

ISPSC RESEARCH REPOSITORY SYSTEM

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Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

Project Context

Archiving is very important for keeping references into archive it can give the research into secured, prevent research manuscript lost and easy to access by the user or for the faculty and student.

The repository is an archive for collecting, perceiving, and disseminating digital copies of the intellectual output of an institution, particularly a research institution.

Research repository is a digital compilation of the institution's intellectual output. It is a new model for storing the research output of a particular institution. (Lynch, 2003) a university-based research repository is a set of services that the institution offers to the member of its community for the management and dissemination of digital materials created by the institution and its community member. "Another research gave light to the definition of research repository which is a digital archiving of the intellectual product created by the faculty, research staff, and students of an institution and accessible to end users both within and outside of the institution with few if any barriers to access" (Crow, 2002).



Revision of library manual was presented to the administrative council meeting last June 27, 2017, to be evaluated by the board of trustees. The ISPSC library houses a total of 10, 207 book titles with 14,812 volumes and 6,631 of which one copyrighted for the last ten years. Among the classifications, the serial received the highest book titles of 3,394 with 3,394 volumes and 2,314 of which are copyrighted.

In India, there are several internationally reputed institutions, which are producing a good number of research documents that are expanding the frontier of knowledge and scope of technological innovation. The recent phenomenon of outsourcing of scientific research, applications development as well as business-intelligence-related research to India has generated a good deal of enthusiasm in advanced studies. Recently some internationally famous journals published cover stories on Indian scientific and technological research. The success and achievements of these institutions can give rise to promising research environment in India that may attract sponsored or collaborative research in all disciplines of study.

These institutions essentially use modern information and communication technologies for information management and dissemination. Other than the research activities, these institutions also produce intellectually mature graduates and scholars in some disciplines.



The main purpose of an institutional repository is to bring together and preserves the intellectual output of a laboratory, department, university or any other entity, the incentives and commitments to change the process of scholarly communication have also begun serving as strong motivators.

Purpose and Description

This study aimed to create and develop an effective Research Repository System for the Ilocos Sur Polytechnic State College, Sta. Maria Campus, with no boundaries and fit to the students and employees of ISPSC. Hence, the result of the study was beneficial to the following:

ISPSC. The result of the research study offers a great contribution to the college, especially the Sta. Maria campus to be equipped with a more technologically-advanced research repository system.

Library. The study helps the administrators of the library in terms of searching and viewing the abstracts of the capstone projects conducted by the students of the college, particularly in the Institute of Computing Studies.

Faculty and Staff. This study helps the faculty and staff of ICS to browse for the abstract of a specific capstone project of the ICS undergraduate and graduate students to enhance their teaching jobs.



Students. Through the use of the system, students can have faster, more convenient, and more efficient access as compared to the manual-basis system.

Proponents. This would serve as a ground for the proponents to apply and refresh their knowledge on core principles in their discipline in creating a system. Furthermore, it would enhance further their skills in programming.

Future Researchers. This study would serve as a research guide for undergraduate students who have an interest with a similar project to manage their ideas and information in drafting and writing their capstone manuscript.

Objectives of the Project

This study generally aimed to develop a research repository system which would be a compendium of the capstone abstract or executive summary of the Ilocos Sur Polytechnic State College, Sta. Maria Campus.

Specifically, it aimed to achieve the following objectives:

1. To determine the current status of the research repository system of Ilocos Sur Polytechnic State College, Sta. Maria Campus;
2. To design and develop an Ilocos Sur Polytechnic State College research repository system; and
3. To test the functionality & usability of the developed system.



Scope and Limitation of the Study

This Project mainly focuses and covers on the initiative to develop Research Repository in ISPSC. The system is secured and can be manipulated by the administrator. The system could only upload the Portable Document File (PDF). The administrator is the only authorized person to add, edit, delete, and manage users. The users can be only capable of viewing and downloading the research abstract. The user can also view the information of the proponents. The application would also cater to researches that were published five/(5) years before the current year.

The study was only limited for student and employee of Ilocos Sur Polytechnic State College researchers. The system restricts users to log-in the system without the Administrator's confirmation and only accepts PDF format.

Only the ISPSC Librarian and ICS administrator of the application could do the overall work in managing the system. The project could not be suitable for all face-to-face interaction. The registered user could only access more information.



Chapter II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter states the different literature and studies that were conducted for the research to gain familiarity that is relevant and similar to the study.

On Research repository

It consists of formally organized and managed collections of digital content generated by faculty, staff, and students at an institution. This is the collective intellectual output of an institution, recorded in a form that can be preserved and exploited. There is the result of the vision to collect, secure, and provide access to scholarly publication in a novel, digital way, mostly initiated by the institutional library. Institutional repositories are spreading, as they have become a dispensable component for information and knowledge sharing in the scholarly world. (Rani, K. 2011).

Information systems

Information system used to collect, manage, and interpret population health data are integrated, accessible, interoperable, broadly, used by public health partners, and support the overarching and infrastructure. Another information system is an integrated set of



components for collecting, storing, and processing data and for delivering information, knowledge, and digital products.

First and foremost to know more about the design and the development of Research Repository, the first step was to go through articles/papers written in various journals, conferences and websites/portals dedicated to the designing of research repository. Since the research repository is an evolving concept for the last 7-8 years, there have been a good number of literature published, though not too many. The different aspects of designing research repository revolve around the different types of resources available within the institution, infrastructure provision, software used, scholarly communication, policy framework, individual institution's case studies, different research repository models, archives and so on.

Lynch (2003) emphasizes the importance of building a research repository while depicting the facilities and the dissemination capabilities offered by the Institution's network. One of the main benefits of going in for and research repository is the encouragement and adoption of new forms of scholarly communication that exploit the digital medium in fundamental ways.

Drake (2004) highlights causes for building a research repository an academic or research institutions. Repositories provide services to faculty, researchers, and administrators who want to archive research, historic, and creative materials. The open access and open archives



movement, the need for changes in scholarly communication to remove barriers to access, and the increasing awareness that universities and research institutions are losing valuable digital and print materials have begun driving the establishment of institutional repositories.

Croiv (2003), writing the position paper for the American Research Libraries, argues that increasing access to the literature is but one goal of institutional repositories. He feels that, by taking at least some control over the dissemination of scholarship, repositories can increase competition in the marketplace and reduce the monopoly power of journals. Crow believes that there is no reason that institutional repositories cannot provide all of the functions of traditional publishing (registration, certification, dissemination, and archiving), in effect taking the role of scholarly publishing out of the hands of third-party publishers and placing it back in the hands of the academy.

According to Prosser (2004), if the increased visibility is associated with high quality, the results may be tangible benefits to the institution in the form of continued or new public and private funding and increased applications from potential students and staff.

On Journal Publishing and Institutional Repository

McLendon (2005) states that the Institutional Repository (IR) concept has gained momentum as universities begin to question the logic of buying back its research, as libraries drop journal subscriptions due to publisher fees outstripping resources, and as taxpayers question



paying for research twice by funding the research itself follow by purchasing journal subscriptions to discover the research findings.

Rowlands and Joint (2005) feel the journal publishing sector is facing enormous challenges and opportunities as content increasingly migrates to the web. The value of this research is that it provides an objective, non-partisan, assessment of the attitudes and opinions of more than 5,000 senior researchers, a key stakeholder group, and thus contributes both to the development of public policy as well as more realistic commercial. Crow (2002) in his paper on Tine case for Institutional Repositories: A SPARC position' paper talks of the economic, market and technological foundations that sustained this symbiotic publisher-library market relationship have begun to shift. Several coinciding factors are forcing change in the structure of scholarly journal publishing. Bergman (2006) predicts that commercial journals, OA journals, and digital repositories will continue to co-exist as information resources for the scholarly community for the foreseeable future. Key elements which have created pressures for change in the scholarly communication system are reviewed: the development and expansion of the Internet and networked technologies, and rapidly increasing journal costs due to consolidation, pricing structures and title aggregating in the commercial journal publishing industry.

Joint (2006) suggests that libraries and librarians are well placed to give input to the metadata and digital preservation activities inherent



in building institutional repositories. On Policy Matters, De Beer (2005) workshop on IR policy matters, presents an overview of types of policies, as well as guidelines on constructing own institutional policies to promote the establishment of Open Access Institutional Repositories.

Drake (2008) opines that in establishing repositories, there are a variety of decisions to make. Policies, systems architecture, and other elements will depend on institutional context and the scope and purposes of the repository. The flexibility of an IR creates new challenges for policymakers.

For example, as academics move from one institution to another and collaborate with members of other organizations (both public and private), their needs must be accommodated through clear policies on deposit, accessibility and other issues (Drake 2004). Feels librarians both use and create institutional repositories. In establishing repositories, there are a variety of decisions to make. Policies, systems architecture, and other elements will depend on institutional context and the scope and purposes of the repository. Policies appropriate for an academic institution may not work in a corporate setting. The author has set up some of the key issues to consider when developing repositories: the institutional culture, the scope of the repository, content, access levels, legal aspects, standards, sustainability, and funding. Other policies will be necessary on document type and format, preservation, submission



and accession procedures, intellectual property rights, and metadata quality standards (Pinfield 2003).

According to Joint (2006) attitudes and policies need to be clarified so that a coherent approach to a range of different but related intellectual property (IP) matters such as plagiarism, self-archiving on research repositories and respect for commercially owned copyright material is uniformly developed.

The university at Exeter Research and Institutional Content archive (ERIC) ERIC have defined policies for all the features of an IR Metadata Policy, Data Policy, Content Policy, Submission Policy, and Preservation Policy.

On Archiving

Prosser (2004) shows that by harnessing the power of the internet, authors will be able to distribute their work to all interested readers - not just those lucky enough to have a subscription. It also describes how institutions can take responsibility for archiving their intellectual wealth and making it more widely available. Finally, the paper shows how the adoption of IRs and OA journals could bring about a change in the financial model of journal publishing, bringing cost savings to society and improving communications, while still preserving the functions of peer-review.

Waugh (2007) describes that during the design and implementation of The Public Record Office Victoria (PROV)



commissioned a digital archive; considerable attention was paid to the ingest function that accessions digital objects into the archive. In particular, the archive was designed to process large transfers, and particular care was taken to support archivists in managing the transfer and handling the inevitable errors.

Joint (2006) suggests that libraries and librarians are well placed to give input to the metadata and digital preservation activities inherent in building institutional repositories. They should be resourced to give more attention to such tasks. Joint (2006) tries to make a strong case for a librarian-mediated deposit rather than pure self-archiving as the future of building institutional repositories.

Encouraging authors to self-archiving to the IRs assure that the institution's intellectual assets are being collocated in an environment which will assure future access and increase the opportunity for preservation. (Crow 2002;

Wheatley, 2004). Several studies look at what motivates scholars to publish research and to go on and self-archive in IR (Swan and Brown, 2005; Houghton *et al.*, 2003; Swan *et al.*, 2005). Most scholarly authors state their motivations for publishing such as communication with peers, enhancing career prospects, building their CVs, gaining prestige and funding for future work. Authors select journals in which to publish after consideration of the journal's reputation, impact factor, coverage by



abstracting and indexing services, and increasingly by the availability of the journal online.

A recent study (Foster and Gibbons, 2005) has looked at faculty work practices, their research and their perceptions of IR, and proposes strategies to overcome misperceptions by faculty and to assist faculty with IR self archiving, so that it becomes clearly useful, and therefore happily performed, task and which will also encourage growth in IR content. Some feel the introduction of IR and the consequent easy access to scholarly publications will cause the cancellation of subscriptions to journals published by learned societies and commercial publishers and therefore force changes in the whole scholarly publishing paradigm, not just in the ways that people access information.

Also, IR may influence change in other newer aspects of scholarly information such as digital theses repositories (Lafferty and Edwards, 2004; Lafferty, 2005). Lafferty and Edwards opine that self-archiving in open archives IR ma, therefore, play the role of a disruptive technology predicting that existing organizations and industries can be made obsolete (or sustained) by changes in the paradigm within which they operate. Xia and Sun (2007) propose a group of factors that may be used to assess the success of open access self-archiving. It concentrates on self-archiving in institutional repositories. The authors emphasize the importance of examining content materials, particularly the availability of



full text versus abstracts and the deposits archived by authors versus by others.



Chapter III

METHODOLOGY

In gathering data, the researchers designed a project plan to monitor every task to be done, the network model or paradigm, the procedures in data gathering, the instrument used in data analysis and the sources of data.

Project plan

This project was conducted from **January 2019 to April 2019**

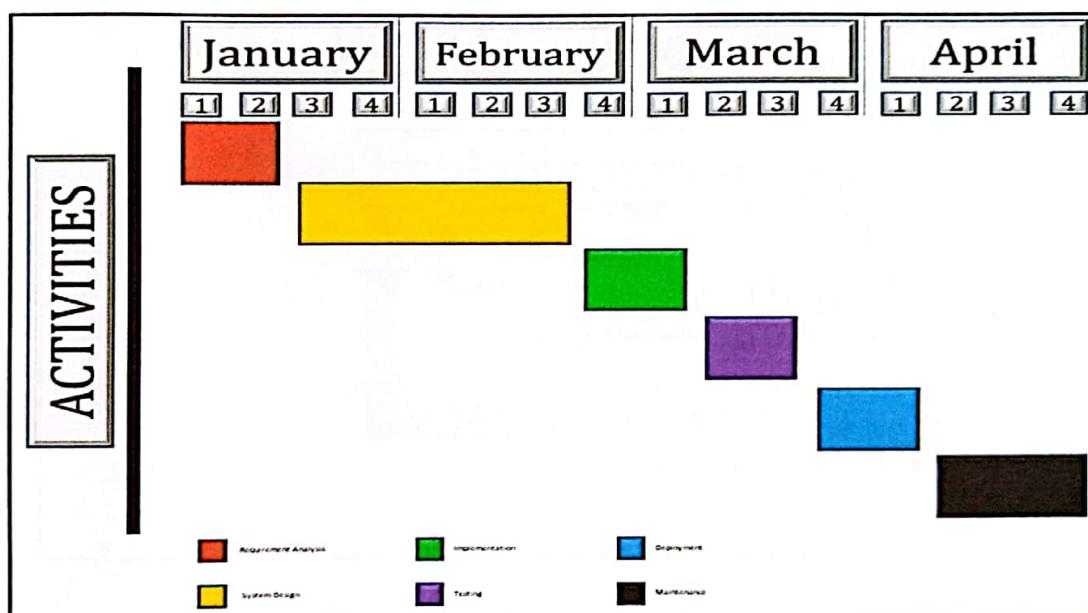


Figure 1. Gantt Chart

This figure shows the over-all schedule of activities that were undertaken by the researchers for the development of the project. The highlighted the week spent in the project. The researchers spent two weeks to gather the question of the project. On the third week of March 2019, the researchers conducted the implementation of the project. On the second and third week of March 2019, the researchers begin the



testing of the project to ensure if it is working. On the last week of March and the first week of April 2019, researchers are conducting the deployment of the project. And the researchers spent three weeks of maintenance of the project.

The Software Development Model

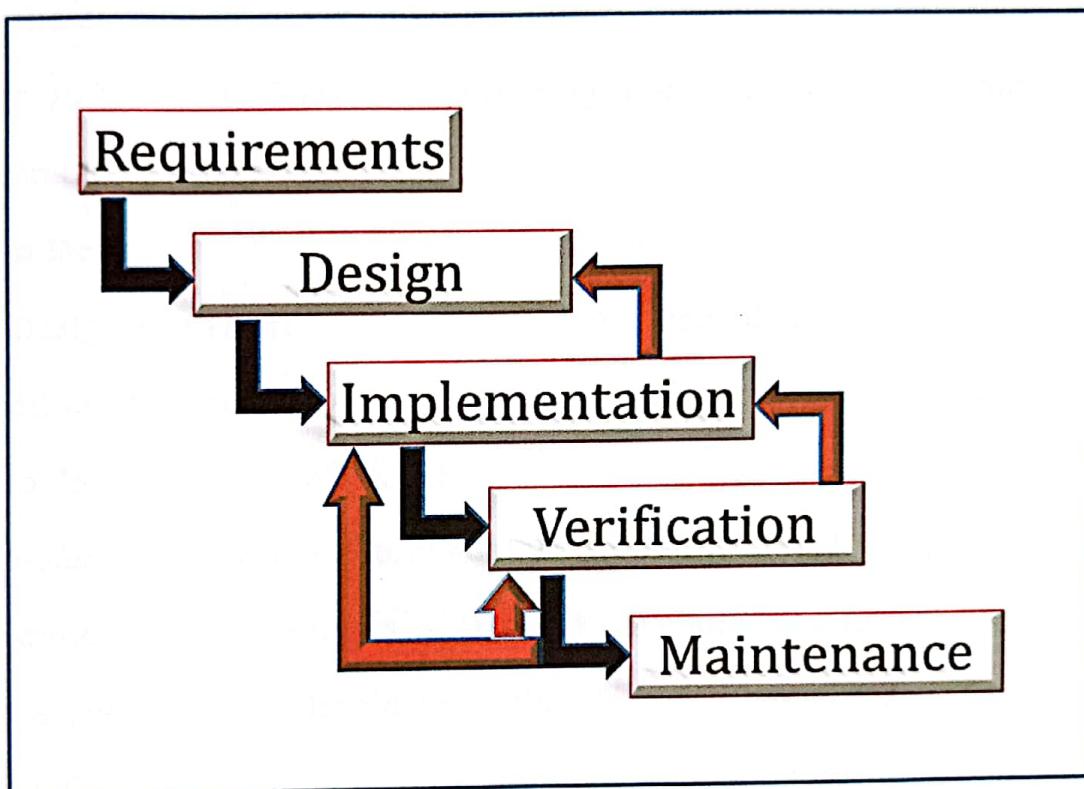


Figure 2. Iterative Waterfall Model

This figure 2 shows the Iterative Waterfall Model used by the proponents as their guidelines in making the ISPSC Research Repository. It consists of different phases wherein particular activities are required to be accomplished in every phrase. The phases in the Iterative Waterfall Model are as follows:



Requirements

Requirements are a set of function and constraint that the end user expects from the system.

The researchers need to complete all the requirement of the project because this will be the starting point in doing their project. The researchers used a direct interview from the selected good office of Library ISPSC Sta. Maria to gathering the necessary data for the development of the system.

System Design

Design is the creation of the construction of the project/system. This will be the sharing of ideas of the researchers about what they are going to do with their project.

Before starting the actual coding phases, it is highly important to understand the requirements of the end user and also have an idea of how the end product should look like. The requirement specifications from the first phase are studied here, and a system design prepared. The design helps in defining the overall system architecture. The system design specification serves as an input for the next phase of the model after interviewing the library of ISPSC Sta. Maria, the researchers, also asked the permission of the librarian if are they going to adapt the system.



Implementation

An implementation is a realization of an application, or execution of plan, idea, model, or design. With inputs from system design, the system is first developed in small programs called units, which are integrated into the next phase. After many researchers implemented all the information and source codes that are gathered for the construction of the system.

Verification

All the units developed in the implementation phase are integrated into a system after verifying of each unit. The researcher will verify all the aspects and interface to know if there are errors/faults within the project. The researcher asked the help of their technical critic to test the system to find out if there was an error or bug in the finish constructed system.

Maintenance

This phase of the model is virtually never-ending. Maintenance is intended to maintain or improve the health of some asset. The researcher will check the health of their project to maintain it efficient to use of the user.

There are some issues which come up in the client environment. To fix those issues, patches are released. Also, to enhance the product, some better versions are released. Maintenance is done to deliver these changes in the customer environment.



Data Gathering Procedure

Interview. The proponents gathered the needed information in developing the project entitled “ISPSC Repository System.” The researchers used a direct interview from the selected good office of Library ISPSC Sta. Maria Ilocos Sur. All answers to questions will be collected and analyzed.

Observation. The proponents were able to make observations to the said project about the process and how to use it.

Internet Searching. The proponents gathered the important formation's various websites through the internet.

Source of Data

ISPSC research repository system information was obtained from the office of ICS, where the plan be recommended for usage. During the conduct of the interview, the ISPSC librarian of Sta. Maria campus was interviewed to gather the most relevant information for the conduction of this study.

Data Categorization

The researcher utilized the five-point liked scale to score each item of the questionnaire in getting data on the functionality and usability of the developed system.

**Rating Scale**

5	4.30-5.00	Strongly Agree
4	3.50-4.29	Moderately Agree
3	2.70-3.49	Agree
2	1.90-2.69	Moderately Disagree
1	1.00-1.89	Strongly Disagree



Chapter IV

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Through a series of interviews, observation, internet searching conducted during data gathering, the researchers had formulated the following results.

Determining the current status of the research repository system of ISPSC Sta. Maria Campus.

Through the interview, the researchers came up with the following result.

The Current System

The current system of Ilocos Sur Polytechnic State College, Sta. Maria Campus library, the students and faculty need to go in the library to manually search for titles, years and authors of the capstone abstract.

The proponents had determined that the currents process in searching, borrowing, and returning a research manuscript book was done manually. The faculty and students need to go personally at the college library, and this process takes to much time.

That the library of the campus uses an existing process of a searching system wherein the faculty and student manually or go to the library to search a capstone manuscript, the faculty and student long waiting or stress to search the manuscript that they are searching.



They do not have an existing research repository system. The manual process that they follow in Ilocos Sur Polytechnic State College Sta. Maria campus for searching for research abstract is they need to go to the library and borrow a research manuscript.

The design and development of the ISPSC research repository system,

Based on the data gathered, the researchers used the following system requirements in the development of the system.

System Requirements

To run the system featuring ISPSC Research Repository, the following requirements are needed:

Hardware Requirements Specification

- Desktop/Laptop
- Monitor with a screen resolution of 1024 x 768
- Compatible Mouse and Keyboard
- Intel Celeron processor
- 4.00 GB RAM
- Printer for printing the Portable Document File (PDF)

Software Requirements

The system designed for a Windows-based that runs on:

- Microsoft Windows XP
-



- Windows 7
- Wamp2.4

The following diagrams represent the design and development of the system

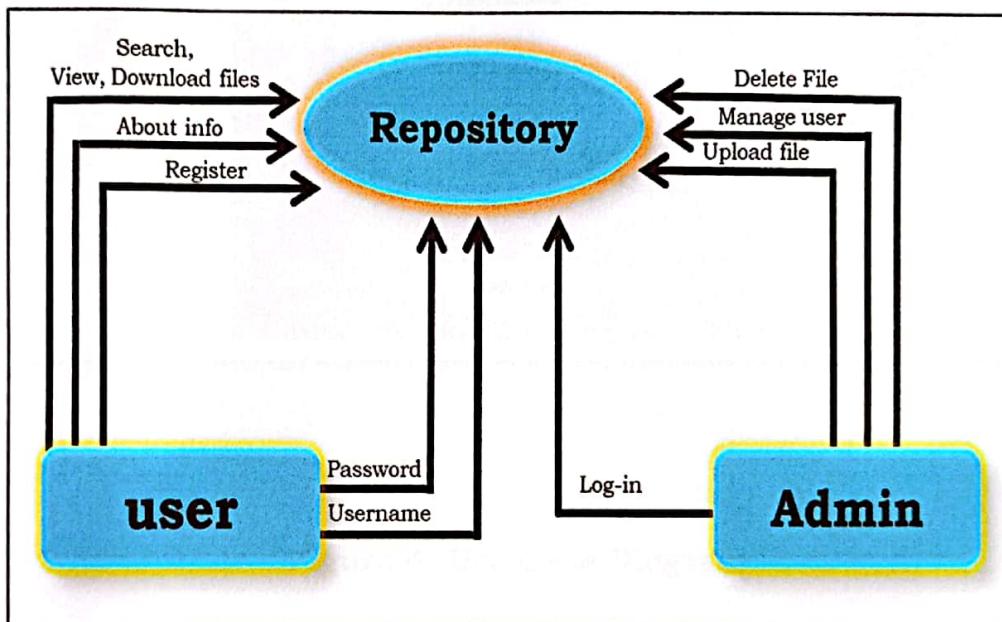


Figure 3. Context Diagram

This figure shows the process involved system where the user can easily search, view, and download links the R-Material. The developed system is at the center, and the admin has rules to the processing system.

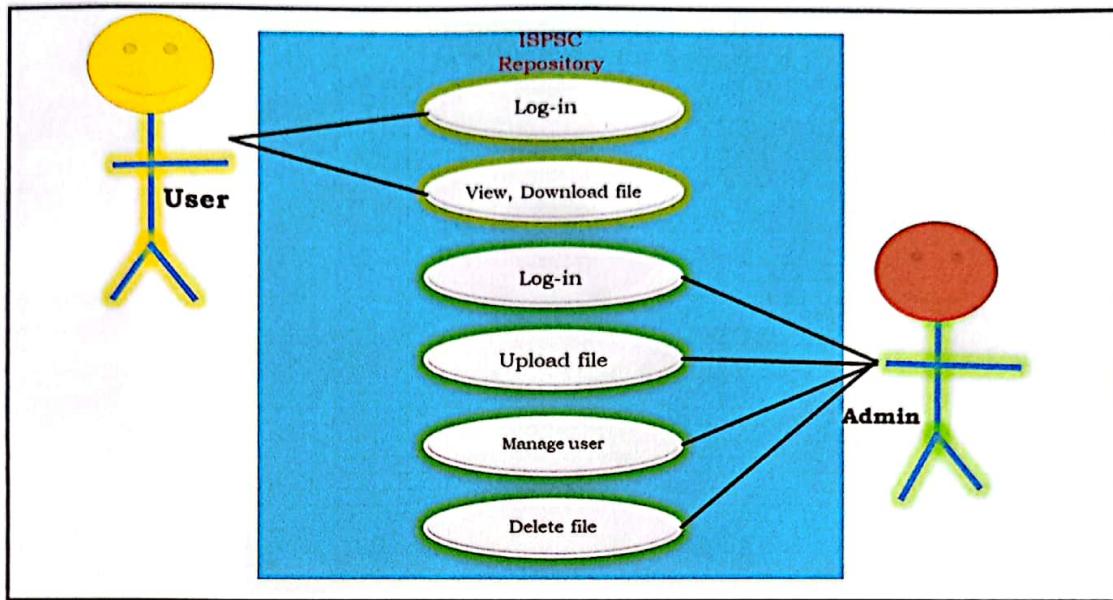


Figure 4. Use Case Diagram

This figure shows the use case diagram it shows the function of the Admin and user. The administrator is the only authorized person to add, edit, delete, and manage users. The users are only capable of viewing and downloading R-materials.

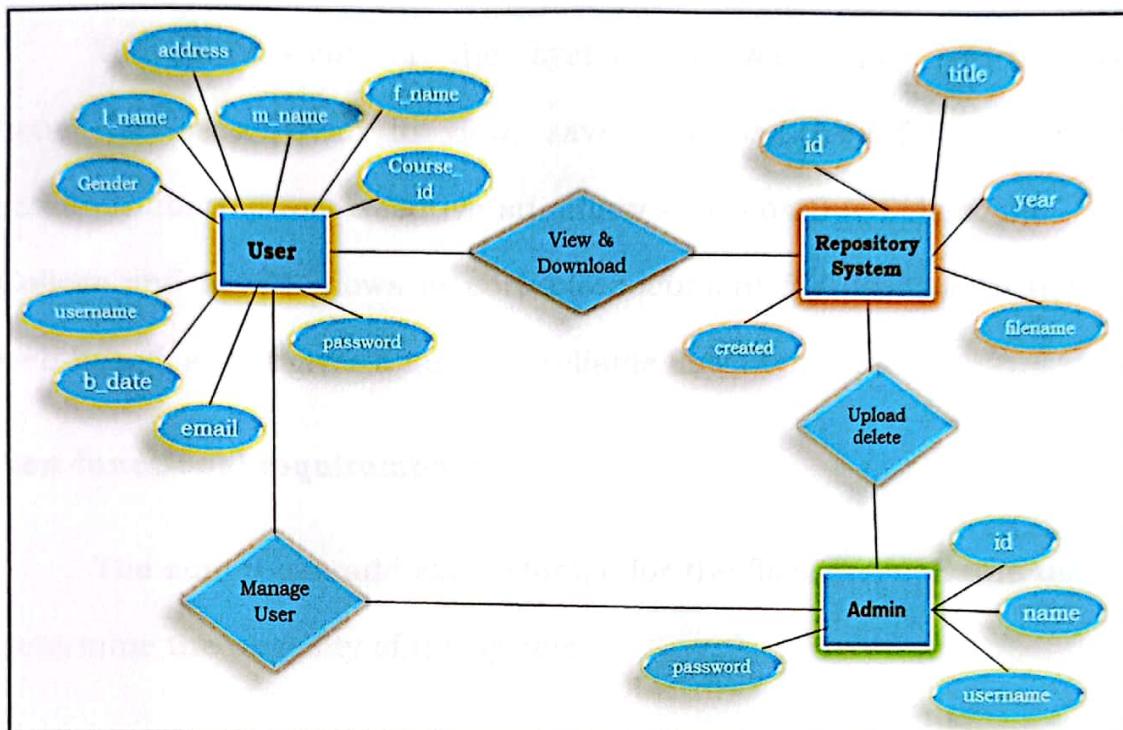


Figure 5. ER Diagram

This figure shows the Entity Relationship Diagram was used to describe the structure of the database. It is data modeling techniques that create a graphical representation of the entities. The admin uploads Research abstract and manages users, and the user is only capable of viewing and downloading the research abstract.



Functional Requirements

The component of the system is worthwhile for the said beneficiaries for them to view, save download files for the specific research abstract or executive summary of Ilocos Sur Polytechnic State College and it will shows in portable document file (PDF) form through web-based, and it gives a fast and reliable flow of information.

Non-functional requirements

The admin can add extra storage for the files. WAMMI was used to determine the usability of the system.

The system can run in any browser or web application such as Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox, Internet Explorer. The operating system is required to manage computer and enables to communicate with the peripherals such as monitor, keyboard, mouse or printer: and control the flow of commands and data and form the data programs or application.



Database Schema

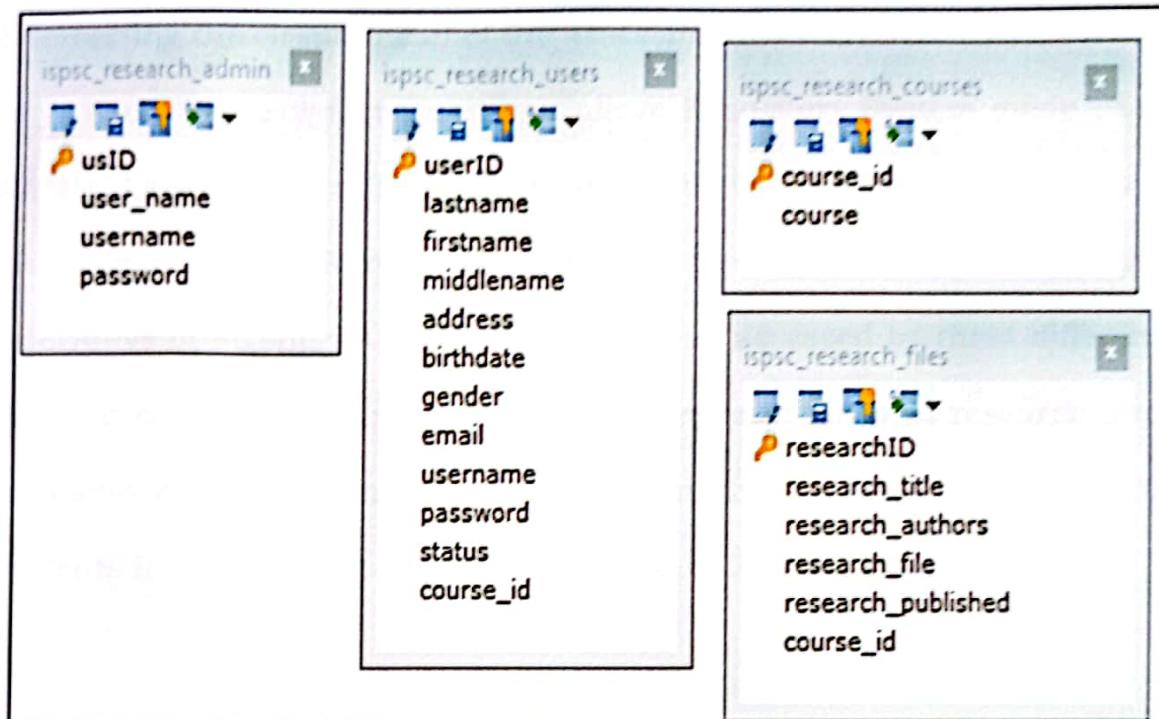


Figure 6. Database Schema

This figure shows the database schema of the developed system of the Research Repository system for ISPSC Sta, Maria Campus, the system is easy to use program that allows the main user (administrator) to upload, delete, search and manage user information. And for the user, it can easily view and download the file uploaded by the administrator.

Development and Testing



After the development of the ISPSC Repository System, the system was tested, and the researchers used the WAMMI Questionnaire in determining the Grand mean of the assessment of the usability.

Ilocos Sur Polytechnic State College Repository System made uses WAMMI Questionnaire. The lowest rate of the WAMMI Questionnaire is 1 with a descriptive of Strongly Disagree, and the highest rate is 5, with the descriptive of Strongly Agree. The system was assessed by three different research coordinators in the college, one representative in research and extension office and one representative in the college library and 20 students in the different department a total of 25 respondents.

**Table 1. Summary on Assessment of the Functionality & Usability of the Developed Website**

Features of the Website	Mean	Description
1. This website has much that is of interest to me.	4.32	SA
2. It is easy to move around on this website.	4.32	SA
3. I can quickly find what I want on this website.	4.60	SA
4. This website seems logical to me.	4.60	SA
5. It can save more time using this website.	4.52	SA
6. The pages on this website are very attractive.	4.36	SA
7. I feel in control when I'm using this website.	4.24	MA
8. This website helps me find what I am looking for.	4.44	SA
9. I can easily contact the people I want to on this website.		MA
4.28		
10. I feel efficient when I'm using this website.	4.48	SA
11. Using this website for the first time is easy.	4.40	SA
12. I get what I expect when I clicked on things on this website.	4.60	SA
13. Everything on this website is easy to understand.	4.48	SA
14. It is easy to tell if this website has what I need.	4.60	SA
15. I like using this website.	4.68	SA
Overall Grand Mean	4.50	SA

LEGEND:

4.30-5.00 Strongly Agree
3.50-4.29 Moderately Agree

As showed from the table, as overall grand mean 4.50 described as "Strongly Agree." This indicates that the proposed ISPSC Research Repository will be useful for the institution of the faculty and students of the college. This also suggests that the proposed system will serve as data bank were products of researches would be kept, which will essentially become a repository. Thus, making it more accessible for the faculty, students, and other researchers.



Description of the Prototype

The developed system provides the student with an alternative and fast searching of the research abstract. The system can be accessed offline or web-based, the administrator is responsible for providing the research materials (R-materials) abstract for faculty and students. The following figure shows the different wireframes of the system.



Screenshots

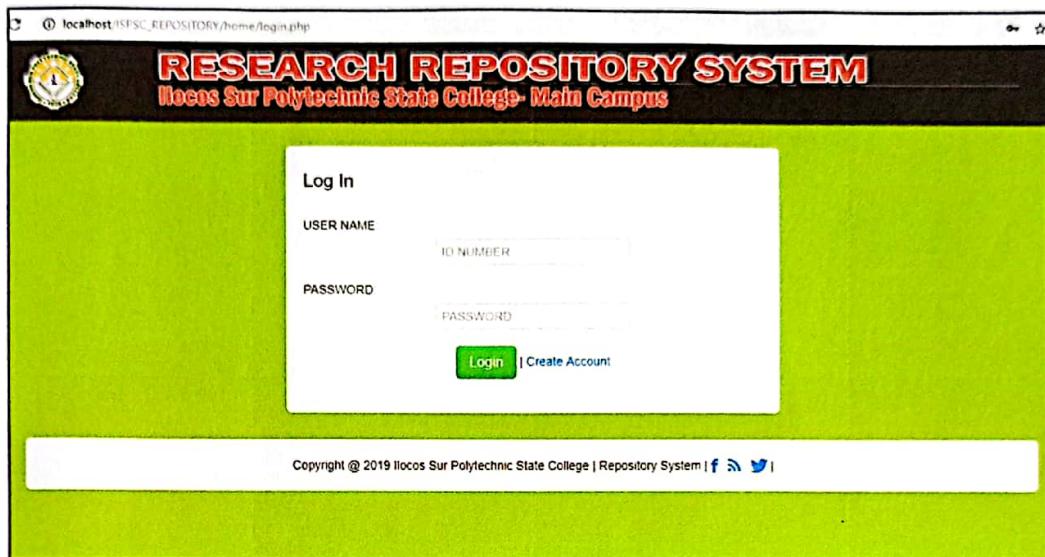


Figure 7. User Log in Page

This figure shows the users login page. The user will require to Log-in the Username and Password register by the user. The user can also Log in if the administrator confirms the status.



RESEARCH REPOSITORY SYSTEM
Ilocos Sur Polytechnic State College- Main Campus

Create Account

Grade:

Last Name:

First Name:

Middle Name:

Gender:

Birthdate:

Address:

Email:

ID Number:

Password:

Copyright © 2010 Ilocos Sur Polytechnic State College | Repository System | f | s | t

Figure 8. User Sign up Page

This figure shows the users sign up page. The user requires to sign up the form to log in in the system.



Figure 9. Admin Log in Page

This figure shows the log-in page of the administrator. The administrator may log-in into its account to access the system.

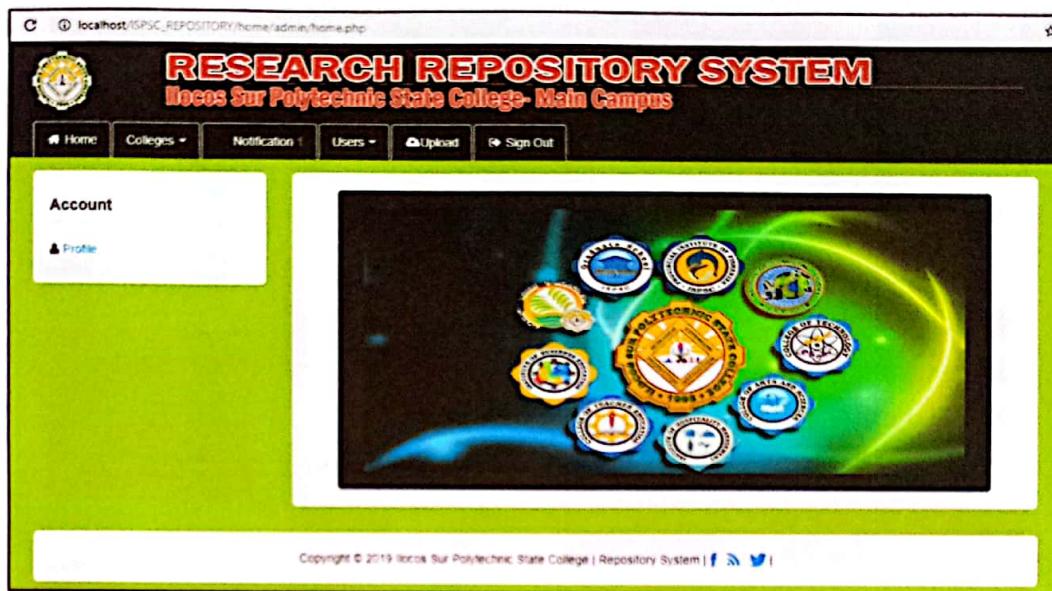


Figure 10. Admin Home Page

This figure shows the admin home page where the admin can see the uploaded research abstract, and see user information, and it also uploads the research abstract.



The screenshot shows the 'RESEARCH REPOSITORY SYSTEM' interface for 'Ilocos Sur Polytechnic State College- Main Campus'. The 'College of Computing Studies' is selected in the sidebar. The main area displays a list of uploaded documents:

Title	Author	Action
BODY SYSTEMS QUEST (2018)	GINA MAE VILLANUEVA	Delete Preview
CHURCH DOCUMENT MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (2018)	AJ PAGATPATAN	Delete Preview
STUDENT GATE PASS SYSTEM USING RADIO FREQUENCY IDENTIFICATION (RFID) IN ISPSC STA. MARIA CAMPUS (2018)	LOYD JUAQUIN	Delete Preview

Showing 1 to 3 of 3 entries

Copyright © 2019 Ilocos Sur Polytechnic State College | Repository System | [f](#) [r](#) [t](#) [i](#)

Figure 11. Admin Abstract/Executive Summary Page

This figure shows the admin abstract/executive summary that uploaded by the administrator. The administrator can search, delete, and preview the uploaded abstract/executive summary.



The screenshot shows a web-based administrative interface for a research repository system. The header features the college's logo and the title "RESEARCH REPOSITORY SYSTEM" in large red letters, with "Ilocos Sur Polytechnic State College- Main Campus" below it. A navigation bar includes links for Home, Colleges, Notification 1, Users, Upload, and Sign Out. On the left, there's a sidebar titled "Account" with a "Profile" link. The main content area is titled "College Research". It displays a table with one entry:

ID NUMBER	NAME	EMAIL	ADDRESS	DEPARTMENT	Status
A15-00894	bayugokrishnaA	krisha@yahoo.com	sta. maria	College of Computing Studies	Confirm

Below the table, a message says "Showing 1 to 1 of 1 entries". At the bottom, there are links for "Previous" and "Next", and social media icons for Facebook, Twitter, and LinkedIn. The footer contains copyright information: "Copyright © 2019 Ilocos Sur Polytechnic State College | Repository System | f | r | t |".

Figure 12. Admin Notification Page

This figure shows the admin notification page. The admin will notify when new users register and confirm the user to log in to the system.



The screenshot shows a web application titled "RESEARCH REPOSITORY SYSTEM" for "Ilocos Sur Polytechnic State College- Main Campus". The interface includes a navigation bar with links for Home, Colleges, Notifications, Users, Upload, and Sign Out. On the left, there's a sidebar for "Account" with a "Profile" option. The main content area is titled "College Research" and displays a table of user information. The table has columns for Name, Gender, Email, Address, Departments, and Status. There are 10 records per page, and the search bar is empty. The users listed are:

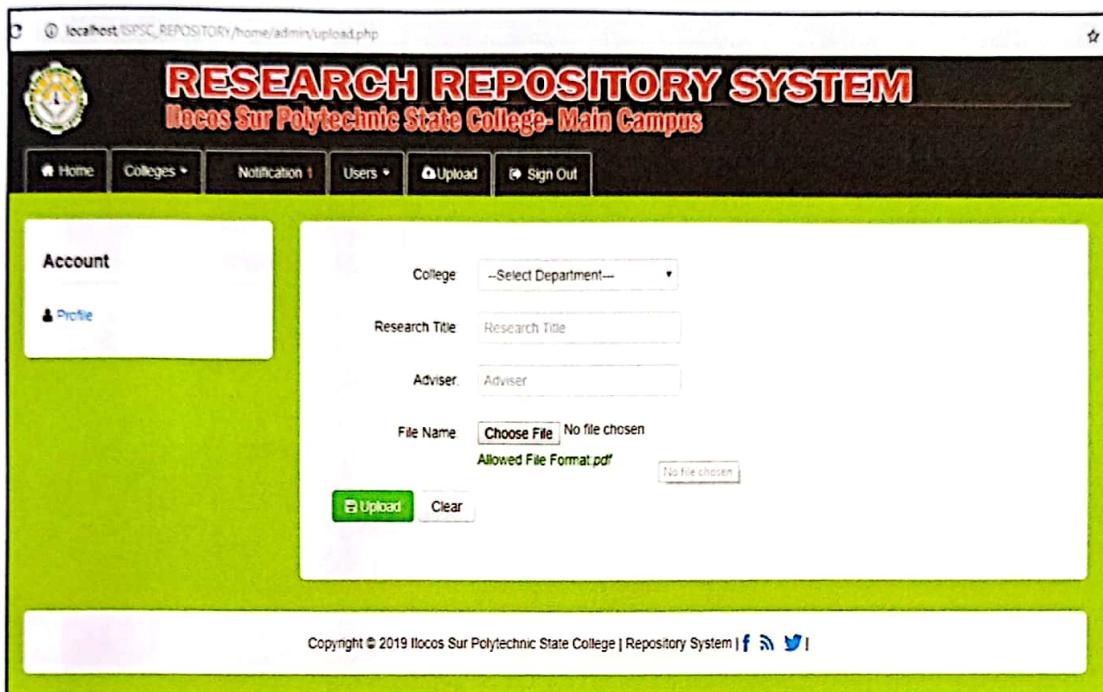
Name	Gender	Email	Address	Departments	Status
Cabalo Jr EliseoS	Male	Kailangankita12@gmail.com	Casilagan, Narvacan, Ilocos Sur	College of Computing Studies	Connected
LayaMark JeffreyR	Male	jeffreylaya6@gmail.com	Nanguneg West, Narvacan Ilocos Sur	College of Computing Studies	Connected
POLYTECHNICSS	Male	method3130@gmail.com	SSS	College of Computing Studies	Connected
vilioriarennerc	Male	rennierzvilia@gmail.com	mapisi, nagbukel	College of Computing Studies	Connected

Showing 1 to 4 of 4 entries

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Figure 13. User Information

This figure shows the information about the user of the system. In this page, it displays the registered user. The user information shows the name, gender, address, college departments and also shows the status of the user.



The screenshot shows the Admin Upload page of the Research Repository System. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Home, Colleges, Notification 1, Users, Upload, and Sign Out. The main content area has a green header labeled "Account" and "Profile". Below this, there are fields for "College" (dropdown menu), "Research Title" (text input), "Adviser" (text input), and "File Name" (input field with "Choose File" button). A note specifies "Allowed File Format: pdf". There are also "Upload" and "Clear" buttons. At the bottom of the page, a copyright notice reads "Copyright © 2019 Ilocos Sur Polytechnic State College | Repository System | f | r | t | l".

Figure 14. Admin Upload Page

This figure shows the Admin Upload Page. In this page, it displays the administrator upload page. You need to select your department and choose the file that you need to upload; the system can only allow portable document file format.



Figure15. Users Home Page

This figure shows the user home page of the system. The page shows the profile of the user on the menu; the user also can change the password of the user account. And also, shows the different College department and the vision, mission, core values and goals of Ilocos Sur Polytechnic State College.



The screenshot shows the 'RESEARCH REPOSITORY SYSTEM' interface for Ilocos Sur Polytechnic State College - Main Campus. On the left, there's a sidebar with a 'Menu' section containing links to Home, Profile, and Sign Out. Below that is an 'AUTHOR' section with a 'Search' button and a list of categories: 1 GRADUATES, 2 CAFE, 3 CHM, 4 CCS, 5 CTE, and 6 All. The main content area displays the user's profile information: Account Status Active, ID Number A5 00779, Lastname villoria, Firstname rennier, Middle c, Address mapisi, nagbukel, Birthdate 1998-08-05, Gender Male, and Email rennierzvilloria@gmail.com. There's also a 'Change Password' link. At the bottom of the page, a copyright notice reads 'Copyright @ 2019 Ilocos Sur Polytechnic State College | Repository System | f r t |'.

Figure 16. Users Profile Page

This figure shows the user's profile page. In this page, it shows the account status, ID number, last name, first name, middle initial, address, birthdate, gender, email, and also the user can change the password.



The screenshot shows the homepage of the Research Repository System. At the top, there is a header with the college's logo and the text "RESEARCH REPOSITORY SYSTEM Ilocos Sur Polytechnic State College- Main Campus". On the left side, there is a sidebar with a "Menu" section containing links for "Home", "Profile", and "Sign Out". Below the menu is a "College Department" section with a dropdown menu for "AUTHOR" and a "Search" button. The main content area displays a table of uploaded research abstracts. The table has columns for "Title", "Author", and "Action". There are three entries listed:

Title	Author	Action
BODY SYSTEMS QUEST (2018)	GINA MAE VILLANUEVA	Preview
CHURCH DOCUMENT MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (2018)	AJ PAGATPATAN	Preview
STUDENT GATE PASS SYSTEM USING RADIO FREQUENCY IDENTIFICATION (RFID) IN ISPSC STA MARIA CAMPUS (2018)	LOYD JUAQUIN	Preview

At the bottom of the page, there is a copyright notice: "Copyright © 2019 Ilocos Sur Polytechnic State College | Repository System | |".

Figure 17. Title Page

This figure shows the list of uploaded research abstract/executive summary and on the upper left side of the table search bar is located if you like to search the title of a research abstract. The user can preview and download the uploaded research abstract/executive summary.

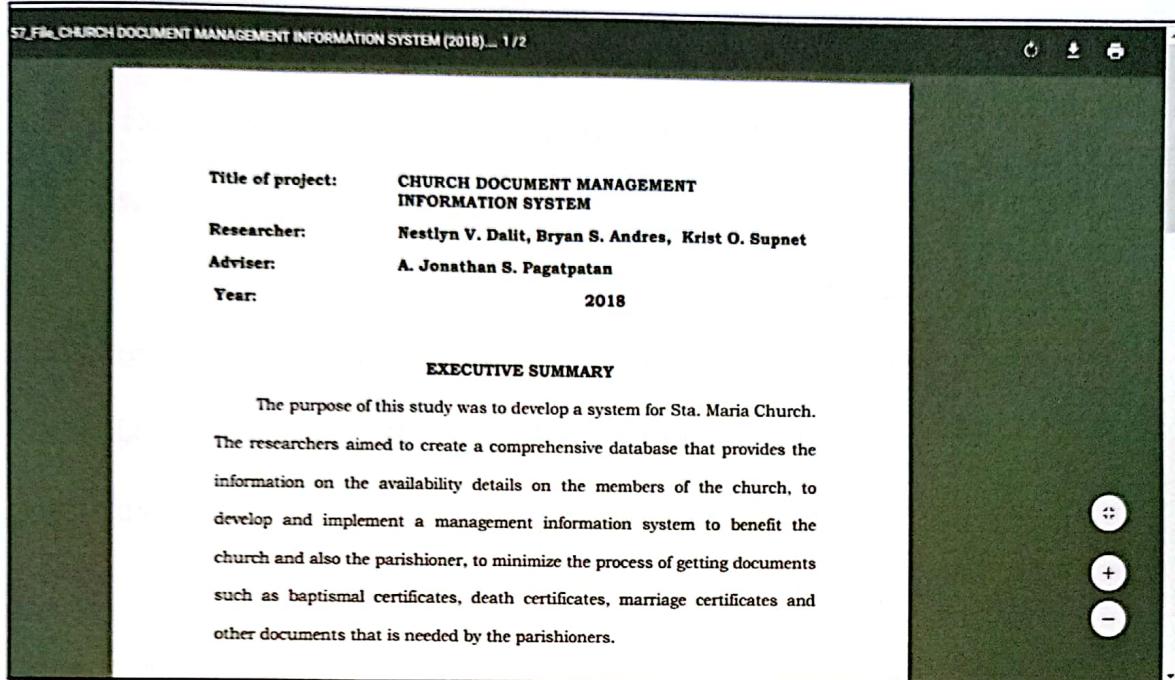


Figure 16. PDF Page

This figure shows the preview of a Portable document file (PDF) of the selected research title. The user can also download, rotate, and print.



Implementation Plan

There are two implementation options for the ISPSC Research Repository System. First, online access and second, offline access.

For online access, the system should be uploaded to a web hosting site so that it will be accessible anytime through the internet. The Librarian of ICS should identify the persons who will be responsible for the maintenance of the site.

For the offline access, the system should have to be installed in the server of the computer of the library and research office and will be accessed only by those computers. The College Librarian or ICS faculty serves to be the administrator and should the one who will be responsible for the maintenance of the site.

It requires a hardware device and software products. For the hardware device requires a Desktop/laptop, Monitor, compatible mouse and keyboard, Intel core processor, and strongly WIFI connection. For the software products, it also requires a Microsoft Windows XP, Windows 7, and for the server Wampp2.4.



Chapter V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, RECOMMENDATION

This chapter contains the summary, findings, conclusion, and recommendation of the researchers.

Summary

This study generally aimed to develop a Research Repository System which will be a compendium of the capstone abstract of the Ilocos Sur Polytechnic State College, Sta. Maria campus. Specifically, It aimed to achieve the following objectives. To determine the current status of the research repository system of ISPSC, Sta. Maria, to design and develop an ISPSC research repository system and to test the functionality and usability of the developed system.

This system enabled to manage the Research abstract to provide an alternative and fast researching of the research abstract. The system could be accessed offline or web-based, the administrator is responsible for providing the research material abstract for faculty and students. It will also decrease the students going to the library to make a transaction or searching research abstract.

The proponents made use of the iterative waterfall model because of its suites to the study. Data were gathered using interview, document analysis, observation, internet searching, and questionnaire using WAMMI with 25 respondents with a grand mean of 4.50 with a



descriptive of Strongly Agree. The requirements were based on the current manual system being analyzed, improvements were identified, and the concept of the proposed system was developed.

Findings

1. The current system being used at Ilocos Sur Polytechnic State College is manual searching of the research abstract. The problem encountered: time-consuming for faculty and student in manual searching, an unorganized research book, and it can't be taken home. That's why the researcher came up with a research repository which provides more organized, alternative, easy to access, and fast searching of the research abstract.
2. The proponents designed and developed the web-based Research Repository System for ISPSC regarding, returning and borrowing of research book is done manually.
3. In the conduct of the study, the following functionality and usability test resulted in a grand mean of 4.5 with a descriptive of Moderately Agree.

Conclusion

Based on the findings of the study, the following conclusions were drawn:



- 1) The existing process of borrowing and returning of research papers is a paper-based manual transaction.
- 2) The developed system of ISPSC Repository System stores research papers in electronic format for faster and easier searching.
- 3) The developed system is functional and usable.

Recommendation

Based on the findings and conclusions, the researchers highly recommend the following:

1. The existing manual process of searching materials in the ISPSC Library should be replaced with a computer-based research repository system.
2. The designed research repository system for the ISPSC library must be used for easier and faster access, viewing and downloading research outputs.
3. The system should be implemented in all the campuses in the ISPSC and should cover all the research part.



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