

Lista de verificação - Rich Picture:

1. O rich picture está sendo usado para analisar problemas e expressar ideias?
[Fernanda Vaz]

Introducing Rich Pictures

A rich picture is an effective tool for analysing problems and expressing ideas.
For example, given below is a rich picture about how to draw rich pictures.

Fonte: Introducing rich pictures - Rich Picture Drawing Guidelines (Diretrizes para desenhar Rich Pictures). Arquivo

2. Os principais stakeholders estão sendo representados no rich picture?
[Fernanda Vaz]

origem a abordagem de sistemas *soft*, também enfatiza o foco na transformação-chave de um sistema. Esse é o modelo conceitual de processamento. Os principais *stakeholders* – clientes, atores, donos do sistema – devem ser identificados. O designer também deve conside-

Fonte: I de apoio - Rich picture IHC - Design Conceitual - Rich Picture - Livro: David Benyon, Interação Humano-Computador. São Paulo, 2a Edição, Pearson Prentice Hall, 2011 (Disponível na Base de dados (Biblioteca Virtual): Pearson da BCE da UnB). Arquivo

3. O rich picture identifica as questões ou preocupações dos stakeholders?
[Fernanda Vaz]

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4. Para cada ator está identificado as operações que eles precisam realizar?
[Fernanda Vaz]

2. For each actor, identify the operations they need to perform

Fonte: Introducing Rich Pictures - Rich Picture Drawing Guidelines (Diretrizes para desenhar Rich Pictures) Arquivo

5. Os autores estão identificados no domínio do problema? [Fernanda Vaz]

1. Identify the actors in the problem domain

Fonte: Introducing Rich Pictures - Rich Picture Drawing Guidelines (Diretrizes para desenhar Rich Pictures) Arquivo

6. O Limite do sistema está desenhado para definir sua área de responsabilidade? [Fernanda Vaz]

4. Draw the system boundary to define your area of responsibility.

Fonte: Introducing Rich Pictures - Rich Picture Drawing Guidelines (Diretrizes para desenhar Rich Pictures) Arquivo

7. O rich picture comunica uma mensagem clara e compreensível sobre o funcionamento do sistema? [Gabriel Maciel]

Not every rich picture
can convey its message
effectively.

If you cannot
understand what a rich
picture is saying, then
it is either incomplete
or it has been drawn
badly.

Fonte: Software Development Project: Introducing Rich Pictures
Página 4

8. As operações descritas no "rich picture" representam funcionalidades do sistema e são executadas por atores ou por outras operações? [Gabriel Maciel]

Operations specify what the system does. Each operation
is executed either by an actor or another operation.

Fonte: Software Development Project: Introducing Rich Pictures

9. As operações são graficamente representadas por círculos ou ovais, contendo uma descrição breve sobre o processo dentro da forma? [Gabriel Maciel]

Represented graphically as circles or ovals, with a descriptive label inside.

Fonte: Software Development Project: Introducing Rich Pictures
Página 4

10. Os armazenamentos de dados são representados graficamente por um retângulo? [Gabriel Maciel]

Data stores are essentially the tables in your database or files in the system. It is also necessary to show the type of

Fonte: Software Development Project: Introducing Rich Pictures
Página 4

11. Os armazenamentos de dados possuem uma descrição que especifica o tipo de dado a ser lido/escrito dentro da forma retangular? [Gabriel Maciel]

files in the system. It is also necessary to show the type of data they contain. Only operations may read from or write

Fonte: Software Development Project: Introducing Rich Pictures
Página 4

12. As interações com o armazenamento de dados são realizadas exclusivamente por operações? [Gabriel Maciel]

data they contain. Only operations may read from or write to data stores. Represented graphically as rectangles.

Fonte: Software Development Project: Introducing Rich Pictures
Página 4

13. Para construção do Rich Picture, pessoas foram entrevistadas? [João Gabriel]

Rich pictures are generally constructed by interviewing people. The ideal interview

Fonte: MONK, Andrew; HOWARD, Steve. The rich picture: a tool for reasoning about work context. *Interactions*, p.22. Parágrafo 5.

14. A entrevista para construção do Rich Picture foi feita com pessoas do local de trabalho que irão trabalhar naquele projeto?[João Gabriel]

interviewing people. The ideal interview should take place at the workplace because the artifacts people use to do their work will be close at hand. They will be able to show you

Fonte: MONK, Andrew; HOWARD, Steve. The rich picture: a tool for reasoning about work context. *Interactions*, p.22. Parágrafo 5.

15. O Rich Picture foi construído durante um Brainstorm com as pessoas no local de trabalho?[João Gabriel]

tion. Because rich pictures can be drawn “on the fly” during a brainstorming session, ideas can be captured without unduly

Fonte: MONK, Andrew; HOWARD, Steve. The rich picture: a tool for reasoning about work context. *Interactions*, p.26. Parágrafo 1.

16. O Rich Picture ajudou na consolidação de uma visualização das ideias de maneira mais consistente?[João Gabriel]

sessions. A rich picture helps everyone involved in its construction to take a consistent view of the problem situation without demanding that they all agree on what the problem is. Multiple conflicting con-

Fonte: MONK, Andrew; HOWARD, Steve. The rich picture: a tool for reasoning about work context. *Interactions*, p.26. Parágrafo 2.

17. O Rich Picture demonstrou de maneira ampla, o nível organizacional do projeto?[João Gabriel]

and users. Rich pictures can provide an elegant adjunct to a connected series of storyboards by **representing**, in a single abstract summary, the **major** structures and flows, at an **organizational level**, relevant to a work situation. Rich pictures

Fonte: MONK, Andrew; HOWARD, Steve. The rich picture: a tool for reasoning about work context. *Interactions*, p.26. Parágrafo 2.

18. O Rich Picture ajudou a levantar potenciais problemas que não teriam sido vistos anteriormente à sua concepção?[João Gabriel]

stituency. However, **constructing a rich picture** with the help of the relevant stakeholders **will make the concerns apparent**, and identifying a problem is an important first step in solving it.

Fonte: MONK, Andrew; HOWARD, Steve. The rich picture: a tool for reasoning about work context. *Interactions*, p.26. Parágrafo 4.

19. As setas mostram a direção do fluxo de dados entre atores, dados e operações?[Cauã Nicolas]

Arrows show the direction of data (or information) flow amongst actors, data stores and operations. Arrows may

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20. As setas estão cruzando os limites do sistema?[Cauã Nicolas]

amongst actors, data stores and operations. Arrows may cross the system boundary (see below). Represented

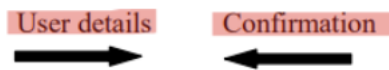
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21. As setas estão sendo representadas graficamente como setas com ponta única?[Cauã Nicolas]

cross the system boundary (see below). Represented graphically as single-headed arrows. Descriptive labels

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22. As setas possuem legendas, indicando a funcionalidade delas?[Cauã Nicolas]



cross the system boundary (see below). Represented graphically as single-headed arrows. Descriptive labels indicate the nature of the data or information flowing.

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23. Os atores estão sendo representados graficamente por um boneco?[Cauã Nicolas]

An actor may carry out any number of operations.

Represented graphically as matchstick people.

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24. O limite do sistema está sendo representado graficamente por uma linha circular ou por um tracejado?[Cauã Nicolas]

System boundary

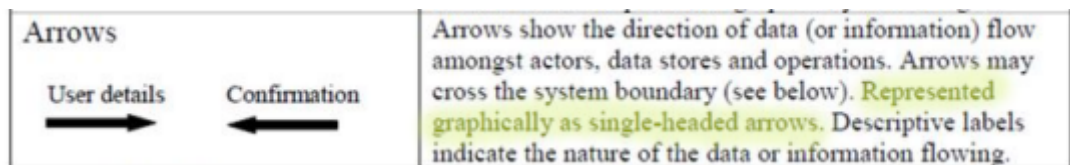
(usually a solid line like
But may also be dashed)



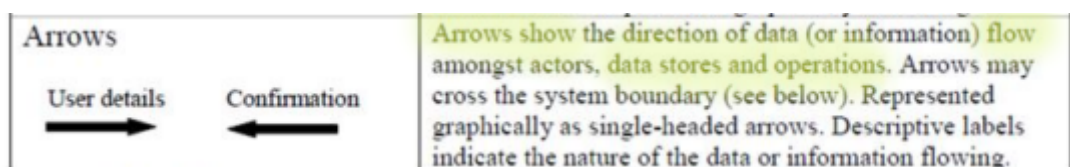
The system boundary identifies those operations that you are responsible for (i.e., your area of responsibility), which means that your system must carry out everything that is inside the system boundary. You can ignore what is outside. Represented graphically as a circular line. Normally, this is the last thing you should add to your

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25. setas devem ser representadas graficamente como setas de ponta única




26. setas são usadas para indicar a direção do fluxo de dados ou informações




27. A fronteira do sistema foi o último elemento a ser adicionado ao desenho

<p>System boundary</p> <p>(usually a solid line But may also be dashed)</p> 	<p>Represented graphically as a circular line.</p> <p>The system boundary identifies those operations that you are responsible for (i.e., your area of responsibility), which means that your system must carry out everything that is inside the system boundary. You can ignore what is outside. Represented graphically as a circular line. Normally, this is the last thing you should add to your rich picture.</p>
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28. As operações também são identificadas como processos ou funções

<p>Operations (also known as processes or functions)</p> 	<p>Represented graphically as matchstick people.</p> <p>Operations specify what the system does. Each operation is executed either by an actor or another operation. Represented graphically as circles or ovals, with a descriptive label inside.</p>
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29. O sistema realiza todas as operações que estão dentro da fronteira

<p>System boundary</p> <p>(usually a solid line But may also be dashed)</p> 	<p>The system boundary identifies those operations that you are responsible for (i.e., your area of responsibility), which means that your system must carry out everything that is inside the system boundary. You can ignore what is outside. Represented graphically as a circular line. Normally, this is the last thing you should add to your rich picture.</p>
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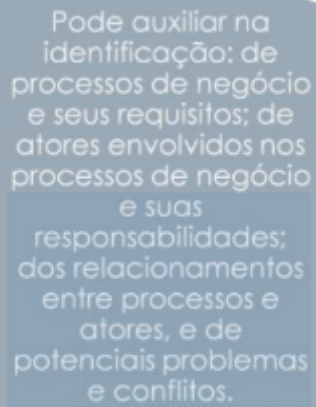
30. Apenas as operações acessam (leem ou escrevem) os armazenamentos de dados

<p>Data stores (also known as tables)</p> 	<p>Data stores are essentially the tables in your database or files in the system. It is also necessary to show the type of data they contain. Only operations may read from or write to data stores. Represented graphically as rectangles.</p>
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31. Tem relação entre processos e atores? [Daniel Nunes Duarte]

When developing a solution to a business problem, it is essential to understand the vital components of that problem. Rich pictures can help you to identify:

- Business processes and their data requirements
- The actors involved in the processes and their responsibilities
- The relationships between processes and actors
- Potential problems and conflicts



Pode auxiliar na identificação: de processos de negócio e seus requisitos; de atores envolvidos nos processos de negócio e suas responsabilidades; dos relacionamentos entre processos e atores, e de potenciais problemas e conflitos.

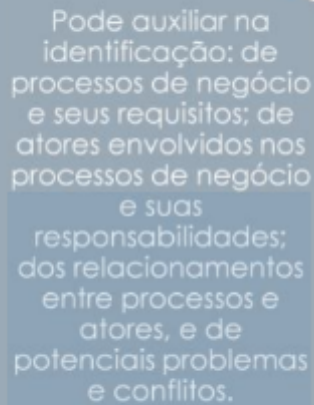
Requisitos - Aula 04 - Parte 2 RichPicture (1).pdf Pág-03

32. Processos de negócios e requisitos estão explícitos? [Daniel Nunes Duarte]

When developing a solution to a business problem, it is essential to understand the vital components of that problem. Rich pictures can help you to identify:

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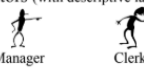




33. Há informações de potenciais problemas e conflitos? [Daniel Nunes Duarte]

- Business processes and their data requirements

tecem. (Checkland propõe o acrônimo CATWOE: clientes, atores, transformação, *Weltanschauung*, donos – do inglês *owners* e ambiente – do inglês *environment* para esses elementos de uma *rich picture*.) O mais relevante é que a *rich picture* identifica as questões ou preocupações dos *stakeholders*, ajudando, assim, a concentrar a atenção nos problemas ou nas potenciais soluções de design.




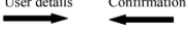

Fonte: I de apoio - Rich picture IHC - Design Conceitual - Rich Picture - Livro: David Benyon, Interação Humano-Computador. São Paulo, 2a Edição, Pearson Prentice Hall, 2011 (Disponível na Base de dados (Biblioteca Virtual): Pearson da BCE da UnB). Arquivo

34. Estão presentes todos os componentes do RichPicture? [Daniel Nunes Duarte]

Rich Picture Components	Comments
<p>Actors (with descriptive labels)</p>  <p>Manager Clerk</p>	<p>Actors are the users of your system. An actor may also represent a group of users; e.g., one manager plus five data clerks will still show two actors.</p> <p>An actor may carry out any number of operations.</p> <p>Represented graphically as matchstick people.</p>
<p>Operations (also known as processes or functions)</p> 	<p>Operations specify what the system does. Each operation is executed either by an actor or another operation.</p> <p>Represented graphically as circles or ovals, with a descriptive label inside.</p>
<p>Data stores (also known as tables)</p> 	<p>Data stores are essentially the tables in your database or files in the system. It is also necessary to show the type of data they contain. Only operations may read from or write to data stores. Represented graphically as rectangles.</p>
<p>Arrows</p> 	<p>Arrows show the direction of data (or information) flow amongst actors, data stores and operations. Arrows may cross the system boundary (see below). Represented graphically as single-headed arrows. Descriptive labels indicate the nature of the data or information flowing.</p>
<p>System boundary</p>  <p>(usually a solid line like But may also be dashed)</p>	<p>The system boundary identifies those operations that you are responsible for (i.e., your area of responsibility), which means that your system must carry out everything that is inside the system boundary. You can ignore what is outside. Represented graphically as a circular line. Normally, this is the last thing you should add to your rich picture.</p>

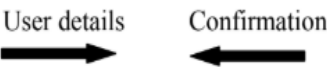
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35. Há uma tabela de legenda do RichPicture? [Daniel Nunes Duarte]

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36. As setas estão mostrando a direção do fluxo de dados ou informações? [Daniel Nunes Duarte]

<p>Arrows</p> 	<p>Arrows show the direction of data (or information) flow amongst actors, data stores and operations. Arrows may cross the system boundary (see below). Represented graphically as single-headed arrows. Descriptive labels indicate the nature of the data or information flowing.</p>
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37. Os três principais componentes conceitual do RichPicture estão presentes?.[Daniel Nunes Duarte]

Process refers to the transformations that occur in the process of the work. These transformations might be part of a flow of goods, documents, or data. In Figure 1 the processes depicted are transformations of goods, money, and enjoyment. In Figure 2 the emphasis is more on the process by

Concerns is the most useful component, for the purposes of this paper. Checkland calls them “issues.” We prefer the word “concern” because it captures more clearly the idea of a particular individual’s motivation for using the system. These different motivations give rise to the different perspectives each person has. Each of the people captured in the rich picture will have concerns. A manager might have a

- ★ **Structure** refers to aspects of the work context that are slow to change. These might be things such as the organizational hierarchy of a firm, geographic localities, physical equipment, and so on. Most important, it includes all the people who will use or could conceivably be affected by the introduction of the new system. In