0.1 Development Model

In the development process of the system, the developers will utilize the Rapid Application Development (RAD) model as a project management strategy. This methodology is characterized by an iterative approach in the software development process, which begins with the specification of requirements from the users and proceeds through rapid prototyping iterative delivery, and continual maintenance for the currently completed software. This methodology is well-suited for the study as it provides researchers a clear overview to follow from the beginning to the end, making it easier to track each step's progress as well as make sure everything went according to the plan. Moreover, the RAD model is perfect to use for projects with expedited schedules and evolving requirements as it lays a strong emphasis on speed, adaptability, and user-centric design.

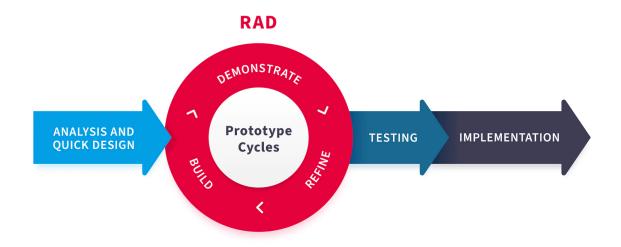


Figure 0.1: Rapid Application Development (RAD) Model.

0.2 Swim-lane Diagram

The Swim-lane diagram illustrates the process flow of the HRIS. The process begins when the user enters their login credentials. These credentials are unique to each University faculty employee, distinguishing them from other users in the system. Each user has different privileges and assignments set initially to access the system. After entering the credentials, the system validates them, granting

the user access to the system. Once the user successfully logs in, they are directed to the dashboard where they can perform different actions depending on their privileges e.g., perform employee actions or tasks and HR overall general management.

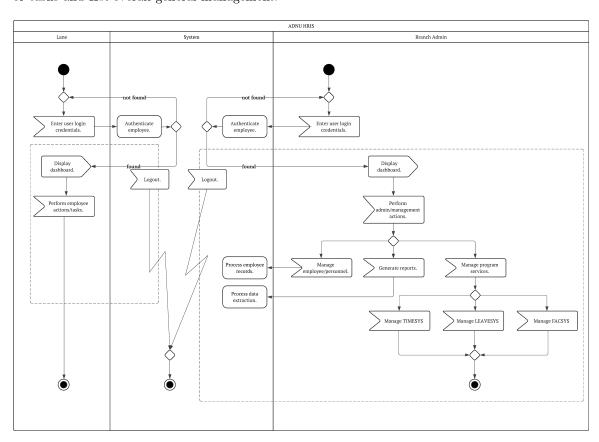


Figure 0.2: HRIS Swim-lane Diagram Model.

Each branch admin area can perform admin privileges and manage different modules within the system. For these actions, they are processed and managed under the system to provide a streamlined operation for any users in the system. For every branch admins will have access to core modules e.g., Manage employee/personnel containing the employee contacts, personal information, profiles, assignments, assignment archive, faculty rank, academic, academic awards, professional license, training attendance, Certificate of Employment (COE), and health record.

Besides this, an admin can also generate different kinds of reports within the system e.g., performing

data extraction, queries, employee performance evaluation, COE reports, contracts/appointment generation, etc.

0.3 Use Case Diagram

The use case diagram serves as a visual representation of the functional requirements of the system from an external user's perspective. It illustrates the interactions between users and the system, showcasing the various use cases and how they relate to each other. In the context of the HRIS application, the use case diagram will outline the different functionalities that users can perform within the system, such as employee management, payroll processing, and performance evaluation. By mapping out these interactions, the use case diagram helps in identifying the system's behavior and the roles of different users in the HRIS application.

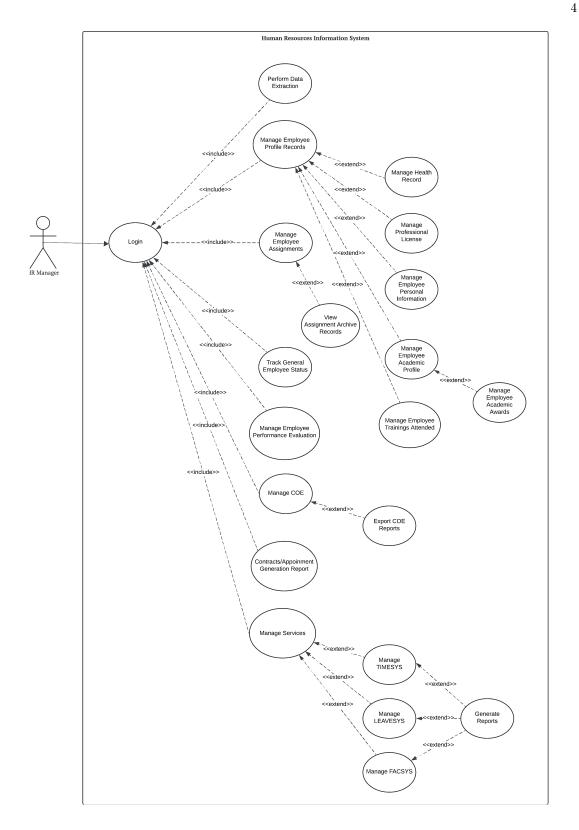
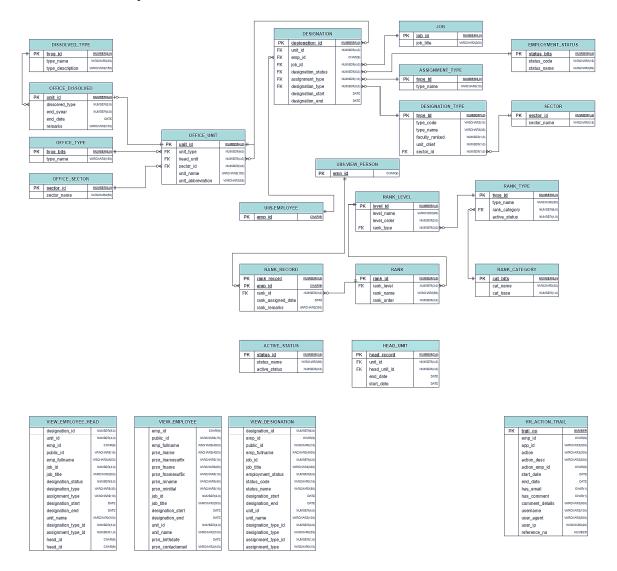


Figure 0.3: HRIS Use Case Diagram Model.

0.4 Entity Relational Diagram

The Entity Relational Diagram (ERD) visually represents the database structure and relationships between entities in the HRIS application. It includes entities like employees, departments, positions, and their relationships.



 $\label{eq:Figure 0.4: HRIS Core ERD Model.}$

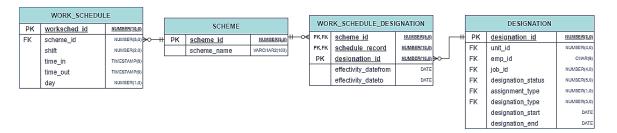


Figure 0.5: HRIS TIMESYS ERD Model.

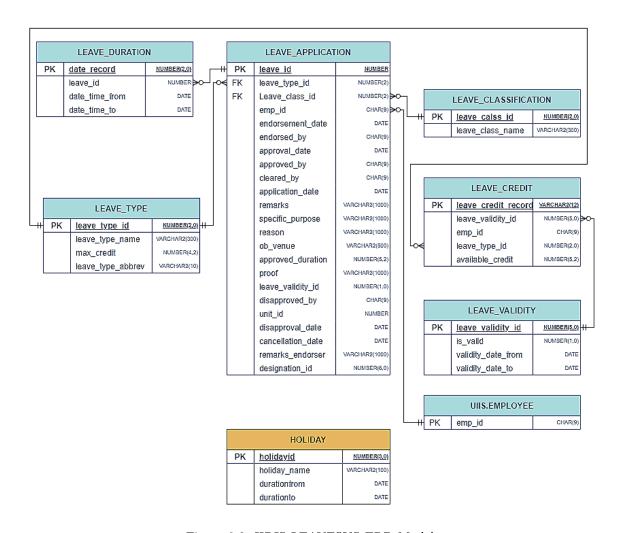


Figure 0.6: HRIS LEAVESYS ERD Model.

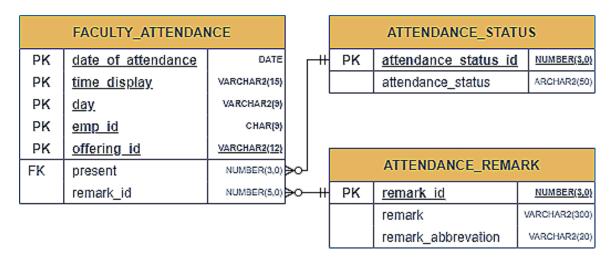


Figure 0.7: HRIS FACSYS ERD Model.

0.5 Gantt Chart

Gantt chart allows for a visual representation of the project schedule that outlines the tasks, milestones, and dependencies throughout the development time. In connection with the development of project management strategy through RAD, the HRIS application's use of a Gantt chart will help in planning and tracking the project's progress. It will break down the development process into specific tasks, assign responsibilities, and establish timelines for each phase of the project.

With this, the development team can effectively manage resources, monitor progress, and ensure that the project stays on track to meet the specified deadlines.

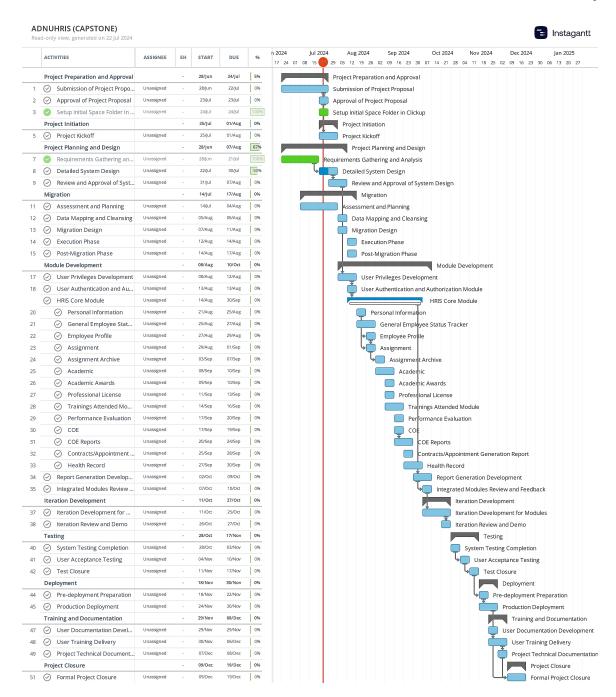


Figure 0.8: HRIS Gantt Chart Timeline.

0.6 System Snapshots

In this section, contains some of the few initial screen mock-ups for redesigning among the major services of the previous HR system. This includes samples high-fidelity wire frame made in Figma. This allows for better visualization to the expected output for the new ADNU HRIS.

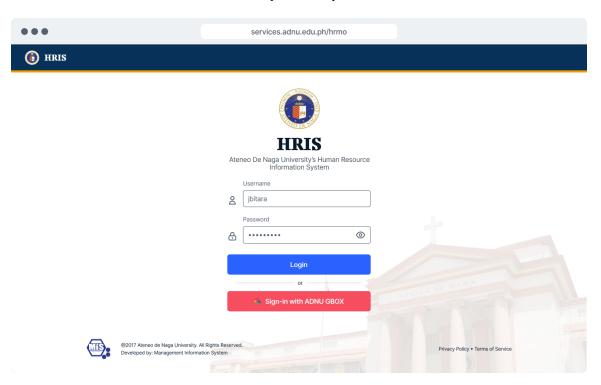


Figure 0.9: New HRIS Login Page.

The new design displays the redesigned login page. It features a clean, modern interface with input fields for username and password, as well as a prominent login button. The design emphasizes user-friendliness and security for accessing the HRIS platform.

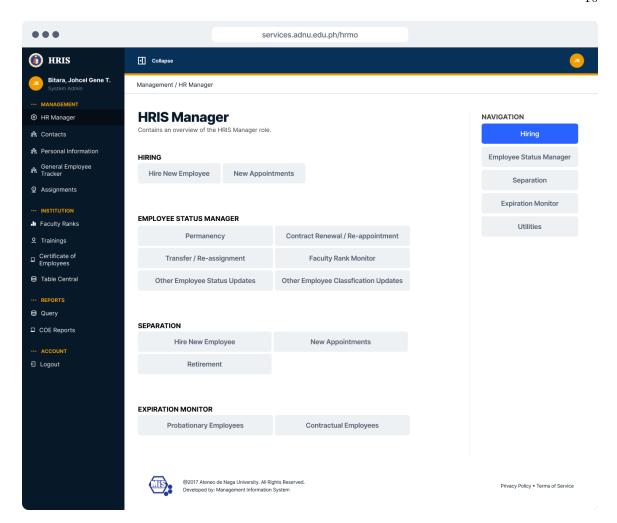


Figure 0.10: New HRIS Manager Page.

The figure presents the newly designed HRIS Manager page. This includes mainly making use of better user experience with enlarged buttons and easier navigation with the use of better UI layout.

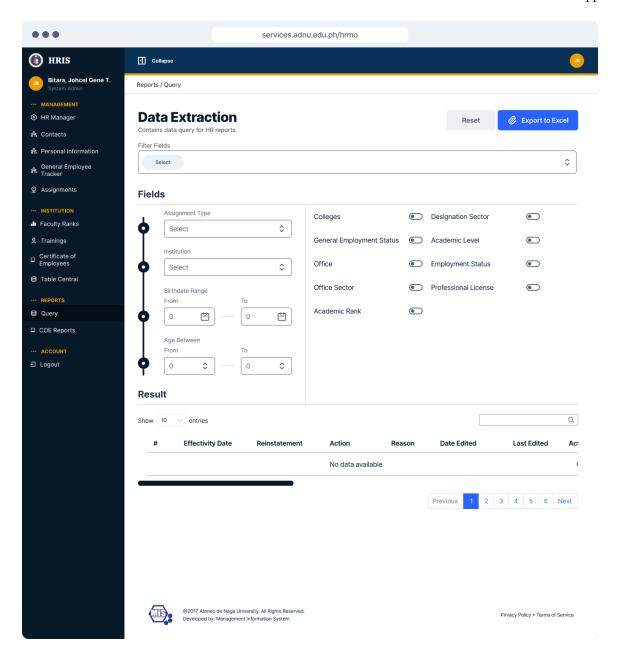


Figure 0.11: New HRIS Data Extraction Page.

This figure showcases the new Data Extraction Page. The interface is designed to facilitate efficient retrieval of HR data, likely offering options for customizable reports, data filtering, and export

functionalities.

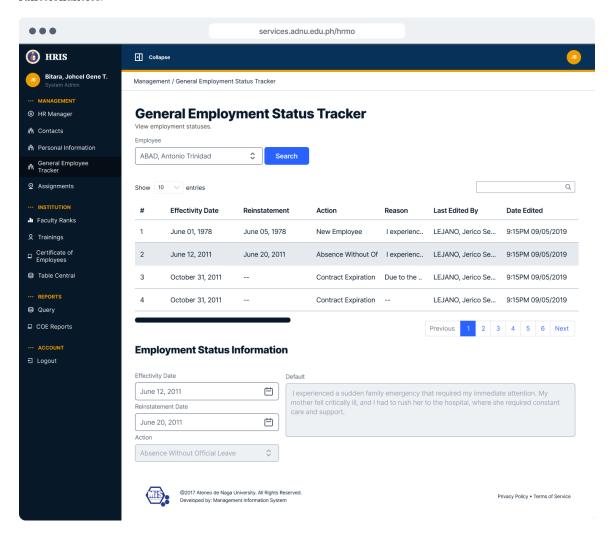


Figure 0.12: New General Employment Status Tracker Page.

This figure illustrates the new General Employment Status Tracker (GEST) page. The GEST interface likely provides a comprehensive view of employee statuses across the organization. It includes employment types, contract durations, leave statuses, and other key indicators of workforce composition.

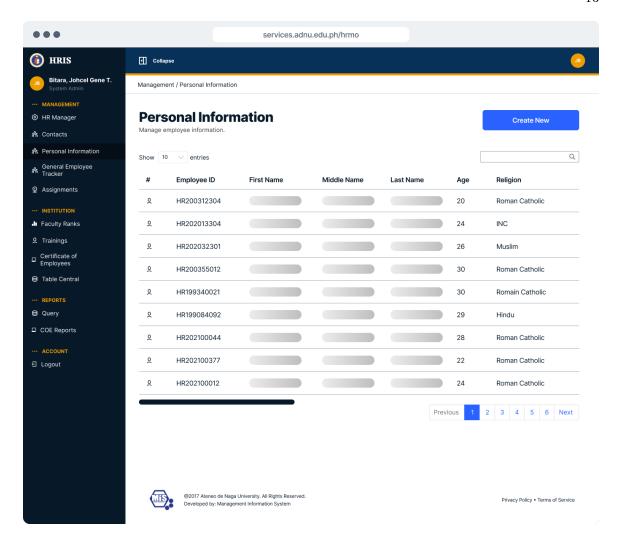


Figure 0.13: Personal Information for All Employees.

This figure displays all the basic personal information for all employees in table view. This includes their personal information. Admins can select among the employees to view more of their personal information.

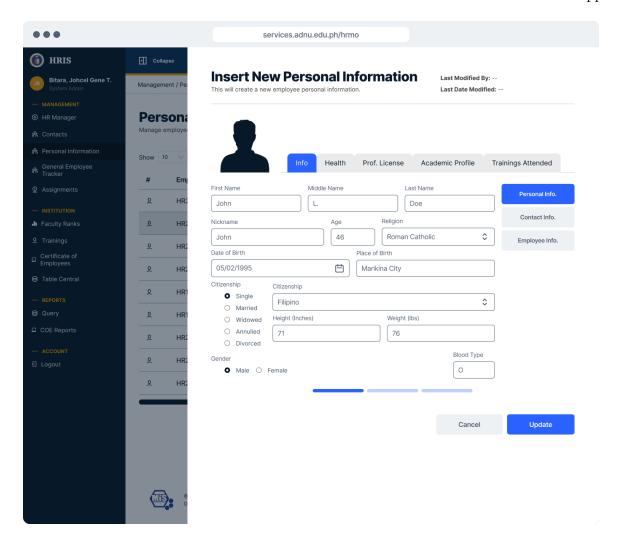


Figure 0.14: Creating New Personal Information in the Record.

This figure displays the interface for creating new personal information in the record. Admins can input the necessary information for the employee to be added to the system.

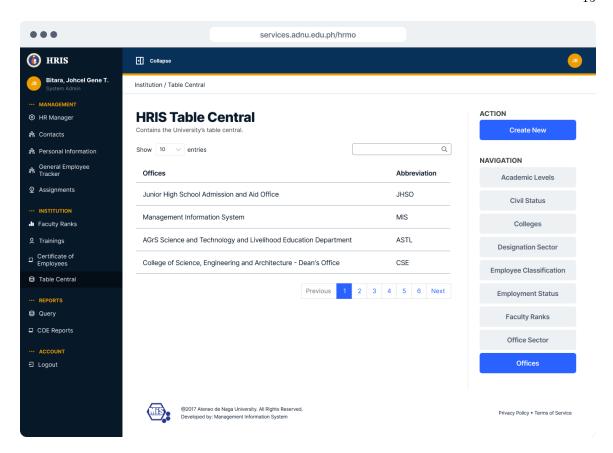


Figure 0.15: New HRIS Table Central Page.

This figure displays the HRIS Table Central module wherein, managers can manage certain sectors and department information and make updates within the University.

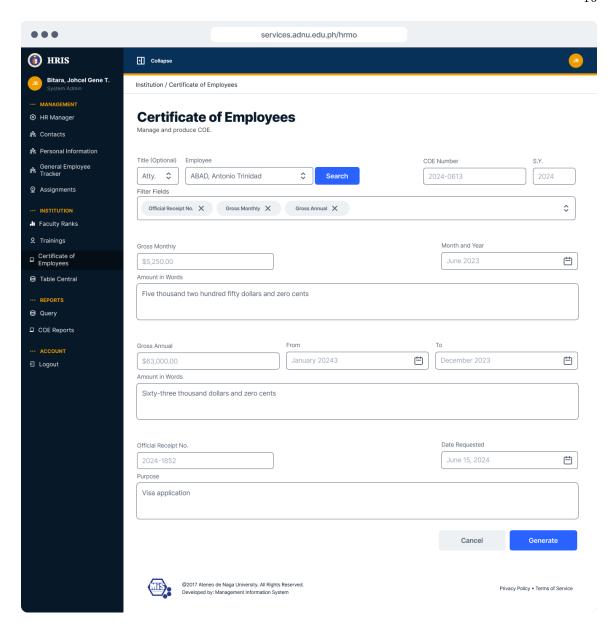


Figure 0.16: New HRIS Certificate of Employment Processing Page.

This interface is designed to streamline the creation and issuance of employment certificates. Managers can select employees and generate COE for each University personnel.