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Group 2 Project Plan

Version 1.0

November 15, 2018

Table of Contents

[1. Introduction 2](#_Toc517532020)

[2. Context 3](#_Toc517532021)

[2.1 Situation in the organisation 3](#_Toc517532022)

[2.2 Problem Statement 3](#_Toc517532023)

[3. Goals of the project 4](#_Toc517532024)

[3.1 Objectives 4](#_Toc517532025)

[3.2 Main Research Question and Sub questions 4](#_Toc517532026)

[Main Research Question 4](#_Toc517532027)

[Sub questions 4](#_Toc517532028)

[4. Methodology 5](#_Toc517532029)

[4.1 Research Strategy 5](#_Toc517532030)

[4.2 Research Design 5](#_Toc517532031)

[5. Task division and planning 6](#_Toc517532032)

[5.1 Product breakdown 6](#_Toc517532033)

[5.2 Work breakdown 6](#_Toc517532034)

[5.3 Task distribution 7](#_Toc517532035)

[6. Risks and Issues management 9](#_Toc517532036)

[Internal risks and issues 9](#_Toc517532037)

[External risks and issues 10](#_Toc517532038)

[7. Contact Information 11](#_Toc517532039)

# 1. Introduction

The purpose of this document is to provide a definition of the project, including this project’s goals and objectives. Additionally, this plan will serve as a contract between the group members.

The Project Plan defines the following:

* Context of the situation
* Project goals and objectives
* Methodology of the project
* Risks and solutions
* Task division and planning

Chapter 2 will describe the context of the situation. There the needs of the client will be specified, and the problem statement will be stated. In chapter 3 the goals of the project will be outlined, describing the main objectives of the project. Also, the main research question and sub questions will be defined. In chapter 4 the methodology of the project will be explained. Here the research design and strategy will be further described. In chapter 5 the risks and solutions will be assessed. Lastly the contact information of the group members and the instructors will be listed.

# 2. Context

With more than 15 million visitors per year, Amsterdam was the 27th most visited city in the world in 2012. There are a variety of factors that attract so many people to Amsterdam, though some of the main reasons are the laws regarding drug consumption and prostitution, which tend to be less strict than in other countries. Many tourists come to Amsterdam to use narcotics or go to brothels because this is not allowed or is not as easy in their own countries.

Unfortunately, due to laws being different per country, many tourists are often misinformed about the reality of Dutch drug laws and the effects that certain narcotics can have on the human body. A reason for this could be that websites providing the full spectrum of recreational, medical and legal information on narcotics and prostitution are rare. This often leads to visitors making decisions they might not have made if they were fully aware of the consequences. This also causes medical and police professionals to not know what knowledge the visitors have, or how the countries and cultures those visitors come from influence what they know or assume, and how they act on that. Further this makes it hard to base policies on hard data.

## 2.1 Situation in the organisation

The city of Amsterdam would like to implement a web application to solve the described problems. The application should firstly, provide tourists using the application information on consciousness-altering substances, risks, laws, what to do and what not, what to keep in mind etc. Secondly, the application should allow professionals such as doctors and legal experts to add information about those consciousness-altering substances, risks, laws, what to do and what not, what to keep in mind etc, that the user can then see. Lastly, the web application should allow medical professionals, legal professionals and policy makers to view what distribution of visitors there is, what background they have, what pages they visit etc.

## 2.2 Problem Statement

Due to websites including the full spectrum of recreational, medical and legal information on narcotics and prostitution in Amsterdam being rare, visitors rarely get a proper understanding of what the reality of these aspects are in Amsterdam. This can lead, for example, to tourists getting in trouble or getting hurt because they are misinformed. Along with this, legal and medical professionals do not know what kind of information these tourists have before they visit the city, and this makes assessing the situations more difficult. Lastly, policy makers do not know what kind of information visitors to Amsterdam are looking for, and this makes it difficult to base policies on this data.

# 3. Goals of the project

## 3.1 Objectives

The objective of this project is to create a web application that provides information to the relevant parties on illegal or questionable activities in Amsterdam.

## 3.2 Main Research Question and Sub questions

### Main Research Question

What is a suitable web application that provides information to the relevant parties on illegal or questionable activities in Amsterdam?

### Sub questions

The sub questions are as follows:

1. What characteristics should the application have?
2. How should the application look?
3. What architecture should the application have?
4. How can accounts be allowed to manipulate or view data?
5. How can the user data be presented to be viewed by policy makers?

# 4. Methodology

## 4.1 Research Strategy

To finish this project an approach will be taken that is more directed on a literature study. Most things which need to be known to complete this project can be found online and only some experimenting will have to be done when testing different parts of code. The depth of the research will be mostly exploratory, since it is setting out to discover the best solution to our problem.

## 4.2 Research Design

In this section, we will go over each sub question and how we will answer them.

1. What characteristics should the application have?

To answer this question, we will do a literature study on our context to further outline what the characteristics of the application should be. This will be quantitative research since there will not be any numbers derived from it and it will merely outline what the application should do.

1. How should the application look?

This sub question will be answered by means of literature study and will be qualitative as we are not gathering any hard numbers. To answer this question the context will be studied further and other websites will be examined to provide ideas about the main layout of the application.

1. What architecture should the application have?

To answer this question a literature study will be made on the previous classes of Web Programming 2 and DBMS 1 to further understand the different possibilities for the architecture of the application. The research will, again, be qualitative. Also, the internet will be a great source of information to learn any extra information needed to determine the architecture of the application.

1. How can we allow accounts to manipulate or view data?

To find out how to let accounts manipulate or view data a qualitative literature study will be carried out on the past lessons of Web Programming 2 and DBMS 1. Along with this, the internet will provide any information that cannot be found in previous lessons.

1. How can the user data be presented to be viewed by policy makers?

To present the user data to policy makers in a logical and readable way a literature study will be carried out using the internet and Wout’s extensive JavaScript knowledge will help to determine the necessary coding and mathematics.

# 5. Task division and planning

## 5.1 Product breakdown

To complete this project, we must first split it into manageable chunks. The web application consists generally of a client-side and a server-side, these two parts are the main things that we, as a group, must create and put together. The first step to doing this however is to first answer sub question 1 and then sub question 2 as without these, no progress can be made.

Once these questions are answered, we can begin creating the final product, because we then know what information to display in what manner.

Once these questions are answered we can begin working on the next steps to achieve our final product. Those steps having a strong connection with the sub questions and are the following:

1. Create the main page that contains all the information and categories of such information which the user sees.
2. Create the database where the information and the accounts will be stored.
3. Allow certain accounts to either manipulate data in the database or view user data that is presented as statistics.

## 5.2 Work breakdown

In this paragraph the steps needed to complete the three steps that were described earlier will be outlined. They are as follows:

Step 1. a) A rough sketch of the layout/design of the website must be drawn

b) The design must be programmed using HTML and some basic CSS and JavaScript

c) A login system must be created

d) Responsive loading must be implemented to request PHP

Step 2. a) A conceptual and logical database design must be drawn

b) A database script must be written

c) The database must be optimized

Step 3. a) The way user data is collected must be defined

b) Only accounts with ‘medical’ privilege can manipulate medical data

c) Only accounts with ‘legal’ privilege can manipulate legal data

d) Only accounts with ‘political’ privilege can view the data of users

e) User data must be presented as statistics

## 5.3 Task distribution

This paragraph will show the task distribution over the weeks of the project. Group members will refer to this when completing their assigned work.

Planning

| Week | Date | Completed | By |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2 | 23-04 | Categories and sub categories of the web application determined | Everyone |
|  | 24-04 | Basic layout of web application drawn | Everyone |
|  | 27-04 | Basic layout of web application coded, and responsive loading implemented | Wout |
|  | 29-04 | Project plan completed | Bindu |
|  |  |  |  |
| 3 | 02-05 | Chapter 1 and 2 of project report drafted | Bindu |
|  | 02-05 | Conceptual database model drawn | Roger and Surya |
|  | 04-05 | Professionals can login on the site | Bindu |
|  |  |  |  |
| 4 | 12-05 | Logical database model drawn | Roger |
|  | 13-05 | Final planning perfected | Bindu |
|  |  |  |  |
| 5 | 18-05 | Final layout of website coded | Wout |
|  | 19-05 | Database models perfected | Surya and Roger |
|  | 19-05 | Base client-side finished | Wout |
|  |  |  |  |
| 6 | 23-05 | Database script written | Surya |
|  | 25-05 | User data can be recorded | Wout |
|  | 27-05 | User data can be presented as statistics | Roger |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 7 | 31-05 | Certain privileged accounts can view or manipulate data | Bindu |
|  | 02-06 | Database is optimized | Surya |
|  | 03-06 | Documentation started | Bindu |
|  |  |  |  |
| 8 | 06-06 | Final touches on product and report | Everyone |
|  | 08-06 | Last chapters of report finished and documentation complete | Everyone |
|  | 10-06 | Deliverables handed in | Everyone |
|  |  |  |  |
| 9 | 12-06 | Presentation started | Everyone |
|  | 17-06 | Presentation complete | Everyone |
|  |  |  |  |
| 10 | 18-06 | Report, product and documentation resubmitted if needed | Everyone |
|  | 20-06 | Presentation given | Everyone |

# 6. Risks and Issues management

In the following paragraph the internal and external risks of the project will be stated. For each risk a value will be given to the probability of this risk occurring and the impact this risk will have on the project. These values range from 1 to 6. 1 being the lowest value and 6 being the highest. Also, the priority will be stated. This value is a multiplication of the probability and the impact and shows how important this risk is.

## Internal risks and issues

| Risk description | Probability | Impact | priority | Corrective measure |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| As we all are visual people who have clear ideas of what we want in our heads and prefer to just put it together. But we are going to have to work as a team, we can’t all just act like Alpha dogs. | **3** | **6** | **18** | We all need to have a clear plan on paper. Like this we can’t do our own thing, because our tasks are written clearly |
| We have a lot of paperwork to get done and it is not what we like to do. For us making something work is only the start, but explaining how, why and what we did is not only the hardest and most time-consuming part, but also the least interesting part. | **4** | **3** | **12** | We must write down every single thing we do, and our project leader should warn us immediately if paperwork is missing. |
| As most of us have not learned just strictly from school but have achieved most knowledge of programming our own ways, we are blending 4 different ways of programming. It’s going to be difficult to understand each other’s products and methods. | **5** | **5** | **25** | We need to start sharing our work, and checking each other’s work from the get-go, so different methods and ways of working are applied from the start. |
| We must prevent feature creeping, or we are going to struggle to get a finished product. | **3** | **5** | **15** | We need to get a working concept as fast as possible without any fancy features, and only then we should put all the features on a list, prioritize, and make sure that every weekend all the features are merged with the project, so we will always be able to show an up-to-date and working concept. |
| Illness or other reasons of absence | **3** | **5** | **15** | We must report our reasons for not being able to perform to our teachers, and they should tell either if it's a valid reason or not. Upon someone's absence we should first communicate how his tasks are shared, and if necessary an extra meeting should be planned |

## External risks and issues

| Risk description | Probability | Impact | priority | Corrective measure |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Malfunctions with software, or issues with compatibility | **3** | **4** | **12** | We must make sure that everyone has the same versions and has OneDrive on his computer, and the archivist should make backups and check the files |
| Client unavailable or unable to provide information | **3** | **5** | **15** | Another source of information will have to be found such as internet or books |

# 7. Contact Information

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