Module Interface Specification for Software Engineering

Team 8 – Rhythm Rangers

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January 17, 2025

1 Revision History

Date	Version	Notes
Date 1	1.0	Notes
Date 2	1.1	Notes

2 Symbols, Abbreviations and Acronyms

See SRS Documentation at [give url —SS] [Also add any additional symbols, abbreviations or acronyms —SS]

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3 Introduction

The following document details the Module Interface Specifications for [Fill in your project name and description —SS]

Complementary documents include the System Requirement Specifications and Module Guide. The full documentation and implementation can be found at [provide the url for your repo —SS]

4 Notation

[You should describe your notation. You can use what is below as a starting point. —SS]

The structure of the MIS for modules comes from Hoffman and Strooper (1995), with the addition that template modules have been adapted from Ghezzi et al. (2003). The mathematical notation comes from Chapter 3 of Hoffman and Strooper (1995). For instance, the symbol := is used for a multiple assignment statement and conditional rules follow the form $(c_1 \Rightarrow r_1 | c_2 \Rightarrow r_2 | ... | c_n \Rightarrow r_n)$.

The following table summarizes the primitive data types used by Software Engineering.

Data Type	Notation	Description
character	char	a single symbol or digit
integer	\mathbb{Z}	a number without a fractional component in $(-\infty, \infty)$
natural number	N	a number without a fractional component in $[1, \infty)$
real	\mathbb{R}	any number in $(-\infty, \infty)$

The specification of Software Engineering uses some derived data types: sequences, strings, and tuples. Sequences are lists filled with elements of the same data type. Strings are sequences of characters. Tuples contain a list of values, potentially of different types. In addition, Software Engineering uses functions, which are defined by the data types of their inputs and outputs. Local functions are described by giving their type signature followed by their specification.

5 Module Decomposition

The following table is taken directly from the Module Guide document for this project.

Level 1	Level 2
Hardware-Hiding	
	GUI Module
	Audio File Input Module
	Search Query Module
Behaviour-Hiding	Client Communication Module
	Server Communication Module
	Driver Module
	Tempo (BPM) Feature Extraction Module
	Key and Scale Feature Extraction Module
	Instrument Type Feature Extraction Module
	Vocal Gender Feature Extraction Module
	Dynamic Range Feature Extraction Module
	Instrumentalness Feature Extraction Module
	Contour Feature Extraction Module
	Mood Feature Extraction Module
	Recommendation Module
	Program Results Interface
	Database
Software Decision	Spotify API
	Deezer API
	Genre Feature Module

Table 1: Module Hierarchy

6 GUI Module

6.1 GUI Module

6.2 Uses

- First-Match Text Field Input Module
- URL Input module
- Audio File Input Module
- Spotify Query Search & Select

6.3 Syntax

6.3.1 Exported Constants

N/A

6.3.2 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
Consolidate	Up to 4 collection(s)	Merged collection of	-
Inputs	of reference(s) to	track references	
	$\operatorname{track}(s)$		

6.4 Semantics

6.4.1 State Variables

• Data type of the collection of track reference(s)

6.4.2 Environment Variables

N/A

6.4.3 Assumptions

N/A

6.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

consolidate_inputs():

• output: parses the user input and returns the songs that are sent to be processed

6.4.5 Local Functions

• parse_wav_file(file)

_

• parse_url(url)

_

• parse_text(text)

_

7 MIS of Audio File Input Module

7.1 Audio File Input Module

User inputs an audio file to the system to analyze.

7.2 Uses

N/A

7.3 Syntax

7.3.1 Exported Constants

N/A

7.3.2 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
On Input	Audio File	Collection of song ref-	Invalid
Button		erence(s)	File Type
Press			

7.4 Semantics

7.4.1 State Variables

• Collection of track reference(s)

7.4.2 Environment Variables

7.4.3 Assumptions

- User has a properly named Audio File.
- User audio file input is actually a song.

7.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

```
[accessProg —SS]():
```

- transition: [if appropriate —SS]
- output: [if appropriate —SS]
- exception: [if appropriate —SS]

[A module without environment variables or state variables is unlikely to have a state transition. In this case a state transition can only occur if the module is changing the state of another module. —SS]

[Modules rarely have both a transition and an output. In most cases you will have one or the other. —SS]

7.4.5 Local Functions

[As appropriate—SS] [These functions are for the purpose of specification. They are not necessarily something that is going to be implemented explicitly. Even if they are implemented, they are not exported; they only have local scope.—SS]

8 MIS of Search Query Module

8.1 Search Query Module

User inputs a song and that is turned into a spotify search query where the top 10 matches are available for user to select

8.2 Uses

N/A

8.3 Syntax

8.3.1 Exported Constants

8.3.2 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
Search	text input	top 10 matches from	_
Query		spotify query search	
Request			
Output re-	user selection	Collection containing	_
sult selec-		track reference	
tion			

8.4 Semantics

8.4.1 State Variables

• Collection containing track reference

8.4.2 Environment Variables

- Spotify Client ID
- Spotify Client Secret

8.4.3 Assumptions

N/A

8.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

[accessProg —SS]():

- transition: [if appropriate—SS]
- output: [if appropriate —SS]
- exception: [if appropriate —SS]

[A module without environment variables or state variables is unlikely to have a state transition. In this case a state transition can only occur if the module is changing the state of another module. —SS]

[Modules rarely have both a transition and an output. In most cases you will have one or the other. —SS]

8.4.5 Local Functions

[As appropriate—SS] [These functions are for the purpose of specification. They are not necessarily something that is going to be implemented explicitly. Even if they are implemented, they are not exported; they only have local scope. —SS]

9 MIS of Client Communication Module

9.1 Client Communication Module

User inputs a song and that is turned into a spotify search query where the top 10 matches are available for user to select

9.2 Uses

N/A

9.3 Syntax

9.3.1 Exported Constants

N/A

9.3.2 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
Search	text input	top 10 matches from	_
Query		spotify query search	
Request			
Output re-	user selection	Collection containing	-
sult selec-		track reference	
tion			

9.4 Semantics

9.4.1 State Variables

• Collection containing track reference

9.4.2 Environment Variables

- Spotify Client ID
- Spotify Client Secret

9.4.3 Assumptions

9.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

[accessProg —SS]():

• transition: [if appropriate —SS]

• output: [if appropriate —SS]

• exception: [if appropriate —SS]

[A module without environment variables or state variables is unlikely to have a state transition. In this case a state transition can only occur if the module is changing the state of another module. —SS]

[Modules rarely have both a transition and an output. In most cases you will have one or the other. —SS]

9.4.5 Local Functions

[As appropriate—SS] [These functions are for the purpose of specification. They are not necessarily something that is going to be implemented explicitly. Even if they are implemented, they are not exported; they only have local scope. —SS]

10 MIS of Server Communication Module

10.1 Server Communication Module

Sends requests to the server and receives responses from the server

10.2 Uses

- Server Driver Module
- Client Communication Module

10.3 Syntax

10.3.1 Exported Constants

N/A

10.3.2 Exported Access Programs

\mathbf{Name}	${ m In}$	\mathbf{Out}	Exceptions
send_response	response (ADT)	-	-
await_request	-	request (ADT)	_

10.4 Semantics

10.4.1 State Variables

N/A

10.4.2 Environment Variables

N/A

10.4.3 Assumptions

N/A

10.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

send_response():

• transition: sends the response to the client, where it is received by the Client Communication module

await_request():

• output: gets the request from the Client Communication module and sends it to the Server Driver Module

10.4.5 Local Functions

N/A

11 MIS of Driver Module

11.1 Driver Module

User inputs a song and that is turned into a spotify search query where the top 10 matches are available for user to select

11.2 Uses

N/A

11.3 Syntax

11.3.1 Exported Constants

11.3.2 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
Search	text input	top 10 matches from	N/A
Query		spotify query search	
Request			
Output re-	user selection	Collection containing	N/A
sult selec-		track reference	
tion			

11.4 Semantics

11.4.1 State Variables

• Collection containing track reference

11.4.2 Environment Variables

- Spotify Client ID
- Spotify Client Secret

11.4.3 Assumptions

N/A

11.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

[accessProg —SS]():

- transition: [if appropriate—SS]
- output: [if appropriate —SS]
- exception: [if appropriate —SS]

[A module without environment variables or state variables is unlikely to have a state transition. In this case a state transition can only occur if the module is changing the state of another module. —SS]

[Modules rarely have both a transition and an output. In most cases you will have one or the other. —SS]

11.4.5 Local Functions

[As appropriate—SS] [These functions are for the purpose of specification. They are not necessarily something that is going to be implemented explicitly. Even if they are implemented, they are not exported; they only have local scope. —SS]

12 MIS of Audio Lookup Module

12.1 Module

Audio Lookup Module

12.2 Uses

- Driver Module: Receives the International Standard Recording Code (ISRC) from the Driver Module. - Deezer API: Responsible for retrieving the audio file, genre, and associated metadata for the provided ISRC.

12.3 Syntax

12.3.1 Exported Constants

None.

12.3.2 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out		Exceptions
getAudioD	Deta iils c: String	audioDetails:	Au-	AuthenticationFailure,
		dioDetails		APIRe-
				questError

12.4 Semantics

12.4.1 State Variables

- isrc: The International Standard Recording Code for identifying the requested song. - authToken: The authentication token used for accessing the Deezer API. - audioDetails: A structure containing the audio file, genre, and other metadata.

12.4.2 Environment Variables

- The Audio Lookup Module interacts with the Deezer API over the internet to fetch the requested audio file, genre, and metadata.

12.4.3 Assumptions

- The ISRC provided by the Driver Module is valid and corresponds to an existing song. - The authentication token for the Deezer API is valid and not expired. - The Deezer API is available and operational at the time of the request.

12.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

getAudioDetails(isrc: String):

- Transition: Authenticates with the Deezer API using authToken. Sends a request to the Deezer API with the provided ISRC to retrieve the audio file, genre, and metadata.
- Output: Returns the audioDetails structure, which includes:
 - audioFile: The retrieved audio file.
 - genre: The genre of the song.
 - metadata: Additional metadata such as song title, artist, and album information.
- Exceptions: AuthenticationFailure: Raised if the API authentication fails (e.g., invalid or expired token). APIRequestError: Raised if there is an issue with the API request, such as a network error or invalid ISRC.

12.4.5 Local Functions

authenticateWithDeezer:

- Purpose: Handles authentication with the Deezer API and retrieves a valid authToken.
- Input: None.
- Output: authToken.

fetchAudioFile:

- Purpose: Sends the ISRC to the Deezer API and retrieves the corresponding audio file.
- Input: isrc.
- Output: audioFile.

fetchGenreAndMetadata:

- Purpose: Retrieves the genre and metadata associated with the song from the Deezer API.
- Input: isrc.
- Output: genre, metadata.

13 MIS of Featurizer Module

13.1 Featurizer Module

The Featurizer Module is responsible for extracting 9 distinct feature values from audio files:

- Tempo
- Key and Scale
- Instrument Type
- Vocal Gender
- Dynamic Range
- Instrumentalness
- Contour
- Mood
- Genre

The module invokes sub-feature modules to compute these feature values. It consolidates the results into a single FeatureValues object and returns it to the Driver Module.

13.2 Uses

- **Driver Module**: Sends requests to the Featurizer Module and receives feature values.
- **Sub-Feature Modules**: Each responsible for computing a specific feature (e.g., Tempo, Key and Scale).

13.3 Syntax

13.3.1 Exported Constants

None.

13.3.2 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out		Exceptions
extractFea	atur es dioFile: AudioFile	featureValues:	Fea-	$\overline{Un supported File Format Exception}$
		ture Values		

13.4 Semantics

13.4.1 State Variables

- audioFile: The input audio file provided for feature extraction. - featureValues: An object containing the extracted values for all 9 features.

13.4.2 Environment Variables

None.

13.4.3 Assumptions

- Input audio files are in supported formats (e.g., WAV, MP3). - All sub-feature modules are functional and return valid outputs for their respective features.

13.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

extractFeatures:

• Precondition:

- audioFile is a valid audio file in a supported format.

• Postcondition:

- featureValues contains valid results for all 9 features:
 - * Tempo
 - * Key and Scale
 - * Instrument Type
 - * Vocal Gender
 - * Dynamic Range
 - * Instrumentalness
 - * Contour
 - * Mood
 - * Genre
- If the input file format is unsupported, an UnsupportedFileFormatException is raised.

13.4.5 Local Functions

invokeSubFeatureModule:

• Purpose: Calls a specific sub-feature module (e.g., for Tempo, Genre) and retrieves its computed value.

- Input: audioFile, featureType
- Output: Value of the requested feature.

aggregateFeatureValues:

- Purpose: Consolidates all feature values into a FeatureValues object.
- Input: A list of feature values retrieved from sub-feature modules.
- Output: FeatureValues object.

14 MIS of Tempo (BPM) Feature Extraction Module

14.1 Tempo (BPM) Feature Extraction Module

14.2 Uses

N/A

14.3 Syntax

14.3.1 Exported Constants

N/A

14.3.2 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
Extract	Audio time series	Song Tempo $\in \mathbb{R}$	-
Tempo	<pre>(np.ndarray)</pre>		

14.4 Semantics

14.4.1 State Variables

N/A

14.4.2 Environment Variables

N/A

14.4.3 Assumptions

Valid audio file with coherent song information.

14.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

ExtractTempo():

• transition: N/A

• output: Song_Tempo : = ExtractTempo(Audio_Time_Series)

• exception: N/A

14.4.5 Local Functions

N/A

15 MIS of Key and Scale Feature Extraction Module

15.1 Key and Scale Feature Extraction Module

15.2 Uses

N/A

15.3 Syntax

15.3.1 Exported Constants

N/A

15.3.2 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
Extract Key &	Audio time series (np.ndarray)	Song Key, Scale $\in \mathbb{Z}^2$	-
Scale	• •		

15.4 Semantics

15.4.1 State Variables

N/A

15.4.2 Environment Variables

15.4.3 Assumptions

Valid audio file with coherent song information.

15.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

ExtractKeyScale():

- transition: N/A
- output: Song_Key, Song_Scale: = ExtractKeyScale(Audio_Time_Series)
- exception: N/A

15.4.5 Local Functions

N/A

16 MIS of Instrument Type Feature Extraction Module

16.1 Instrument Type Feature Extraction Module

16.2 Uses

N/A

16.3 Syntax

16.3.1 Exported Constants

N/A

16.3.2 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
Extract	Audio time series	Instrument Type	_
Instrument	<pre>(np.ndarray)</pre>	$\in \mathbb{Z}^k$	
Туре			

16.4 Semantics

16.4.1 State Variables

16.4.2 Environment Variables

N/A

16.4.3 Assumptions

Valid audio file with coherent song information.

16.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

ExtractInstrumentType():

• transition: N/A

• output: Instrument_Type : = ExtractInstrumentType(Audio_Time_Series)

• exception: N/A

16.4.5 Local Functions

N/A

17 MIS of Vocal Gender Feature Extraction Module

17.1 MIS of Vocal Gender Feature Extraction Module

This feature seeks to quantify whether the voices features in the inputted audio file are largely more feminine or masculine sounding. This is represented by a float with a range between 0 and 1 where 0 means only "masculine" sound signatures are contained and 1 means only "feminine" sounds, where values in-between represent a blend.

17.2 Uses

N/A

17.3 Syntax

17.3.1 Exported Constants

N/A

17.3.2 Exported Access Programs

\mathbf{Name}	${f In}$	Out	Exceptions
Extract	Audio time series	Vocal Gender $\in \mathbb{R}$	-
Vocal	<pre>(np.ndarray)</pre>		
Gender			

17.4 Semantics

17.4.1 State Variables

N/A

17.4.2 Environment Variables

N/A

17.4.3 Assumptions

Valid audio file with coherent song information.

17.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

ExtractVocalGender():

- transition: N/A
- output: Vocal_Gender : = ExtractVocalGender(Audio_Time_Series)
- exception: N/A

17.4.5 Local Functions

N/A

18 MIS of Dynamic Range Feature Extraction Module

18.1 Dynamic Range Feature Extraction Module

Feature extracts the range of sounds (difference between peak and through) of the audio signal.

18.2 Uses

N/A

18.3 Syntax

18.3.1 Exported Constants

18.3.2 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
Extract	Audio time series	Dynamic Range	-
Dynamic	<pre>(np.ndarray)</pre>	$(\texttt{decibels}) \in \mathbb{R}$	
Range			

18.4 Semantics

18.4.1 State Variables

N/A

18.4.2 Environment Variables

N/A

18.4.3 Assumptions

Valid audio file with coherent song information.

18.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

ExtractDynamicRange():

• transition: N/A

• output: Dynamic_Range : = ExtractDynamicRange(Audio_Time_Series)

• exception: N/A

18.4.5 Local Functions

N/A

19 MIS of Instrumentalness Feature Extraction Module

19.1 Instrumentalness Feature Extraction Module

Extracts the how prominent instrumental sounds are within the song. Represented by a float variable where the range is between 0 and 1, where higher values mean more instrumental sounds and lower means less. Eg, 0 would mean an acapella piece of music, 1 would be something that purely features instruments.

19.2 Uses

N/A

19.3 Syntax

19.3.1 Exported Constants

N/A

19.3.2 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
Extract	Audio time series	${\tt Instrumentalness} \in $	_
Instrumen	talness	\mathbb{R}	
	(np.ndarray)		

19.4 Semantics

19.4.1 State Variables

N/A

19.4.2 Environment Variables

N/A

19.4.3 Assumptions

Valid audio file with coherent song information.

19.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

ExtractInstrumentalness():

• transition: N/A

• output: Instrumentalness: = ExtractInstrumentalness(Audio_Time_Series)

• exception: N/A

19.4.5 Local Functions

20 MIS of Contour Feature Extraction Module

20.1 Contour Feature Extraction Module

20.2 Uses

N/A

20.3 Syntax

20.3.1 Exported Constants

N/A

20.3.2 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
Extract	Audio time series	Contour	-
Melodic	(np.ndarray)		
Contour			

20.4 Semantics

20.4.1 State Variables

N/A

20.4.2 Environment Variables

N/A

20.4.3 Assumptions

Valid audio file with coherent song information.

20.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

ExtractMelodicContour():

• transition: N/A

• output: Contour : = ExtractMelodicContour(Audio_Time_Series)

• exception: N/A

20.4.5 Local Functions

N/A

21 MIS of Mood Feature Extraction Module

21.1 Mood Feature Extraction Module

21.2 Uses

N/A

21.3 Syntax

21.3.1 Exported Constants

N/A

21.3.2 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
Extract	Audio time series	${\tt Mood} \in \mathbb{Z}$	-
Mood	(np.ndarray)		

21.4 Semantics

21.4.1 State Variables

N/A

21.4.2 Environment Variables

N/A

21.4.3 Assumptions

Valid audio file with coherent song information.

21.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

ExtractMood():

• transition: N/A

• output: Mood : = ExtractMood(Audio_Time_Series)

• exception: N/A

21.4.5 Local Functions

N/A

22 MIS of Genre Feature Extraction Module

22.1 Module

Genre Feature Extraction Module

22.2 Uses

- Featurizer Module: Receives metadata from the Featurizer Module and extracts the genre attribute from it. - Metadata Structure: Utilizes the metadata structure to locate and retrieve the genre attribute.

22.3 Syntax

22.3.1 Exported Constants

None.

22.3.2 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
extractGer	re metadata: Metadata	genre: String	MissingGenreException,
			Invalid-
			Meta-
			dataEx-
			ception

22.4 Semantics

22.4.1 State Variables

- metadata: The metadata provided by the Featurizer Module, which contains the genre attribute.

22.4.2 Environment Variables

None.

22.4.3 Assumptions

- The metadata provided by the Featurizer Module is valid and includes the genre attribute.
- The genre attribute in the metadata is correctly formatted and accessible.

22.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

extractGenre(metadata: Metadata):

- Transition: Extracts the genre attribute from the provided metadata.
- Output: Returns the extracted genre as a string.
- Exceptions: MissingGenreException: Raised if the genre attribute is not found in the metadata. InvalidMetadataException: Raised if the provided metadata is improperly formatted or invalid.

22.4.5 Local Functions

validateMetadata:

- Purpose: Ensures the provided metadata is valid and contains the necessary attributes.
- Input: metadata.
- Output: Boolean (true if valid, false otherwise).

retrieveGenre:

- Purpose: Locates and retrieves the genre attribute from the metadata.
- Input: metadata.
- Output: genre (String).

23 MIS of Recommendation Module

23.1 Recommendation Module

23.2 Uses

- Tempo (BPM) Feature Extraction Module
- Key and Scale Feature Extraction Module
- Instrument Type Feature Extraction Module
- Vocal Gender Feature Extraction Module

- Dynamic Range Feature Extraction Module
- Instrumentalness Feature Extraction Module
- Contour Feature Extraction Module
- Mood Feature Extraction Module
- Driver Module
- Spotify API

23.3 Syntax

23.3.1 Exported Constants

N/A

23.3.2 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
Generate	Song_Features	Rec_Tracks	_
Recs	$(ext{np.ndarray} \in Feature)$	$np.ndarray \in Track$	

23.4 Semantics

23.4.1 State Variables

N/A

23.4.2 Environment Variables

N/A

23.4.3 Assumptions

N/A

23.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

GenerateRecommendations():

• transition: N/A

• output: Recommended_Songs : = GenerateRecommendations(Song_Features)

• exception: N/A

23.4.5 Local Functions

N/A

24 MIS of Program Results Interface Module

24.1 Program Results Interface Module

24.2 Uses

• Spotify API

24.3 Syntax

24.3.1 Exported Constants

N/A

24.3.2 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
Generate	Rec_Track	Tracks_Embed (Spo-	-
Spotify	$(\texttt{np.ndarray} \in $	tify Embed Element)	
Embed	Track)		
Display	Song Features	Features_Display	-
Features	$(\texttt{np.ndarray} \in $	(UI Image)	
	Feature)		

24.4 Semantics

24.4.1 State Variables

N/A

24.4.2 Environment Variables

N/A

24.4.3 Assumptions

24.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

GenerateSpotifyEmbed():

- transition: N/A
- output: Tracks_Embed_Widget: = GenerateSpotifyEmbed(Tracks)
- exception: N/A

DisplayFeatures():

- transition: N/A
- output: Features_Display: = DisplayFeatures(Song_Features)
- exception: N/A

24.4.5 Local Functions

References

Carlo Ghezzi, Mehdi Jazayeri, and Dino Mandrioli. Fundamentals of Software Engineering. Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River, NJ, USA, 2nd edition, 2003.

Daniel M. Hoffman and Paul A. Strooper. Software Design, Automated Testing, and Maintenance: A Practical Approach. International Thomson Computer Press, New York, NY, USA, 1995. URL http://citeseer.ist.psu.edu/428727.html.

25 Appendix

 $[{\bf Extra~information~if~required~-\!SS}]$

Appendix — Reflection

[Not required for CAS 741 projects—SS]

The information in this section will be used to evaluate the team members on the graduate attribute of Problem Analysis and Design.

The purpose of reflection questions is to give you a chance to assess your own learning and that of your group as a whole, and to find ways to improve in the future. Reflection is an important part of the learning process. Reflection is also an essential component of a successful software development process.

Reflections are most interesting and useful when they're honest, even if the stories they tell are imperfect. You will be marked based on your depth of thought and analysis, and not based on the content of the reflections themselves. Thus, for full marks we encourage you to answer openly and honestly and to avoid simply writing "what you think the evaluator wants to hear."

Please answer the following questions. Some questions can be answered on the team level, but where appropriate, each team member should write their own response:

- 1. What went well while writing this deliverable?
- 2. What pain points did you experience during this deliverable, and how did you resolve them?
- 3. Which of your design decisions stemmed from speaking to your client(s) or a proxy (e.g. your peers, stakeholders, potential users)? For those that were not, why, and where did they come from?
- 4. While creating the design doc, what parts of your other documents (e.g. requirements, hazard analysis, etc), it any, needed to be changed, and why?
- 5. What are the limitations of your solution? Put another way, given unlimited resources, what could you do to make the project better? (LO_ProbSolutions)
- 6. Give a brief overview of other design solutions you considered. What are the benefits and tradeoffs of those other designs compared with the chosen design? From all the potential options, why did you select the documented design? (LO_Explores)