

**SCHOOP: Development of a School E-Portal of
SHS in San Nicholas III, Bacoar City**

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Inquiries,
Investigation, and Immersion
Technical Vocational and Livelihood Track Information and
Communication Technology Strand

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Abstract

Monitoring and managing student academic records in schools remain a challenge, often requiring manual effort and increasing administrative workload. The need for an efficient digital system has become more apparent, especially in the context of modern education. This study was conducted to develop a web-based Student E-Portal for teachers, students, and parents of SHS in San Nicolas III, Bacoar City. A descriptive-evaluative design was employed in the study. The respondents included 86 students 2 Teachers as IT experts. Data was gathered through an online survey using Google Forms.

Results showed that utilizing the software evaluation tool adopted from the ISO/IEC 25010, the acceptability of the developed Student E-Portal in terms of functional suitability, portability, usability, reliability, security, compatibility, maintainability, and performance efficiency has been rated with a grand mean of 3.97, indicating that the system is acceptable. This illustrates that the system has the potential to enhance academic record management, improve communication, and provide real-time access to grades for students and parents.

Recommendations for future research and further system enhancements were also discussed in this paper.

Keywords: Student E-Portal, academic records management, web-based system, monitoring, real-time access, evaluation

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Chapter 1

Introduction and Background

Background of the Study

The introduction of technology and its integration have revolutionized the education system. Schools have been increasingly adopting digital platforms to streamline the management of academic records and communication and foster collaboration among students, parents, and teachers.

The need to adopt digital platforms in education was further increased by the COVID-19 pandemic, as the operations of numerous educational institutions nationwide were severely affected by the lockdown orders to stop the virus' spread. The world stopped as many services including schools shut down, and when the Philippine Government suspended face-to-face learning, classes were still ongoing. As the schools were shut, many institutions introduced distance learning in order to mitigate the lack of face-to-face learning (Agaton & Cueto, 2021). This led to the rise of Student Portals or School E-Portals, acting as a central hub providing students with easy access to their departmental and learning resources, grades, and schedules (Hermanto & Wahyudi, 2024; Abuhassna et al., 2020).

Although the use of School E-Portals may have somewhat diminished after the return to face-to-face classes. They remain in use by many schools and universities like the University of the Philippines Open University (UPOU), the University of Santo Tomas MyUSTe Portal, and the Philippine Normal University PWEBSS to name a few. This goes to show that School E-Portals have become an important part of modern education, especially with the introduction of hybrid learning setup in some institutions. Research suggests

that immediate access to grades not only informs students of their performance but also encourages them to take ownership of their learning process, ultimately leading to improved academic outcomes (North, 2019). Aside from this, allowing parents access to their children's grades as soon as possible has been proven to help students' performance and mitigate any issues (Siebert et al., 2018).

However, in Senior High School in San Nicholas III, Bacoar City, the lack of such a system has made the need for this crucial. Currently, students need to wait until the end of the quarter to know their grades and any missing work. Similarly, parents only receive updates on their child's academic performance when report cards are distributed. This system is inefficient for students and parents, as this delays the identification and mitigation of potential issues. This causes interference to teachers as this adds to their administrative workload, forcing them to manually track and communicate each student's progress, without a unified digital system, this process is time-consuming (Ramadani et al., 2023).

The benefits of using such a system led the researchers to develop a School E-Portal for SHS in San Nicholas III, Bacoar City. The proposed system would allow students and their parents to view their academic information. The School E-Portal is online, allowing the teacher to update grades in real time, hopefully reducing administrative tasks for all the stakeholders.

Statement of the Problem

This study was conducted to develop a School E-Portal specifically to answer the following questions.

1. How should the School E-Portal be developed to address the needs of the stakeholders?
2. What is the evaluation of the School E-Portal based on the specifications of ISO/IEC 25010:2011?
 - Functional Sustainability
 - Performance Efficiency
 - Usability
 - Reliability
 - Security
 - Maintainability
 - Portability

Conceptual Framework

The main objective of this research is to develop a School E-Portal in SHS in San Nicholas III, Bacoar City.

To achieve this, the researchers will utilize computers and laptops running Windows 10 to 11. At least 4 GB of RAM and 64 GB of storage was used as input for the development of the system. The researchers chose JavaScript as the programming language. At the same time, HTML and CSS was used for structuring and styling the portal, PHP was used as the backend, Visual Studio Code as code editor, and XAMPP for the database.

The output of the study is the developed School E-Portal in SHS in San Nicholas III, Bacoar City.

Paradigm of the Study

INPUT	PROCESS	OUTPUT
<p>The system was developed using:</p> <p>A. Computers and Laptops with at least 4 GB RAM and 64 GB of storage for the hardware.</p> <p>B. Working Knowledge of HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and PHP. And practical familiarity with Visual Studio Code and XAMPP</p> <p>C. HTML as markup, CSS as stylesheet, PHP as backend, and JavaScript, as programming languages respectively.</p>	<p>Developing the School E-Portal for SHS in San Nicholas III, Bacoar City.</p>	<p>A School E-Portal in SHS San Nicholas III, Bacoar City.</p> <p>Evaluation of the School E-Portal based on ISO/IEC 25010:2011.</p>

D. Visual Studio Code version 1.94.2 E. XAMPP version 8.2.12		
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Significance of the Study

This study will evaluate and develop a School E-Portal for the teachers, parents, and students of SHS in San Nicholas III, Bacoar City. This study's objective is to create a digital platform that would streamline academic record management and provide instant access to grades and other works. It would be significant to the following:

For school administrators, the portal could provide valuable insights for a more informed decision-making on school policies and allocation of resources.

For teachers, the portal could simplify the management of grades and feedback, providing real-time insights into student performance.

For parents, the portal would provide instant access to their child's academic progress, allow timely interventions promoting collaboration with teachers, and make decisions to better support their child's education.

For students, the portal could simplify tracking grades, assignments and offer better access to educational resources, and facilitate quick responses to academic challenges.

The researchers could learn and acquire new skills to develop more creative and innovative studies in the future.

And for future researchers, this study could be used as a reference for further studies on the development of a School E-Portal.

Scope and Delimitations

The study will focus on the development and evaluation of the School E-Portal in SHS in San Nicholas III, Bacoar City, the school's teachers, students, and parents are the only users of the portal. It was assessed based on the specifications of ISO/IEC 25010:2011. The portal itself will only be limited to a view-only interface for parents and students, this means that the portal will not have any communication capabilities. Teachers meanwhile, may have additional features catered to their administrative needs. These would include the tracking, managing, and recording of student performance. Additionally, this study is only concerned and will only focus on the development and evaluation of the School E-Portal, its long-term assessment will not be considered.

Definition of Terms

E-Portal - short for Electronic Portal, is a website that acts as a central hub where users can access various resources from different sources in a simple manner.

Real-time Updates - the ability to exchange information instantly or with minimal delay once it is updated.

Academic Record Management - the process of organizing, storing, and updating student-related data such as grades, attendance, and assignments.

Stakeholders - individuals or groups who have an interest in a business or organization. In this study, stakeholders include students, teachers, parents, and administrators who are all impacted by the functioning of the Portal.

Administrative Workload/Tasks - the tasks performed by teachers and

administrators that involve organizing and managing academic information.

Windows 10/11 - Versions of the Microsoft Windows Operating System

RAM - short for Random Access Memory, is a type of computer memory that stores data temporarily while a computer is running.

Programming Language - a formal language used to communicate instructions to a computer to create software, webpages, etc. This was used in order to create the portal.

JavaScript/JS - a programming language that is primarily used to create interactive web pages. This was used to connect the PHP to the portal.

HTML - short for HyperText Markup Language, is the standard markup language for creating web pages. This was used to structure the portal.

CSS - short for Cascading Style Sheets, is a style sheet language used to style the presentation of a document written in a markup language like HTML. This was used to style the portal.

PHP - short for PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor, is a general-purpose scripting language geared towards web development. This was used to connect the database to the portal.

XAMPP - short for X, Apache, MySQL, Perl, and PHP, is a free and open-source cross-platform web server solution stack package used as the portal's database.

IDE - short for Integrated Development Environment, is a software developers use to write and test the code, this was used for the development of the portal.

Chapter 2

Review of Related Literature

This chapter aims to provide an overview of the development of a School E-Portal in SHS in San Nicholas III, Bacoar City. It provides a brief overview of School E-Portals in the Philippines, issues and solutions to those issues, and the advantages and disadvantages of School E-Portals, which were used as the basis of this study.

Related Literature

School E-Portals in the Philippines

The onset of the COVID-19 pandemic greatly affected the educational landscape. With the lack of face-to-face classes, educational institutions look for other ways to disseminate information. Whilst many chose platforms like Google Classroom and Microsoft Teams, some chose to develop their systems or e-portals. An e-portal allows students and teachers to easily share notes and other resources, while also providing parents with a convenient way to monitor their child's academic progress. This includes access to notes, assignments, papers, and important records (Amrute et al., 2023), allowing for on-time updates on their child's progress (Laho, 2019). This also gives students easy access to departmental information, course materials, grades, and schedules. It offers features for managing various academic activities and tasks (Abuhassna et al., 2020). It also serves as a central hub for all institutional online resources, providing comprehensive information including schedules, notifications, and academic records, as exemplified in a study developing a high school web gateway (Hermanto & Wahyudi, 2024; Srinath et al., 2019).

Most public schools in the Philippines do not offer a school portal, in SHS

San Nicholas III, Bacoar City, technically offers a student portal. While it does not have the same features and is outdated, it does provide users with information about the educational institutions they are considering, which could be useful for future students. (Hidayat et al., 2023; Pranata et al., 2015; Yudianto & Sulistyo, 2022; as cited in Hermanto & Wahyudi, 2024). However, this means students often need to access multiple sources of academic information, leading to inefficiency (Azeka et al., 2022). Limited functionality and inefficiency in a school portal hinder learning experiences and engagement.

Issues encountered with School Portals

Wong (2016) stated that inefficient portals typically lead to frustration, reducing students' willingness to participate actively in their learning environment. Research also indicates that portals that lacked information were anything but user-friendly, and were rarely updated (Said, 2018), this hinders effective use, as seen in the case of *Educ.ar*, where the lack of quality resources led to underutilization (Sabich, 2016). Inefficiency could lead to students' lack of interest in using such a portal (Oliha, 2014). Poorly functioning portals could also disrupt the learning process and diminish self-learning capabilities in some cases (Pradana et al., 2024; Roper et al., 2020).

However, most e-portal systems have shown promising results in functionality and usability, indicating that these challenges can be addressed effectively with proper design and resource allocation. Some research indicates that effective systems correlate positively with student engagement and improved learning outcomes (Pradana et al., 2024; Cosarba & Henrietta, 2023).

The solution to these issues

Developing a centralized portal that includes academic information and

facilitates instant notifications about assignments, school events, and student progress (Razak et al., 2016), could significantly improve engagement and reduce reliance on current methods (Asrin, 2023). Enabling parents to monitor student activities and collaborate with teachers on educational strategies is vital (Rahmi & Fadhil, 2022), as they can enhance interaction between parents and teachers, allowing for timely discussions on student progress and keeping them well-informed (Suwandi et al., 2022; Razak et al., 2016). This encourages parents to participate in their children's activities and decision-making, enhancing their role in their children's education (Schultz et al., 2016; Rahmi & Fadhil, 2022), as incorporating features like notifications and real-time updates would facilitate better communication between teachers and parents, making it more interactive and user-friendly (Laho, 2019; Suwandi et al., 2022; Azeta et al., 2015). Leading to better management and improved completion rates according to Hamzah et al., 2021.

Advantages and disadvantages of a web-based e-portal

The main disadvantage of developing a web-based school portal is limited internet functionality. Many students lack reliable internet access, leading to unequal access and in turn, limits their ability to engage with the portal or other online learning platforms (Bayrakdar & Guveli, 2020; Cano-Hila & Argemí-Baldich, 2021). Its main advantage is that web-based portals provide real-time updates. Its portability and adaptability across devices ensure that all users can access the platform regardless of their device, enhancing user experience (Suswanto et al., 2017), it can cater to individual needs, promoting independent study and improving academic performance (Dai & Xia, 2020). Parental participation has been shown to positively influence students' attitudes

toward learning, as they perceive a collaborative educational environment (Chiu, 2014; Davidovitch & Yavich, 2015). This should also have features that cater to differences in strands and provide easy access to school-related information, such as events and announcements (Todorova, 2018).

Advantages and Disadvantages of HTML, CSS, and JavaScript

HTML is the backbone of every webpage on the internet, this means that it supports the integration of multimedia elements, such as images and videos, enriching the learning experience (Zahri et al., 2023; Hakim & Solechan, 2018; Amin & Sapir, 2018). CSS allows for the creation of visually appealing interfaces, which can enhance user engagement. A well-designed interface can lead to increased satisfaction and motivation among learners (Vlasenko et al., 2023; Wu, 2015) implementing it effectively can improve navigation and overall usability. For instance, responsive design ensures that content is accessible across various devices, enhancing user satisfaction (Laugi, 2020). JavaScript, meanwhile, adds dynamic features, such as real-time updates and interactive elements, enhancing user engagement (Hermanto & Wahyudi, 2024).

The use of such offers numerous advantages that enhance user experience and functionality. Web-based academic information systems with HTML enable efficient data management and quick access to essential information, fostering better connections among students, teachers, and administrative staff (Putra et al., 2024). This customization aids in effective information retrieval, making it easier for students to navigate resources (Wu et al., 2014). JavaScript allows for real-time updates and interactive features, improving user engagement (Sabri et al., 2017). However, some research suggests that the lack of a coherent structure can prevent users from fully

utilizing the educational resources available on the portal (Sabich, 2016). The inclusion of remote scripts can allow attackers to leak private user information, leading to severe privacy violations and potential account compromises (Lekies et al., 2015). Some also suggest that some JS applications are prone to memory leaks, which can degrade performance over time, especially in large systems like school portals (Ilyushin & Namiot, 2015), and that inefficient API usage is a common root cause of performance issues. Indicating that developers may inadvertently introduce inefficiencies (Selakovic & Pradel, 2016).

Related Studies

These were the previous studies that are related to the development of a School E-Portal system in SHS in San Nicholas III, Bacoar City. They addressed different ideas, concepts, and conclusions, as well as the many developments of School E-Portal systems related to the study, starting from the past to the present.

Secreto & Pamulaklakin (2014) highlighted the importance of online student portals in enhancing the learning experience for students in an open and distance learning environment. The Online Student Portal (OSP) at the University of the Philippines Open University (UPOU) serves as a model for how such systems can be effectively implemented to meet the needs of learners. One of the key findings of the study is that learners expressed high satisfaction levels with the portal's functionalities, such as online registration and viewing of grades, which are crucial for maximizing their learning experience. Moreover, the study emphasizes the significance of involving learners in the development of the portal to ensure that it meets their needs and expectations. In this approach, student input guides the design and features of the system, ensuring it is user-friendly and effective. The research also points out that online portals can serve as a central hub for various academic activities, providing students with easy access to important information and services.

The study by Ofoegbu et al., (2014) on the architectural design and implementation of a web portal for private universities in Nigeria provides valuable insights that can be applied to the development of a School E-Portal. One of the primary motivations for creating such a portal is to address the challenges faced by conventional interaction systems in universities,

particularly in terms of communication and information dissemination among students and staff. Their web portal architecture emphasizes the need for a user-friendly interface that allows students to access vital information anytime via the Internet. It highlights the importance of personalization in web portals, suggesting that tailoring the portal to meet individual user needs can significantly enhance user engagement and satisfaction. The study also emphasizes the importance of integrating various services within the portal, such as email, chat rooms, and calendars, which can facilitate seamless communication among users.

In 2019, Clarin & Lumauag (2019) developed a Web-based Information System Portal with SMS support for Aklan State University (ASU). It highlighted the challenges faced by educational institutions in managing large volumes of data related to student accounts and grades, which is a common issue. Their implementation of a web-based system allowed for SMS-based inquiries and web-based submissions, which significantly improved the interaction between students and the administration, ensuring that students have multiple avenues to access information and services, thereby increasing user engagement and satisfaction. Furthermore, the evaluation results from the ASU study indicated that the system was rated as “Very Effective” by both students and faculty, with high mean scores across various functionalities such as accessibility, user-friendliness, and accuracy of information. The ASU study's focus on the integration of mobile technology for real-time access to academic information can be particularly beneficial for students who rely heavily on mobile devices for communication and information retrieval.

Meanwhile, Grepon et al. (2019), focusing on the development and

implementation of an e-school system for a community college in Northern Mindanao, provide valuable insights. One key finding from the study is that the e-school system significantly improved the transaction processes within the school, benefiting faculty and staff by enhancing functionality, usability, and reliability.

Song et al., (2019), provided a system that allows students to update their information, browse and select courses, access teaching resources, view announcements, check grades, and communicate via the forum. Teachers can update their information, create and manage classes and courses, publish resources and announcements, assign homework, maintain test questions, review student work, and interact with students through the forum. Administrators can assign user roles, modify student and teacher information, and manage system modules. Moreover, the paper emphasizes the importance of an interactive platform, which is essential for any educational system, thereby enhancing the learning experience. The design and implementation strategies outlined in the paper, particularly the use of modern web technologies like Vue.js, Node.js, and HTML5, can also inform the technical development of the SHS e-portal.

Lastly, Alatawi et al., (2020) focused on the current situation of student portal usage in Saudi Arabian universities and identified various content issues that hinder effective use. One of the study's primary findings is the lack of content and awareness among students regarding the functionalities of the student portal. The study emphasizes the importance of improving the quality of content available on the portal, which is essential for encouraging students to engage with the platform. By focusing on content quality, schools can create

a more enriching online environment that supports learning and research activities. Additionally, the research points out the necessity for training and guidance to help students navigate the portal effectively. The study also reveals that issues such as lack of interactivity and inadequate support can significantly affect user experience, which is a crucial consideration for any e-portal development.

In conclusion, the insights gained from these related studies can guide the development of the School E-Portal. Previous research has emphasized the importance of content quality and interactivity. Addressing these factors could lead to a more effective and user-friendly e-portal that meets the needs of students and enhances their educational experience. In light of this, the researchers have chosen to develop a web-based School E-Portal for SHS in San Nicholas III, Bacoar City.

Chapter 3

Research Design and Methodology

Research Design

This study will use the descriptive evaluative design. This design allows tracking academic information, providing students and parents access to real-time grades and assignments updates through the School E-Portal. It will involve gathering data from various stakeholders to describe, explain, and validate the resulting portal's effectiveness in addressing the needs and to gain a deeper understanding of the School E-Portal.

To ensure a systematic approach in the development and testing process of the School E-Portal. This study will also utilize the Waterfall model. wherein every stage is carried out systematically according to the figure below.

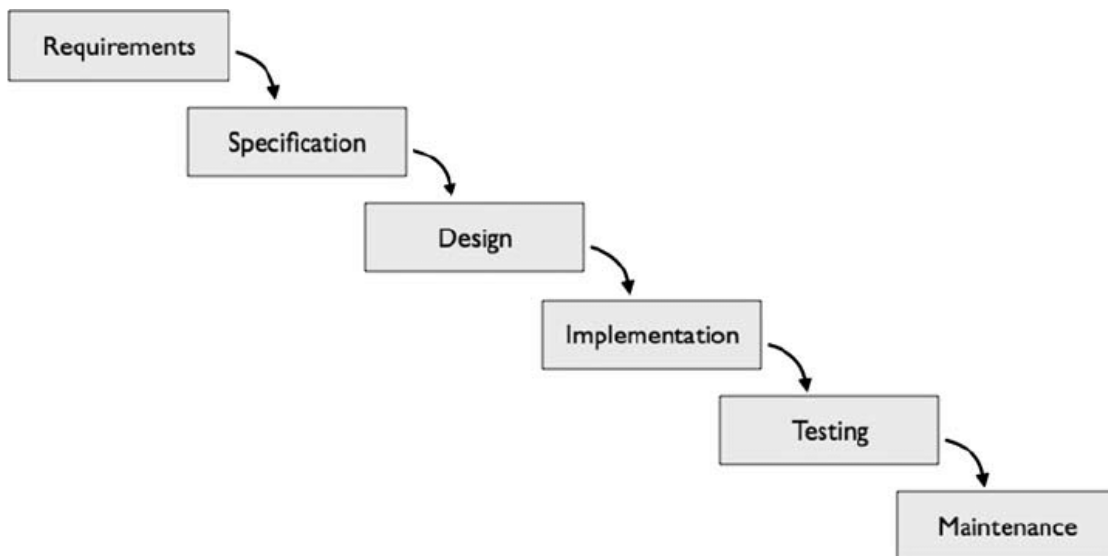


Figure 3.1. Waterfall

Research Locale

This study was conducted in SHS in San Nicholas III, Bacoar City. It is a public senior high school that offers two academic strands: the Humanities and Social Sciences Strand (HUMSS) and the General Academic Strand (GAS), and two Technical-Vocational-Livelihood strands: Information Communications and Technology (ICT) and Home Economics (HE).

Sampling and Participants

Convenience sampling was used in this study to determine the participants of the study. This sampling method is based on the willingness and availability of the participants to answer the survey questionnaire. The total number of participants consists of 86 students and 2 ICT teachers as IT specialists. The number was obtained using Slovin's formula

Research Instrument

The study will use the ISO/IEC 25010, a five-point Likert scale evaluation method, to assess whether the development of the School E-Portal is acceptable in terms of functional suitability, portability, reliability, usability, security, compatibility, maintainability, and performance efficiency. The numerical values assigned to replies for each item in each area was summed up and divided by the number of items in the area.

Data Gathering Procedure

We will conduct online surveys using Google Forms, utilizing a survey questionnaire structured around the ISO/IEC 25010:2011 standard. The responses of the participants were recorded.

Data Analysis

The mean and standard deviation was computed to measure the acceptability of the School E-Portal in SHS San Nicholas III, Bacoor City. With the specifications of ISO/IEC 25010:2011 covering Functional Suitability, Performance Efficiency, Compatibility, Usability, Reliability, Security, Maintainability, and Portability.

Potential Ethical Issues

Before conducting this study, a permission letter was given to the Principal of SHS in San Nicholas III, Bacoor City. A consent form needed to be accepted by the participant. The dignity of the study's participants was respected, and all information was handled with confidentiality.

Chapter 4

Results and Discussion

This chapter discusses the development of the School E-Portal in SHS in San Nicholas III, Bacoar City. The data obtained was interpreted and further discussed through statistical analysis.

Project Structure

There are three levels of access to the web-based library management system: Student, Teacher, and Admin, each matching account is restricted to using only a few of the application's functions. Figures 4.1, 4.2, and 4.3 depict the student-side, teacher-side, and administration-side flowchart of the School Portal at SHS in San Nicholas III, Bacoar City.

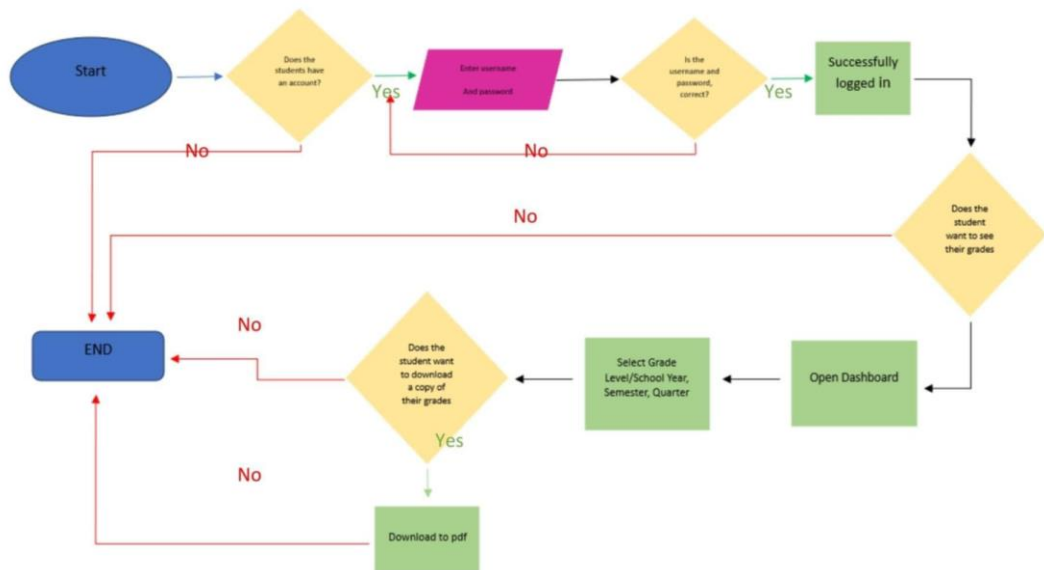


Figure 4.1 Student Flowchart

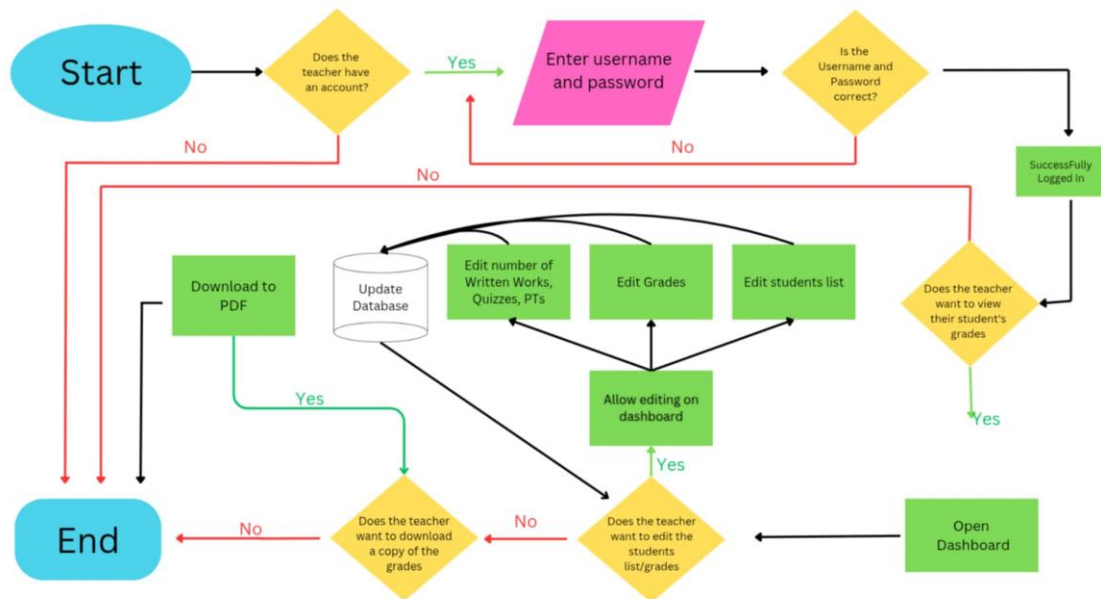


Figure 4.2 Teacher Flowchart

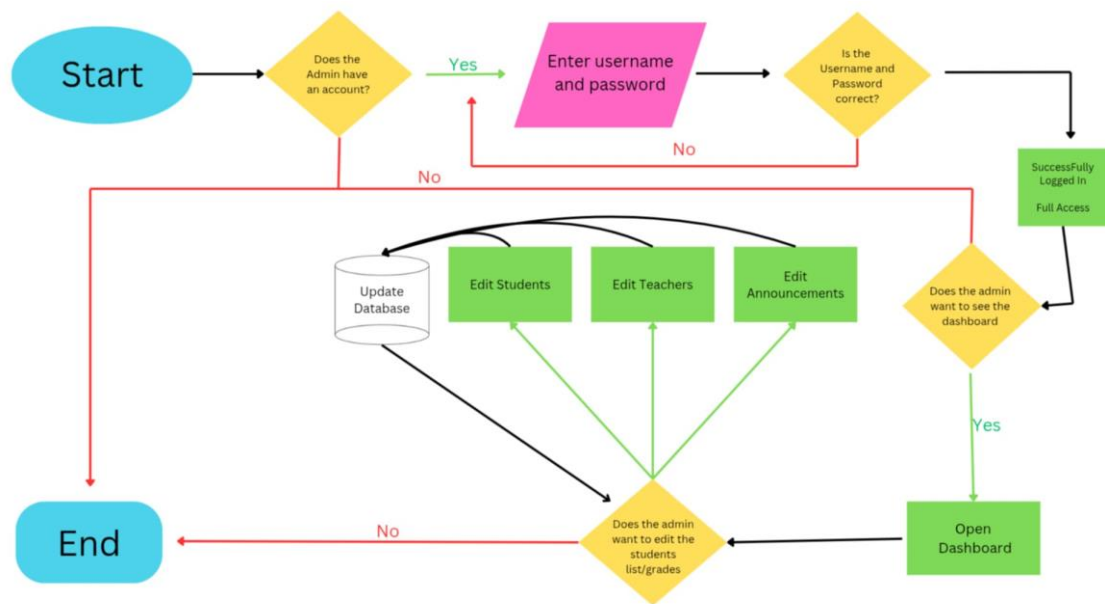


Figure 4.3 Admin Flowchart

The School E-Portal is accessible to Learners, Teachers, and the system's Administrators. Users can access the features of the window-based application by logging in through the login page, as shown in Figure 4.4. The login process filters users: Teachers and Administrators log in using their school e-mail addresses, while Students log in using their LRN.

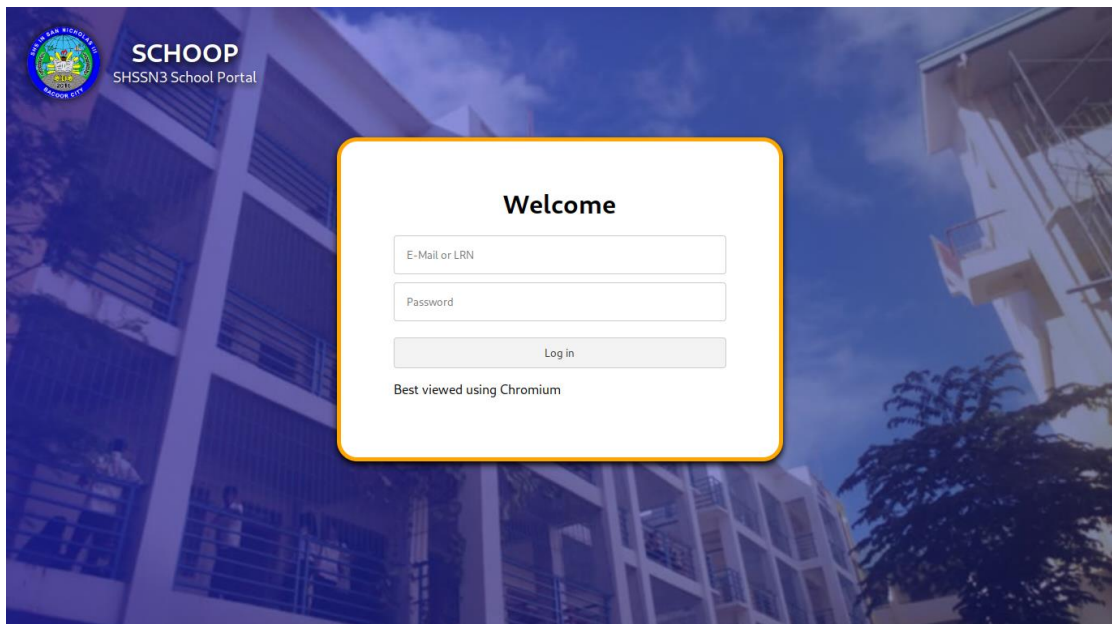


Figure 4.4 Login page

Both teacher and admin can add, edit, or delete from the students list, teachers can also edit grades of the students in section which they handle subjects. The home page after log in is shown in Figure 4.5, all types of accounts share the same homepage which includes the school calendar and upcoming events.

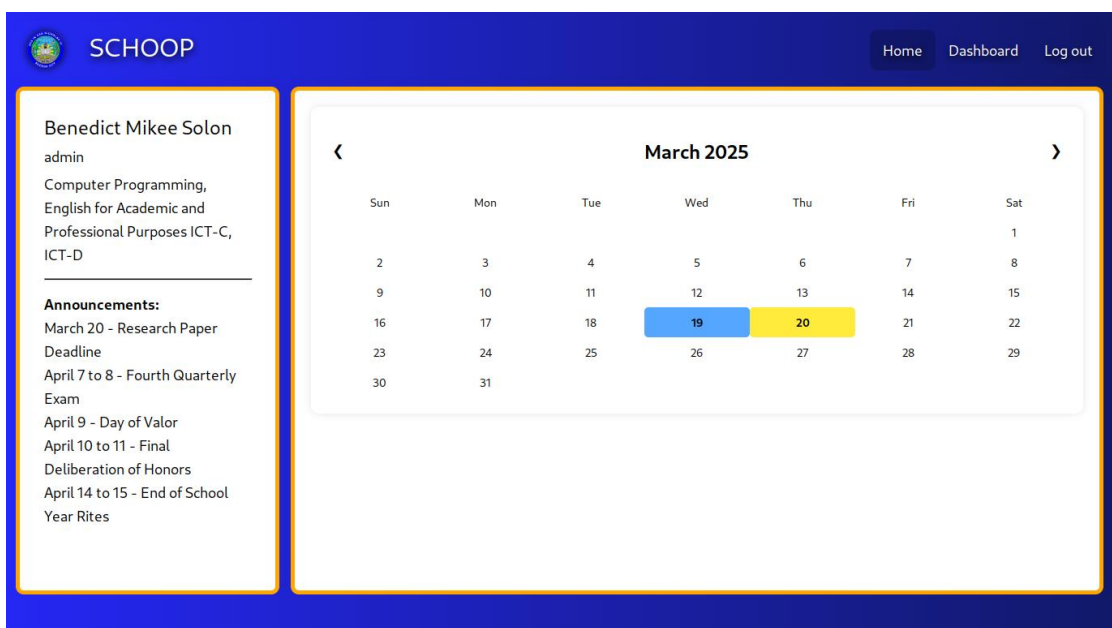


Figure 4.5 Homepage

The main feature of the Portal is the Dashboard as shown in figures 4.6 and 4.7, when a student is logged in, it fetches the student's grade on their enrolled subjects based on the selected grade level, quarter, school year, and semester.

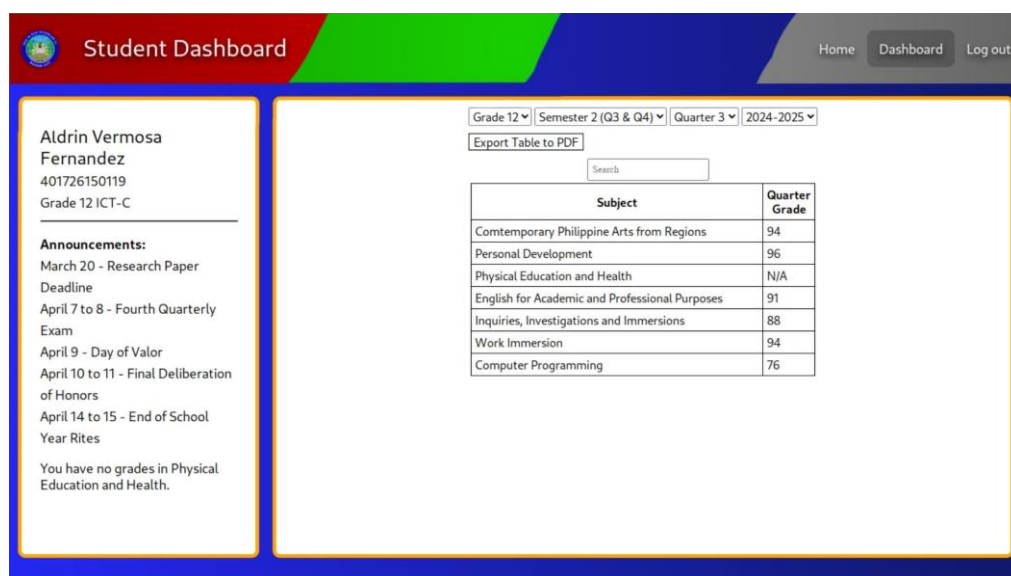


Figure 4.6 Student Dashboard

For the teachers as shown in Figure 4.7, it will fetch the grading sheet based on the selected grade level, quarter, school year, semester, section, and subject depending on how many they are assigned to.

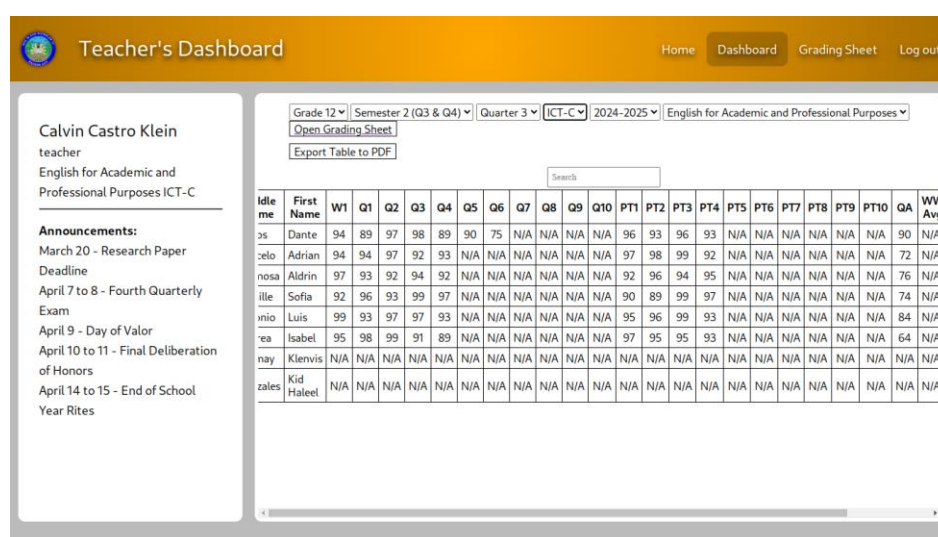
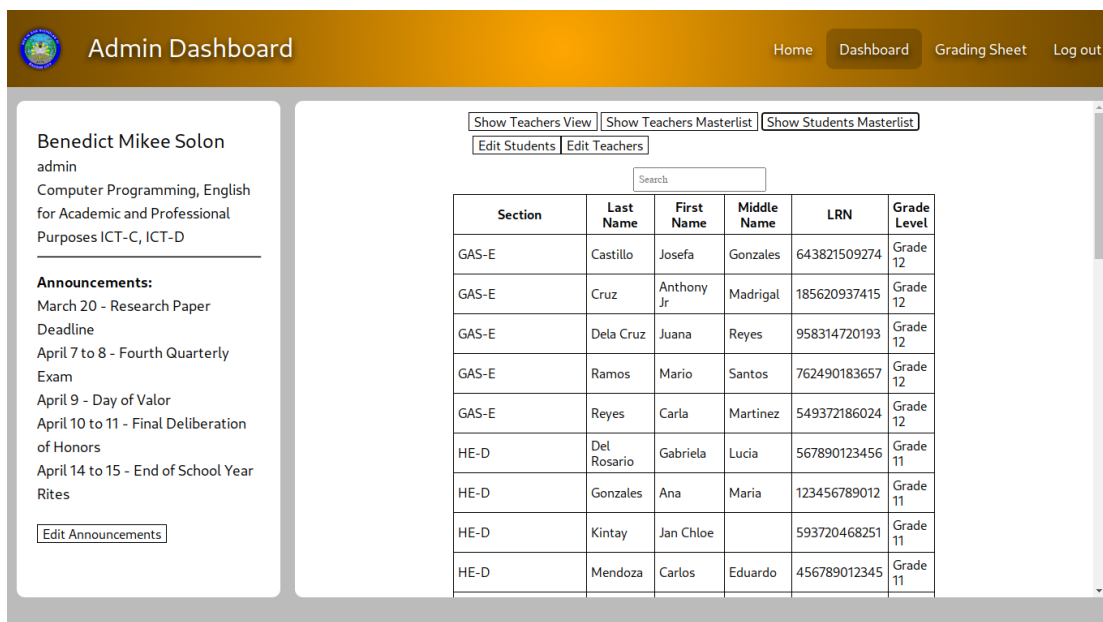


Figure 4.7 Teachers Dashboard

As for the Admin Dashboard shown in Figure 4.8 and 4.9, their default view shows a list of all the teachers and students, with the option to see the grading sheet if they are also a teacher as well.



Admin Dashboard

Home **Dashboard** Grading Sheet Log out

Benedict Mikee Solon
admin
Computer Programming, English for Academic and Professional Purposes ICT-C, ICT-D

Announcements:
March 20 - Research Paper Deadline
April 7 to 8 - Fourth Quarterly Exam
April 9 - Day of Valor
April 10 to 11 - Final Deliberation of Honors
April 14 to 15 - End of School Year Rites

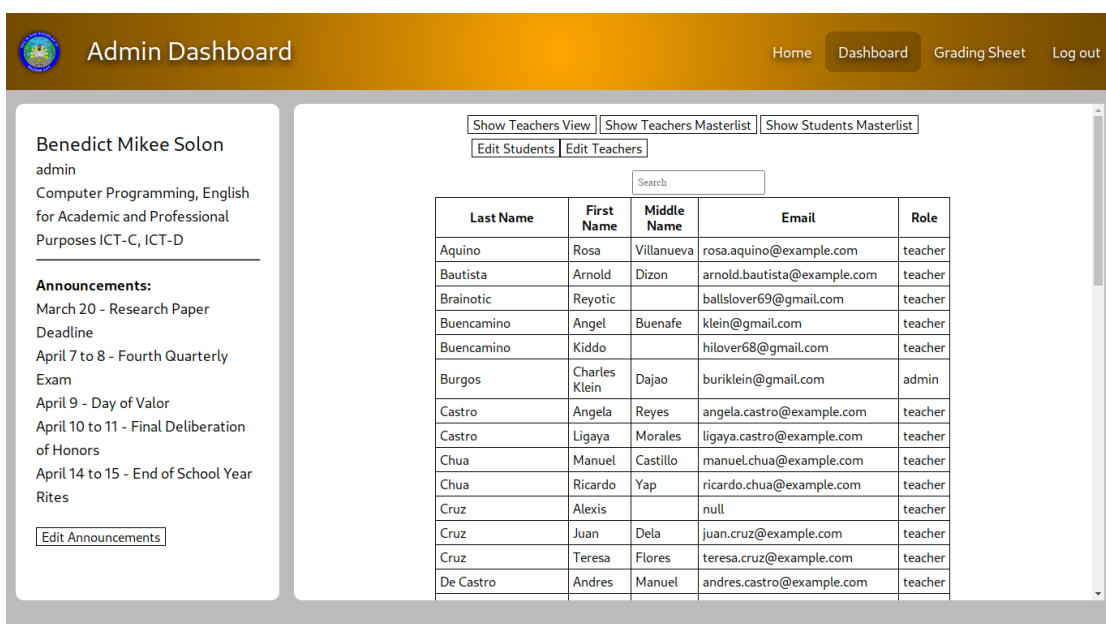
[Edit Announcements](#)

[Show Teachers View](#) [Show Teachers Masterlist](#) [Show Students Masterlist](#)
[Edit Students](#) [Edit Teachers](#)

Search

Section	Last Name	First Name	Middle Name	LRN	Grade Level
GAS-E	Castillo	Josefa	Gonzales	643821509274	Grade 12
GAS-E	Cruz	Anthony Jr	Madrigal	185620937415	Grade 12
GAS-E	Dela Cruz	Juana	Reyes	958314720193	Grade 12
GAS-E	Ramos	Mario	Santos	762490183657	Grade 12
GAS-E	Reyes	Carla	Martinez	549372186024	Grade 12
HE-D	Del Rosario	Gabriela	Lucia	567890123456	Grade 11
HE-D	Gonzales	Ana	Maria	123456789012	Grade 11
HE-D	Kintay	Jan Chloe		593720468251	Grade 11
HE-D	Mendoza	Carlos	Eduardo	456789012345	Grade 11

Figure 4.8 Admin Dashboard - Student masterlist



Admin Dashboard

Home **Dashboard** Grading Sheet Log out

Benedict Mikee Solon
admin
Computer Programming, English for Academic and Professional Purposes ICT-C, ICT-D

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April 14 to 15 - End of School Year Rites

[Edit Announcements](#)

[Show Teachers View](#) [Show Teachers Masterlist](#) [Show Students Masterlist](#)
[Edit Students](#) [Edit Teachers](#)

Search

Last Name	First Name	Middle Name	Email	Role
Aquino	Rosa	Villanueva	rosa.aquino@example.com	teacher
Bautista	Arnold	Dizon	arnold.bautista@example.com	teacher
Brainotic	Reyotic		ballslover69@gmail.com	teacher
Buencamino	Angel	Buenafe	klein@gmail.com	teacher
Buencamino	Kiddo		hilover68@gmail.com	teacher
Burgos	Charles Klein	Dajao	buriklein@gmail.com	admin
Castro	Angela	Reyes	angela.castro@example.com	teacher
Castro	Ligaya	Morales	ligaya.castro@example.com	teacher
Chua	Manuel	Castillo	manuel.chua@example.com	teacher
Chua	Ricardo	Yap	ricardo.chua@example.com	teacher
Cruz	Alexis		null	teacher
Cruz	Juan	Dela	juan.cruz@example.com	teacher
Cruz	Teresa	Flores	teresa.cruz@example.com	teacher
De Castro	Andres	Manuel	andres.castro@example.com	teacher

Figure 4.9 Admin Dashboard - Teacher Masterlist

The full grading sheet in Figure 4.10 can be accessed either using the Edit Grading Sheet button or the navbar, there teachers can edit grades

directly. They can also edit the number of written works, quizzes, and performance tasks for each subject, and along with the admin, the ability to add, delete, or edit students.

Grade 12 Semester 2 (Q3 & Q4) Quarter 3 ICT-C 2024-2025 Computer Programming Save Changes Exit Exit Mode

Double click to edit

Last Name	Middle Name	First Name	W1	W2	W3	W4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	PT1	PT2	PT3	PT4	QA	WW Avg	PT Avg	Quarter Grade
Alvarez	Carlos	Dante	90	N/A	N/A	90	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dela Cruz	Marcelo	Adrian	70	90	90	90	90	90	93	89	98	93	90	50	N/A	N/A	N/A	83
Fernandez	Vermosa	Aldrin	99	80	96	96	90	85	94	93	70	70	70	70	80	N/A	N/A	76
Fernandez	Camille	Sofia	93	96	99	91	90	97	95	94	92	96	94	95	100	N/A	N/A	95
Garcia	Antonio	Luis	91	90	90	95	89	95	90	90	94	98	98	94	90	N/A	N/A	94
Lopez	Andrea	Isabel	92	95	99	90	96	89	91	97	94	90	99	94	86	N/A	N/A	92
Madrigal	Quimay	Klenvis	N/A	90	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Madrigal	Gonzales	Kid Haleel	90	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Export Table to PDF Add Students

Grading Settings

Number of Written Works: 4 Number of Quizzes: 4 Number of Performance Tasks: 4 Save Settings

Written Works	Quizzes	Performance Tasks	Actions

Figure 4.10 Grading sheet

LRN: First Name: Middle Name: Last Name: Strand: Select Strand Specialization (optional): None Grade Level: Select Grade Section: Select Section School Year: Select School Year Add Student Cancel

Section	Last Name	First Name	Middle Name	LRN	Grade Level	Actions
GAS-E	Castillo	Josefa	Gonzales	643821509274	Grade 12	Edit Delete
GAS-E	Cruz	Anthony Jr	Madrigal	185620937415	Grade 12	Edit Delete
GAS-E	Dela Cruz	Juana	Reyes	958314720193	Grade 12	Edit Delete
GAS-E	Ramos	Mario	Santos	762490183657	Grade 12	Edit Delete
GAS-E	Reyes	Carla	Martinez	549372186024	Grade 12	Edit Delete
HE-D	Del Rosario	Gabriela	Lucia	567890123456	Grade 11	Edit Delete
HE-D	Gonzales	Ana	Maria	123456789012	Grade 11	Edit Delete

Figure 4.11 Edit students page

As for the admin, only they have the ability to set the announcements in the Edit Announcements page in Figure 4.12.

ID	Announcement	Type	Start Date	End Date	Updated At	Action
12	Research Paper Deadline	announcement	2025-03-20	2025-03-20	2025-03-19 15:45:35	Edit Delete
2	Fourth Quarterly Exam	announcement	2025-04-07	2025-04-08	2025-03-14 15:41:00	Edit Delete
5	Final Deliberation of Honors	announcement	2025-04-10	2025-04-11	2025-03-14 15:40:45	Edit Delete
7	End of School Year Rites	announcement	2025-04-14	2025-04-15	2025-03-14 15:40:36	Edit Delete
3	Day of Valor	holiday	2025-04-09	2025-04-09	2025-03-14 14:57:02	Edit Delete

Figure 4.13 Edit announcements page

And the ability to add, delete, and edit teachers and their entire information including which subjects and sections they handle as seen in Figure 4.12.

Teacher ID	Name	Email	Role	Subjects	Created At	Actions
4546786	Kiddo Buencamino	hilover68@gmail.com	teacher	No subjects assigned	2025-03-19 15:44:51	Edit Delete
9999911	Calvin Castro Klein	skibidisigmarizz@outlook.com	teacher	English for Academic and Professional Purposes	2025-03-19 00:29:53	Edit Delete
0945180	Reyotic Brainotic	ballslover69@gmail.com	teacher	No subjects assigned	2025-03-17 17:37:02	Edit Delete
9999992	Charles Klein Dajao Burgos	buriklein@gmail.com	admin	No subjects assigned	2025-03-14 17:55:42	Edit Delete
9999991	Angel Buenafe Buencamino	klein@gmail.com	teacher	No subjects assigned	2025-03-14 17:53:05	Edit Delete
3527366	Alexis Cruz	null	teacher	Physical Education and Health	2025-02-27 10:04:31	Edit Delete

Figure 4.13 Edit teachers page

Evaluation Result

Table 4.1 shows the results of evaluation based on the developed School E-Portal.

Table 4.1 Evaluation on Development of School E-Portal.

Criteria	Mean	Interpretation
Functional Sustainability	3.97	Acceptable
Performance Efficiency	3.91	Acceptable
Usability	4.02	Acceptable
Reliability	3.94	Acceptable
Security	4.01	Acceptable
Maintainability	3.94	Acceptable
Portability	4.03	Acceptable
Overall Mean	3.97	Acceptable

Legend: 1.00 – 1.50 – Very Not Acceptable; 1.51 – 2.50 – Not Acceptable; 2.51 – 3.50 – Neither Acceptable/Not Acceptable; 3.51 – 4.50 – Acceptable; 4.51 – 5.00 Very Acceptable

It was found that the evaluators showed an acceptable degree of agreement on all evaluation criteria with an overall mean of 3.97. Portability received the highest evaluation with a mean of 4.03, followed by Usability with a mean of 4.02. Security ranked next with a mean of 4.01. Functional Sustainability had a mean of 3.97, which is the same as the overall mean. Reliability and Maintainability both received a mean of 3.94, while Performance Efficiency had the lowest evaluation with a mean of 3.91.

Table 4.2 shows the functional suitability of the School E-Portal.

Table 4.2 Functional Stability of Development of School E-Portal.

Items	Mean	Interpretation
The portal meets the functional requirements of the institution. (Appropriateness)	3.88	Acceptable
The portal cover all specified tasks and user objectives. (Completeness)	4.09	Acceptable
The portal provides accurate results with the required level of precision (Correctness)	3.92	Acceptable
The portal can adjust to changes while still covering all specified tasks and user objectives (Adaptability)	3.99	Acceptable
Overall Mean	3.97	Acceptable

Legend: 1.00 – 1.50 – Very Not Acceptable; 1.51 – 2.50 – Not Acceptable; 2.51 – 3.50 – Neither Acceptable/Not Acceptable; 3.51 – 4.50 – Acceptable; 4.51 – 5.00 Very Acceptable

As indicated in Table 4.2, in the analysis of the functional suitability of the portal, it was found that the ability to cover all specified tasks and user objectives (completeness) was rated the highest, with a mean of 4.09. This was followed by the portal's ability to adjust to changes while still covering all specified tasks and objectives (adaptability), which received a mean of 3.99. The ability to provide accurate results with the required level of precision (correctness) had a mean of 3.92, while the portal's ability to meet the functional requirements of the institution (appropriateness) received the lowest rating, with a mean of 3.88.

The overall mean for functional suitability was 3.97, which is interpreted as acceptable.

Table 4.3 shows the performance efficiency of the School E-Portal.

Table 4.3 Performance Efficiency of Development of School E-Portal.

Items	Mean	Interpretation
The portal efficiently uses the required resources while performing its functions (Resource Utilization)	3.83	Acceptable
The portal meets the required response time, processing speed, and throughput rates while performing its functions (Time Behavior)	4.00	Acceptable
Overall Mean	3.97	Acceptable

Legend: 1.00 – 1.50 – Very Not Acceptable; 1.51 – 2.50 – Not Acceptable; 2.51 – 3.50 – Neither Acceptable/Not Acceptable; 3.51 – 4.50 – Acceptable; 4.51 – 5.00 Very Acceptable

As indicated in Table 4.3, in the analysis of the performance efficiency of the portal, the portal's efficiency in utilizing resources while performing its functions (resource utilization) was rated at 3.83, while its ability to meet the required response time, processing speed, and throughput rates (time behavior) received the highest rating among these aspects, with a mean of 4.00. The overall mean for functional suitability was 3.97, which is interpreted as acceptable.

Table 4.4 shows the usability of the School E-Portal.

Table 4.4 Usability of Development of School E-Portal.

Items	Mean	Interpretation
Users can easily recognize whether the website is suitable for their academic and administrative needs. (Appropriateness Recognizability)	3.99	Acceptable
Users can quickly learn how to use the website effectively. (Learnability)	4.09	Acceptable
The portal has attributes that make it easy to operate and control. (Operability)	4.06	Acceptable
Users can effectively interact with and manage their tasks within the website. (User Controllability)	3.95	Acceptable
The website provides users with clear and sufficient information about its features and operations. (Transparency)	3.99	Acceptable
Overall Mean	4.02	Acceptable

Legend: 1.00 – 1.50 – Very Not Acceptable; 1.51 – 2.50 – Not Acceptable; 2.51 – 3.50 – Neither Acceptable/Not Acceptable; 3.51 – 4.50 – Acceptable; 4.51 – 5.00 Very Acceptable

As indicated in Table 4.4, in the analysis of the usability of the portal, it was found that the ability of users to quickly learn how to use the website effectively (learnability) was rated the highest, with a mean of 4.09. This was followed by the portal's ability to provide attributes that make it easy to operate

and control (operability), which received a mean of 4.06.

The ability of users to easily recognize whether the website is suitable for their academic and administrative needs (appropriateness recognizability) and the website's ability to provide users with clear and sufficient information about its features and operations (transparency) both received a mean of 3.99. Lastly, the ability of users to effectively interact with and manage their tasks within the website (user controllability) had the lowest rating, with a mean of 3.95. The overall mean for usability was 4.02, which is interpreted as acceptable.

Table 4.5 shows the Reliability of the School E-Portal.

Table 4.5 Reliability of Development of School E-Portal.

Items	Mean	Interpretation
The website meets reliability requirements during normal operation. (Maturity)	3.86	Acceptable
The website is consistently operational and accessible when needed. (Availability)	3.84	Acceptable
The website can maintain stable performance under various conditions, including high-traffic periods. (Robustness)	4.10	Acceptable
Overall Mean	3.93	Acceptable

Legend: 1.00 – 1.50 – Very Not Acceptable; 1.51 – 2.50 – Not Acceptable; 2.51 – 3.50 – Neither Acceptable/Not Acceptable; 3.51 – 4.50 – Acceptable; 4.51 – 5.00 Very Acceptable

As indicated in Table 4.5, in the analysis of the reliability of the portal, it was found that the website's ability to maintain stable performance under various conditions, including high-traffic periods (robustness), was rated the

highest, with a mean of 4.10. This was followed by the website's ability to meet reliability requirements during normal operation (maturity), which received a mean of 3.86. The website's ability to remain consistently operational and accessible when needed (availability) had the lowest rating, with a mean of 3.84. The overall mean for reliability was 3.93, which is interpreted as acceptable.

Table 4.6 shows the Security of the School E-Portal.

Table 4.6 Security of Development of School E-Portal.

Items	Mean	Interpretation
The portal is independent and secure. (Accountability)	3.98	Acceptable
Administrators can intervene in the system to prevent issues. (Intervenability)	4.05	Acceptable
Overall Mean	4.01	Acceptable

Legend: 1.00 – 1.50 – Very Not Acceptable; 1.51 – 2.50 – Not Acceptable; 2.51 – 3.50 – Neither Acceptable/Not Acceptable; 3.51 – 4.50 – Acceptable; 4.51 – 5.00 Very Acceptable

As indicated in Table 4.6, in the analysis of the security of the portal, it was found that the ability of administrators to intervene in the system to prevent issues (intervenability) was rated the highest, with a mean of 4.05. This was followed by the portal's ability to remain independent and secure (accountability), which received a mean of 3.98. The overall mean for security was 4.01, which is interpreted as acceptable.

Table 4.7 shows the Maintainability of the School E-Portal.

Table 4.7 Maintainability of Development of School E-Portal.

Items	Mean	Interpretation
The website can be reused or adapted for other academic institutions or similar purposes. (Reusability)	3.80	Acceptable
The website can be easily analyzed to assess potential changes or updates. (Analyzability)	4.14	Acceptable
The website can be effectively tested to ensure it meets academic and administrative requirements. (Testability)	3.90	Acceptable
Overall Mean	3.95	Acceptable

Legend: 1.00 – 1.50 – Very Not Acceptable; 1.51 – 2.50 – Not Acceptable; 2.51 – 3.50 – Neither Acceptable/Not Acceptable; 3.51 – 4.50 – Acceptable; 4.51 – 5.00 Very Acceptable

As indicated in Table 4.7, in the analysis of the maintainability of the portal, it was found that the ability of the website to be easily analyzed to assess potential changes or updates (analyzability) was rated the highest, with a mean of 4.14. This was followed by the ability of the website to be effectively tested to ensure it meets academic and administrative requirements (testability), which received a mean of 3.90. The ability of the website to be reused or adapted for other academic institutions or similar purposes (reusability) had the lowest rating, with a mean of 3.80. The overall mean for maintainability was 3.95, which is interpreted as acceptable.

Table 4.7 shows the Portability of the School E-Portal.

Table 4.7 Portability of Development of School E-Portal.

Items	Mean	Interpretation
The website can adapt to different hardware, software, or usage environments. (Adaptability)	4.13	Acceptable
The website is easy to deploy and set up across various platforms. (Installability)	3.98	Acceptable
The website can be replaced by another platform without disrupting academic and administrative functions. (Replaceability)	4.00	Acceptable
Overall Mean	4.04	Acceptable

Legend: 1.00 – 1.50 – Very Not Acceptable; 1.51 – 2.50 – Not Acceptable; 2.51 – 3.50 – Neither Acceptable/Not Acceptable; 3.51 – 4.50 – Acceptable; 4.51 – 5.00 Very Acceptable

As indicated in Table 4.8, in the analysis of the portability of the portal, it was found that the ability of the website to adapt to different hardware, software, or usage environments (adaptability) was rated the highest, with a mean of 4.13. This was followed by the ability of the website to be replaced by another platform without disrupting academic and administrative functions (replaceability), which received a mean of 4.00. The ability of the website to be easily deployed and set up across various platforms (installability) had the lowest rating, with a mean of 3.98. The overall mean for portability was 4.04, which is interpreted as acceptable.

This demonstrates unequivocally that respondents find the School E-Portal to be acceptable. According to the results, the portal meets the respondents' needs in terms of functional suitability, usability, reliability, security, compatibility, maintainability, portability, and performance efficiency. The developed portal received an acceptable rating in the evaluation, reflecting its effectiveness in supporting academic and administrative functions. The use of PHP as its primary programming language and XAMPP as its database contributed to its overall functionality and performance.

Chapter 5

Summary of Findings, Conclusion, and Recommendation

This chapter presents the summary of the study conducted, conclusion drawn, and the recommendation made as for the improvement of the system being evaluated.

Summary of Findings

Based on the results obtained, the following generalization were drawn:

1. The development of the web-based school portal was aimed at improving academic and administrative processes within the institution. The portal effectively manages student records, grading, and streamlines daily tasks for both students and teachers. It enhances efficiency, and provides a structured approach to handling school-related information.
2. The system operates in accordance with institutional requirements, ensuring secure access and efficient management of academic data. Functional validations enhance security by restricting access based on user roles, allowing teachers, students, and administrators to interact with the portal according to their designated permissions.
3. The web-based portal achieved an acceptable rating across all evaluation criteria. With an overall mean of 3.97, completeness was rated the highest at 4.09, followed by adaptability at 3.99. Correctness received a mean of 3.92, while appropriateness had the lowest rating at 3.88. These results indicate that the system meets functional requirements, ensuring usability, reliability, security, and performance efficiency.

Conclusion

In line with the objectives of the study, the following conclusions were reached:

1. The elements of the School E-Portal were tested, and the results were acceptable
2. An ISO/IEC 25010 tool was used to evaluate the system, and it was determined to be acceptable.

Recommendations

Considering the findings of the study, the following recommendations were stated:

1. Fix the layout to accommodate all screen sizes.
2. The ability to set activities such as written works, quizzes, and performance tasks directly on the portal.
3. Create a proper validation when a user sets their password.
4. Include a landing page before the login page.

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APPENDICES

Appendices A - Materials and Method of the Study

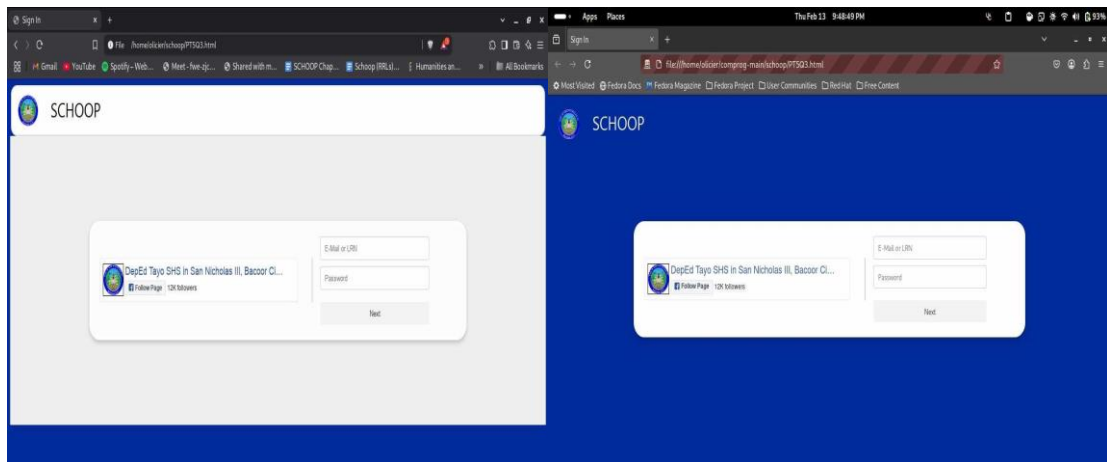


Plate A.1 Login page in development

Plate A.2 Early draft of the login

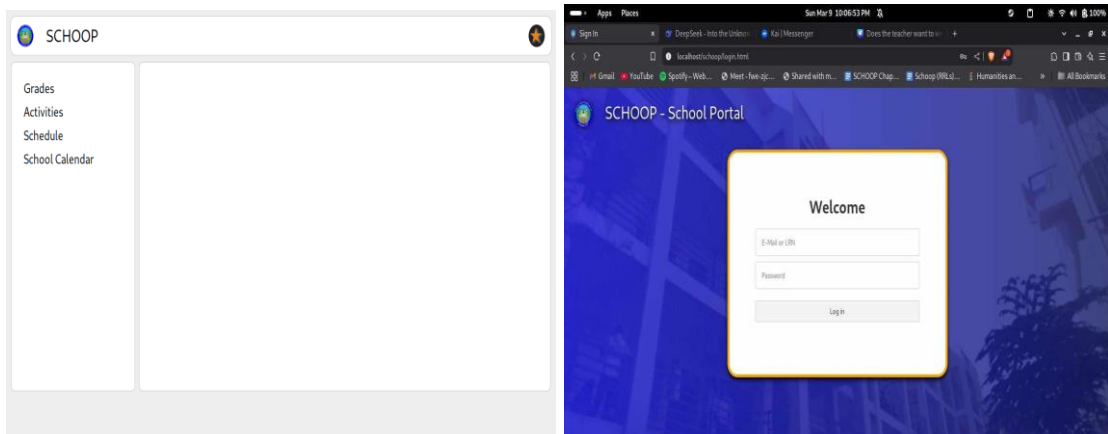


Plate A.3 Initial look of the home page

Plate A.4 Final version of login page

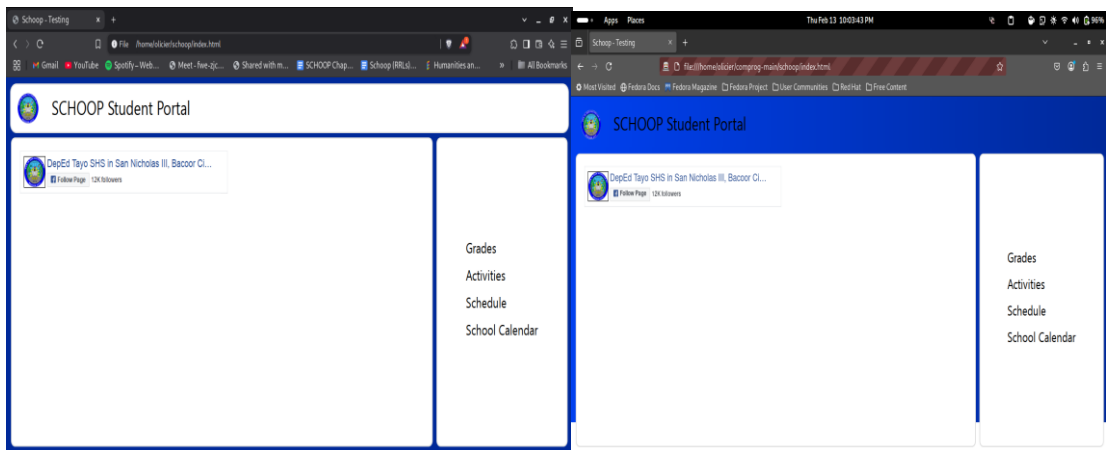


Plate A.5 Transition from gray to blue

Plate A.6 Removal of navbar bg color

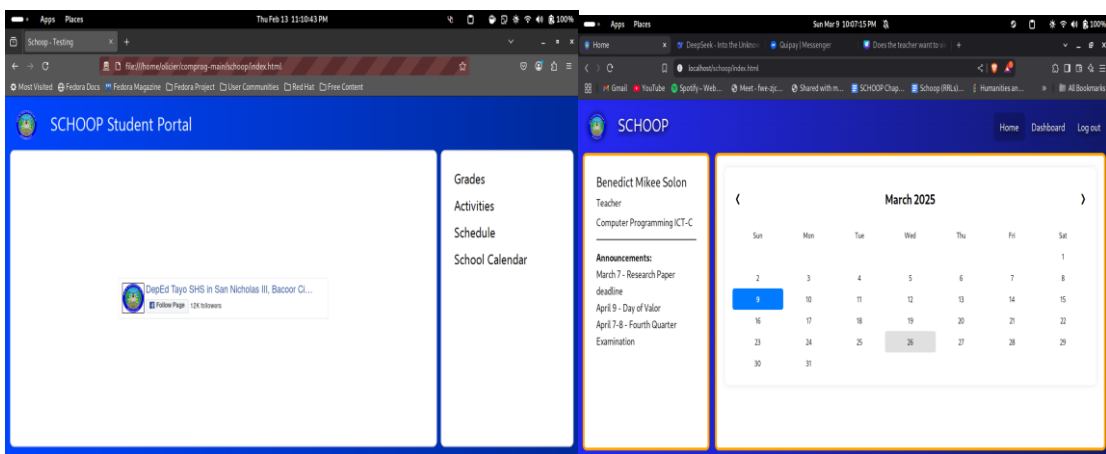


Plate A.7 Early draft of home

Plate A.8 Final draft of home

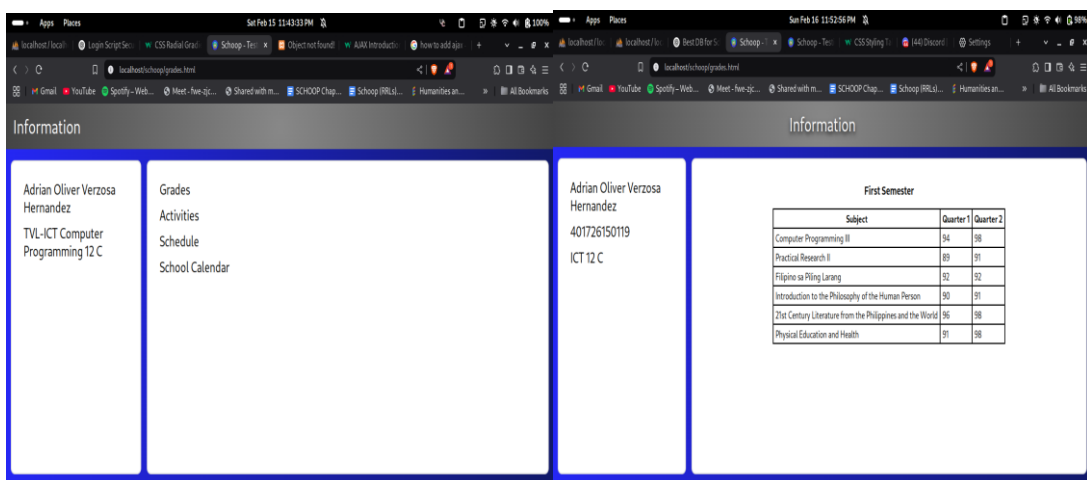


Plate A.9 Development of dashboard

Plate A.10

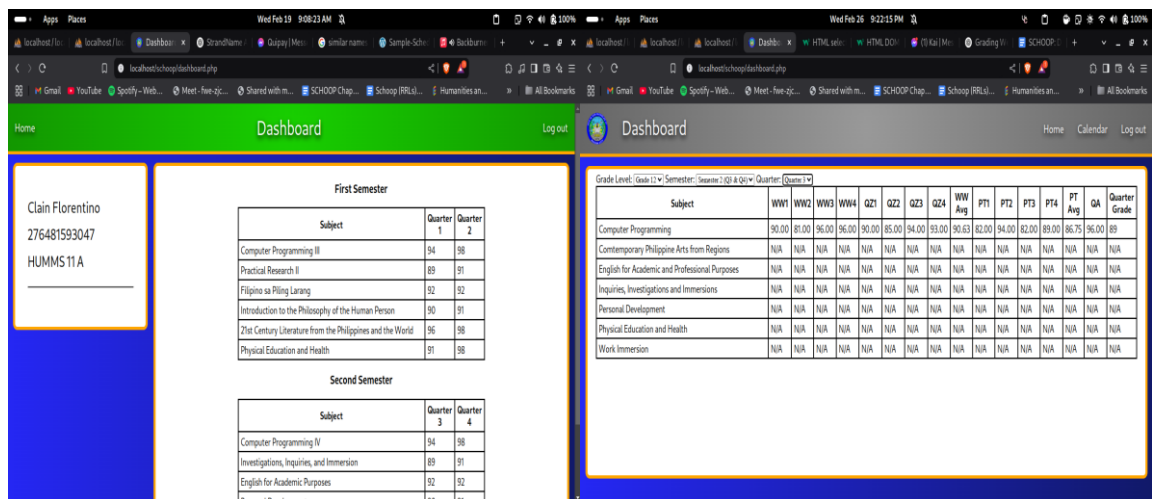


Plate A.11 navbar color based on strand

Plate A.12 early draft of grading sheet

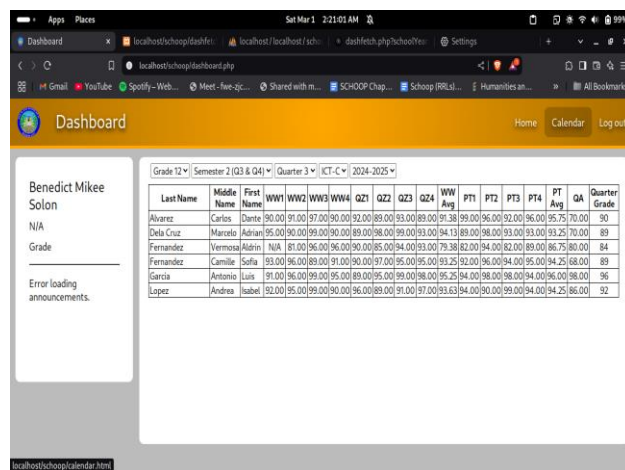


Plate A.13 Teacher's dashboard draft

Appendix B – Raw Data of the Study

A. Functional Stability				
Participant	Appropriateness	Completeness	Correctness	Adaptability
1	4	4	4	4
2	5	5	5	5
3	5	4	5	4
4	5	5	5	5
5	4	4	4	4
6	5	4	5	5
7	3	3	4	3
8	3	4	3	3
9	3	3	4	3
10	3	3	3	3
11	3	3	3	2
12	3	4	3	2
13	3	3	4	3
14	3	3	3	4
15	3	3	4	3
16	3	3	3	4
17	3	5	4	5
18	5	4	5	5
19	4	5	4	4
20	5	5	4	3
21	5	5	3	4

22	3	4	5	5
23	5	5	4	4
24	4	4	4	4
25	5	5	4	5
26	4	4	5	5
27	5	5	5	3
28	5	5	5	4
29	4	5	4	5
30	3	4	5	5
31	4	4	5	4
32	3	5	4	5
33	5	4	5	5
34	4	5	4	4
35	5	5	4	3
36	5	5	3	4
37	4	4	3	4
38	4	4	4	4
39	3	4	4	4
40	4	4	4	4
41	4	4	4	4
42	4	4	4	4
43	3	4	4	4
44	4	4	4	4
45	4	4	3	4

46	3	4	4	4
47	4	4	3	4
48	4	4	4	4
49	4	4	3	4
50	4	4	4	4
51	4	4	3	4
52	4	4	3	4
53	4	4	4	4
54	3	4	4	4
55	4	4	4	4
56	4	4	4	4
57	4	4	4	4
58	3	4	4	4
59	4	4	4	4
60	4	4	3	4
61	3	4	4	4
62	4	4	3	4
63	4	4	4	4
64	4	4	3	4
65	4	4	4	4
66	4	4	3	4
67	3	4	4	4
68	4	4	4	4
69	4	4	4	4

70	4	4	4	4
71	4	4	4	4
72	4	4	4	3
73	4	4	4	4
74	4	4	4	4
75	3	4	4	4
76	4	4	4	4
77	3	4	4	4
78	4	4	4	4
79	4	4	4	4
80	4	4	4	3
81	4	4	3	4
82	4	5	3	5
83	5	4	5	5
84	3	4	5	5
85	4	5	4	5
86	5	5	4	4
87	3	3	4	3
88	2	3	3	3
	3.875	4.090909091	3.920454545	3.988636364
	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
	3.96875			

B. Performance Efficiency		
Participant	Resource Utilization	Time Behavior
1	4	3
2	5	5
3	4	5
4	5	5
5	4	4
6	5	5
7	3	3
8	3	3
9	3	3
10	3	3
11	3	3
12	3	3
13	3	3
14	3	3
15	3	3
16	3	3
17	4	4
18	3	5
19	3	5
20	5	5
21	5	4
22	4	3

23	4	5
24	5	5
25	3	4
26	4	5
27	4	5
28	4	4
29	5	5
30	4	4
31	5	4
32	4	4
33	3	5
34	3	5
35	5	5
36	5	4
37	4	4
38	4	3
39	4	4
40	3	4
41	4	4
42	3	4
43	4	4
44	4	4
45	4	4
46	4	4

47	4	4
48	3	4
49	4	4
50	4	4
51	4	4
52	4	4
53	4	3
54	4	4
55	3	4
56	4	4
57	3	4
58	4	4
59	4	4
60	4	4
61	4	4
62	4	4
63	3	4
64	4	4
65	4	4
66	4	4
67	4	3
68	4	4
69	4	4
70	3	4

71	4	4
72	4	4
73	4	4
74	4	4
75	4	4
76	4	4
77	4	4
78	4	4
79	3	4
80	3	4
81	4	4
82	4	4
83	4	5
84	4	3
85	4	5
86	3	4
87	5	4
88	4	4
89	3	3
	3.829545455	4
	Acceptable	Acceptable
	3.914772727	

C. Usability					
Participa nt	Appropriaten ess	Learnabili ty	Operabilit y	User Controllabil ity	Transparen cy
1	4	5	4	5	4
2	5	5	5	5	5
3	5	4	5	4	4
4	4	5	5	5	5
5	4	4	4	4	4
6	5	4	5	5	5
7	4	3	3	4	3
8	4	3	3	3	3
9	3	4	3	2	3
10	3	3	2	3	3
11	3	3	4	2	3
12	3	3	4	3	3
13	3	3	2	2	3
14	3	3	3	4	3
15	3	3	4	3	3
16	3	3	3	4	3
17	5	5	5	4	4
18	4	5	5	5	4
19	5	5	4	4	5
20	4	4	5	5	5
21	5	5	5	4	5
22	4	5	5	4	4
23	5	5	5	4	5
24	5	5	4	3	5
25	5	5	5	4	4
26	4	4	3	5	4
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29	3	4	4	5	5
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31	4	4	5	5	3
32	5	5	5	4	4
33	4	5	5	5	4
34	5	5	4	4	5
35	4	4	5	5	5
36	5	5	5	4	5
37	4	4	4	4	3
38	4	4	4	4	4
39	4	4	3	4	4
40	4	4	4	4	4
41	4	4	4	4	4
42	4	4	4	4	4
43	4	4	4	4	3
44	3	4	4	4	4

45	4	4	4	4	4
46	4	4	4	3	4
47	4	4	4	4	4
48	4	4	4	4	4
49	4	4	4	4	4
50	4	4	3	4	4
51	4	4	4	3	4
52	4	4	4	4	3
53	4	4	4	4	4
54	4	4	3	4	4
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56	4	4	4	4	4
57	4	4	4	4	4
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61	4	4	4	3	4
62	4	4	4	4	4
63	4	4	4	4	4
64	4	4	4	4	4
65	4	4	3	4	4
66	4	4	4	3	4
67	4	4	4	4	4
68	4	4	4	4	4
69	4	4	4	3	4
70	4	4	4	4	4
71	4	4	3	4	4
72	4	4	4	4	4
73	3	4	4	4	4
74	3	4	4	4	4
75	4	3	4	4	4
76	4	4	4	4	3
77	4	4	4	4	4
78	4	4	4	4	4
79	4	4	4	4	4
80	4	4	4	4	4
81	4	4	4	4	4
82	4	4	5	5	3
83	5	5	4	4	5
84	4	4	3	5	5
85	5	5	5	4	5
86	4	5	5	4	5
87	4	4	4	3	3
88	2	3	3	2	3
	3.988636364	4.090909091	4.056818182	3.954545455	3.988636364
	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable

	4.0159
--	--------

D. Reliability			
Participant	Maturity	Availability	Robustness
1	4	4	3
2	5	5	5
3	4	5	5
4	5	5	5
5	4	4	4
6	5	5	5
7	3	3	3
8	4	3	3
9	3	3	4
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27	5	3	5
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29	4	4	5
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37	4	4	4
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39	4	4	4
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41	3	4	4
42	4	4	4
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44	4	3	4

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46	4	4	4
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79	4	4	4
80	4	4	3
81	3	4	4
82	4	5	4
83	4	5	5
84	4	4	5
85	4	4	5
86	3	3	5
87	3	3	3
88	2	2	3
	3.863636364	3.840909091	4.102272727
	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
	3.9356		

E. Security		
Participants	Accountability	Intervenability
1	4	4
2	5	5
3	5	4
4	4	4
5	4	4
6	5	5
7	3	3
8	4	4
9	3	4
10	3	3
11	4	3
12	4	4
13	4	3
14	3	4
15	3	4
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17	4	5
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19	4	5
20	5	4
21	5	4
22	4	5
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26	4	4
27	5	4
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29	4	3
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37	4	4
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39	4	4
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43	4	4
44	4	4
45	4	4
46	4	4

47	4	4
48	4	4
49	4	4
50	4	3
51	4	4
52	4	4
53	3	4
54	4	4
55	3	4
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71	4	4
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74	4	3
75	4	4
76	4	4
77	4	4
78	4	4
79	4	4
80	4	4
81	4	4
82	5	5
83	3	4
84	5	5
85	3	5
86	5	4
87	3	4
88	3	3
	3.977272727	4.045454545
	Acceptable	Acceptable
	4.0114	

F. Maintainability			
Participants	Reusability	Analyzability	Testability
1	4	5	4
2	5	5	5
3	5	4	5
4	5	5	5
5	4	4	4
6	5	5	5
7	3	4	3
8	3	3	3
9	2	3	3
10	3	4	3
11	2	4	4
12	2	4	3
13	3	4	3
14	3	3	4
15	3	4	4
16	3	3	4
17	5	5	4
18	3	5	4
19	4	4	5
20	4	5	4
21	4	5	3
22	3	4	5

23	5	5	3
24	5	4	4
25	5	4	4
26	5	5	4
27	4	3	4
28	3	5	4
29	4	5	5
30	5	5	5
31	4	3	5
32	5	5	4
33	3	5	4
34	4	4	5
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36	4	5	3
37	4	4	3
38	4	4	4
39	3	4	4
40	4	4	4
41	4	4	3
42	4	4	4
43	4	4	4
44	4	4	4
45	4	4	4
46	3	4	4

47	4	4	3
48	4	4	4
49	4	4	4
50	4	4	4
51	3	4	4
52	4	4	3
53	4	4	4
54	3	4	4
55	4	4	4
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57	4	4	4
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65	4	4	4
66	3	4	4
67	3	4	4
68	4	4	3
69	4	4	4
70	4	4	4

71	4	4	4
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73	3	4	4
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75	4	4	4
76	4	3	4
77	4	4	4
78	3	4	4
79	4	4	4
80	4	4	4
81	4	4	3
82	4	5	3
83	5	5	4
84	3	4	5
85	4	5	4
86	4	5	3
87	3	4	4
88	2	3	3
	3.795454545	4.136363636	3.897727273
	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
	3.9432		

G. Portability			
Participants	Adaptability	Installability	Replaceability
1	4	4	3
2	5	5	5
3	3	4	3
4	5	5	4
5	4	4	3
6	5	5	5
7	4	3	4
8	3	4	3
9	4	3	3
10	4	3	4
11	4	3	3
12	4	4	3
13	3	4	3
14	4	3	4
15	4	3	3
16	3	3	4
17	3	5	4
18	5	4	5
19	5	3	5
20	5	5	5
21	4	5	4
22	4	3	5

23	4	5	3
24	5	4	4
25	5	5	5
26	5	4	4
27	5	4	4
28	5	5	5
29	5	4	5
30	5	5	4
31	5	5	5
32	3	5	4
33	5	4	5
34	5	3	5
35	5	5	5
36	4	5	4
37	4	4	4
38	4	4	4
39	4	4	4
40	4	3	4
41	4	4	4
42	4	4	4
43	4	4	3
44	4	4	4
45	4	4	4
46	4	4	4

47	4	4	4
48	4	4	4
49	4	4	3
50	4	4	4
51	4	4	4
52	4	4	4
53	4	4	4
54	4	4	4
55	4	3	4
56	4	4	4
57	4	4	4
58	4	4	3
59	4	4	4
60	4	4	4
61	4	4	4
62	4	4	4
63	4	4	4
64	4	4	3
65	4	4	4
66	4	4	4
67	4	3	4
68	4	4	3
69	4	4	4
70	4	4	4

71	4	4	4
72	4	4	4
73	4	4	4
74	4	4	4
75	4	4	4
76	4	4	4
77	4	4	4
78	4	4	4
79	3	4	4
80	4	4	4
81	4	3	4
82	4	4	4
83	4	4	4
84	5	4	4
85	4	5	5
86	4	4	5
87	4	3	5
88	5	4	4
89	4	4	4
90	3	2	3
	4.125	3.977272727	4
	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
	4.0341.		

Appendix C – Certificates and Letters



Republic of the Philippines
Department of Education
REGION IV-A CALABARZON
SCHOOLS DIVISION OF BACOR CITY
SHS IN SAN NICHOLAS III, BACOR CITY, CAVITE
SAN NICOLAS III, CITY OF BACOR, CAVITE

February 15, 2025

Ronald R. Drio
Principal II
SHS in San Nicholas III, Bacor City, Cavite

Dear Sir Drio,

Greetings!

We, the student researchers Adrian Oliver Hernandez, Venedict Floyd Quimay, Kleinwise Florenciano, and Mark Zyrrus Burgos would like to request your permission to conduct the survey within the school. As part of a research project entitled "SCHOOP: Development of a Student E-Portal", we are conducting a survey to gather feedback from relevant stakeholders to inform the development and effectiveness of this portal.

The survey will focus on understanding testing user preferences for feedback. The data collected will play a crucial role in ensuring that the SCHOOP School E-Portal meets the necessary requirements for an effective and user-friendly school management system.

The survey will be conducted with the utmost respect for privacy and confidentiality, ensuring that all responses are anonymous.

We would greatly appreciate your support in granting the permission to proceed with this survey.

Thank you for your time and consideration. I look forward to your response.

Best regards,

Adrian Oliver Hernandez
Venedict Floyd Quimay
Mark Zyrrus Burgos
Kleinwise Florenciano

Recommending Approval:

RODERICK F. FERROS
Research Adviser

Approved by:

RONALDY R. DRIO, PhD
Principal II



School: SHS in San Nicholas III, Bacor City
Address: Garnet St. Green Valley, San Nicholas III, City of Bacor, Cavite
Telephone No: (046) 894 2825
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Appendix D - Curriculum Vitae

ADRIAN OLIVER HERNANDEZ

ICT 12 – C

B6A L11 Lake Pantabangan St., Springville Heights,
Molino VII, Bacoar City, Cavite



Education

Elementary: Beleveau Academy

Junior High School: Eastern Bacoar National High School

Senior High School: SHS in San Nicholas III, Bacoar City

Award/s Received

Academic Excellence Award - Grade 11 First Semester With Honors

Academic Excellence Award - Grade 12 First Semester With Honors

Personal Information

Birth date: August 5, 2007

Birthplace: Ospital ng Makati, City of Makati, Metro Manila

Gender: Male

Height: 178.5 cm

Weight: 51 kg

QUIMAY, VENEDICT FLOYD S.

ICT 12 – C

House 60, Maligaya street, Molino II
Bacoor, Cavite



Education

Senior High School: SHS in San Nicholas III, Bacoor City

Junior High School: Eastern Bacoor National High School

Elementary: Labogon Elementary School

Personal Information

Birth date: August 15, 2005

Birthplace: Cebu City, Cebu

Gender: Male

Height: 160 cm

Weight: 63 kg

BURGOS, MARK ZYRUS A.

ICT 12 – C

Lumang Kalsada Green Valley
San Nicholas III



Education

Senior High School: SHS in San Nicholas III, Bacoar City

Junior High School: City of Bacoar National Highschool Greenvally San Nicholas III

Elementary: Gawaran Elementary School

Personal Information

Birth date: July 21, 2006

Birthplace: N/A

Gender: Male

Height: N/A

Weight: N/A

FLORENCIANO, KLEINWISE M.

ICT 12 – C

Dahlia St. Blk36 L18, Molino II, Bacoar, Cavite



Education

Senior High School: SHS in San Nicholas III, Bacoar City

Junior High School: City of Bacoar National High School Greenvallley San NicholasIII

Elementary: Queens Row Elementary School

Personal Information

Birth date: June 1, 2007

Birthplace: Ospital ng Makati, City of Makati, Metro Manila

Gender: Male

Height: 165.10cm

Weight: 44 kg