

MVU
JGAB
2022
K27



CENTRALIZED WEB APP BOARDING HOUSE FINDER in MATI CITY

LESLIE L. ACPAC
GIRLIE L. VILLARAMA
NEÑA JEAN T. VALLES

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

JULY 2022

1191684

APPROVAL SHEET

The BSIT Capstone project herein attached entitled "**CENTRALIZED WEB APP BOARDING HOUSE FINDER IN MATI CITY**", prepared and submitted by **NEÑA JEAN T. VALLES, LESLIE L. ACPAC** and **GIRLIE L. VILLARAMA**, we're hereby recommended for approval and acceptance.

Endorsed by:

DONY C. DONGIAPON

Adviser

Date: _____

Approved by the Panel Members.

AR-JAY'R. SACAY

Chair

Date. _____

ENGR. JUNEE WARREN M. RIOGELON

Member

Date: 19 June 2022

DANVER G. PALMIAO

Member

Date: _____

Accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree in Bachelor of Science in Information Technology.

CINDY LASCO

Capstone Project Coordinator

ENGR. EMMANUEL D. BARBÁS, D.Eng.

Dean, Institute of Computing and Engineering

Date: 7/25/2022

ROSELYN V. REGINO, PhD

Director for Instruction

Date: 07-28-2022

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE	PAGE
Title	i
Academic Integrity Declaration	ii
Approval Sheet	iii
Acknowledgement	iv
Table of Contents	v-ix
List of Tables	x-xi
List of Figures	xii-xiii
List of Appendices	xiv
Abstract	xv

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Rationale	1
1.2 Purpose and Project Description.....	2
1.3 Objectives	2
1.4 Significance of the Study.....	3
1.5 Scope and Limitation	3
1.6 Conceptual Framework	4
1.7 Definition of terms	5

CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	6
2.1. Technical Background	6
2.1.1 Details of the Technology Used	6
2.1.1.2 CSS	6
2.1.1.3 JAVASCRIPT	6
2.1.1.4 Google Maps API.....	6
2.1.1.5 PHP	6
2.1.1.6 MY SQL	7
2.1.1.7 Apache.....	7
2.2. Related Literature	8
2.2.1 Related Studies.....	8
2.2.1.1 HAYBOL: An Android-Based Apartment Locator Application	8
2.2.1.2 Quality Living Conditions and the Boarding Preferences of UM College Students	9-12
2.2.1.3 A Secured Mobile Cloud-Based House Rental Management System.....	12
2.2.1.4 Integrated Apartment Management System	13
2.2.1.5 A Web-Based Boarding House Information System in Yogyakarta	14-15
2.2.1.6 Android-Based Boarding House Management Information System.....	15

3.6 Design and Implementation Constraints.....	27
3.7 User Documentation	27
3.7.1 Other Non-functional Requirements	27
3.7.2 Safety Requirements.....	28
3.8 Software Quality Attributes	28
3.8.1 Usability	28
3.8.2 Reliability	28
3.8.3 Functionality.....	28
3.8.4 Portability	28
3.8.5 Maintainability	28
3.8.6 Efficiency	29
3.9 Design	29
3.9.1 Use Case Diagram.....	29
3.9.2 Use Case Description	30-35
3.9.3 Entity Relationship Diagram	36
3.9.4 UML Diagram.....	36
3.10 GUI Designs	37-54
3.10.1 Development and Testing	54

3.10.2 Development of the Algorithm	54
3.10.2.1 Data Analysis Plan.....	54-55
CHAPTER IV RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.....	56
4.1 Achievement per Objective	56
4.2 Testing/Implementation Results	56-58
4.3 Evaluation of the Application	58-60
4.4 Implementation Plan.....	60-61
CHAPTER V SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	62
5.1 Summary	62
5.2 Conclusion.....	63
5.3 Recommendations.....	64
Literature Cited.....	70-73
Curriculum Vitae.....	101-104

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE	PAGE
1.1 Software Specification	26
1.2 Hardware Specifications	27
3.1 Tabular Description of the Search of the Boarding House	30
3.2. Tabular Description of the View of the boarding house information	31
3.3. Tabular Description of the 'Booking'	32
3.4. Tabular Description of the Manage Owner Account.....	33
3.5. Tabular Description of the Manage Boarding House	34
3.6. Tabular Description of the Manage User Booking	35
3.7 Tabular Description of Login Page UI Components	37
3.8 Tabular Description of Homepage UI Components	38
3.9 Tabular Description of Admin Dashboard UI Components	39
3.10 Tabular Description of Admin List Page UI Components.....	40
3.11 Tabular Description of Owner Form Page UI Components	41-42
3.12 Tabular Description of Owner Dashboard UI Components	43
3.13 Tabular Description of Owner Room list Page UI Components.....	44
3.14 Tabular Description of New Room/New Bed Form UI Components	44-45

3.15	Tabular Description of Owner Edit Information Page UI Components.....	45-46
3.16	Tabular Description of Update Image Page UI Components	46
3.17	Tabular Description of Owner Add Image Page UI Components.....	47
3.18	Tabular Description of Add new Client Form UI Components.....	49
3.19	Tabular Description of Owner Payment Page UI Components.....	50
3.20	Tabular Description of Client Dashboard Page UI Components.....	51
3.21	Tabular Description of Client Review Page UI Components.....	52
3.22	Weighted Mean Scale.....	54
4.1	Centralized Boarding House Finder in Mati City Evaluation Result	58
4.2	Implementation Plan of Centralized Web App Boarding House Finder	59

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE	PAGE
1 Conceptual Framework	4
1.2 Airbnb Homepage System	16
1.3 Pad Mapper Homepage	17
1.4 Hot pads Homepage	17
1.5 Rent Jungle	18
3.1 Waterfall Model.....	20
3.2 The Planning phase.....	21
3.3 Analysis Phase	21
3.4 Design Phase	22
3.5 Development Phase.....	23
3.6 Implementation Phase	23
3.7 System Architecture of Centralized Web App Finder in Mati City.....	25
3.8 Use Case Diagram.....	29
3.9 Entity Relationship Diagram of Centralized Web App Boarding House Finder in Mati City	35
3.10 Login Page	36
3.11 GUI Design for Homepage.....	38
3.12 GUI Design for Admin Dashboard.....	39
3.13 GUI Design for Admin List Page	40
3.14 GUI Design for Owner Form Page	40-41
3.15 GUI Design for Owner Dashboard	42
3.16 GUI Design for Owner Room list Page.....	42
3.17 GUI Design for New Room Form	44
3.18 GUI Design for Edit Information Page	45

3.19	GUI Design for Update Image Page	46
3.20	GUI Design for Owner Add Image Page	47
3.21	GUI Design for Add new Client Form.....	48
3.22	GUI Design for Payment Page.....	50
3.23	GUI Design for Client Dashboard Page	51
3.24	GUI Design for Client Review Page	52
4.1	Analysis and Interpretation of Data in Search	55
4.2	Analysis and Interpretation of Data in LOG IN.....	56
4.3	Boarders Menu/ Add New Client	56
4.4	Client List.....	57

Abstract

INTRODUCTION

Leslie L. Acpac, Neña Jean T. Valles, and Girlie Villarama. "Centralized Web App Boarding House Finder in Mati City." (BSIT Capstone Project). Davao Oriental State University, July 2022.

Adviser: **Dony C. Dongiapon**

Finding a preferred boarding house is tedious particularly if handy information is unavailable. General information or directory of boarding houses might be available in the city or municipal business office or other reliable sources, however, other equally important information that are contributory of the finder's preference most likely has to be obtained physically from the boarding house's owners. On the other hand, an opportunity for publishing or posting information of boarding houses by the respective owners would be desirable. In order to meet these needs, a web application that will serve as a portal for boarding house owners to post information about their boarding houses, while same information is accessible by the boarding houses finders. Using the Waterfall Model Approach, the website applications with features of owner's dashboard and settings, finders registrations, and search function. The functionality of the system was evaluated using test cases to some students of Davao Oriental State University, and boarding house owners. Evaluation results shows that the web application is aesthetically acceptable, functions are according to purpose, and are generally user-friendly. In general, the overall rating of the centralized web app boarding house finder sits at 4.54 which implies that the Centralized Web App Boarding House Finder is compliant with the ISO-9126-1 and ready to be developed and evaluated the web-based application using the approved survey through a Five-Point Likert Scale.

Keywords: Boarding House, web application, centralized, waterfall

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Rationale

A great challenge to inquire personally and search around every place just to reach the destination of the boarding houses they want. Borders search difficulty by locating a specific boarding house if they are new or unfamiliar places (Curaza, 2021). According to Vogels, 2019 finding a boarding house for rent or permanent residence has become a challenge. But having a website that can help people find a home makes this easier. It could also affect the student's time on school work and decrease grades (Gladden, 2010).

Finding boarding houses would consider various factors, such as location, cost, and ratings. Also, a local listing of a place for rent with legal requirements or access can significantly impact your overall experience (Becton, 2021). Depending on where the apartment is, students may also have to deal with the expenses and hassles of commuting.

There are many boarding houses in the City of Mati. This system is developed to track the location according to addresses of boarding homes known around the City of Mati faster, effectively, and efficiently. Hence, this Capstone Project entitled Centralized Web App Boarding House Finder is made to achieve the desired online finder for people experiencing hassle in locating boarding houses in Mati City. Pursue the ideal web-application system to promote a user-friendly boarding house finder.

1.2 Purpose and Description

This project aims to allow owners of boarding houses to provide their boardinghouse information and engage the report presented to the public through a website.

Through the Centralized Web-App Boarding House Finder in Mati City, the users can search the available boarding house's information with the corresponding web app interface. The system will provide web pages and an interface for clients, owners, and admins.

1.3 Objectives

This capstone project aims to design and develop a Web application entitled "Centralized Web App Boarding House Finder in Mati City."

Specifically, this study aims to achieve the following:

1. Provide search functionality with search criteria for rooms.
2. Generate and rank search results according to search criteria and the border's feedback.
3. Provide a Registration module for boarding houses and users.
4. Provide Boarding house owner's module.
5. Provide a room booking module.
6. Provide clients/customers feedback features.
7. Provide clients rating feature

1.4 Significance of the Study

The system will help people find specific information about boarding houses that will fit their ideal type of boarding house, for it will serve as their basis for ensuring where they can reside. Thus, the system will provide the interface with helpful information about the boarding houses in Mati City, including the facilities of the specific boarding house. It also ensures to display of all available types of the boarding house.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

This study has the following scope and limitations:

Scope:

- Search criteria include room types, rates, location, and amenities.
- Provides Owner's module, includes an interface to encode the boarding house and room's information, manage the room's booking, and usability.
- Feedback and radio button rating features

Limitations:

- The system will not include the payment module in any mode.

1.6 Conceptual Framework

This study used the input-process-output (IPO) model as shown in Figure 1.

This picture shows the flow of the system.

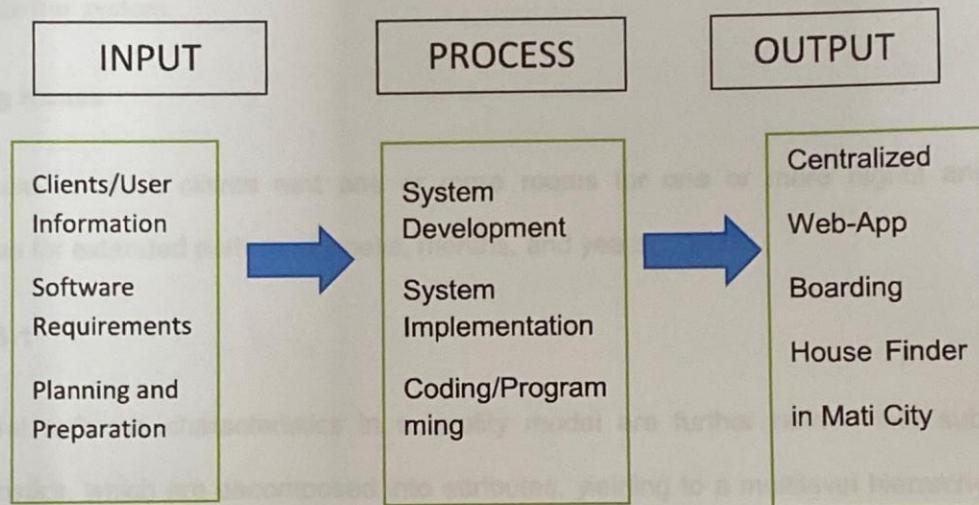


Figure 1. Input/Process/Output Conceptual Framework

The study was composed of three blocks namely: input, process, and output. To conceptualize the idea of the study, the researcher uses other related literature. The methods show how to exploit the software components to attain the output.

1.7 Definition of Terms

Administrators

System developers managed the users (owners, clients) account information and manipulate the system.

Boarding House

A house in which clients rent one or more rooms for one or more nights and sometimes for extended periods of weeks, months, and years.

ISO-9126-1

General software characteristics in a quality model are further refined into sub-characteristics, which are decomposed into attributes, yielding to a multilevel hierarchy; intermediate hierarchies of sub-characteristics and characteristics may appear.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Technical Background

2.1.1 Details of the Technology to be used

To make our whole system, we will use some technology such as PHP, CSS, JavaScript, MySQL, Apache, and Google Chrome Browser.

2.1.1.2 CSS – According to Parvez (2021), CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets. It is the language for describing the presentation of Web pages, including colors, layout, and fonts, thus making our web pages presentable to the users. CSS is designed to create style sheets for the Web. This language generates dynamic web pages that include our system's color, fonts, and layouts.

2.1.1.3 JAVASCRIPT- JavaScript is a dynamic programming language used for web development, web applications, game development, and many more. It allows you to implement dynamic features on web pages that cannot be done with only HTML and CSS. Many browsers use JavaScript as a scripting language for active Web activity (Megida, 2021). This language is used in our system to present the dynamic web pages of our web application.

2.1.1.4 Google Maps API – provides customized experiences that use street view photos, build routes, and discover places, and the platform is available to any websites, JavaScript, and more (Fang, 2021). This software application helps our system locate locations around the City of Mati.

2.1.1.5 PHP - This server-side scripting language is used to develop Static websites, Dynamic websites, or Web applications. PHP stands for Hypertext Pre-

processor, which earlier stood for Personal Home Pages. PHP scripts can only be interpreted on a server that has PHP installed. The client computers accessing the PHP scripts require a web browser only (Jackson, 2021). This language is used in our system for developing the dynamic website application.

2.1.1.6 MySQL - MySQL is an Oracle-backed open-source relational database management system (RDBMS) based on Structured Query Language (SQL). MySQL runs on all platforms, including Linux, UNIX, and Windows. Although it can be used in many applications, MySQL is often associated with web applications and online publishing. MySQL is an essential component of an open-source enterprise stack called LAMP (Moore, 2003-2022). This software helps allow our web application to open in any kind of publishing.

2.1.1.7 Apache - responsible for accepting directory (HTTP) requests from Internet users and sending them their desired information in files and Web pages. The Web's software and code are designed to work with Apache's features. Programmers working on Web applications typically use a home version of Apache to preview and test code (Britannica, 2017). This software is responsible for accepting requests from internet users of our web application.

2.2 Related Literature

2.2.1 Related Studies

2.2.1.1 HAYBOL: An Android-Based Apartment Locator Application

According to Sta. Ana (2017) recognized that finding a boarding house is difficult when one is not familiar with a place and environment. In addition, the location of an apartment plays a significant role in choosing the neighborhood because one needs to consider security and personal convenience (Hoppler Editorial Board, 2017). In most college towns, there is a shortage of off-campus, student-friendly housing, which puts rentals in high and constant demand. Most tenants in an apartment are students enrolled in a higher education program that operates on a term or semester system (Maughan, 2016). Hanna (2006) recognized that one of the advantages of living in a boarding house is that when people are in the room, all the things they need, like books, notes, and other study materials, are already present. Examples of online houses for sale or rent finders include the following: Pad Mapper is an online-based apartment finder that allows users to search for apartments in a specific city or country. It uses Google Maps and allows users to register an apartment using their address. It also will enable tenants to email the landlord regarding the business transaction. It is a system that lets the landlords/landladies plot the apartments on a big map and allows one to filter for exactly what a customer wants (DeMenthon & Crowell, 2016). The location of an apartment plays a significant role in choosing the neighborhood because one needs to consider security and personal convenience (Hoppler Editorial Board, 2017).

Act, 2004, 2012). Conversely, it is the legal responsibility of the owners of boarding houses to provide accommodation and living services that ensure the welfare of the whole person and property by meeting statutory requirements.

The most important factor in the choice of boarding houses is the location according to the boarders. The majority of people declared that they are staying in a better and more convenient place because it is either near their schools or their workplaces. In fact, some of them revealed that they work around the vicinity of their workplaces. This implies, however, that even though the rent is high, they prefer to dwell in this location due to its propinquity to their respective schools and occupations. However, a few of the boarding houses are far from their schools and workplaces. Nonetheless, some of the respondents have a distaste for the living conditions in their boarding places. Accordingly, some are in a bad situation, but they rent just the same because these houses are near their schools and work. This is congruent with the study of Jovanovic, Obradovic, Petrovic, Mihic, and Jovanovic (2009) and Satterthwaite (2013), who reported that the quality of the environment has a profound direct influence on the students' physical, intellectual, social and emotional development.

Amenities:

Conditions of the location - Many of the respondents stated the preference for their boarding places is due to their better environmental conditions compared to their previous boarding house. They have expressed their fondness for the place because, according to them, it is rather clean, comfortable, peaceful, and safe. Correspondingly, Satterthwaite (2013) agrees with Obradovic et al. as well as Cermak (2018) by recommending the provision of a supportive environment where students may further develop holistically.

Water supply - One of the major problems of the boarder-respondents is insufficient water distribution. They reported that at times the water runs slow, especially in the morning when almost all renters use water for their daily routine. In some cases, the water becomes dirty due to heavy rain, contamination, and poor maintenance. There is a drainage system malfunction in particular places. This portion of the result is related to the statement of Van Lill (2008), indicating that living in boarding houses is risky for the dwellers' health. Insufficient and unclean water supply is detrimental to the boarders' health.

Sanitation systems - Van Lill (2008) emphasized that almost all individuals require a hygienic environment for healthy living. But then, when some amenities malfunction, it results in unwanted discomfort in the dwelling place. This is true with some of the student-respondents. Safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) are fundamental to improving the standards of living for people. The improved standards made possible by WASH include, among others, better physical health, protection of the environment, better educational outcomes, convenience time savings, assurance of lives lived with dignity and equal treatment for both men and women. Poor and vulnerable populations have lower access to improved WASH services and have poorer associated behaviors (Hutton & Chase).

Service areas - To perform their activities day after day, boarders also require additional service areas such as washing and drying. There is a complaint about a dimly-lit laundry area, low maintenance, and lack of washing tools. A few of the student-renters need a study place, which some boarding houses fail to provide. Some borders even want a smoking nook in their rented places. This result is in accordance with the report of Schwartz (2014) to take on new initiatives to rehabilitate public housing.

Physical facilities - There are a number of lodging places with limited appliances such as a television set, radio, computer, electric fan, and air-conditioning unit. What's more, they need a Wi-Fi or internet connection. Well, under the recommended bill of Former Senate President Villar (2006), the owners and operators of dormitories and boarding houses are required to provide their borders and occupants with facilities such as lighting and electrical, ventilation and spacing, sanitary, fire protection, study room, and first aid. The bill addresses the concerns of students by giving them rental discounts and by requiring owners of dormitories and boarding houses to provide them with human treatment.

Security - One of the major considerations of boarding house owners is to have security in their place. It is the thing that most people are concerned about when they are going to rent or live in a boarding house because it can help them sleep comfortably. For example, the most commonly prevented hazard is the survey of thieves. Thomas (2008), as well as the implication in the study of Nelson, Hall, and Forchuk (2009) that boarding houses must afford the opportunity to forge lifelong friendships and camaraderie between and among board mates.

2.2.1.3 A Secured Mobile Cloud-Based House Rental Management System

The house rental system uses cloud computing technology for the efficient storage and retrieval of housing records. Since most customers/tenants use mobile phones nowadays, an app has been developed which makes this process simple by allowing the tenant to report the problem through the app. The app requires the tenant to fill out the form, take a picture and send it to the landlord. The landlord will receive the issue in a well-documented form, which gives the landlord a perspective on how to deal with the problem. In this way, house rental management helps both tenant and landlord to build a better relationship by resolving issues swiftly.

According to Junaid et al. (2017) proposed a rental housing management system that possesses all the features provided by the existing system and improved its own system to work with spatial databases and non-spatial databases. In designing the system, he leverages ASP.NET using # and the SQL 2008 database engine. The system allows the user to quickly and easily search for a property for buying and selling but is no information on the property location, cost range, etc. Nandhini et al. (2018) proposed and developed a rental home system for nearest place prediction, which enable users to make online payments, remove purchase, display information about the purchase, make a complaint to the system, and submit the tenant information to the system. Although the system is flexible, the user interface (UI) is poor, and it was not extended to the iOS platform.

2.2.1.4 Integrated Apartment Management System

Integrated Apartment Management System (IAMS) is a web-based system that users can deal with. All the complicated matters involved in apartment management and communication between tenants and repairmen. Traditionally, tenants have to contact managers of apartments first to ask for service for broken items. It usually takes a long time to negotiate among tenants, managers, and repairmen. Instead of wasting time on such a procedure, IAMS provides an efficient way so that tenants can make appointments with repairmen online and notify both managers and repairmen of the appointments through an email directly from IAMS. Tenants can also check their history of appointments, payments, and contracts online, such as upcoming appointments. Repairmen can also check their own history of appointments, contacts, and upcoming appointments. If tenants or repairmen forget the details of the appointment, they can log in to this online system at any time to retrieve the necessary information. Additionally, the system emails the tenants, repairmen, and managers information about

appointments, including the date and time of the appointment, name of the tenant, name of the repairman, etc. (Hu, 2006).

2.2.1.5 A Web-Based Boarding House Information System in Yogyakarta

Technological developments have an important role in human life, one of which is the development of information technology. The internet is a physical network connection from millions of computers using protocols the same for sharing / transmitting information. In addition to information sharing/transmitting, the internet is also used to connect two or more people online.

The Special Region of Yogyakarta has an area of 3,186 km² with a population of 3,020,837 people, an area in Indonesia known as the "Student City." This can be seen from the growth of the number of active students in Yogyakarta until 2005 reaching 229,761 people (DIY education office, 2006), where 70% of them came from outside the province of Yogyakarta, and it is estimated that there were also thousands of high school students from outside Yogyakarta, all of them are pupils and students live on-boarding/rented houses as mentioned by Aroma in. Pupils and students who are looking for boarding houses get information from friends or immediately search; this is less effective and inefficient. In addition, the budget, facilities, and also location of boarding are considered. On the other hand, boarding owners have difficulty publishing an empty boarding house, so this application also helps boarding owners to publish their boarding house to the fullest. To analyze the extent to which the web-based boarding information system in processing boarding information, whether in the form of boarding pictures, complete equipment in boarding, as well as a price list per boarding contract, it is proposed to build an a-based boarding house information system web so students and students can find out boarding information in certain areas. To build this system will use

the PHP programming language and MySQL database and utilize the Google Maps API to display a map of boarding locations.

2.2.1.6 Android-Based Boarding House Management Information System

A strong interest in boarding houses creates business opportunities for entrepreneurs to make pensions a long-term business and generate significant profits. Service division business development will continue to grow rapidly as market needs grow. Entrepreneurs strive to improve the quality of pension services and facilities in order to achieve the profit targets and satisfaction of pension tenants. For this reason, boarding house management is required.

Since the boarding house is well managed, it is expected that the profit of the boarding house will be targeted. The purpose of this study is to present the process of boarding house management. Create a centralized function that makes it easier for boarding house owners to manage their boarding house in one application, and create a function that makes it easier for boarding house owners to communicate with boarding house tenants.

2.3 Related Systems

2.3.1 Web-Based Boarding House and Dormitory System

Boarding Houses provide low-cost accommodation to some of the most marginal and disadvantaged members of our community. Residents occupy a precarious position in the private housing market, are generally of low income, and many also have physical, intellectual, social, and psychological difficulties which affect their everyday functioning to varying degrees. In the continuum of housing security, living in a boarding house is an insecure and commonly inadequate option, and there is increasing acceptance

nationally of a definition of homelessness that categorizes residents of boarding houses as 'tertiary homeless'.

2.3.2. Airbnb

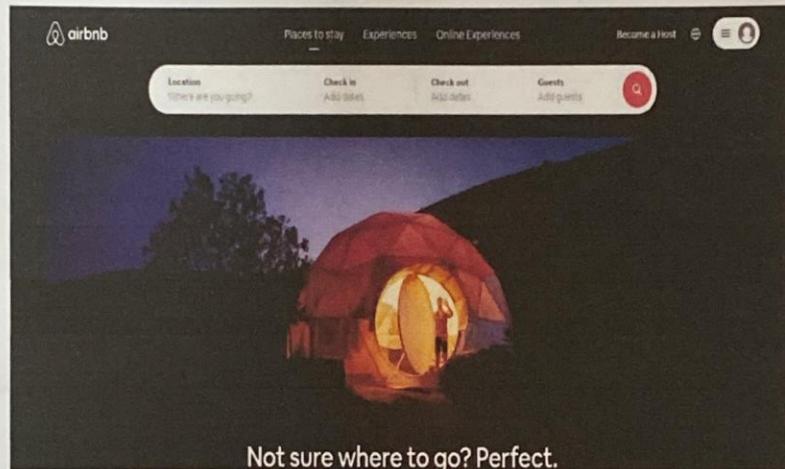


Figure 1.2. Airbnb Homepage System

An online marketplace that connects people who want to rent their homes with people who are looking for accommodation in specific locations. Provide people with an easy and relatively easy way to earn income from their property. Customers often find Airbnb cheaper, more unique, and more intimate than hotels. Airbnb has revolutionized the hotel industry. Before 2008, travelers may have booked a hotel or hostel for their trip to another city. Today, many of those people are choosing Airbnb (Folger & Howard, 2021).

2.3.3 Pad Mapper

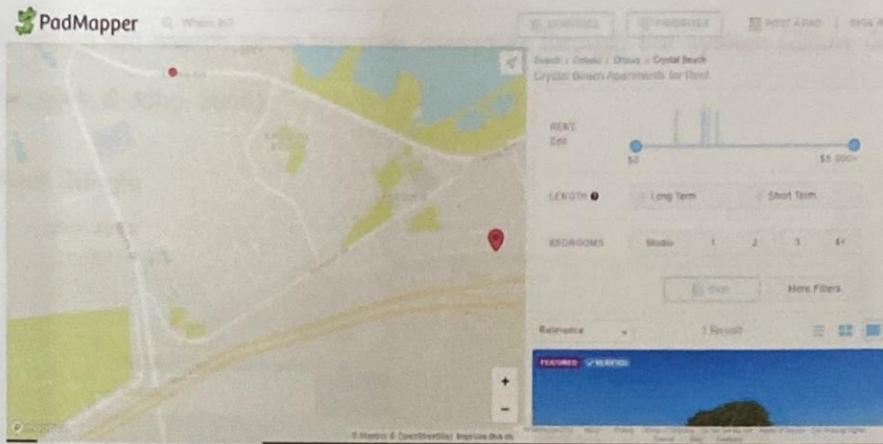


Figure 1.3. Pad Mapper Homepage

An online-based apartment finder that allows users to search for apartments in a specific city or country. It uses Google Maps and allows users to register an apartment using their address. It also allows tenants to email the landlord regarding the business transaction. It is a system that lets the landlords/landladies plot the apartments on a big map and allows one to filter for exactly what a customer wants (DeMenthon & Crowell, 2016).

Hot pads is a knowledge and rental property (Razzmatazz Group, 2014).

2.3.4 Hot pads

Hot pads is a knowledge and rental property (Razzmatazz Group, 2014).

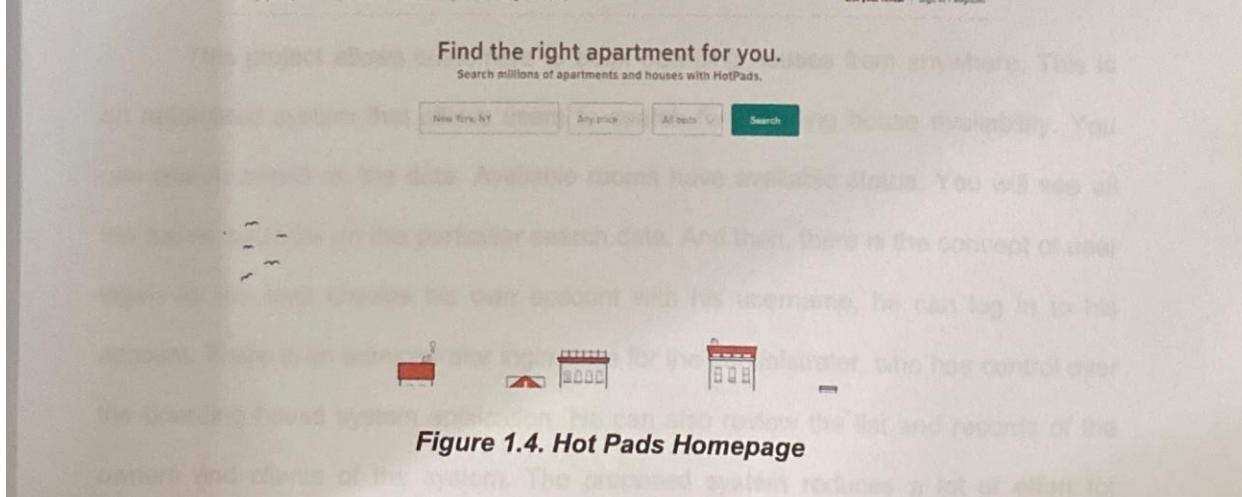


Figure 1.4. Hot Pads Homepage

A system that focuses on regency of the listing of new apartments registered to the system as top search when the user navigates through the system (Zillow Group, Matt, Douglas, & John, 2005).

2.3.5 Rent Jungle

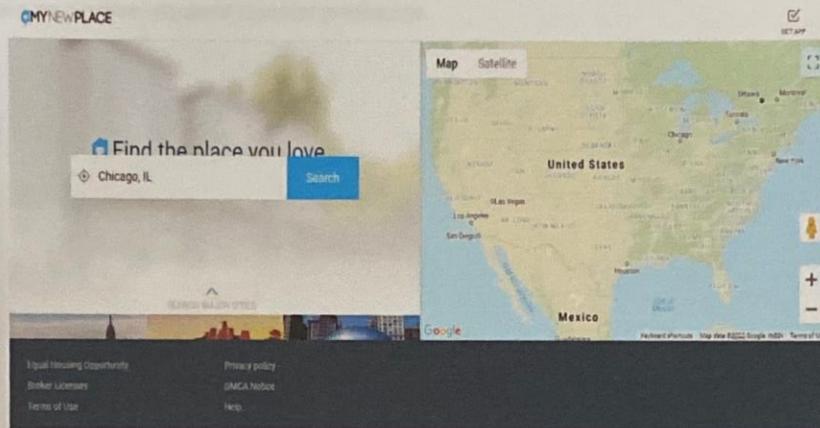


Figure 1.5. Rent Jungle Homepage

Has features in listing of apartments gathered from over 12,000 property management and owner websites. It serves as a "housing search" engine that lets users even search for a townhouse and rental property (Rainmaker Group, 2014).

2.4 Synthesis

This project allows customers to book boarding houses from anywhere. This is an automated system that allows users to search for boarding house availability. You can search based on the data. Available rooms have available status. You will see all the rooms available on this particular search date. And then, there is the concept of user login. As the user creates his own account with his username, he can log in to his account. There is an administrator login page for the administrator, who has control over the boarding house system application. He can also review the list and records of the owners and clients of the system. The proposed system reduces a lot of effort for

students and the administrator of the boarding house as well. The objective of this application is to develop an online boarding house system for Improving Software Quality and Reliability that is useful in an organization. This system can be used to reduce student/tourist problems with applications/websites, allocate addresses to individuals and solve student /tourist problems.

After the requirements are understood from a user, and it is available for our system. A feasibility analysis is performed for the project and documented in the requirements specifications document. Design specifications are created, developed, and evaluated to understand what the final product will look like and include the actions required to get there.

After the coding is complete, tests are run to ensure that the software is user-friendly before it is shipped to the customer. You can also run an optional User Acceptance Test (UAT). This test helps the software before it is distributed to the general public.

Figure 7.1 Waterfall Model

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

3.1 SOFTWARE METHODOLOGY

3.1.1 Waterfall Model – This concept is easier and easy to understand than a cycle, and it is suitable for our system. A feasibility analysis is performed for the project and documented in the requirements specifications document. Design specifications are created, investigated, and evaluated to understand what the final product will look like and include the actions required to get there.

After the coding is complete, tests are run to ensure that the software is error-free before it is shipped to the customer. You can also run an optional User Acceptance Test (UAT). This test tests the software before it is distributed to the general public.

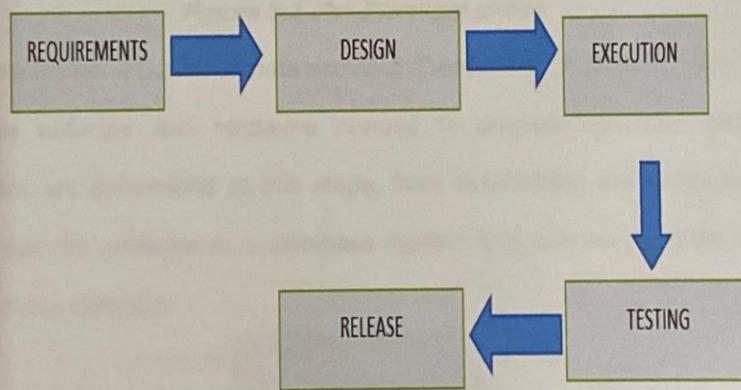


Figure 3.1 Waterfall Model

3.1.2 Planning Phase – Plan that enables us to identify priorities, and it determines our course of action. In this first phase, a meeting is held with the users to understand the

3.1.4 Design Phase – The proponents captivate a design of a system that imparts to the needs of the boarding house. The requirements collected in the previous phase are divided into logical units, which simplifies the software process for implementation. In this phase, software requirements are identified, along with the hardware requirements for each unit. Then the design is created accordingly. Algorithms and diagrams are used to identify relationships between different units of software and establish connections. In summary, this is the phase where the basic programming and implementation work is done.

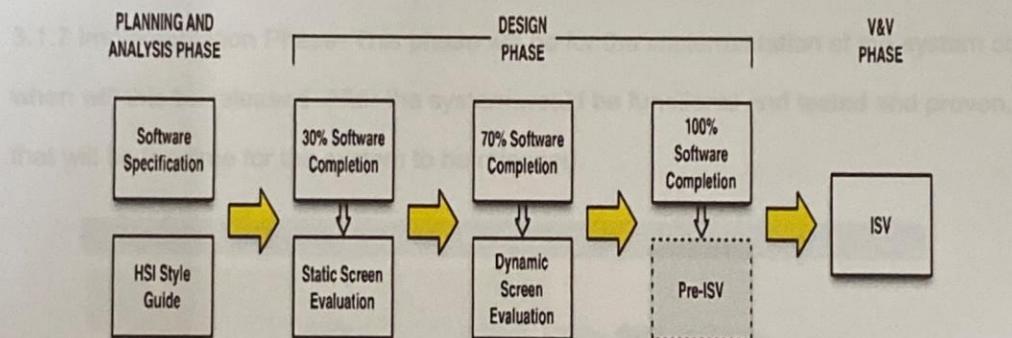


Figure 3.4 Design Phase

3.1.5 Development Phase- Primary goal is to build the solution components as well as documentation. This involves writing valid HTML/CSS code that complies with current web standards. This forms the final stage of the waterfall model, where the software is thoroughly tested and then organized by the customer. After the software is deployed, regular maintenance work is performed. Once the software is deployed, the entire process is restarted in case the customer wants to make changes or enhancements.

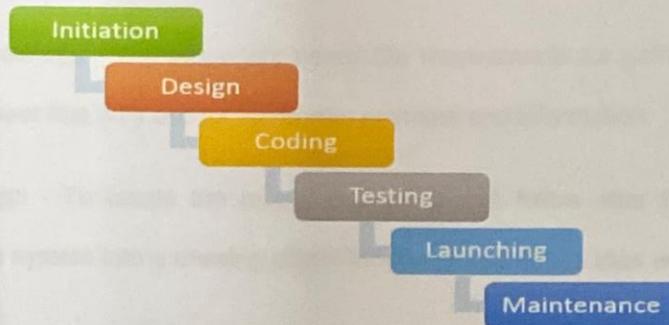


Figure 3.5 Development Phase

3.1.6 Testing Phase- This phase is more on testing the system if it has errors or defects for it to be fixed until it meets the standard required.

3.1.7 Implementation Phase- This phase will be for the implementation of the system or when will this be released. After the system would be functional and tested and proven, that will be the time for the system to be released.

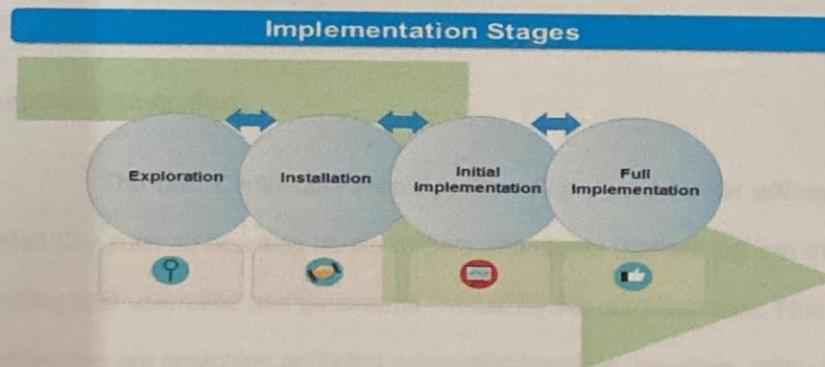


Figure 3.6 Implementation Phase

3.1.8 Maintenance Phase - The system requires maintenance and support. The feedback and Suggestions made by the client and administration are essential in enhancing the system.

3.1.9 Requirements - The proponent needs the requirements for gathering the data is the spreadsheet that they use for the border payment and information.

3.1.10. Design - To create the project the design will follow after the planning and construct the system into a drawing object that the scope of the idea will be understood easily.

3.1.11. Execution - This process will be the effect of the plan which we considered that we implement the scope in the system that we apply and produce exact order and action.

3.1.12 Testing - In Testing, the performance of the system will be measured, this will be specified the quality or reliability of the system that takes procedures.

3.1.13. Release - this will be allowed to use the function by admin, and free to make an activity.

3.2 Requirements Analysis

The built Centralized Web App Boarding House Finder will need users along Mati City such as boarding house owners and clients that will log into the system by providing their username and passwords created by the administrators. This will allow users when they are searching or finding a boarding house to live within. With the help of software applications needed to complete the web application, the system will successfully load and display the dynamic web pages.

requirements. This phase is the most basic phase, as misunderstandings can lead to software development. The main activities of the planning phase are the clear and individual process of activities and the work required to complete each activity within a single project. If this phase completes successfully, the developers will not be burdened with changes due to requirement changes, and the rest of the phase will run smoothly.

This planning phase will develop the Web Application Plan.

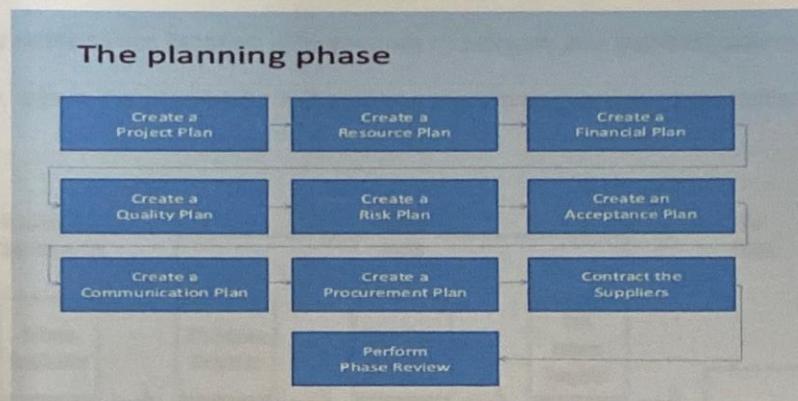


Figure 3.2 The Planning phase

3.1.3 Analysis Phase – Gathered data acquired. Depending on requirements, this phase analyzes the software and hardware needed to properly run your project. Such characteristics are determined at this stage, from determining the computer language used to design the software to a database system that can be used for the smooth functioning of the software.

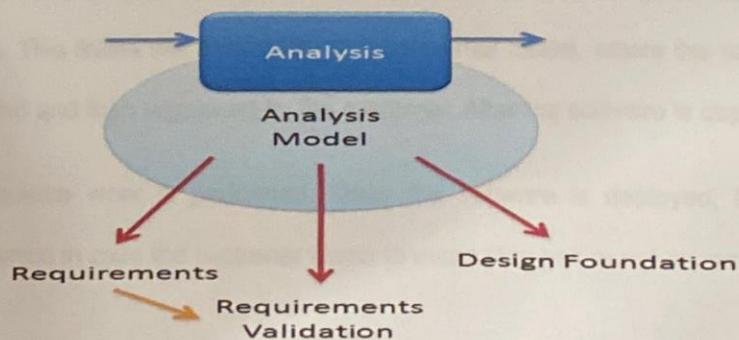


Figure 3.3 Analysis Phase

- Search (Location, Name of BH)
- Rating and Reviews
- Responsive Dashboard

3.4.3 User Classes and Characteristics

The user of this project is those owners of the boarding house, and the client which is the boarders in terms of finding available boarding houses in Mati City.

3.5 Operating Environments

The developers used different platforms and the variety tools to complete the project. Developers create functional and responsive that can run on desktop.

3.5.1 Software Specifications

The software features required the development of the System: Centralize Web App Boarding House Finder in Mati City using open source and boot strapping.

Languages	CSS, Apache, PHP and Java Script
Text Editing	Notepad ++
Operating System	Windows 10

Table 1.1 Software Specification

3.5.2 Hardware Specifications

The hardware features required for the systems development: Centralized Web App Boarding House Finder in Mati City using open source and boot strapping with responsive development.

Centralized Web App Boarding House Finder in Mati City	Use Web Browser and responsive
---	--------------------------------

Table 1.2 Hardware Specifications

3.6 Design and Implementation Constraints

This system designed and developed for the owner and the client which is the boarders help them to easily find boarding houses to stay.

- The information of the all users must be stored in the database.
- Users may access from any devices that has internet connection.
- Users must have their correct password and username to log in.

3.7 User Documentation

Within the system, the proponents embedded the user that can be accessed all the possible questions that the end-users might ask is provided with answers from the developers, including on the steps on how to use the system.

3.7.1 Other non-functional requirements

Identified below are the miscellaneous non-functional requirements that deal with issues like safety, security and software quality attributes.

3.7.2 Safety Requirements

To keep users safe, the proponents ensure that the app is free of malicious and harmful content such as click baits and links that include malware, viruses, adware, and more.

3.8 Software Quality Attributes

3.8.1 Usability

The system's user interface is designed in a user-friendly way so that it only takes a few minutes for the user to understand what is happening in the system.

3.8.2 Reliability

Assesses the consistency of the result across items within a test.

3.8.3 Functionality

The researcher of the study conducted a survey to ensure that the system can easily to understand and functional.

3.8.4 Portability

This means to the ability of an application to move across the environments not just in any platforms.

3.8.5 Maintainability

The system will be restored or repaired to a specific condition within the period of time.

3.8.6 Efficiency

The researchers of the study may use the available references in able to accomplish the study.

3.9 Design

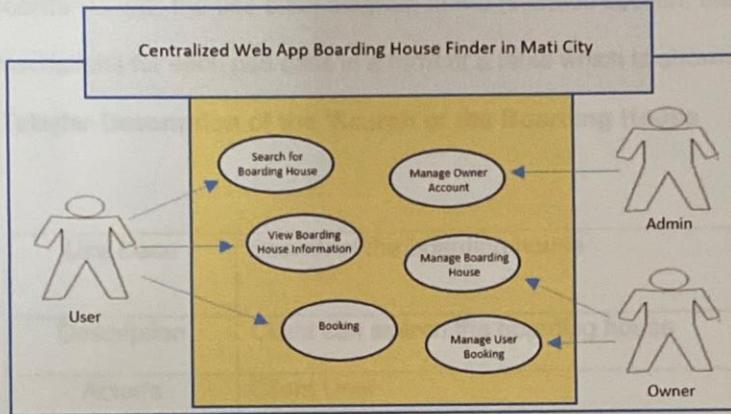


Figure 3.8 Use Case Diagram

3.9.1 Use Case Diagram

A use case diagram is a graphical depiction of a user's possible interactions with a system.

Shown in Figure 3.8 is the use case diagram created by the proponents for the Centralized Web App Boarding House Finder in Mati City. This diagram summarized the details of a system and the users within that system by illustrating the user's interaction with the system in a form of use cases. For the said application, there are three types of users: the client user, admin user, owner user. The client user can search boarding house inside Mati City manage by the owner, posting boarding house and received

booking from the client. On the other hand, the admin of the system is responsible for managing the owner account.

3.9.2 Use Case Description

In accordance with the use case diagram in the previous section, the proponents provided descriptions for each use case in a form of a table which is shown below.

Table 3.1 Tabular Description of the 'Search of the Boarding House'

Use Case	Search of the boarding house
Description	Client can search the boarding house
Actor/s	Client User
Pre-condition	Client is searching boarding house
Post-condition	Boarding house information, map location and reviews
Basic Flow	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Client type the search field. 2. System will automatically display the related search result. 3. Client click the related results
Alternative Flow	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1 System display the boarding house information. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1.1 System prompts user if expected search result is not found. 3.1.2 If client expected search result not found, go back to 1. 3.1.3 Else go back to 2

Questionnaire' use-case

Shown above in Table 3.1 is the use case description of 'search of the boarding house' which describes the functionality that consists of detailed, step-by-step interaction between the actor and the system, as well as the outcomes of an action taken by the user.

Table 3.2. Tabular Description of the '**View of the boarding house information**'

Use Case	View of the boarding house information
Description	Client can view the boarding house information
Actor/s	Client User
Pre-condition	Client views the information of the boarding house.
Post-condition	Boarding house information display.
Basic Flow	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Client choose random boarding house. 2. Client click a specific boarding house. 3. System direct to display the information of the boarding house.
Alternative Flow	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1 If the system will not display the information of the boarding house, go back to 1 and 2.

Table 3.3. Tabular Description of the 'Booking'

Use Case	Booking
Description	Client can book a boarding house
Actor/s	Client User
Pre-condition	Client views the information of the boarding house
Post-condition	Boarding house information is display
Basic Flow	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The system display random boarding houses. 2. Client click a random boarding house. 2. The system display the information of the boarding house. 3. Client click booking button. 4. The system will direct to booking form. 5. The client click submit button. 6. The system will receive the booking through notification.
Alternative Flow	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1 If client does not receive any booking approval through email or phone number, go back to 2.

Table 3.4. Tabular Description of the 'Manage Owner Account'

Use Case	Manage Owner Account
Description	Admin creates the owner's account
Actor/s	Admin
Pre-condition	Admin add an owner
Post-condition	System prompt the admin user, 'owner added successfully'.
Basic Flow	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Admin user click the add owner 2. System direct to the form 3. Fill out the owner's information 4. Admin click the submit button 5. View the Owner user
Alternative Flow	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5.1 Owner has been added to the admin's dashboard 5.2 If the admin does not see any owner user added, go back to 1 5.3 Else terminate the use case.

Table 3.5. Tabular Description of the 'Manage Boarding House'

Use Case	Manage Boarding House
Description	Owner can manage Boarding House
Actor/s	Owner User
Pre-condition	Owner logged in the system
Post-condition	System directs to the owner's dashboard
Basic Flow	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Owner click the edit information to add boarding house 2. Fill out the text field 3. Owner click the submit button 4. System prompts owner user that information successfully added 5. View the public site
Alternative Flow	N/A

Table 3.6. Tabular Description of the 'Manage User Booking'

Use Case	Manage User Booking
Description	Owner user can manage client booking
Actor/s	Owner User
Pre-condition	Owner logged in the system
Post-condition	System direct to the owner's dashboard
Basic Flow	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Owner click the reservation 2. System display the reservations/booking. 3. Owner user will see the bookings 4. Owner user will accept the bookings
Alternative Flow	<p>4.1 If the client user does not received any notification, owner will go back to 3 and 4.</p>

3.9.3 Entity Relationship Diagram Entity Relationship Diagram of Centralized Web

App Boarding House Finder in Mati City Generated by MYSQL that is presented in

Figure 3.9

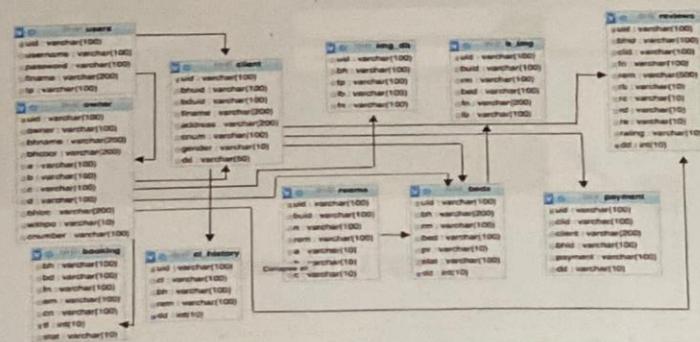
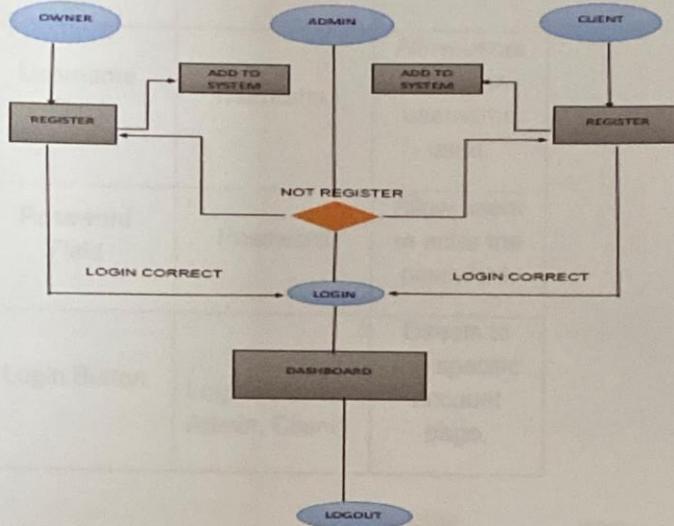


Figure 3.9 Entity Relationship Diagram of Centralized Web App Boarding House Finder in Mati City

3.9.4 UML Diagram



3.10 GUI Design

Shown in this section are the Graphical User Interface of each web page of Centralized Web App Boarding House Finder in Mati City along with description of the UI Components that are manifested in each webpage.

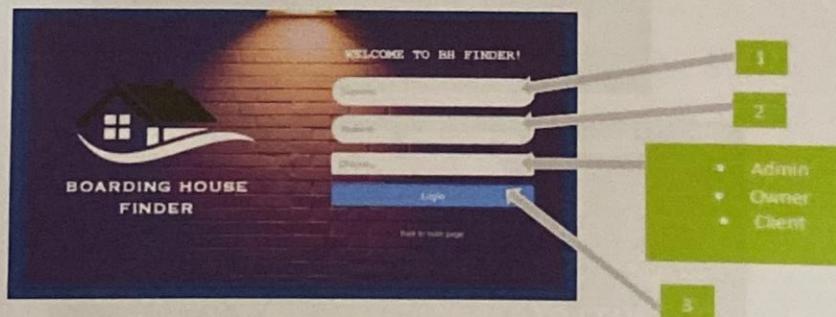
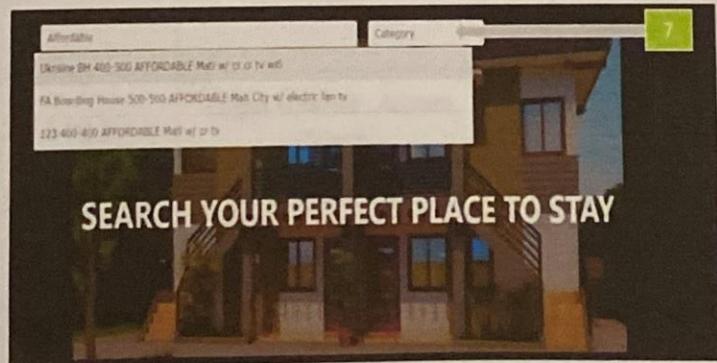
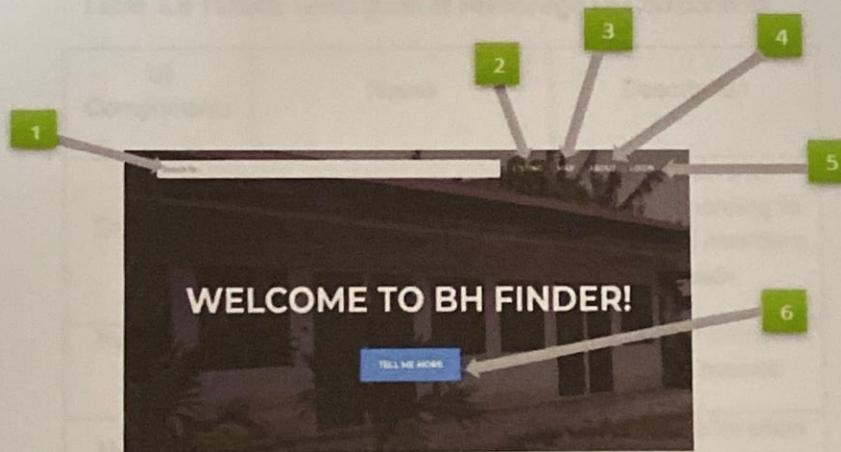


Figure 3.11 Login Page

Further details regarding the UI components that are present in the Login Page are presented in Table 3.7.

Table 3.7 Tabular Description of Login Page UI Components

No.	UI Component	Name	Description
1	Username Field	Username	Allow users to enter username used.
2	Password Field	Password	Allow users to enter the password.
3	Login Button	Login (Owner, Admin, Client)	Directs to the specific account page.



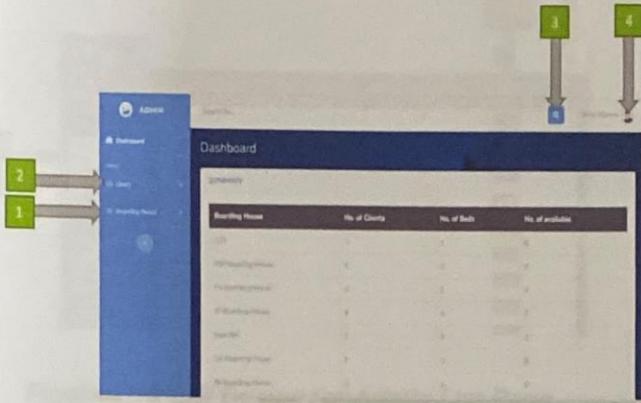


Figure 3.12 GUI Design for Admin Dashboard

Admin Dashboard

Further details regarding the UI components that are present in the Design of Admin Dashboard are presented in Table 3.9.

Table 3.9 Tabular Description of Admin Dashboard UI Components

NO.	UI	Name	Description
1	SideBar	Users	Display the all users account
2	SideBar	BoardingHouse	Display the list of boarding house
3	Button	Search	Allows to search the list such as boarding house and users
4	Dropdown Button	Admin	Displays a dropdown list of mutually exclusive items such as logout

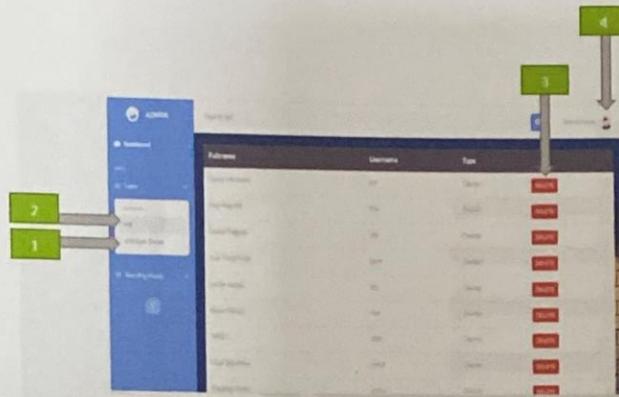
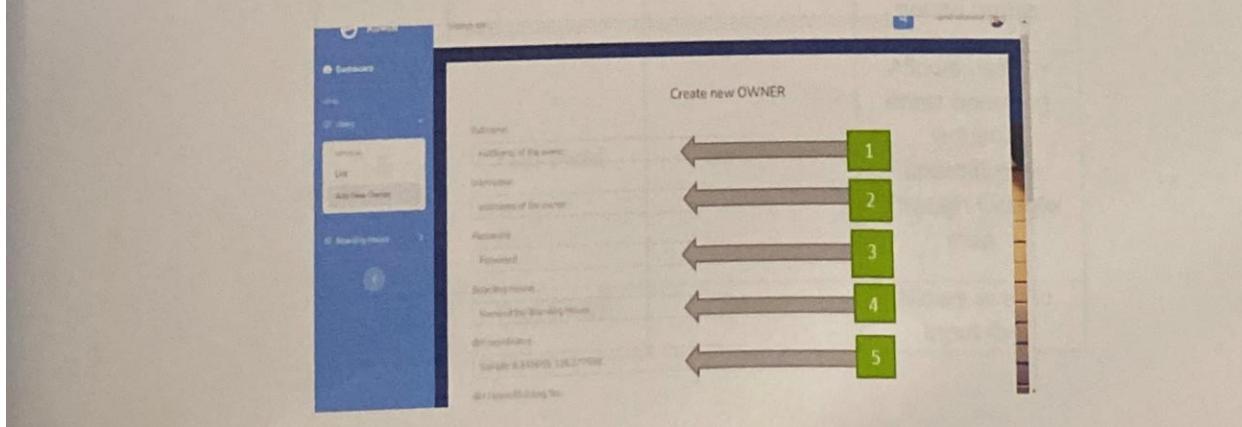


Figure 3.13 GUI Design for Admin List Page

Further details regarding the UI components that are present in the Design of Admin List are presented in Table 3.10.

Table 3.10 Tabular Description of Admin List Pgae UI Components

NO.	UI	Name	Description
1	Sidebar	Add owner	Allows admin to create/ add owner
2	Sidebar	List	Display the list of the users
3	Button	Delete	Allows user to delete list
4	Dropdown button	Admin	Dropdown list contain logout



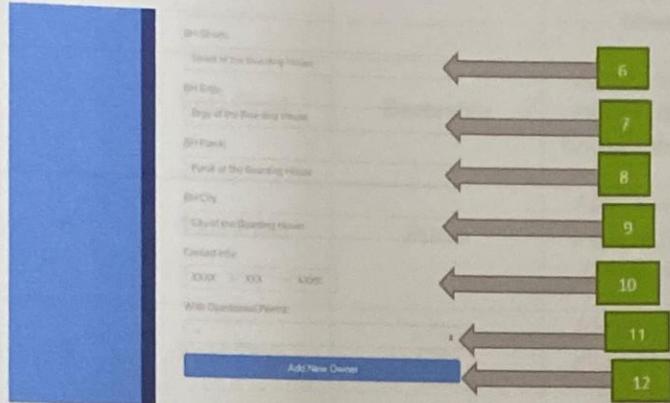


Figure 3.14 GUI Design for Owner Form Page

Further details regarding the UI components that are present in the Design of Owner Form Page are presented in Table 3.11

Table 3.11 Tabular Description of Owner Form Page UI Components

No.	UI	Name	Description
1	Text Field	Full name	Allows user to enter his/her full name
2	Text Field	Username	Allows user to enter his/her username
3	Password Field	Password	Allows user to enter password
4	Text Field	Boarding house	Allows user to enter boarding house name
5	Text Field	Coordinates	Allows user to enter boarding house coordinates through Google map
6	Text Field	Street	Allows user to input the

			boarding house street
7	Text Field	Barangay	Allows user to input boarding house barangay
8	Text Field	Purok	Allows user to input boarding house purok
9	Text Field	City	Allows user to input boarding house city
10	Text Field	Contact Number	Allows user to input contact number
11	Dropdown list	With operational Permit	Allows user to select whether a boarding house had a permit or does not have
12	Button	Add new owner	Allows user to press to add new owner

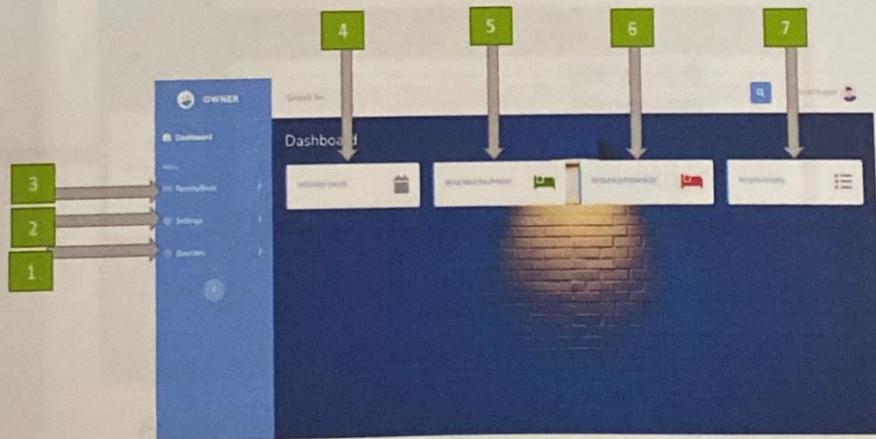


Figure 3.15 GUI Design for Owner Dashboard

Further details regarding the UI components that are present in the Design of Owner Dashboard are presented in Table 3.12.

Table 3.13 Tabular Description of Owner Room list Page UI Components

No.	UI	Name	Description
1	Dropdown list	Room/bed list	Allows user to select the room/bed list
2	button	Delete	Allows user to delete added room
3	button	Add image	Allows user to add image on a specific room
4	button	View image	Allows user to view the added image

Figure 3.17 GUI Design for New Room/New Bed Form

Further details regarding the UI components that are present in the Design of New Room Form are presented in Table 3.14.

Table 3.14 Tabular Description of Owner Room list Page UI Components

No	UI	Name	Description
1	sidebar	Rooms/beds	Contains a group of bed and room
2	Text field	Room	Allows user to input room

			number
3	Check box	TV	Allows user to check if a room had a TV
4	Check box	WIFI	Allows user to check if a room had a WIFI
5	Text Field	Bed number	Allows user to input bed number
6	Text field	Rate	Allows user to enter the rate
7	Button	Add new Bed	Allows user to click in order to add new room

Figure 3.18 GUI Design for Edit Information Page

Further details regarding the UI components that are present in the Design of Edit Information Page are presented in Table 3.16.

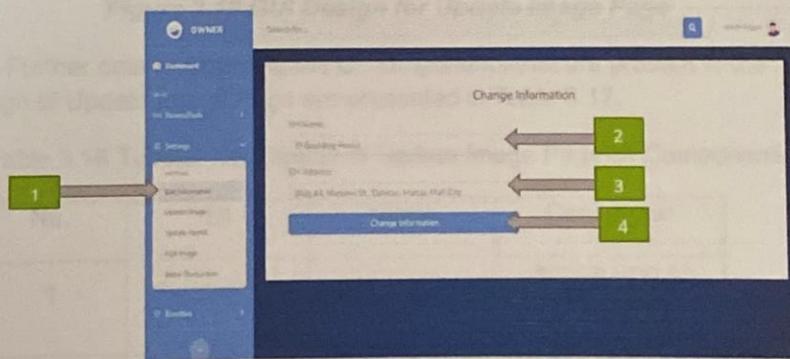


Table 3.15 Tabular Description of Owner Edit Information Page UI Components

No.	UI	Name	Description
1	sidebar	settings	Allows user to edit information

2	text field	BH name	Allows user to enter boarding house name
3	text field	BH address	Allows user to enter boarding house address
4	button	Change information	User click the change information to continue to update

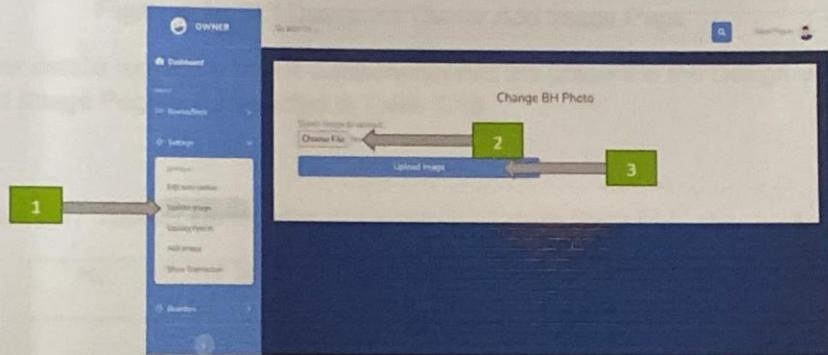


Figure 3.19 GUI Design for Update Image Page

Further details regarding the UI components that are present in the Design of Update Image Page are presented in Table 3.17.

Table 3.16 Tabular Description of Update Image Page UI Components

No.	UI	Name	Description
1	Sidebar list	settings	Allows user to add image
2	button	Choose file	Allows user to choose file directs to file path
3	button	Update image	Allows user to tap to continue to update image

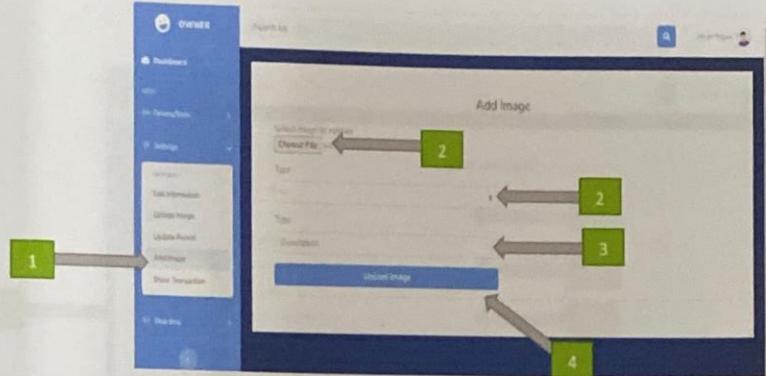


Figure 3.20 GUI Design for Owner Add Image Page

Further details regarding the UI components that are present in the Design of Owner Add Image Page are presented in Table 3.18

Table 3.17 Tabular Description of Owner Add Image Page UI Components

No.	UI	Name	Description
1	Sidebar list	settings	Allows user to click settings to add image
2	button	Choose file	Allows user to choose file from the file path
3	Dropdown list	type	Allows user click the type to organized the file extension
4	Text field	description	Allows user to add description to a particular image
5	button	Update image	User can tap the button update image to directly added

The figure displays two screenshots of a software application's user interface for adding a new client. The top screenshot shows the initial state of the form with ten numbered green boxes indicating the sequence of data entry:

- 1: A green box labeled '1' is positioned next to the 'Add New Client' button in the sidebar.
- 2: A green box labeled '2' is positioned next to the 'First Name of the Client' field.
- 3: A green box labeled '3' is positioned next to the 'Address' field.
- 4: A green box labeled '4' is positioned next to the 'Last Name of the Client' field.
- 5: A green box labeled '5' is positioned next to the 'Phone Number' field.
- 6: A green box labeled '6' is positioned next to the 'Email Address' field.

The bottom screenshot shows the form after some data has been entered, with the numbered green boxes indicating the progression of data entry:

- 7: A green box labeled '7' is positioned next to the 'Gender' dropdown menu.
- 8: A green box labeled '8' is positioned next to the 'Birth Date' date picker.
- 9: A green box labeled '9' is positioned next to the 'Date Started' date picker.
- 10: A green box labeled '10' is positioned next to the 'Add New Client' button.

Figure 3.21 GUI Design for Add new Client Form

Further details regarding the UI components that are present in the Design of Add new Client Form are presented in Table 3.19.

Table 3.18 Tabular Description of Add new Client Form UI Components

No	UI	Name	Description
1	Sidebar list	Boarders	Allows user to add new client
2	Text field	Full name	Allows user to enter full name
3	Text field	Address	Allows user to enter address
4	Text field	Username	Allows user to enter username
5	Password field	Password	Allows user to enter password
6	Text field	Contact	Allows user to enter contact
7	Dropdown	Gender	Allows user to select gender
8	Dropdown	Room/Bed	Allows user to select room/bed
9	Date picker	Date	Allows user to pick date
10	button	Add new client	Allows user to click to add new client

Further details regarding the UI components that are present in the Design of Add new Client Form are presented in Table 3.19.

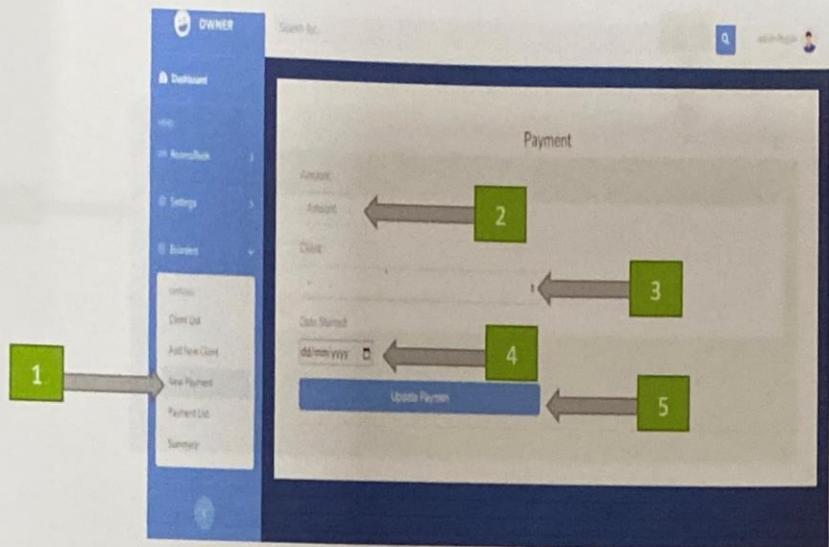


Figure 3.22 GUI Design for Payment Page

Further details regarding the UI components that are present in the Design of Payment Page are presented in Table 3.20.

Table 3.19 Tabular Description of Owner Payment Page UI Components

No.	UI	Name	Description
1	Sidebar list	Payment	Allows user to add new payment
2	Text field	Amount	Allows user to enter amount
3	Dropdown list	Client	Allows user to select client
4	Date picker	Date	Allows user to pick date
5	Button	Update payment	Allows user tap to update payment

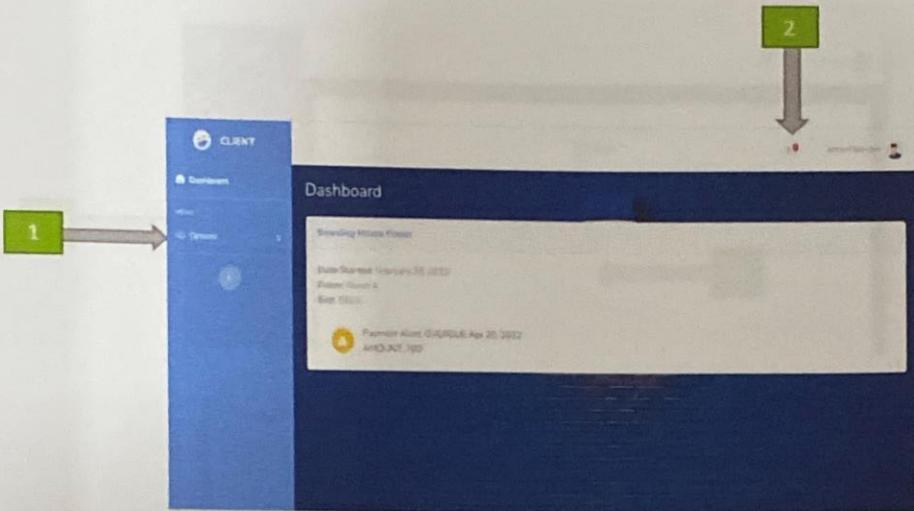


Figure 3.23 GUI Design for Client Dashboard Page

Further details regarding the UI components that are present in the Design of Client Dashboard Page are presented in Table 3.21.

Table 3.20 Tabular Description of Client Dashboard Page UI Components

No.	UI	Name	Description
1	Sidebar	options	Allows user to click for payments and reviews
2	Navigation bar	header	Allows user to notify for payment due

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

4. 1 Achievements per Objective

For the system to find and store data as stated in the objectives above, the dataset must be used during the testing phase of the system. This will illustrate how developers figure out those objectives to accelerate the identification of clients' needs, project implementation, development planning, evaluation, and monitoring.

4.2 Testing/Implementation Results

4.2.1 Analysis and Interpretation of Data

The researchers get some test to assure the functionality of the systems.

Feature: SEARCH BUTTON

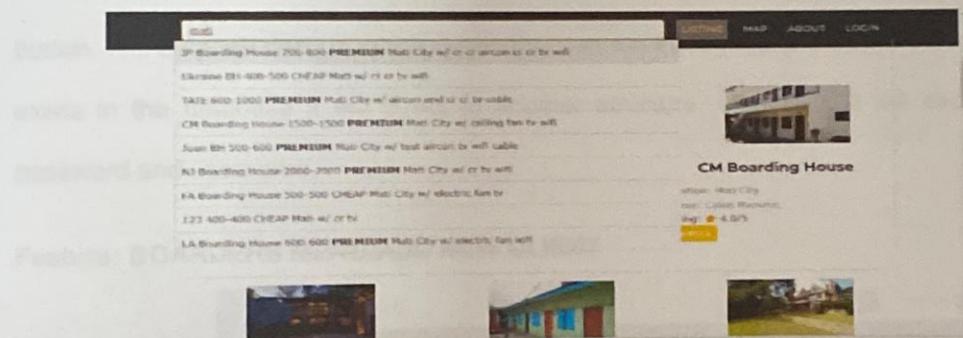


Figure 4.1 Analysis and Interpretation of Data in Search

Description:

A search box goes about as the field for inquiry information or search terms from the client to look and recover related data from the data set. It is where clients search the location, boarding house name, price, and cheap/ premium boarding house in their assistance finding their appropriate needs.

Feature: LOG-IN



Figure 4.2 Analysis and Interpretation of Data in LOG IN

Description:

Fill in the form with your correct username and password, then click the "LOG-IN" button. The data will decode to the server that can run throughout the system. If the user exists in the database it will direct to another structure, otherwise, it will evoke the password and username.

Feature: BOARDERS MENU/ADD NEW CLIENT

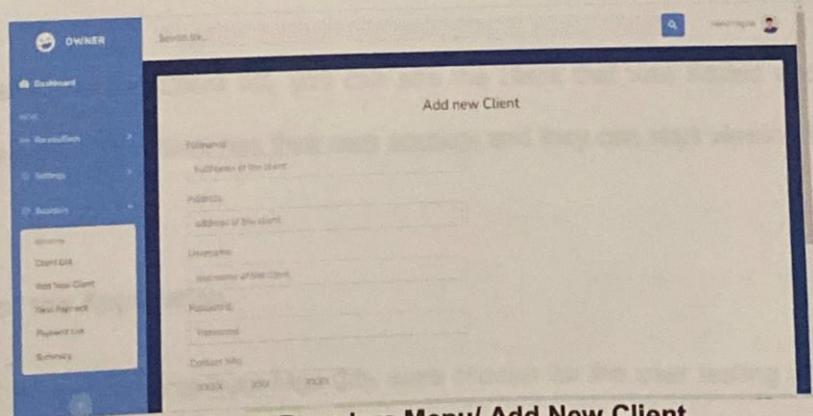


Figure 4.3 Boarders Menu/ Add New Client

main quality characteristics, namely: functionality, reliability, usability, efficiency, maintainability, and portability. The system was tested and evaluated by the respondents. To make that possible, a data analysis plan was included. When the needed data was completely retrieved, the proponents used Weighted Arithmetic Mean as the statistical tool in data analysis. The respondents rated each characteristic of the software through a Likert Scale, with 1 as the lowest score and 5 as the highest score.

The points that are used:

Strongly agree	5 points
Agree	4 points
Fair	3 points
Disagree	2 points
Strongly disagree	1 point

The following scale is used in interpreting the weighted mean:

Table 3.22 Weighted Mean Scale

Range	Interpretation
4.51 - 5.00	Strongly Agree
3.51 - 4.50	Agree
2.51 - 3.50	Fair
1.51 - 2.50	Disagree
1.50 below	Strongly disagree

Description:

In Borders Menu, you will be taken to the list of the **Client list**, **Add new Client**, **New Payment**, **Payment list**, and **Summary**. A new client who wants to live permanently or for an extended period of time should fill out their personal information. When the client is finished, clicking "add new client" will save the data automatically.

Feature: CLIENT LIST

FullName	Address	Room Number/Name	Gender	Contact	Date started
Cynthia Gaghe Gackay	Burada	Room 7-B0021	FEMALE	0909-187-5728	Feb 12, 2022
Eloine Gaspard	Jalan	Room 8-B0022	MALE	0806-674-9904	Feb 13, 2022
Angela Muliang-ov	Calanggut	Room A-0012	FEMALE	0907-470-9130	Feb 14, 2022
Spence Oforio	Santoso	Room 3-B0020	MALE	0908-820-7005	Jan 02, 2022

Figure 4.4 Client List

Description:

In proceeding to the Client list, you can see the client that was added and its information will appear. The client has their own account and they can start viewing their dues.

4.3 Evaluation of the Application

A total of 20 respondents from Mati City were chosen for the user testing phase. After testing, they evaluated the web-based application using the approved survey through a Five-Point Likert Scale. Table 4.1 shows the summary of the conducted survey (of 20 respondents) in terms of the question given.

Indicators	Respondents	Weighted Mean	Interpretation
Functionality	20	4.51	Strongly Agree
Reliability	20	4.5	Agree
Usability	20	4.55	Strongly Agree
Efficiency	20	4.56	Strong Agree
Maintainability	20	4.52	Strongly Agree
Portability	20	4.5	Agree
Overall	20	4.54	Strongly Agree

Table 4.1 Centralized Boarding House Finder in Mati City

Evaluation Results

The first indicator, functionality, garnered an average of 4.51. Results showed that the respondents strongly agree that the Centralized Web App Boarding House Finder is functional. The second indicator, reliability, garnered an average of 4.5. Results showed that the respondents agree that the Centralized Web App Boarding House is reliable. The third indicator, usability, garnered an average of 4.55. Results showed that the respondents strongly agree that Centralized Web App Boarding House Finder is usable. The fourth indicator, efficiency, garnered an average of 4.56. Results showed that the respondents strongly agree that the Centralized Web App Boarding House Finder is efficient. The fifth indicator, maintainability, garnered an average of 4.52.

Results showed that the respondents strongly agree that the Centralized Web App Boarding House Finder is maintainable. The sixth and last indicator, portability, garnered an average of 4.5. Results showed that the respondents agree that Centralized Web App Boarding House Finder is portable. In general, the overall rating of the centralized web app boarding house finder sits at 4.54 which implies that the centralized web app boarding house finder is compliant with the ISO-9126-1 and ready to be developed.

4.4 Implementation Plan

In completing the final objective, the proponents created an implementation plan.

Table 4.2 Implementation Plan of Centralized Web App Boarding House Finder

STRATEGY	ACTIVITIES	PERSONS INVOLVED	DURATION
Approval from the selected user	Letter for the selected users	Proponents, Users	2 days
URL dissemination	Dissemination of the website's link	Proponents, Users	15 minutes
Information Distribution	Private Messaging	Users	2 days

In implementing the web-based application, the proponents gained the approval from the selected user through a formal letter which took them 2 days to complete the URL dissemination of letters. After gaining approval from the selected users, URL dissemination was done through a variety of messaging apps. It took them 15 minutes to completely disseminate the URL to the selected users. This is done to give them access

to the web-based application. After the URL dissemination, the information distribution about the web-based application was done through public posting on selected social media platforms and private messaging which lasted for 2 days. Regarding the persons involved, all these strategies only involve the proponents and the users.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary

Boarding houses provide an inexpensive alternative to short-term apartment rentals for people like itinerant workers, travelers especially students. The rooms were often spacious enough for a single person's needs, even if bathroom facilities had to be shared or privacy was limited. Some boarding houses now provide private bathrooms for boarders and better insulation between rooms for a sense of privacy. The beds may have once served as the beds for the owner's family members, so they should be reasonably comfortable and clean (Pollick, 2022). A wholly or partially occupied building that provides tenants with a primary residence of 3 months or more, with shared living rooms, bathrooms, kitchens, laundry rooms and other communal facilities, as well as some or all rooms. However, this does not include backpacker accommodation, group accommodation, hotel or motel accommodation, retirement accommodation, or serviced apartments. Boarding house is a kind of house that has owner that controls the accommodation of every tenant or boarder.

Centralized Web App Boarding House Finder was developed by researchers to help owners or landlords of boarding houses in Mati City have a more effective way to provide information, keep records and complement each other with excellent service. As a result, the proposed system keeps tenant records as complete and up-to-date as possible, making them easily accessible for review, monitoring, filter information, and visualization.

5.2 Conclusion

Based on the data collected, the proponent concludes that the system is fully functional and dynamic. This condition is based on the assumption that after a thorough system investigation, the system meets the required automation requirements. The Centralized Web App Boarding House Finder in Mati City is a software that is built to help users, especially boarding seekers and boarding house owners, to determine the boarding house in accordance with the criteria needed. This system helps in boarding searches that have certain facilities and are strategically located according to the boarding house wanted with the help of Google maps. With the creation of this system, it is expected to provide convenience for boarding house owners to publish their vacant boarding houses optimally.

Based on the results of the analysis and implementation of boarding house information systems carried out by the author, then some conclusions can be drawn, namely:

1. Successfully creating a web app boarding house finder system that is able to provide information about boarding houses according to the criteria sought by the user.
2. Successfully created a system that has a module for boarding houses, owners, and users.
3. Successfully created a system capable of providing location maps utilizing Google's Map API to find out information about the boarding house.
4. Successfully created a system that has ranked in search results according to search criteria and the border's feedback.

LESLIE L. ACPAC

Don Enrique Lopez
 Mati City, Davao Oriental
 09356775451
acpacleslie64@gmail.com

**PERSONAL DATA**

Date of Birth : May 12, 2000
 Age : 21
 Place of Birth : Don Enrique Lopez, Mati City, Davao Oriental
 Sex : Female
 Height : 4'9 ft.
 Weight : 39kg
 Civil Status : Single
 Nationality : Filipino

SKILLS AND INTEREST

Computer Skills
 Communication Skills

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

TERTIARY	Bachelor of Science in Information Technology
	Davao Oriental State University
	Guang-guang, Dahican, City of Mati
	Batch 2018-2019
SECONDARY	Don Enrique Lopez National High School
	Don Enrique Lopez, City of Mati, Davao Oriental
	Batch 2017-2018
ELEMENTARY	Don Enrique Lopez Elementary School
	Don Enrique Lopez, City of Mati, Davao Oriental
	Batch 2010-2011

**NEÑA JEAN T. VALLES**

Purok 1-C, Jovellar
Tarragona, Davao Oriental
09759247313
vallesnina7@gmail.com

PERSONAL DATA

Date of Birth : January 16, 2001
Age : 21
Place of Birth : Jovellar, Tarragona, Davao Oriental
Sex : Female
Height : 4'9 ft.
Weight : 39kg
Civil Status : Single
Nationality : Filipino

SKILLS AND INTEREST

Computer Skills
Communication Skills

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

TERTIARY Bachelor of Science in Information Technology

Davao Oriental State University

Guang-guang, Dahican, City of Mati

Batch 2018-2019

SECONDARY Tarragona National High School

Senior High School

Batch 2017-2018

ELEMENTARY Jovellar Elementary School

Batch 2011-2012

GIRLIE L. VILLARAMA
 Bucadan, Cabagayan
 Tarragona, Davao Oriental
 09070879567
villaramagirlie10@gmail.com



PERSONAL DATA

Date of Birth	:	August 10, 1999
Age	:	22
Place of Birth	:	Bucadan, Cabagayan, Tarragona, Davao Oriental
Sex	:	Female
Height	:	4'9 ft.
Weight	:	43 kg
Civil Status	:	Single
Nationality	:	Filipino

SKILLS AND INTEREST

Computer Skills
 Communication Skills

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

TERTIARY	Bachelor of Science in Information Technology Davao Oriental State University Guang-guang, Dahican, City of Mati Batch 2018-2019
SECONDARY	Tarragona National High School Tarragona, Davao Oriental Batch 2017-2018
ELEMENTARY	Cabagayan Elementary School Cabagayan, Tarragona Davao Oriental Batch 2010-2011