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## ILOCOS SUR POLYTECHNIC STATE COLLEGE

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STUDENT INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR  
LUNGOG INTEGRATED HIGH SCHOOL  
LUNGOG, NARVACAN, ILOCOS SUR

JOEL RAPANUT  
ACAICO TADEO

AN IT RESEARCH PRESENTED TO THE FACULTY OF THE  
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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

In our recent society today, computers are part of our everyday life. They facilitate a number of human tasks with incredible speed and efficiency. This modern phenomenon has become very useful especially to businesses, government and private offices, and schools.

In any school or university student information system is important to effectively serve the students who are the primary reason of their existence. The student information system calls for a strong internal control and efficient processing of records with a database which consists of the records of information about individual student enrolled in a particular school.

This study aimed to design a student information system of Lungog Integrated High School and to provide an easier and a systematic way of storing student records.

**Background of the study**

Although the Lungog Integrated High School is already using information technology in the different functions, these computers are mainly used to automate office operations such as using word processors for creating reports and letters; using spreadsheets to create payroll and record enrolment data; and using desktop publishing programs to create reports. The High School at present is not using a computer-based information system to improve its data processing, record keeping and information sharing.

The Registrar Office for instance, a very important component of the High School because it provides needed necessary information about a student, is still using paper-based record keeping. This manual system is observed to be cumbersome, tedious and slow. One possible solution to improve the efficiency and productivity of the Registrar Office is to use a Student Information System of Lungog Integrated High School (SISLIHS).

Thus, this study was conducted in order to develop a Student Information System of Lungog Integrated High School (SISLIHS) in the form of an information system for the Registrar Office in order to keep an updated and well organized record of every student. This system was envisioned to provide better and faster services to the clients.

**Statement of the Problem**

We aimed to undertake a study on the Student Information System of Lungog Integrated School, Lungog, Narvacan, Ilocos Sur and were guided by the following problems:

1. To make an efficient way of tracking reports and even information about the students;
2. To make student's record easier;
3. To keep the students' files of the school safer.

**General Objectives**

To develop a Computerized Information System for the Students (CISSLIS) of Lungog Integrated School, Narvacan, Ilocos Sur.

**Specific objectives**

The CISSLIS of Lungog Integrated School specifically the Students, to:

1. To develop a file maintenance system for the storage of student records.
2. To help the students retrieve records through "Computerized Information System for Students of Lungog Integrated School (CISLIS)".
3. To produce updated and accurate records of students.



## **Significance of the Study**

Presently, the school is facing difficulty on record management. The files are inappropriately kept and compiled. Likewise, there is vulnerability apparent to natural and man-made calamities on the storage.

The fundamental rationale in the conduct of this study is to get rid of the inefficient and ineffective current system of the school; hence, the use of the Computerized Information System for Teacher's and Students of Lungog Integrated School is the best alternative solution to the record keeping activities of the school.

To the Administration of the school, the research will contribute a lot to their students' management record keeping ability.

## **Scope and Limitation**

This study was conducted to develop a Student Information System of Lungog Integrated High School (SISLIHS). The system is expected to have the following features: The system could add, edit and delete records; the system could search records for faster retrieving of files; It could generate reports with the registered and updated numbers and information of students; The system could record data, report number of enrollees and released reports.

This study was limited to the planning, analysis, design, construction and testing of a Student Information System. The study did not cover the implementation and evaluation of the new system. However, an implementation plan outlining the steps for implementation activities and training plan was included.

## Theoretical and Conceptual Framework

Figure 1.1 shows the conceptual paradigm of the study. The input is the current or existing information system of the Registrar Office. This will be analyzed to identify problems and opportunities for improvement. This information gathered will be subjected to the Systems Development Life Cycle in order to determine the requirements and design of the new system to be developed. The output will be a new computer-based information system that provides a solution to the problems identified in the current system and provide improved efficiency of the users.

The functionality of the new system is based on the proper identification of problems and opportunities in the current system, the comprehensive gathering of requirements that the new system must have, and the appropriate design of the system components.

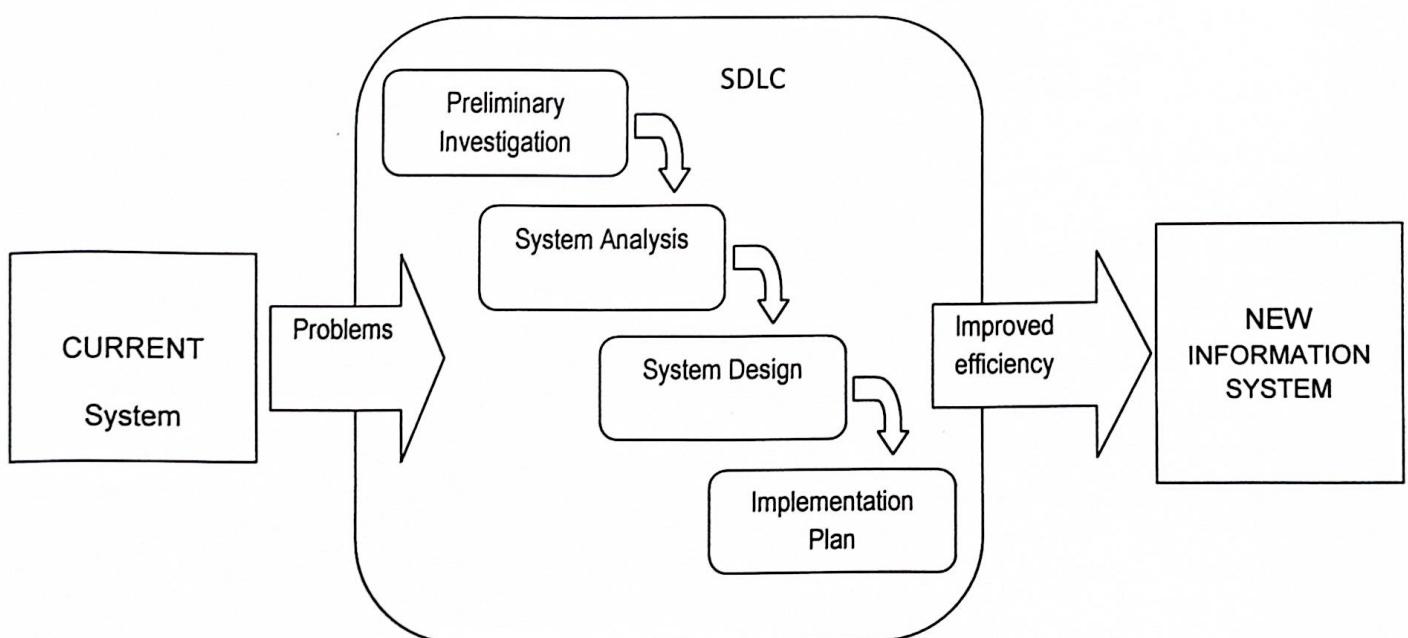


Figure 1.1      Conceptual Paradigms



## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This section deals with the selected reading or concept and studies that were useful to the researcher in the conceptualization of this study. Our easy-to-use, integrated college administration applications are proven to reduce time spent on administrative tasks to concentrate on raising students' achievement. Student Information System has to accept process and generate reports accurately at any point of time. Any user can get the student information as he needs it. SIS System is an integrated software package; it is a data warehouse of student and course information. Student information system applications are proven to reduce time spent on administrative task. SIS facilities networking of college/schools to each other provided they are equipped with this system.  
[www.manvish.com](http://www.manvish.com))

#### Information

Information as required by managers has three distinct properties that vary in significance depending on the organizational level and type of decision being made: 1) Level of summarization, 2) Degree of accuracy, and 3) Timeliness. In general, to support the making of intelligent and knowledgeable decisions, information generated at all level of management must be correct (be accurate), complete (include all relevant data), current (be timely), concise (include only the relevant data), clear (be understandable), cost-effective (be efficiently obtained) and time sensitive (be based on historical, current or future information and needs as required). (Hutchinson 1992)

**Computer-based Information System**

A system in which a computer is used to perform some of the processing is called a computer-based information system. Such a system has five components: hardware, software, data/information, procedures and people. It has also four phases of activity: input, processing, output and storage.

During the input phase, business-related data is captured and converted to a form that can be processed by a computer. In the processing phase, all the number and character manipulation activities are done that are necessary to convert the data into an appropriate form of information. This includes performing calculations, classifying the input data, sorting the data, summarizing the data, and performing logical processing activities. The output phase of the system provides the user with all the necessary information to perform and manage day-to-day business activities, as well as tactical planning and strategic planning. Output can be provided for immediate use or for storage by the computer system for future use. The storage phase involves storing data, information, and certain processing instructions in computer-usable form for retrieval.  
(Hutchinson 1992)

**Transaction Processing Systems**

The support of day-to-day business operating activities, or transactions, is usually the first and most important objective of an information system. These activities involve the processing of data received from external sources, as well as data generated internally. The management information produced by transaction

Processing systems usually consist of detail reports of daily transactions (such as a list of items sold or all the accounting transactions that have been recorded in various ledgers and registers) or future transactions (such as lists of items that need to be ordered). (Hutchinson 1992)

Typically, a TPS operates only within one functional area of business such as marketing, finance, human resources, procurement.

A transaction is a business event where data are generated and modified and saved in an information system for later processing on demand. A transaction process entails procedures of recording, incorporating and summarizing data for reporting. Electronically, transaction systems are most used in business because of their major function to record data collected at point of sale, which are generally done with the use of cash registers, automated teller machines, bar code readers and the like. (Albano, et. al., 2003).

### **Systems Implementation**

The systems implementation phase involves creating or acquiring the components specified in systems design, assembling them, and beginning to operate the new or modified system. Activities during this phase include:

1. preparing the site
2. acquiring and installing hardware
3. acquiring or programming and installing software
4. hiring and training personnel
5. inputting initial data



6. testing
7. Start-up and initial operations.

## Systems Maintenance and Support

The ongoing SDLC activity of systems maintenance and review reviews, updates, and modifies the system after implementation to ensure that it continues to perform as designed.

## Prototyping

The prototyping approach is an iterative process involving a close working relationship between the designer and the users (Figure 3.2).

The key benefits include the following: a) Prototyping encourages and requires active end-user participation, b) Iteration and change are a natural consequence of systems development – thus, it accommodates end-users whom tend to change their minds, c) Prototyping endorses the philosophy that end-users wont know what they want until they see it, d) Prototypes are an active, not passive, model that end-users can see, touch, feel, and experience, e) An approved prototype is a working equivalent to a paper design specification, with one exception – errors can be detected much earlier, f) Prototyping can increase creativity because it allows for quicker user feedback, which can lead to better solutions, and g) Prototyping accelerates several phases of the life cycle, possibly bypassing the programmer.

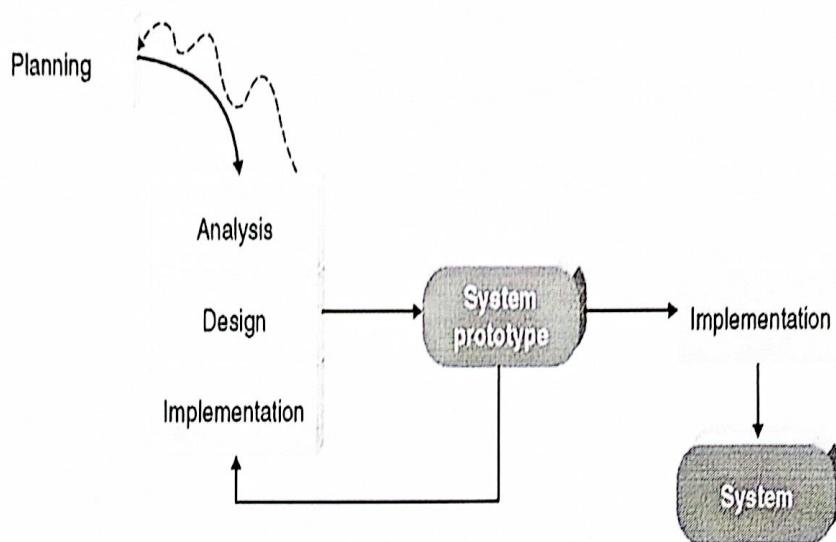


Figure 3.2      Prototyping steps

This study will contribute of the following:

### Personel

it will accurate access the record of the student anytime when the student want to get their grades and it will help them to speed up their works.

### Student

This study will be a great help for the student when they need their grades or personal records at the registrar's office.