CSC 402, Week 1

Further Project Planning
Emerging Coordination of 308 & 402
Details of Requirements Presentation

I. **Weekly Lecture/Lab Overview**

A. *Monday*:

1. Go over Milestone 3

2. Finish team reports begun in Week 2.

B. *Wednesday:*

1. Work-breakdown details

2. Details of requirements presentation
    to clients

C. *Friday:*

1. Brief progress reports from leaders:

    a. Hilton and Vitti *on requirements*

    b. Liebowitz and Ovadia *on prototype*

    c. Scanlon on *project scheduling*

    d. Dinyari on *interview scheduling*

    e. Fong on *usability*

    f. Pearson on *VM infrastructure*

    g. Wilkenson on *marketing research*

Friday, Cont'd

2. Further details of requirements presentation

3. Further details of 308 & 402 coordination

II. **Emerging Coordination of 308 & 402**

A. Each 308 team will focus on two or three "similar" clients.

B. 402 will review their work for client-specific feature insight.

C. I suggest Kian takes the lead in this effort.

III. **Requirements Presentation Styles**

A. Per 308 Notes Week 11, there's a spectrum of requirements presentation styles:

   1. Full requirements document

   2. Requirements slide show

   3. Selectively-interactive slide show

   4. Guided prototype, including animation

Requirements Presentation Styles, cont'd

B. At heart of each style are UI screen pictures.

C. They're the same "canned" screens used in all styles of presentation.

D. The "cannedness" of the screens distin-guishes requirements from prototypes.

IV. *Full Requirements* Presentation

A. When fully elaborated, specifies all functions and data in English and pictures.

B. Reader navigates via document links.

C. Full requirements morph into users manual.

D. Examples are the specs you read in week 1, and 308 Calendar Tool Example.

V. *Slide Show Style Presentation*

A. Pictures are same content and order as full requirements scenarios.

B. Narrative is much more terse.

C. Reader navigates with Back/Next buttons.

D. Examples from 308 Notes Week 11.

VI. *Interactive/Threaded Slide Show*

A. Pictures are same content and base order as slide show.

B. Narrative suggests canned reader interactions.

C. Reader navigates with Back/Next, as well as active screen "hot spots".

D. Examples from 308 Notes Week 11.

VII. *Guided Prototype*

A. Pictures are same content and base order as slide show, *dynamic* picture content.

B. Narrative suggests *"do it"* reader interactions.

C. Reader navigates with Back/Next, as well as "hot spots" on most or all UI elements.

D. Differs for operational prototype in implementation platform.

VIII. **Prettfying**

A. Slides can be prettified with CSS.

B. E.g., here's a "look" I used a while back

Scheduling an Appointment

Schedule an Appointment		
Title:		
Date:	Start Time:	
End Date:	Duration: hr min	
Recurring? ☐ Interval: weekly ▼	S M T W Th F S ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	
Category: ▼	Security: public ▼	
Location: ▼	Priority: must ▼	
Remind? ☐ 15 minutes before ▼ on screen ▼		
Details:		
OK	Clear	Cancel

To schedule an appointment, the user selects the Appointment command in the Schedule menu. In response, the Calendar Tool displays this dialog.

Click here to see a detailed description of this screen.

index

IX. Details of making slides from full requirements scenarios.

A. Figure is straight from full scenarios.

B. So are 1st two sentences of text, except "this dialog" replaces scenario figure ref.

C. "Click here" link goes to the full scenario.

Making slides from scenarios, cont'd

D. "Index" up arrow goes to slide road map.

E. Left arrow goes back a slide.

F. Right arrow goes forward.

Making slides from scenarios, cont'd

G. Explanatory text may have other nav links, i.e., threads through the slides.

H. Nav details TBA, e.g., do we rely on browser back button when following a thread?

X. Details of Requirements Analysis Process

A. Consider English statement from a client:

"We need to be able to mark certain blocks of time as unavailable for classes. For example, in the Computer Science department, we don't want to schedule any classes on MWF 1-2PM, at least not for tenure-track faculty."

Requirements Analysis Process, cont'd

B. First we determine where in the functional command/data hierarchy the requirement fits.

1. May fit into existing functionality.

2. May require creation of new functionality.

3. May require reorganization of functionality.

Requirements Analysis Process, cont'd

C. Then we determine what the UI looks like.

D. Then we explain the functionality in one or more action/response use cases.

E. Then we automatically generate the slides.

Requirements Analysis Process, cont'd

F. There are at least a couple ways to handle this particular requirement:

1. Use existing instructor time pref UI to auto-fill read-only zero's in the time pref screen.

2. Add a new scheduler command that allows time blocks to be marked as unavailable.

Requirements Analysis Process, cont'd

G. We need to think carefully about the *"at least not for tenure-track faculty"* aspect.

XI. **Another Topic -- Identifying Persona**

A. The term *"persona"* refers to how actors in the requirements scenarios are referred to.

B. E.g., in the Calendar Tool example, there are these persona:

Identifying Persona, cont'd

1. *"The System"*
        -- the Calendar Tool software system

2. *"The User"*
        -- a registered Calendar Tool user

3. *"Administrator"*
        -- performs system admin functions

XII. **And One more Topic --**
Application Build Parameterization for
Client-Specific Customizations

A. We've discussed briefly the idea of client-specific customization of the Scheduler.

B. There are a number of recent research papers on this topic.

C. As part of our upcoming research paper symposia, we'll have a look at some of these.