LIB-ARCH: A Manuscript Archiving with Comprehensive Learning for DHVSU Lubao Campus

A Capstone
Presented to the faculty of
Don Honorio Ventura State University
Lubao Extension Campus

In partial
Fulfilment of the
Requirements for the degree of
Bachelor of Science in Information Technology

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March, 2024

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

The archives serve as a storehouse for institutional memory, holding crucial knowledge about the universities research and all of its initiatives and advancements of technology. Usually, it is a component of a bigger institution like a library, government agency, business, or another establishment.

Large amounts of information given as electronic, printed, or paper-based data present a difficulty for educational institutions nowadays. In order to organize and store all of the information that has been gathered and used at universities and colleges, digital archival and data management systems have recently replaced traditional archives used for the deposit of printed documents. Information management systems are used in educational institutions since designing, gathering, storing, classifying, and expanding data handled by organizations for their everyday operations is essential.

Manuscript accessibility and preservation are essential in the digital age for academic research growth and history preservation. The traditional focus of manuscript archiving was on physical preservation, but it is currently changing to include comprehensive learning strategies. The aim of this paper is to improve the preservation, accessibility, and scholarly engagement through the incorporation of comprehensive learning methods into manuscript archiving processes.

Today, educational institutions face the challenge of coping with large volumes of information presented as printed or paper-based and electronic data. Traditional archives adopted for depositing printed documents have been replaced recently with digital archival and data management systems to organise and store all the possible information collected and used in universities and colleges. In educational institutions, the use of information management systems is grounded in the need to design, collect, store, categorise, and expand data handled by organizations for their daily activities (Maican & Lixandroiu 2016).

Research or capstone projects in the university archives are important sources of information for researchers and other stakeholders because these are created to give knowledge and information about different topics they need. The current manual record-based system faces problems like storage issues, lengthy search times for related theses, human errors, and time constraints.

This capstone project aims helps the DHVSU Lubao campus to have a platform in securing and maintaining the research or capstone projects of the students and will help them to easily find, access, or search the topic, related literatures, and related studies that align on their topic that comes with an auto reference.

PROJECT CONTEXT

The Manuscript Archiving system is for all students in DHVSU Lubao Campus that are conducting a research or capstone project as well as the students who want to search the reasearch or capstone projects of previous studies. This project manuscript archiving with comprehensive learning may affect the students, instructors, and librarian in DHVSU Lubao extension campus who are interested in accessing the archives.

The admin will create account for the students who can accessed the manscript archiving system. Registered fourth year students can upload their research or capstone project. It is upon the approval of the admin wether to accept or decline the submitted project. It is essential to consider their input in decision-making processes to ensure the manuscript archiving project meets their needs and requirements effectively. Then, approved research or capstone project will be available for access for the rest of the registered students.

The desired outcomes of the project includes efficient preservation of manuscripts through digitization and archiving processes, improved accessibility to manuscript collections for researchers, students, and teachers, supporting student research projects and fostering critical thinking skills through engagement with academic documents, and promoting long-term preservation strategies to ensure the sustainability of digitized manuscripts.

PURPOSE OF DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this project is to implement a manuscript archiving system with comprehensive learning for the all students of DHVSU Lubao Campus to modernize archival practices. It ensures the preservation of knowledge, safeguarding the research or capstone projects. Also, it enhances the accessibility, granting researchers, students, and instructors to easily access the studies and use them as references. It maintains the continuity of research by recording past findings, facilitating the progression of ideas and knowledge within various fields, manuscript archives serve as invaluable sources for research or capstone documentation, offering insights into past studies, foster a culture of continuous learning, and to make simpler and more efficient research process for students and faculty members.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTIVE

In general, this capstone project aims to develop a manuscript archiving for the students of DHVSU Lubao campus.

The following are the specific objectives of this project:

1. To develop a web-based system to store, manage, and facilitate access to research and capstone projects.
2. To create a system that allows the students to find a research or capstone project related to their study with an auto reference feature.
3. To create a module for uploading research or capstone project in a pdf format.
4. Evaluate the application and web-based system to determine if it complies with the ISO 25010 standards with the following criteria:
    a. Functional Suitability;
    b. Compatibility;
    c. Performance Efficiency;
    d. Reliability;
    e. Usability;
    f. Security;
    g. Portability.
    h. Maintainability;
5. Prepare an implementation plan for the deployment of the capstone project

SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

The system is designed to store and manage thesis/capstone projects digitally, offering a centralized database to enhance efficiency, ease of access, and systematic storage, which will improve preservation, accessibility, and research involvement. The study focuses on the implementation of a manuscript archiving system in line with the academic needs of DHVSU students. In order to guarantee that manuscripts that have been archived are appropriately cataloged, preserved, and made available to the university community and others, fourth-year students should work in conjunction with the university's libraries and archives. This project manuscript archiving in DHVSU Lubao campus extension will be beneficial to the students, instructors, and librarian of he university.

Despite its comprehensive scope, the manuscript archiving system may encounter certain limitations. The manuscript archiving system capabaility of answering specific questions from the user is limited.

The system includes several features such as:

- Secure Login and Logout
- Dashboard
- Manage Archives
    - List all research and capstone projects submitted
    - View the project details
    - Approve/disapprove research and capstone projects
- Manage Users Account
    - List student accounts
    - View and verify student credentials
    - Delete accounts

The LIB-ARCH manuscript archiving system has two main user roles: Admin and User. The Admin role has full access to all system features and functionalities, including the Admin Panel, which provides access to the student list, admin list, and archive list. On the other hand, student users have limited access, allowing them only to manage their submitted projects and their accounts.

The Admin Module is designed for admins to:

- adding and managing admin and student accounts
- view, edit, or delete student and admin profiles
- managing the approval of archive lists

The Student Module is designed for students to:

- manage user details/credentials
- submit a thesis or capstone project
- explore, find references, read archive contents

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Archives - Materials created or received by a person, family, or organization, public or private, in the conduct of their affairs and preserved because of the enduring value contained in the information they contain or as evidence of the functions and responsibilities of their creator, especially those materials maintained using the principles of provenance, original order, and collective control; permanent records.

Manuscripts - A handwritten document, an unpublished document, an author's draft of a book, article, or other work submitted for publication.

Digital Archive - The active management and maintenance of digital objects files or groups of files containing information in digital form.

Chapter 2

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND STUDIES

This chapter provides a comprehensive overview of existing research and publications relevant to our topic. This section highlights key findings, methodologies, and theoretical frameworks from previous works, helping to establish a foundation for our study.

Theses and dissertations with interactive digital components rarely fit nicely into the institutional format specifications meant for textbooks in the humanities. This makes it difficult for the librarians, administrators, and students who are in charge of getting these works ready for library deposit. Although digital dissertations in the humanities are becoming more and more accepted across disciplines, the process of recording and submitting these projects is not given much thought. It's also up to the readers to locate and analyze digital projects that the accompanying article might not fully describe. In order to address this, the authors looked at a collection of digital theses and dissertations at their university to see how these digital elements might fit into conventional formatting rules for manuscripts. The present study presents the local documentation rules that have been developed for digital dissertations and theses with the goal of enhancing their accessibility, preservation, and repeatability. Roxanne Shirazi, Stephen Zweibel(2020)

Every day, policymakers create digital records. Archival repositories are subsequently used to preserve a portion of the records. However, for a variety of reasons, including copyright, national security, sensitivity, and data protection, obtaining access to these archival records is quite difficult. Archives can benefit from the application of artificial intelligence (AI), though this technology is currently in its experimental stages. Lack of expertise contributes to archives being "dark," but it's also critical to look into mistrust and misunderstandings. This article contends that despite the fact that academics, archivists, and public servants all adhere to comparable professional values as expressed in their professional codes of ethics, these values are rarely discussed with one another. The absence of communication causes mistrust

amongst those involved.One of the main things preventing AI tools from being implemented effectively is mistrust of technology. Consequently, we suggest that bringing attention to the professional ethics that stakeholders have in common can help foster closer human collaboration. These partnerships may then result in the development of confidence in AI tools and systems. Semi-structured interviews with thirty government employees, archivists, historians, digital humanists, and computer scientists provided information for the study. Prior studies have mostly concentrated on archivists rather than record creators like government employees, and on the preservation of digital records as opposed to access to these documents. This essay is the first to look at the use of AI in digital archives as a problem that needs cooperation and confidence from everyone involved in the archival process.

Undergraduate research and capstone projects are two examples of high-impact instructional techniques that Illinois Wesleyan University (IWU) has a long history of involving its students in. This chapter looks at the library's role in upholding this custom in relation to the archiving of two categories of student works: submissions for yearly research conferences and honors projects. In administering these resources, faculty and staff at The Ames Library make use of the University Archives as well as the institutional repository Digital Commons at IWU (DC@IWU). This chapter provides information on a variety of topics, such as the partnerships used to carry out this work, an examination of the academic divisions within each collection, strategies for gathering non-text genres, and the perspectives of departmental academics and staff. Various versions of the license agreements that were used are included in the appendices. This paper concludes with a discussion of the changes to established practices brought about by the global COVID-19 epidemic, conjectures about how these changes may affect practices in the future, and recommendations for the future. (Miner, 2023)

Technology has had a significant impact on educational institutions and has even altered the way that education is delivered there. Every system is shifting to mobile-based services in the mobile age, where everything is now accessible. right at the finger's tip. The call digitization prompted the Mobile Library Resources Application (MoLiRA) to be created to meet the knowledge management demands of academia and offer superior services to the pupils with regard to library resources. The

study was carried out in a Philippine called Bacolod City. in an effort to assess the quality of its e-service. The study's conclusion was that the MoLiRA permits the Students should go through all available library resources, including e-books and multimedia, in addition to book-related materials. Storing devices, unpublished studies, and more educational resources with their main device, a smartphone. According to the IT community's assessment, the produced MoLiRA has a high level of e-service quality. specialists and learners. Since the advent of smartphones, consumers may easily get information about library resources. has evolved into the main device of today. The student can quickly look for materials in the library, which includes according to the syllabus for the course. Every smartphone user at the library got a notification alerting them to the new library materials' accessibility. (Rivera, 2021)

The 21st century is currently being defined by digital technologies. For both individuals and organizations, digital collections are essential sources of information and research materials. These foundational resources developed for information use are delicate, and in order to be available and accessible in the future, they must be maintained and preserved. Digital collections are now integrated with the sole goal of finding, processing, and maintaining the enduring worth of digital assets. The preservation and administration of these materials are contingent upon the format and media. In order to strengthen the roles of information collecting and archiving institutions through the practical solutions offered, this chapter focuses on the concept of digital archiving, as well as the significance and challenges surrounding preservation, accessibility of digital collections, and solutions to the anticipated challenges of digital archiving. (Udochukwu & Oraekwe 2021).

One of science's main products is data. While several biological subdisciplines have led the way in attempts to guarantee data long-term preservation and promote partnerships, data loss persists, primarily due to obstacles related to technology, regulations, and ideology. In this piece, we outline the crucial procedures for appropriate data management and archiving and offer a critical analysis of the significance of long-term data preservation. Next, we use the Joint Data Archiving Policy and the Dryad Digital Repository to demonstrate how data archiving has become more popular,specifically, we address data integration and how novel insights may be impeded by the scarcity of large-scale data sets. Lastly, we suggest ways to improve

the rate of data preservation, such as creating systems that guarantee appropriate data management and archiving, offering data management training, and changing the conventional function of libraries and research institutions as data generators to managers and archivists. (Budden et al, 2018)

The importance of records for historical, administrative, and reference purposes for any Nigerian the Polytechnic Library is an important resource. It is accurate to say that archive materials and Manuscripts are abundant in the majority of polytechnic libraries in Nigeria; their dispersed character makes them challenging to track down when necessary. The research centers on the need for Polytechnic libraries should set up archiving subsystems inside of them so that priceless Manuscripts of crucial importance, historical documents, research, administrative, and reference materials are maintained and shared. With this strategy, their maximum usage would be achieved by investigators to utilize. The research methodology of social survey was utilized, and the tools utilized for Questionnaires, interviews, and observation were used to collect data. The information gathered was analysis using a bar chart for tabular presentation and a simple percentage analysis. The results of the survey unequivocally shown that the majority of polytechnic libraries in Nigeria lack separate archiving units within their systems, even though these contain texts and archival documents libraries. It was noted that documents deemed to be of an archival character can be found in the different library units that are managed by unit leaders and handled like library resources. This indicates that them challenging to find upon request. In its conclusion, the study suggested that the Nigerian Polytechnic libraries ought to set up distinct archival sections inside their frameworks to be overseen by an archivist to ensure that the use of manuscripts and archives would be improved, and their choice, procurement, arrangement, conservation, and distribution would be highlighted in accordance with the archive's origin, and the unit ought to be run by a expert and knowledgeable archivist. (Aliyu et al, 2018)

Every day, records are created in universities as part of their administrative duties. As required by the Freedom of Information Act, these records must be properly maintained throughout their life cycle to improve access. Conversely, archives are a priceless asset to an organization's memory due to their singularity—that is, the fact that they are the first copies of documented business transactions—and as such, they

must be conserved for future generations. The significance and rationale for developing an archive and records management program at Kaduna State University were covered in the article. While listing the various kinds of materials that make up a university's archives, the goal, functions, and services of the archives were emphasized. Staffing, equipment/infrastructure requirements, and facility requirements were also suggested. (Allahmagani & Bizi, 2015)

A digital library, sometimes referred to as an electronic or virtual library, is a cutting-edge, dynamic platform that is completely changing the ways in which knowledge and information are acquired, exchanged, and stored. A digital library uses digital technology to allow users access to a vast array of resources, such as books, journals, articles, multimedia content, and historical documents, in contrast to traditional libraries, which rely on physical books and materials. Digital libraries are made possible by the ease of online access, which allows users to research, explore a tremendous amount of material, and satiate their intellectual curiosity regardless of where they are in the globe. Digital libraries are changing the way that knowledge is disseminated, encouraging diversity, and clearing the path for a more connected and accessible future by utilizing the digital media. (Patra, 2010).

Every day, small and large businesses deal with a variety of record types. These records could be used by these organizations for scientific, medical, sociological, historical, or demographic study. They could also be used as benchmarks to assess the organization's future actions and choices. Every day, the Department of Social Worker and Development (DSWD) in Caraga produces a constant amount of documents. Nevertheless, because of their traditional records administration approach, they have difficulty finding and tracking down the records. With this, DSWD Caraga starts the process of digitizing its records for management in order to guarantee the preservation of important and long-lasting documents, safe and easily accessible for future use, as needed by the organization's various offices in accordance with current records management laws and regulations. Using the open-source Python-Tesseract (PyTesseract) module, which is a wrapper for Google's Tesseract-OCR Engine, this article aims to automate records classification. Paper-based documents are first scanned into digital format, after which the PyTesseract library is used to identify and extract the text. This module makes it simple to manage the classification, indexing, and

archiving of records by connecting with Django and MySQL. The records officer finds comfort in the storage and retrieval of records thanks to this system. (Jayoma et al, 2020)

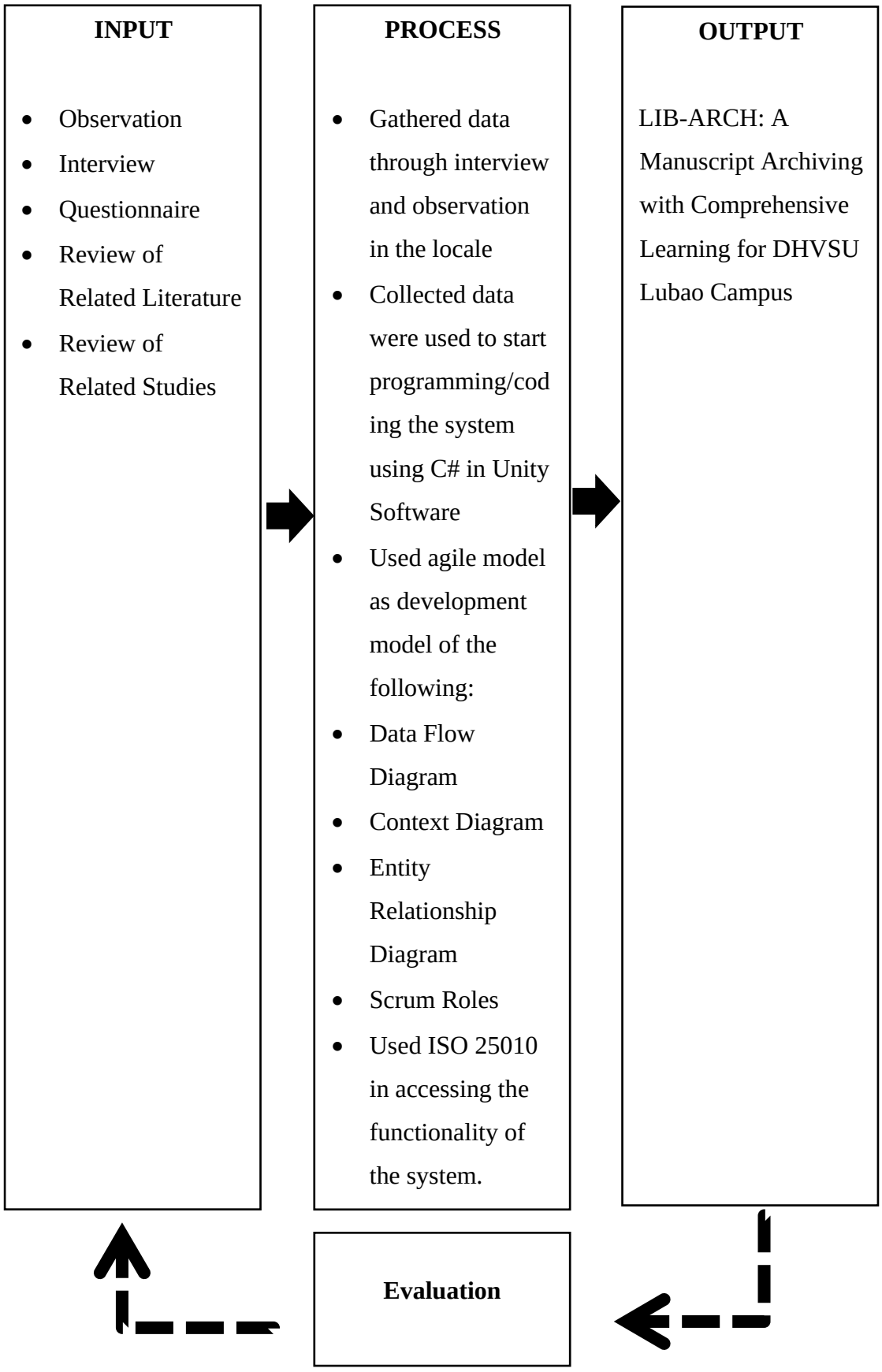
Some public high schools in the Philippines, especially those in the provinces, still do not employ computerized systems despite the difficulties and pitfalls of manual operations since the system's development is expensive. The manual archiving of 201 files including the personal data and profile of the staff members is one of the school's operations. Due to the fact that the files are physical copies stored in cabinets and folders, there have been cases of file loss, duplicate data entry, unsafe storage, and trouble retrieving and updating records. These documents frequently need to be updated and duplicated in order to be promoted or accredited. The goal of the Electronic Document Archiving System (EDAS) study was to develop, implement, and convert the public high school's manual record-keeping system into a computerized one. The system made use of the collected data to determine the requirements and potential solutions for changing and improving the current manual system, using the Waterfall Model of system development. The system's development produced records that were uniform, well-organized, and simple to search. To be more precise, the electronic archiving system turned store records (documents) into a more secure database that is easy to access and won't get damaged. However, it should also be emphasized that the most efficient way to have a good process in keeping the records is to have organized manual operations aside from a computerized archiving system to automate it. (Cuevas & Casauay, 2022)

A necessary component for the efficient operation of the educational system, records administration and keeping are vital and indispensable. We cannot undervalue their importance. This is because information, whether generated internally or externally, helps school administrators make better decisions and enhances the implementation of functional records and information management systems, which keep the school system running smoothly. Records, after all, are the primary administrative tool for any successful school system. Additionally, school administrators can save money through the effective and efficient implementation of record management, which also facilitates accountability, transparency, and the simple retrieval of necessary information from storage. The breadth, stages, justifications, legal

foundation, and types of record keeping and management within the educational system were all studied in this study. It is then advised that educators and school administrators show their unwavering dedication and professionalism by making sure that school records are maintained in water-resistant or free-proof cabinets, are meticulously labeled for simple identification, and are free of mutilation. (Akinloye et al, 2017)

Synthesis:

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK



TECHNICAL BACKGROUND

The researchers had compiled all relevant research regarding the project and the technologies that will be employed while the undertaking is still in progress. Among the technologies being employed are PHP, MySQL, Firebase, Laravel, and Tailwind.

Laravel serves as the framework for developing web applications, while Tailwind is utilized for designing these applications. PHP functions as the primary programming language for development purposes while MySQL is utilized to structure the database within the project. Additionally, Firebase is integrated into the system for cloud-based database management. These technologies collectively contribute to the advancement and functionality of the project, demonstrating the interdisciplinary approach taken by the researchers in their pursuit of innovation.

PHP,

MySQL

Firebase

Laravel

Tailwind

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

This chapter describes the research design and instruments, evaluation instrument and criteria System Development Methodology, Organizational Assessment and Test Evaluation Plan & Implementation Plan used by the researcher in conducting the capstone project

RESEARCH DESIGN

The research design used for this study is descriptive research. A manuscript archiving with comprehensive learning system integrates advanced learning capabilities to enhance the organization, preservation, and accessibility of research documents. This paper used purposive sampling which is beneficial for a manuscript archiving system with comprehensive learning for the students of the university because it allows researchers to select participants based on specific criteria. This method can help gather targeted feedback and perspectives, enhancing the effectiveness and relevance of the system for its intended users. The researchers adopted a quantitative method to measure the students and librarian data. Through quantitative analysis, researchers can measure various aspects of the archiving process, such as the volume of data archived, the frequency of access, and patterns of usage over time. By employing quantitative methods the researchers will be able to connect with the user of this system and offer some information about the system.

RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

The researchers emloyed the following research instruments in developing the manuscript archiving system:

Observation:

Researchers were able to conduct this study through observation of students who may serve as respondents and carry out the investigation. These observations help us to know what are the needs, problems, and challenges of our users. By

observing students, researchers can come up with creative concepts that serve as the basis for creating a system that meet a range of user needs.

Interview:

The prepared questions address a range of topics, including user experiences, satisfaction ratings, difficulties, and ideas for improvement. Users are recruited to participate in these interviews. We use usefull interview questions to know what they want and needs also to give us knowledge on how what we improve, we uphold respect and empathy while making sure that all data is recorded accurately. After that, we examine the information to find recurring patterns and new information, which we then combine into an extensive report.

Questionnaire:

The researchers used questionnaire to collect data from respondents about their opinions and experiences with LibArch. In this instance, the emphasis is on adddressing the problem, which relates to the system's effects on the student.

The purpose of the questionnaire is to understand the satisfaction levels of students using manuscripts archiving, their using experiences, and the factors influencing their choice of service and the respondents are asked to rate their agreement with statements or indicate their experiences using a scale ranging from 1 to 4. This scale provides a range of responses, from (1) strongly disagree, (2) disagree, (3) agree to (4) strongly agree," allowing for feedback.

EVALUATION INSTRUMENT AND CRITERIA

Researchers employed a descriptive study and provided a questionnaire to each respondent according to ISO 25010:2011. Under this standard, several criteria such as functional suitability, compatibility, performance efficiency , reliability, usability, security, portability, and maintainability were applied in assessing the effectiveness of the system. Researchers assigned scores to each criterion using a 4-point Likert scale and allocated scores accordingly. Wherein 1 indicates strongly disagree, while 4 indicates strongly agree.

Table 1: Likert Scale Value and Ratings

VALUE	RATING
4	**Strongly Agree**
3	**Agree**
2	**Disagree**
1	**Strongly Disagree**

Table 2: Mean Range

MEAN RANGE	VERBAL
3.26 – 4.00	**Outstanding**
2.51 - 3.25	**Very Satisfactory**
1.76 - 2.50	**Satisfactory**
1.00 – 1.75	**Unsatisfactory**

A score in the range of 3.26 to 4.00 indicates an outstanding performance; a score in the range of 2.51 to 3.25 indicates very excellent performance; a score in the range of 1.76 to 2.50 indicates satisfactory performance; and a score in the range of 1.00 to 1.75 indicates unsatisfactory performance.

SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT METHODOLOGY/PROCEDURE

Lib-Arch: A Manuscript Archiving System employs an agile technique in the development of a system for fourth-year students' research studies or capstone projects. It highlights a quick and adaptable method by enabling the development team to break down bigger projects into smaller assignments. It was developed using incremental and iterative methods, soliciting feedback from stakeholders to satisfy their expectations for the developed system.

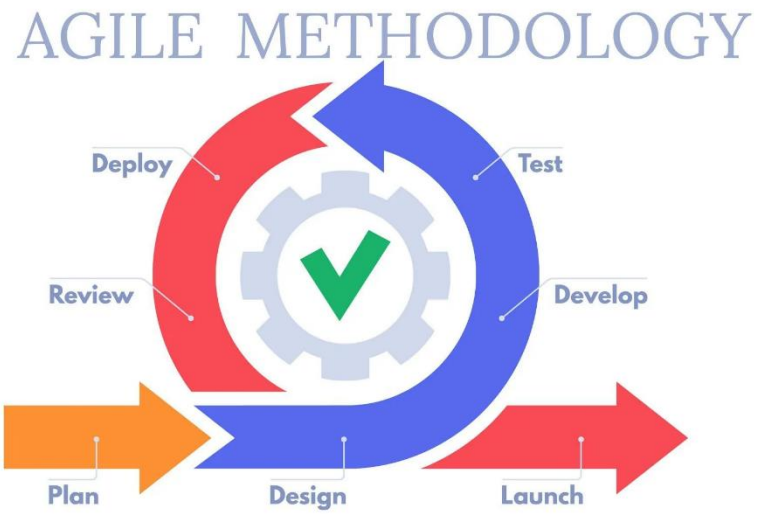


Figure 1: Agile Methodology

As shown in Figure 1, The Agile Methodology consists of seven phases, namely: Plan, Design, Develop, Test, Deploy, Review, and Launch.

Plan

In the planning phase, the researchers discuss and identifies the requirements, identifies the goals and scope of the system. The researchers went to the university library to observe the current system and the challenges faced by the students and librarian in storing and managing the research or capstone projects in the library. The researchers then organized a meeting to brainstorm ideas, features, functionalities, and how the project will be divided during the development of a manuscript archiving system to aid the problems in research or capstone management.

Design

In the design phase, the researchers outline how the system will work and look. The designers outline the system's structure, creating wireframes and prototypes to visualize the user experience and database interactions.

Develop

During the Develop phase, developers starts to work on the system. It consist of writing the necessary code, integrating features such as user authentication, document

uploading, and retrieval of documents, as well as ensuring functionality aligns with the designed specifications.

Testing

Next, the Test phase involves careful testing to identify and fix bugs, ensuring the system is secure, reliable, and performs well under various conditions. It includes end-users testing individual components of the system and ensure it meets their needs, identifying, and documenting any issues for resolution in upcoming developments.

Deploy

Following successful testing, the Deploy phase rolls out the system to a staging environment where final checks are performed. The developers ensure that all configurations are correctly set for deployment.

Review

In the Review phase, feedback from users is gathered to make improvements, addressing any issues and enhancing functionality based on actual use. It involves discussion of what went well, what didn't, and how the process can be improved in the next development.

Launch

Finally, the Launch phase involves officially releasing the system to all users, accompanied by training sessions or materials to help users understand how to use the new system.

Applying the agile method in manuscript archiving system involves breaking down the manuscript process into smaller, manageable tasks or iterations. This allows for more flexibility, collaboration, and the ability to respond to feedback efficiently. Teams can prioritize features, tackle revisions, and adapt to changing requirements, ultimately improving the quality and timeliness of manuscript.

ORGANIZATIONAL ASSESTMENT

Technical Feasibility

Lib Arch needs the necessary hardware, software, and skill set to be a reality. Before developing any new technology, the corporation must first determine whether any technology is necessary, purchase the product, determine what resources it may already have, determine what resources are required for the technology, and develop a plan for obtaining those resources. To fully grasp the system's benefits, the organization must now navigate its technical component.

Operational Feasibility

A group of researchers carried out an operational test to evaluate the operational feasibility of the Manuscript Archiving with Comprehensive Learning for fourth-year students at DHVSU Lubao Campus. It involves assessing the readiness of DHVSU staff and students to adopt and utilize the Manuscript Archiving system effectively as well as evaluating the practicality of implementing the proposed project within the institution's existing infrastructure and resources. This includes assessing the availability of necessary technology, such as archival software and hardware, as well as the faculty and staff's proficiency in utilizing these tools effectively for teaching and learning. Additionally, it involves considering logistical aspects like space allocation for archival materials and the integration of the project into the existing curriculum seamlessly. Finally, ensuring adequate training and support for both students and faculty members will be crucial for the successful execution of the manuscript archiving initiative, ultimately enhancing learning outcomes and fostering a culture of research and preservation within the academic community.

Financial Feasibility

The manuscript archiving with comprehensive learning system invest both time and money in creating the system. They also spend money on printing and time corresponding with the study's location to submit the necessary paper for the study. As a result, the system's advantages will depend on how feasible it is financially. This includes expenses related to digitization, storage, cataloging, and preservation of manuscripts, as well as ongoing costs such as technology maintenance. Users will gain more advantages from it than it costs to produce because anyone can build a system utilizing instructions and the internet.

Participants of the Study

The participants of the Manuscript Archiving with Comprehensive Learning will consist of a diverse group of individuals. This group will include all students who are enrolled at DHVSU Lubao Campus. Participants will be selected randomly from the pool of eligible students to ensure a representative sample. Overall, the participants will play a crucial role in contributing to the success and validity of the study by providing valuable insights and feedback on the effectiveness of the manuscript archiving with comprehensive learning approach.

TEST EVALUATION PLAN & IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The information from the previous phases was used to build the system. The proponents must run a test to ensure that it was functional and accurate once it was completed. The improvements continued throughout the system's testing and operation.

Hardware and Software Requirements

Requirements Analysis and Specification

Table 2: Hardware

Laptop	
Components	**Specification**
Processor	Intel(R) Pentium® Gold 7505
RAM	4GB
Storages	1TB of HDD storage
Graphic Card	Intel Integrated UHD
Mouse	USB
Camera	720p HD
Router	25mbps speed of a network
Smartphone	
Components	**Specification**
Processor	Octa-core 1.5 GHz Cortex-A53
RAM	4GB
ROM	64GB
Display	720 x 1280 pixels and 16:9 ratio
Camera	13MP

Table 2.1: Software

Laptop	**Smartphone**
Windows 11	Android 8.1 Oreo
C# and php	Octa-core 1.5 GHz Cortex-A53
Unity 3D 2020	4GB
VS 2020.3.37f1	

Statistical Analysis of Data

The proponents employed statistical analysis to find the best interpretation after obtaining the questionnaires, and the formula below was used to calculate the weighted mean to assess the value of the items under evaluation.

Weighted Mean

$$WM = \frac{\sum \mathbf{WV}}{N}$$

Where:

WM = Weighted Mean

WV = Weighted Value

$\sum$ = Symbol for the summation process

N = Number of respondents

Table 1: In accessing the criteria of the system, the proponents use the following rating scales with related values:

Rating Scale	**Descriptive Rating**
4	Strongly Agree
3	Agree
2	Disagree
1	Strongly Disagree

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- RRL / RRS
  - Sub topics
  - Ano yung tinutukoy niyu na idea or tungkol saan yung RRL/RRS na inilagay niyu.
  - Wag niyu paghalo halo-in.
- SYNTHESIS
- CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK
  - PROCESS:

paano niyu ipaprocess yung mga data na nagather niyu like methodogy na gagamitin niyu

- Technical Terms Missing:
  - Definition ng mga gagamitin niyu na prog lang and text editor and databases.
- ORGANIZATIONAL ASSESTMENT [DONE HAHAHA]
  - indent of the first part of the paragraph
- TEST EVALUATION PLAN & IMPLEMENTATION PLAN
  - The inforation from the previous phases was used to build the system. He proponents must run a test to ensure that it was functional and accurate once it was comleted. The improvements continued throughout the system's testing and operation. – Kulang parin to and pakicheck yung mga words
  - Hardware and software requirements Missing
  - Technical Terms Missing
  - Sampling Techniques Missing and RAOSOFT(for sample size of respondents)
  - Diagrams Missing (ERD, DFD, Use Case)