

# [Theory of computerized enrollment system essay](https://assignbuster.com/theory-of-computerized-enrollment-system-essay/)

A. Background of the Study

As the universe alterations. engineering besides does. The companies areupgrading into a more beforehand strategy. and this includes the computing machines. Computers are one of the chief factors that help the companies deliver good services to the community. This sort of engineering has a good advantage to us since it has the ability of doing our plants easier. It could besides do a better result for us to develop interesting things for our community.

Nowadays. the full community needs a engineering for them to make what they want. Most of the clip. it is used in different minutess. One illustration is the Registration System for schools and colleges.

In Muntinlupa Business High School. the registration is done manually every twelvemonth. They sort the pupils manually to different subdivisions by their classs. Teachers do this because there are no machine-controlled or computerized ways to make it.

School manual records are usuallylocated on paper records like logbooks. It can easy be lacerate apart or sometimes can be lost. Viewing of agendas is difficult to make because the pupils need to travel to the school merely to see their agendas and topics. They lose a batch of energy in making that and add the high temperature and the firing heat of the Sun.

A good Registration System will work out this job.

And this machine-controlled procedure of registration will function as the reply for the jobs of most of the schools today.

B. Aims of The Study

General Objective

The General Objective of the survey is to develop an Registration System for Muntinlupa Business High School for faster procedure every registration period.

Specific Aims

1. To plan a system with the undermentioned characteristics: a. Capable of executing C. R. U. DEB. Capable of publishingc. Capable of seeking pupilsd. Capable of sing all pupils by classe. Capable of sing agendas and topics ( for pupils )

2. To build the system as designed. 3. Trial and better the developed system. 4. Measure the public presentation of the developed system.

C. Scopes and Limitations of the Study

The survey focused on the development of the registration in MuntinlupaBusiness High School. The Study will be conducted at Muntinlupa Business High School. This system is capable of hive awaying new enrolled pupils and screening old pupils by their subdivisions. It is either Alphabetical or By Average. The following are the restrictions:

1. The developer made this system for Muntinlupa Business High School merely. The other school can non utilize this as their system. 2. The decision maker is the lone 1 who can add. update. delete. and hunt for a new student’s information. 3. The user can merely see their information-no other dealing to be done.

D. Significance of the Study

This is of import because all sorts of minutess today are now automated or computerized. It means that the velocity of the minutess today is fast. compared to the manual 1s.

Teachers. It can assist the instructors because less attempt will be exerted if all registration systems are automated.

Students. The pupils will be able tosee their agendas online.

Principal. They can see the registration position in the school in a faster manner.

Future Researchers. It will profit the hereafter research workers because this survey will function as their footing and usher for future related surveies.

Chapter IICONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

A. Reappraisal of Related Literature

Registration System

Registration System is a good illustration of a computing machine generated procedure. This can decrease the work load and provides accurate information needed by the school. As a consequence. it will profit non merely the pupil but besides the school disposal as a whole.

Harmonizing to Henry Montero ( 2011 ) registration is the procedure of come ining and verifying informations of pupils to register on a peculiar school. Different interconnected procedures build up registration processs called Enrollment System ( ES ) . ES are used peculiarly in entering and recovering pupil information. Tracking pupil information is besides one characteristic of ES. in which the school can follow the standing of a pupil. Verifying payment was besides added to update or shop student Billingss.

In the conducted survey of Charlene G. Bulao et. Al in their undergraduate feasibleness survey entitled “ A Proposed Computerized Enrollment System for PamantasanngLungsodng Valenzuela” . the casestudy stated that the school’s registration procedure is clip devouring. has excess pupil records. and has a slow retrieval procedure of pupil records. Similar with the stated job of manual registration system at Canumay National High School. the lone difference is that PamantasnngLungsodng Valenzuela ( PLV ) requires payment for the tuition fee. Both of the survey purpose to develop a system that will cut down the redundancy of pupil information. cut down the consumed clip in enrollment procedure. and a fast retrieval of pupil records.

Harmonizing to Aquino ( 2005 ) . the importance of computing machine application is increasing twenty-four hours by twenty-four hours. In the latest decennaries of the millenary winning organisation are those which are willing to incorporate concern scheme and computing machine information engineering in providing their several trades. The usage of computing machine information engineering consequences toenabling faster development of merchandises and decision-making. ability to hold fluid organisation constructions. able to get by with the demanding work force and external environment by the rapid development of advanced attacks and in conclusion. utilizing information system confirms the company’s mission and vision.

Schools nowadays use information systems in the manner of implementing an registration system. This consequences to attractingenrollees and gaining more income. Enrollees are attracted because the usage of the said system makes the minutess faster and easier.

B. Conceptual Model of the Study

The research workers constructed a conceptual theoretical account to lucubrate the research and the research job refering to the conceptual model that the advocates will synthesise. The model may be summarized in a conventional diagram that presents the major variables and their hypothesized relationship as described below:

Conceptual Model of the Study

C. Operational Definition of Footings

Database – Is an incorporate aggregation of logically related records or files which consolidates records antecedently stored in separate files into a common pool of information record that provides informations for many applications. Muntinlupa Business High School ( MBHS ) – refers to the school which the advocates chose to suggest and carry on the research. Registration System ( ES ) – refers to assembly package configured for the intent of adding. updating. sing. searching of a student’s information. Administrator-The one in-charge in the Enrolment System. It can be the principal or the counsel counsellor or a caput instructor.

Hypertext Preprocessor ( PHP ) – a waiter – side scripting linguistic communication designed for web development but besides used as a general – intent programming linguistic communication. XAMPP- is a free and unfastened beginning cross-platform web waiter solution stack bundle. dwelling chiefly of the Apache HTTP Server. MySQL database. and translators for books written in the PHP and Perl scheduling linguistic communications. MySQL–the world’s 2nd most widely used open-source relational database direction system. Password – is a secret sequence of character that is used as an entree. Software – written plans or processs or regulations and associated certification refering to the operation of a computing machine system.

Chapter IIIMethodologyA. Requirements Specifications and AnalysisInterview – one of the most normally used in informations assemblage tools inconductinga survey. Surveys –also one of the most normally used and really of import in informations assemblage. Observation – a simple yet effectual informations garnering tool. Sampling – is concerned with the choice of a subset of persons from within a statistical population to gauge features of the whole population B. Design

Data Flow Diagram – a graphical representation of the “ flow” of informations through an information system. patterning its procedure facets. A DFD is frequently used as a preliminary measure to make an overview of the system. which can subsequently be elaborated. DFDs can besides be used for the visual image of informations processing ( structured design

Context Diagram

Figure 1. Context DiagramThe pupils will give the demands for the registration in MBHS and the Administrator is the 1 who will transact the demands of the pupils. If the demands are uncomplete. the decision maker will give back the demands to the pupils. If the demands arecomplete. hence. the decision maker will include the record of the pupils in the database. The pupils have the duty to give all of the information and other demands for the making. The Administrator. on the other manus. will make the procedure of registration to include the pupil in the database and account the records to the Principal. so notify the pupil if he/ she qualified for the registration afterwards Diagram 0

Figure 2. Diagram 0Figure 2 shows that the pupil will give demands to be verified by the Administrator and after confirmation procedure. If in instance the demands submitted by the pupils are uncomplete. the procedure will non be permitted and completed. hence. the Administrator will advise the pupil to carry through the demands. After the Verification Process in 1. 0. the Administratorwill encode the records to the MBHS RECORDS database as shown in 2. 0 and salvage it to the database. In 3. 0. the Updating Records Process will update the records for pupils. This procedure is held by the Administrator and saves all updated information to the MBHS RECORDS database. In 4. 0. the Deleting of Records Process will cancel the records of the yesteryear or unwanted records of the pupils. This procedure is done by the decision maker and deletesthe selected information from the MBHS RECORDS database. In 5. 0. the Generating of ReportProcess. the Administrator will look up for the student’s records in the database and study it to the supervisor. Child Diagram

The pupil will give the demands for confirmation. The pupil will give an information to make full up a signifier for a record and after registering the signifier. the pupil will give it to the admin. After the confirmation procedure. the decision maker willThe Admin will advise the pupil to finish the demands if the pupil has an uncomplete record.

The Administrator will encode the student’s records and salvage it to the database. After the generating procedure. the pupils will hold an ID figure for easier searching by the admin.

The Administrator can update the information of a pupil. The decision maker can seek for the pupil through the system for easier updating. It will be saved in the database.

The decision maker can cancel unneeded records.

The Administrator can seek for the student’s records in the database. To do studies and bring forth difficult transcripts. printing is enabled.

Waterfall Model

The research workers will utilize the Waterfall Model by Ian Somerville in developing the system. It is a system development theoretical account designed to simplify the apprehension of the complexness associated with developing systems. This system theoretical account will assist the research workers to make. design. and keep the proposed system because it summarizes the chief stairss to be taken in concurrence with the corresponding deliverables within computerized system proof model

Waterfall Model by Ian Somerville

Requirements Analysis. In this stage. the demands of the proposed system are collected by analysing the demands of the users. This stage is concerned with the constitution of what the ideal system has to execute. However. it does non find how the package would be designed or built. Normally. the users are interviewed and a papers called the user demands papers generated. The user demands papers would typically depict the system’s functional. physical. interface. public presentation. informations security demands and others. as expected by the user. It is one ofwhich the concern analysts use to pass on their apprehension of the system back to the users. The users carefully reexamine this papers as this papers would function as the guideline for the system interior decorators in the system design stage. The user credence trials are designed in this stage.

System Design. The advocates will analyse and understand the concern of the proposed system by analyzing the user demand papers. The advocates will calculate out the possibilities and techniques by which the user demand can be implemented. If any of the demands are non executable. the user is informed of the issue. A declaration is found and the user demand papers is edited consequently. The package specification papers which serves as a design for the development stage is generated. The paperss for system proving are prepared in this stage. System Development. After the codification has been generated. unit testing is performed to verify that each unit meets its specifications.

System Testing. The single plan unit or plans are tested as a complete system to guarantee that the package demands have been met. System Deployment. Delivering. installing. and proving of a computing machine or system. to be able to set it in a province of operational preparedness. System Maintenance. Maintenance involves rectifying mistakes missed in earlier phases of the life rhythm. bettering the system execution. adding public presentation or functional sweetenings ( e. g. . user may bespeak new demands ) or doing alterations due to suit alterations in the software’s external environment ( e. g. . new runing system ) . This is usually the longest phase in the life rhythm.

C. Development and TestingTable 1. Alpha Testing

Program testing was conducted in a specified order of proving to verify that the plan and the system controlled by it can work harmonizing to specifications. Table 1 shows the measure by measure process on how the system was installed and tested which serves as alpha proving. It besides shows the plan and database fond regard. CSS and other codifications compatibility for web browsers and application of MIMES type for web browser file animal trainer. Table 2. Beta Testing.

Furthermore. to execute beta proving table 2 shows the testing and operation processs ask to the judges during the rating. This is to guarantee that all characteristics of the system functioned and performed harmonizing to the needed specification of the system. This procedure helped the research worker right mistakes and formulatesany characteristic sweetening of the system based from the evaluators’ remarks and suggestions D. Evaluation

Lickert’s ScaleIt is a psychometric graduated table that is normally involved in research that employs questionnaires. It is the most widely used attack for scaling responses in study research. such that the term is frequently used interchangeably with evaluation graduated table. or more accurately the Likert-type graduated table. even though the two are non synonymous.

Chapter IVSUMMARY OF FINDINGS. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Summary of Findingss

On the footing of trial and rating conducted on the public presentation capableness of the system. the following are the findings of the survey:

1. Functionality: the respondents rated the system to be good because the maps required for the system are implemented.

2. Dependability: the respondents rated the undertaking good because a certain system degree is maintained even when problem occurs.

3. Serviceability: the respondents rated the system really good because it is easy to run. 4. Efficiency: the respondents rated the system good because it provides good responses and allows effectual usage of the system resources. 5. Maintainability: the respondents rated the system really good because it allows easy analysis of design paperss and plans when a bug is found. 6. Portability: the respondent rated the system good because it provides flexible environment and easy installing work.

B. Decision

The undermentioned decisions were derived based on the concerns stated in the aims of the survey and consequences of the rating conducted: 1. That the system is capable of uploading informations of pupils ; 2. That the system is capable of sing studies derived from a certain sum-up of informations with a logical end product or consequence ; 3. That the system is capable of publishing records of pupils. 4. That the system is capable of updating records of pupils. 5. This system is a simple system that can make an of import occupation in registration in schools. 6. That the system had been successfully tested for functionality. dependability. serviceability. maintainability. and portability and the public presentation of the system was rated “ Good” based from the rating prepared and adopted from the ISO/IEC 9126-1 C. Recommendation

Based on the consequences of the survey. the following are recommended: 1. That the system be implemented in the Muntinlupa Business High School ; 2. That the system may be used in other portable devices ( nomadic phones. android phones ) 3. This system can be linked into Scheduling System.

4. Keep the records of old pupils enrolled in MBHS.

D. Executive Summary

In the debut. the background and the aims are stated. There is significance in this survey but there are besides Scopess and restrictions. Conceptual Framework tackles the design or the chief lineation of the system. Some information are stated in reappraisal of related literature. The conceptual model of the survey and the of import footings are besides stated. The Methodology shows all the diagrams that explains the procedure of the system. The rating is besides included in the methodological analysis. In chapter IV. it tackles the Summery of Finding. Decisions and Recommendation. The Summary of Findings besides gives its bomber subjects that the advocates used to execute the rating. These are the Functionality. the Reliability. the Usability. the Efficiency. the Maintainability. and the Portability of the system that the research workers proposed to its donee.

Bibliography

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