**Calendar Event and   
Task List Manager:**

**Final Report**



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**Table of Contents**

[1. Summary 2](#_Toc414729926)

[2. Application Overview 2](#_Toc414729927)

[3. Application Files and Source Code 2](#_Toc414729928)

[4. Prototype Presentation 2](#_Toc414729929)

[5. Design Patterns 3](#_Toc414729930)

[5.1. Inlay List Design Pattern 3](#_Toc414729931)

[5.2. Alternate Views Pattern 4](#_Toc414729932)

# Summary

On March 12, Team Thundercats presented our calendar and to-do list web management application. We received positive feedback from both the class and Professor Mak. It is our view that the project prototype achieved our key design objectives and was a success according to both our personal standards as well as when compared to our peers.

This document provides a brief description of our application including its key features, a source code overview, our final presentation methodology, and examples of five design patterns we used.

# Application Overview

It is common for a person to have multiple daily calendars stored on different, disconnected platforms. Managing and visualizing these disparate calendars can be cumbersome and difficult. our application simplifies this otherwise burdensome task by integrating all of a user’s different calendars into a unified calendar where the user can visualize and modify all of his/her calendars using a single, cohesive interface.

In addition to scheduled events, meetings, and appointments, an individual usually must also complete a set of tasks, chores, errands, etc. These tasks may be professional, personal, or social. This application also integrates the ability to create and manage the user’s tasks in the form of an advanced “to-do list”.

By juxtaposing in a single interface an individual’s calendar with the tasks s/he must perform, a user is able to easily visualize and prioritize all of his/her daily activities. Therefore, this application’s integrated approach helps prevent the inefficiencies and issues (e.g. belated completion of tasks) associated with what for most is an unstructured system to daily activity management.

# Application Files and Source Code

Our tool used a combination of jQuery and JavaScript, including many open source utilities (e.g. jQuery FullCalendar[[1]](#footnote-1)). As with many jQuery-based websites, the application will not render correctly unless it is run inside a web server. To solve this, we used the built in web server capabilities provided by GitHub. Below is a link to our two main web pages served by GitHub.

* **Login Page:** [**http://rawgit.com/ZaydH/CS235/master/Assignment\_2\_ToDo\_Web\_Application/login.html**](http://rawgit.com/ZaydH/CS235/master/Assignment_2_ToDo_Web_Application/login.html)
* **Main Page:** [**http://rawgit.com/ZaydH/CS235/master/Assignment\_2\_ToDo\_Web\_Application/mainpage.html**](http://rawgit.com/ZaydH/CS235/master/Assignment_2_ToDo_Web_Application/mainpage.html)

In our submission, we also included our source code and libraries in a zip file named: “Assignment\_2\_ToDo\_Web\_Application.zip”. This contains all of the source code; we used Aptana Studio[[2]](#footnote-2) to locally serve the page during debug.

# Prototype Presentation

In contrast to the other teams, our prototype presentation utilized only a small handful of slides. An overly verbose slide-based presentation can quickly result in the audience losing interest or becoming distracted. It was our position that a very short presentation followed by a longer demonstration would be more engaging and informative to the audience. Given the feedback we received from both Professor Mak and our peers in class, we felt this strategy was very successful. Our PowerPoint presentation, named “CS235 - Assignment #3 - Application Prototype.pptx”, is included in our submission.

# Design Patterns

Design patterns provide solutions to regularly encountered programming challenges; they serve as best practices that have been refined through proven design experience. In this section, we describe five of the design patterns we included in our design. Note this list is by no means exhaustive; rather, our criteria for selecting the subsequent patterns balanced what we thought could be well presented in this format versus the importance of the feature being described.

## Inlay List Design Pattern

An inlay list displays a list of items (usually text based) as a single column; when a user selects/clicks on an item, the details of that item are display below it. This pattern allows for a significant amount of content to be displayed in a relatively compact space.

In our application, we used the inlay list to display a user’s to do list. We decided on this methodology because a user may have tens of different items on their to-do list. Each to-do list item may have several pieces of information associated with it including: a name, description, priority, latest completion date, etc. To display all of this information at once for each to-do list item would be a large visual cognitive load.

Figure 1 shows the to-do inlay list in its unexpended form. Note that for the four items in the list, only the task title is display. When the user clicks on an item in the list, the item expands to display all of its associated information. Figure 2 shows the expanded information associated with the “Mow the Lawn” to-do list item. Note now that the description, due date, priority, and completion check box below that item are display.

While note necessarily a key component of an inlay list, we included two additional features into our Inlay List to improve the overall implementation of this pattern. First, when a to-do list item is unexpanded, it has a “+” next to it as a way to indicate to the user that this item can be expanded. Similarly, when a to-do list item is expanded, the “+” changes to a “-“ to indicate to the user that this item can be collapsed. While this may appear subtle to some users, for others, it is a clear affordance to indicate that the structure being looked at is an inlay list.

The second additional feature we added was to use color to distinguish between a to-do list item’s title (which is always white) and its description field (which is always light blue). This will allow a user to quickly and visually recognize what each piece of information corresponds to without relying on his/her own recall.



Figure – Unexpanded Inlay To-Do List



Figure – Expanded Inlay To-Do List

## Alternate Views Pattern

When using a software program or tool, often a single, “one-size-fits-all” view is insufficient to allow a user to extract all of the requisite information from a set of data. As an example related to our calendar application, a user may want to see all of the meetings s/he has today; if his/her calendar is particularly full that day or if s/he has little interest regarding the other days in his/her calendar, s/he may just want to see nothing but that day’s schedule meetings. In contrast, if the same user wants to see what days in the next month s/he has an opening to schedule an all day trip, s/he may want to see the whole month’s calendar at once. The alternate views pattern addresses these types of varying user goals by allowing a user to pick the view that best suits their goals. In our application, a user can select between three primary calendar views:

* Day View – View an hour by hour breakdown of a user’s appointments on a given day.
* Week View – View an hour by hour breakdown of a user’s appointments in a given week.
* Month View – A higher level view of a user’s appointments for an entire month.

These three alternate views are shown in figures 3, 4, and 5 respectively. Note that the view is selectable by clicking on the name of the view in the upper right corner of the calendar as shown in each of the figures.



Figure – Calendar Appointments Day View



Figure – Calendar Appointments Week View



Figure – Calendar Appointments Month View

1. JQuery Full Calendar is available at: <http://fullcalendar.io/>. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Aptana Studio 3 is available at: <http://www.aptana.com/>. It is based off of Eclipse and includes a built in web server in its debug mode. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)