CAMERA ADMINISTRATION INFORMATION SYSTEM USING RAPID APPLICATION MAKING METHOD (RAD): SOCA KAMERA CASE STUDY

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Abstract :

Camera is a fairly developed business, realizing that every businessman is trying to carry out an innovation so that the customer is not left behind. Recognizing that the camera rental business is very appropriate to do because in Pandeglang has many tourist attractions that are used as vacation spots by tourists so that every tourist will capture his visiting moments. For that entrepreneurs must be able to make a camera leasing administration information system that can support the performance of entrepreneurs so that they can assist transactions. In making this administrative information system using the rapid application development (RAD) method, it was chosen because it has a level of speed in completing a system. for testing the system itself using a black box test, and to determine the level of user acceptance of the system built using user acceptance testing (UAT). The results obtained in this study are very satisfying because of the five variables showing a number of not less than 80% which indicates that respondents strongly agree in the design of the administrative information system for camera rental services.

Keywords: Black box test, user acceptance testing (UAT), Information Systems, respondents.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Pandeglang is known as a tourist city, realizing that the camera rental business is very appropriate to do because in Pandeglang has many tourist attractions that are used as vacation spots by tourists so that many people capture the moments of visiting Pandeglang.

Camera rental is one aspect that is quite developed, camera rentals can be run as a main business and a side business and are managed by anyone as long as they can arrange the camera rental business properly. Realizing this, every competing entrepreneur conducts incessant information.

To start a camera rental business, there are obstacles when this business develops, especially in the administrative process, there is often an error in managing the data resulting in loss of business because the cameras returned are damaged or not returned, besides the slow process pelayanan, pendeteksian keluar masuknya the camera, knowing the boking list, and the total calculation and the fines that must be paid by consumers are a problem if the business is running. When this happens, this comes from bad administration.

For this reason, entrepreneurs must be able to create an administrative information system that can support the performance of employers so they can answer problems and attract more customers.

Thus the compiler tries to find a solution by making a camera leasing administration information system that can be used in data processing, camera rental data, leasing process and viewing reports from the camera leasing process and storing these data in a computerized manner. In designing this system, the compiler uses the rapid

application development (RAD) method because it has a level of speed in the process of creating a system, besides using rapid application development (RAD), the black box test is used to determine the quality of

2. THEORETICAL BASIS
2.1. Understanding the System

The system is a collection of interrelated parts, an information system is a system that has its own purpose to produce information using an input / process / output system. Basic information systems include four human elements, procedures, communication, and data, while computer information systems add elements of computers and software as elements in the system structure [1].

2.2. Kinds of Information Systems

Types of information systems include transaction systems including payroll systems and entry systems, management information systems that facilitate the running of the organization, decision support systems that facilitate decision making, and expert systems that provide recommendations or propose recommendations relating to diagnosis or treatment. So simply a system is a series of related elements from one element to another.

2.3. System Characteristics

A character that varies between systems one with another system, as for the characters referred to as follows.

2.3.1 Component System (Component).

A component that relates to one another so that it becomes a unity to achieve the desired goal.A set of systems is a region that limits one system to another.

2.3.2. External Environment System (Environment)

Any form that exists outside the scope or boundary of the system that affects the operating system is called the system outside.

applications and the latter compiler uses user acceptance testing (UAT) to measure the extent to which the system can be accepted by the user.

2.3.3. Interface System (*Interface*)

A tool for connecting systems with other subsystems so that it can be said to be an interdace.

2.3.4. System Input (Input)

System input is data that is entered through a signal in the form of data.

2.3.5. *System Output (Output)*

The results of the inputted signal are then processed so as to produce an information.

2.3.6. System Processing (Process)

A process of processing data sent via an input signal.

2.3.7. System Objectives (Objective)

One system has definite goals or objectives and is deterministic.

Based on urayan according to the experts above, it is explained that in one system must have the characteristics of the system or the system can run properly and properly. These characters are several components or elements in the form of subsystems that are useful for strengthening the system. In addition to the components or elements in a system, the system does not deviate from its purpose and function.
The external environment also greatly affects a system to work properly. In addition, a connection between systems is needed in this case can be seen by the existence of subsystems in a system. System input is the energy needed by a system to run well, while the system output is a result of the output of an energy that has been processed and clarified useful on the output of the system. The system aims to manage

components so that the system produces good output

3. SYSTEM PLAN AND APPLICATION

The researcher raised the research on the rapid application development (RAD) rental system to improve administrative services in the SOCA Camera business. This type of research is included in the action research namely the form of applied research which aims to find an effective way of producing intentional changes in an environment which is partially controlled so the results can be directly applied to solve the problem ([moedjiono 2012]) .

In the research system administration camera rental based on the concept *rapid application devlopmet (RAD)*, prototype analysis and design techniques with UML, testing prototype specifications made with the black box method and to determine the level of user acceptance using user acceptancetesting.

3.1. Sample Selection Method

3.1.1. Population

Population is all groups of people, events, or objects that are the focus of research for research [6]

In this case the population is the business of camera and customer rental services.

The sample is part of the pollution studied. This includes a number of members selected by the population. Thus researchers want to draw conclusions that will be generated against the population. In other words, sample is part of the number of characteristics possessed by the population.

The target population is information about the population, therefore, since the beginning the researcher detects it quickly and accurately.

The technique of drawing samples, withdrawal of samples is the process ofselecting a number of elements from the population. So by studying the sample, one understands the characteristics of the population element. The sampling technique is taking samples [4].

The sepmpel withdrawal technique used by the researcher is a quota technique where the withdrawal of quotas based on quota is a sample research technique from a collection that has similarities to the number desired or the recovery of the number obtained to explain the dimensions of the population.

3.1.2. Method of collecting data

Observation, the researcher made a direct observation for data collection related to predictions of interest determination by systematically observing and recording.

Interview, the author conducts question and answer directly to the parties who are competent or interested. From the results of this interview, it is expected to increase the completeness of the data obtained from the observations.

Literature Study, A form of research that uses data search processes by searching for Theses, articles, journals, papers, internet and books related to the topic to be studied. The information is then processed from several references that can be used as objectives in data search. Data obtained from literature studies is what is called secondary data. The purpose of this secondary data is as a basis for analyzing problem solving in this study.

4.   RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Data collection

The data obtained in this study are sourced from the SOCA Camera management and the object of the research will be analyzed and designed a camera rental administration system, then attribute selection is done to select which attributes are needed that are used in the process of analyzing and making the system, as well as the results of data collection as follows:

4.1.1. Rental Book

Book rental is a record or collection of customer data from a few months ago manually written.
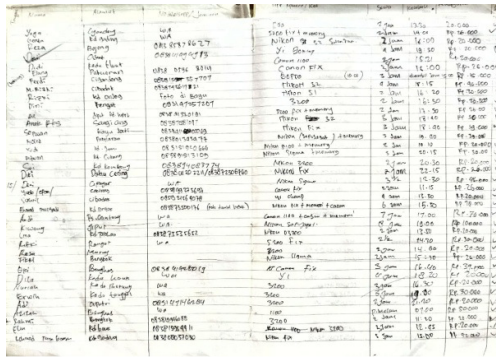

Figure 1: Rental Book

4.1.2.Camera Data

Below is a record of the camera units in the SOCA Camera..

Figure 2 Data Camera

4.1.3. Validity test

This testing phase of validation is done to ensure that the software that has been made is in accordance with the expected functional requirements. This also tests the hypothesis in this study. The calculation method uses the formula: Highest total score / score x 100
Highest Score = 70 x 100 = 7000
Validation Test Results Variable Perceived Ease of Use / Ease of use
Based on Table IV-9, the results of the questionnaire questionnaire validation from the Perceived Ease of Use / ease of use aspects related to how easy the user uses the system is the average percentage value of 97%, where this value includes criteria that strongly agree system created in terms of aspects of the Perceived Ease of Use..

5.   CONCLUSION

Based on the problems and previous chapters, the review of research and review of research objects as well as the research methodology of administrative information systems for camera rental services conducted at SOCA Camera rental businesses can be concluded that it can build a prototype rental camera model so that it simplifies the administrative process.

As one research that has been done, the conclusions drawn certainly have implications in the field of business and also subsequent studies, in connection with this, the implication is the Application with a User Experience approach that is thought to provide comfort and demonstrate service capabilities when carrying out transactions this should be used every time you do transaction.

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