

FAILURE EVENTS TREND ANALYSIS OF COMPUTER SYSTEMS IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

This paper discusses the failure events trend analysis of computer systems and peripherals in developing countries taking the Nigerian experience as a case study. We identified and considered the manner and effects of failure events using empirical method to evaluate the quantities mean time to repair and mean time to detect (MTTR and MTTD). The data obtained were analysed using the method of weighted average which was employed to compute failure events probabilities.

The results of this research shows that computer systems and peripherals in developing countries, especially, in Nigeria failed largely as a result of a significantly noticeable reduction in quality control substances included in the design recently manufactured and imported computer systems and peripherals.

Keywords: *Failure Events, Viability, Weighted Average, MTTR, MTBF, MTTD, Median Value Policy Issues.*

1.0 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Nigeria ostensibly since the early 1980s has accepted information technology (IT) as a veritable resource in the country's quest for development technologically, economically, and socially. One major component of IT is the computer system and peripherals.

It is obvious that every computer system and peripheral will eventually fail. It was observed that there is an inverse relationship between the quality of service obtainable from IT equipment, in terms of viability, and the number of computer literates in Nigeria over a ten year period (1990 - 2000). Computer revolution, a phenomenon noticed three decades ago in the advanced nations of the world, has just begun in Nigeria. At the dawn of computerisation, in the West, mainframe and minicomputer systems were in vogue. Therefore, because of the sheer sizes of these computer systems then, their use was restricted to large organisations and corporations as against microcomputers that more are favoured for the same purpose, and even as personal computer systems presently. So also, an increasingly huge volume of microcomputers has been deployed for