*CS3354 Software Engineering Final Project*

*Deliverable 2*

**Readary**

(An App for Book Lovers)

**The Group Members**

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**Date**

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# 

# Feedback on Project Draft comments:

Our proposal was approved without a recommendation for any change. However, our plan will be adjusted based on the fact that one of our team members, Michael Elizalde, has joined another project team and is no longer part of our team.

Based on the comments we received, we surveyed and found several similar apps already in use. The most surprising discovery was to find an app named *Bookish*, our proposed app name. Consequently, we have renamed our product to *Readary.* Other than reshuffling of responsibilities due to loss of a team member, this is the biggest change we incorporated.

Since we found similar products already in use, we will do a detailed comparison as part of our final project report. For now, we would like to mention an additional feature to be included in our project in order to distinguish it from other similar products in the market.

* 1. Addition to previously stated purpose

We will incorporate a MUTE function in the app to allow users to silence notifications as follows:

* + 1. Audio notification may be turned on/off in application setup
    2. Notification messages may be muted (turned on/off in application setup)
    3. Notification messages may be muted until a future date provided by user

***NOTE:*** URL for our project GitHub is: <https://github.com/CS3354-Readary>

# Task Delegation:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | Task Delegation |
| Dante Moreno | Team Proposal, Create GitHub Repository and Add Team Members, Software Requirements, Addressing Feedback, Presentation |
| Aisha Ashfaque | Team Proposal, Software Requirements, Cost Effort and Pricing Estimation, Software Test Plan, Presentation |
| Junaid Hashmi | Commit README, Architectural Design, Project scheduling, Citing references, Presentation |
| Joel Francis | Team Proposal, Class diagram, Project Scheduling, Software Requirements, Software Test Plan, Presentation |
| Priscilla Adomako | Team Proposal, Sequence Diagram, Cost Effort and Pricing Estimation, Comparison and Conclusion, Presentation |
| Emily Wojciechowski | Project Scope file, Use Case Diagram, Citing References, Comparison and Conclusion, Presentation |

# Software Process Model:

The software process model that will be employed with this project is the spiral model. The spiral model contains development cycles, in which risk management is considered before employing an addition to a prototype. Since Readary’s architecture features multiple systems interacting with a database, it would make sense any risks are considered before implementing to ensure that no additional feature negatively affects the database.

# Software Requirements:

## Functional Requirements

1. A user holding an author account shall be able to submit book titles along with one summary and cover of that book to be added to the repository.
2. A user shall be able to search for books solely on genre, author, reviews and ratings, or other tags or a combination of the four.
3. A user shall be able to add and remove genres, authors, or other tags and interests from their book preferences.
4. The system shall generate each day, for each user, a new list of books based on each user’s preferences and the books each user has tagged.
5. Each user shall be uniquely identified by their member ID.
6. A user shall be able mute notifications until a specified date or indefinitely.

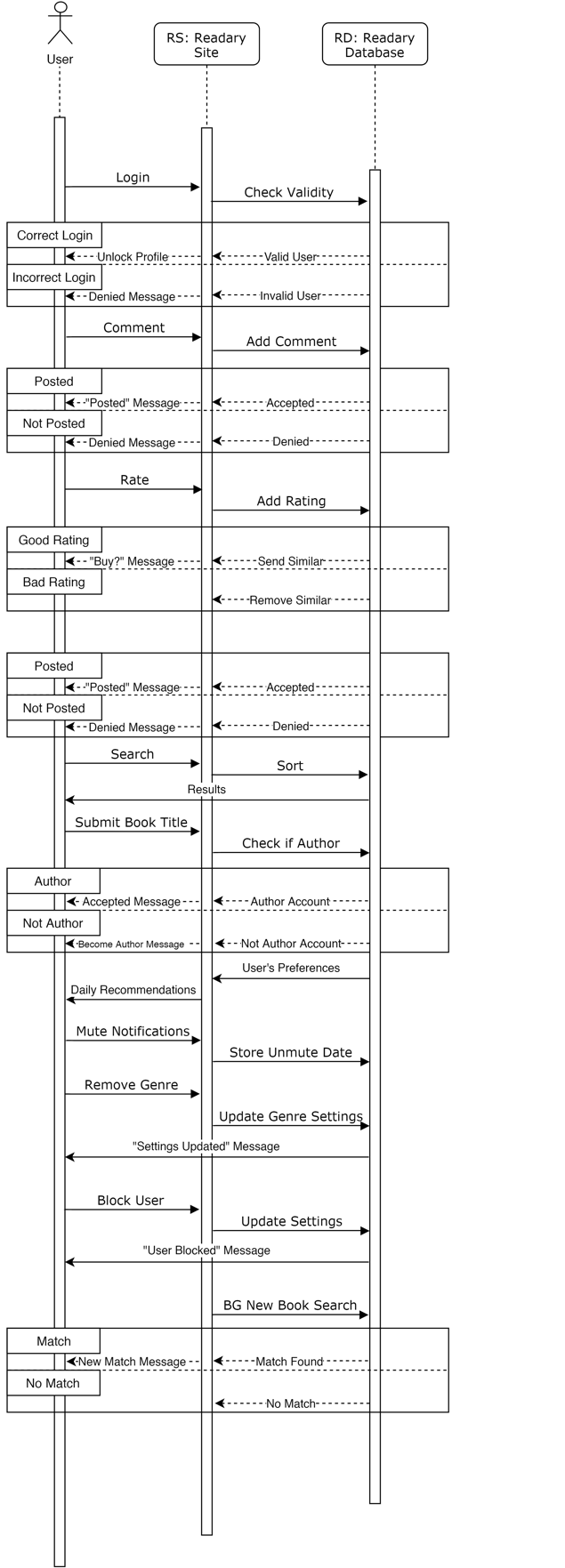
## Non-functional

1. **Product Requirements**
   1. **Usability**
      1. Users shall be able to access all functions from the main menu in less than 3 clicks.
      2. 95% of users will be able to search for a book and add a new interest tag by the third attempt without requiring assistance.
      3. The system shall be accessible to users with vision needs, specifically, users shall be able to increase the font size for the entire user interface.
   2. **Efficiency**
      1. Performance
         1. Responses to actions shall take no longer than 5 seconds to load on to the screen.
         2. The system shall be able to process a single notification in less than 1 second.
      2. Space
         1. The system shall not require more than 1 GB of space when downloaded on the users device.
   3. **Dependability**
      1. In the case of system failure, less than 0.1% of data shall be lost.
      2. The system shall be operational 95% of the time
      3. In case of system failure, down time shall be 2 hours or less.
   4. **Security**
      1. User account passwords must be at least 8 characters long.
2. **Organizational Requirements**
   1. **Environmental**
      1. The system shall be compatible with both iOS and Android.
   2. **Development**
      1. The system shall be developed using the programming language Java.
3. **External Requirements**
   1. **Legislative**
      1. The system shall implement and abide by copyright laws for each book that is requested to be submitted to the repository.

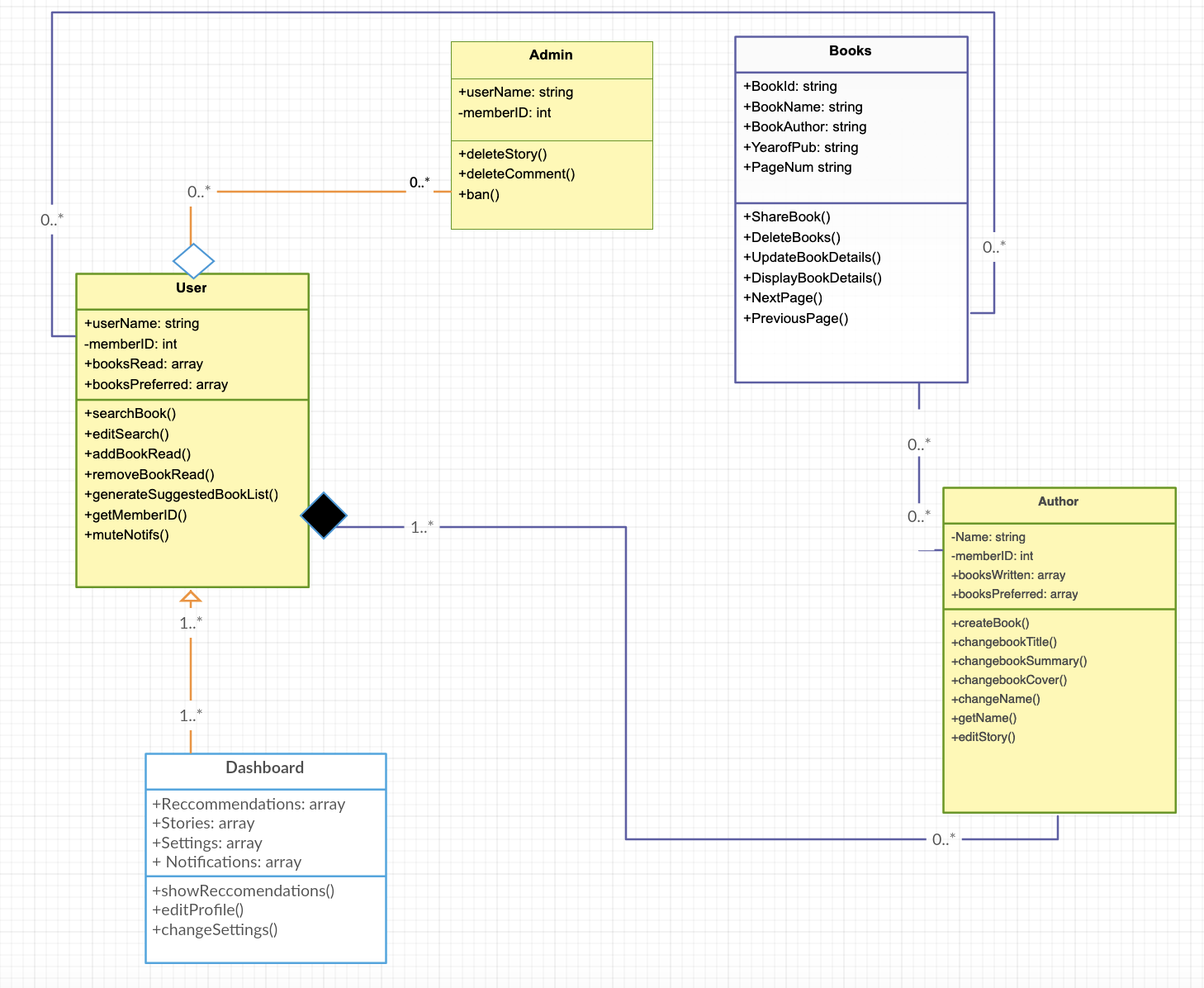
# Use Case Diagram:



# Sequence Diagram:



# Class Diagram:



# Architectural Design:

The central part of Readary is a centralized DBMS. Therefore, our architectural choice is a central repository pattern. A high level architecture is shown below:

User

Authentication &

Preferences

REPOSITORY

Analytics

 Author/Publisher

Books/Summary

Likes/Dislikes

Reviews/Critiques

Apps Interface

Web Interface

Admin

Web Services and 3rd party interfaces

# Project Scheduling, Cost, Effort, and Pricing Estimation:

**Cost, effort, and pricing estimation using the Function Point Method:**

For our cost, effort, and pricing analysis, we will be using the Function Point method. This method analyzes the system’s complexity and productivity to estimate what the project will cost and the duration of the project. This method uses function points to determine the cost and duration of the project. A function point is one end user requested function [1].

The process for determining the function points for a project involves a series of steps. The first is to determine the count of each function category. The categories are user input, user output, user queries, data files and relational tables, and external interfaces.

After determining the count of each function category, a complexity is assigned to each category that contributes to a weighted sum. Once the complexities are determined, the count of each category is multiplied by its complexity. Each of these products are then added and the sum is the Gross Function Point (GFP). The processing complexity (PC) is then determined by assigning a complexity to each of the 14 questions. Then the Processing Complexity adjustment (PCA) is determined by:

PCA = 0.65 + 0.01 (PC1 + PC2 + ... + PC14).

The Function Points (FP) for the project are calculated using the formula GFP \* PCA.

From the function point (FP), effort and duration can be obtained. Productivity is assumed in function points per person-week.

This table shows the count and the complexity associated with each category and is used to compute the GFP.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Category | Count | | Complexity | | | | | |
| Simple | | Average | | Complex | | |
| Number of User input | 18 | | 3 | | 4 | | 6 | | |
| Number of user output | 5 | | 4 | | 5 | | 7 | | |
| Number of user queries | 11 | | 3 | | 4 | | 6 | | |
| Number of data files and relational tables | 6 | | 7 | | 10 | | 15 | | |
| Number of External Interfaces | 8 | | 5 | | 7 | | 10 | | |
| PC | | No Influence | | Incidental | | Moderate | | Average | | | Significant | Essential |
| Does the system require reliable backup and recovery? | | 0 | | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | | 4 | 5 |
| Are data communications required? | | 0 | | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | | 4 | 5 |
| Are there distributed processing functions? | | 0 | | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | | 4 | 5 |
| Is performance critical? | | 0 | | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | | 4 | 5 |
| Will the system run in an existing, heavily utilized operational environment? | | 0 | | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | | 4 | 5 |
| Does the system require online data entry? | | 0 | | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | | 4 | 5 |
| Does the online data entry require the input transaction to be built over multiple screens or operations? | | 0 | | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | | 4 | 5 |
| Are the master files updated online? | | 0 | | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | | 4 | 5 |
| Are the inputs, outputs, files, or inquiries complex? | | 0 | | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | | 4 | 5 |
| Is the internal processing complex? | | 0 | | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | | 4 | 5 |
| Is the code designed to be reusable? | | 0 | | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | | 4 | 5 |
| Are conversion and installation included in the design? | | 0 | | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | | 4 | 5 |
| Is the system designed for multiple installations in different organizations? | | 0 | | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | | 4 | 5 |
| Is the application designed to facilitate change and ease of use by the user? | | 0 | | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | | 4 | 5 |

*Effort Calculations:*

*Gross Function Point*

**GFP=**18\*4 + 5\*5 + 11\*3 + 6\*15 + 8\*10 **= 300 FP**

*Processing complexity adjustment (PCA)*

**PCA** = 0.65 + 0.01 ( 7\*3 + 2\*5 + 3\*2 + 2\*2 ) **= 1.06 PCA**

*Function Point = GFP \* PCA*

FP = 300 \* 1.06 = **318 FP**

*Estimated effort (E)*

*Assume productivity of 15 function points per person-week*

E = FP/ productivity = 318 / 15 = 21.2 person-weeks**= 22 person-weeks**

*Project Duration (D)*

D= E/ team size = 22/ 6 **= 4 weeks**

*Summary of calculations:*

The estimated function points for our project is 318 FP. Assuming productivity of 15 function points per person-week and using the function point method we determined that the estimated effort is 22 person-weeks. Estimating a team size of 6 for the project, the project duration is estimated to be about 4 weeks.

**Estimated Cost of Hardware:**

Based on the nature of our project, most of the computing will not need any extensive hardware. At most, servers would be the only necessary hardware. If we plan on using AWS, or another cloud-based server option, costs would cut down dramatically. On average, the price for on-site servers come out to be around $1476.31 per month [9]. On the other hand, if we opt to use the cloud, it comes out to around $313.90 per month [9].

**Estimated Cost of Software:**

In terms of software costs, most of the expenses would be keeping the app running. After some research, to keep an industrial grade app running it would cost around 15-20% of the production price [10]. Another thing to take into consideration, in order to have an app available on mobile application stores, there are service fees that come along with it. The Apple App Store has a yearly service fee of $99. The Google Play Store on the other hand, has a one time fee of $25 [11].

**Estimated Cost of personnel:**

After researching average salaries and hourly wages in the United States, an hourly wage was determined. The varying hourly wages reflect the amount of experience each team member has and is based on the average wages in the United States found during research.

* According to [2], beginning hourly wage for a developer is $25.25, average wage is $39.29, and wage for more experienced developers is $46.38.
* According to [3], average hourly wage for a developer is $40.97. The average hourly wage for an experienced project manager is about $53.12 [5].
* According to [4], mid-level UX designers make an hourly wage of about $43.80.
* An experienced QA tester makes about $53.12 [6].

Team roles and estimated hourly rate for our project:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ROLE | HOURLY RATE |
| Project manager | $60.00 |
| Programmer | $50.00 |
| Programmer | $40.00 |
| Programmer | $26.00 |
| Tester/QA | $50.00 |
| UI/UX Designer | $44.00 |

Assuming 40 hour work weeks and taking the estimated project duration to be 4 weeks from the function point method, the cost of personnel while developing the project alone would amount to around $43,200. Later of course, the cost for personnel would occur when updates are being made to the app. Our product would not incur training cost after the end product is developed.

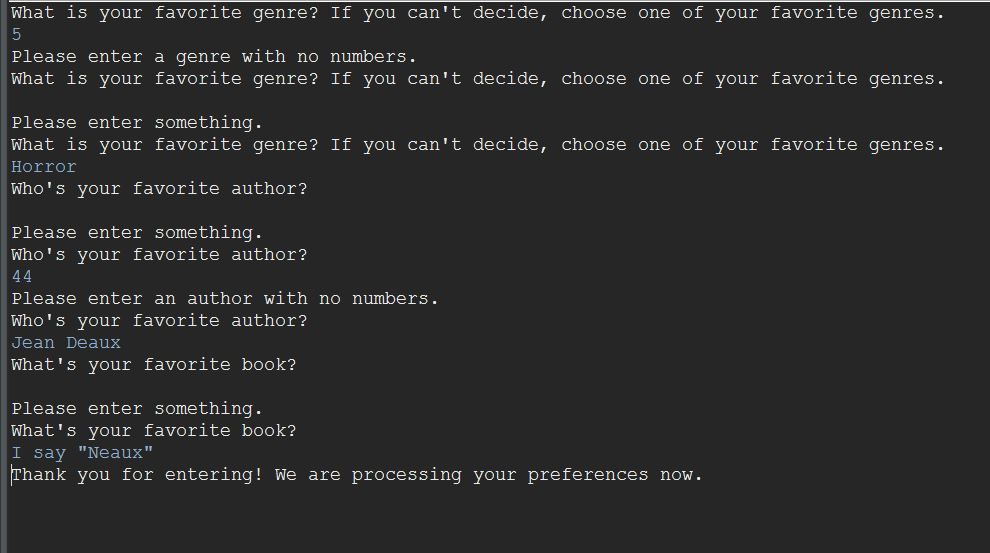
# Test Plan:

The method userInput() asks and takes user input and stores it into three variables (there can be more, but for the sake of testing purposes we will be using just three). For the plan, we are using the equivalence partitioning method that is described in black box testing. The variable userGenre is the user’s input for their favorite genre, userAuth stores the user’s favorite author, and userBook is the user’s favorite book. All these variables will undergo a type of validation to see if the user left these entries empty (**userGenre.isEmpty()**, **userAuth.isEmpty()** and **userBook.isEmpty()**), or if the user input numbers where there should not be (**userGenre.matches(“[0-9]+”)** and **userAuth.matches(“[0-9]+”)**), or, in some cases, both. Once the userInput() method is done, the program should have the user’s favorite book, author, and genre for the program to use for matchmaking. JUnit was used to test the unit. The unit came back with no errors, a setup time of 0.000 seconds, and runtime of .094 seconds. The output and JUnit results are pictured below. A copy of the code is located in the zip file.

**Cases:**

1. **userGenre.matches(“[0-9]+”)** 
   1. **Partition 1:** If the user input has a number, repeat until the user does not.
   2. **Partition 2:** If the user does not input a number, then continue.
2. **userGenre.isEmpty()** 
   1. **Partition 1:** If the user does not input anything, repeat until the user does.
   2. **Partition 2:** If the user does input something, then continue.
3. **userGenre.matches(“[0-9]+”)|| userGenre.isEmpty()**
   1. **Partition 1:** If the user does not input anything, repeat until the user does.
   2. **Partition 2:** If the user does input something, but it’s a number, repeat until the user does.
   3. **Partition 3:** If the user does input something, and it does not have a number, then continue.
4. **userAuth.matches(“[0-9]+”)**
   1. **Partition 1:** If the user input has a number, repeat until the user does not.
   2. **Partition 2:** If the user does not input a number, then continue.
5. **userAuth.isEmpty()**
   1. **Partition 1:** If the user does not input anything, repeat until the user does.
   2. **Partition 2:** If the user does input something, then continue.
6. **userAuth.matches(“[0-9]+”) || userAuth.isEmpty()**
   1. **Partition 1:** If the user does not input anything, repeat until the user does.
   2. **Partition 2:** If the user does input something, but it’s a number, repeat until the user does.
   3. **Partition 3:** If the user does input something, and it does not have a number, then continue.

# 



# Comparison

Following is an overview of comparison between similar products found:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| FEATURES | Readary | Goodreads[7] | Wattpad[8] |
| Social App features and fan-base |  |  |  |
| Rate and comment |  |  |  |
| Preferences, including genres, ratings, etc. |  |  |  |
| Smart auto-suggest list |  |  |  |
| Notification mute controls | **** | **** | **** |
| Select library integration | **** | **** | **** |
| Direct-connect with authors | **** | **** | **** |
| Publication, sampling, promotion |  |  |  |
| List of sellers, price, availability |  |  |  |

# Conclusion

One of the first issues to be encountered is understanding how Git handles word documents. Initially there were concerns that Git might not track changes to Word documents, so we created a sort of naming convention to keep track of updated versions of a Word document which ended up being unnecessary. Overall the use of a decentralized version control system was a fairly simple process for the team to pick up. Other issues arose as a result of individual members attempting to complete parts of the first deliverable at the same time, before the requirements had really been clearly thought out. This lack of clarity in the requirements was partially a result of the fact that our initial requirements for the project had too much overlap with existing products so we had to quickly come up with ideas to help differentiate our product from the existing products. The lack of clarity also led to some initial discrepancies between the works of individual members. However, these discrepancies were more apparent in the diagrams created to show how the software would functions and how users would interact with the software. This led to the need for alterations to certain portions of the first deliverable. These alterations attempted to reuse as much of the existing work possible which led to a trade-off between efficiency and cohesiveness. There were some benefits from the fact that team members began their portions of the deliverable at the first time since it allowed some members to finish very quickly so they were able to help other members with their potions as well. For the second deliverable we managed to avoid some of issues we faced when completing the first deliverable because we clearly defined the estimation model we intended to use along with the parameters we would take into account for making the estimations. When defining these parameters and assigning some initial counts for each category we realized that we had underestimated these counts since the design of our app proved to be more sophisticated than we had initially anticipated. This led to some changes having to be made to our estimations of the effort and cost needed for the completion of the project. Overall there was a much smoother flow for the second deliverable.

# References:

[1] R. Southard, *FPARP488*, 13-Nov-2003. [Online]. Available:

https://www.umsl.edu/~sauterv/analysis/function\_point/FPARP488.html. [Accessed: 19-Apr-2019].

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[3] “Salaries,” *Jobs*. [Online]. Available: https://www.indeed.com/salaries/Application-Developer-Salaries. [Accessed: 19-Apr-2019].

[4] “Average Mid-Career User Experience Designer Salary,” *PayScale*. [Online]. Available: https://www.payscale.com/research/US/Job=User\_Experience\_Designer/Salary/acba21da/Mid-Career. [Accessed: 19-Apr-2019].

[5] “Average Experienced Project Manager, Software Development Salary,” *PayScale*. [Online]. Available: https://www.payscale.com/research/US/Job=Project\_Manager,\_Software\_Development/Salary/4189b7d4/Experienced. [Accessed: 19-Apr-2019].

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[7] Goodreads. (2018). *Meet your next favorite book.* [Online]. Available: https://www.goodreads.com/. [Accessed: 17-Apr-2019].

[8] Wattpad. (2019). *The world’s most-loved social storytelling platform.* [Online] Available at: https://www.wattpad.com/. [Accessed: 15-Apr-2019].

[9] “Total cost of ownership of servers,” *SherWeb*, 11-Jan-2019. [Online]. Available: https://www.sherweb.com/blog/cloud-server/total-cost-of-ownership-of-servers-iaas-vs-on-premise/. [Accessed: 17-Apr-2019].

[10] M. D. Jun, M. Alleven, and M. Dano, “Maintaining an app is critical to its overall success,” *FierceWireless*, 25-May-2012. [Online]. Available: https://www.fiercewireless.com/developer/maintaining-app-critical-to-its-overall-success. [Accessed: 17-Apr-2019].

[11] T. Mackenzie, “App store fees, percentages, and payouts: What developers need to know,” *TechRepublic*. [Online]. Available: https://www.techrepublic.com/blog/software-engineer/app-store-fees-percentages-and-payouts-what-developers-need-to-know/. [Accessed: 17-Apr-2019].