To be added (by EBP)

Complete details of all buildings

Map of IIT

Survey Forms

To do  
 Chapter 5 (Revise)

Chapter 7-15 (Chapter 3) - Conceptual framework?

Theoretical framework - (Chapter 2)

Statement of the problem (Context of the study)

Diagrams - Chapter4

Results and Suggestions Chapter 5

Chapter 6 – Recommendations

Feature Comparison Chapter 5

Synthesis Chapter 2 (Local Studies)

Building the Conceptual Framework Chapter 3?

What why and how of previous study. (Revise Chap 2)

Notes(General Comments):

EBP: Please apply proper labeling and subsectioning especially on the tables and figures. (front page)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Summary of Comments | | | | | | |
| Topic | Page Range | Eddie Bouy Palad Comment | Cenie Malabanan Comment | Content | Changes | New Pages |
| Figure numbering | 4-12 | Incorrect label | Incorrect Label | Figure 0.1... Figure 0.x | Figure 1.1 ... Figure 1.x |  |
| Statement of the problem | 4 |  | Remove first paragraph; Rephrase where you have to state what are missing in all the previous studies | Campil et al. (2010) developed a 3D virtual map as a desktop application which requires high end hardware capable of rendering 3D models. On the other hand, Ferrater et al. (2013) developed a kiosk-ready Flash-based information system that shows a virtual map of the campus.  Yet, the implementation and maintenance of kiosk machines can be costly in both time and money since they need to be strategically placed all around the campus.  Moreover, these systems were developed as static applications without any form of database and with little to no instructions on how to update relevant data, making the content almost obsolete in the present. Insufficient searching of keywords was also found on the latter where keywords of relevant content are case-sensitive and limited.  This problem is also visible in Suroy Iligan since the information in the system were statically integrated. Appropriately, they recommended adding backend functionalities to make the system dynamic (Bala et. al 2012). | Current local systems were "mistakenly" developed as static applications that unnecessarily require high non-portable hardware components and has unreliable information which all can be solved through multiple opensource libraries and platforms. |  |
| Specific Objectives | 5 | *Not related enough for chapter 5 & 6, thus the confusion* | Underlined objective # 2: to test and evaluate | 2. To test and evaluate the application | 2. To test and evaluate quantitatively with SUS the application to the following users:   1. Administrators, as the main users with authenticated functionalities. 2. Students, as one of end-users. 3. Visitors, as one of end-users. 4. Prospective Students, as the main users. |  |
| Scope and Limitations | 6 |  | Highlighted the following:  …design and development.., …catered the development of a simple tool for drawing buildings as..., ...user to create.., (needs expertise in the), …that enables the user to search for buildings and colleges., …does not…, …”add-on” features since they function dependently on… | This project’s sole focus is on the design and development of an interactive campus map of MSU-IIT. The project developers focused on all the buildings within the campus, excluding external buildings (e.g. College of Medicine and other branches of MSU-IIT Cooperative).  The project also catered the development of a simple tool for drawing buildings as low and lightweight polygons. The system does not allow the user to create and update room perspective as this needs expertise in the field. Users allowed to do so will need to have experience in the field of 3D development.  The project includes a search module that enables the users to search for buildings and colleges. For security purposes, this module does not include searching for specific faculty members, schedules and rooms with unavailable data. The features of the system are divided and classified by the project developers as hard or soft constraints. Hard constraints are the features that are needed to be developed for the system to work significantly. These are considered top priority and should be developed before other features. On the other hand, soft constraints are the features that can be developed after all the hard constraints are integrated. These are usually treated as “add-on” features since they function dependently on the set of hard constraints. |  |  |
| Project Design | 7-15 |  | Just show your project design flow; move Project Design to chapter 3; User-centered design – just need to briefly described in this section & move to lit rev; Page 7-15 to chap 3; (shows the methodology) | tl;dw (to long: didn't written) |  |  |
| RRL Table 2.2 | 26 |  | Transfer to Chapter 5 Results and Discussions; | tc;dw (to "crowded": didn't written) |  |  |
| Chapter 3 | 32 | Theoretical Framework change to Building the Conceptual Framework | Theoretical Framework change to Project Methodology |  |  |  |
| Chapter 5 | 66-77 | Chapter 5 is very confusing; Revise totally |  |  |  |  |
| Chapter 6 | 78 | Conclusion – Revise; match this with your objectives; |  |  |  |  |
| Reference | 80 |  | Reference List; Check unused citations | References | Reference List; **noted** |  |