

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

In general, the Introduction begins with a broader perspective of the problem and becomes narrower as the Introduction proceeds. The Introduction narrows the focus of the study and provides a brief rationale for why the particular study is worth pursuing.

This chapter serves as a backgrounder for readers to have an overview of the study even without prior reference to other publications on the topic. The introductory pages are important because they create the first and perhaps lasting impression on the examiner. It should articulate the motivation of the author(s) in undertaking the project or thesis. The first chapter should describe the importance of the study, the expectation and its impact on the specific areas once it is completed.

EXPLANATION: (ANG INTRODUCTION AY HINAHATI SA TATLONG BAHAGI UNA KAILANGAN MONG MAPALIWANAG O MAEXPLAIN KUNG PAANO NAKAKAAPEKTO ANG MODERN TECHNOLOGY SA KOMUNIDAD O SA SOCIETY, PANGALAWA KAILANGAN MAG LAGAY KA NG REPUBLIC ACT O PHILIPPINE CONSTITUTION O ARTICLE NA KAUGNAY SA INYONG TITLE AT IPALIWANAG (ANG ARTICLE AY KAILANGAN AT PINAKAHULI ANG ARTICLE AY NAKA 1 INCH INDENT LEFT AND RIGHT AT NAKA JUSTIFY. AT PINAKA PANGATLO AY KAILANGANG MAPALIWANAG MO KUNG ANO ANG PANIMULA O INTRODUCTION NG INYONG GINAGAWANG SYSTEM.

Project Context (this is the equivalent of Background)

- This will be the general overview of the project/system.
- Introduce your project/system by capturing the reader's interest in the first paragraph.
- Discuss the problem background and why you decided to develop your project/system. What's wrong with the traditional method?
- What are the necessary knowledge, programming software, API's, hardware, etc needed?

For both Background of the Study and Project Context remember the following:

- Refrain from placing citations or quotes.
- Avoid using or beginning your sentences with "This paper/document/thesis/study/projects, entitled"

EXPLANATION: (IPAPALIWANAG KUNG ANONG MERON SA SYSTEM NINYO. KAILANGAN IPALIWANAG IYUNG MGA MODULES NA GAMIT NINYO KAGAYA NG SMS MODULE, BIOMETRICS, PAYPAL TECHNOLOGY, RFID, BARCODE SCANNER ETC. DEPENDEN SA GINAMIT NYONG DEVICE/S.

Purpose and Description (this is the equivalent of Significance of the Study)

- ¶ Provide a short description of the project/system being specified and its purpose, including relevant benefits (or beneficiaries)
 - What is your main purpose in doing the project?
 - Who is/are your target clients, end user/s or beneficiaries of the project/system?
 - What are the necessary knowledge, programming software, API's, hardware, etc needed?

EXPLANATION: (IPAPALIWANAG KUNG ANONG KAHALAGAHAN NG INYONG GINAWANG SYSTEM PARA SAAN AT PARA KANINO.

Objectives

GENERAL OBJECTIVE: (ANONG PINAKA MAIN OBJECTIVE MO BAKIT O ITO GINAWA.

EXAMPLE: THE GENERAL OBJECTIVE OF THE PROPOSE SYSTEM IS TO DEVELOP AN ONLINE THEN FOLLOW YOUR PROPOSE TITLE)

- Detailed statements or elaboration of the project/system goal and should be clearly stated and logically presented
- Present the sub-objectives in a logical sequence from factual to analytical along mutually exclusive dimensions (no overlaps) with the exclusion of the overview, expected conclusions, implications and recommendations of the project.
- Specific objectives should be SMART. Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time-bounded.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES (BULLET TYPE)

EXPLANATION: (ANONG OBEJCTIVE MO BAWAT SUB SYSTEM O NAKAPALOOB SA SYSTEM NA GINAGAWA MO.)

EXAMPLE: SPECIFICALLY, THE PROJECT WAS DESIGNED TO:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Scope and Limitations

- Discuss here the boundaries of the study and those likely part of the study researcher/s do not intend to accomplish (or what the design of the study inherently will not allow)
- Describe any global limitations or constraints that have a significant impact on the design of the system/software (and describe the associated impact).
- Describe any items or issues that will limit the options available to the developers. These might include: corporate or regulatory policies; hardware limitations (timing requirements, memory requirements); interfaces to other applications; specific technologies, tools, and databases to be used; parallel operations; language requirements; communications protocols; security considerations; design conventions or programming standards
- Limitations that are not readily apparent at the start of the research project may develop or become apparent as the study progresses. In any case, limitations should not be considered alibis or excuses; they are simply factors or conditions that help the reader get a truer sense of what the study results mean and how widely they can be generalized. While all research/project have some inherent limitations, you should address only those that may have a significant effect on your particular study.

EXPLANATION:

SCOPE: (SAKOP, SAKLAW, KAYANG GAWIN NG SYSTEM NA GINAGAWA MO O ITO IYUNG ADVANTAGES NG SYSTEM MO O STRENGTHS NG SYSTEM NA GINAGAWA MO.(NOTE: ALWAYS START WITH THE SYSTEM CAN... KAILANGAN POSITIVE.) BULLET TYPE

LIMITATIONS: (HINDI SAKOP O SAKLAW, ITO IYUNG HINDI KAYANG GAWIN NG SYSTEM NA GINAGAWA MO O ITO UNG DIS ADVANTAGES O WEAKNESS NG SYSTEM NA GINAGAWA MO. (NOTE ALWAYS START WITH THE SYSTEM CAN'T KAILANGAN NEGATIVE.) BULLET TYPE

TECHNICAL BACKGROUND

EXPLANATION: (IPAPALIWANAG DITO IYUNG GINAWA MONG FLOWCHART, DATA FLOW DIAGRAM (DFD) AND ENTITY RELATIONSHIP DIAGRAM (ERD). IPAPALIWANAG KUNG PANO NINYO GINAWA O INAPPLY IYUNG FLOWCHARTING, DFD AND ERD SA INYONG SYSTEM. (NOTE: HUWAG IPALIWANAG NA LITERAL NA EXPLANATION NG FLOWCHART DFD AND ERD BASE SA DEFINITON SA INTERNET.)

Definition of Terms

- This section provides definitions for terms used in the proposal that are unusual or not widely understood. In addition, common terms that have special meaning in the study should be defined in this section.
- Important terms from the title, statement of the problem or objectives and paradigm should also be defined. Define terms operationally or how you use such term in the project/system
- Acronyms (except those in common usage) frequently require definition at this point.
- A brief introductory statement usually precedes the actual list of definitions that are italicized, first-line indented, and listed in alphabetical order.

EXPLANATION: (KUKUHA KA NG MGA TERM/S NA RELATED SA SYSTEM MO O MGA TERM/S NA GINAMIT MO SA PAGGAWA MO NG SYSTEM. IPALIWANAG BASE SA USES O GAMIT SA SYSTEM MO. (NOTE: HUWAG IPALIWANAG NA LITERAL NA EXPLANATION SA INTERNET. IPALIWANAG BASE SA KUNG PAANO GINAMIT SA SYSTEM MO. ALPHABETICAL ORDER DAPAT ATLEAST 20 – 30 TERM/S.)

PAALALA:

MGA DAPAT GAWIN AT GAMITIN.

1. **PALAGING GAGAMITIN PAG TINUTUKOY AY IKAW PROJECT DEVELOPER. HUWAG MAG LALAGAY NG DEVELOPER, RESEARCHER, PROPONENT.**
2. **HUWAG NA HUWAG GAGAMITIN NG THIRD PERSON KAGAYA NG WE, THIS AND OUR ETC. PAG WE GAMITIN AY PROJECT DEVELOPER, AT PAG OUR GAMITIN AY THE SYSTEM.**
3. **KADA ISANG PARAGRAPH/SENTENCE AY NAKA PAPASOK O INDENT.**

Chapter 2 REVIEW OF RELATED SYSTEMS

Related Systems

This will be the same as the related studies. A review of related systems contains description of existing systems that are relevant to the proposed system/project. Discussion of specific features of other systems that you intend to replicate and improve will help define what is to be expected in your project.

The following should be considered for this chapter:

- Organize thematically to conform to the variables of the specific problems.
- Follow proper documentation using parenthetical citation with author and date
- Highlight major findings and how one's project would fit in the body of knowledge on the subject matter and make a critique per topic as to whether the results cohere or differ from each other.
- The last part should be a clinching paragraph to show how the literature or systems has assisted the project proponent in the present study.

EXPLANATION: SA REVIEW RELATED SYSTEMS DITO KUKUHA KA NG 3 KAPAREHAS MO NG SYSTEM, KAILANGAN MO ILAGAY KUNG ANONG TITLE NG SYSTEM, SINO GUMAWA NG SYSTEM, KELAN GINAWA IYUNG SYSTEM, SAAN GINAWA IYUNG SYSTEM AT PANO GINAWA IYUNG SYSTEM. KAILANGAN LATEST IYUNG TAON KUNG KELAN NAGAWA IYUNG KINUHANG SYSTEM. KAILANGAN MAPALIWANAG KUNG ANONG MERON SA SYSTEM NA NAKUHA. PER SYSTEM ANOTHER PARAGRAPH.
EXAMPLE:

ACCORDING TO PRINCE ALLIE

PAULO DEGUZMAN-VALDEZ(2018) STATED

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (2013) STATED THAT IT's.....

NOTE WALA SIYANG NUMBERING BSTA ISANG SYSTEM ISANG PARAGRAPH. LATEST YEAR 2015.....

Chapter 3

OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK

This part should be directly linked to discussions made in System Analysis and Design. Operation Model to be used is one which is most connected to the project being developed.

EXPLANATION: SA OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK DITO KAILANGAN MONG IPALIWANAG KUNG ANONG SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT LIFE CYCLE ANG DAPAT MONG GAMITIN SA INYONG PROPOSED SYSTEM. KAILANGAN MAPALIWANAG BAWAT STAGES O PHASES NG FRAMEWORK AT KAILANGAN IPALIWANAG BASE SA USES O FUNCTIONS SA INYOG SYSTEM.

HALIMABAWA NG SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT LIFE CYCLE O SDLC MODEL:

- WATER FALL MODEL
- V-SHAPED MODEL
- SPIRAL MODEL
- INCREMENTAL MODEL
- RAPID PROTOTYPING MODEL
- PROTOTYPING MODEL
- 4TH GENERATION TECHNIQUES MODEL
- AGILE MODEL

KAILANGAN ANG BAWAT PHASES/ STAGES AY MAGKAKAHIWALAY SA ISANG PARAGRAPH.

EXAMPLE:

Systems development is systematic process which includes phases such as planning, analysis, design, deployment, and maintenance.

In the first phase, System analysis is conducted for the purpose of studying a system or its parts in order to identify its objectives. It is a problem solving technique that improves the system and ensures that all the components of the system work efficiently to accomplish their purpose. Analysis specifies what the system should do.

In the second phase, Systems Design is a process of planning a new business system or replacing an existing system by defining its components or modules to satisfy the specific requirements. Before planning, you need to understand the old system thoroughly and determine how computers can best be used in order to operate efficiently. System Design focuses on how to accomplish the objective of the system.

In the third phase, System Analysis and Design (SAD) mainly focuses on Systems, Processes, and Technology.

In the fourth phase

KAILANGAN IDRAWING KUNG ANONG SDLC MODEL ANG IYONG GINAMIT AT NAKAHIWALAY NG IBANG PAGE.

Systems Development Life Cycle is a systematic approach which explicitly breaks down the work into phases that are required to implement either new or modified Information System.

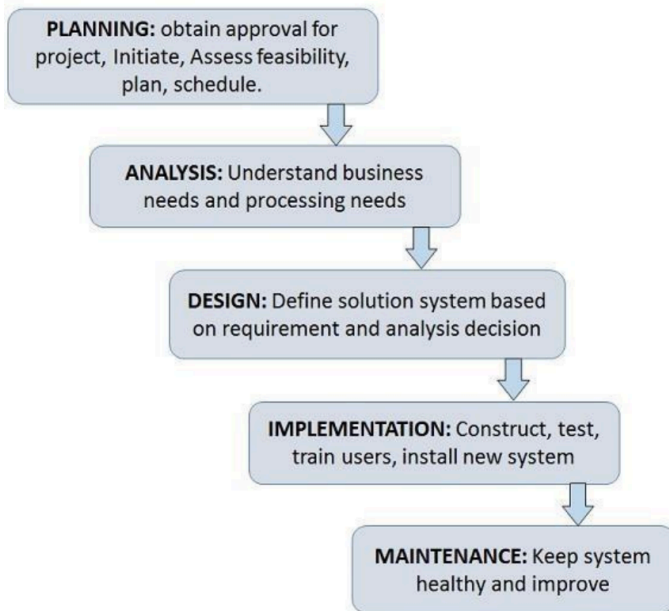


Figure 1

An Operational Framework showing the Development of (title).....

Requirements Specification

EXPLANATION: DITO KAILANGAN MO IPALIWANAG KUNG ANO MGA GINAMIT MONG PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE OR FRONT END(VISUAL BASIC.NET), DATABASE OR BACK – END (SQL SERVER), DEVICES NA GINAMIT MO SA SYSTEM MO LIKE(SHORT MESSAGING SERVICES (SMS), RADIO FREQUENCY IDENTIFICATION (RFID), BIOMETRICS, PAYPAL TECHNOLOGY(PAY MAYA, GCASH), BARCODE SCANNER ETC). IPALIWANAG BASE SA USES O FUNCTIONS SA INYONG SYSTEM. (NOTE: HINDI SIYA BULLET TYPE)

EXAMPLE:

The system includes several devices including SMS as notification

.....

Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework describes the theoretical perspective of the proposed system. This framework is made up of three divisions. The **input** contains elements of the proposed system, the **process** contains step by step progression of the system and **output** contains the result of the implemented system. The three (3) different divisions are emphasized.

The project developers used the Input Process and Output Model (IPO) showing the process of how the project developers used the software and hardware needed that would describe the structure of information processing program or other developments of the system.

EXPLANATION: DITO KAILANGAN MO MAPALIWANAG IYUNG **INPUT SA IYONG SYSTEM KAGAYA NG MGA SOFTWARE AND HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS. SA **PROCESS** KAILANGAN MAPALIWANAG MO IYUNG PROSESO PANO MO NABUO O NAGAWA IYUNG SYSTEM MO KAGAYA NG DETERMINING O ANALYZING THE SYSTEM PROBLEMS AND ITS SOLUTION. AT SA **OUTPUT** KAILANGAN ITO NAKALAGAY DEVELOPED THE FOLLOW YOUR TITLE.**

EXAMPLE LANG ITO AS YOUR REFERENCE:

Input-Process-Output Model

Much of the work in organizations is accomplished through teams. It is therefore crucial to determine the factors that lead to effective as well as ineffective team processes and to better specify how, why, and when they contribute. Substantial research has been conducted on the variables that influence team effectiveness, yielding several models of team functioning.

Although these models differ in a number of aspects, they share the commonality of being grounded in an input-process-output (IPO) framework. Inputs are the conditions that exist prior to group activity, whereas processes are the interactions among group members. Outputs are the results of group activity that are valued by the team or the organization.

The input-process-output model has historically been the dominant approach to understanding and explaining team performance and continues to exert a strong influence on group research today. The framework is based on classic systems theory, which states that the general structure of a system is as important in determining how effectively it will function as its individual components. Similarly, the IPO model has a causal structure, in that outputs are a function of various group processes, which are in turn influenced by numerous input variables. In its simplest form, the model is depicted as the following:

INPUT → PROCESS → OUTPUT

Inputs

Inputs reflect the resources that groups have at their disposal and are generally divided into three categories: individual-level factors, group-level factors, and environmental factors. Individual-level factors are what group members bring to the group, such as motivation, personality, abilities, experiences, and demographic attributes. Examples of group-level factors are work structure, team norms, and group size. Environmental factors capture the broader context in which groups operate, such as reward structure, stress level, task characteristics, and organizational culture.

Processes

Processes are the mediating mechanisms that convert inputs to outputs. A key aspect of the definition is that processes represent interactions that take place among team members. Many different taxonomies of teamwork behaviors have been proposed, but common examples include coordination, communication, conflict management, and motivation.

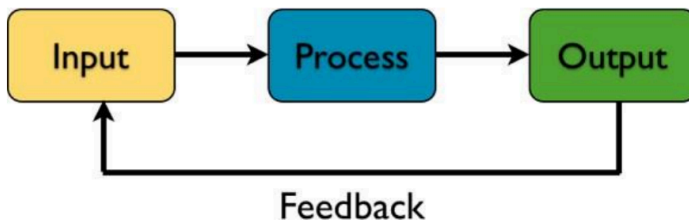
In comparison with inputs and outputs, group processes are often more difficult to measure, because a thorough understanding of what groups are doing and how they complete their work may require observing members while they actually perform a task. This may lead to a more accurate reflection of the true group processes, as opposed to relying on members to self-report their processes retrospectively. In addition, group processes evolve over time, which means that they cannot be adequately represented through a single observation. These difficult methodological issues have caused many studies to ignore processes and focus only on inputs and outputs. Empirical group research has therefore been criticized as treating processes as a “black box” (loosely specified and unmeasured), despite how prominently featured they are in the IPO model. Recently, however, a number of researchers have given renewed emphasis to the

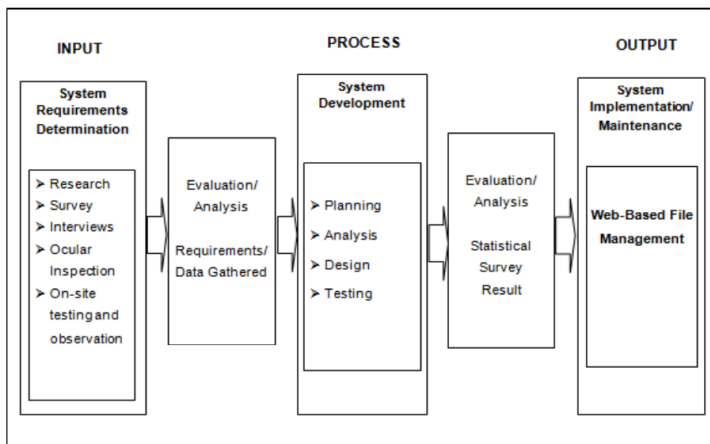
importance of capturing team member interactions, emphasizing the need to measure processes longitudinally and with more sophisticated measures.

Outputs

Indicators of team effectiveness have generally been clustered into two general categories: group performance and member reactions. Group performance refers to the degree to which the group achieves the standard set by the users of its output. Examples include quality, quantity, timeliness, efficiency, and costs. In contrast, member reactions involve perceptions of satisfaction with group functioning, team viability, and personal development. For example, although the group may have been able to produce a high-quality product, mutual antagonism may be so high that members would prefer not to work with one another on future projects. In addition, some groups contribute to member well-being and growth, whereas others block individual development and hinder personal needs from being met.

Both categories of outcomes are clearly important, but performance outcomes are especially valued in the teams literature. This is because they can be measured more objectively (because they do not rely on team member self-reports) and make a strong case that inputs and processes affect the bottom line of group effectiveness.





FEEDBACK MECHANISM

IDRAWING NG KAGAYA NG GANYAN AT LAGYAN KUNG ANO ANG INYONG INPUT, PROCESS AND OUTPUT.

Figure 2

A Conceptual Framework showing the development of (title).....

REMINDERS:

1. DEADLINE: FEBRUARY 14, 2022 1:00 PM ONLY NO EXTENSION.
2. SUNDIN ANG PROPER FORMAT. SA MS WORD SIGURADUHING NAKA JUSTIFY, ARIAL, 12, DOUBLE SPACING. MARGIN 1 SA UP, DOWN AND RIGHT AND 2 SA LEFT.
3. NAKA PDF FILE PAG PINASA INDIVIDUAL OR AS A GROUP
4. IPASA THRU PM O GOOGLE DRIVE LINK PROVIDED BY MR AVILA.
5. SHORT BOND PAPER
6. PALAGING GAGAMITIN PAG TINUTUKOY AY IKAW **PROJECT DEVELOPER. HUWAG MAG LALAGAY NG DEVELOPER, RESEARCHER, PROPONENT.**
7. HUWAG NA HUWAG GAGAMITIN NG THIRD PERSON KAGAYA NG WE, THIS AND OUR ETC. PAG **WE GAMITIN AY PROJECT DEVELOPERS,** AT PAG **OUR GAMITIN AY THE SYSTEM.**
8. KADA ISANG PARAGRAPH/SENTENCE AY NAKA PAPASOK O **INDENT.**
9. ENGLISH PO ANG EXPLANATION
10. PAG MAY MAKAPAREHAS KAYO SA KAGRUPO NYO MATIK BAGSAK.
11. BAWAL KUMUHA SA NET WORD BY WORD
12. PAG HINDI SUMUNOD NI ISA SA INSTRUCTIONS AUTOMATIC BAGSAK PO.
13. INGAT KAYONG LAHAT SANA MATAPOS NA TO. PRAY LANG PO.

