



Figure 2.2: Member List overview plot (example)

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- T-F accordingly (MUST₇₄),
- J-P accordingly (MUST₇₅),
- SJ (the sum of S-N and J-P, MAY₇₆),
- SP (the sum of S-N and P-J, MAY₇₇),
- NT (the sum of N-S and T-F, MAY₇₈),
- NF (the sum of N-S and T-F, MAY₇₉),
- distance-to-member (based on GPS coordinates, see 2.4.2, SHOULD₈₀),
- like-overlap (number of shared likes, plus number of shared dislikes, minus number of disliked likes, minus number of liked dislikes, MAY₈₁)
- membership-age (time since registration, MAY₈₂)
- TTT-age (time since the TTT-taking that determined the current TTT type, MAY₈₃).

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Plot scattering: For the integer-valued data, the actual values are randomly scattered around in the plot by plus/minus 0.33 so that symbols are less likely to cover up one another (MUST₈₄). Use a uniform distribution for the scattering

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Plot colors: Discriminate the members shown by their relationship status (see 2.1.3) via different symbols (MAY₈₅) and colors (MUST₈₆, blue for self, black for no_contact, red for RCD_sent, green for in_contact, and violet for RCD_received).

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Plot details: As with the rest of the user interface, the details of the plot are free for you to arrange as appropriate. The example figure is illustrative, not prescriptive.

Plot interaction: Clicking on the symbol of a member in the graphic MAY₈₇ call that member's Status Page (2.6)

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2.5.4 Other notes

- Sorting: The list MAY₈₈ allow sorting by each attribute.
- Long lists (over 50 members) SHOULD₈₉ be paginated.

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2.6 Member works with Status Page

2.6.1 Main scenario

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MUST₉₀

Precondition: The user is logged in as member A

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1. The Portal presents a status page about the member A that contains the following information:
 - I: the set of information that is usually submitted on registration (MUST₉₁, see 2.2)
 - M: a link to an external Google Maps page that will show a map (about 100 km across) of the area around the member's given GPS coordinates (MAY₉₂)
 - T: the result and timestamp of the last TTT-taking (MUST₉₃)
 - C: the *Member List* (2.5) of members with in_contact status (MUST₉₄)
 - S: the *Member List* (2.5) of members with RCD_sent status (SHOULD₉₅)
 - R: the *Member List* (2.5) of members with RCD_received status (MUST₉₆)
2. The member reviews and modifies some or all of the information I (SHOULD₉₇).
3. The member selects some members from the RCD_received list and answers positively (MUST₉₈).
4. The portal updates the RCD_sent and in_contact lists (MUST₉₉).
5. The member selects some members from the RCD_received list and answers negatively (MUST₁₀₀).
6. The portal updates the RCD_sent list (MUST₁₀₁).
7. The member calls the Status Page of a member X from any of the lists (MUST₁₀₂).
8. The portal presents the *Status Page* (2.6) of X.

2.6.2 Exceptions and variants

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- If the Status Page shown is not about member A, but rather about a different member B, the member lists S and R are not shown and steps 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 are not possible (MUST₁₀₃).
- Unless B has in_contact status, the contact details (full name, email address) are also not shown (MUST₁₀₄).
- 2b: The member takes another TTT. The portal stores the new result and uses it in place of the previous one (SHOULD₁₀₅).
- 2bb: The portal MAY₁₀₆ store not just one, but rather several (or even all) previous results of TTT-takings. The member can list all previous results (with timestamps, in chronological order) and select one of them to be used as his or her "official" result which the other members get to see.

2.6.3 Notes

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- Long member lists SHOULD₁₀₇ be paginated.
- The Status Page MAY₁₀₈ actually be realized as multiple separate pages.
- Google Maps: Information about how to construct a suitable Google Maps URL can be found on the web (but not at Google). The most relevant parameters are *z* and *ll*.