

# Development of a web-based reporting information system at PUSDATIN

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## ABSTRACT

Reporting plays a vital role in documenting work results, evaluating performance, and supporting data-driven decision-making through the presentation of clear, systematic, and well-organised information. However, the reporting process within the Pusat Data dan Informasi (Pusdatin) of the Kementerian Pertahanan, particularly in the Division of Pengamanan Sistem Informasi dan Persandian (Pamsisinfosan), was still conducted conventionally using paper-based forms, resulting in scattered archives, inefficient data storage, and delays in accessing activity records. This study introduces a web-based digital reporting platform that transforms conventional activity reporting into an integrated digital system equipped with activity recording, employee data management, scheduling features, and centralized data storage. The research adopted the Rapid Application Development (RAD) approach, consisting of requirement analysis, system design, construction, and implementation stages. The system was developed using the Laravel framework with database migration, authentication management, and a responsive interface built using Tailwind CSS. The results show that the proposed system simplifies activity reporting, improves data organization, and facilitates faster access to reports and schedules for operational personnel. Practically, the system supports more efficient administrative management by replacing manual forms with structured digital records that are easier to manage and retrieve. In conclusion, the implementation of a web-based reporting system using the RAD approach enhances administrative efficiency and supports daily operational activities within the Pamsisinfosan Division of Pusdatin, Kementerian Pertahanan.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Reporting plays an important role in organizations and government to document work results, evaluate performance, and support data-based decision making through the presentation of information that is clear, easy to understand, and systematic (Rambe et al., 2025). Through reporting, every work result can be well documented, performance can be evaluated objectively, and it becomes a means of conveying accurate and accountable information. However, conventional reporting systems that rely on printed documents and physical logbooks pose challenges such as difficulty in searching for archives, high risk of document loss or damage, and slow tracking of report history, which impacts the effectiveness of administrative processes (Supriadi & Sa'uda, 2025). To overcome these obstacles, it is necessary to implement a digital reporting system that is capable of storing, managing, and tracking data quickly and in a structured manner to improve administrative efficiency.

Within the Kementerian Pertahanan, reporting functions are part of the duties of the Pusat Data dan Informasi (Pusdatin). Pusdatin is divided into several areas according to their scope of responsibility, one of which is the Information System Security and Encryption Division (Bidang Pamsisinfosan), which focuses on monitoring and reporting on information system security management. The Pamsisinfosan Division has routine activities in the form of counter-surveillance, which is scheduled checks on the Indonesian Ministry of Defense's work environment to ensure system security and readiness. Every operational activity, whether routine or incidental, should be neatly documented in the form of reports and minutes as a basis for evaluation and consideration by leaders. However, the current reporting system is still based on physical documents, making it conventional and limited in terms of efficiency and effectiveness. The main obstacle in the conventional data management and administration process is the difficulty of maintaining consistency and accuracy of information, which results in delays and irregularities in reporting (Mulyadi et al., 2024; Rambe et al., 2025). Given these conditions, the use of information technology enables easier, faster, more systematic, and more organized management of archives, from data collection, processing, and storage to distribution, thereby supporting collaboration and the achievement of organizational and individual goals (Supriyanta et al., 2024). Thus, the application of information technology is a necessity in digital reporting management as a solution for building an integrated digital reporting system, so that the process of recording, storing, and presenting data can be more efficient, accurate, and support timely decision making.

In line with the issues described above, this research aims to design a digital reporting system using the Laravel framework. Laravel is one of the most popular and powerful PHP frameworks designed to simplify web application development by providing key features such as a flexible routing system, integrated authentication management, and database migration that supports efficient, secure, and easy-to-manage schema management (Alfarisi et al., 2023). Laravel provides a variety of modern features, such as Bundles, Eloquent ORM, Query Builder, Resource Controller, Blade, Migration, Middleware, and Automatic Pagination, and offers advantages such as Artisan CLI support, integration with PHP Composer, and concise, easy-to-understand, and expressive code writing that greatly facilitates application development (Indah Melyani et al., 2023). By implementing the Laravel framework, this system is expected to assist Pamsisinfosan Division staff in recording tasks and compiling reports in a more structured and consistent manner, reducing the risk of delays in reporting and monitoring, and ensuring that documents are stored neatly, integrated, and easily traceable, thereby facilitating access to data for both management and staff whenever needed.

Several previous studies have discussed the development of web-based reporting systems to address similar issues in different contexts. Fediro and Sutabri, (2023) developed a digital cybercrime reporting application to overcome geographical barriers and lengthy reporting procedures, while Ramadhan and Ma'sum, (2025) proposed a digital performance reporting system for public service institutions to improve efficiency and monitoring. Although these studies demonstrate that digital reporting systems can enhance effectiveness and accessibility, most of the existing research focuses on general public services or incident reporting and does not specifically address the operational characteristics, administrative routines, and data management needs within national defense institutions, particularly units responsible for information system security activities. This condition indicates a research gap related to the implementation of digital reporting systems that are contextually tailored to defense-sector operations, where structured documentation, routine scheduling, and centralized data storage are critical.

Based on this research gap, the novelty of this study lies in the development of a web-based digital reporting system specifically designed to support the operational activities of the Pamsisinfosan Division within the Ministry of Defense. The proposed system integrates digital activity reporting, management of official minutes, personnel data recording, and duty scheduling into a single platform, replacing fragmented paper-based processes with a structured and centralized digital system. From a practical perspective, this integration is expected to support more efficient administrative workflows, improve data organization, and facilitate easier access to operational information for both staff and management.

Accordingly, this study aims to design and develop a web-based digital reporting system using the Laravel framework to support the documentation and management of operational activities in the Pamsisinfosan Division. Specifically, this research seeks to address the following objectives: (1) to design a digital reporting system that replaces conventional paper-based reporting processes,

(2) to implement an integrated system that supports activity reporting, personnel data management, and duty scheduling, and (3) to evaluate the system's ability to improve efficiency and accessibility in administrative reporting. By achieving these objectives, this research is expected to contribute both practically and academically to the development of information systems for government institutions, particularly within the national defense sector.

## 2. RESEARCH METHOD

In the research developed, the system was developed using the Rapid Application Development (RAD) method. RAD is an object-oriented approach to system development that uses methods and software to accelerate the process between the design and implementation of information systems compared to the traditional development life cycle (Rudianto & Achyani, 2020). The application of the RAD method in the project allows the process of designing and implementing information systems to be faster and more efficient than traditional methods, resulting in systems that are better suited to user needs. RAD is a system development method that uses a prototyping approach to create high-quality systems quickly and cost-effectively (Sikumbang et al., 2020).

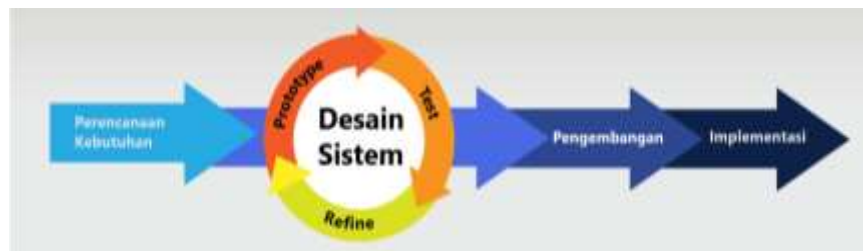


Figure 1. RAD Diagram (Nuridza et al., 2025)

Figure 1 illustrates the stages in the RAD method, as follows:

### 1. Requirements Planning

This stage is the initial stage of system development, which is the process of identifying problems and collecting the necessary data (Puji Ikawati & Arinal, 2021). In planning the requirements, several data collection methods were used to support this research, including:

- a. Observation, The researcher conducted direct observations of the activity reporting mechanisms in the Pamsisinfosan Division. The purpose of these observations was to understand the workflow, reporting procedures, and obstacles faced by employees in the activity reporting process.
- b. Interviews, The researcher interviewed one of the staff members of the Sub-division of Pengembangan Sistem Persandian (Bangsissan). Interviews were also conducted with the Head of Division, Head of Sub-division, and several other employees to obtain more complete information.
- c. Documentation, The author collected relevant documents, such as examples of the current counter-sensing activity report format. This documentation was used as supporting material and a reference for designing a digital-based reporting system.

### 2. System Design

The system design phase aims to visualize the system design prior to implementation, including workflow design and data structure using UML. UML is a visual language for modeling that helps developers describe systems in a structured, easy-to-understand manner that can be communicated effectively with other parties (Firdaus & Bakti, 2024). UML is a standardized software modeling language used as a medium for writing blueprints, while modeling is the process of representing real systems in models that efficiently reflect their original characteristics and can be implemented in computer simulation (Ardhy et al., 2023). UML provides standards for creating system designs that function like blueprints, covering business process representations, class designs that can be implemented in programming languages, database designs, and various components needed in the system development process (Siska Narulita et al., 2024). By applying UML, real systems can be represented in a structured and efficient design for system development. UML diagrams provide easy-to-understand visualizations of system structures and flows, facilitating more effective communication between stakeholders and development teams, and producing



shown through one-to-many and many-to-one relationships, for example, one `daily_report_header` has many `daily_report_documentations`, or one room has many sterilization details. Overall, this diagram illustrates how report data, users, and sterilization processes are structurally connected within the application.

c. Activity Diagram

An Activity Diagram depicts the sequence and flow of activities within a system, including how the process begins, the decisions that may occur within it, and how each process flow is completed (Harlina et al., 2025).

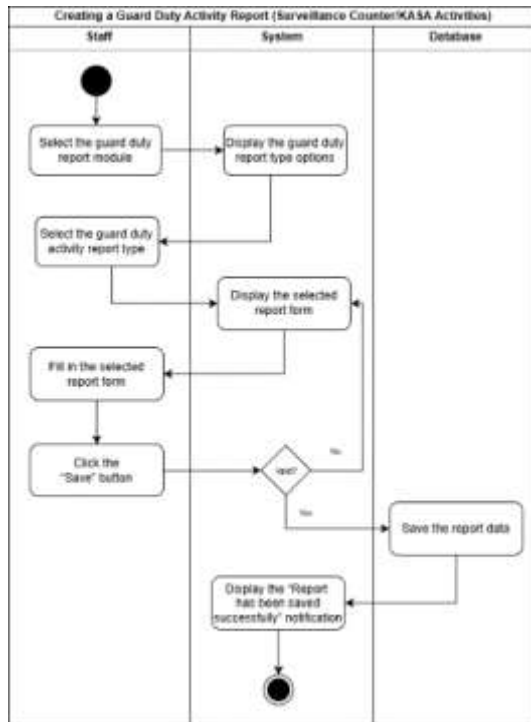


Figure 4. Activity Diagram for Creating Piket Reports

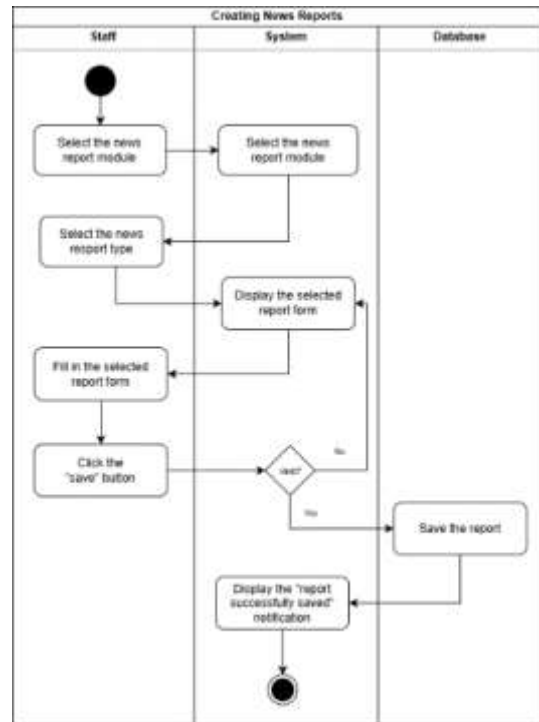


Figure 5. Activity Diagram for Creating Minutes Reports

Figures 4 and 5 illustrate the systematic flow performed by staff when creating duty reports and official reports. The process begins when staff select the report module, then the system responds by displaying the available report types. After the report type is selected, the system displays a form according to the report category so that staff can fill in the data completely and as needed. When the Save button is pressed, the system performs validation to ensure that all required data has been filled in; if valid, the data is stored in the database. After successful storage, the system displays a notification that the report has been successfully saved as a form of confirmation to the user that the reporting process has been completed.

3. Construction/Application Development

After the design stage is complete, the next step is the application development stage. At this stage, the author uses the Laravel framework, PHP programming language, Tailwind CSS, and MySQL database as the main foundation in building a system that has an organized, efficient, and easily developed structure. The development process is carried out by translating the design results into program code that connects the display, logic, and database components.

a. Laravel

Laravel is an open source PHP framework developed by Taylor Otwell that implements the Model-View-Controller (MVC) architecture to simplify and improve efficiency in web application development (Sinlae et al., 2024). As it has developed, MVC architecture has evolved and been widely applied to various web and desktop application development technologies, as it offers the highly beneficial characteristics of modularity, reusability, and maintainability (Putri Arlita et al., 2025).

b. Laragon

Laragon is free and open-source software that provides a lightweight, flexible, and cross-platform local server environment for use as a localhost or standalone server. (Rambe et al., 2025). Laragon is open source software that functions as a virtual server (localhost), supports various operating systems, provides flexible domain settings through pretty URLs, and is highly effective for managing web-based applications. (Suci et al., 2024).

c. PHP (Hypertext Preprocessor)

PHP is an open source web programming language that runs on the server side (server-side scripting) and integrates with HTML to build dynamic web pages that are automatically generated when requested by the user, with all scripts executed on the server and the results sent to the client via a browser (Sepriano, 2021). PHP menjadi bahasa pemrograman skrip yang dirancang untuk membangun aplikasi web dinamis, sehingga memudahkan pengelolaan dan pemeliharaan situs secara lebih efisien (Anferta et al., 2024; Hartati, 2022).

d. MySQL

MySQL is an open source SQL-based database that is widely used in web development due to its ability to manage data efficiently, quickly, reliably, and easily, support client-server and embedded systems, and run on various platforms for free (Rambe et al., 2025). MySQL is an RDBMS-based database server that manages data in interrelated tables, facilitating structured data storage and processing (Mahdalena et al., 2023).

e. Tailwind CSS

Tailwind CSS is a library that simplifies the process of designing and developing front-end interfaces quickly and efficiently with a CSS utility approach, providing developers with greater flexibility than frameworks such as Bootstrap (Aulia et al., 2025). Tailwind CSS adalah framework utility-first yang mempercepat pembuatan antarmuka responsif dan konsisten melalui kelas utilitas siap pakai, sehingga desain dapat dikelola secara efisien tanpa perlu menulis CSS konvensional (Nuridza et al., 2025).

#### 4. Implementation and System Testing

The implementation stage focuses on system testing to ensure that all functions operate correctly and meet user requirements. System testing in this research employed Black-Box Testing, which evaluates system functionality based on input-output behavior without examining internal code structure. Black-box testing was conducted on key system modules, including user authentication, activity reporting, duty scheduling, data management, and report retrieval. The success indicators used in this testing include: (1) system functions operating according to predefined requirements, (2) correct data storage and retrieval, and (3) absence of functional errors during system execution.

In addition, User Acceptance Testing (UAT) was carried out involving several Pamsisinfosan staff members who act as end users of the system. The respondents consisted of operational staff and administrators who tested the system using predefined scenarios and checklists. The system was considered successful if all main functions could be used properly and met user expectations in supporting daily reporting activities. The results of the testing process serve as validation that the developed system is feasible for implementation and capable of supporting digital reporting activities effectively within the Pamsisinfosan Division.

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The result of this research is a system called SI-PERKASA (Pamsisinfosan Activity Reporting System). The development process of the SI-PERKASA digital reporting system was carried out using the Rapid Application Development (RAD) method, which consists of four main stages, namely requirements planning, user design, development, and implementation. In the requirement planning stage, user requirements were identified, including features for creating activity reports, event reports, user authentication, officer data management, and report access by supervisory officials. The user design stage produced a responsive and easy-to-use Tailwind CSS-based interface design for various devices. Meanwhile, the construction stage focused on coding using the Laravel framework, equipped with authentication management, database migration, and efficient controller logic. The implementation stage involved system testing by Pamsisinfosan staff to ensure that the functionality worked properly and met field requirements.

#### System Results

The system results are presented in the form of screenshots that illustrate the implementation of the developed web-based digital reporting system. These visual representations demonstrate the main system interfaces, including user authentication, activity reporting forms, duty scheduling, data management, and report recap features. The screenshots are intended to provide an overview of how the system functions in supporting daily operational activities, as well as to show the practical realization of the system design and functionality as described in the previous sections. Here is the design of the website that was built,

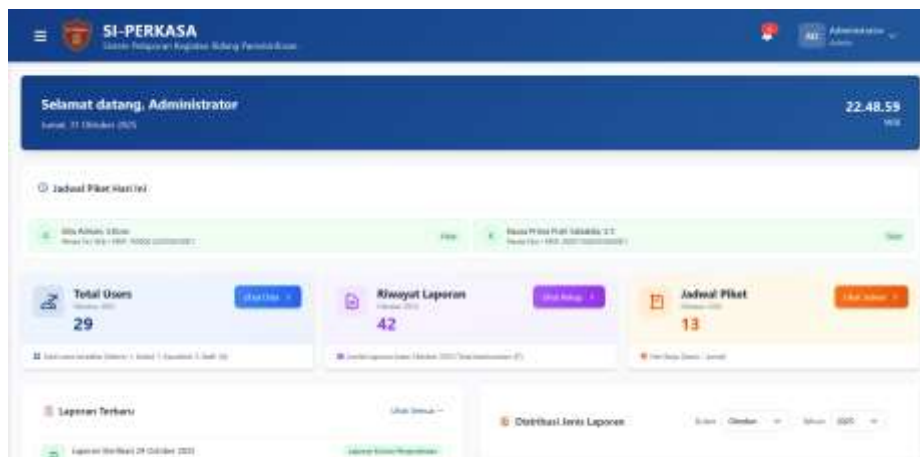


Figure 6. Admin Dashboard

Figure 6. shows the admin dashboard page. On this page, the admin can view summary information such as the total number of users, report history, and task schedule.

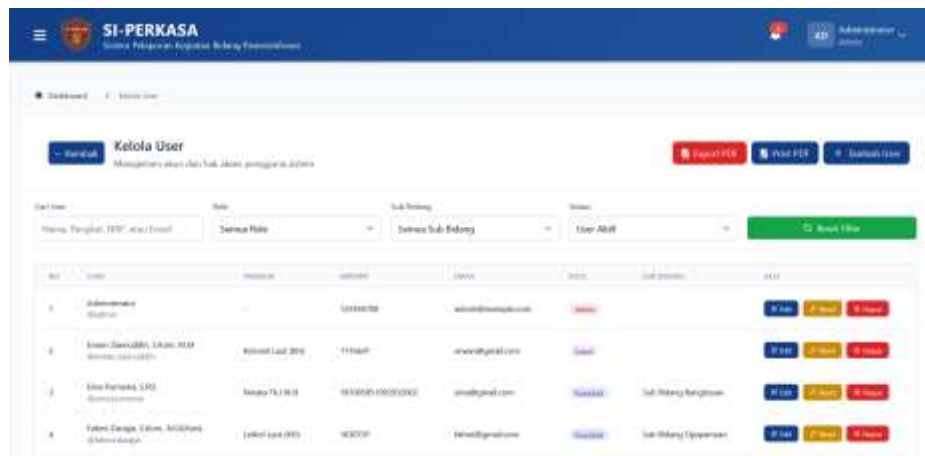


Figure 7. User Account Management Page

Figure 7 shows the user account management page. This page is used by administrators to manage system user accounts, such as adding, editing, resetting, and deleting user data. Administrators can also filter data based on role, sub-field, and user status.

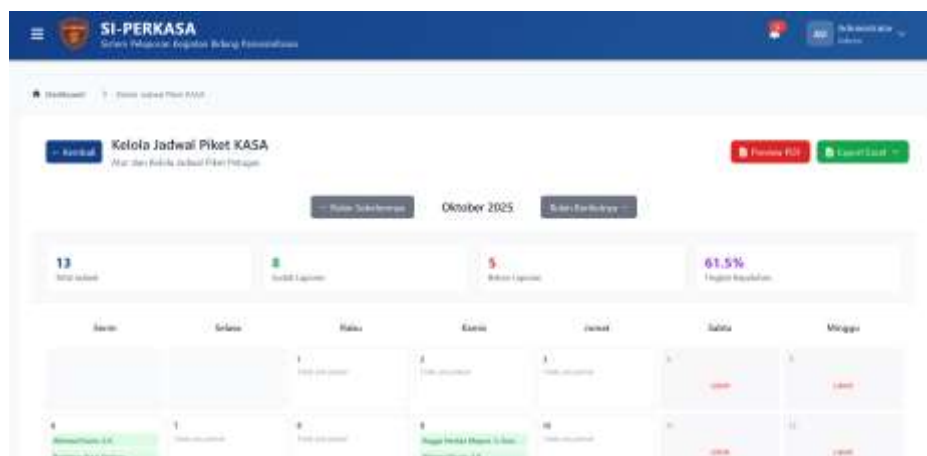


Figure 8. Schedule Management Page

Figure 8 shows the Manage KASA Duty Schedule page. This page is used by administrators to create, update, and delete officer duty schedules each month. Admins can move to the previous or next month, as well as export schedule data in PDF or Excel format.



Figure 9. Duty Officer Report Page

Figure 9 shows the Counter Surveillance Report Form page. This page is used by officers on duty to report the results of room security checks and scans during Counter Surveillance activities.

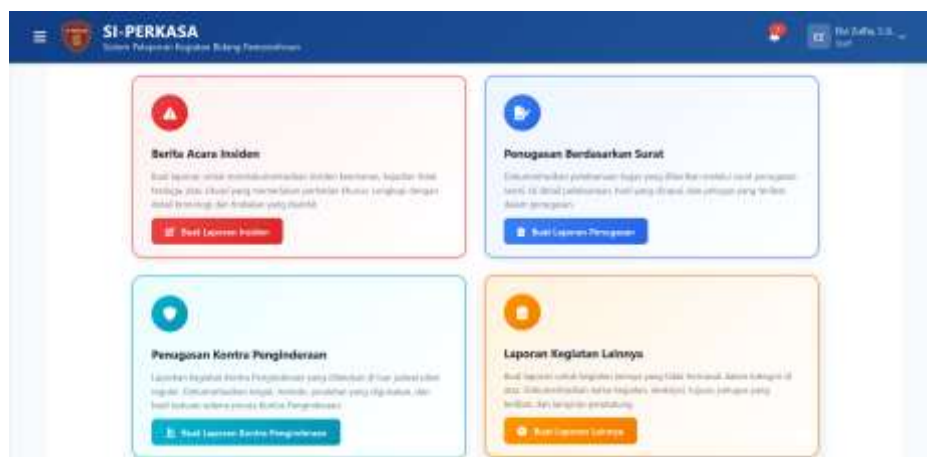


Figure 10. Report Page

Figure 10 shows the Incident Report page. On this page, the officer on duty can select the type of incident report to be created according to the incident or reporting requirements in the field.

Overall, all pages on the SI-PERKASA (Sistem Pelaporan Kegiatan Pamsisinfosan) system have been designed to support a structured and user-friendly activity reporting process for various user roles, namely administrators, staff, and leaders. Through the implementation of the SI-PERKASA system, the administration and recording of activities in the Pamsisinfosan Division has become easier and more efficient. This system was built using the Laravel framework to assist in the monitoring of duty rosters and the centralized recording of activity reports. The system is also capable of overcoming various obstacles in the previous recording method, such as scattered reports that were difficult to access again. Thus, managers can more quickly obtain information and evaluate performance based on digitally stored report data.

### Black Box Testing

Black Box Testing is performed to evaluate the functional correctness of the developed system by examining the system's behavior based on input and output without considering the internal program structure. The purpose of this testing is to ensure that each function operates according to specified requirements and produces expected results, thus confirming that the system is ready to effectively support operational reporting activities. The test results are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Black Box Testing

Scenario	Test Case	Expected Result	Testing Result	Remarks
The admin enters the appropriate username/email and password, then clicks the login button	Enter your username/email address and password correctly	The system approves and enters the dashboard	Successfully logged into the dashboard	Pass
The admin views the dashboard with statistical reports	Click the dashboard menu	The system displays report statistics	Successfully logged into the dashboard	Pass
The admin adds a new user account with the correct data	Fill in the data fields correctly and completely, then click "Save."	The associated user has a new account and can log in	Successfully logged into the dashboard	Pass
The admin creates a task schedule	Select the date, enter your staff, then click "Add Schedule."	The new duty schedule is saved	Successfully added a new duty schedule	Pass
Staff view a dashboard with details of submitted reports and task schedules	Click the dashboard menu	The system displays report details and duty schedule	Successfully displayed duty schedule report details	Pass
Staff view task schedules	Select "Task Schedule."	The system displays the duty schedule calendar entered by the admin	Successfully displayed the duty schedule	Pass
Registered staff on duty can create task reports for KASA and sterilization activities	Select "Task Report," select the report type, and then fill out the KASA and sterilization activity task report form	The system displays the duty report type according to the duty officer's schedule and saves the report entered by the duty officer	Successfully displayed the duty report form page and created a report	Pass

Scenario	Test Case	Expected Result	Testing Result	Remarks
Staff can create minutes reports. Staff view history reports	Select "Minutes Report," then select the Minutes Report form and fill out the form correctly	The system displays the minutes report type and saves the report entered by the staff	Successfully displayed the minutes report form page and viewed the results of the inputted report	Pass
Staff view history reports	Select "Report History."	The system displays the report history page	Successfully displayed the history of reports entered by staff	Pass
The manager views a dashboard with statistical reports	Select "Report History."	The system displays the report statistics page	Successfully displayed report statistics	Pass
The manager views report history	Select "Report History."	The system displays the report history page	Successfully displayed the history of reports entered by staff	Pass
The manager views a list of employees	Select "Employee List."	The system displays the employee list page	Successfully displayed the list of employees entered by the admin	Pass

### Analysis and evaluation

Based on the results of the black-box testing presented in Table 1, all tested system functions operated as expected and met the predefined requirements. Each test scenario, including user authentication, dashboard access, user account management, duty scheduling, activity reporting, minutes reporting, report history retrieval, and employee data viewing, produced successful outcomes without functional errors. The consistent "Pass" results across all test cases indicate that the system is capable of handling core operational processes accurately and reliably. These findings demonstrate that the developed web-based reporting system is functionally valid and ready to be used to support daily administrative and reporting activities within the organization.

### 4. CONCLUSION

This study successfully designed and implemented a web-based digital reporting system to support activity reporting, documentation, personnel data management, and duty scheduling within the Pamsisinfosan Division of the Pusat Data dan Informasi, Kementerian Pertahanan. The developed system effectively replaces conventional paper-based reporting with a centralized digital platform, improving administrative efficiency, data organization, and accessibility of reports. From a practical and managerial perspective, the system supports better administrative governance by simplifying reporting workflows, reducing reliance on physical documents, and enabling faster access to operational information for both staff and management. Nevertheless, this research has several limitations, as system evaluation was limited to functional testing and user trials within a restricted scope, without extensive usability measurement or long-term performance assessment. Future research is recommended to enhance the system by integrating hierarchical approval mechanisms, conducting more comprehensive usability and performance evaluations, and exploring advanced security and interoperability features to further support administrative governance and information management within the Kementerian Pertahanan.

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