
his is only needed for multi user apps  
Error GoTo RefreshErr  
cPrimaryRS.Refresh  
it Sub  
eshErr:  
yBox Err.Description  
Sub  
  
ate Sub cmdUpdate_Click()  
Error GoTo UpdateErr  
  
cPrimaryRS.Recordset.UpdateBatch adAffectAll  
Fields(0) = ""  
txtFields(1) = ""  
txtFields(2) = ""  
txtFields(3) = ""  
  Combol = ""  
  txtFields(5) = ""  
  txtFields(6) = ""  
  txtFields(7) = ""  
  txtFields(8) = ""  
  txtFields(9) = ""  
  MsgBox "Record saved"  
t Sub  
eErr:  
Box Err.Description  
ub  
  
te Sub cmdClose_Click()  
oad Me  
ub
```



tims1 - 1

```
e Const MARGIN_SIZE = 60      ' in Twips
ables for enabling column sort
e m_iSortCol As Integer
e m_iSortType As Integer
```

```
ables for column dragging
e m_bDragOK As Boolean
e m_iDragCol As Integer
e xdn As Integer, ydn As Integer
```

```
e Sub Form_Load()
```

```
tPrimaryRS.Visible = False
```

```
th MSFlexGrid1
```

```
.Redraw = False
' set grid's column widths
.ColWidth(0) = -1
.ColWidth(1) = -1
.ColWidth(2) = -1
.ColWidth(3) = -1
.ColWidth(4) = -1
.ColWidth(5) = -1
.ColWidth(6) = -1
.ColWidth(7) = -1
.ColWidth(8) = -1
.ColWidth(9) = -1
```

```
' set grid's style
.AllowBigSelection = True
.FillStyle = flexFillRepeat
```

```
' make header bold
.Row = 0
.Col = 0
.RowSel = .FixedRows - 1
.ColSel = .Cols - 1
.CellFontBold = True
```

```
.AllowBigSelection = False
.FillStyle = flexFillSingle
.Redraw = True
```

```
nd With
```

```
ub
```

```
ce Sub MSFlexGrid1_DragDrop(Source As Control, X As Single, Y As Single)
```

```
-----
e in grid's DragDrop, MouseDown, MouseMove, and MouseUp events enables column dragging
-----
```

```
f m_iDragCol = -1 Then Exit Sub      ' we weren't dragging
f MSFlexGrid1.MouseRow <> 0 Then Exit Sub
```

```
ith MSFlexGrid1
.Redraw = False
.ColPosition(m_iDragCol) = .MouseCol
.Redraw = True
```

```
nd With
```

```
ub
```

```
te Sub MSFlexGrid1_MouseDown(Button As Integer, shift As Integer, X As Single, Y As Single
```

```
-----
e in grid's DragDrop, MouseDown, MouseMove, and MouseUp events enables column dragging
-----
```

times1 - 2

```
MSHFlexGrid1.MouseRow <> 0 Then Exit Sub

n = X
n = Y
iDragCol = -1      ' clear drag flag
bDragOK = True

b

e Sub MSHFlexGrid1_MouseMove(Button As Integer, shift As Integer, X As Single, Y As Single)
-----
in grid's DragDrop, MouseDown, MouseMove, and MouseUp events enables column dragging
-----

test to see if we should start drag
Not m_bDragOK Then Exit Sub
Button <> 1 Then Exit Sub                    ' wrong button
m_iDragCol <> -1 Then Exit Sub                ' already dragging
Abs(xdn - X) + Abs(ydn - Y) < 50 Then Exit Sub ' didn't move enough yet
MSHFlexGrid1.MouseRow <> 0 Then Exit Sub     ' must drag header

if got to here then start the drag
iDragCol = MSHFlexGrid1.MouseCol
MSHFlexGrid1.Drag vbBeginDrag

b

e Sub MSHFlexGrid1_MouseUp(Button As Integer, shift As Integer, X As Single, Y As Single)
-----
in grid's DragDrop, MouseDown, MouseMove, and MouseUp events enables column dragging
-----

bDragOK = False

b

e Sub MSHFlexGrid1_DblClick()
-----
in grid's DblClick event enables column sorting
-----

n i As Integer

sort only when a fixed row is clicked
MSHFlexGrid1.MouseRow >= MSHFlexGrid1.FixedRows Then Exit Sub

m_iSortCol = m_iSortCol      ' save old column
SortCol = MSHFlexGrid1.Col    ' set new column

increment sort type
i <> m_iSortCol Then
' if clicking on a new column, start with ascending sort
m_iSortType = 1
else
' if clicking on the same column, toggle between ascending and descending sort
m_iSortType = m_iSortType + 1
m_iSortType = 3 Then m_iSortType = 1
d If

ColumnSort

b

ColumnSort()
-----
Exchange-type sort on column m_iSortCol
-----

th MSHFlexGrid1
```

rmVictims1 - 3

```
.Redraw = False
.Row = 1
.RowSel = .Rows - 1
.Col = m_iSortCol
.Sort = m_iSortType
.Redraw = True
```

End With

nd Sub

private Sub Form\_Resize()

```
Dim sngButtonTop As Single
Dim sngScaleWidth As Single
Dim sngScaleHeight As Single
```

On Error GoTo Form\_Resize\_Error

With Me

```
sngScaleWidth = .ScaleWidth
sngScaleHeight = .ScaleHeight
```

' move Close button to the lower right corner

With .cmdClose

```
sngButtonTop = sngScaleHeight - (.Height + MARGIN_SIZE)
```

```
.Move sngScaleWidth - (.Width + MARGIN_SIZE), sngButtonTop
```

End With

```
.MSHFlexGrid1.Move MARGIN_SIZE, _
MARGIN_SIZE, _
sngScaleWidth - (2 * MARGIN_SIZE), _
sngButtonTop - (2 * MARGIN_SIZE)
```

End With

Exit Sub

orm\_Resize\_Error:

' avoid error on negative values

Resume Next

nd Sub

private Sub cmdClose\_Click()

Unload Me

nd Sub

Serial No:

Entry:

Add

Update

Delete

Refresh

Close

erty - 1

```
Sub Form_Unload(Cancel As Integer)
    en.MousePointer = vbDefault
End Sub
```

```
Sub datPrimaryRS_Error(ByVal ErrorNumber As Long, Description As String, ByVal Scode As Integer, ByVal Source As String, ByVal HelpFile As String, ByVal HelpContext As Long, fCancelDisplay As Boolean)
    ' This is where you would put error handling code
    ' If you want to ignore errors, comment out the next line
    ' If you want to trap them, add code here to handle them
    MsgBox "Data error event hit err:" & Description
End Sub
```

```
Sub datPrimaryRS_MoveComplete(ByVal adReason As ADODB.EventReasonEnum, ByVal pError As ADODB.Error, adStatus As ADODB.EventStatusEnum, ByVal pRecordset As ADODB.Recordset)
    ' This will display the current record position for this recordset
    datPrimaryRS.Caption = "Record: " & CStr(datPrimaryRS.Recordset.AbsolutePosition)
End Sub
```

```
Sub datPrimaryRS_WillChangeRecord(ByVal adReason As ADODB.EventReasonEnum, ByVal cRecords As Integer, adStatus As ADODB.EventStatusEnum, ByVal pRecordset As ADODB.Recordset)
    ' This is where you put validation code
    ' This event gets called when the following actions occur
    Cancel As Boolean
End Sub
```

```
Case adReason
    adRsnAddNew
    adRsnClose
    adRsnDelete
    adRsnFirstChange
    adRsnMove
    adRsnRequery
    adRsnResynch
    adRsnUndoAddNew
    adRsnUndoDelete
    adRsnUndoUpdate
    adRsnUpdate
Select
```

```
Cancel Then adStatus = adStatusCancel
End Sub
```

```
Sub cmdAdd_Click()
    On Error GoTo AddErr
    datPrimaryRS.Recordset.AddNew
    Fields(0).SetFocus
End Sub
```

```
MsgBox Err.Description
End Sub
```

```
Sub cmdDelete_Click()
    MsgBox ("Are you sure you want to Delete this Record"), ([vbYesNoCancel])
End Sub
```

```
On Error GoTo DeleteErr
    datPrimaryRS.Recordset
    .Delete
    .MoveNext
    .EOF Then .MoveLast
```

```
With
    .Sub
    .Err:
    MsgBox Err.Description
    .Show: frmProperty.Show
End With
```

```
Sub cmdRefresh_Click()
    ' Refresh the recordset
End Sub
```

nProperty - 2

'This is only needed for multi user apps

On Error GoTo RefreshErr

datPrimaryRS.Refresh

Exit Sub

RefreshErr:

MsgBox Err.Description

End Sub

Private Sub cmdUpdate\_Click()

On Error GoTo UpdateErr

datPrimaryRS.Recordset.UpdateBatch adAffectAll

txtFields(0) = ""

txtFields(1) = ""

txtFields(2) = ""

txtFields(3) = ""

txtFields(4) = ""

MsgBox "Records saved"

Exit Sub

UpdateErr:

MsgBox Err.Description

End Sub

Private Sub cmdClose\_Click()

Unload Me

End Sub

Serial No. Entry

Close

yl - 1

```
Const MARGIN_SIZE = 60      ' in Twips
ables for enabling column sort
m_iSortCol As Integer
m_iSortType As Integer

ables for column dragging
m_bDragOK As Boolean
m_iDragCol As Integer
xdn As Integer, ydn As Integer

Sub Form_Load()
  i As Integer

PrimaryRS.Visible = False

With MSHFlexGrid1

.Redraw = False
' set grid's column widths
.ColWidth(0) = -1
.ColWidth(1) = 4575

' set grid's style
.AllowBigSelection = True
.FillStyle = flexFillRepeat

' make header bold
.Row = 0
.Col = 0
.RowSel = .FixedRows - 1
.ColSel = .Cols - 1
.CellFontBold = True

' grey every other row
For i = .FixedRows + 1 To .Rows - 1 Step 2
  .Row = i
  .Col = .FixedCols
  .ColSel = .Cols() - .FixedCols - 1
  .CellBackColor = &HC0C0C0 ' light grey
Next i

.AllowBigSelection = False
.FillStyle = flexFillSingle
.Redraw = True

End With

Sub

Private Sub MSHFlexGrid1_DragDrop(Source As Control, X As Single, Y As Single)
-----
in grid's DragDrop, MouseDown, MouseMove, and MouseUp events enables column dragging
-----

If m_iDragCol = -1 Then Exit Sub ' we weren't dragging
If MSHFlexGrid1.MouseRow <> 0 Then Exit Sub

With MSHFlexGrid1
.Redraw = False
.ColPosition(m_iDragCol) = .MouseCol
.Redraw = True
End With

Sub

Private Sub MSHFlexGrid1_MouseDown(Button As Integer, Shift As Integer, X As Single, Y As Single)
-----
in grid's DragDrop, MouseDown, MouseMove, and MouseUp events enables column dragging
-----
```

Diaryl - 2

```
If MSHFlexGrid1.MouseRow <> 0 Then Exit Sub
```

```
xdn = X  
ydn = Y  
m_iDragCol = -1      ' clear drag flag  
m_bDragOK = True
```

```
Sub
```

```
Private Sub MSHFlexGrid1_MouseMove(Button As Integer, shift As Integer, X As Single, Y As Single)
```

```
Code in grid's DragDrop, MouseDown, MouseMove, and MouseUp events enables column dragging
```

```
-----  
' test to see if we should start drag  
If Not m_bDragOK Then Exit Sub  
If Button <> 1 Then Exit Sub          ' wrong button  
If m_iDragCol <> -1 Then Exit Sub     ' already dragging  
If Abs(xdn - X) + Abs(ydn - Y) < 50 Then Exit Sub ' didn't move enough yet  
If MSHFlexGrid1.MouseRow <> 0 Then Exit Sub ' must drag header
```

```
' if got to here then start the drag  
m_iDragCol = MSHFlexGrid1.MouseCol  
MSHFlexGrid1.Drag vbBeginDrag
```

```
End Sub
```

```
Private Sub MSHFlexGrid1_MouseUp(Button As Integer, shift As Integer, X As Single, Y As Single)
```

```
Code in grid's DragDrop, MouseDown, MouseMove, and MouseUp events enables column dragging
```

```
-----  
m_bDragOK = False
```

```
End Sub
```

```
Private Sub MSHFlexGrid1_DblClick()
```

```
Code in grid's DblClick event enables column sorting
```

```
-----  
Dim i As Integer
```

```
' sort only when a fixed row is clicked  
If MSHFlexGrid1.MouseRow >= MSHFlexGrid1.FixedRows Then Exit Sub
```

```
i = m_iSortCol          ' save old column  
m_iSortCol = MSHFlexGrid1.Col ' set new column
```

```
' increment sort type  
If i <> m_iSortCol Then  
    ' if clicking on a new column, start with ascending sort  
    m_iSortType = 1  
Else  
    ' if clicking on the same column, toggle between ascending and descending sort  
    m_iSortType = m_iSortType + 1  
If m_iSortType = 3 Then m_iSortType = 1  
End If
```

```
DoColumnSort
```

```
End Sub
```

```
Sub DoColumnSort()
```

```
-----  
does Exchange-type sort on column m_iSortCol  
-----
```

```

With MSHFlexGrid1
.Redraw = False
.Row = 1
.RowSel = .Rows - 1
.Col = m_iSortCol
.Sort = m_iSortType

.FillStyle = flexFillRepeat
.Col = 0
.Row = .FixedRows
.RowSel = .Rows - 1
.ColSel = .Cols - 1
.CellBackColor = &HFFFFFF
' grey every other row
Dim iLoop As Integer
For iLoop = .FixedRows + 1 To .Rows - 1 Step 2
.Row = iLoop
.Col = .FixedCols
.ColSel = .Cols() - .FixedCols - 1
.CellBackColor = &HC0C0C0 ' light grey
Next iLoop
.FillStyle = flexFillSingle

```

```

.Redraw = True
End With

```

End Sub

Private Sub Form\_Resize()

```

Dim sngButtonTop As Single
Dim sngScaleWidth As Single
Dim sngScaleHeight As Single

```

```

On Error GoTo Form_Resize_Error
With Me
sngScaleWidth = .ScaleWidth
sngScaleHeight = .ScaleHeight

```

```

' move Close button to the lower right corner
With .cmdClose
sngButtonTop = sngScaleHeight - (.Height + MARGIN_SIZE)
.Move sngScaleWidth - (.Width + MARGIN_SIZE), sngButtonTop
End With

```

```

.MSHFlexGrid1.Move MARGIN_SIZE, _
MARGIN_SIZE, _
sngScaleWidth - (2 * MARGIN_SIZE), _
sngButtonTop - (2 * MARGIN_SIZE)

```

```

End With
Exit Sub

```

```

Form_Resize_Error:
' avoid error on negative values
Resume Next

```

End Sub

Private Sub cmdClose\_Click()

```

Unload Me

```

End Sub

Serial No:

Date:

Description:

Circumstances:

Date of Lost\_Theft\_Recovery:

Add

Update

Delete

Refresh

Close

Diary - 1

```
Private Sub Form_Unload(Cancel As Integer)
    Screen.MousePointer = vbDefault
    Sub
```

```
Private Sub datPrimaryRS_Error(ByVal ErrorNumber As Long, Description As String, ByVal Scode As Long,
    ByVal Source As String, ByVal HelpFile As String, ByVal HelpContext As Long, fCancelDisplay As Boolean)
    'This is where you would put error handling code
    'If you want to ignore errors, comment out the next line
    'If you want to trap them, add code here to handle them
    MsgBox "Data error event hit err:" & Description
    Sub
```

```
Private Sub datPrimaryRS_MoveComplete(ByVal adReason As ADODB.EventReasonEnum, ByVal pError As ADODB.Error,
    adStatus As ADODB.EventStatusEnum, ByVal pRecordset As ADODB.Recordset)
    'This will display the current record position for this recordset
    datPrimaryRS.Caption = "Record: " & CStr(datPrimaryRS.Recordset.AbsolutePosition)
    Sub
```

```
Private Sub datPrimaryRS_WillChangeRecord(ByVal adReason As ADODB.EventReasonEnum, ByVal cRecord As ADODB.Error,
    adStatus As ADODB.EventStatusEnum, ByVal pRecordset As ADODB.Recordset)
    'This is where you put validation code
    'This event gets called when the following actions occur
    Cancel As Boolean
```

```
    Select Case adReason
        Case adRsnAddNew
        Case adRsnClose
        Case adRsnDelete
        Case adRsnFirstChange
        Case adRsnMove
        Case adRsnRequery
        Case adRsnResynch
        Case adRsnUndoAddNew
        Case adRsnUndoDelete
        Case adRsnUndoUpdate
        Case adRsnUpdate
    End Select
```

```
    If Cancel Then adStatus = adStatusCancel
    Sub
```

```
Private Sub cmdAdd_Click()
    On Error GoTo AddErr
    datPrimaryRS.Recordset.AddNew
    datPrimaryRS.Fields(0).SetFocus
    Exit Sub
AddErr:
    MsgBox Err.Description
    Sub
```

```
Private Sub cmdDelete_Click()
    MsgBox ("Are you sure you want to Delete this Record"), ([vbYesNoCancel])
    If vbYes Then
```

```
        On Error GoTo DeleteErr
        With datPrimaryRS.Recordset
            .Delete
            .MoveNext
        End With
        If .EOF Then .MoveLast
    End With
    Exit Sub
DeleteErr:
    MsgBox Err.Description
    Diary.Show
    If
    Sub
```