# Module Interface Specification for Software Engineering

Team 8 – Rhythm Rangers

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# 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

The module that sends request to and receives responses from the server

## 9.2 Uses

- Audio File Input Module
- Search Query Module
- Server Communication Module

## 9.3 Syntax

## 9.3.1 Exported Constants

N/A

## 9.3.2 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
send_request	request (ADT)	-	_
$await\_response$	-	response (ADT)	-

### 9.4 Semantics

## 9.4.1 State Variables

N/A

### 9.4.2 Environment Variables

N/A

## 9.4.3 Assumptions

N/A

#### 9.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

send\_request():

• transition: sends the request to the server, where it is received by the server communication module

await\_response():

• output: gets the response from the server communication module and sends it to the Program Results Interface Module

### 9.4.5 Local Functions

N/A

## 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

Name	In	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

#### 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

Controls all the functions of the server

## 11.2 Uses

- Featurizer Module
- Server Communication Module
- Database Module
- Recommendation Module
- Deezer API Module

## 11.3 Syntax

## 11.3.1 Exported Constants

N/A

### 11.3.2 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
-	-	-	-

## 11.4 Semantics

### 11.4.1 State Variables

N/A

### 11.4.2 Environment Variables

- Deezer App ID
- Deezer Secret

## 11.4.3 Assumptions

N/A

### 11.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

main():

• transition: Connects all server-side modules together

#### 11.4.5 Local Functions

N/A

# 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	Exception	ons
getAudioDetails: String	audioDetails:	Au- Authentic	cationFailure,
	dioDetails	APIRe-	
		questErrc	or

#### 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	tur <b>as</b> dioFile: AudioFile	featureValues: tureValues	Fea-	Un supported File Format Exception

### 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

### 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

### 15.3.2 Exported Access Programs

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

## 15.4 Semantics

### 15.4.1 State Variables

N/A

### 15.4.2 Environment Variables

N/A

### 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

## 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

N/A

#### 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

Name	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

## 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

N/A

## 18.3.2 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
Extract	Audio time series	Dynamic Range	-
Dynamic	(np.ndarray)	$(\texttt{decibels}) \in \mathbb{R}$	
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	${\tt Instrumentalness} \ \in$	_
Instrument	alness	$\mathbb{R}$	
(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

N/A

## 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	<pre>(np.ndarray)</pre>		
Contour			

### 20.4 Semantics

## 20.4.1 State Variables

N/A

### 20.4.2 Environment Variables

### 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	<pre>(np.ndarray)</pre>		

## 21.4 Semantics

### 21.4.1 State Variables

N/A

### 21.4.2 Environment Variables

### 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	$( exttt{np.ndarray} \in Feature)$	${\tt np.ndarray} \in {\tt Track}$	

## 23.4 Semantics

#### 23.4.1 State Variables

N/A

### 23.4.2 Environment Variables

## 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

## 24.4.2 Environment Variables

N/A

## 24.4.3 Assumptions

N/A

## 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)