

**CEMETERY GEOGRAPHICAL MAP: A LOCATOR SYSTEM FOR THE  
CEMETERY OF OUR LADY OF ASSUMPTION  
STA. MARIA, ILOCOS SUR**

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## Chapter I

### INTRODUCTION

#### Project Context

Having a cemetery in a community provides great importance to the locale. It serves as a place where loved ones gather and honor the life of the dead ones. A cemetery is an important part of end life decisions, with their own funeral plot being an immensely personal choice. Picking out their final resting place will give a peace of mind and help them cope with their mortality. Cemeteries are large place to bury their loved ones at the end of their lives, allowing them to live in their memories and giving them place to visit with those who are no longer with us.

According to Barnes (2017), historic cemeteries are important endangered cultural landscapes. The grave markers exhibit local craftsmanship and tell stories about the people who once lived in a place. Over the years cemeteries have become almost as important as my trowel to my work as an archeologist. A historical archeologist realized the value of cemeteries when conducting research on a former African American community in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia. Archeology provided a certain amount of information about the former enslaved laborers who had owned the rocky land. Historic documents and oral history provided another layer of information. Yet it was not until I located the historic cemetery in which these families were buried that I was able to connect the



dots between the documents and material culture and give names to these people without history.

Research Station Archeologist for the Arkansas Archeological Survey conducted a research regarding the public outreach and education in cemetery development. Community members call to ask for help documenting their local, often abandoned, cemeteries. People want to know what they can do and where they should start in order to protect and preserve their cemetery. Today, they are preparing for a cemetery mapping workshop. The first step for preserving a cemetery is documenting its existing condition. This can be done with fancy equipment such as total station mapping or GPR but this is often costly. Teaching people to map a cemetery using compasses and tape measures, to photograph and record inscriptions, and to clean headstones carefully is also part of their work. Archeology is more than just digging. They often use tools other than our trowels. Mapping with a compass and a tape measure is often one of the first things an archeologist learns and it is an invaluable tool for documenting a cemetery.

According to Charles (2013), cemeteries are not exactly the type of destinations that tourists write on their bucket list, and it's not hard to see why. It is that one place we most associate with death. After all, this is where the departed are laid to rest. Most of us only find ourselves here when we pay respects to a loved one who has left us for good, or when it is All Souls' Day, the time that we honor their memory. Otherwise, many do

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not see a reason compelling enough to push us out of our way to visit a graveyard. And truth is told, aside from the creeps they give, most cemeteries look alike but there are exceptions.

### **Purpose and Description**

The Grave locator add-on works to allow cemeteries to plot and display the location of graves within an intuitive interface. Visitors and new staff members can quickly find graves without assistance or explore cemeteries at ground-level right from their computers or phone. Therefore, it was found beneficial to the following:

**To Relatives of the Deceased.** The researchers want to help them in locating their dead relatives, using the system locator which is systematic and manageable. Through surfing the mobile phone or any devices with the use of internet connection, they can easily locate now the exact location of the tomb of their relative. Those who are not well-familiar to the location of their relatives and friend are the beneficiaries of the system.

**To the Cemetery Administrators.** The employee of the Municipality of Sta. Maria who are in charge in monitoring the proposed system and updates the data in adding names of deceased in the cemetery of Sta. Maria would make their work faster and more convenient.

**To the Future Researchers.** The result of this study serves as the basis for the future researchers for developing better outputs and future reference for researchers who have interest in the same related project.



## Objectives of the Project

The general objective of this study was to improve the management of the Sta. Maria, Ilocos Sur in terms of mapping the location of the tombs and providing information of the deceased using the automated cemetery grave locator in Sta. Maria, Ilocos Sur Cemetery. The aim of the project was to assist with the location of unmarked graves and ultimately, the identification of bodies of deceased. This study was dealt to assess the utility of Cemetery Geographical Map in the analysis of data on burial sites.

Specifically, it sought to achieve the following objectives:

1. To determine the current/existing process of locating tombs in the Sta. Maria Cemetery;
2. To develop a web-based tomb locator for Sta. Maria Cemetery; and
3. To test the usability of the system.

## Problem of the Research

Generally, the researchers developed this system to reduce, and minimize the area; and to practice time management in finding the grave of their deceased relatives.

Specifically, this study sought to answer the following questions:

1. What are the difficulties encountered by the relative of the deceased of the Sta. Maria, Ilocos Sur cemetery?
2. What is/are the most convenient ways of finding the grave of their departed loved ones?



3. What are the problems in managing the records and documentation of the deceased in Sta. Maria, Ilocos Sur Cemetery?

#### **Scope and Limitation**

The system was required to search the exact name of the tomb of death in the cemetery. This system can locate the grave by searching the name of the deceased person with the right information about the deceased such as their exact location, full name, birthdates, and the day they died as we can see in their tomb stones. It has a feature to add data from vacant space or area in the cemetery of Sta. Maria. Because the land has subdivisions of four to five (4-5) land owners per area, it can be updated if someone wants to add in the same grave. This can be run using the internet connection.

The system was limited to record the existing content or information of the tomb of the grave of the cemetery. The existing system does not provide you all the information written in the tomb but at least the system brought the client to the exact and nearest destination.



## **Chapter II**

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

The study of related literature was based on the existing researched system which related that may compare and adopt additional information about the study, development of the manual way of searching the tombs of dead.

According to Smith (2007), this research investigates the ways in which cemeteries have been studied internationally and within New Zealand, and from these studies, a set of 8 research questions were developed and tested in a pilot study carried out in the Northern Cemetery of Dunedin. The Northern Cemetery is a category 1 protected site on the Historic Places Trust's list, as it is one of the earliest cemeteries in New Zealand that interred the public in a non-denominational layout. This pilot study was based on Edgar's (1995) Master's project in the Southern Cemetery's Presbyterian section, and adopted many of his classification forms, but also recorded several attributes from other national studies. This investigation consisted of 52 randomly selected plots from the within the 200 blocks of the cemetery, spanning the whole period of occupation from 1873 to the current year. The 8 research questions investigated the relationships between the historical context (particularly class, society, and ideology) and the physical remains of the plots (through the plot dimensions, location, material, morphology, inscriptions, and iconography).



The study identified a set of four classes within the cemetery that were dependent on the physical dimensions and location of the plot, and also discovered that several of the physical attributes varied depending on the class. These attributes were also investigated in terms of their changes over time and compared to the ideological and social contexts to identify if there was a relationship between them. While the sample was not large enough for an accurate study of the social and ideological changes during the period of occupation, the pilot study investigated many physical attributes of the plots in details that suggested patterns that would become clearer in a larger study.

According to Anderson(2008),the authors of this report were contacted by Maria Mikellide, of the ICRC delegation in Baku, and asked to assist with a GIS-based project for mapping alleged and known burial sites, which relate to persons missing as a result of the 1992-1994 armed conflict in and around NagornoKarabakh, Azerbaijan. Previous research in archaeological, historic, and forensic contexts has demonstrated the potential of using “spatial thinking” and analysis to understanding human behaviour related to the disposal of the dead (e.g., Congram(2013); Congram et al. forthcoming; Löwenborg(2009); Lundrigan forthcoming). The application of GIS analysis in this context, however, is new and its utility has not yet been well established. Author/Researcher Qualifications Dr. Derek Congram is a Forensic Archaeologist and Anthropologist. He has a BA (Hons) in Criminology, an MSc in Forensic Archaeology, an MA in

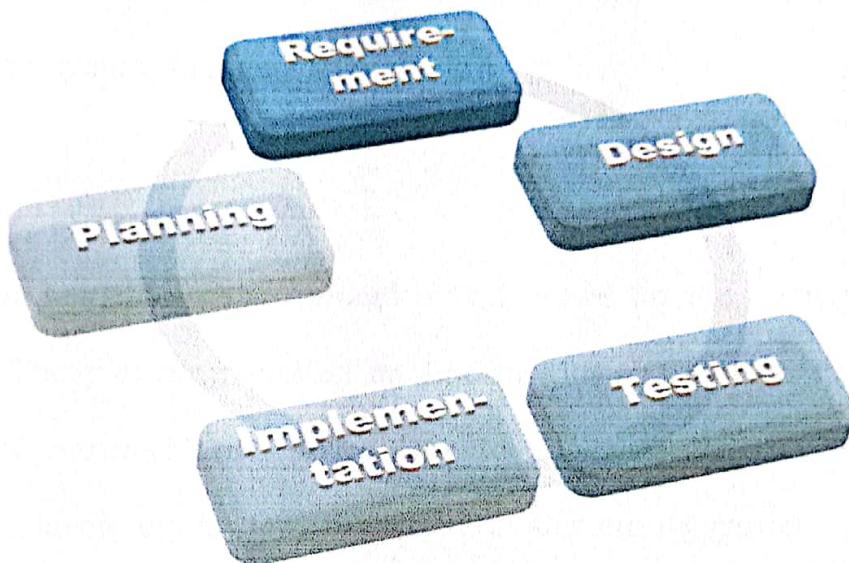
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International Politics, and a PhD in Archaeology, with a specialization in bioarcheology (the study of human remains in archaeological contexts). He has conducted forensic and humanitarian investigations of missing persons in 17 countries since 1999 for organizations including the United Nations, International Criminal Court, International Committee of the Red Cross, the Argentine Forensic Anthropology Team, and the United States Departments of Defense and Justice. Dr. Arthur "Gill" Green is a Geographer. He has a BSc in Anthropology and International Relations, an MSc in Natural Resource Management, and a PhD in Geography. His work, research, and teaching focuses on post-conflict land use management. He specializes in geospatial analysis and the use of GIS in post-conflict contexts. He is currently a post-doctoral fellow in the Department of Geography at the University of British Columbia in Canada and teaches on topics including the geography of conflict, geographic data analysis (spatial statistics), and human geography.



## Software Development Model / Paradigm



**Figure 1. Software Model**

Rapid Application Development (RAD) describes a method of software development which heavily emphasizes rapid prototyping and iterative delivery. The RAD model was, therefore, a sharp alternative to typical waterfall development model, which often focused largely on planning and sequential design practices. The researchers used RAD for it suited the need of the system that has developed. The developed system had undergone division of requirement into various builds multiple development cycle take place, made the life cycle a “Rapid Application Model”. Cycles were divided up to smaller, more easily knowledge modules. Each module passes through the planning, requirements, and design, testing and implementation phases. A working version of software is produced during



the first module, so the researchers will have working software early on during the software life cycle. Each subsequent released of the module adds function to the previous released. The process continues until the completed system is achieved.

### **Phases**

#### **Planning**

The cemetery geographical map focused on the creation of a locator system. The planning started on finding the solution on how to help the people of Santa Maria, Ilocos Sur to easily locate the tombs of their deceased loved ones. The researchers started in gathering data in the cemetery of Our Lady of Assumption Santa Maria, Ilocos Sur.

#### **Requirement**

The processed of gathering and interpreting facts, diagnosing problem and recommending improvements to the system.

The requirement phase gathered information about the current system of cemetery map locator and as the developers came up with the idea of developing a locator system that benefits the people of Santa Maria, Ilocos Sur.

#### **Design**

During this phase, all the requirements and recommended improvements will be enhance and corrected. System design helps in specifying the software, desire features and system requirements to define the overall system architecture.

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## Testing

The locator system undergo special testing environment to check for failures, errors and bugs. This phase help them to change or fix the failures appear in the testing phase.

## Implementation

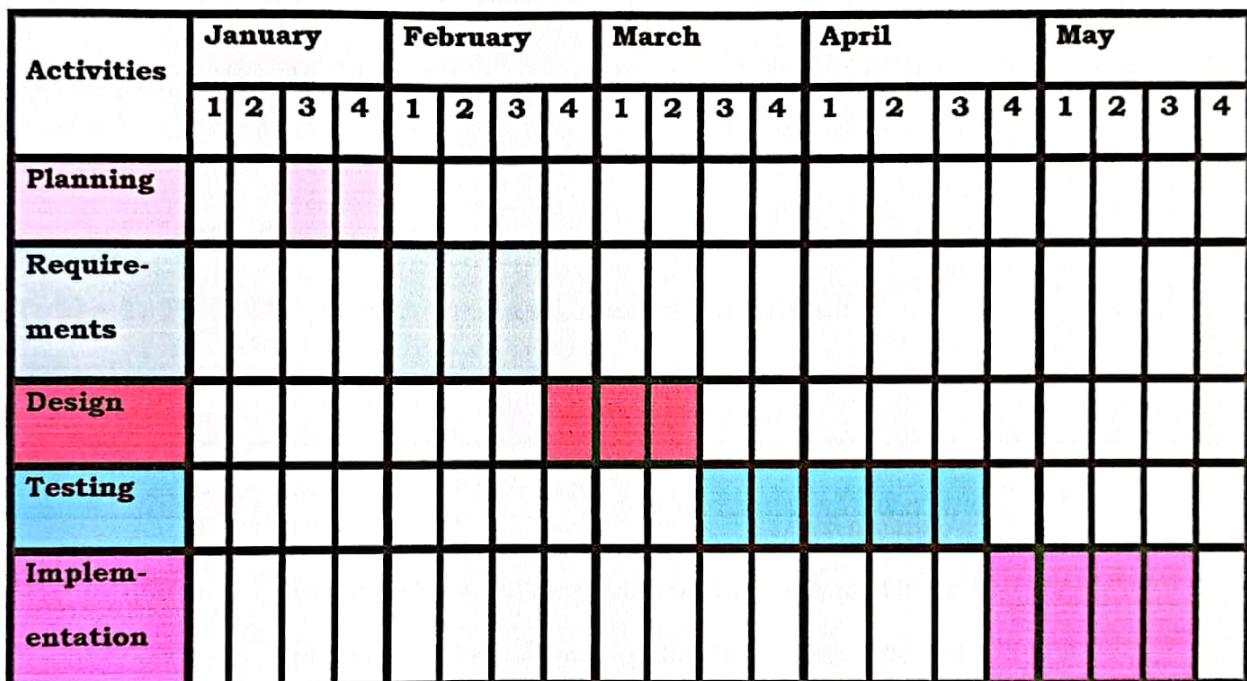
Once the system testing is done, all the failures are fix and the locator system runs properly. The product will be deployed to the Santa Maria local government unit and ready for use.



### Chapter III

### METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the project plan, data gathering instrument, software development methodology, that will use and source of data gathering procedure of the developed cemetery locator system.



**Figure 2. Gantt Chart of Activities**

Figure 2 shows the activities in the completion of the said project. It can be seen in the Gantt chart of the activities that the longest activities conducted was testing and implementation.

Furthermore, it can be seen from the figure the activities would be undertaken from each activity. These activities applied the RAD model because it is mainly used to know the workflow or process to understand and analyze positive changes.



## Project Plan

Project planning is the guiding discipline of organizing, securing and managing resource to bring successful completion of the project goals and objectives.

The capstone project was started on January 2019 to May 2019. The researchers adopted the five stages of Rapid Application Model in developing the locator system which are the planning, requirements, design, testing and implementation.

## Project Team Assignment

**Table 1. Role Requirements and Responsibilities**

| Roles       | Function  | Person Involve   |
|-------------|---|--|
| Programmers | Building and coded the system   | RedentorSalud and<br>Karl Tejada   |
| Documenters | Responsible in taking notes on the process of the project, gathering data needed and write up of the manuscript | Glysar Grace Martinez<br>Jovy Mae Dela Cruz<br>Jessa Sabado and<br>Elnita Blanco                                 |
| Designers   | Responsible in the design of the project  | RedentorSalud and<br>Karl Tejada   |
| Analyst     | Review and assure the quality of the system   | Glysar Grace Martinez<br>Jovy Mae Dela Cruz<br>Jessa Sabado<br>RedentorSalud<br>Elnita Blanco and<br>Karl Tejada |

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Table 1 shows the respective assignments of the group member. Each member is assigned as programmers, documenters, designers, and analyst. Each member had worked together for the success completion of the project.

### **Data Gathering Procedures**

The researchers used the different methods in gathering data to come up with factual information.

#### **Internet Surfing**

The researchers gathered relevant researches and information that are needed in the capstone project.

#### **Survey**

The researchers conducted a survey in the Santa Maria cemetery in which they list down the names of the deceased people.

#### **Interview**

The researchers conducted an unstructured interview to the people in Santa Maria, Ilocos Sur.

#### **WAMMI**

The usability of Cemetery Geographical Map: A Locator System for the Cemetery of Our Lady of Assumption Sta. Maria, Ilocos Sur is to test using the Website Analysis Measurement Inventory. The respondents included the people of Santa Maria, Ilocos Sur. The researchers used the WAMI in testing the usability of the system.

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**Data Gathering Instrument****WAMMI**

The questionnaire was adopted from used to gather the data needed by the researchers and to collect data in testing the usability of the system.

**Data Categorization for WAMMI Questionnaire****Table 2. Statistical Range and Descriptive Rating**

| Scale | Statistical Range | Descriptive Rating  |
|-------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 5     | 4.21 – 5.00       | Strongly Agree      |
| 4     | 3.41 – 4.20       | Moderately Agree    |
| 3     | 2.61 – 3.40       | Undecided           |
| 2     | 1.81 – 2.60       | Moderately Disagree |
| 1     | 1.00 – 1.80       | Strongly Disagree   |



## **Chapter IV**

### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

#### **Requirements Analysis**

The researchers gathered the data through interview, document analysis, and internet searching. Improvements opportunities were identified and the concept of the system was developed. Slow finding of the graveyard of the deceased people is one of the Problems encountered in manual finding of the graveyard.

#### **Background of the cemetery:**

According to Mr. Avelino Ruben Peralta the staff of the convent of the church of Our Lady of Assumption Sta. Maria stated that the cemetery was a hill and started to become cemetery of the Catholic Church since 1987. The administrator had the list of the dead up to the present. It can be noted that the whole hill is covered already with tombs considering that there is no more space on the location because it was over crowded. The Roman Catholic cemetery administrator were started collecting the family member buried in the cemetery for renting the lot of the buried family member from the year 2015 up to the present for renewal that has one year validity. If they were planning to remove the oldest tombs in the cemetery must be better and there were being also beautification in the cemetery. And the other part of the whole cemetery was owned by private personnel. The fund must be used for the maintenance and as the care taker of the cemetery.

**Manual Searching:**

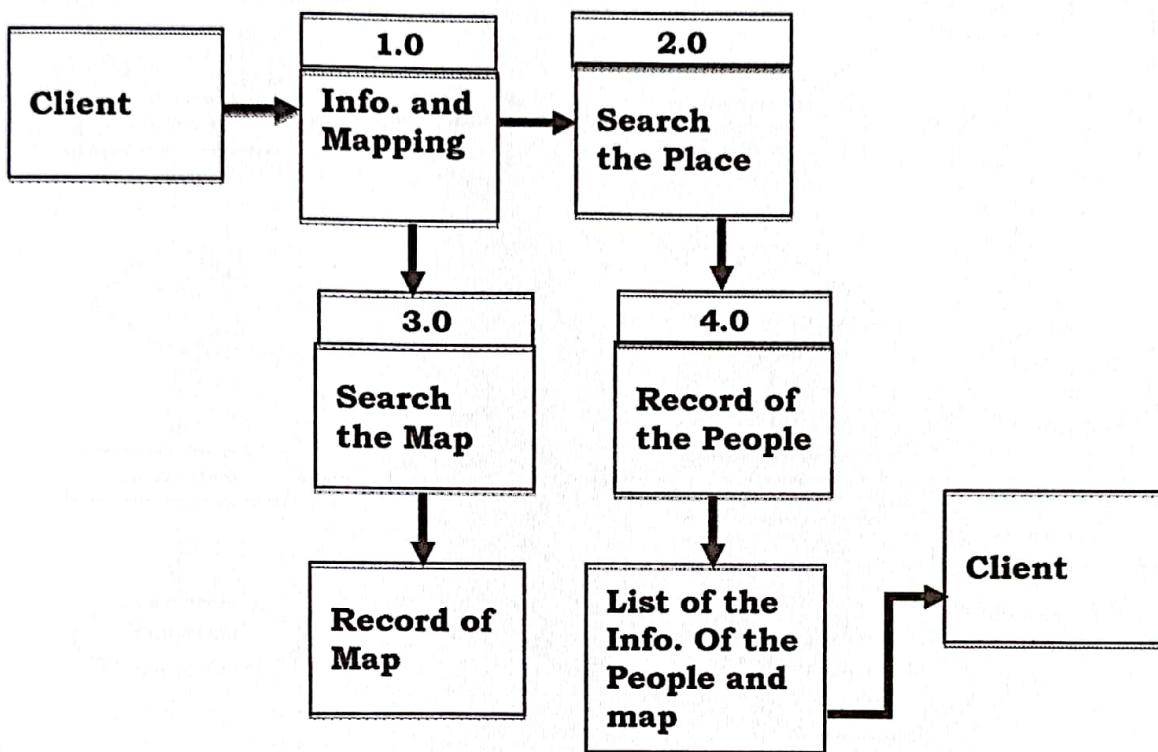
Using the manual basis, visitors in the cemetery would have a hard time locating their deceased family members or friends. Considering the view of the cemetery, it was not accessible to climb because it is hill, there is no enough space to pass through. Over crowded so that you cannot easily look for it. Some tombs are not arranged orderly and are not aligned properly. Mostly tombs are buried underground that was not easy to recognize the person buried there and too difficult to look for it because there was already additional tombs on top of it.

**Inquiring:**

Usually the family friends of the dead who are not familiarize of the exact location of the tombs by inquiring their family members seems not good and time consuming instead as the visitor you must be responsible and can easily memorized everything, one of the best way to remember tombs was setting a markings or choosing a boundaries. Visitors are welcome to visit the assigned office who has the list and the location of the dead.

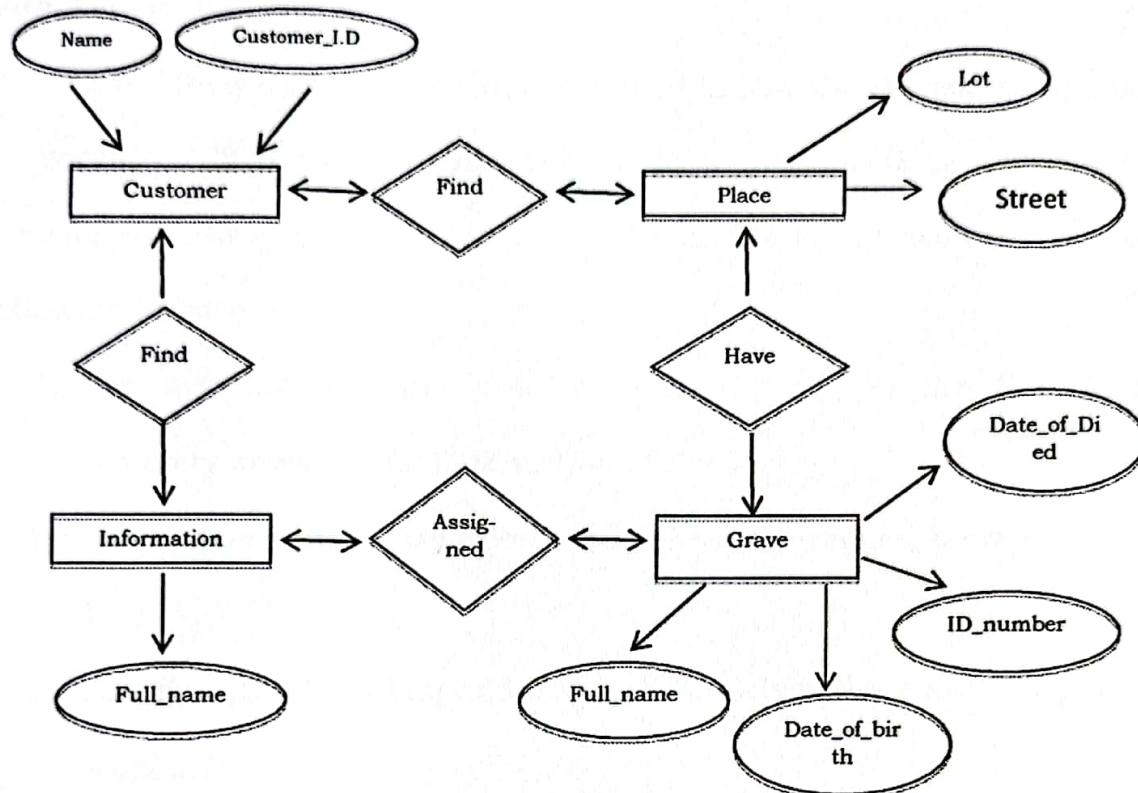


## Requirements Documentation



**Figure 3. Data Flow Diagram**

Figure 3 shows the data flow of the cemetery geographical map locator system shows the processed of the system.



**Figure 4: ER DIAGRAM**

Figure 4 shows the data entities and the relationship between these data. This diagram served as the basis in developing the database for the system.



## Functional Requirements

The functional requirements pertained to how the system is supposed to perform. The Cemetery geographical Map: A Locator System for the Cemetery of Our Lady of Assumption Sta. Maria, Ilocos Sur has the following features.

1. The system can display a resemblance map of the Sta. Maria cemetery showing the four section of the map.
2. The system can display information about the names, born and death date.
3. The system admin can add a new name when there are a new dead people.
4. The system admin can update information about the existing names of the dead people.
5. The client can view the map, and see the name of the dead people they looking.

## Non-functional Requirements

The Cemetery geographical Map: A Locator System for the Cemetery of Our Lady of Assumption Sta. Maria, Ilocos Sur was developed exclusively for cemetery of Our Lady of Assumption Sta. Maria. The following are required in the implementation of the system.

1. Sign in and sign up
  2. Database
  3. Interface
-



### **Design of Software, Product, and Process**

The cemetery geographical map is a guide for the users to monitor the location of the tombs and an easy to use program that allows the admin to add information, and update important information pertaining to the information of the dead people. The use system gives the user confidence operating even without previous experience with this kind of software.

The Cemetery Geographical Map: A Locator System for the cemetery Of Our Lady of Assumption Sta. Maria, Ilocos Sur is a user friendly. The main features of this system are adding the information, viewing the cemetery site, and update the input information. It is simple to add information. It also has database platform for the admin.

### **Development and Testing**

During the development of the system the researchers have done several testing to meet the intended general and specific objectives of the cemetery locator system. WAMMI was used to measure the usability of the system. There were 30 respondents for the WAMMI questionnaire, all are knowledgeable on the current method on finding the graveyard of the deceased people.



## Testing Procedure and Result

**Table 3: WAMMI Result on Attractiveness of the System**

| Items   | Mean        | Descriptive Rating |
|---|-------------|--------------------|
| This website has much that is of interest to me | 5.00        | SA                 |
| The pages on this website are very attractive   | 5.00        | SA                 |
| I don't like using this website                 | 3.17        | U                  |
| <u>This website has some annoying features</u>  | 4.03        | MA                 |
| <b>Grand Mean</b>                               | <b>4.30</b> | <b>SA</b>          |

**Legend:** SA- *Strongly Agree- 4.21-5.00*

MA- *Moderately Agree- 3.41-4.20*

U- *Undecided- 2.61-3.40*

Table 3 shows the attractiveness of the system. The system registered an overall mean of 4.3 which means that the respondents “strongly agree” that the Cemetery Geographical Map a Locator System has an easy-to-access features.

It registered the highest mean of 5.00 which mean the respondents “strongly agree” that the Cemetery Geographical Map a Locator System is attractive to them. It registered the lowest mean of 3.17 which means that the Cemetery Geographical Map a Locator System is less attractive to them.

**Table 4: WAMMI Result on Controllability of the System**

| Items  | Mean        | Descriptive Rating |
|--|-------------|--------------------|
| It is difficult to move around this website                    | 3.13        | U                  |
| I feel in control when I'm using this website                  | 5.00        | SA                 |
| I can easily find the graveyard I want to find on this website | 5.00        | SA                 |
| Remembering where I am on this website is difficult            | 3.17        | U                  |
| <b>Grand Mean</b>  | <b>4.08</b> | <b>SA</b>          |

**Legend:** SA- *Strongly Agree- 4.21-5.00*U- *Undecided-2.61-3.40*

Table 4 shows the controllability of the system which registered an overall mean of 4.08 which means that the respondents “strongly agree” that the Cemetery Geographical Map a Locator System is useful.

It registered the highest mean of 5.00 which mean the respondents “strongly agree” that the Cemetery Geographical Map a Locator System is in control to them. It registered the lowest mean of 3.13 which means that the Cemetery Geographical Map a Locator System is not controllable to them.

**Table 5:WAMMI Result on Helpfulness of the System**

| Items  | Mean        | Descriptive Rating |
|--|-------------|--------------------|
| This website seems logical to me                           | 4.00        | MA                 |
| This website helps me find what I am looking for           | 5.00        | SA                 |
| It is difficult to tell if this website has what I want    | 3.90        | U                  |
| I get what I expect when I click on things on this website | 5.00        | SA                 |
| <b>Grand Mean</b>  | <b>4.76</b> | <b>SA</b>          |

**Legend:** SA- *Strongly Agree- 4.21-5.00*MA- *Moderately Agree- 3.41-4.20*U- *Undecided- 2.61-3.40*



Table 5 shows the helpfulness of the system which registered an overall mean of 4.76 which means that the respondents “strongly agree” that the Cemetery Geographical Map a Locator System is useful.

It registered the highest mean of 5.00 which mean the respondents “strongly agree” that the Cemetery Geographical Map a Locator System is helpful to them. It registered the lowest mean of 3.17 which means that the Cemetery Geographical Map a Locator System is less helpful to them.

**Table 6: WAMMI Result on Efficiency of the System**

| Items  | Mean        | Descriptive Rating |
|--|-------------|--------------------|
| I can quickly find what I want on this website | 5.00        | SA                 |
| This website is too slow                       | 3.63        | MA                 |
| I feel efficient when I'm using this website   | 3.77        | MA                 |
| Using this website is a waste of time          | 3.27        | U                  |
| <b>Grand Mean</b>                              | <b>3.92</b> | <b>MA</b>          |

**Legend:** SA- *Strongly Agree- 4.21-5.00*

MA- *Moderately Agree-3.41-4.20*

U- *Undecided- 2.61-3.40*

Table 6 shows the efficiency of the system which registered an overall mean of 3.92 which means that the respondents “moderately agree” that the Cemetery Geographical Map a Locator System is useful.

It registered the highest mean of 5.00 which mean the respondents “strongly agree” that the Cemetery Geographical Map a Locator System is



efficient to them. It registered the lowest mean of 3.27 which means that the Cemetery Geographical Map a Locator System is less efficient to them.

**Table 7: WAMMI Result on Learnability of the System**

| Items  | Mean         | Descriptive Rating |
|--|--------------|--------------------|
| This website needs more introductory explanations        | 4.00<br>3.40 | MA<br>U            |
| Learning to find my way around this website is a problem | 5.00         | SA                 |
| Using this website for the first time is easy            | 5.00         | SA                 |
| Everything on this website is easy to understand         |              |                    |
| <b>Grand Mean</b>  | <b>4.35</b>  | <b>SA</b>          |

**Legend:** SA- Strongly Agree- 4.21-5.00

MA- Moderately Agree-3.41-4.20

U- Undecided- 2.61-3.40

Table 7 shows the learn ability of the system which registered an overall mean of 4.35 which means that the respondents “strongly agree” that the Cemetery Geographical Map a Locator System is useful.

It registered the highest mean of 5.00 which mean the respondents “strongly agree” that the Cemetery Geographical Map a Locator System is useful to them. It registered the lowest mean of 3.40 which means that the Cemetery Geographical Map a Locator System is less useful to them.

**Table 8: WAMMI Results on the five areas of Usability**

| Items             | Mean        | Descriptive Rating |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Attractiveness    | 4.3         | SA                 |
| Controllability   | 4.08        | SA                 |
| Helpfulness       | 4.76        | SA                 |
| Efficiency        | 3.92        | MA                 |
| Learnability      | 4.35        | SA                 |
| <b>Grand Mean</b> | <b>4.28</b> | <b>SA</b>          |

**Legend:** SA- *Strongly Agree - 4.21-5.00*

MA- *Moderately Agree- 3.41-4.20*

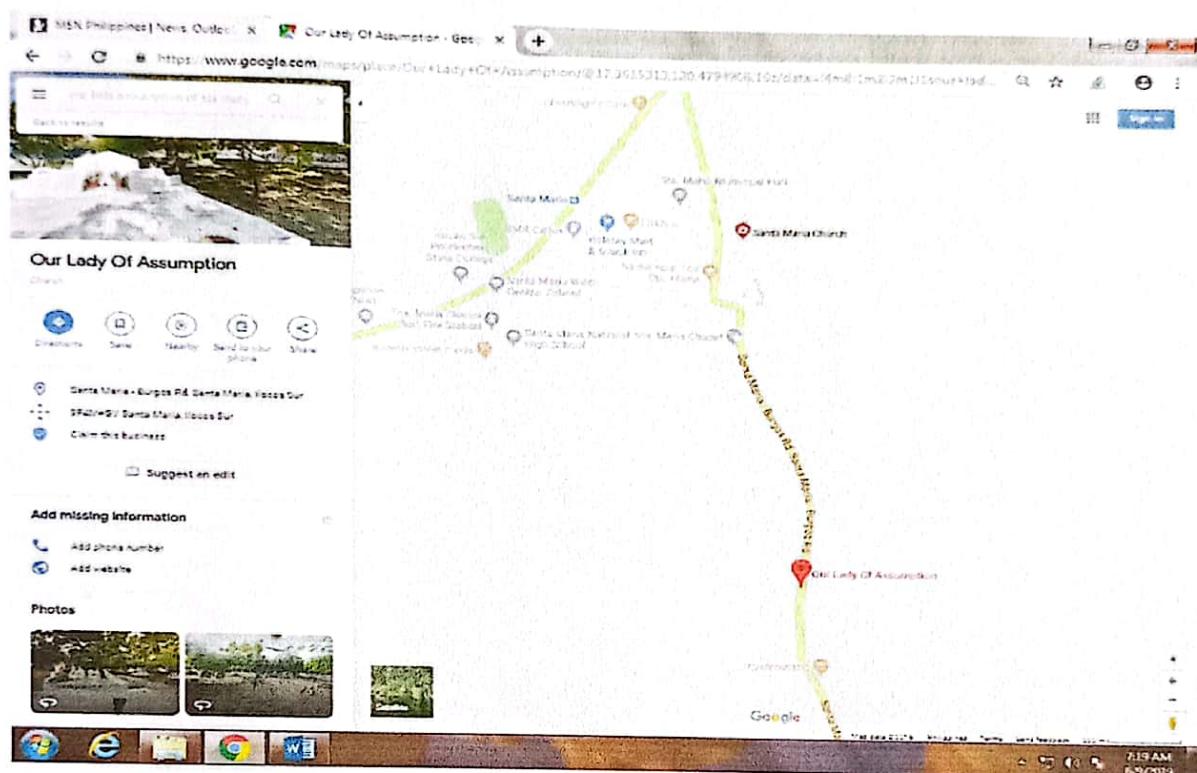
As a whole, the Cemetery Geographical Map a Locator System obtained a grand mean of 4.28 described as "Strongly Agree".

In terms of attractiveness, the system registered an overall mean of 4.30 which means the respondents strongly agree that the system attractive. In terms of controllability the system registered an overall mean of 4.08 which means the respondents strongly agree that the system is controllable. In terms of helpfulness the system registered an overall mean of 4.76 which means the respondents strongly agree that the system is helpful. In terms of efficiency the system registered an overall mean of 3.92 which means the respondents moderately agree that the system is efficient. In terms of learn ability the system registered an overall mean of 4.35 which means the respondents strongly agree that the system is useful.



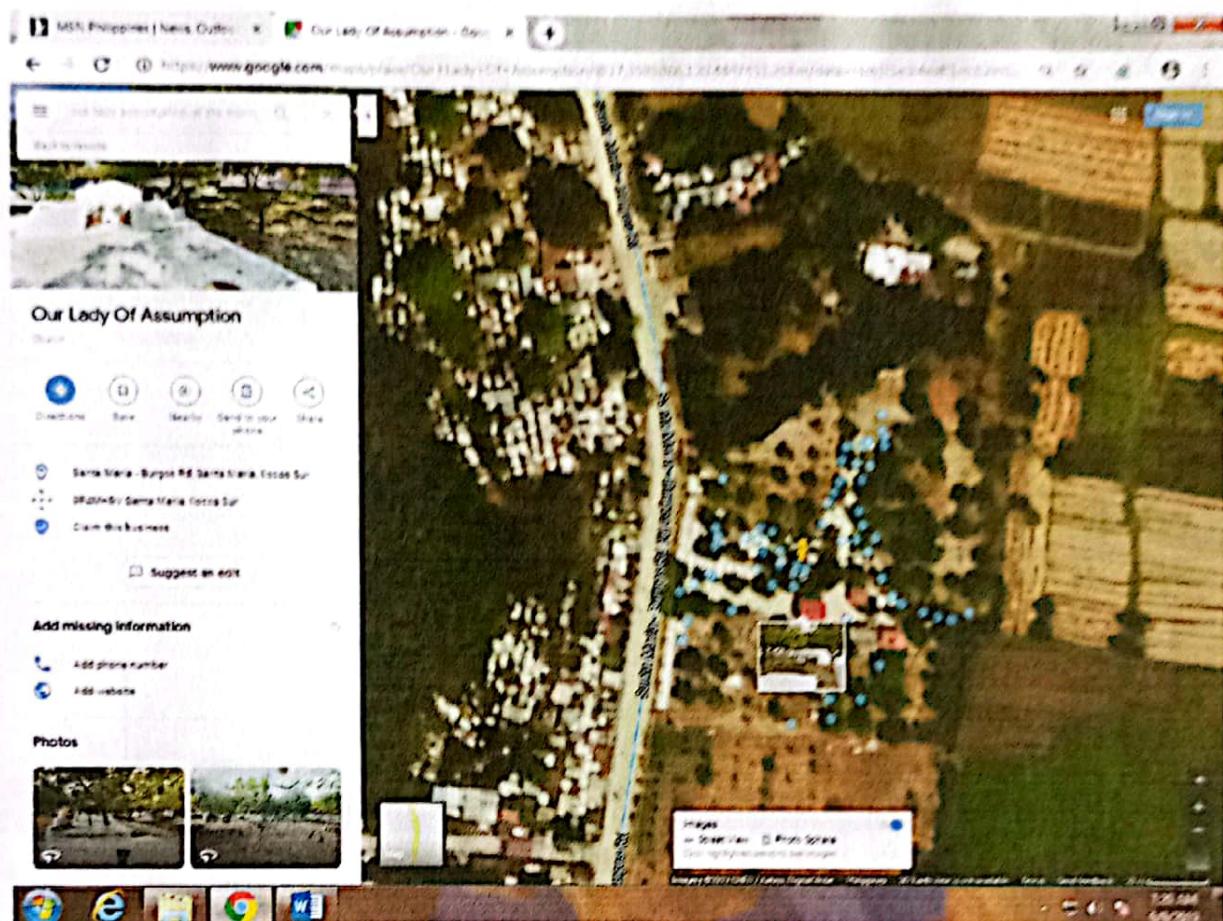
## Description of the Prototype

### Screen shots with short descriptions



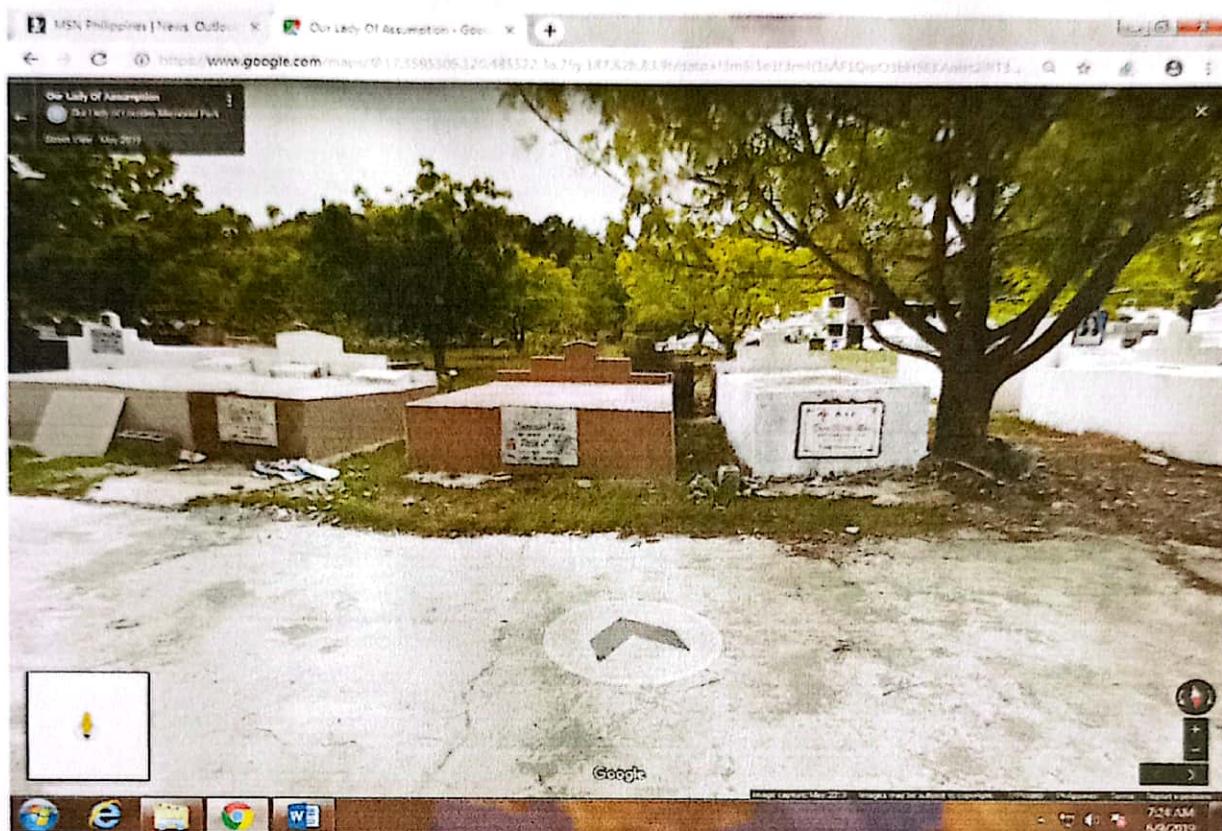
**Figure 5: Open Google Maps**

Street view is a function of Google maps. Google cars equipped with specialized camera equipment drive the road networks of a variety of countries, taking 360 degrees photo to aid in navigation and exploration. Google maps allow you to see everywhere that street view was available. Respondents can access street view through Google earth.



**Figure 6: Find a Location**

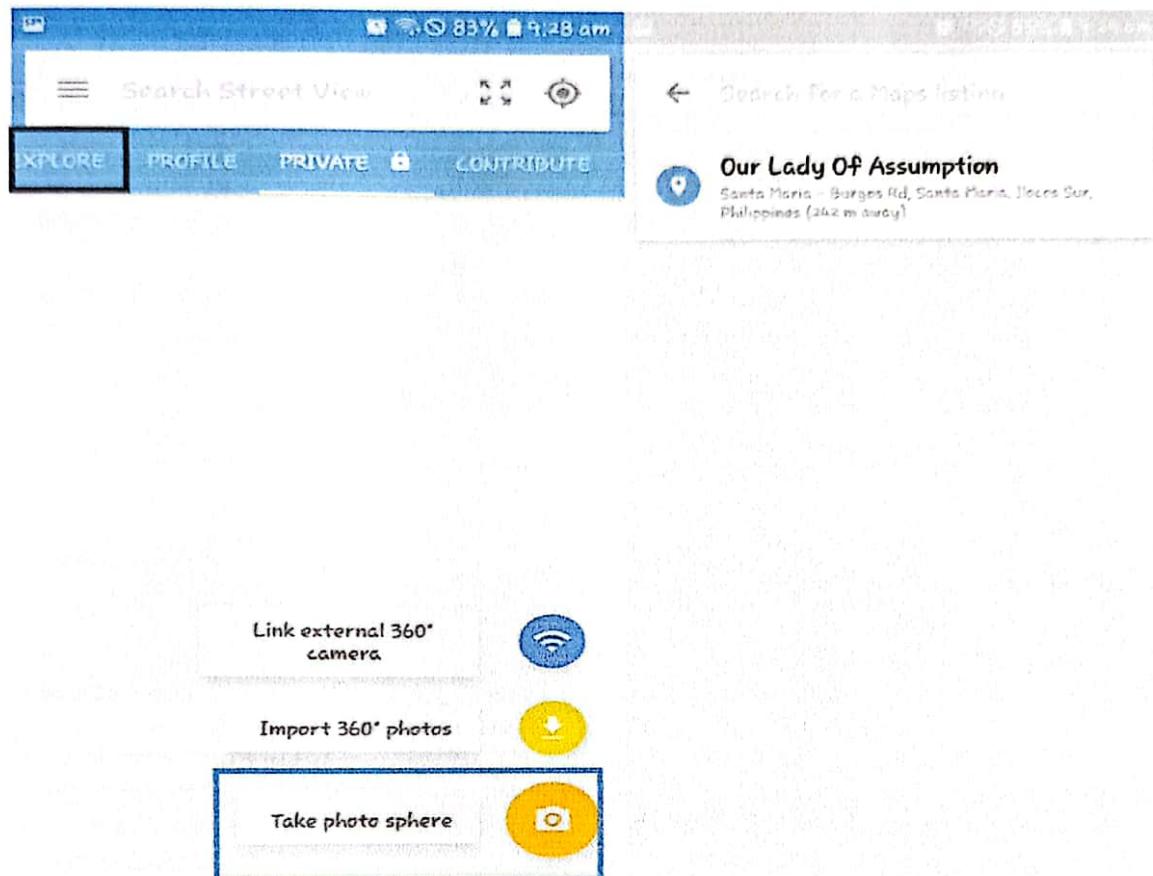
Respondents can search for a location or use their mouse to navigate around the map. Searching for something will often place a pin on the map at that location.



**Figure 7: Move Around**

The true beauty of street view lies in your ability to completely navigate while using it. Clicking anywhere on the image street view will attempt to move you to this closes spot. Use this to explore neighborhoods, take a virtual vacation, or look for landmarks for when you visit in person.

- Street will have arrows when you look at them. Clicking these arrows will move you a small distance in that street in that direction.

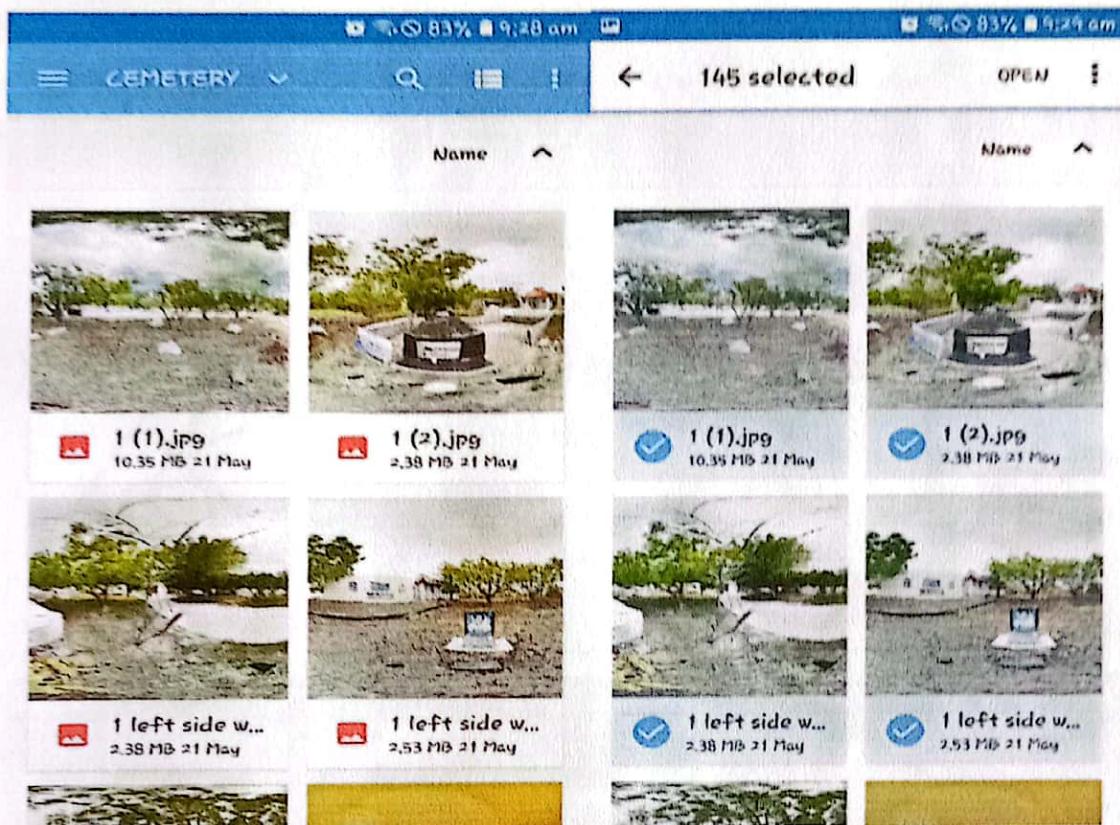


**Figure 8: Application**

This figure shows what to select to start capturing the 360 degree photo on the selected location using this application. The street view entitled Our Lady of Assumption.

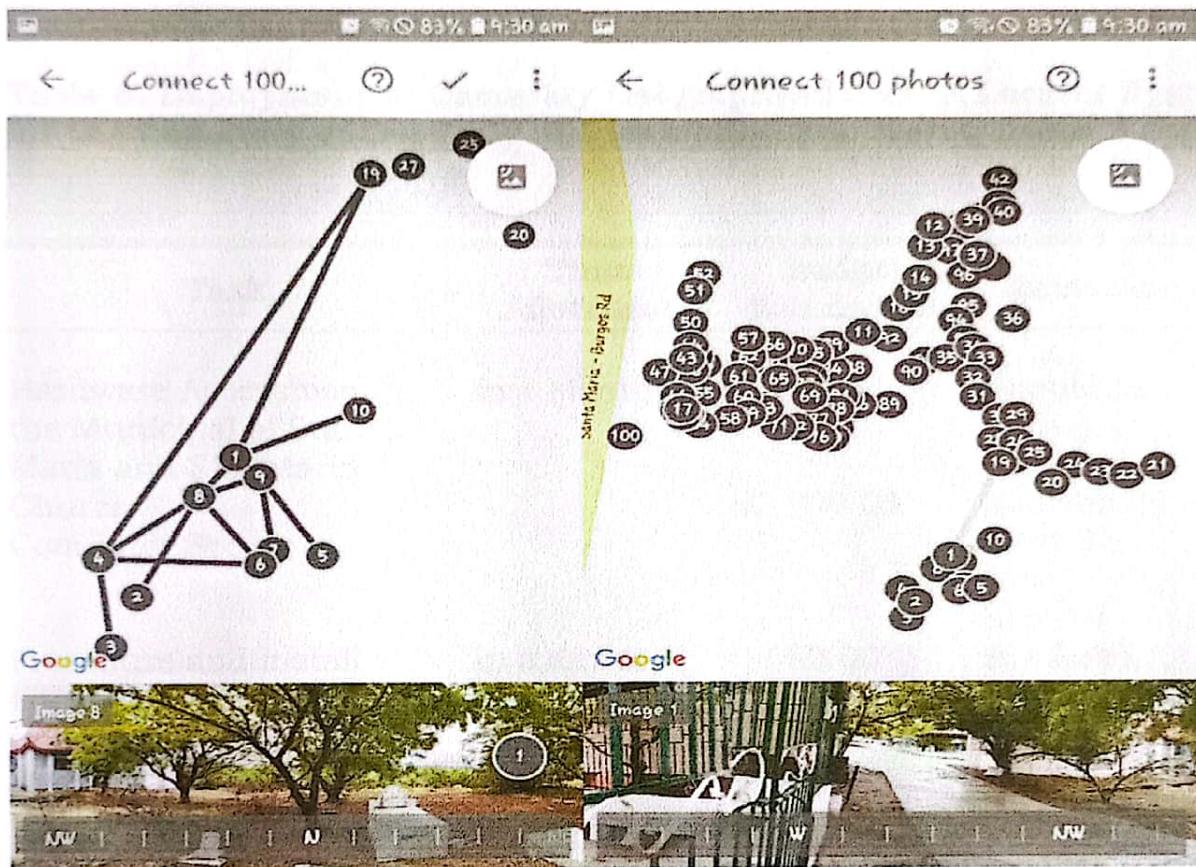
#### ***Explore button***

To look around in Street View, drag your finger on the screen or tap the compass. To move around, swipe left or right. You can also swipe up or down on the blue line. To see a wider view and change to landscape mode, turn your device sideways. To zoom in, pinch open on the screen. To zoom out, pinch closed on the screen.



**Figure 9: Images**

This figure shows you the outputs to be selected before placing it to its designated area of location before uploading in the Google map.



**Figure 10: Arrangement**

This figure shows you the connection of each photo just to put in their proper arrangement of the cemetery.

**Implementation Plan****Table 8. Deployment of Cemetery Geographical Map: A Locator System for the Cemetery of Our Lady of Assumption Sta. Maria, Ilocos Sur**

| Task  | Time Allotment  | Budget Estimation | Remarks  |
|---|-----------------|-------------------|--|
| Hardware Assessment of the Municipal of Sta. Maria and Sta. Maria Church Computer Set | In a Month      | 40,000.00         | Should be well-prepared, and should meet the time allotted |
| Procedure and install a Local Area Network if necessary.                              | In a day or two | 3,000.00          | For RJ45, UTP cables, tolls, and etc.                      |
| Install the System  | In a day or two | 1,000.00          | For Flash Drive  |
| Conduct orientation to administrators   | In a day        | 500.00            | For the Meal   |
| Maintenance   | Monthly         | 5,000.00          | Errors detected  |



## Chapter V

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

#### Summary

The study premise was to deploy a Cemetery Geographical Map: A Locator System for the Cemetery of Our Lady of Assumption Sta. Maria, Ilocos Sur. Therefore, the purpose of the study aimed to help the people of Santa Maria to find easily the tomb of their deceased love ones.

Specifically, the study aimed to determine the current/existing process of locating tombs in the Sta. Maria Cemetery; to develop a street view of tomb locator for Our Lady of Assumption Sta. Maria Cemetery; and to test the usability of the system.

The proponents made use of the Rapid Application Development because its suites the study. Different methods of the data gathering were employed to gather the necessary information for the conduct of the study.

The process of find the tomb of the deceased is done manually. The people need to see the name of the tomb to find their love one. The people experience difficulty in finding the tombs of their deceased love ones. They still need to find their dead love ones all over the cemetery. Therefore, they cannot find the tomb fast. This the reason that the proponents proposed this locator system. It also aimed to help the people of Santa Maria for making them easiest and fastest by searching the name of their deceased love ones.



The features of the system are the home page in which you can see the resemblance of the view of the cemetery, entered data and the result, and the admin inserting data.

The usability of the Cemetery Geographical Map: A Locator System for the Cemetery of Our Lady of Assumption Sta. Maria, Ilocos Sur was determining using WAMMI questionnaire. It was rated “Strongly Agree” in the terms of its attractiveness (4.3), controllability (4.08), helpfulness (4.76), efficiency (3.92), and learn ability (4.35).

### **Conclusions**

After the development and testing of the system the proponents concluded that:

1. The finding of the tombs of the deceased people is done manually.
2. The developed system provides the people to easily find the tomb of their dead love ones using the street view.
3. The system was determined using WAMMI questionnaire.

### **Recommendation**

To further improve the develop Cemetery Geographical Map: A Locator System for the Cemetery of Our Lady of Assumption Sta. Maria, Ilocos Sur the following features could be included in the future versions:

1. More detailed information such as names of the dyed people.
2. Have the exact located grave of the dead person.
3. It is recommended that a conversion to a system should be implemented.



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