CS3354 Software Engineering Final Project Deliverable 2

Virtual Reality Staging and Touring

Group 4:

Dylan Stimac | Zachary Gray | Hafiz Akinteye | James Baker | Jeremy Culver [No Participation] | Matthew Tate | Nasya Capetillo

1st Deliverable:

The following will list the group members and their assigned tasks or areas of focus.

Dylan Stimac: Outlining Software Process Model

Nasya Capetillo: Project Leader, Completed Github steps: 1.1 - 1.3, Applying Architectural

Design Model: Filling out this Delegation of Tasks, Final Project Draft Description

Hafiz Akinteye: Document Submission, Designing Class Diagrams, **Jeremy Culver:** Outlining the classes that will be used for the project

Matthew Tate: Creating Sequence Diagrams for Use Cases

Zachary Gray: Handling Software Requirements both functional and non-functional. **James Baker:** GitHub step 1.4, Creating Use Case Diagrams, Document Revision

2nd Deliverable:

The following will list the group members and their assigned tasks or areas of focus.

- Hafiz Cost estimations, effort invested, pricing and any other financial planning involved in the project
- **Zach** Project scheduling, along with any visual aids that may be used to help plan or prepare for that including charts, calendars displaying tasks, ect.
- James Software Test Planning and Results. Revising documents before submission.
- **Dylan** Research and compare products similar in design to our current project. Provide citations of sources to support it with the use of IEEE referencing.
- Jeremy Summarize problems/flaws with the project [No Contribution]
- **Nasya** Conclusion statement expanding on any changes that arose, justifications for changes, and final reflection /evaluation of work.
- **Matthew** Slide design, layout, and presentation planning, also took position of team lead for Deliverable 2

Project Deliverable 1 Content:

Project Goal:

Design and implement virtual reality staging and touring software that can be used in the real estate and tourism sectors.

Project Motivation:

Virtual reality software is still in its infancy and has extreme growth and implementation potential.

With staging and touring software, tourism can take place anytime, anywhere. Museums, landmarks, and other attractions could be uploaded to VR touring databases and allow users to view these attractions at different points in history from the comfort of their homes.

Further, the real estate sector suffers from issues related to potential buyers being unable to tour homes that they may have an interest in living in. Currently, buyers must rely on scheduling home tours with a real estate agent and balancing the schedules of multiple parties can prove very difficult. Another common issue occurs when buyers need to move out of state/country and are unable to truly experience a future home. Virtual touring will allow users to truly experience and fall in love with their options before committing to one of the largest investments of their lives.

Final Project Proposal

Good proposal and fair distribution of tasks to group members.

In your final project report (deliverable 2) please make sure to include the following:

- A thorough search to find similar application implementations. Please cite these work using IEEE citation format provided on Final Project Specifications document.
- Please make sure to differentiate your design from existing similar applications by including extra features into it.
- Please make sure to explicitly specify those differences by comparing your design with those existing similar applications.

In response to the feedback we received on our Final Project Proposal for the second deliverable we make sure to have searched for any similar application implementations and cite them by using the IEEE format that you have provided and as suggested. For the time being we will assign that to Hafiz, as that will fall under the same material and task he was originally delegated in the second deliverable.

Once the research has been accomplished we will include unique features to our project by either creating a comparison chart of other products on the market, or dedicating a specific slide in our presentation as to why our product is unique in comparison to any other software out on the market currently.

Lastly, after doing the research if we find that there are many software products on the market out there that are very similar to the one we are creating then we will brainstorm together some

ideas so that we may provide extra services that make our project even more unique and include that in our presentation.

OUR REPOSITORY URL LINK: https://github.com/Nasya-C/3354 Group4/

Software Process Model:

Incremental Process Model

The incremental model fits perfectly with our MVC software design pattern. The incremental model allows for the product to be built module by module, which is essential. It is vital that the virtual reality staging and touring software becomes functional, piece-by-piece, until it reaches final stages of development. Prior to any possibility of users being able to virtually tour homes, a software module must be developed that is able to accurately capture virtual models of homes that is compatible with modern virtual capture/staging cameras. Once reality capture is functional in the software, the HUD, Heads-Up-Display, would need to be developed and implemented. The HUD provides pertinent, togglable information about the property such as: sqft. of each room, number of rooms, gas/electric hookups, survey lines, etc. that users would need in making the decision to further pursue the purchase of the real estate property. Next, the ability to edit and update property information is required. The goal of the software is to provide accurate, up-to-date information about each property, so that potential buyers can trust that pursuing a property, based on their virtual tour, is sound. In order to ensure true representations of the real estate properties is available to users, the ability to access and edit/update the database storing all virtually tourable properties is necessary. Finally, user-access and login to the servers storing the virtually tourable properties completes the software. For real estate companies to employ our software, the ability for users to create accounts, tour properties, and favorite properties is pertinent to the usability of the virtual reality staging and touring software. Since the software process follows a modular, linear process, the incremental process model is undoubtedly the correct choice for the software design and implementation.

Software Requirements:

a.) Functional Requirements:

Users must be able to virtually tour a wide variety of homes they are interested in buying.

Users must also be able to browse locations to tour and have the ability to add any locations to a favorite list.

Sellers must have some functionality for them to upload videos/renders of the home they are selling.

Agents must be able to communicate with users while the virtual tour takes place to answer questions.

b.) Non-functional requirements

Usability: The product must be easy to use for consumers, and easy to use for people uploading their home tour

Performance: The program should run at least 30fps, and should require content submitted by sellers to be of high quality

Space: The program should not take up an excessive amount of storage space Dependability: The program should run correctly every time unless it is down for routine

maintenance

Security: Only authorized users should be able to log in and view homes for sale. Only approved and screened sellers should be able to upload their homes for sale

Environmental: This project should not have any environmental impact but will have to comply with United States law regardless

Operational: The finished product must be able to be used from every standard VR device, and have easy to use signups for buyers and sellers

Development: This project will be developed by our team in a timely fashion, implemented using the MVC pattern

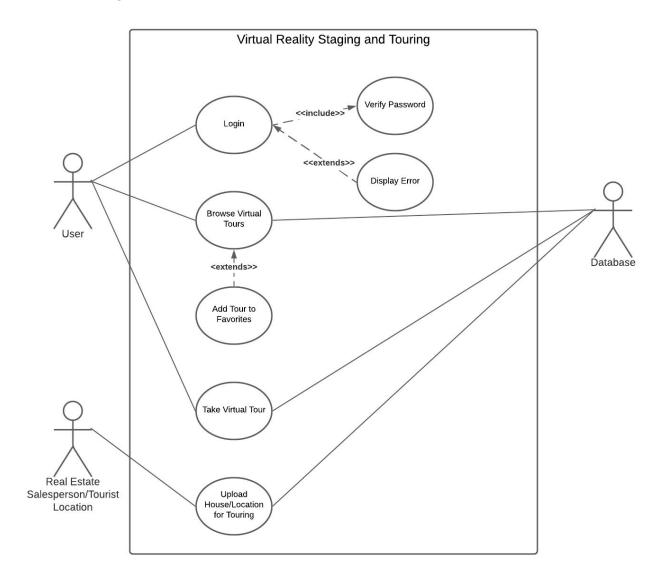
Regulatory: This project will need to comply with consumer privacy laws in the United States and during its development must abide by workplace regulations

Ethical: This project must allow users to remove their homes from the site if they do not feel safe, and protect users from abuse of the system by unauthorized access

Accounting: This project must keep an accurate record of all funding received, and track expenses to give shareholders their fair share of returns

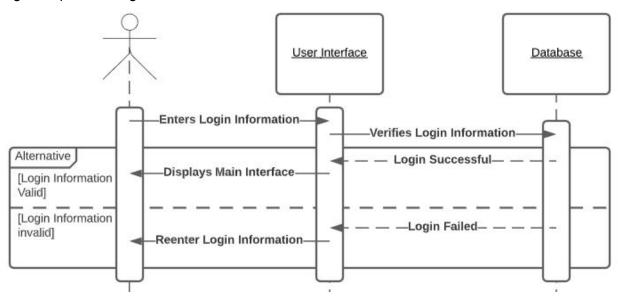
Safety/Security: This project needs to abide by US law regarding software security, and have adequate protections to make sure no unauthorized access occurs, and that authorized users do not abuse the power they have.

Use Case Diagram:

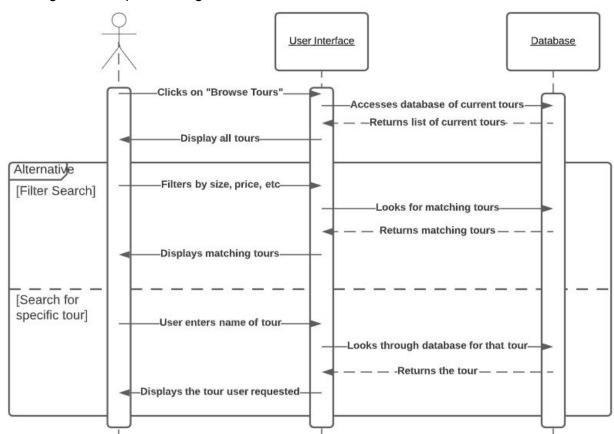


Sequence diagrams:

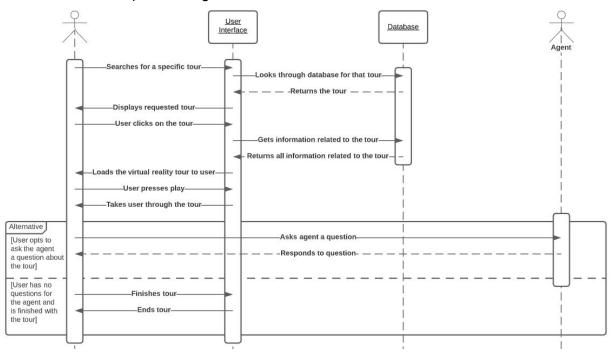
Login Sequence Diagram:



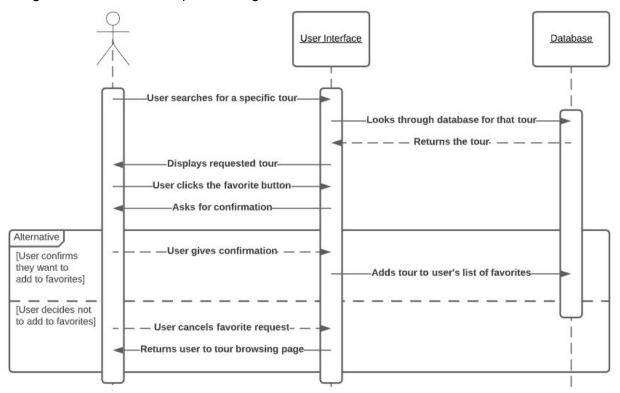
Browsing Tours Sequence Diagram:



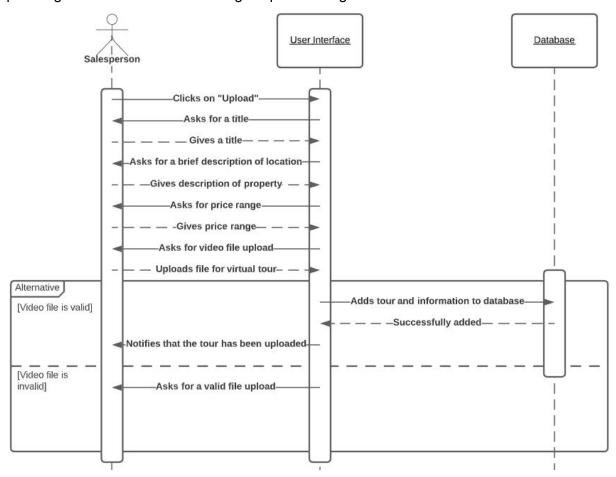
Take Virtual Tour Sequence Diagram:



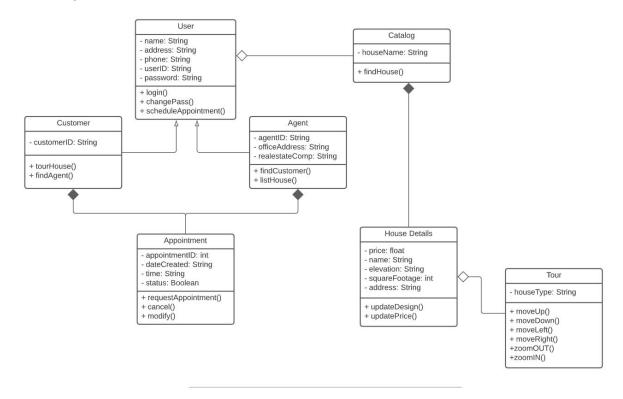
Adding Tour to Favorites Sequence Diagram:



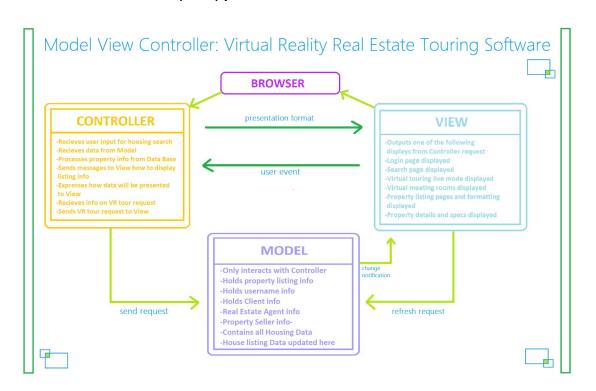
Uploading House/Location for Touring Sequence Diagram:



Class diagram:



Architectural design: Model-View-Controller (MVC) pattern



The main architecture pattern we chose was the MVC pattern for our group. The reasoning behind our choice is due to the clear separation of the systems data in the software from the visual display of the data. This is beneficial in the sense that the software will be used to present the same data about multiple house listings to the clients, in multiple ways visually to suit their ever changing preferences or needs. Furthermore, it will also be helpful because as housing listings in the real estate market are constantly changing, we will also be able to update the data as often as needed without having to make changes to the whole system's code or program as a whole. The other alternative our group seemed to like was client server as the client's could log on anywhere in the world, since the client's will be most likely in various locations when looking at the potential homes, since that directly relates to the niche of the software we are creating is trying to meet but since the MVC model is capable of that too if we do it per say on a webpage or mobile app, then people can also still log on from anywhere. Furthermore the other reason they considered client server pattern was because they felt that the client server pattern type was less limiting in its structure and it provided some freedom. But like I previously mentioned, all in all for now our group settled on the MVC model as it seems to have stronger reasonings behind its structure. Lastly it seems like it also has a superior security structure compared to the client server pattern, as it can not be attacked as easily as client server can since client server pattern is more susceptible to server attacks.

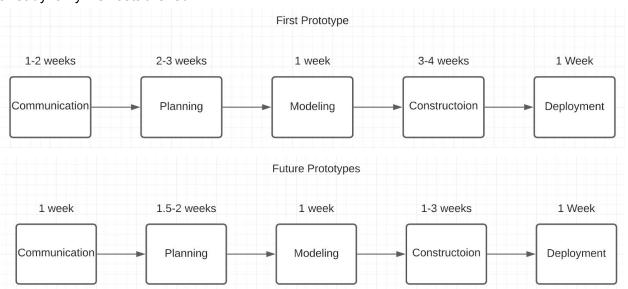
3. We chose to record our presentation.

URL Link: https://vimeo.com/477006439

4. Project Scheduling, Cost, Effort and Pricing Estimation, Project Duration and Staffing

4.1 Project Scheduling

For the scheduling estimate I made the assumptions that the project would start in Jan 2021, no weekends, and standard 9-5 hours. I used the prototyping planning model since VR software is already fairly well established.



Since successive prototypes will become faster to make, the timing of some parts is shorter. Modeling and Deployment will always take a week but planning and coding will become faster. I estimate about 3 prototypes will be needed giving a total project time of 19-26 weeks.

4.2 Cost, Effort and Pricing Estimation

• - Function Point (FP)

	Function Category		Complexity			
		Count	Simple	Average	Complex	Count x Complexity
1	Number of user input	13	3	4	6	52
2	Number of user output	5	4	5	7	20
3	Number of user queries	3	3	4	6	12
4	Number of data files and relational tables	4	7	10	<mark>15</mark>	60
5	Number of external interfaces	2	5	7	10	14
					GFP	158

Process	Processing Complexity
Does the system require reliable backup and recovery?	3
Are data communications required?	4
Are there distributed processing functions?	3
Is performance critical?	5
Will the system run in an existing, heavily utilized operational environment?	4
Does the system require online data entry?	5
Does the online data entry require the input transaction to be built over multiple screens or operations?	2
Are the master files updated online?	3
Are the inputs, outputs, files, or inquiries complex?	1
Is the internal processing complex?	5
Is the code designed to be reusable?	0
Are conversion and installation included in the design?	1
Is the system designed for multiple installations in different organizations?	3
Is the application designed to facilitate change and ease of use by the user?	5

Total = 44PCA = 0.65 + 0.1(44) = 1.09

- Using the function point method, we calculated the GFP would be 158.
- The number of user input will be 13 with an average complexity
- The number of the user output would be roughly 5 with a simple complexity,
- The number number of user queries is 3 with an average complexity
- Number of data files and relational tables is 4 with a complex complexity
- Number of external interfaces is 2 with an average complexity.
- The total of count x complexity gives us a GFP of 158.
- An average virtual reality touring software would have roughly 40,000 lines of code.
- Given: Average productivity for systems of this type = 620 LOC/pm
- Labor rate = \$2,000 per month with approximately \$6 per line of code
- Total estimated project cost = \$6 x 40,000 = \$240,000

• Estimated effort = 40,000/620 = 65 person-months

FP = GFP x PCA = 158 x 1.09 = 172.22

4.3 Estimated cost of hardware products

• Servers for storing the database of housing, prices, and other information would cost roughly \$3,000 ~ \$4,000 taking maintenance into account.

4.4 Estimated cost of software products

- Software license would cost roughly \$25,000
- Support would cost roughly \$6,000

4.5 Estimated cost of personnel

• In this case, we have 7 members working on this software. \$240,000 / 7 = \$34,286 per member.

5. Software Testing

In order to test our software we will go through the software testing process and apply unit testing, integration testing, validation testing, and system testing.

For unit testing, we decided to implement black-box testing techniques in order to effectively test the functionality of our software. This allows us to test different inputs and the effects they may have on the output and to ensure that every unit of software functions correctly. A decision table will be generated to implement cause and effect testing as well.

Next, we will implement integration testing through regression testing. Regression testing helps protect against unwanted behavior whenever changes are made to the software, which is very important in our product as we do not want the consumer to experience any potentially broken side-effects. This will be accomplished with the help of automatic testing tools such as JUnit, as seen in the example figures below.

assertEquals("Schedule Test: ", "Appointment scheduled: UTD at 3:00 PM on June 14 2021.", schedule.scheduleTour("3:00 PM", "UTD", "June 14 2021"));



assertEquals("Schedule Test: ", "Appointment scheduled: UTD at 3:00 PM on June 14 2021.", schedule.scheduleTour("3:00 PM", "UTD", "6/14/2021"));



Finally, validation testing will be achieved through beta testing. Beta testing will allow for many users around the world to get a feel for the software and a demo location would be provided for them to explore through their headset. This would allow us to get valuable information regarding the current state of the software and will let us get feedback and criticism from new unbiased eyes so we can perfect the software before release.

6. Similar Design Comparisons

- **Concept3D** is a virtual tour and interactive map platform [1]. It allows users a 360 degree view of photos or 3D rendered panoramas.
- **Fusion** has offered professional photographers, aerial drone pilots and entrepreneurs power virtual tour software technology since 1999 [2]. This system allows users to immerse themselves into photographs, videos, and panorama.
- **My360** is an easy to use Virtual Tour software especially designed for Estate agents, Photographers, Architects, Designers, or Dealerships [3].
- **LiveTour** allows users to capture professional-quality VR tours of any space with their smartphones [4].

7. Conclusion

Conclusion Statement:

For our group project we decided to develop a software that permitted potential clients or homebuyers who may be interested in viewing property listings an opportunity to virtually tour them from any location remotely so long as they had internet access. While committing to the project planning there were two main dynamic challenges we would be facing.

Challenges and Changes in Project Management:

In creating our project for our Software Engineering course, there were many unexpected challenges that we came across working together as a group. One of the largest challenges we may have faced was the inability to meet up in person and having to work from a remote location due to the current circumstances we have faced due to the CoronaVirus. This made things a bit difficult coordinating with everyone, for moments due to team members having their own personal situations. That being said we were able to overcome these challenges for the most part with the help of many online tools such as Google Docs, GroupMe, Microsoft Team Meetings, and many more online platforms that promote team collaboration.

Overall, as scheduling conflicts arose, different members of the team would step up to the plate to lead, and ultimately we were able to work out our scheduling conflicts and communication issues. As much as the planning of the software might have been difficult, the greatest challenge that we might face as developers in the real world is working with companies, people of different backgrounds, and timezones, and trying to get everyone on the same page. Despite the obstacles, when the team came together it not only boosted our sense of team morale, but it was also expressed in the final product and in the work we accomplished.

Challenges and Changes in Software Planning:

In the project we didn't have too many changes that we made as far as the software planning went, more than anything initially we tried to keep the concepts of the project more or less the same all the way through and general enough so that there would be flexibility in our approach when it came to the project planning. The main functionality we wanted to achieve for our program was to be able to permit a potential client anywhere in the world the ability to log on the software at any point in time and virtually tour the house or property. The only thing we might have changed from the initial concept was to add the ability for the user to be able to access a real estate agent at any time on the software so that they could be there to lead them and guide them through the process, to provide a smooth and optimal experience when virtually home touring with us.

8. References

- [1] "Best Virtual Tour Software," 3D Mapping and Virtual Tour Software. [Online]. Available: https://www.concept3d.com/virtual-tour-software/?utm_source=capterra. [Accessed: 09-Nov-2020].
- [2] iS. iStaging, "iStaging: All-in-one 360° VR Tours Solution," *in*. [Online]. Available: https://www.istaging.com/en/livetour. [Accessed: 09-Nov-2020].
- [3] "RTV: Virtual Tour Software," *RTV Inc*, 03-Sep-2020. [Online]. Available: https://www.realtourvision.com/capterra.php?directory=virtual-tour. [Accessed: 09-Nov-2020].
- [4] "Sign up for My360 Capterra: My360 Tours: Virtual Tour Software," *My360 Tours*, 16-Jun-2020. [Online]. Available: https://my360tours.com/start-trial/?utm_source=capterra. [Accessed: 09-Nov-2020].